CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING PROJECTIONS FOR COLORADO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

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Introduction

The demand for capital investment in public infrastructure in Colorado will continue to rise with increases in population, wealth and commercial activity. Colorado has seen a statewide population increase of over 30% between 1990 and 2000, and corresponding statewide increases in county and municipal capital outlays of 152% and 136%, respectively, controlling for inflation. However, relatively few municipalities and counties and, therefore, the state, have a good idea of how much public investment is needed. Consequently, there is a demand for technical economic information which reveals the drivers of capital investment such that local and state governments can work together to prepare for those needs and to make good public investment decisions.

The purpose of this study is to develop a methodology to identify, estimate and forecast (5, 10, and 20 years into the future) the capital needs of Colorado municipalities and counties. Three statistical models, one each for municipalities and counties, and one with municipalities and their respective counties aggregated were built using historical data that predict local government capital outlay expenditures using population, income, land use and land cover data, and regional attributes.

These models, along with historical trend analysis for the City/County of Denver were used to predict future capital investment expenditures using Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) population projections for the next two decades. These results were combined to predict total expected capital investment at the county and state level five, ten and twenty years into the future. Finally, our model predictions were compared and contrasted with recent survey information and publicly available capital improvement plans in order to juxtapose specific insights from case studies with broader trends and correlations revealed through econometric modeling.

This report proceeds as follows: A review of the more traditional approaches to estimating future capital outlays at the individual local government level; A more detailed description and interpretation of our approach to predict capital outlays across local governments in Colorado at once; An analysis and discussion of a recent DOLA survey of local governments and a review of supplementary publicly available reports and information; A fourth section concludes and points to potential future estimation efforts.

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Section 1 – Capital Outlay Forecasting and Estimation Approaches

1.1 - Traditional Capital Outlay Estimation Approaches

The traditional approach to forecast or estimate capital needs for a single governmental jurisdiction is some form of case by case feasibility study (Palm and Qayum 1985). A common method is to use annual and biennial budgets of individual governmental units to determine the spending authorizations provided for a current or ensuing fiscal period and thereby the unit's capital expenditure needs (Mitchell 1954). The benefit of such case study approaches is in the specificity of the results. The challenge with such approaches is to extend the results to other jurisdictions or to make decisions beyond the particular issue in question without incurring additional costs.

A traditional method of estimation to collect information across a number of governmental jurisdictions depends upon evaluations of trends conditioning individual public outlays by expenditure type in the face of changing economic and other external conditions (Mitchell 1954). This method is reflected in several contemporary reports in Colorado, published by the Colorado Energy Forum (2006), the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) (2005), the Colorado Municipal League (CML) (2006) and the Community Strategies Institute (2007). These future needs based studies each focus on historical growth trends, current need, and/or expected future growth across Colorado. The benefit of collecting information across jurisdictions is in the general transferability of results across jurisdictions, projects and time. The challenge of broader based approaches is that, while they are generally accurate, they may not be sufficiently specific to confidently inform any particular decision.

Other traditional forms of retrieving information on future capital outlay needs across jurisdictions include sending out surveys to government decision makers inquiring about their expected future needs. For example, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment conducts annual surveys of local governments across Colorado inquiring about expected project costs for drinking water and wastewater capital needs. These eligibility surveys provide Colorado State Government with pertinent information about the financial need for water use issues across the state (Appendices I and II).

1.2 -Components of the Aggregate Capital Outlay Regression, Trend and Survey Approach

Here, we have chosen to extend the traditional multi-jurisdictional model to involve econometric estimation such that the confidence with which we can predict future outlays can be established and monitored. The method involves aggregate capital outlay as the dependent variable in a statistical regression analysis in which explanatory variables such as population, median income, county level base industry income and regional dummy variables are used to predict county and municipal capital outlays. Regression of these attributes of individual counties and municipalities against their corresponding capital outlays results in statistical coefficients which can then be used to predict future investment needs. These coefficients, if statistically significant, suggest specific financial relationships between changes in capital outlay and changes in the explanatory variable.

Three comparable base models were created, one for county government, one for municipal government and one that aggregates capital outlay of each municipality within each county because these government entities have separate as well as complementary capital outlays. Current year estimates at the county level were derived using the coefficients from the regression results of our defined base models. Future forecasts (5, 10 and 20 years) were derived from the base model through county level population projections provided by the State Demography Office. Estimates for the municipality level forecasts were derived by projecting the appropriate expected county population growth rate to the municipal level.

Since Denver's capital outlay is so atypical (high) relative to all other county or municipal governments in Colorado, it was excluded from all formal cross sectional models. Here we use traditional trend line analysis of Denver's historical capital outlays to predict its future outlays.

These regression and historical trend forecasts were then compared and contrasted with traditional uni-jurisdictional trend line growth data of aggregate historical capital outlays at the county and municipal levels, recent Colorado State Government capital needs reports, as well as the March 2007 Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) survey of local governments scheduled/expected capital needs. Ultimately, our approach uses a synthesis of three forecasting

methods to infer future capital outlays across Colorado counties and municipalities: predictions of future capital outlay using regression coefficients and population growth estimates, while holding the rest of an economy constant; recent survey data of county government projected capital outlay needs; and historical trend data of aggregate county and municipal capital outlays.

Section 2 – Regression Data, County and Municipal Base Models, Empirical Results and Capital Outlay Forecasts

2.1 - Data and Regional Descriptions

The DOLA provided annual historical capital outlay information and population counts from 1975 to 2003 and county base industry information from mining, tourism and agribusiness in 2005. Median county income data were gleaned from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 decennial census. The Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory at Colorado State University provided data on the county size and percent of each county held publicly, providing a measure of the developable acreage and, potentially, a proxy for local natural endowments in forested, mountainous, and/or mineral rich landscapes.

Capital outlay is the dependent variable in all models. County, municipal and composite capital outlay variables were defined as the most recent available three year average (2001, 2002, and 2003) of capital outlay expenditures. Average capital outlay is more representative of expenditures because capital outlay data tend to be lumpy on an annual basis, and a single year's outlay could be much lower or much higher than average, depending on the year (e.g., a hospital or school is built or was just built last year). The average of the last three years was used as the dependent variable in all three models as this period was considered most representative of the general trajectory of the state (see Figure 1 and Table 1). All monetary measures were normalized to 2007 dollars.

Data available at the county and municipality levels differ somewhat. Base industry income and percent of public land are descriptive land use variables which were important predictors of capital outlays in the county level base model (Model 1). Unfortunately,

these data were unavailable for the municipality level base model. However, the proportion of public land and base income profile of municipalities can be broadly represented by its geographic location in the state. For example, jurisdictions on the Eastern Plains tend to have a low proportion of public land and a relatively high proportion of base income provided by agriculture. As a result, regional dummy variables were used in place of the descriptive land use variables in the municipal model. These regional variables represent the five major regions of Colorado; the Front Range, Eastern Plains, Central Mountains, Western Slope and San Luis Valley. A municipality located within a given region was coded '1' for that region and '0' for all other regions. This regional estimate controls for the type of region, and therefore land use types that fall in its surrounding area.[3]

2.2 - County Level Base Model (Model 1)

Initially, the existence of more data at the county level, and therefore the ability to better describe the factors to be predicted at this level, resulted in the decision to create the statistical base model to predict future capital outlays at the county level. This choice involved the consideration of several variables, some of which were chosen to remain in the base model, and some of which were discarded in the process of model refinement. Initially, historical capital outlay and budget data were used as variables to explain capital outlay itself. The lagged dependent variables (historical capital outlays) were very highly correlated with several explanatory variables, and were therefore discarded from the base model. It was found that budget expenditure and capital outlay are so highly correlated that, in the context of statistical regression analysis, they are made up of the same components, and budget was therefore discarded from the base model. Historical population growth rates were eventually dropped due to their high correlation with median county income; faster growing counties are getting wealthier. Geographic region variables were dropped because the land use and economic base variables explained public investment expenditures more precisely than a subjectively determined geographic region could. There are 64 counties in Colorado and therefore 64 data points in the model.

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[3] Counties within regions are as follows: **Front Range** – Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, Teller, Weld; **Eastern Plains** – Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Elbert, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma; **Western Slope** – Archuleta, Delta, Dolores, Garfield, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Rio Blanco, San Juan, San Miguel; **Central Mountains** – Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Eagle, Fremont, Grand, Gunnison, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jackson, Lake, Las Animas, Park, Pitkin, Routt, Summit; and, the **San Luis Valley** – Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache.

The resultant county model (Model #1) predicts capital outlay as shown below:

$$lnC = \alpha + \beta_1 lnPop + \beta_2 lnMI + \beta_3 PL + \beta_4 BIM + \beta_5 BIT + \beta_6 BIA + \varepsilon$$

where: 'C' equals capital outlay (a three year county average); 'α' is a constant; 'Pop' equals county population in 2006; 'MI' equals county 1999 median income in 2007 dollars; 'PL' equals the percent of public land per county; 'BIM' equals the percent of county base industry income from mining; 'BIT' represents the percent of county base industry income from tourism; 'BIA' equals the percent of county base industry income from agribusiness; and, 'E' is the error term assumed to have a conditional mean of zero and a constant variance.

2.2.1 - Empirical Results of the County Model

With the dependent variable, capital outlay, transformed into the natural log form, the interpretation of the explanatory variables are as follows: (1) the log-log relationship is interpreted such that a 1% increase in the explanatory variable results in an increase in the dependent variable equal to the corresponding beta coefficient as a percent (ex. If beta is 0.76, then the change equals 0.76%); and, (2) the log-linear relationship is interpreted such that a 1 unit increase in the explanatory variable results in an increase in the dependent variable by the corresponding beta coefficient times 100% (e.g. Beta equals 0.023, so 0.023x100% = 2.3% change). All interpretations will be made using 2007 population as produced by the State Demography Office, and all monetary values are reported in 2007 dollars. Regression coefficients and statistics are provided in Table 3.

The regression R^2 equals 0.8084, interpreted as the independent variables in the regression explaining 80.84% of the variation in capital outlay. This explanatory power is further supported by the regression F-statistic which equals 39.39, interpreted such that the null hypothesis of the independent variable's beta-coefficients equaling zero is rejected in the F-distribution with 57 degrees of freedom. Standard errors are quite small throughout, outside of the large standard error corresponding with the regression constant. Explanatory variable coefficients, standard errors, t-values and p-values will be reported as coefficient interpretations are given.

Population has a coefficient of 0.67 with a standard error of 0.077, giving a t-value of 8.64, which is signify

cant at less than the 1% level. The population coefficient is interpreted as a 1% increase in population will result in a 0.67% increase in capital outlay. Looking at the projected 2007 population in Boulder County of 294,749, a 1% increase is equal to a population increase of around 2,947 people. With an estimated 2007 capital outlay of $24,761,656, the expected 0.67% increase in capital outlay from the population growth is estimated at $165,903, or $56.30 in additional capital outlay per additional person in Boulder County.

Median income has a coefficient of 1.49 with a standard error of 0.46, yielding a t-value of 3.21, and a statistically significant impact on capital outlay with a p-value of 0.002. The median income coefficient is interpreted as a 1% increase in median income results in a 1.49% increase in capital outlay. Looking at the median income in Boulder County of $69,826, a 1% increase in median income would be equal to an increase in median income of $698.26. The corresponding expected 1.49% increase in capital outlay caused by a 1% increase in median income is $368,948 in Boulder County, saying that for every hundred dollar increase in median income there is a corresponding $52,838 increased demand in capital outlay. This suggests that as people have increased incomes they demand more public investment in goods and services like roads, schools, sewer and water, and police services.

The remainder of the variables in the model possesses log-linear relationships with the dependent variable, with units in a simple percent form. These land use variables are very straightforward in their interpretations because the units are all measured in percents. Percent of base industry income from mining has a coefficient of 0.021 and a standard error of 0.011, yielding a t-score of 1.85 and a p-value significant at less than the 10% level. Increasing county base income brought in from mining by 1% will increase capital outlay by 2.1%. This also makes sense as more mining of oil, natural gas and other natural resources will take a toll on existing infrastructure, decreasing time between maintenance needs, and may cause increased demand for other county provided goods and services. A large portion of mineral extraction occurs on public land.

Public land was shown to be insignificant in explaining capital outlay with a coefficient of -0.0054 and standard error of 0.004, yielding a t-score of -1.20. Percent of base industry income derived from tourism has a coefficient of 0.0085 and a standard error of .0085, yielding a t-score of 1.28 and an insignificant p-value. Although it was expected that an increased number of visitors will

increase maintenance and repair needs as well as improvement need for current capital assets, the results were not significant with regard to county capital investment. Similarly, percent of base industry income per county from agribusiness was insignificant in impacting capital outlay with a coefficient of -0.002 and standard error of 0.0065, yielding a t-score of -0.31. This indicates that the county scale infrastructure demands of agribusiness and tourism development do not appear to differ significantly from what the average county would demand based on its income, population, and proportion of the base economy in mining.

2.3 - Municipality Level Model (Model 2)

The process of choosing the base model used to predict future capital outlays at the municipality level was based on the detailed decision process of the county level model. Population and median income variables were available for each of the 270 Colorado municipalities, and were therefore chosen to stay in the model. Although Broomfield is both a county and a municipality, it was accounted for in the county model and in the historical trend analysis, and therefore discarded – leaving 268 data points in the municipality base model. Regional dummy variables replaced the land use and economic based variables in the county level base model.

The resultant municipality model (Model 2) predicts capital outlays as shown below:

$$ln\,C = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln Pop + \beta_2 \ln MI + \beta_3 CM + \beta_4 WS + \beta_5 EP + \beta_6 SLV + \varepsilon$$

where: 'C' equals capital outlay; 'α' is a constant; 'Pop' equals municipal population in 2006; 'MI' equals municipal 1999 median income in 2007 dollars; 'CM' equals a 1 if the municipality is in the Central Mountains region, 0 otherwise; 'WS' equals a 1 if the municipality is in the Western Slope, 0 otherwise; 'EP' equals a 1 if the municipality is in the Eastern Plains, 0 otherwise; 'SLV' equals a 1 if the municipality is in the San Luis Valley, 0 otherwise; and, 'E' is the error term assumed to have a conditional mean of zero and a constant variance. The Front Range dummy variable is the omitted variable, and is therefore picked up in the constant term.

2.3.1 - Empirical Results of Municipal Level Base Model

The interpretation of the municipal model is analogous to the county model with the exception of the regional

dummy variables, otherwise known as 'shifters,' as opposed to the continuous land use and economic base variables in the county model. Moreover, the municipal model is completely consistent with the county model in terms of direct and relative magnitude of the relationships between the dependent and independent variables.

The regression R^2 equals 0.7382, meaning that the independent variables in the regression explain 73.82% of the variation in capital outlay. This is supported by the regression F-statistic which equals 117.97, meaning that the null hypothesis of the independent variable's beta-coefficients equaling zero is rejected in the F-distribution with 251 degrees of freedom. Standard errors are quite small throughout. Explanatory variable coefficients, standard errors, t-values and p-values will be reported as coefficient interpretations are given.

Population has a coefficient of 1.15 with a standard error of 0.054, giving a t-value of 21.58, which is significant at less than 1% level. The interpretation of the population coefficient of 1.15 is that a 1% increase in population will result in a 1.15% increase in capital outlay. Looking at the projected 2007 population in City of Arvada of 106,290, a 1% increase is roughly 1,063 people. With an estimates 2007 capital outlay of $27,301,134, the expected 1.15% increase in capital outlay is equal to $313,393, or an estimated $295 per additional person in capital outlay in the City of Arvada.

Median income has a coefficient of 0.93 with a standard error of 0.299, yielding a t-value of 3.12, and a statistically significant impact on capital outlay with a p-value of 0.002. The median income coefficient of 0.93 is interpreted as a 1% increase in median income results in a 0.93% increase in capital outlay. Looking at the median income in the City of Arvada of $69,426, a 1% increase is equal to an increase in median income of $694.26. The corresponding expected increase of 0.93% in capital outlay caused by a 1% increase in median income is $253,900, saying that for every hundred dollar increase in median income, there is a corresponding $36,571 increased demand in capital outlay. This suggests that as people have increased incomes, they demand more goods and services derived from capital outlay.

The remainder of the variables in the model is dummy variables, with the Front Range being the omitted variable. This means that the constant in the regression, or the intercept, is represented by Front Range

municipalities. The coefficient of the constant in the regression is -6.61 with a standard error of 3.26, giving a t-score of -2.02, which is significant at the 5% level. Significance of the dummy variables means that the region is significantly different than the Front Range region. The Western Slope and the Central Mountains show significant differences from the Front Range with coefficients of 0.76 and 0.65, respectively. Both are significant at the 1% level. The Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley are not significantly different than the Front Range. That is, after having controlled for the effect of population and income, the Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley municipalities invest similarly to the Front Range, while Western Slope and Central Mountain municipalities invest more in capital outlays relative to other portions of the state.

2.4 – Composite County and Municipal Base Model (Model 3)

The reasoning for the creation of the composite model after both the individual county and individual municipality models were built is twofold. First, it was decided that the capital outlays of counties and municipalities are complementary, and therefore each municipality within each county should be aggregated with county capital outlays to get a representative idea of capital expenditures within a county. Secondly, this model could prove as a test of how robust the county and municipality models were individually and when aggregated. Variables used are exactly from the county base model – the only difference in this model is the dependent variable, which now reflects all capital outlay spending in 63 of Colorado's 64 counties (Denver is excluded due to extreme outlier properties, see section 2.5)

The resultant composite county/municipal model (Model 3) predicts capital outlay as shown below:

$$lnC = \alpha + \beta_1 lnPop + \beta_2 lnMI + \beta_3 PL + \beta_4 BIM + \beta_5 BIT + \beta_6 BIA + \varepsilon$$

where: 'C' equals aggregate county and municipal capital outlays (a three year county average); 'α' is a constant; 'Pop' equals county population in 2006; 'MI' equals county 1999 median income in 2007 dollars; 'PL' equals the percent of public land per county; 'BIM' equals the percent of county base industry income from mining; 'BIT' represents the percent of county base industry income from tourism; 'BIA' equals the percent of county base industry income from agribusiness; and, 'E' is the error term assumed to have a conditional mean of zero and a constant variance.

2.4.1 - Empirical Results of County/Municipal Composite Level Base Model

With the dependent variable, capital outlay, transformed into the natural log form, the interpretation of the explanatory variables are as follows: (1) the log-log relationship is interpreted such that a 1% increase in the explanatory variable results in an increase in the dependent variable equal to the corresponding beta coefficient as a percent (e.g. If beta is 0.76, then the change equals 0.76%); and, (2) the log-linear relationship is interpreted such that a 1 unit increase in the explanatory variable results in an increase in the dependent variable by the corresponding beta coefficient times 100% (e.g. Beta equals 0.023, so 0.023x100% = 2.3% change). All interpretations will be made using 2007 population as produced by the State Demography Office, and all monetary values will be reported in 2007 dollars. Regression coefficients and statistics are provided in Table 4.

The regression R^2 equals 0.8756, interpreted as the independent variables in the regression explaining 87.56% of the variation in capital outlay. This explanatory power is further supported by the regression F-statistic which equals 65.69, interpreted such that the null hypothesis of the independent variable's beta-coefficients equaling zero is rejected in the F-distribution with 57 degrees of freedom. Standard errors are quite small throughout, outside of the large standard error corresponding with the regression constant. Explanatory variable coefficients, standard errors, t-values and p-values will be reported as coefficient interpretations are given.

Population has a coefficient of 0.90 with a standard error of 0.072, giving a t-value of 12.54, which carries a p-value of less than 0.01. The population coefficient is interpreted as a 1% increase in population will result in a 0.90% increase in capital outlay. Looking at the projected 2007 population in Boulder County of 294,749, a 1% increase is equal to a population increase of around 2,947 people. With an estimated 2007 capital outlay of Boulder's County and its associated municipalities of $70,177,775, the expected 0.90% increase in capital outlay from the population growth is estimated at $631,600, or $214.32 in additional capital outlay per additional person in Boulder County.

Median income has a coefficient of 1.15 with a standard error of 0.43, yielding a t-value of 2.66, and a statistically significant impact on capital outlay with a p-value of 0.01. The median income coefficient is interpreted as a 1% increase in median income results in a

1.15% increase in capital outlay. Looking at the median income in Boulder County of $69,826, a 1% increase in median income would be equal to an increase in median income of $698.26. The corresponding expected 1.15% increase in capital outlay caused by a 1% increase in median income is $807,044 in Boulder County, saying that for every hundred dollar increase in median income there is a corresponding $115,579 increased demand in capital outlay. This suggests that as people have increased incomes they demand more public investment in goods and services like roads, schools, sewer and water, and police services.

The remainder of the variables in the model possesses log-linear relationships with the dependent variable, with units in a simple percent form. These land use variables are very straightforward in their interpretations because the units are all measured in percents. Percent of base industry income derived from tourism has a coefficient of 0.020 and a standard error of .006, yielding a t-score of 3.23 and a significant p-value at less than the 1% level. An increased number of visitors will increase maintenance and repair needs as well as improvement need for current capital assets.

Public land was shown to be insignificant in explaining capital outlay with a coefficient of -0.0044 and standard error of 0.004, yielding a t-score of -1.06. Percent of base industry income from mining has a coefficient of 0.013 and a standard error of 0.010, yielding a t-score of 1.27 and a p-value that is insignificant, but suggesting increased outlay with increased mining. This makes sense as more mining of oil, natural gas and other natural resources will take a toll on existing infrastructure, decreasing time between maintenance needs, and may cause increased demand for other county provided goods and services. Percent of base industry income per county from agribusiness was insignificant in impacting capital outlay with a coefficient of -0.0003 and standard error of 0.0061, yielding a t-score of -0.05.

2.5 – Historical Trend Analysis of Denver

Denver provides a special case when trying to estimate future capital outlays using regression analysis. Since Denver's capital outlay is so atypical (high) relative to all other county or municipal governments in Colorado, a cross sectional regression analysis will not adequately describe or predict its capital investments. Moreover, the inclusion of Denver skews the results such that the models also generate biased results for the other Colorado counties and municipalities. However, Denver is such an important part of the Colorado economy that

some prediction of future capital outlays in Denver is needed to generate a reasonable expectation of state level capital expenditures. Here we use traditional trend line analysis of Denver's historical capital outlays to predict its future outlays. Figure 2 shows the trend of Denver's outlays starting in 1994 and projecting through to 2027. Actual data only exists up until 2003.

2.6 – County, Municipality and Composite Capital Outlay Forecasts, plus Denver

Capital outlay forecasts 5, 10 and 20 years into future at the county, municipal and composite county/municipal levels were derived for each entity in Colorado. These forecasts were derived using the coefficients from the regression results of our defined base models above, as well as 5, 10 and 20 year local government entity level population projections produced by the State Demography Office. The initial 2007 estimate was derived via matrix algebra in Microsoft Excel, multiplying each coefficient by each entity's corresponding data points. The 2007 outlay estimates were then (Models 1, 2 and 3) divided by the entities' current population to get a time invariant per capita multiplier. This calculation was multiplied by the increased population estimates in 2012, 2017 and 2027 to arrive at our capital outlay forecasts. The population variables in the model were updated to reflect the new forecasted population in each iteration. All other variables (median income, public land percent, base industry percentages and regional dummy variables) were held constant, suggesting a sTable economy and set jurisdictional and private property rights into the future. All reported monetary figures are in 2007 dollars. However, if Colorado incomes have increased at a rate greater than inflation in the period since the last census report, our projections will be somewhat lower than if more current information were available.

County, municipal and composite capital outlay forecasts are aggregated at the state level, as these different types of government entities have separate and complementary capital outlays. Individual county, municipality and composite level forecasts for 2007, 2012, 2017, and 2027 can be found in Figures 3 and 4 and Table 5 and 6. Each also has historical trend line estimates of Denver included in order to reach a full statewide outlay estimate.

The estimated capital outlay forecast at the county level for the State of Colorado this year (2007) is $403,989,417, the corresponding 2007 estimate for all municipalities is $724,383,405 and the Denver estimate

is $475 million for a total aggregate capital outlay forecast of over $1.6 billion estimated for this year alone (using Models 1 and 2). Estimated county level capital outlay in 2012 is $454,550,821, $804,081,799 at the municipal level and $675 million at the Denver level, giving an aggregate state capital outlay estimate in 2012 of over $1.933 billion dollars. Estimated county level capital outlay in 2017 is $507,123,326, $883,358,455 at the municipal level and $830 million for Denver, giving an aggregate state capital outlay estimate in 2017 of over $2.22 billion dollars. Estimated county level capital outlay in 2027 is $609,140,433, $1,038,873,133 at the municipal level and $1.2 billion for Denver, giving an aggregate state capital outlay estimate in 2027 of over $2.848 billion dollars. To view projections for each Colorado County and Municipality see Tables 7 and 8.

Numbers for the composite model are surprisingly robust, giving estimates for each year very close to those described above. The composite model forecasts composite county capital outlays at $1,115,014,360 for 2007, along with Denver's estimates $475 million for a statewide total in 2007 of $1.59 billion. The 2012 composite estimate is $1,250,755,281 with Denver's $675 million for a total 2012 statewide forecasted capital outlay of over $1.95 billion. In 2017, composite forecast is $1,388,931,675 and Denver's estimate is $830 million, giving a total statewide outlay estimate of $2.218 billion for that year. In 2027, composite forecast estimate is $1,657,948,597 with Denver estimates at $1.2 billion, giving statewide total forecast in 2027 of $2.857 billion. These numbers are shown in Table 9.

These forecasted estimates derived from the county, municipality and composite base model regression coefficients and population projections for each entity will be interpreted, synthesized and put into context in Section 4. The forecasts will be contrasted with historical outlay measures, outlay estimates via the DOLA survey explained in Section 3, as well as Colorado State Government reports on future needs in the water, wastewater, affordable housing and roadways departments.

3.0 – Survey Explanation and Findings

3.1 – DOLA City and County Managers Survey
The Department of Local Affairs conducted a survey of all Colorado counties, municipalities, and special districts in March of 2007. The purpose of the survey was to gain information on local community priorities and needs for capital expenditures (Appendix V). This

survey requested information on 18 different categories of capital expenditures, but did not provide specific instruction on how respondents were to classify their individual projects into those expenditure categories. Most of this classification should have been self evident, but perusal of Capital Improvement Plans available online indicates that room for discretion still exists; therefore, a given project that one respondent may have classified as "recreation," for example, could be classified as "other" by another respondent and this would not be apparent in the survey results. This illustrates one of the main challenges of generalizing from such a case-by-case approach: each county, municipality, and special district will have different needs specific to their situation; as a result, the reported expected expenditures are not directly comparable across respondents. The survey attempted to standardize this challenge by providing set capital expenditure categories, but did not specifically identify which expenditures should be included in each category, so there was still room for each responding entity to have a different interpretation of what projects would fit into what category. These differing interpretations must also be kept in mind when evaluating the survey results. Finally, special district response was so low (only 8 total respondents) that those respondents were not included in this analysis.

Examination of the survey results indicate that many respondents projected their responses using simple arithmetic formulas, such as doubling, especially for the 10 and 20 year responses. Furthermore, the survey instructions did not specify what was intended by "5 year," "10 year," and "20 year," and could consequently be interpreted either as expenditures in that year (such as 2017 expenditures) or expenditures for all years in the time period (or expenditures from 2008-2017). The data indicate that different respondents chose different interpretations, but the first (expenditures in that year) seems to be the most common. If municipal, county and special district data were more accurately and systematically reported, it would be possible to project capital expenditures with greater precision, confindence, and, potentially, by investment category, administrative unit, geography and economic base.

The top three percentage expenditures for each categories for all county and municipality governments are condensed in Appendix XV. County and municipality data are analyzed separately. County data are presented for all respondent counties, then subdivided into the following groups: urban/rural, by region (as explained above), more/less than 50% of land area in public land, more/less than 20% of economy in mining, more/less

than 20% of economy in tourism, and more/less than 20% of economy in agribusiness. Counties that appear in one group of a dichotomous comparison (rural, for instance) will not appear in the other group in that comparison (urban). Similarly, municipality data are presented for all respondent municipalities, then subdivided into regions and by municipal population range. Results are presented in total and per capita for each of the above subdivisions. All of these divisions are presented by capital expenditure category using the 18 categories on the 2007 DOLA survey. Reported statistics for each capital expenditure category include: N, the number of respondents reporting an expense in a given capital expenditure category in a given year; mean, the average expenditure amount per county (municipality) for that group; and the sum of reported expenditures for that category for that group.

3.2 – Counties

Counties had the highest response rate to the survey, with 44 of 64 counties responding. The county results are therefore those from which we can generalize with the most confidence, although incomplete responses from 16 counties and no response from a further 20 do limit the ability to generalize from county data. Broomfield's responses did not distinguish between city and county; to avoid double counting, it has been included only as a county in this survey analysis. This parallels the treatment of Denver and Broomfield in the regression analyses. Non-respondent counties are dispersed across the state, but have several groups of important characteristics. For instance, Denver, with historically high capital outlays, is an important influence in the regression data, and its absence in these survey results especially manifests in the urban and public land binary comparisons and in the Front Range group. Many non-respondent counties are rural and have high proportions of public land, including Jackson, San Juan, Montezuma, and Saguache Counties. The absence of Routt County influences the mining binary comparison. Similarly, Park, Lake, Ouray and San Juan are important tourism economies. A list of all non-respondent counties may be found in Appendix XIV. All respondent counties with incomplete responses (where all expenditure categories are coded as $0 for a given year) are marked with an asterisk when listed below the Tables. This influences the interpretation of N, the number of responses in a given category in a given year, and the mean calculations – especially for the 10 and 20 year categories because these most commonly included the $0 values.

3.2.1 – All Respondent Counties (Tables 12-13)

Taken as a group, the largest outlay categories for counties are roads and streets, law enforcement, and public facilities. Together, these three categories are projected to account for 56% of capital expenditures in 5 years, 64% in 10 years, and 69% in 20 years. These three, along with detention facilities, were the most consistently reported expenses (with N of 42, 33, 44 and 31 respectively). Utilities not including water and sewer were only reported as an expense by three counties, potentially because these are often managed as separate enterprises. Roughly a quarter of respondent counties anticipated expenses in the water, sewer, fire, storm drainage, workforce housing, or other categories.

3.2.2 – Rural/Urban Counties (Tables 14-17)

Counties were sorted according to the USDA Rural-Urban Continuum codes from 2003. All counties with a score of 1-3 are coded as urban, and all those with a score of 4-9 are coded as rural. The largest expenditure categories for urban counties are roads and streets, public facilities, and law enforcement, which combine to cover 61% of total projected capital expenditure in 5 years, 73% in 10 years, and 77% in 20 years. Thirty percent or fewer of urban counties reported capital expenditures for airports, emergency medical services, fire, other, sewer, utilities, water, or workforce housing. Some of these categories likely overlap with special districts in urban areas. For rural counties, 45% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 46% in 10 years, and 54% in 20 years are accounted for by roads and streets, public facilities, and capital equipment. Thirty percent or fewer of rural counties reported expenditures in the other, sewer, storm drainage, utilities, water, or workforce housing categories. Airports are a larger percentage of total projected capital expenditures for rural counties (around 8.61% average for all years) than for urban counties (1.86%) or all counties (3.75%). On average per county per capita, however, airport expenditures for rural counties are around 115% higher than for counties overall (Table 13).

Fifty-four percent of urban counties included recreation expenses compared to 65% of rural counties. Recreation is approximately 3% of total expenditures for urban counties, similar to counties overall, whereas it is 5% of total expenditures for rural counties. On a per capita basis, however, average urban per capita recreation expenses are 198% of rural expenses in 5 years, 252% in 10 years, and 493% in 20 years. Urban county per capita recreation expenses are higher than for

counties overall (Table 13), and rural expenses are lower than for counties overall.

3.2.3 – Counties by Region (Tables 18-27)

In order to capture geography, counties have been split into five regions provided by the State Demography Office. Even at this level of aggregation, there was sufficient non-response that some counties are absent for each group. The Front Range group, for instance, is missing information on Denver, whereas the San Luis Valley lacks responses for half of the counties in the region. Smaller distinctions, therefore, are not practical for our purposes. However, these regions should provide a frame for comparison with the other divisions.

Front Range counties (Tables 18-19) see the bulk of their capital expenditures go to roads and streets, detention facilities, and public facilities. Together, these expenditure categories account for 67% of expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures in 5 years, 80% in 10 years, and 79% in 20 years. Roads and streets alone accounts for 43% of total projected capital expenditures in 10 years and 64% in 20 years. The Front Range counties report lower average per capita expenditures than other regions (Table 13) in all categories except detention facilities, sewer, water, and transit. There were no responses in this region for the utilities category. The law enforcement category has notably lower average per capita expenditures for the Front Range than for all other regions; expenditures are projected to be 47% of the county per capita average in 5 years, 3% in 10 years, and 9% in 20 years. This may reflect the influence of a specific project in one of the respondent counties. Lower average county per capita expenditures for law enforcement in Front Range counties most likely refects the fact municipalities or special districts cover these specific expenditures.

In Western Slope counties (Tables 20-21), the top three expenditure categories are roads and streets, public facilities, and law enforcement. These three categories together comprise 68% of total projected capital expenditures for the region in 5 years, 75% in 10 years, and 82% in 20 years. Roads and streets is more than 30% of total expenditures in all years. Counties in this region did not report capital expenditures for the 'other' category; only 1 response was reported for emergency medical services, utilities, water, and workforce housing, which are likely financed through special districts. Public facilities expenditures are much lower as a percent of total projected capital expenditures for Western Slope counties than for counties overall (Table 13); the Western Slope numbers are 69% of the all counties

numbers in 5 years, 47% in 10 years, and 51% in 20 years. Furthermore, counties in this region reported lower average county per capita expenditures for all categories except emergency medical services, law enforcement, roads and streets, transit, and utilities.

The largest capital expenditure categories for Central Mountains counties (Tables 22-23) are roads and streets, public facilities, and airports. Although expenditures for this region are more evenly distributed as a percent of total projected capital expenditures, the three above categories constitute 42% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 35% in 10 years respectively and 30% in 20 years. Airports are the next largest expenditure category for this region, with 15% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 10% in 10 years, and 7% in 20 years. Only two counties in this region reported expenditures on storm drainage, and one on utilities.

Expenditures in four categories are notably higher for this region than for counties overall both as a percentage of total projected capital expenditures and as average per capita expenditures (Tables 12-13). Recreation expenditures were reported by 9 counties in this region, and average county per capita expenditures in Central Mountains counties are 151% of those for counties overall in 5 years, 168% in 10 years, and 235% in 20 years. For airport expenditures, this region's average per county per capita expenditures are 173% of those for all counties in 5 years, 144% in 10 years, and 148% in 20 years. Capital equipment expenditures on average per county per capita are 118% of all counties' expenditures in 5 years, 184% in 10 years, and 128% in 20 years based on 9 respondent counties. Although workforce housing expenditures were only reported by 5 counties (or about half of those responding for the region), this category is also higher on average per county per capita for this region than for counties overall (Table 13): 166% of all counties' expenditures in 5 years, 141% in 10 years, and 200% in 20 years.

Counties in the Eastern Plains (Tables 24-25) allocate the majority of their expected capital expenditures to roads and streets, public facilities, and capital equipment. These three categories account for 55% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 59% in 10 years, and 54% in 20 years; roads and streets alone are 25% or more of total expenditures in all years. Less than 1/3 of respondents reported expenditures in the airports, other, sewer, utilities, or workforce housing categories. Eastern Plains counties have lower average per county per capita expenditures than counties overall

(Table 13) in all expenditure categories except capital equipment, communications, detention facilities, and health care (health care is only higher in 20 years, which may indicate a project in one of the respondent counties at that time). The recreation category is especially low; the expenditures for this category in this region are only 49% of average per county per capita expenditures for counties overall in 5 years, 25% in 10 years, and 23% in 20 years. This may reflect the agricultural, rather than tourism, economic focus in this region. Finally, Eastern Plains counties' average per county per capita expenditures on capital equipment are generally higher than for counties overall; this region's expenditures are 177% of the overall counties average in 5 years, 93% in 10 years, and 135% in 20 years.

The San Luis Valley (Tables 26-27) only has three respondent counties out of six possible, and not all of those responses are complete. However, based on the information available, the bulk of expenditures in this region go to roads and streets, public facilities, and airports. These groups constitute 40% of total projected capital expenditures for the region in 5 years, 77% in 10 years, and 78% in 20 years. For the 5 year time period, sewer expenditures constitute another 50% of total expenditures; this may be due to an anticipated sewer project in one of the respondent counties in that year. No counties in this region reported expenditures for capital equipment, communications, health care, other, storm drainage, transit, utilities, water, or workforce housing.

3.2.4 – Public Land (Tables 28-31)
Counties were divided according to percentage of public land in the county; those with more than 50% of their land area in public land form one group (Tables 28-29), while those with 50% or less of their land area in public land form the other (Tables 30-31). Denver is a notable absence in this group because it has high capital outlays but a low percentage of public land, whereas the general trend is that those counties with higher percentages of public land report higher capital outlays. For those counties with more than 50% of their land area in public land, the largest capital expenditure categories are roads and streets, public facilities, and law enforcement. These three categories combine to form 55% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 62% in 10 years, and 67% in 20 years. Fewer than 30% of the counties in this group reported expenditures for other, storm drainage, utilities, or water. Only 9% of counties with 50% or less land area in public land anticipated sewer expenditures, whereas 40% of counties reported this expense in the other group. Law

enforcement expenditures are drastically different between the two groups. Counties with more than 50% land in public land expect that this expenditure will be 15% of total capital expenditures in 5 years, 18% in 10 years, and 21% in 20 years. Counties with 50% or less public land see their largest expenditures concentrated in just two categories: roads and streets and public facilities. Together, these categories account for 53% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 64% in 10 years, and 69% in 20 years.

When these categories are compared to counties overall using average county per capita expenditures (Table 13), no clear trend emerges. Public facilities expenditures for counties with 50% or less public land are 63% of the average county per capita expenditures for all counties in 5 years, 119% in 10 years, and 99% in 20 years, whereas roads and streets expenditures are 76% of the average county per capita expenditures for all counties in 5 years, 111% in 10 years, and 52% in 20 years. Thirty percent or fewer of the counties in this group reported expenditures in the airports, fire, other, sewer, utilities or workforce housing categories.

3.2.5 – Mining (Tables 32-35)
Counties were divided according to the importance of mining to their economies. The five counties in the first group, where mining is more than 20% of the economy, are all in either the Western Slope or Eastern Plains, all have more than 50% of their area in public land, and all have less than 20% of their economies in agriculture (Tables 32-33, 3.29, 24, 28, and 42). With so few counties in the group, the results are strongly influenced by any given county. For example, roads and streets go from being 30% of total capital expenditures in 5 years to 13% in ten years, and then jump back up to 64% in 20 years. The dip in 10 years is probably explained by the high percentage of total expenditures going to water at that time, perhaps because a county is planning to install or refurbish facilities during that period. Airport and recreation expenditures are similarly projected to take up a higher percentage of overall expenditure in 10 years than during the other periods. The largest capital expenditure categories in this group are roads and streets, airports, water, and recreation. Together, these categories account for 54% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 68% in 10years, and 86% in 20 years. Roads and streets alone is 64% of the total in 20 years.

The largest capital expenditure categories in the group where mining is 20% or less of their economy are roads and streets, public facilities, and law enforcement.

These categories combine to give 57% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 66% in 10 years, and 69% in 20 years.

3.2.6 – Tourism (Tables 36-39)

Counties were separated into those where tourism is more than 20% of their economy (Tables 36-37) and those where tourism is 20% or less of their economy (Tables 38-39). Of the ten counties in the first group, four provided incomplete responses. Again, this makes generalization difficult. For those counties with more than 20% of their economy in tourism, the largest expenditure categories are public facilities, roads and streets, capital equipment, and airports. Together, these categories constitute 56% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 60% in 10 years, and 59% in 20 years. Thirty percent or fewer of these counties reported expenditures on fire, other, storm drainage, utilities, or water. For those counties with 20% or less of their economy in tourism, the largest expenditure categories are roads and streets, public facilities and law enforcement. These expenditures cover 58% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 68% in 10 years, and 74% in 20 years. Thirty percent or fewer counties in this group reported expenditures on fire, other, sewer, utilities, water, or workforce housing. Airport expenditures are a larger proportion of total capital expenditures for tourism-dependent economies, ranging from 14% in 5 years to 10% in 20 years.

For economies with 20% or less tourism, airports are projected to be 1.6 – 3.5% of total expenditures; this is less than the proportion for all counties above (which ranges from 2.8 – 4.7%; see Table 12). Average county per capita expenditures on airports for the tourism-dependent group is 321% of expenditures for counties overall in 5 years, 259% in 10 years, and 378% in 20 years. These numbers indicate that airport expenditures are indeed an important category for these counties. Finally, recreation expenditures are similar in these two groups to recreation expenditures overall (Tables 12-13). Recreation expenditures are about 6% of total projected capital expenditures for counties with more than 20% of their economy in tourism, about 3% of total projected capital expenditures for counties with 20% or less of their economy in tourism, and about 5% of total projected capital expenditures for counties overall.

3.2.7 – Agribusiness (Tables 40-43)

Counties were separated into those where agribusiness constitutes more than 20% of their economy (Tables 40-41) and those where agribusiness is 20% or less of the economy (Tables 42-43). All of the counties where agribusiness is more than 20% of the economy also have less than 20% of their economy in tourism or mining (Tables 38 and 34). In addition, many non-respondent counties would normally be in this group. Ag-intensive economies expect the bulk of their capital expenditures to come from roads and streets, public facilities, and detention facilities: 58% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 66% in 10 years, and 61% in 20 years. Thirty percent or fewer counties in this group reported expenditures on airports, other, sewer, utilities, or workforce housing. Detention facilities expenditures for this group are only 62% of average per county per capita expenditures for counties overall in 5 years, but 157% in 10 years and 245% in 20 years (Table 13). This expenditure category was reported by six of the 11 respondent counties in this group.

Economies with 20% or less in agribusiness, on the other hand, expect the majority of their expenditures to come from roads and streets, public facilities, and law enforcement: 56% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 65% in 10 years, and 70% in 20 years. Thirty percent or fewer of the counties in this group reported expenditures on emergency medical services, fire, other, sewer, storm drainage, utilities, water, or workforce housing.

3.3 – Municipalities

Municipalities had a low response rate to the survey, with only 64 of 268 providing responses. Furthermore, as with counties, some municipalities only provided projections for one of the requested years; with four exceptions, the non-response years seem to have been coded as responses of $0, while non-response capital expenditure categories were actually left blank. Again, this will affect the number of responses and therefore the means, especially in the 10 and 20 year categories. However, we can begin to find trends with the responses that are available, keeping in mind the limitations of the available data. It is also important to note that some of the non-respondent municipalities would be expected to be important in certain groups. An obvious example of this is that the only respondent municipalities with populations of 50,000 and more were Arvada, Boulder, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, Longmont, Loveland and Pueblo. The responding municipalities in each group are listed below the relevant Tables. In some cases, we were able to find anticipated capital expenditures (usually only for the 5 year category) from Capital Improvement Plans available

online for some municipalities, but these expenditure categories are not typically a direct match to the survey categories. For this reason, those CIPs were not integrated into the survey responses, but will be considered in tandem in the relevant portions of this analysis.

When all municipalities are considered together (Tables 44-45), the largest expenditure categories are roads and streets, water, sewer, and public facilities. These account for 53% of total anticipated expenditures in 5 years and almost 60% in 20 years. On a per capita basis, the same four categories amount for 58% of total anticipated expenditures in 5 years and 61% in 20 years. Moreover, average per municipality per capita expenditures are above $1000 for the roads and streets, water, and sewer categories. At the county level, in contrast, average per county per capita expenditures seldom exceed $300 in any given category (the most noTable exception being roads and streets in 20 years). Roads and streets was the most commonly reported expenditure (reported by 64 municipalities), while only three municipalities responded for detention facilities, 9 for emergency medical services, and 10 for health care. As explained above, one can reasonably assume that no response for a specific category means that that expenditure category is not important for that particular respondent.

3.3.1 – Municipalities by Region (Tables 46-55)
Municipalities were divided into geographic regions using the same regional categories used for counties and the regression analyses. For Front Range municipalities (Tables 46-47), the same four expenditure categories as for all municipalities above again make up approximately 50% of expenditures in 5 years and approximately 60% in 20 years. However, the other category of capital expenditures is more important for Front Range municipalities than for all municipalities (Table 44), constituting 15% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 3% in 10 years, and 10% in 20 years.

Airports are relatively less important as part of total expenditures in the Front Range than for municipalities overall, but the Front Range spends more on airports on average per municipality and slightly more on average per municipality per capita (Tables 44-45). Erie was the only available online CIP that reported airport expenditures; their 2011 projected expenditures on airports were $157,900, mostly for maintenance, which is less than the average per municipality expenditure of $18,054,190 for the Front Range.

Front Range municipalities spend roughly half as much on average per municipality per capita on recreation than municipalities overall. This, however, may be mitigated by some of the projects included in the other expenditures category. Finally, while still an important expenditure category, sewer expenditures are both a relatively smaller portion of overall capital expenditures and are less on average per municipality per capita for Front Range municipalities than for municipalities overall. One explanation for this smaller expenditure is the presence of water districts in the larger cities in the Front Range. Indeed, this is the case for Aurora, which reports no water or sewer expenditures in their 5 year Capital Improvement Plan because these expenditures fall under the jurisdiction of Aurora Water. Lakewood, on the other hand, reports projected 2011 expenditures on sewer to be $850,000, which is certainly less than the all municipality average sewer expenditures per municipality, which are $7,385,043 (Table 44). Similarly, Louisville's reported anticipated 2012 expenditures are less than the municipality average for Front Range municipalities (for instance, 2012 public works expenditures are only $870,000 compared to Front Range survey average roads and streets expenditures of $25,568,084).

For Western Slope municipalities (Tables 48-49), capital expenditures are grouped tightly into six categories. Roads and streets, recreation, sewer, water, public facilities, and law enforcement all make up 10% or more of total expected expenditures for at least one of the three survey years. Average municipal per capita expenditures are higher for the Western Slope than for all municipalities in these categories (Table 45). With the exception of capital equipment, these are also the categories that had the highest response rates for municipalities in this region.

The largest capital expenditure categories as a portion of total capital expenditures for Eastern Plains municipalities (Tables 50-51) are roads and streets, sewer, and water. Unlike the previously discussed regions, public facilities make up only 4% of the Eastern Plains' capital expenditures in 5 years, 2% in 10 years, and 1% in 20 years. No Eastern Plains municipalities reported expenditures on detention facilities. These municipalities also have lower average per municipality per capita expenditures than municipalities overall in all categories except airports, communications, and health care (Table 45). However, many of the non-respondent municipalities lie in the Eastern Plains, and the eight respondents do not present a complete picture; these

non-respondent municipalities also did not make CIPs available online with which to supplement the survey analysis.

For the San Luis Valley municipalities (Tables 52-53), the largest expenditure categories are public facilities, sewer, roads and streets, and storm drainage. These four categories make up 71% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 76% in 10 years, and 65% in 20 years. No expenditures were reported for transit or workforce housing for this region. Detention facilities and sewer expenditures are higher than for municipalities overall on average per municipality per capita for the San Luis Valley, but all other expenditure categories have lower expenditures than for municipalities overall (Tables 44-45). Sewer expenditures as a percent of total expenditures are also higher in the San Luis Valley than in municipalities overall. Sewer expenditures as a percent of total expenditures for the San Luis Valley are 185% of those for municipalities overall in 5 years and 294% of overall in 10 years, but only 43% of overall county expenditures in 20 years. The drop at the 20 year mark may indicate that one or more respondent San Luis Valley municipalities plan to do sewer projects within ten years, and that those project expenses are driving these numbers. As with the Eastern Plains, the San Luis Valley has only six respondent municipalities; making broad statements with any level of confidence is again difficult.

The final regional division is the Central Mountains municipalities (Tables 54-55). The largest expenditure categories for this region are sewer, water, roads and streets, and recreation; these constitute 63% of total expected expenditures in 5 years, 55% in 10 years, and 63% in 20 years. Additionally, fire expenditures are reported to be 15% of total expenditures in 10 years (combining fire with the above four categories would then account for 70% of expenditures in 10 years). Recreation expenditures on average per municipality per capita range from 2.16% to 2.59% higher for Central Mountains municipalities than for municipalities overall, and are also higher as a percent of total expected expenditures (Tables 44- 45). Central Mountains municipalities report higher average per municipality per capita expenditures than municipalities overall in most categories. Expenditures on recreation, fire, sewers, and transit are generally more than two times as much on average per municipality per capita for the Central Mountains municipalities than for municipalities overall. These expenditures could reflect the greater burden per resident for tourism-related infrastructure costs in this region.

3.3.2 – Municipalities by Size (Tables 56-65)

Municipalities were sorted according to 2006 estimated population. Although the Office of Management and Budget determines statistical areas at a county level, they use municipality population distinctions as part of this process (see http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/metroareas122700.pdf). Using their procedures and the recommendations of the State Demographer's Office as a guideline, the municipalities were divided into those with populations of 999 or fewer people, 1,000 to 4,999 people, 5,000 to 9,999 people, 10,000 to 49,999 people, and 50,000 people or more.

The bulk of Colorado municipalities fall into the 999 or fewer group, with approximately 46% of all Colorado municipalities in this size category. Of these municipalities, only 12 (10%) responded to the DOLA survey; this group is therefore underrepresented in this analysis. Approximately 28% of municipalities responded for the 1,000 to 4,999 group; the response rates for the final three groups were all roughly 45%. Again, the survey did not use a specific sampling technique because it was intended to cover the population of all Colorado counties, municipalities, and special districts; therefore, no statement can be made about the statistical representativeness of the available data. Some municipalities that would ordinarily drive the results may be missing from this analysis. Most of the available supplementary CIPs are for municipalities in the 10,000 to 49,999 and 50,000 or more groups.

For those respondent municipalities with populations of 999 or less (Tables 56-57), the largest expenditure categories are transit, roads and streets, public facilities, and workforce housing. Together, these categories account for 70% of total estimated expenditures in 5 years, 66% in 10 years, and 73% in 20 years. This is the first subdivision for which workforce housing has been of major importance; in fact, average per municipality per capita expenditures on workforce housing are 3.34 - 3.87 times higher for these municipalities than for municipalities overall (Table 45). However, it is also important to note that these numbers are coming from only three respondent counties. Similarly, average per municipality per capita expenditures on transit are 7-9 times higher for these municipalities than for municipalities overall, but these numbers are based on responses from only two municipalities. Public facilities expenditures, however, were reported by 10 of the 12 respondents in this group and are higher than for municipalities overall; 377% of the overall municipality average per municipality per capita expenditure in 5 years, 207% in 10 years, and 327% in 20 years.

Recreation expenditures, on the other hand, are 74% of the average per municipality per capita expenditure for municipalities overall in 5 years, 28% in 10 years, and 15% in 20 years. Further analysis is probably warranted on capital expenditure patterns for municipalities with fewer than 999 people.

The largest three expenditure categories as a percent of total estimated expenditures for municipalities of 1,000 to 4,999 population (Tables 58-59) are roads and streets, water, and sewer. These constitute 57% of total estimated expenditures in 5 years, 55% in 10 years, and 60% in 20 years. The next largest categories are recreation and public facilities. No municipalities in this group reported expenditures on detention facilities. Estimated capital expenditures were much different for this group than for municipalities overall in the emergency medical services, fire, health care, transit, and workforce housing categories, but none of these categories had more than four municipalities respond; these differences may therefore be determined by only a few projects in the respondent municipalities.

The largest capital expenditures as a percentage of total estimated expenditures for municipalities with populations between 5,000 and 9,999 people (Tables 60-61) are again roads and streets, sewer, water, and public facilities; these groups account for 66% of total estimated expenditures in 5 and 10 years and 62% in 20 years. Of these four categories, however, three have lower average per municipality per capita expenditures in this group than for municipalities overall (Table 45). Public facilities expenditures for this group are 20 – 40% of the expenditures for all municipalities; sewer expenditures are roughly 40% of the expenditures for all municipalities, and water expenditures for this group are 81% of all municipalities in 5 years, 44% in 10 years, and 28% in 20 years. These three categories have responses from 12-13 of the 14 respondent municipalities in this group, and as such are a good reflection of the available group data.

For municipalities with populations between 10,000 and 49,999 people (Tables 62-63), the largest categories of capital expenditure are roads and streets, water, public facilities, sewer, and recreation. Together, these categories account for 76% of total expected expenditures in 5 years, 73% in 10 years, and 71% in 20 years. Public facilities are relatively more important for this group as a percentage of total estimated expenditures than for municipalities overall (about 14% for this group as opposed to about 8% for all municipalities; see Table 44), yet the average per municipality per capita

expenses are lower for municipalities with populations between 10,000 and 49,999 people (Table 45). Similarly, average per municipality per capita expenditures on roads and streets for this group are about 62% of what they are for municipalities overall and average per municipality per capita expenditures on sewer range from 35 – 61% of those for municipalities overall. No respondents in this group reported expenditures on detention facilities.

The City of Lafayette's five year capital expenditure plan includes public works, water, water reclamation, and open space as major expenditure categories. These are in line with the roads and streets, water, sewer, and recreation categories identified as important above, but Lafayette's projected expenditures are smaller than the municipality averages for this group of survey respondents in all of the above categories. Erie, too, reports water, sewer, and recreation as some of their largest expenditure categories in 2011, but their numbers are also smaller than the survey averages. Their reported projected wastewater expenditure of $1,584,400, for instance, is approximately 14% of the average per municipality expenditure for counties with 10,000-49,999 people and 21% of the average expenditure per municipality for municipalities overall (Tables 62, 44). Similarly, Superior reports public works (mostly road and street expenditures), storm drainage, water, sewer, and parks, recreation and open space expenditures for 2012. Again, these align with the categories that the survey results flag as most relevant for this size municipality, but projected expenses are smaller than the survey averages per municipality for this group. This is true even when expenditure figures are averaged over the 2007-2012 period to account for variance between years (for instance, Superior's sewer expenditures are only $3,900 in 2012, but are $49,275 in 2011 and $263,893 when averaged for the entire period). These comparisons may indicate that the true averages would be lower than those reported if the other half of the municipalities in this population category had responded to the survey.

Capital expenditures are more evenly distributed across categories for those municipalities with 50,000 and more population (Tables 64-65). The largest capital expenditure categories are roads and streets, water, and other, accounting for 51% of total projected capital expenditures in 5 years, 47% in 10 years, and 61% in 20 years. Roads and streets alone is 43% of total projected capital expenditures for this group in 20 years. Although there are only 7 respondents in this group, there are only 15 cities that meet this population criterion in

Colorado. None of the respondent municipalities reported expenditures on emergency medical services or health care. This may be because special districts exist to cover these expenditures at this level of population. These municipalities report lower average per municipality per capita expenditures than municipalities overall in every category except utilities (Table 45). Indeed, when all capital expenditure categories are totaled, average per municipality per capita expenditures for this group are 35% of those for all municipalities in 5 years, 38% in 10 years, and 41% in 20 years. Aurora generally follows this trend in their 5 year CIP except in the case of roads and streets (public works in their terminology), which is projected to be $19,396,538 in for 2011, while the average per municipality expenditure for municipalities overall is $13,310,695 and the average for municipalities of 50,000 or more population is $11,761,314 (Tables 44, 62). Similarly, Greeley's 2011 expenditures on water are in line with this population group, at a projected $45,224,600 for Greeley vs. $40,524,548 for municipalities over 50,000 population (Table 64). For other reported categories, including recreation, storm drainage, sewer, and roads and streets, Greeley's projected expenditures are less than the average per municipality for both the over 50,000 population group and municipalities overall.

4.1 - Comparison of Aggregate Capital Outlay Forecasts, Historical Outlays, and Survey Findings

Population projections were used to forecast state, county and municipal capital expenditures for the years 2007, 2012, 2017 and 2027. Projections of future population in each county and municipality varied over the specified time periods (predominantly projected to increase) while other regional variables and median income were assumed constant, lacking information that would explicitly suggest otherwise. This implies a sTable economic portfolio across jurisdictions and no major changes in private versus public land ownership; the present is the best predictor of the future. These estimates will be compared with recent needs forecasts at the state level, including drinking water and wastewater needs estimates, roadway and airport maintenance needs, and affordable housing needs. Also, the 2007 DOLA survey will also be used to put forecasted numbers into context.

4.1.1 – Aggregate Outlay Forecasts and Historical County and Municipal Outlays

Fairly dramatic increases in county and municipal capital outlays relative to historical standards have been observed in recent years. Anecdotal evidence suggests

that this reflects measures to temporary relax the provisions of the Tax Payer Bill of Rights (TABOR) in order to stimulate the Colorado economy during a period of significant economic challenges. Although the regression estimates are based on numbers from the latest available three years of capital outlays at the county and municipality levels, estimates tend to be lower than actual outlay amounts in real 2007 dollars. This may be due to temporary and unanticipated (or unsystematic) relaxation of TABOR policies causing short term increases in expenditures from both pent up demand and an effort to pull the economy out of its recession through public investment. That is, recent capital expenditures represented a period of "catch up," rather than the longer term trend. Alternatively, it is possible that population estimates based upon the 2000 census may have been too conservative.

4.1.2 – Aggregate Outlay Forecasts and Contemporary Future Needs Reports

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) estimates future needs of Colorado roadways at over $30 billion over the time period of 2005-2030. Our model estimates a time period which is 5 full years less than the CDOT report – 2007-2027. The total amount of outlay estimated in 2007 dollars for the next twenty years in our estimates is right around $30 billion. The main difference in the two estimates is that the CDOT report is based on future needs, and states that actual estimates of financial resources that will be available is around $18 billion, leaving a shortfall of around $12 billion, the main driving point of their needs report. According to statistics from the 2007 DOLA report, anywhere from 20-30% of municipal and 30-45% of county capital outlays are spent on roadways and streets. According to a 2006 Colorado Municipal League report, municipalities have over 90% of their roadways paved, while over 80% of county roadways are unpaved. Surely these maintenance costs vary. Municipalities maintain 10% more paved road miles than counties, while counties have about 45 times as many miles of unpaved roads. If 30% of our $30 billion capital outlay estimate over the next 20 years is dedicated to roads, the ballpark figure would be around $9 billion. Remember, this figure does not include special districts, whose capital outlays for road projects may be quite high.

4.1.3 – Aggregate Outlay Forecasts and the 2007 DOLA Capital Needs Survey

Examined together, the regression models and survey data enhance our understanding of capital outlay for Colorado counties. Statistical analysis allows us to

isolate effects that are potentially confounded in the qualitative analysis of case study information. It is clear that population, income, amount of public land and the economic base of the locality are important to capital expenditures in the information provided by the individual jurisdictions. However, it is difficult to tease out the relative importance of each without using regression estimation methods. Failing to do so can result in misinterpretations of the data (which will be illustrated below). On the other hand, local knowledge clearly provides ground truthing and specificity to the appropriate application of the regression results. For communities that are closer to the average, statistical analyses will ring truer than for those which are relatively unusual within their particular type in the state of Colorado. Per capita estimates illustrate the relative tax burden from capital expenditures of choosing to live within a particular community in the state. The per capita tax burden should, of course, be weighed against the local wealth generated through the capital investment in order to get a more complete understanding of the impact of the investment on community well being.

As a point of illustration, it is useful to further explore the role of public land in county capital improvement expenditures. The regression models suggest a decrease in capital outlay with increased amounts of public land. Conversely, the survey information suggests that counties with greater than 50% of their lands in public hands can expect to pay more per county and per capita on capital improvement investments. As it turns out, these seemingly divergent results can both be correct and still pass the laugh test. The regression analysis isolates the effect of public lands from the effect of the economic base, population and median income. That is, it provides a measure of the relative density of development for a given population base. The qualitative survey information does not control for these other important effects. As a result, the amount of public land in a county also captures the effects of relatively higher income and economic dependence on tourism and/or mining, making it appear that public lands drive higher capital expenditures when in fact it is these others that are explaining them.

Public land is also a proxy in the regression for the rural or urban nature of a given county. Here, counties with more public land can generally be assumed to be more rural counties. Indeed, all counties with more than 50% of land area in public land fall in the rural part of the rural-urban continuum except Clear Creek, Larimer, and Mesa. Therefore, the inverse relationship of public

land and capital outlay is consistent with the rural/urban comparison from the survey at the aggregate level because more rural counties are expected to have lower capital expenditures. At the per capita level, however, rural capital expenditures are expected to be higher than urban for all categories except law enforcement, recreation, water, and sewer.

Similarly, a 1% increase in county base income from mining will result in a 2.0% increase in capital expenditures based on our statistical estimates. This relationship was not particularly evident from the survey information, perhaps overshadowed by the prevalence of public land. The counties with more than 20% of their economy in mining also have more than 50% of their land in public land and are rural (except Clear Creek, which is urban); these effects could be offsetting the increased expenditures from mining. At the per capita level, the survey results are more mixed. Counties with more than 20% mining are expected to have higher average per county per capita expenditures on capital equipment, recreation, water, roads and streets, and airports as well as in total. Average per capita expenditures on water, especially, are expected to be far higher for mining-intensive economies.

Finally, the composite model predicts that a 1% increase in base income from tourism will increase capital outlay by 2.0%. These increases are reflected in the relatively higher average per county expenditures on capital equipment, airports, emergency medical services, other, workforce housing, and recreation in economies with more than 20% of their base from tourism. Recreation expenditures, especially, are more important as a proportion of total expenditures in these counties compared to both less tourism-dependent counties and all counties. Furthermore, all counties in the more than 20% tourism group also have more than 50% public land except Teller and Gilpin (which has 47.9% public land). This may partially offset the inverse relationship between public land and capital outlays because counties with more public land also have more tourists and require the infrastructure investments to support those tourists. Economies with more than 20% tourism predict higher average per capita expenditures in all expenditure categories except water, sewer, roads and streets, health care, and law enforcement. Again, these counties have infrastructure needs for people who are not full-time residents, and the burden of these costs therefore falls more heavily on individual residents in that county.

5.1 – Conclusions, Policy Suggestions and Limitations

This study highlights the likely fiscal impact of a variety of readily observable indictors of local economic growth. The results can help to predict the approximate magnitude of the increase in local government capital expenditures due to observed, planned or anticipated increases in population, median income, the density of development, and proportion of the local economy driven by tourism or mining, and specific information about local circumstances. Roads and streets, law enforcement are likely to figure prominently in county capital improvement budgets. Mountain counties dependent on tourism and mining can expect to spend more on airports, workforce housing, water infrastructure and recreation and less on law enforcement relative to otherwise comparable counties.

Our findings imply that municipalities can learn from their neighbors in considering their capital investment planning. Municipalities within a region appear to face similar issues and may be able to meaningfully compare and contrast their planning and resource allocations with neighboring jurisdictions. Municipalities can generally expect a large proportion of their capital improvement budgets to be spent on roads and streets, water, sewer and public facilities. Western Slope communities have higher recreation and law enforcement expenditures relative to the state average. Mountain communities spend more on recreation, fire, water and sewer relative to the average. As a result of this analysis, local jurisdictions can better evaluate the performance of their own government agencies based upon what they would expect to be spending relative to what they actually are spending on capital improvements over time.

From a local policy perspective our results imply that different economic development drivers imply different public costs in order to generate public and private benefits. From a state policy perspective, Coloradoans can now better identify the likely total capital requirements, the distribution of their incidence among different types, sizes and locations of governmental units.

In order to better analyze and understand local government capital expenditures, the state can point to the need for improvement in the desirability of uniformity and coordination in municipal, county and special district data collection and reporting with regard to capital investment planning and accounting. Special Districts are an important missing link in the forecast estimates. These entities take on many capital projects across the state, but unfortunately have generated or at least provided very little data on what the magnitudes of these outlays are, creating persistent challenges in formal or informal estimates of the size of the investment sector relative to municipalities and counties in Colorado.

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Appendix I

STATE OF COLORADO

Bill Ritter, Jr., Governor
James B. Martin, Executive Director

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S.
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
Phone (303) 692-2000
TDD Line (303) 691-7700
Located in Glendale, Colorado

Laboratory Services Division
8100 Lowry Blvd.
Denver, Colorado 80230-6928
(303) 692-3090

http://www.cdphe.state.co.us

Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

2008 Wastewater Eligibility Survey

Completion of this survey will help us with identifying and prioritizing capital improvement needs for your system/facility and determining eligibility for funding from the **DWWT** or the **WPCRF**. Projects to begin construction within the next 5 years should be identified. Please complete, sign and **return this survey no later than** June 30th, 2007.

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Wastewater Treatment Grant Program
The WPCRF provides low interest loans to governmental entities for the construction of water quality projects including wastewater treatment facilities, collection/transmission lines, and municipal storm water and non-point source projects. Planning and design grants may also be available to eligible entities.	The DWWT Grant Program provides grants to governmental entities and counties on behalf of unincorporated areas serving a population of 5,000 or less. Grants are provided for the construction of water quality projects that improve water quality, benefit public health or that remediate a public health hazard including elimination of failing Individual Septic Disposal Systems (ISDS), construction of wastewater treatment facilities, collections/transmission lines replacement, etc. Availability of grant funds is dependent upon appropriations from the State Legislature.

Please identify your Public Water System

Entity/Borrower:

Address:

Address:

City: Population Served:

Zip: Project County:

Contact Name: PWSID No:

Title:

Phone: Fax:

Email:

Provide a brief narrative description of the proposed project:

Is this system/facility under an enforcement order or on a compliance schedule? If yes, please describe: No ☐   Yes ☐

To receive an electronic version of this survey via email, send requests to: erick.worker@state.co.us

The project is needed to address:

Mark all boxes below that apply to your project needs and provide an _estimated_ cost for each component.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (_select Secondary or Advanced_ AND _type of project_)

☐ Secondary Wastewater Treatment   _or_   ☐ Advanced Wastewater Treatment

☐ New Wastewater Treatment Plant	$ _____
☐ New Regional Wastewater Treatment Facilities	$ _____
☐ Improvement / Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Plant	$ _____
☐ Consolidation of Wastewater Treatment Facilities	$ _____
☐ Connect to Existing Facility	$ _____
TOTAL:	$ _____

Collection / Interceptor – Construction / Rehabilitation

☐ Infiltration / Inflow (I/I) Correction	$ _____
☐ Sewer Replacement / Rehabilitation	$ _____
☐ New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances	$ _____
☐ New Interceptor Sewers and Appurtenances	$ _____
☐ Combined Sewer Overflow Correction	$ _____
☐ Sanitary Sewer Overflow Correction	$ _____
TOTAL:	$ _____

☐ Eliminate documented failing Individual Septic Disposal Systems (ISDS) by connecting to an existing facility or constructing a new facility $ _____

☐ Improvement / New Biosolids Handling Facility $ _____

☐ Reuse Facility $ _____

☐ Municipal Stormwater Project $ _____

Non-point Source Project (Including Best Management Practices, Land Purchase, etc)

Select from the following NPS Control:

☐ Agriculture (cropland)   ☐ Agriculture (animals)   ☐ Silviculture   ☐ Urban
☐ Ground Water Protection (unknown source)   ☐ Resource Extraction   ☐ Brownfields
☐ Storage Tanks   ☐ Sanitary Landfills   ☐ Hydromodification
☐ Confined Animals $ _____

☐ Other: _____ $ _____

TOTAL: $ _____

Has a Preliminary Engineering Report or Comprehensive Planning Document been developed for this project?   No ☐   Yes ☐

What is your estimated construction start date? _____

☐ Check to have an Outreach & Project Assistance Unit Project Manager contact you to discuss financing options

Reporting information (person completing this form):

Print Name:		Title:	Phone:
Signature			Date:

Submission instructions: Return this completed survey by June 30th, 2007 using one of the following methods:

EMAIL: erick.worker@state.co.us
USPS: CDPHE – Water Quality Control Division
Attention: Erick Worker
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

To receive an electronic version of this survey via email, send requests to: erick.worker@state.co.us

STATE OF COLORADO

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Located in Glendale, Colorado	

http://www.cdphe.state.co.us

Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

2008 Drinking Water Eligibility Survey

Completion of this survey will help the Colorado Water Quality Control Division with identifying and prioritizing capital improvement needs for your system/facility and determining eligibility for funding from the **DWRF** loan program or the **DWGP** grant program. Projects to begin construction within the next 5 years should be identified. Please complete, sign and return this survey no later than <u>June 30th, 2007</u>.

Drinking Water Revolving Fund

The DWRF provides low interest loans to governmental agencies for the construction of water projects for public health and compliance purposes. This includes funding for treatment upgrades, distribution line replacement and treated water storage projects. Funding of dams, reservoirs, water rights acquisition and projects needed primarily for growth or fire protection are not eligible. Planning and design grants may also be available to eligible entities.

Drinking Water Grant Program

The purpose of the DWGP is to provide grants to governmental entities, counties representing unincorporated areas, and not-for-profit public water systems serving populations of not more than 5,000 people. Eligible projects include funding for public health and compliance purposes and may include: treatment upgrades, distribution line replacement and treated water storage projects. Funding of dams, reservoirs, water rights acquisition and projects needed primarily for growth or fire protection are not eligible. Availability of grant funds is dependent upon appropriations from the State Legislature.

Please identify your Public Water System

Entity/Borrower:		
Address:		
Address:		
City:	Population Served:	
Zip:	Project County:	
Contact Name:	PWSID No:	
Title:		
Phone:	Fax:	
Email:		

Provide a brief narrative description of the proposed project:

Is this system/facility under an enforcement order or on a compliance schedule? If yes, please describe: No ☐   Yes ☐

To receive an electronic version of this survey via email, send requests to: erick.worker@state.co.us

The project is needed to address: Choose one of the following that best describes your situation:

☐ 1 – Surface water treatment problems, high turbidities, disinfection problems, or nitrates greater than 10 mg/l.

☐ 2 – Your drinking water contains high levels of inorganics (arsenic, fluoride, selenium,etc), organics (TCE, ethylene dibromide, etc.), disinfection byproducts (TTHM, HAA5, etc.), or radiological constituents (radium, uranium, etc.).

☐ 3 – Occasionally experiences surface water treatment problems, filter media needs replacing, high turbidities during runoff, aged treatment plant or has experienced numerous breaks in the PWS' distribution system.

☐ 4 – Your drinking water contains inorganic, organic, disinfection byproduct, or radiological chemicals at levels greater than 50 percent of the maximum allowable level, or has short-term problems meeting other treatment technique requirements.

☐ 5 – Other Future Needs. The PWS is beyond the useful/design life and is in need of equipment replacement, rehabilitation or repair, in order to maintain compliance or further the public health protection goals of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

☐ 6 – Unknown

Mark all appropriate boxes below that apply to your project:

Provide an _estimated_ cost for each component.

☐ Construction of a new water treatment facility $ _____

☐ Improvement / Expansion of existing water treatment plant $ _____

☐ Consolidation of water treatment facility that includes the abandonment of one (or more) water treatment facilities and connection to an existing or new facility $ _____

☐ Connection of an area served by individual wells to a new or existing water treatment plant $ _____

☐ Construction/Rehabilitation of distribution and/or transmission lines $ _____

☐ Water storage facilities $ _____

☐ Water supply (e.g. new well to replace contaminated sources, etc.) $ _____

☐ Water Meters $ _____

☐ Land Acquisition (e.g. source water protection) $ _____

☐ Other _____ $ _____

                                                                    TOTAL: $ _____

Has a Preliminary Engineering Report or Comprehensive Planning Document been developed for this project?   No ☐   Yes ☐

What is your estimated construction start date? _____

☐ Check to have an Outreach & Project Assistance Unit Project Manager contact you to discuss financing options

Reporting information (person completing this form):		
Print Name:	Title:	Phone:
Signature		Date:

Submission instructions: Return this completed survey by June 30th, 2007 using one of the following methods:

EMAIL: erick.worker@state.co.us
USPS: CDPHE – Water Quality Control Division
            Attention: Erick Worker
            4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
            Denver, CO 80246-1530

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Appendix III—Tables

Table 1: Historical Statewide County and Municipal Capital Outlays, 1975-2003 (2007$)

Year	Aggregate Colorado County Outlays	Aggregate Colorado Munici-pal Outlays	Aggregate County and Municipal Colorado Outlays
1975	$382,582,797	$189,965,463	$572,548,261
1976	$333,589,236	$244,887,975	$578,477,211
1977	$354,719,040	$245,804,736	$600,523,776
1978	$246,848,261	$253,703,831	$500,552,092
1979	$215,006,624	$255,473,402	$470,480,026
1980	$171,526,157	$260,591,875	$432,118,032
1981	$173,027,133	$289,407,640	$462,434,773
1982	$482,747,544	$294,639,431	$777,386,975
1983	$245,026,584	$324,198,434	$569,225,018
1984	$301,780,600	$326,459,961	$628,240,561
1985	$308,591,635	$329,175,086	$637,766,721
1986	$332,853,676	$339,947,092	$672,800,768
1987	$262,553,892	$343,322,972	$605,876,864
1988	$322,327,504	$345,362,223	$667,689,726
1989	$379,108,975	$345,857,524	$724,966,499
1990	$359,008,019	$353,061,847	$712,069,866
1991	$466,527,918	$381,853,077	$848,380,995
1992	$427,437,545	$395,874,658	$823,312,203
1993	$289,402,910	$410,074,021	$699,476,931
1994	$395,350,582	$411,837,461	$807,188,044
1995	$383,633,888	$418,200,028	$801,833,916
1996	$432,651,891	$480,322,279	$912,974,171
1997	$448,826,690	$567,241,598	$1,016,068,288
1998	$493,438,281	$606,085,674	$1,099,523,955
1999	$630,699,103	$700,286,219	$1,330,985,321
2000	$904,160,920	$776,209,325	$1,680,370,245
2001	$719,653,628	$777,492,505	$1,497,146,134
2002	$925,375,472	$856,332,703	$1,781,708,175
2003	$1,018,538,844	$929,331,852	$1,947,870,696

Table 2: County Model Regression Results (Denver Excluded)

Variables: (Dependent Variable = natural log of 2001, 2002 & 2003 average capital outlay)	Coefficients (Std. Errors)	P-Values (T-Scores)
Log of Population	0.67 (0.077)	0.000 (8.64)
Log of Median Income	1.48 (0.46)	0.002 (3.21)
Base Income from Mining (%)	0.021 (0.011)	0.069 (1.85)
Base Income from Tourism (%)	0.008 (0.007)	0.205 (1.28)
Base Income from Agribusiness (%)	-0.002 (0.007)	0.759 (-0.31)
Public Land (%)	-0.005 (0.004)	0.234 (-1.20)
Constant	-7.77 (4.61)	0.097 (-1.69)

N = 64; R^2 = 0.8084; F-Statistic = 39.39

Table 3: Municipality Model Regression Results

Variables: (Dependent Variable = natural log of 2001, 2002 & 2003 average capital outlay)	Coefficients (Std. Errors)	P-Values (T-Scores)
Log of Population	1.16 (0.054)	0.000 (21.58)
Log of Median Income	0.935 (0.30)	0.002 (3.12)
Western Slope Region	0.761 (0.0283)	0.008 (2.68)
Eastern Plains Region	-0.262 (0.292)	0.371 (-0.90)
San Luis Valley Region	0.534 (0.419)	0.203 (1.28)
Central Mountains Region	0.655 (0.255)	0.011 (2.56)
Constant	-6.61 (3.26)	0.044 (-2.02)

N = 258; R^2 = 0.7382; F-Statistic = 117.96; * Front Range Region is the omitted dummy.

Table 4: County and Municipality Composite Model Regression Results (Denver Excluded)

Variables: (Dependent Variable = natural log of 2001, 2002 & 2003 average capital outlay)	Coefficients (Std. Errors)	P-Values (T-Scores)
Log of Population	0.91 (0.072)	0.000 (12.54)
Log of Median Income	1.15 (0.43)	0.010 (2.66)
Base Income from Mining (%)	0.013 (0.010)	0.210 (1.27)
Base Income from Tourism (%)	0.020 (0.006)	0.002 (3.23)
Base Income from Agribusiness (%)	-0.0003 (0.006)	0.963 (-0.05)
Public Land (%)	-0.004 (0.004)	0.294 (-1.06)
Constant	-6.06 (4.31)	0.165 (-1.41)

N = 64; R^2 = 0.8756; F-Statistic = 65.69

Table 5: County, Municipality and Denver Forecasted Capital Outlay Estimates

Year	County Forecasts	Muni Forecasts	Denver Forecasts	Aggregate Outlay Estimates
2007	$403,989,417	$724,383,406	$475,000,000	$1,603,372,823
2012	$454,550,821	$804,081,799	$675,000,000	$1,933,632,619
2017	$507,123,326	$883,358,455	$830,000,000	$2,220,481,781
2027	$609,140,433	$1,038,873,133	$1,200,000,000	$2,848,013,566

Table 6: Composite Regression Forecasts and Denver ($2007)

Year	County & Municipal Aggregate Model Forecasts	Denver Trend Forecasts	Aggregate Denver & Model 3 Forecasts
2007	$1,115,014,360	$475,000,000	$1,590,014,360
2012	$1,250,755,281	$675,000,000	$1,925,755,281
2017	$1,388,931,675	$830,000,000	$2,218,931,675
2027	$1,657,948,597	$1,200,000,000	$2,857,948,597

Table 7: All Colorado County Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027

Counties	2007 County Capital Outlay Forecasts	2012 County Capital Outlay Forecasts	2017 County Capital Outlay Forecasts	2027 County Capital Outlay Forecasts
Adams	$28,951,631	$32,442,881	$36,094,469	$43,038,002
Alamosa	$1,531,277	$1,650,062	$1,785,467	$2,065,623
Arapahoe	$40,598,924	$44,360,026	$48,209,858	$55,454,086
Archuleta	$2,004,004	$2,385,681	$2,819,758	$3,874,871
Baca	$534,707	$522,952	$522,441	$526,913
Bent	$752,422	$779,408	$802,623	$831,023
Boulder	$24,761,656	$26,451,208	$28,021,759	$30,947,737
Broomfield	$10,238,033	$11,696,043	$13,071,802	$15,921,510
Chaffee	$1,712,115	$1,907,100	$2,113,208	$2,518,459
Cheyenne	$792,708	$799,061	$814,011	$842,415
Clear Creek	$3,239,810	$3,568,673	$3,962,847	$4,672,029
Conejos	$669,993	$700,594	$730,657	$776,251
Costilla	$346,483	$365,161	$383,933	$412,884
Crowley	$631,329	$656,272	$690,257	$782,625
Custer	$813,169	$963,381	$1,131,174	$1,470,202
Delta	$2,792,435	$3,220,377	$3,745,107	$4,799,841
Dolores	$362,789	$392,016	$424,260	$489,313
Douglas	$44,321,873	$53,687,631	$62,276,916	$75,963,458
Eagle	$11,596,007	$13,652,769	$15,354,342	$18,624,516
Elbert	$6,544,991	$7,954,046	$9,888,404	$14,480,675
El Paso	$33,420,933	$37,704,578	$40,983,398	$46,967,365
Fremont	$3,557,126	$3,884,407	$4,251,116	$5,026,131
Garfield	$9,920,338	$12,704,668	$15,898,726	$22,135,517
Gilpin	$3,214,813	$3,544,090	$3,879,603	$4,556,242
Grand	$3,512,820	$4,127,234	$4,818,862	$6,302,798
Gunnison	$2,849,269	$3,061,278	$3,322,783	$3,824,552
Hinsdale	$258,788	$280,000	$309,394	$364,849
Huerfano	$869,565	$962,395	$1,051,898	$1,212,609
Jackson	$314,475	$329,259	$346,841	$375,611
Jefferson	$41,123,062	$42,911,373	$44,911,762	$48,685,900
Kiowa	$313,788	$310,905	$312,552	$320,582
Kit Carson	$1,124,428	$1,164,515	$1,209,808	$1,273,526
Lake	$1,199,591	$1,448,665	$1,754,023	$2,417,242
La Plata	$6,086,825	$6,934,533	$7,766,485	$9,317,929
Larimer	$18,619,961	$20,690,602	$23,043,847	$27,884,197
Las Animas	$2,004,950	$2,211,603	$2,423,704	$2,804,562
Lincoln	$948,834	$987,652	$1,033,413	$1,121,780
Logan	$2,431,727	$2,682,265	$2,956,155	$3,460,724
Mesa	$7,572,043	$8,426,416	$9,468,603	$11,770,635
Mineral	$340,972	$368,264	$388,992	$413,865
Moffat	$3,266,462	$3,529,281	$3,957,109	$4,884,747
Montezuma	$2,042,499	$2,267,107	$2,510,853	$2,993,382
Montrose	$3,877,116	$4,640,002	$5,283,120	$6,628,503
Morgan	$3,165,048	$3,545,494	$3,966,504	$4,851,756
Otero	$1,550,307	$1,611,042	$1,687,352	$1,785,420
Ouray	$1,322,564	$1,500,182	$1,866,612	$2,058,958
Park	$3,262,881	$4,137,151	$5,837,375	$8,864,770
Phillips	$756,865	$778,808	$802,203	$841,087
Pitkin	$4,963,616	$5,432,579	$6,069,305	$7,431,814
Prowers	$1,509,510	$1,577,140	$1,640,735	$1,761,449
Pueblo	$8,132,823	$8,862,289	$9,493,342	$11,207,817

Continued….

Table 7: All Colorado County Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Counties	2007 County Capital Outlay Forecasts	2012 County Capital Outlay Forecasts	2017 County Capital Outlay Forecasts	2027 County Capital Outlay Forecasts
Rio Blanco	$2,416,578	$2,626,800	$2,849,158	$3,189,351
Rio Grande	$2,312,846	$2,463,429	$2,616,431	$2,909,124
Routt	$16,604,230	$18,855,233	$21,449,757	$26,972,905
Saguache	$906,142	$976,258	$1,041,815	$1,140,755
San Juan	$201,789	$215,032	$223,745	$228,624
San Miguel	$5,878,053	$6,773,081	$7,720,180	$9,569,099
Sedgwick	$535,536	$557,398	$582,018	$621,213
Summit	$22,753,895	$26,222,400	$29,746,483	$37,170,384
Teller	$12,130,920	$13,581,350	$15,160,662	$17,861,445
Washington	$1,077,102	$1,095,564	$1,112,289	$1,142,045
Weld	$54,072,532	$63,136,712	$73,653,042	$99,876,364
Yuma	$2,391,136	$2,491,808	$2,592,244	$2,749,029

Table 8: All Colorado Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027

Municipality Name	2007	2012	2017	2027
Aguilar, Town of	$61,916.66	$68,298	$74,849	$86,610
Akron, Town of	$117,921.67	$119,943	$121,774	$125,032
Alamosa, City of	$1,375,722.33	$1,482,441	$1,604,090	$1,855,787
Alma, Town of	$38,352.12	$48,628	$68,613	$104,197
Antonito, Town of	$71,742.46	$75,019	$78,238	$83,120
Arriba, Town of	$8,992.29	$9,360	$9,794	$10,631
Arvada, City of	$30,251,081.92	$31,629,255	$33,163,747	$36,060,395
Aspen, City of	$2,467,241.55	$2,700,347	$3,016,841	$3,694,097
Ault, Town of	$134,405.54	$156,936	$183,076	$248,258
Aurora, City of	$89,672,417.37	$98,327,191	$107,219,627	$123,983,586
Avon, Town of	$2,812,698.64	$3,311,582	$3,724,311	$4,517,516
Basalt, Town of	$1,340,984.59	$1,548,890	$1,738,995	$2,114,451
Bayfield, Town of	$443,689.61	$505,482	$566,126	$679,216
Bennett, Town of	$317,105.95	$354,147	$392,800	$466,218
Berthoud, Town of	$849,288.36	$944,080	$1,051,834	$1,273,991
Bethune, Town of	$9,621.11	$9,964	$10,352	$10,897
Black Hawk, City of	$16,744.66	$18,460	$20,207	$23,732
Blanca, Town of	$34,514.43	$36,375	$38,245	$41,129
Blue River, Town of	$242,075.60	$278,977	$316,469	$395,451
Bonanza City, Town of	$1,938.14	$2,088	$2,228	$2,440
Boone, Town of	$18,558.73	$20,223	$21,663	$25,576
Boulder, City of	$22,964,894.25	$24,531,849	$25,988,436	$28,702,099
Bow Mar, Town of	$211,360.07	$228,001	$245,282	$277,815
Branson, Town of	$7,242.47	$7,989	$8,755	$10,131
Breckenridge, Town of	$1,021,642.82	$1,177,378	$1,335,608	$1,668,939
Brighton, City of	$6,134,745.03	$6,876,715	$7,653,652	$9,136,359
Brookside, Town of	$29,701.39	$32,434	$35,496	$41,967
Brush, City of	$460,727.19	$516,108	$577,393	$706,257
Buena Vista, Town of	$463,591.53	$516,388	$572,196	$681,926
Burlington, City of	$319,081.24	$330,457	$343,310	$361,391

(continued…)

Table 8: All Colorado Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Municipality Name	2007	2012	2017	2027
Calhan, Town of	$81,057.57	$91,447	$99,399	$113,912
Campo, Town of	$4,689.68	$4,587	$4,582	$4,621
Canon City, City of	$3,924,883.45	$4,286,001	$4,690,623	$5,545,764
Carbondale, Town of	$2,311,527.20	$2,960,301	$3,704,545	$5,157,773
Castle Rock, Town of	$11,928,647.39	$14,449,318	$16,761,010	$20,444,562
Cedaredge, Town of	$381,420.12	$439,873	$511,546	$655,613
Centennial, City of	$33,114,139.77	$36,181,849	$39,321,929	$45,230,617
Center, Town of	$283,931.03	$305,860	$326,380	$357,441
Central City	$71,930.65	$79,298	$86,805	$101,945
Cheraw, Town of	$6,695.42	$6,958	$7,287	$7,711
Cherry Hills Village, City of	$3,592,464.03	$3,925,272	$4,265,930	$4,906,948
Cheyenne Wells, Town of	$68,592.01	$69,142	$70,435	$72,893
Coal Creek, Town of	$113,497.32	$123,940	$135,640	$160,369
Cokedale, Town of	$13,547.46	$14,944	$16,377	$18,950
Collbran, Town of	$108,755.31	$121,026	$135,995	$169,059
Colorado Springs, City of	$116,763,490.25	$131,729,360	$143,184,649	$164,090,973
Columbine Valley, Town of	$363,804.22	$397,507	$432,005	$496,920
Commerce City, City of	$5,436,077.23	$6,091,609	$6,777,246	$8,080,992
Cortez, City of	$1,994,808.93	$2,214,173	$2,452,227	$2,923,489
Craig, City of	$2,873,744.64	$3,104,965	$3,481,357	$4,297,467
Crawford, Town of	$42,966.52	$49,551	$57,625	$73,854
Creede, City of	$50,794.00	$54,860	$57,947	$61,653
Crested Butte, Town of	$381,760.49	$410,167	$445,204	$512,434
Crestone, Town of	$12,341.89	$13,297	$14,190	$15,537
Cripple Creek, City of	$111,076.42	$124,357	$138,818	$163,548
Crook, Town of	$5,983.11	$6,600	$7,273	$8,515
Crowley, Town of	$9,180.78	$9,544	$10,038	$11,381
Dacono, City of	$461,057.68	$538,345	$628,014	$851,611
De Beque, Town of	$74,050.12	$82,405	$92,597	$115,110
Deer Trail, Town of	$41,396.09	$45,231	$49,156	$56,543
Del Norte, Town of	$194,544.19	$207,210	$220,080	$244,700
Delta, City of	$1,685,660.84	$1,943,989	$2,260,744	$2,897,437
Dillon, Town of	$217,633.63	$250,809	$284,515	$355,523
Dinosaur, Town of	$47,874.75	$51,727	$57,997	$71,593
Dolores, Town of	$156,739.31	$173,975	$192,680	$229,709
Dove Creek, Town of	$101,472.73	$109,648	$118,666	$136,862
Durango, City of	$4,905,996.49	$5,589,251	$6,259,806	$7,510,274
Eads, Town of	$35,232.19	$34,909	$35,093	$35,995
Eagle, Town of	$2,193,923.62	$2,583,056	$2,904,987	$3,523,693
Eaton, Town of	$616,764.85	$720,153	$840,105	$1,139,215
Eckley, Town of	$10,818.82	$11,274	$11,729	$12,438
Edgewater, City of	$613,048.30	$639,708	$669,529	$725,792
Elizabeth, Town of	$160,721.59	$195,323	$242,824	$355,594
Empire, Town of	$55,667.24	$61,318	$68,091	$80,276
Englewood, City of	$5,539,569.14	$6,052,757	$6,578,052	$7,566,500
Erie, Town of	$3,833,947.02	$4,279,551	$4,765,341	$5,897,400
Estes Park, Town of	$852,259.98	$947,036	$1,054,747	$1,276,296
Evans, City of	$2,632,844.35	$3,074,188	$3,586,239	$4,863,078

(continued…)

Table 8: All Colorado Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Municipality Name	2007	2012	2017	2027
Fairplay, Town of	$169,220.41	$214,562	$302,739	$459,747
Federal Heights, City of	$1,521,707.66	$1,705,209	$1,897,138	$2,262,092
Firestone, Town of	$1,347,105.50	$1,572,921	$1,834,913	$2,488,213
Flagler, Town of	$30,855.25	$31,955	$33,198	$34,947
Fleming, Town of	$20,682.83	$22,814	$25,143	$29,435
Florence, City of	$703,758.40	$768,509	$841,061	$994,393
Fort Collins, City of	$31,193,478.93	$34,662,365	$38,604,687	$46,713,585
Fort Lupton, City of	$1,028,496.58	$1,200,903	$1,400,931	$1,899,717
Fort Morgan, City of	$1,072,440.72	$1,201,351	$1,344,005	$1,643,963
Fountain, City of	$3,368,812.85	$3,800,602	$4,131,105	$4,734,286
Fowler, Town of	$60,439.80	$62,808	$65,783	$69,606
Foxfield, Town of	$195,597.76	$213,718	$232,266	$267,167
Fraser, Town of	$243,620.83	$286,232	$334,197	$437,111
Frederick, Town of	$1,399,585.41	$1,634,198	$1,906,397	$2,585,148
Frisco, Town of	$1,088,644.25	$1,254,592	$1,423,200	$1,778,391
Fruita, City of	$2,685,314.22	$2,988,305	$3,357,902	$4,174,283
Garden City, Town of	$17,162.11	$20,039	$23,377	$31,700
Genoa, Town of	$7,161.92	$7,455	$7,800	$8,467
Georgetown, Town of	$242,381.99	$266,985	$296,475	$349,532
Gilcrest, Town of	$137,483.17	$160,529	$187,268	$253,943
Glendale, City of	$459,171.24	$501,709	$545,250	$627,182
Glenwood Springs, City of	$2,980,195.29	$3,816,643	$4,776,179	$6,649,790
Golden, City of	$3,409,478.44	$3,557,746	$3,723,596	$4,036,507
Granada, Town of	$29,993.71	$31,337	$32,601	$35,000
Granby, Town of	$519,912.43	$610,848	$713,212	$932,841
Grand Junction, City of	$17,395,890.04	$19,358,715	$21,753,018	$27,041,668
Grand Lake, Town of	$106,894.55	$125,591	$146,637	$191,793
Greeley, City of	$17,254,793.10	$20,147,215	$23,503,024	$31,871,006
Green Mountain Falls, Town of	$104,227.79	$117,539	$127,943	$146,847
Greenwood Village, City of	$5,572,171.85	$6,088,380	$6,616,767	$7,611,032
Grover, Town of	$5,532.82	$6,460	$7,536	$10,220
Gunnison, City of	$1,001,829.28	$1,076,374	$1,168,321	$1,344,748
Gypsum, Town of	$2,298,908.38	$2,706,661	$3,043,998	$3,692,310
Hartman, Town of	$3,550.67	$3,710	$3,859	$4,143
Haswell, Town of	$3,161.36	$3,132	$3,149	$3,230
Haxtun, Town of	$61,184.40	$62,958	$64,849	$67,993
Hayden, Town of	$464,757.64	$527,764	$600,385	$754,980
Hillrose, Town of	$14,848.60	$16,633	$18,609	$22,762
Holly, Town of	$51,185.25	$53,478	$55,635	$59,728
Holyoke, City of	$161,071.82	$165,742	$170,720	$178,995
Hooper, Town of	$12,362.45	$13,321	$14,415	$16,676
Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	$126,636.55	$148,786	$173,719	$227,215
Hotchkiss, Town of	$151,740.36	$174,995	$203,508	$260,822
Hudson, Town of	$200,218.54	$233,781	$272,721	$369,820
Hugo, Town of	$49,152.68	$51,164	$53,534	$58,112
Idaho Springs, City of	$400,194.53	$440,817	$489,507	$577,108
Ignacio, Town of	$112,050.10	$127,655	$142,970	$171,530
Iliff, Town of	$9,102.84	$10,041	$11,066	$12,955
Jamestown, Town of	$39,948.99	$42,675	$45,209	$49,929
Johnstown, Town of	$1,426,959.33	$1,665,372	$1,941,943	$2,630,824
Julesburg, Town of	$84,676.83	$88,134	$92,026	$98,224

(continued…)

Table 8: All Colorado Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Municipality Name	2007	2012	2017	2027
Keenesburg, Town of	$128,728.36	$150,307	$175,343	$237,772
Kersey, Town of	$166,033.50	$193,866	$226,157	$306,677
Kim, Town of	$6,688.92	$7,378	$8,086	$9,357
Kiowa, Town of	$49,075.44	$59,641	$74,145	$108,579
Kit Carson, Town of	$7,424.50	$7,484	$7,624	$7,890
Kremmling, Town of	$440,945.94	$518,070	$604,887	$791,157
La Jara, Town of	$92,241.40	$96,454	$100,593	$106,870
La Junta, City of	$576,530.85	$599,117	$627,495	$663,965
La Salle, Town of	$228,446.14	$266,741	$311,170	$421,959
La Veta, Town of	$133,052.79	$147,257	$160,952	$185,542
Lafayette, City of	$5,691,489.85	$6,079,835	$6,440,827	$7,113,366
Lake City, Town of	$71,727.79	$77,607	$85,754	$101,124
Lakeside, Town of	$945.78	$987	$1,033	$1,120
Lakewood, City of	$37,686,522.88	$39,325,390	$41,158,612	$44,617,356
Lamar, City of	$695,661.20	$726,828	$756,136	$811,768
Larkspur, Town of	$23,731.13	$28,746	$33,345	$40,673
Las Animas, City of	$159,807.15	$165,539	$170,469	$176,501
Leadville, City of	$625,876.63	$755,829	$915,147	$1,261,176
Limon, Town of	$153,682.49	$159,970	$167,382	$181,694
Littleton, City of	$9,180,507.19	$10,015,450	$10,871,213	$12,480,771
Lochbuie, Town of	$454,569.87	$530,769	$619,177	$839,628
Log Lane Village, Town of	$73,739.40	$82,603	$92,412	$113,036
Lone Tree, City of	$3,130,097.18	$3,791,525	$4,398,117	$5,364,688
Longmont, City of	$21,530,907.40	$23,000,816	$24,367,503	$26,914,666
Louisville, City of	$5,096,900.80	$5,444,676	$5,767,955	$6,370,234
Loveland, City of	$13,607,897.61	$15,121,170	$16,840,976	$20,378,416
Lyons, Town of	$244,156.94	$260,816	$276,302	$305,153
Manassa, Town of	$106,388.95	$111,248	$116,022	$123,262
Mancos, Town of	$187,787.91	$208,438	$230,848	$275,212
Manitou Springs, City of	$747,868.31	$843,724	$917,095	$1,051,000
Manzanola, Town of	$17,581.27	$18,270	$19,135	$20,248
Marble, Town of	$17,801.09	$19,126	$20,759	$23,894
Mead, Town of	$659,998.31	$770,634	$898,994	$1,219,071
Meeker, Town of	$492,051.13	$534,856	$580,131	$649,399
Merino, Town of	$13,665.53	$15,073	$16,613	$19,448
Milliken, Town of	$863,558.17	$1,008,316	$1,176,266	$1,595,062
Minturn, Town of	$334,974.73	$394,389	$443,542	$538,008
Moffat, Town of	$9,869.32	$10,633	$11,347	$12,425
Monte Vista, City of	$749,021.95	$797,788	$847,339	$942,128
Montezuma, Town of	$6,595.56	$7,601	$8,622	$10,774
Montrose, City of	$4,760,998.84	$5,697,803	$6,487,536	$8,139,632
Monument, Town of	$770,648.97	$869,425	$945,031	$1,083,014
Morrison, Town of	$48,084.91	$50,176	$52,515	$56,928
Mountain View, Town of	$51,203.26	$53,430	$55,921	$60,620
Mountain Village, Town of	$221,203.31	$254,885	$290,526	$360,105
Mt. Crested Butte, Town of	$191,607.16	$205,864	$223,450	$257,193
Naturita, Town of	$101,832.20	$121,869	$138,761	$174,097
Nederland, Town of	$196,266.86	$209,659	$222,107	$245,299

(continued…)

Table 8: All Colorado Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Municipality Name	2007	2012	2017	2027
New Castle, Town of	$1,248,936.27	$1,599,474	$2,001,595	$2,786,785
Northglenn, City of	$7,662,012.01	$8,586,088	$9,552,652	$11,390,881
Norwood, Town of	$98,016.54	$112,941	$128,734	$159,565
Nucla, Town of	$113,680.13	$136,049	$154,905	$194,353
Nunn, Town of	$44,422.18	$51,869	$60,508	$82,051
Oak Creek, Town of	$191,791.41	$217,792	$247,761	$311,557
Olathe, Town of	$283,297.71	$339,041	$386,033	$484,339
Olney Springs, Town of	$14,415.89	$14,985	$15,761	$17,871
Ophir, Town of	$31,525.52	$36,326	$41,405	$51,322
Orchard City, Town of	$769,329.46	$887,230	$1,031,795	$1,322,380
Ordway, Town of	$52,538.18	$54,614	$57,442	$65,129
Otis, Town of	$28,644.51	$29,135	$29,580	$30,372
Ouray, City of	$167,294.76	$189,762	$236,113	$260,443
Ovid, Town of	$13,681.59	$14,240	$14,869	$15,870
Pagosa Springs, Town of	$309,174.20	$368,059	$435,027	$597,808
Palisade, Town of	$532,478.76	$592,560	$665,848	$827,731
Palmer Lake, Town of	$376,686.45	$424,967	$461,923	$529,368
Paoli, Town of	$2,043.42	$2,103	$2,166	$2,271
Paonia, Town of	$294,649.34	$339,804	$395,172	$506,465
Parachute, Town of	$277,771.39	$355,733	$445,167	$619,799
Parker, Town of	$13,833,324.17	$16,756,476	$19,437,282	$23,708,996
Peetz, Town of	$15,617.96	$17,227	$18,986	$22,227
Pierce, Town of	$81,573.45	$95,248	$111,112	$150,673
Pitkin, Town of	$21,134.25	$22,707	$24,647	$28,368
Platteville, Town of	$341,692.95	$398,971	$465,425	$631,135
Poncha Springs, Town of	$86,547.11	$96,404	$106,822	$127,308
Pritchett, Town of	$3,594.21	$3,515	$3,512	$3,542
Pueblo, City of	$17,102,339.67	$18,636,318	$19,963,345	$23,568,677
Ramah, Town of	$6,942.48	$7,832	$8,513	$9,756
Rangely, Town of	$512,387.02	$556,960	$604,107	$676,238
Raymer, Town of	$4,838.23	$5,649	$6,590	$8,937
Red Cliff, Town of	$70,837.61	$83,402	$93,797	$113,773
Rico, Town of	$40,136.11	$43,370	$46,937	$54,134
Ridgway, Town of	$220,590.02	$250,215	$311,332	$343,413
Rifle, City of	$2,836,025.37	$3,632,010	$4,545,127	$6,328,100
Rockvale, Town of	$57,889.32	$63,216	$69,183	$81,796
Rocky Ford, City of	$245,775.51	$255,404	$267,502	$283,049
Romeo, Town of	$30,792.53	$32,199	$33,581	$35,676
Rye, Town of	$13,066.60	$14,239	$15,252	$18,007
Saguache, Town of	$50,264.80	$54,154	$57,791	$63,279
Salida, City of	$1,028,455.22	$1,145,581	$1,269,389	$1,512,820
San Luis, Town of	$46,487.88	$48,994	$51,513	$55,397
Sanford, Town of	$86,377.50	$90,323	$94,198	$100,077
Sawpit, Town of	$3,071.08	$3,539	$4,034	$5,000
Sedgwick, Town of	$7,734.32	$8,050	$8,406	$8,972
Seibert, Town of	$6,646.57	$6,884	$7,151	$7,528
Severance, Town of	$388,309.49	$453,402	$528,922	$717,239
Sheridan Lake, Town of	$1,857.08	$1,840	$1,850	$1,897
Sheridan, City of	$634,848.60	$693,661	$753,861	$867,140
Silt, Town of	$681,548.83	$872,838	$1,092,277	$1,520,758

(continued…)

Table 8: All Colorado Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Municipality Name	2007	2012	2017	2027
Silver Cliff, Town of	$73,074.75	$86,573	$101,652	$132,118
Silver Plume, Town of	$27,697.66	$30,509	$33,879	$39,942
Silverthorne, Town of	$1,578,812.90	$1,819,480	$2,064,004	$2,579,122
Silverton, Town of	$83,090.28	$88,544	$92,131	$94,140
Simla, Town of	$46,318.79	$56,291	$69,980	$102,480
Snowmass Village, Town of	$785,663.99	$859,894	$960,677	$1,176,342
South Fork, Town of	$101,810.33	$108,439	$115,174	$128,058
Springfield, Town of	$73,130.49	$71,523	$71,453	$72,065
Starkville, Town of	$21,996.11	$24,263	$26,590	$30,769
Steamboat Springs, City of	$4,766,968.04	$5,413,217	$6,158,088	$7,743,748
Sterling, City of	$1,140,031.72	$1,257,488	$1,385,892	$1,622,441
Stratton, Town of	$37,850.49	$39,200	$40,725	$42,869
Sugar City, Town of	$9,676.12	$10,058	$10,579	$11,995
Superior, Town of	$2,946,131.11	$3,147,153	$3,334,017	$3,682,148
Swink, Town of	$45,775.10	$47,568	$49,822	$52,717
Telluride, Town of	$784,510.50	$903,965	$1,030,369	$1,277,134
Thornton, City of	$31,467,789.29	$35,262,460	$39,231,405	$46,778,393
Timnath, Town of	$22,473.79	$24,973	$27,813	$33,655
Trinidad, City of	$1,830,253.67	$2,018,901	$2,212,520	$2,560,193
Two Buttes, Town of	$1,934.46	$1,892	$1,890	$1,906
Vail, Town of	$1,883,706.32	$2,217,816	$2,494,227	$3,025,448
Victor, City of	$32,689.35	$36,598	$40,854	$48,131
Vilas, Town of	$4,664.38	$4,562	$4,557	$4,596
Vona, Town of	$3,710.68	$3,843	$3,992	$4,203
Walden, Town of	$104,541.69	$109,457	$115,301	$124,866
Walsenburg, City of	$563,451.23	$623,602	$681,597	$785,733
Walsh, Town of	$33,405.09	$32,671	$32,639	$32,918
Ward, Town of	$11,134.11	$11,894	$12,600	$13,916
Wellington, Town of	$660,920.77	$734,419	$817,948	$989,757
Westcliffe, Town of	$50,578.97	$59,922	$70,359	$91,446
Westminster, City of	$31,403,875.68	$34,154,942	$37,074,808	$42,617,286
Wheat Ridge, City of	$5,401,882.98	$5,636,794	$5,899,563	$6,395,330
Wiggins, Town of	$65,132.63	$72,962	$81,626	$99,843
Wiley, Town of	$24,583.35	$25,685	$26,720	$28,686
Williamsburg, Town of	$115,984.00	$126,655	$138,612	$163,883
Windsor, Town of	$2,969,769.23	$3,440,459	$3,985,287	$5,317,321
Winter Park, Town of	$206,070.10	$242,113	$282,686	$369,737
Woodland Park, City of	$1,308,179.79	$1,464,592	$1,634,902	$1,926,151
Wray, City of	$147,290.50	$153,492	$159,678	$169,336
Yampa, Town of	$91,238.39	$103,607	$117,864	$148,213
Yuma, City of	$247,332.54	$257,746	$268,135	$284,352

Table 9: Composite Colorado County and Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027

Counties	2007	2012	2017	2027
Adams	$91,966,021	$103,056,115	$114,655,534	$136,711,944
Alamosa	$3,042,881	$3,278,926	$3,547,995	$4,104,708
Arapahoe	$132,322,034	$144,580,408	$157,127,972	$180,738,721
Archuleta	$4,630,420	$5,512,317	$6,515,288	$8,953,217
Baca	$735,318	$719,153	$718,450	$724,600
Bent	$1,077,694	$1,116,346	$1,149,597	$1,190,274
Boulder	$70,177,775	$74,966,187	$79,417,331	$87,709,938
Broomfield	$17,575,940	$20,078,949	$22,440,757	$27,332,937
Chaffee	$3,763,168	$4,191,738	$4,644,756	$5,535,484
Cheyenne	$710,120	$715,812	$729,204	$754,649
Clear Creek	$4,397,794	$4,844,200	$5,379,260	$6,341,921
Conejos	$1,185,896	$1,240,060	$1,293,271	$1,373,973
Costilla	$501,944	$529,003	$556,197	$598,139
Crowley	$938,284	$975,356	$1,025,864	$1,163,142
Custer	$1,148,614	$1,360,790	$1,597,801	$2,076,683
Delta	$5,928,639	$6,837,206	$7,951,263	$10,190,578
Dolores	$411,224	$444,353	$480,901	$554,639
Douglas	$107,468,264	$130,177,633	$151,004,270	$184,190,340
Eagle	$38,567,542	$45,408,194	$51,067,514	$61,943,891
Elbert	$9,693,769	$11,780,718	$14,645,691	$21,447,291
El Paso	$121,520,639	$137,096,244	$149,018,242	$170,776,327
Fremont	$8,289,056	$9,051,710	$9,906,240	$11,712,233
Garfield	$19,117,721	$24,483,471	$30,638,818	$42,657,888
Gilpin	$11,071,422	$12,205,410	$13,360,876	$15,691,136
Grand	$10,182,415	$11,963,385	$13,968,167	$18,269,570
Gunnison	$5,701,379	$6,125,609	$6,648,879	$7,652,917
Hinsdale	$299,966	$324,553	$358,624	$422,902
Huerfano	$1,414,406	$1,565,399	$1,710,983	$1,972,390
Jackson	$329,329	$344,812	$363,224	$393,353
Jefferson	$132,221,553	$137,971,450	$144,403,229	$156,538,086
Kiowa	$332,939	$329,880	$331,628	$340,148
Kit Carson	$1,732,990	$1,794,774	$1,864,579	$1,962,784
Lake	$1,972,342	$2,381,866	$2,883,929	$3,974,381
La Plata	$15,870,405	$18,080,665	$20,249,843	$24,294,983
Larimer	$59,102,456	$65,674,973	$73,144,513	$88,508,487
Las Animas	$3,480,896	$3,839,677	$4,207,916	$4,869,143
Lincoln	$1,332,785	$1,387,311	$1,451,590	$1,575,714
Logan	$4,453,383	$4,912,210	$5,413,803	$6,337,852
Mesa	$23,000,089	$25,595,250	$28,760,893	$35,753,316
Mineral	$609,705	$658,506	$695,570	$740,047
Moffat	$4,319,079	$4,666,591	$5,232,287	$6,458,856
Montezuma	$4,532,994	$5,031,474	$5,572,427	$6,643,322
Montrose	$8,178,215	$9,787,412	$11,143,978	$13,981,869
Morgan	$6,258,421	$7,010,698	$7,843,184	$9,593,642
Otero	$2,992,381	$3,109,611	$3,256,903	$3,446,193
Ouray	$2,298,977	$2,607,726	$3,244,681	$3,579,031

(continued…)

Table 9: Composite Colorado County and Municipality Regression Forecasts, 2007-2027 (continued…)

Counties	2007	2012	2017	2027
Park	$5,516,435	$6,994,530	$9,869,037	$14,987,343
Phillips	$999,628	$1,028,609	$1,059,508	$1,110,864
Pitkin	$13,229,521	$14,479,449	$16,176,512	$19,808,006
Prowers	$2,640,264	$2,758,554	$2,869,788	$3,080,927
Pueblo	$24,488,470	$26,684,940	$28,585,082	$33,747,479
Rio Blanco	$2,416,578	$2,626,800	$2,849,158	$3,189,351
Rio Grande	$2,312,846	$2,463,429	$2,616,431	$2,909,124
Routt	$16,604,230	$18,855,233	$21,449,757	$26,972,905
Saguache	$906,142	$976,258	$1,041,815	$1,140,755
San Juan	$201,789	$215,032	$223,745	$228,624
San Miguel	$5,878,053	$6,773,081	$7,720,180	$9,569,099
Sedgwick	$535,536	$557,398	$582,018	$621,213
Summit	$22,753,895	$26,222,400	$29,746,483	$37,170,384
Teller	$12,130,920	$13,581,350	$15,160,662	$17,861,445
Washington	$1,077,102	$1,095,564	$1,112,289	$1,142,045
Weld	$54,072,532	$63,136,712	$73,653,042	$99,876,364
Yuma	$2,391,136	$2,491,808	$2,592,244	$2,749,029

Table 10: Top 3 Spending Categories for all Counties and Municipalities According to DOLA Survey Findings

Strata	Leading Expenditure Categories	Proportion of Total Capital Expenditure Budget (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per County (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per County Per Capita (5 Years)
All Counties	Roads and Streets	31	21,739,414	388
	Public Facilities	17	11,444,503	235
	Law Enforcement	8	7,376,364	146
Urban Counties	Roads and Streets	36	55,751,654	317
	Public Facilities	17	25,478,688	102
	Law Enforcement	8	20,774,875	230
Rural Counties	Roads and Streets	19	6,492,549	420
	Public Facilities	18	5,559,199	290
	Capital Equipment	8	3,681,945	203
Front Range Counties	Roads and Streets	37	61,612,950	255
	Public Facilities	19	30,987,795	98
	Detention Facilities	11	27,058,571	110
Western Slope Counties	Roads and Streets	34	23,113,142	819
	Law Enforcement	22	16,821,875	277
	Public Facilities	12	7,050,048	329
Central Mountains Counties	Public Facilities	18	9,687,368	339
	Airports	15	10,939,540	326
	Roads and Streets	8	4,946,889	226
Eastern Plains Counties	Roads and Streets	26	3,762,330	366
	Public Facilities	15	2,209,636	226
	Capital Equipment	13	2,586,000	235
San Luis Valley Counties	Roads and Streets	15	1,000,000	103
	Public Facilities	10	666,667	60
	Airports	15	1,500,000	105
More than 50% of Land Area in Public Land	Roads and Streets	25	17,070,541	503
	Law Enforcement	15	11,248,529	207
	Public Facilities	15	9,968,708	340

(continued…)

Table 10: Top 3 Spending Categories for all Counties and Municipalities According to DOLA Survey Findings (continued…)

Strata	Leading Expenditure Categories	Proportion of Total Capital Expenditure Budget (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per County (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per County Per Capita (5 Years)
50% or less of Land Area in Public Land	Roads and Streets	35	25,596,310	293
	Public Facilities	18	12,674,331	147
	Detention Facilities	8	9,214,000	99
Mining is More than 20% of Economy	Roads and Streets	30	13,019,656	398
	Water	4	4,037,500	372
	Airports	14	10,361,358	463
Mining is 20% or Less of Economy	Roads and Streets	31	22,917,760	387
	Public Facilities	17	12,253,840	215
	Law Enforcement	9	8,248,586	159
Tourism is More than 20% of Economy	Public Facilities	20	10,468,948	453
	Roads and Streets	13	7,092,200	631
	Capital Equipment	9	5,488,122	225
Tourism is 20% or Less of Economy	Roads and Streets	34	26,316,669	312
	Public Facilities	16	11,731,430	170
	Law Enforcement	8	8,391,957	87
Agribusiness is More than 20% of Economy	Roads and Streets	27	5,593,909	321
	Public Facilities	17	3,459,636	206
	Detention Facilities	14	5,376,667	134
Agribusiness is 20% or Less of Economy	Roads and Streets	31	27,468,465	412
	Public Facilities	17	14,106,125	244
	Law Enforcement	9	9,496,600	181

Table 11: Top 3 Spending Categories for all Counties and Municipalities According to DOLA Survey Findings

Strata	Leading Expenditure Categories	Proportion of Total Capital Expenditure Budget (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per Municipality (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per Municipality Per Capita (5 Years)
All Municipalities	Roads and Streets	20	11,761,314	1,020
	Water	14	9,074,357	1,102
	Sewer	9	7,385,043	1,056
Front Range Municipalities	Roads and Streets	21	25,568,084	993
	Water	15	20,513,876	973
	Public Facilities	11	12,880,096	1,854
Western Slope Municipalities	Roads and Streets	20	8,531,754	1,372
	Water	10	4,318,373	1,027
	Recreation	13	7,417,851	598
Eastern Plains Municipalities	Roads and Streets	19	2,450,000	641
	Sewer	19	2,800,000	1,079
	Water	17	2,200,625	542
San Luis Valley Municipalities	Public Facilities	35	3,292,000	810
	Sewer	16	1,768,000	1,786
	Roads and Streets	9	875,833	541
Central Mountains Municipalities	Sewer	18	6,861,111	1,890
	Water	15	3,948,312	1,158
	Recreation	19	5,270,058	1,634
Municipalities With Populations of 999 and Less	Transit	23	13,096,610	18,941
	Roads and Streets	13	1,221,919	1,746
	Public Facilities	22	2,451,700	4,323

Table 11: Top 3 Spending Categories for all Counties and Municipalities According to DOLA Survey Findings (continued…)

Strata	Leading Expenditure Categories	Proportion of Total Capital Expenditure Budget (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per Municipality (5 Years)	Capital Expenditure Per Municipality Per Capita (5 Years)
Municipalities With Populations Between 1,000 and 4,999	Sewer	23	5,446,000	1,916
	Water	20	3,448,003	1,138
	Roads and Streets	15	2,430,121	945
Municipalities With Populations Between 5,000 and 9,999	Roads and Streets	27	9,805,824	1,029
	Water	21	8,115,968	897
	Sewer	8	4,086,950	407
Municipalities With Populations Between 10,000 and 49,999	Roads and Streets	18	13,310,695	593
	Water	13	10,890,034	524
	Public Facilities	15	12,210,103	562
Municipalities With Populations of 50,000 and More	Roads and Streets	20	67,221,559	589
	Water	12	40,524,548	405
	Other	19	99,021,451	706

Table 12: All Counties (Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=18)	7,209,671	9,231,993	9,448,037
Capital Equipment (N=33)	5,051,609	5,548,663	9,500,127
Communications (N=27)	1,301,370	1,319,741	2,746,889
Detention Facilities (N=31 in 5 yrs, 32 all others)	10,431,049	7,834,672	8,157,266
Emergency Medical Services (N=15)	1,575,667	1,341,333	2,560,333
Fire(N=11 in 5 yrs, 12 all others)	1,639,545	1,783,458	3,679,506
Health Care(N=21)	3,123,014	3,444,524	3,925,000
Law Enforcement(N=33)	7,376,364	10,612,631	23,171,665
Other(N=9)	5,214,667	4,853,556	5,262,667
Public Facilities(N=44)	11,444,503	16,721,135	13,714,999
Recreation(N=27)	4,370,356	5,239,574	6,791,866
Roads and Streets(N=42 in 5yrs, 43 all others)	21,739,414	27,873,258	65,045,865
Sewer(N=11)	12,562,840	7,340,467	7,452,295
Storm Drainage(N=13 in 5yrs, 14 all others)	3,951,707	5,817,934	12,372,358
Transit(N=19)	1,650,053	3,339,605	10,231,697
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=3)	2,866,385	838,458	1,100,000
Water(N=13)	11,804,662	5,423,908	11,088,851
Workforce Housing(N=11)	1,307,727	4,149,091	9,409,091
Total	7,833,476	9,255,696	15,792,567

Table 13: All Counties Per Capita (Mean Expenditure Per Capita)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=18)	188	170	139
Capital Equipment(N=33)	171	278	304
Communications(N=27)	79	63	108
Detention Facilities(N=31 in 5 yrs, 32 all others)	215	127	151
Emergency Medical Services(N=15)	75	64	84
Fire(N=11 in 5yrs, 12 in all others)	144	65	107
Health Care(N=21)	233	140	196
Law Enforcement(N=33)	146	137	175
Other(N=9)	107	82	96
Public Facilities(N=44)	235	360	235
Recreation(N=27)	124	170	172
Roads and Streets(N=42 in 5 yrs, 43 in all others)	388	385	1,177
Sewer(N=11)	333	142	134
Storm Drainage(N=13 in 5 yrs, 14 all others)	36	58	126
Transit(N=19)	33	54	92
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=3)	175	32	8
Water(N=13)	305	243	362
Workforce Housing(N=11)	35	109	207
Total(N=381 in 5 yrs, 385 all others)	186	189	289

Table 14: Urban Counties(Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=3)	8,900,000	21,566,667	24,333,333
Capital Equipment(N=11)	7,790,936	6,830,000	11,494,118
Communications(N=7)	1,792,857	1,428,571	3,085,714
Detention Facilities(N=10)	19,911,000	17,834,000	12,000,000
Emergency Medical Services(N=3)	641,667	583,333	1,000,000
Fire(N=2)	2,875,000	375,000	500,000
Health Care(N=7)	5,628,571	3,315,714	3,554,286
Law Enforcement(N=8)	20,774,875	34,641,795	82,827,216
Other(N=2)	12,916,000	3,241,000	3,482,000
Public Facilities(N=13)	25,478,688	43,757,769	30,051,000
Recreation(N=7)	9,187,979	12,916,429	16,257,143
Roads and Streets(N=13)	55,751,654	76,991,769	169,606,231
Sewer(N=4)	28,066,559	18,418,785	17,243,812
Storm Drainage(N=8)	5,821,523	8,750,134	16,864,126
Transit(N=6)	2,529,167	5,916,250	23,253,708
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	1,000,000	1,750,000	3,250,000
Water(N=4)	35,646,401	13,937,892	33,538,766
Workforce Housing(N=3)	2,208,333	3,750,000	8,833,333
Total(N=112)	17,925,898	22,728,399	38,001,398

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, El Paso*, Gilpin*, Jefferson*, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo*, Teller*, Weld

Table 15: Urban Counties Per Capita (Mean Exp. Per Cap)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=3)	17	86	39
Capital Equipment(N=11)	106	97	185
Communications(N=7)	14	7	9
Detention Facilities(N=10)	114	70	63
Emergency Medical Services(N=3)	35	22	25
Fire(N=2)	38	31	35
Health Care(N=7)	205	70	13
Law Enforcement(N=8)	230	207	411
Other(N=2)	26	6	6
Public Facilities(N=13)	102	544	110
Recreation(N=7)	196	307	419
Roads and Streets(N=13)	317	437	596
Sewer(N=4)	550	321	287
Storm Drainage(N=8)	30	43	62
Transit(N=6)	23	34	109
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	7	10	15
Water(N=4)	799	547	1,069
Workforce Housing(N=3)	25	44	77
Total(112)	166	209	226

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, El Paso*, Gilpin*, Jefferson*, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo*, Teller*, Weld

Table 16: Rural Counties (Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=15)	6,871,605	6,765,058	6,470,978
Capital Equipment(N=22)	3,681,945	4,907,994	8,503,131
Communications(N=20)	1,129,350	1,281,650	2,628,300
Detention Facilities(N=21 in 5 yrs, 22 all others)	5,916,786	3,289,523	6,410,568
Emergency Medical Services(N=12)	1,809,167	1,530,833	2,950,417
Fire(N=9 in 5 yrs, 10 in all others)	1,365,000	2,065,150	4,315,408
Health Care(N=14)	1,870,235	3,508,929	4,110,357
Law Enforcement(N=25)	3,088,840	2,923,298	4,081,888
Other(N=7)	3,014,286	5,314,286	5,771,429
Public Facilities(N=31)	5,559,199	5,383,192	6,864,418
Recreation(N=20)	2,684,188	2,552,675	3,479,019
Roads and Streets(N=29 in 5 yrs, 30 all others)	6,492,549	6,588,571	19,736,374
Sewer(N=7)	3,703,571	1,010,000	1,857,143
Storm Drainage(N=5 in 5 yrs, 6 all others)	960,000	1,908,333	6,383,333
Transit(N=13)	1,244,308	2,150,385	4,221,538
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=2)	3,799,578	382,687	25,000
Water(N=9)	1,208,333	1,639,915	1,111,111
Workforce Housing(N=8)	970,000	4,298,750	9,625,000
TotalN=269 in 5 yrs, 273 all others)	3,631,426	3,728,434	6,681,252

Alamosa*, Archuleta, Bent, Chaffee, Conejos, Crowley*, Custer*, Delta*, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, Kiowa, La Plata, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Logan, Moffat, Montrose*, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Blanco*, Rio Grande*, San Miguel*, Summit, Washington, Yuma

Table 17: Rural Counties Per Capita (Mean Expenditures per Capita)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=15)	223	187	159
Capital Equipment(N=22)	203	368	364
Communications(N=20)	101	83	142
Detention Facilities(N=21 in 5 yrs, 22 all others)	263	153	191
Emergency Medical Services(N=12)	85	74	98
Fire(N=9 in 5 yrs, 10 all others)	168	71	121
Health Care(N=14)	247	175	287
Law Enforcement(N=25)	119	114	99
Other(N=7)	130	104	122
Public Facilities(N=31)	290	284	288
Recreation(N=20)	99	122	85
Roads and Streets(N=29 in 5 yrs, 30 all others)	420	363	1,429
Sewer(N=7)	208	40	46
Storm Drainage(N=5 in 5 yrs, 6 all others)	45	78	210
Transit(N=13)	38	64	84
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=2)	259	43	5
Water(N=9)	86	108	48
Workforce Housing(N=8)	38	133	256
Total(N=269 in 5 yrs, 273 all others)	194	181	314

Alamosa*, Archuleta, Bent, Chaffee, Conejos, Crowley*, Custer*, Delta*, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, Kiowa, La Plata, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Logan, Moffat, Montrose*, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Blanco*, Rio Grande*, San Miguel*, Summit, Washington, Yuma

Table 18: Front Range Counties (Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=2)	13,350,000	15,500,000	36,500,000
Capital Equipment(N=8)	9,262,538	7,373,750	11,370,663
Communications(N=5)	2,300,000	1,300,000	2,400,000
Detention Facilities(N=7)	27,058,571	22,334,286	12,000,000
Emergency Medical Services(N=1)	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Fire(N=1)	5,000,000	0	0
Health Care(N=5)	6,580,000	3,544,000	4,832,000
Law Enforcement(N=5)	8,508,000	2,400,000	1,200,000
Other(N=2)	12,916,000	3,241,000	3,482,000
Public Facilities(N=10)	30,987,795	49,911,900	31,730,000
Recreation(N=4)	13,128,963	14,478,750	13,450,000
Roads and Streets(N=10)	61,612,950	76,706,900	164,306,000
Sewer(N=2)	53,133,119	31,287,569	23,737,625
Storm Drainage(N=6)	6,797,000	9,447,500	18,225,000
Transit(N=3)	241,667	732,500	507,417
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=0)			
Water(N=1)	131,835,605	30,251,569	78,655,063
Workforce Housing(N=2)	3,000,000	5,000,000	12,000,000
Total(N=74	22,609,655	23,997,895	34,787,187

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, El Paso*, Jefferson*, Larimer, Pueblo*, Teller*, Weld

Table 19: Front Range Counties Per Capita (Mean Expenditure per Capita)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=2)	26	29	58
Capital Equipment(N=8)	46	40	59
Communications(N=5)	10	6	4
Detention Facilities(N=7)	110	48	28
Emergency Medical Services(N=1)	4	3	4
Fire(N=1)	7	0	0
Health Care(N=5)	59	6	8
Law Enforcement(N=5)	69	4	16
Other(N=2)	26	6	6
Public Facilities(N=10)	98	165	99
Recreation(N=4)	139	142	86
Roads and Streets(N=10)	255	282	431
Sewer(N=2)	973	508	325
Storm Drainage(N=6)	22	40	56
Transit(N=3)	1	2	1
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=0)			
Water(N=1)	2,395	492	1,050
Workforce Housing(N=2)	9	13	27
Total(N=74)	142	103	117

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, El Paso*, Jefferson*, Larimer, Pueblo*, Teller*, Weld

Table 20: Western Slope Counties (Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=5)	4,631,459	12,935,175	4,288,933
Capital Equipment(N=8)	2,654,975	3,241,921	5,691,860
Communications(N=7)	1,060,714	795,714	2,100,000
Detention Facilities(N=8)	9,762,814	2,927,438	6,585,313
Emergency Medical Services(N=1)	0	100,000	150,000
Fire(N=2)	525,000	25,750	27,038
Health Care(N=3)	2,812,765	233,333	233,333
Law Enforcement(N=8)	16,821,875	33,806,165	83,398,117
Other (N=0)			
Public Facilities(N=10)	7,050,048	8,244,995	10,181,494
Recreation(N=7)	2,768,857	3,839,071	4,202,911
Roads and Streets(N=9)	23,113,142	31,489,651	98,979,592
Sewer(N=3)	4,600,000	2,866,667	5,200,000
Storm Drainage(N=2)	2,750,000	6,900,000	12,950,000
Transit(N=3)	4,942,000	11,150,000	46,140,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	1,000,000	1,750,000	3,250,000
Water(N=1)	2,500,000	5,500,000	10,500,000
Workforce Housing(N=1)	0	3,430,000	0
Total(N=79)	7,715,375	10,761,542	25,546,490

Archuleta, Delta*, Garfield*, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose*, Rio Blanco*, San Miguel*

Table 21: Western Slope Counties (Mean Exp. Per Capita)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=5)	165	201	178
Capital Equipment(N=8)	195	269	288
Communications(N=7)	165	20	32
Detention Facilities(N=8)	427	45	76
Emergency Medical Services(N=1)	0	98	125
Fire(N=2)	543	2	1
Health Care(N=3)	804	75	64
Law Enforcement(N=8)	277	240	440
Other (N=0)			
Public Facilities(N=10)	329	283	147
Recreation(N=7)	111	167	52
Roads and Streets(N=9)	819	364	3,509
Sewer(N=3)	207	49	52
Storm Drainage(N=2)	33	61	78
Transit(N=3)	53	68	223
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	7	10	15
Water(N=1)	17	32	50
Workforce Housing(N=1)	0	335	0
Total(N=79)	316	178	536

Archuleta, Delta*, Garfield*, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose*, Rio Blanco*, San Miguel*

Table 22: Central Mountains Counties (Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=7)	10,939,540	9,271,429	10,500,000
Capital Equipment(N=9)	5,630,556	8,638,889	14,295,556
Communications(N=7)	1,278,571	1,785,714	2,000,000
Detention Facilities(N=9)	4,705,556	4,494,444	9,511,111
Emergency Medical Services(N=6)	1,195,833	1,875,000	3,500,000
Fire(N=4)	2,718,750	4,281,250	9,925,000
Health Care(N=7)	1,585,714	5,818,571	1,156,429
Law Enforcement(N=9)	6,600,000	6,426,667	8,122,222
Other(N=4)	4,750,000	9,250,000	9,500,000
Public Facilities(N=10	9,687,368	10,543,200	12,686,300
Recreation(N=9)	4,730,750	5,853,333	10,356,667
Roads and Streets(N=9 in 5 yrs, 10 all others)	4,946,889	6,704,900	10,392,100
Sewer(N=4)	1,968,750	2,392,500	4,600,000
Storm Drainage(N=2)	1,145,093	1,658,038	3,281,503
Transit(N=7)	1,992,857	3,392,857	7,214,286
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	7,349,156	465,373	0
Water(N=6)	2,720,833	5,309,873	8,500,000
Workforce Housing(N=5)	1,447,000	6,230,000	15,350,000
Total(N=115 in 5 yrs, 116 all others)	4,566,074	5,903,592	8,697,086

Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer*, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin*, Grand, Gunnison*, Las Animas*, Summit

Table 23: Central Mountains Counties Per Capita(Mean per Capita Exp)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=7)	326	245	206
Capital Equipment(N=9)	202	512	389
Communications(N=7)	47	80	42
Detention Facilities(N=9)	180	127	202
Emergency Medical Services(N=6)	62	72	94
(N=4)	84	118	206
Health Care(N=7)	196	313	37
Law Enforcement(N=9)	205	218	147
Other(N=4)	123	172	178
Public Facilities(N=10)	339	715	285
Recreation(N=9)	187	286	404
Roads and Streets(N=9 in 5 yrs, 10 all others)	226	347	307
Sewer(N=4)	95	99	161
Storm Drainage(N=2)	59	53	83
Transit(N=7)	47	79	119
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	468	27	0
Water(N=6)	204	393	567
Workforce HousingN=5)	58	154	413
Total(N=115 in 5 yrs, 116 all others)	177	269	236

Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer*, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin*, Grand, Gunnison*, Las Animas*, Summit

Table 24: Eastern Plains Counties (Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=2)	170,000	550,000	1,060,000
Capital Equipment(N=8)	2,586,000	2,553,813	6,043,000
Communications(N=8)	907,750	1,382,875	4,183,250
Detention Facilities(N=6 in 5 yrs, 7 all others)	2,250,000	3,714,286	5,535,714
Emergency Medical Services(N=6)	2,535,000	1,211,667	2,375,833
Fire(N=3 in 5 yrs, 4 all others)	236,667	856,250	875,000
Health Care(N=6)	2,190,833	2,197,500	8,245,000
Law Enforcement(N=9)	683,889	991,944	1,820,000
Other(N=3)	700,000	66,667	800,000
Public Facilities(N=11)	2,209,636	3,675,364	4,862,000
Recreation(N=6)	504,167	666,667	1,158,333
Roads and Streets(N=11)	3,762,330	6,411,387	13,561,354
Sewer(N=1)	250,000	0	500,000
Storm Drainage(N=3 in 5 yrs, 4 all others)	933,333	1,912,500	7,850,000
Transit(N=6)	308,333	675,833	660,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	250,000	300,000	50,000
Water(N=5)	560,000	580,000	800,000
Workforce Housing(N=3)	383,333	353,333	916,667
Total(N=98 in 5 yrs, 101 all others)	1,601,292	2,203,171	4,563,880

Bent, Crowley*, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Washington, Yuma

Table 25: Eastern Plains Counties Per Capita(Mean Expenditures per Capita)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=2)	14	21	31
Capital Equipment(N=8)	235	261	471
Communications(N=8)	74	123	296
Detention Facilities(N=6 in 5yrs, 7 all others)	145	283	315
Emergency Medical Services(N=6)	119	61	77
Fire(N=3 in 5yrs, 4 all others)	38	55	91
Health Care(N=6)	137	81	604
Law Enforcement(N=9)	37	56	71
Other(N=3)	139	13	47
Public Facilities(N=11)	226	336	423
Recreation(N=6)	51	47	48
Roads and Streets(N=11)	366	562	970
Sewer(N=1)	12	0	22
Storm Drainage(N=3 in 5 yrs, 4 all others)	49	86	275
Transit(N=6)	24	44	40
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	50	59	10
Water(N=5)	66	56	43
Workforce Housing(N=3)	25	22	53
Total(N=98 in 5yrs, 101 all others)	136	177	307

Bent, Crowley*, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Washington, Yuma

Table 26: San Luis Valley Counties(Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=2)	1,500,000	2,250,000	0
Capital Equipment(N=0)			
Communications(N=0)			
Detention Facilities(N=1)	0	4,500,000	0
Emergency Medical Services(N=1)	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
Fire(N=1)	400,000	800,000	900,000
Health Care(N=0)			
Law Enforcement(N=2)	375,000	500,000	1,000,000
Other(N=0)			
Public Facilities(N =3)	666,667	2,766,667	1,333,333
Recreation(N=1)	500,000	0	0
Roads and Streets(N=3)	1,000,000	3,500,000	3,333,333
Sewer(N=1)	10,000,000	0	0
Storm Drainage(N=0)			
Transit(N=0)			
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=0)			
Water(N=0)			
Workforce Housing(N=0)			
Total(N=15)	1,326,667	2,006,667	1,193,333

Alamosa*, Conejos, Rio Grande*

Table 27: San Luis Valley Counties Per Capita

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=2)	105	119	0
Capital Equipment(N=0)			
Communications(N=0)			
Detention Facilities(N=1)	0	238	0
Emergency Medical Services(N=1)	27	53	99
Fire(N=1)	44	84	89
Health Care(N=0)			
Law Enforcement(N=2)	36	53	99
Other(N=0)			
Public Facilities(N=3)	60	181	132
Recreation(N=1)	35	0	0
Roads and Streets(N=3)	103	272	330
Sewer(N=1)	702	0	0
Storm Drainage(N=0)			
Transit(N=0)			
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=0)			
Water(N=0)			
Workforce Housing(N=0)			
Total(N=15)	105	139	118

Alamosa*, Conejos, Rio Grande*

Table 28: More than 50% of Land Area in Public Land (Mean Exp)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=11)	9,084,916	11,688,716	8,631,333
Capital Equipment(N=15)	5,010,987	6,312,358	11,279,659
Communications(N=12)	1,677,083	1,339,167	2,391,667
Detention Facilities(N=16)	11,572,032	6,116,844	11,392,656
Emergency Medical Services(N=7)	1,035,714	1,692,857	3,164,286
Fire(N=7)	1,760,714	2,568,071	5,807,725
Health Care(N=8)	1,504,787	1,991,250	2,349,375
Law Enforcement(N=17)	11,248,529	19,075,842	43,663,820
Other(N=3)	5,666,667	12,333,333	12,666,667
Public Facilities(N=20)	9,968,708	12,959,097	12,883,897
Recreation(N=15)	3,890,583	5,803,567	8,175,358
Roads and Streets(N=19)	17,070,541	28,818,729	70,123,017
Sewer(N=8)	3,959,375	2,271,250	4,250,000
Storm Drainage(N=4)	1,947,546	4,279,019	8,115,751
Transit(N=9)	3,225,111	6,383,333	21,130,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=2)	4,174,578	1,107,687	1,625,000
Water(N=4)	3,393,750	9,214,810	15,375,000
Workforce Housing(N=7)	1,747,857	6,082,857	13,821,429
Total(N=184)	7,092,056	9,850,155	18,846,656

Archuleta, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Delta*, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco*, Rio Grande*, San Miguel*, Summit

Table 29: More than 50% of Land Area in Public Land Per Capita (Mean Expenditures per Capita)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=11)	288	232	212
Capital Equipment(N=15)	212	265	373
Communications(N=12)	117	30	43
Detention Facilities(N=16)	324	94	158
Emergency Medical Services(N=7)	53	83	112
Fire(N=7)	210	80	131
Health Care(N=8)	317	110	59
Law Enforcement(N=17)	207	185	297
Other(N=3)	128	229	237
Public Facilities(N=20)	340	277	239
Recreation(N=15)	141	228	267
Roads and Streets(N=19)	503	333	1,896
Sewer(N=8)	213	68	100
Storm Drainage(N=4)	46	57	80
Transit(N=9)	50	75	167
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=2)	237	19	8
Water(N=4)	233	576	863
Workforce Housing(N=7)	44	161	302
Total(N=184)	238	187	391

Archuleta, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Delta*, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco*, Rio Grande*, San Miguel*, Summit

Table 30: 50% or less of Land Area in Public Land(Mean Expenditures)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports(N=7)	4,262,857	5,371,429	10,731,429
Capital Equipment(N=18)	5,085,461	4,912,250	8,017,183
Communications(N=15)	1,000,800	1,304,200	3,031,067
Detention Facilities(N=15 in 5yrs, 16 all others)	9,214,000	9,552,500	4,921,875
Emergency Medical Services(N=8)	2,048,125	1,033,750	2,031,875
Fire(N=4 in 5 yrs, 5 all others)	1,427,500	685,000	700,000
Health Care(N=13)	4,118,846	4,338,846	4,894,615
Law Enforcement(N=16)	3,262,188	1,620,469	1,398,750
Other(N=6)	4,988,667	1,113,667	1,560,667
Public Facilities(N=24)	12,674,331	19,856,167	14,407,583
Recreation(N=12)	4,970,071	4,534,583	5,062,500
Roads and Streets(N=23 in 5 yrs, 24 all others)	25,596,310	27,124,761	61,026,454
Sewer(N=3)	35,505,412	20,858,379	15,991,750
Storm Drainage(N=9 in 5 yrs, 10 all others	4,842,444	6,433,500	14,075,000
Transit(N=10)	232,500	600,250	423,225
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	250,000	300,000	50,000
Water(N=9)	15,542,845	3,739,063	9,183,896
Workforce Housing(N=4)	537,500	765,000	1,687,500
Total(N=197 in 197 in 5 yrs, 201all others)	8,525,970	8,711,515	12,996,785

Adams, Alamosa, Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Gilpin, Jefferson, Kiowa, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Teller, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 31: 50% or less of Land Area in Public Land Per Capita

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports(N=7)	33	72	25
Capital Equipment(N=18)	136	288	247
Communications(N=15)	48	90	159
Detention Facilities(N=15 in 5 yrs, 16 all others)	99	159	143
Emergency Medical Services(N=8)	94	46	58
Fire(N=4 in 5 yrs, 5 all others)	30	44	73
Health Care(N=13)	182	158	280
Law Enforcement(N=16)	81	86	45
Other(N=6)	96	9	25
Public Facilities(N=24)	147	430	233
Recreation(N=12)	104	97	53
Roads and Streets(N=23 in 5 yrs, 24 all others)	293	427	608
Sewer(N=3)	652	339	224
Storm Drainage(N=9 in 5 yrs, 10 all others)	31	58	144
Transit(N=10)	19	35	24
Utilities (not incl. W&S)(N=1)	50	59	10
Water(N=9)	338	95	140
Workforce Housing(N=4)	19	18	41
Total(N=197 in 5 yrs, 201 all others)	137	191	195

Adams, Alamosa, Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Gilpin, Jefferson, Kiowa, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Teller, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 32: Mining is More than 20% of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	10,361,358	9,791,958	481,556
Capital Equipment (N=3)	5,082,233	5,060,122	9,394,961
Communications (N=1)	250,000	0	0
Detention Facilities (N=5)	7,325,503	683,900	936,500
Emergency Medical Services (N=1)	750,000	750,000	1,000,000
Fire (N=2)	400,000	400,750	527,038
Health Care (N=3)	2,139,432	1,996,667	406,667
Law Enforcement (N=4)	1,052,750	361,240	491,802
Other (N=0)			
Public Facilities (N=5)	5,131,673	1,706,389	1,185,589
Recreation (N=4)	3,618,438	4,564,375	8,817,594
Roads and Streets (N=5)	13,019,656	3,324,771	47,307,465
Sewer (N=2)	1,587,500	1,685,000	3,000,000
Storm Drainage (N=1)	790,185	316,075	563,005
Transit (N=1)	0	0	0
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	7,349,156	465,373	0
Water (N=2)	4,037,500	12,679,620	22,500,000
Workforce Housing (N=1)	625,000	1,250,000	2,500,000
Total (N=44)	5,014,371	2,980,368	8,439,818

Table 33: Mining is More than 20% of Economy Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	463	292	24
Capital Equipment (N=3)	388	370	613
Communications (N=1)	4	0	0
Detention Facilities (N=5)	444	55	63
Emergency Medical Services (N=1)	69	62	71
Fire (N=2)	36	33	37
Health Care (N=3)	75	162	25
Law Enforcement (N=4)	48	28	32
Other (N=0)			
Public Facilities (N=5)	385	125	64
Recreation (N=4)	183	378	621
Roads and Streets (N=5)	398	239	5,557
Sewer (N=2)	137	131	212
Storm Drainage (N=1)	73	26	40
Transit (N=1)	0	0	0
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	468	27	0
Water (N=2)	372	990	1,589
Workforce Housing (N=1)	58	104	177
Total (N=44)	264	198	840

Table 34: Mining is 20% or Less of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=15)	6,579,333	9,120,000	11,241,333
Capital Equipment (N=30)	5,048,547	5,597,517	9,510,643
Communications (N=26)	1,341,808	1,370,500	2,852,538
Detention Facilities (N=26 in 5yrs, 27 all others)	11,028,269	9,158,889	9,494,444
Emergency Medical Services (N=14)	1,634,643	1,383,571	2,671,786
Fire (N=9 in 5yrs, 10 all others)	1,915,000	2,060,000	4,310,000
Health Care (N=18)	3,286,944	3,685,833	4,511,389
Law Enforcement (N=29)	8,248,586	12,026,616	26,299,922
Other (N=9)	5,214,667	4,853,556	5,262,667
Public Facilities (N=39)	12,253,840	18,646,103	15,321,333
Recreation (N=23)	4,501,124	5,357,000	6,439,565
Roads and Streets (N=37 in 5yrs, 38 all others)	22,917,760	31,103,323	67,379,866
Sewer (N=9)	15,001,804	8,597,238	8,441,694
Storm Drainage (N=12 in 5yrs, 13 all others)	4,215,167	6,241,154	13,280,769
Transit (N=18)	1,741,722	3,525,139	10,800,125
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	625,000	1,025,000	1,650,000
Water (N=11)	13,216,873	4,104,688	9,014,097
Workforce Housing (N=10)	1,376,000	4,439,000	10,100,000
Total (N=337 in 5yrs, 341 all others)	8,201,549	10,065,416	16,741,309

Adams, Alamosa*, Arapahoe, Arculeta, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Conejos, Crowley*, Custer*, Delta*, Eagle, El Paso*, Fremont, Gilpin*, Grand, Hinsdale, Jefferson*, Kiowa, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Montrose*, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo*, Rio Grande*, San Miguel*, Summit, Teller*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 35: Mining is 20% or Less of Economy Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=15)	133	145	162
Capital Equipment (N=30)	149	268	273
Communications (N=26)	82	66	112
Detention Facilities (N=26 in 5yrs, 27 all others)	171	140	167
Emergency Medical Services (N=14)	75	64	85
Fire (N=9 in 5yrs, 10 all others)	168	71	120
Health Care (N=18)	260	136	224
Law Enforcement (N=29)	159	152	194
Other (N=9)	107	82	96
Public Facilities (N=39)	215	391	257
Recreation (N=23)	114	134	93
Roads and Streets (N=37 in 5yrs, 38 all others)	387	405	601
Sewer (N=9)	376	144	116
Storm Drainage (N=12 in 5yrs, 13 all others)	33	60	132
Transit (N=18)	35	57	97
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	28	34	12
Water (N=11)	293	107	140
Workforce Housing (N=10)	32	109	210
Total (N=337 in 5yrs, 341 all others)	176	188	217

Adams, Alamosa*, Arapahoe, Arculeta, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Conejos, Crowley*, Custer*, Delta*, Eagle, El Paso*, Fremont, Gilpin*, Grand, Hinsdale, Jefferson*, Kiowa, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Montrose*, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo*, Rio Grande*, San Miguel*, Summit, Teller*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 36: Tourism is More than 20% of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=4)	18,169,195	15,625,000	21,250,000
Capital Equipment (N=9)	5,488,122	6,899,444	13,911,111
Communications (N=9)	1,036,111	841,111	1,344,444
Detention Facilities (N=9)	7,063,889	3,444,444	8,333,333
Emergency Medical Services (N=4)	1,043,750	1,775,000	2,787,500
Fire (N=2)	3,500,000	6,000,000	12,500,000
Health Care (N=5)	2,404,000	940,000	1,440,000
Law Enforcement (N=10)	5,040,500	3,137,000	2,660,000
Other (N=3)	5,666,667	12,333,333	12,666,667
Public Facilities (N=10)	10,468,948	13,865,000	11,925,000
Recreation (N=8)	4,558,969	4,639,500	7,393,750
Roads and Streets (N=10)	7,092,200	9,435,700	18,850,000
Sewer (N=4)	806,250	967,500	1,775,000
Storm Drainage (N=3)	1,000,000	2,266,667	3,966,667
Transit (N=6)	2,096,000	3,066,667	6,320,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	7,349,156	465,373	0
Water (N=3)	1,108,333	3,786,413	2,000,000
Workforce Housing (N=4)	1,277,500	7,632,500	11,312,500
Total (N=104)	5,117,676	5,739,256	8,464,615

Archuleta, Eagle, Gilpin*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, La Plata, San Miguel*, Summit, Teller*

Table 37: Tourism is More than 20% of Economy Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=4)	604	440	525
Capital Equipment (N=9)	225	312	407
Communications (N=9)	148	30	41
Detention Facilities (N=9)	306	96	174
Emergency Medical Services (N=4)	58	99	117
Fire (N=2)	631	158	263
Health Care (N=5)	697	74	72
Law Enforcement (N=10)	282	90	76
Other (N=3)	128	229	237
Public Facilities (N=10)	453	914	321
Recreation (N=8)	189	208	168
Roads and Streets (N=10)	631	334	377
Sewer (N=4)	110	56	60
Storm Drainage (N=3)	39	76	103
Transit (N=6)	60	66	110
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	468	27	0
Water (N=3)	73	202	74
Workforce Housing (N=4)	39	218	194
Total (N=104)	296	239	202

Archuleta, Eagle, Gilpin*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, La Plata, San Miguel*, Summit, Teller*

Table 38: Tourism is 20% or Less of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=14)	4,078,378	7,405,420	6,076,048
Capital Equipment (N=24)	4,887,917	5,042,119	7,846,008
Communications (N=18)	1,434,000	1,559,056	3,448,111
Detention Facilities (N=22 in 5yrs, 23 all others)	11,808,523	9,552,587	8,088,370
Emergency Medical Services (N=11)	1,769,091	1,183,636	2,477,727
Fire (N=9 in 5yrs, 10 all others)	1,226,111	940,150	1,915,408
Health Care (N=16)	3,347,706	4,227,188	4,701,563
Law Enforcement (N=23)	8,391,957	13,862,905	32,089,780
Other (N=6)	4,988,667	1,113,667	1,560,667
Public Facilities (N=34)	11,731,430	17,561,175	14,241,469
Recreation (N=19)	4,290,939	5,492,237	6,538,441
Roads and Streets (N=32 in 5yrs, 33 all others)	26,316,669	33,460,397	79,044,613
Sewer (N=7)	19,280,891	10,982,163	10,696,464
Storm Drainage (N=10 in 5yrs, 11 all others)	4,837,219	6,786,461	14,664,819
Transit (N=13)	1,444,231	3,465,577	12,037,096
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	625,000	1,025,000	1,650,000
Water (N=10)	15,013,561	5,915,157	13,815,506
Workforce Housing (N=7)	1,325,000	2,158,571	8,321,429
Total (N	8,853,126	10,557,154	18,504,692

Adams, Alamosa*, Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Crowley*, Custer*, Delta*, El Paso*, Fremont, Garfield*, Jefferson*, Kiowa, Larimer, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose*, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo*, Rio Blanco*, Rio Grande*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 39: Tourism is 20% or Less of Economy Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=14)	70	93	29
Capital Equipment (N=24)	150	265	266
Communications (N=18)	44	80	141
Detention Facilities (N=22 in 5yrs, 23 all others)	178	139	142
Emergency Medical Services (N=11)	81	51	71
Fire (N=9 in 5yrs, 10 all others)	36	46	75
Health Care (N=16)	89	160	235
Law Enforcement (N=23)	87	157	217
Other (N=6)	96	9	25
Public Facilities (N=34)	170	198	210
Recreation (N=19)	97	154	173
Roads and Streets (N=32 in 5yrs, 33 all others)	312	401	1,419
Sewer (N=7)	460	191	176
Storm Drainage (N=10 in 5yrs, 11 all others)	35	53	132
Transit (N=13)	21	49	83
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	28	34	12
Water (N=10)	375	255	449
Workforce Housing (N=7)	32	46	215
Total (N=277 in 5yrs, 281 all others)	144	171	321

Adams, Alamosa*, Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Crowley*, Custer*, Delta*, El Paso*, Fremont, Garfield*, Jefferson*, Kiowa, Larimer, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose*, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo*, Rio Blanco*, Rio Grande*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 40: Agribusiness is More than 20% of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=2)	1,600,000	500,000	1,000,000
Capital Equipment (N=7)	3,756,857	3,668,857	9,068,000
Communications (N=8)	1,139,000	1,595,375	4,558,250
Detention Facilities (N=6)	5,376,667	6,806,667	13,041,667
Emergency Medical Services (N=7)	2,315,714	1,181,429	2,322,143
Fire (N=3 in 5yrs, 4 all others)	236,667	856,250	875,000
Health Care (N=4)	2,786,250	3,171,250	7,142,500
Law Enforcement (N=8)	750,625	1,031,875	1,900,000
Other (N=3)	700,000	66,667	800,000
Public Facilities (N=11)	3,459,636	4,579,909	7,116,545
Recreation (N=6)	420,833	583,333	1,075,000
Roads and Streets (N=11)	5,593,909	8,329,000	17,446,909
Sewer (N=2)	5,125,000	0	250,000
Storm Drainage (N=4 in 5yrs, 5 all others)	1,200,000	1,930,000	7,080,000
Transit (N=5)	360,000	800,000	780,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	250,000	300,000	50,000
Water (N=4)	475,000	500,000	775,000
Workforce Housing (N=3)	383,333	353,333	916,667
Total (N=95 in 5yrs, 97 all others)	2,413,726	2,841,526	5,860,464

Crowley*, Kiowa, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Grande*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 40: Agribusiness is More than 20% of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=2)	1,600,000	500,000	1,000,000
Capital Equipment (N=7)	3,756,857	3,668,857	9,068,000
Communications (N=8)	1,139,000	1,595,375	4,558,250
Detention Facilities (N=6)	5,376,667	6,806,667	13,041,667
Emergency Medical Services (N=7)	2,315,714	1,181,429	2,322,143
Fire (N=3 in 5yrs, 4 all others)	236,667	856,250	875,000
Health Care (N=4)	2,786,250	3,171,250	7,142,500
Law Enforcement (N=8)	750,625	1,031,875	1,900,000
Other (N=3)	700,000	66,667	800,000
Public Facilities (N=11)	3,459,636	4,579,909	7,116,545
Recreation (N=6)	420,833	583,333	1,075,000
Roads and Streets (N=11)	5,593,909	8,329,000	17,446,909
Sewer (N=2)	5,125,000	0	250,000
Storm Drainage (N=4 in 5yrs, 5 all others)	1,200,000	1,930,000	7,080,000
Transit (N=5)	360,000	800,000	780,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	250,000	300,000	50,000
Water (N=4)	475,000	500,000	775,000
Workforce Housing (N=3)	383,333	353,333	916,667
Total (N=95 in 5yrs, 97 all others)	2,413,726	2,841,526	5,860,464

Crowley*, Kiowa, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Grande*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 41: Agribusiness is More than 20% of Economy Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=2)	108	13	22
Capital Equipment (N=7)	176	201	446
Communications (N=8)	72	118	280
Detention Facilities (N=6)	134	200	370
Emergency Medical Services (N=7)	103	53	67
Fire (N=3 in 5yrs, 4 all others)	38	55	91
Health Care (N=4)	128	103	170
Law Enforcement (N=8)	35	51	60
Other (N=3)	139	13	47
Public Facilities (N=11)	206	269	362
Recreation (N=6)	32	35	37
Roads and Streets (N=11)	321	497	886
Sewer (N=2)	357	0	11
Storm Drainage (N=4 in 5yrs, 5 all others)	39	70	222
Transit (N=5)	27	51	47
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=1)	50	59	10
Water (N=4)	49	37	21
Workforce Housing (N=3)	25	22	53
Total (N=95 in 5 yrs, 97 all others)	128	150	261

Crowley*, Kiowa, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Grande*, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Table 42: Agribusiness is 20% or Less of Economy (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=16)	7,910,880	10,323,492	10,504,042
Capital Equipment (N=26)	5,400,196	6,054,764	9,616,469
Communications (N=19)	1,369,737	1,203,684	1,984,211
Detention Facilities (N=25 in 5yrs, 26 all others)	11,644,101	8,071,904	7,030,096
Emergency Medical Services (N=8)	928,125	1,481,250	2,768,750
Fire (N=8)	2,165,625	2,247,063	5,081,759
Health Care (N=17)	3,202,253	3,508,824	3,167,941
Law Enforcement (N=25)	9,496,600	13,678,473	29,978,597
Other (N=6)	7,472,000	7,247,000	7,494,000
Public Facilities (N=33)	14,106,125	20,768,210	15,914,483
Recreation (N=21)	5,498,790	6,569,929	8,425,256
Roads and Streets (N=31 in 5yrs, 32 all others)	27,468,465	34,591,597	81,408,007
Sewer (N=9)	14,215,693	8,971,682	9,052,805
Storm Drainage (N=9)	5,174,687	7,977,897	15,312,556
Transit (N=14)	2,110,786	4,246,607	13,607,304
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	4,174,578	1,107,687	1,625,000
Water (N=9)	16,840,067	7,612,312	15,672,785
Workforce Housing (N=8)	1,654,375	5,572,500	12,593,750
Total (N=286 in 5yrs, 288 all others)	9,633,742	11,416,024	19,137,755

Adams, Alamosa*, Archuleta, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Custer*, Delta*, Eagle, El Paso*, Fremont, Garfield*, Gilpin*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, Jefferson*, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose*, Pueblo*, Rio Blanco*, San Miguel*, Summit, Teller*

Table 43: Agribusiness is 20% or Less of Economy Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=16)	198	189	154
Capital Equipment (N=26)	169	298	266
Communications (N=19)	81	41	35
Detention Facilities (N=25 in 5yrs, 26 all others)	235	110	100
Emergency Medical Services (N=8)	50	73	98
Fire (N=8)	184	70	114
Health Care (N=17)	258	148	202
Law Enforcement (N=25)	181	164	212
Other (N=6)	91	117	120
Public Facilities (N=33)	244	391	193
Recreation (N=21)	151	208	210
Roads and Streets (N=31 in 5yrs, 32 all others)	412	347	1,277
Sewer (N=9)	327	173	161
Storm Drainage (N=9)	35	51	72
Transit (N=14)	36	55	108
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	237	19	8
Water (N=9)	419	335	514
Workforce Housing (N=8)	38	141	265
Total (N=286 in 5 yrs, 288 all others)	205	202	298

Adams, Alamosa*, Archuleta, Bent, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Custer*, Delta*, Eagle, El Paso*, Fremont, Garfield*, Gilpin*, Grand, Gunnison*, Hinsdale, Jefferson*, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas*, Lincoln, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose*, Pueblo*, Rio Blanco*, San Miguel*, Summit, Teller*

Table 44: All Municipalities (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=16)	5,670,110	5,216,481	3,978,875
Capital Equipment (N=56)	1,744,991	2,076,922	3,714,962
Communications (N=19)	694,205	1,093,775	1,340,855
Detention Facilities (N=3)	56,667	20,000	6,706,667
Emergency Medical Services (N=9)	672,778	1,431,889	1,921,111
Fire (N=23)	3,243,495	5,768,624	4,151,384
Health Care (N=10)	1,112,969	483,694	1,393,990
Law Enforcement (N=47)	2,736,120	2,105,890	1,942,926
Other (N=16)	26,238,392	7,696,758	32,275,126
Public Facilities (N=58 in 10yrs, 59 all others)	6,783,930	6,998,521	6,237,829
Recreation (N=51)	6,598,271	7,319,147	7,810,476
Roads and Streets (N=64)	11,761,314	19,477,888	36,138,120
Sewer (N=47 in 10yrs, 48 all others)	7,385,043	9,185,898	13,276,859
Storm Drainage (N=55)	3,952,833	5,634,765	8,163,714
Transit (N=19)	9,744,809	11,634,850	20,073,424
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=22)	7,415,397	10,143,605	20,465,342
Water (N=59)	9,074,357	10,083,141	14,472,547
Workforce Housing (N=13)	3,371,289	3,880,769	7,265,385
Total (N=587 in 10yrs, 589 all others)	6,504,037	7,581,162	11,879,779

Table 45: All Municipalities Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=16)	208	147	170
Capital Equipment (N=56)	364	304	455
Communications (N=19)	83	103	127
Detention Facilities (N=3)	14	24	79
Emergency Medical Services (N=9)	170	324	449
Fire (N=23)	253	1,431	490
Health Care (N=10)	208	149	358
Law Enforcement (N=47)	241	211	357
Other (N=16)	283	662	332
Public Facilities (N=58 in 10yrs, 59 all others)	1,147	820	797
Recreation (N=51)	632	495	561
Roads and Streets (N=64)	1,020	1,303	1,779
Sewer (N=47 in 10 yrs, 48 all others)	1,056	1,252	1,407
Storm Drainage (N=55)	378	409	561
Transit (N=19)	2,144	814	1,787
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=22)	493	254	414
Water (N=59)	1,102	1,101	1,335
Workforce Housing (N=13)	1,970	1,442	1,671
Total (N=587 in 10 yrs, 589 all others)	729	718	855

Table 46: Front Range Municipalities (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=4)	18,054,190	17,772,175	10,683,000
Capital Equipment (N=20)	3,004,651	3,540,986	6,110,169
Communications (N=8)	570,347	1,687,310	1,766,063
Detention Facilities (N=2)	75,000	0	10,000,000
Emergency Medical Services (N=1)	0	4,000,000	3,500,000
Fire (N=8)	3,939,808	5,332,743	7,523,978
Health Care (N=3)	1,665,733	100,000	166,667
Law Enforcement (N=16)	3,941,587	3,796,431	1,463,248
Other (N=10)	41,749,103	11,084,204	51,444,417
Public Facilities (N=24)	12,880,096	11,917,029	10,915,392
Recreation (N=20)	10,038,898	12,558,074	10,504,764
Roads and Streets (N=23)	25,568,084	45,091,291	89,450,487
Sewer (N=17 in 10 yrs, 18 all others)	10,296,282	14,013,805	20,510,790
Storm Drainage (N=22)	7,182,136	10,663,078	15,303,948
Transit (N=8)	19,864,611	22,989,019	37,530,633
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=9)	14,563,907	22,247,390	45,047,725
Water (N=20)	20,513,876	19,290,535	29,456,450
Workforce Housing (N=2)	12,538,001	10,000,000	25,000,000
Total (N=217 in 10yrs, 218 all others)	12,939,204	14,797,214	24,684,506

Arvada, Boulder, Brighton, Dacono, Englewood, Evans, Federal Heights, Firestone, Fort Collins, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Kersey, Lone Tree, Longmont, Loveland, Manitou Springs, Monument, Mountain View, Platteville, Pueblo, Severance, Wheat Ridge, Windsor, Woodland Park

Table 47: Front Range Municipalities Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=4)	202	222	86
Capital Equipment (N=20)	500	154	191
Communications (N=8)	48	107	99
Detention Facilities (N=2)	9	0	51
Emergency Medical Services (N=1)	0	267	196
Fire (N=8)	74	141	178
Health Care (N=3)	215	49	60
Law Enforcement (N=16)	213	64	77
Other (N=10)	427	201	482
Public Facilities (N=24)	1,854	557	371
Recreation (N=20)	310	293	248
Roads and Streets (N=23)	993	1,130	1,761
Sewer (N=17 in 10 yrs, 18 all others)	361	335	510
Storm Drainage (N=22)	234	287	389
Transit (N=8)	3,698	184	342
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=9)	470	278	493
Water (N=20)	973	643	808
Workforce Housing (N=2)	8,903	89	201
Total (N=217 in 10yrs, 218 all others)	809	385	499

Arvada, Boulder, Brighton, Dacono, Englewood, Evans, Federal Heights, Firestone, Fort Collins, Fort Lupton, Frederick, Kersey, Lone Tree, Longmont, Loveland, Manitou Springs, Monument, Mountain View, Platteville, Pueblo, Severance, Wheat Ridge, Windsor, Woodland Park

Table 48: Western Slope Municipalities (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	2,058,333	770,000	1,910,000
Capital Equipment (N=11)	1,647,525	1,348,773	2,778,318
Communications (N=3)	640,208	347,083	347,083
Emergency Medical Services (N=1)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fire (N=3)	9,007,309	3,778,136	1,666,667
Health Care (N=2)	1,608,587	750,000	1,500,000
Law Enforcement (N=11)	4,750,379	2,427,864	3,231,447
Other (N=1)	1,585,802	0	0
Public Facilities (N=10)	4,531,758	7,897,250	5,102,250
Recreation (N=9)	7,417,851	6,963,889	11,903,889
Roads and Streets (N=12)	8,531,754	10,617,583	9,546,979
Sewer (N=9)	8,773,222	6,022,500	8,893,889
Storm Drainage (N=10)	1,645,225	2,527,365	2,970,000
Transit (N=4)	2,271,120	3,750,000	5,250,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	10,846,539	7,500,000	15,000,000
Water (N=12)	4,318,373	9,156,125	6,283,333
Workforce Housing (N=4)	1,937,688	2,587,500	2,862,500
Total (N=107)	4,789,876	5,219,503	5,637,336

Colbran, Cortez, Craig, Delta, Durango, Fruita, Grand Junction, Mancos, Meeker, Montrose, Rangely, Rifle

Table 49: Western Slope Municipalities Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	150	51	140
Capital Equipment (N=11)	222	178	328
Communications (N=3)	42	28	22
Emergency Medical Services (N=1)	215	185	144
Fire (N=3)	312	208	120
Health Care (N=2)	407	307	548
Law Enforcement (N=11)	389	437	604
Other (N=1)	27	0	0
Public Facilities (N=10)	278	961	595
Recreation (N=9)	598	509	621
Roads and Streets (N=12)	1,372	2,179	1,824
Sewer (N=9)	1,189	1,447	2,059
Storm Drainage (N=10)	155	412	438
Transit (N=4)	89	219	255
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	865	694	1,083
Water (N=12)	1,027	1,803	1,402
Workforce Housing (N=4)	211	230	195
Total (N=107)	574	848	836

Colbran, Cortez, Craig, Delta, Durango, Fruita, Grand Junction, Mancos, Meeker, Montrose, Rangely, Rifle

Table 50: Eastern Plains Municipalities (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	3,333,333	2,750,000	4,000,000
Capital Equipment (N=6)	808,333	1,316,667	1,141,667
Communications (N=2)	3,150,000	3,007,500	5,007,500
Emergency Medical Services (N=3)	581,667	618,333	1,233,333
Fire (N=4)	462,500	850,000	2,250,000
Health Care (N=1)	2,400,000	3,000,000	10,300,000
Law Enforcement (N=4)	887,500	1,212,500	4,425,000
Other (N=1)	0	2,100,000	0
Public Facilities (N=5)	720,000	560,000	200,000
Recreation (N=4)	320,000	2,267,500	2,150,000
Roads and Streets (N=8)	2,450,000	3,612,500	3,881,250
Sewer (N=7)	2,800,000	4,042,857	1,985,714
Storm Drainage (N=5)	1,000,000	3,480,000	3,100,000
Transit (N=1)	100,000	100,000	100,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=3)	1,566,667	2,333,333	4,666,667
Water (N=8)	2,200,625	1,574,375	2,200,000
Total (N=65)	1,572,000	2,208,231	2,635,615

Brush, Elizabeth, Holly, La Junta, Otis, Rocky Ford, Sterling, Wray

Table 51: Eastern Plains Municipalities Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	564	337	471
Capital Equipment (N=6)	179	161	147
Communications (N=2)	426	375	590
Emergency Medical Services (N=3)	91	82	254
Fire (N=4)	124	150	453
Health Care (N=1)	549	655	2,125
Law Enforcement (N=4)	188	243	902
Other (N=1)	0	293	0
Public Facilities (N=5)	223	85	32
Recreation (N=4)	91	315	333
Roads and Streets (N=8)	641	469	509
Sewer (N=7)	1,079	541	334
Storm Drainage (N=5)	209	470	462
Transit (N=1)	13	12	12
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=3)	355	291	549
Water (N=8)	542	360	589
Total (N=65)	405	321	436

Brush, Elizabeth, Holly, La Junta, Otis, Rocky Ford, Sterling, Wray

Table 52: San Luis Valley Municipalities (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	251,667	271,667	400,000
Capital Equipment (N=6)	208,500	264,167	435,000
Communications (N=4)	26,250	56,250	72,250
Detention Facilities (N=1)	20,000	60,000	120,000
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	5,000	16,000	45,000
Fire (N=4)	627,500	320,500	572,500
Health Care (N=2)	3,000	9,100	51,100
Law Enforcement (N=6)	470,333	174,000	343,333
Other (N=1)	0	0	0
Public Facilities (N=5 in 10yrs, 6 all others)	3,292,000	1,705,000	670,000
Recreation (N=6)	742,083	661,167	350,667
Roads and Streets (N=6)	875,833	1,170,500	2,191,000
Sewer (N=5)	1,768,000	3,970,000	280,000
Storm Drainage (N=6)	1,015,000	638,333	1,050,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	66,000	126,000	261,000
Water (N=6)	726,000	474,767	318,567
Total (N=65 for 10yrs, 66 all others)	853,886	790,105	578,252

Alamosa, Blanca, Crestone, Monte Vista, Saguache, San Luis

Table 53: San Luis Valley Municipalities Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	54	78	147
Capital Equipment (N=6)	173	246	344
Communications (N=4)	47	68	95
Detention Facilities (N=1)	25	72	134
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	37	76	153
Fire (N=4)	199	342	633
Health Care (N=2)	4	25	70
Law Enforcement (N=6)	111	124	232
Other (N=1)	0	0	0
Public Facilities (N=5 in 10yrs, 6 all others)	810	433	392
Recreation (N=6)	113	109	131
Roads and Streets (N=6)	541	902	1,645
Sewer (N=5)	1,786	2,201	302
Storm Drainage (N=6)	988	245	339
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=2)	120	185	323
Water (N=6)	2,312	222	260
Total (N=65 for 10yrs, 66 all others)	617	412	396

Alamosa, Blanca, Crestone, Monte Vista, Saguache, San Luis

Table 54: Central Mountains Municipalities (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	525,000	333,333	666,667
Capital Equipment (N=13)	1,030,977	1,628,186	3,524,075
Communications (N=2)	150,750	1,000	1,250
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	1,150,000	2,500,000	4,000,000
Fire (N=4)	2,925,000	18,500,000	4,750,000
Health Care (N=2)	254,658	9,370	18,848
Law Enforcement (N=10)	690,610	563,344	1,259,964
Other (N=3)	245,812	3,402,027	652,616
Public Facilities (N=14)	1,604,286	2,114,857	3,572,857
Recreation (N=12)	5,270,058	3,866,917	5,866,667
Roads and Streets (N=15)	2,494,809	3,076,742	6,447,914
Sewer (N=9)	6,861,111	10,127,778	19,194,444
Storm Drainage (N=12)	2,654,715	2,401,724	5,068,119
Transit (N=6)	2,841,667	3,675,000	10,008,333
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=6)	923,083	113,467	47,667
Water (N=13)	3,948,312	6,444,425	13,064,607
Workforce Housing (N=7)	1,571,429	2,871,429	4,714,286
Total (N=133)	2,549,459	3,652,390	6,039,795

Buena Vista, Crested Butte, Florence, Fraser, Georgetown, Grand Lake, Hayden, Idaho Springs, Poncha Springs, Steamboat Springs, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Westcliffe, Winter Park

Table 55: Central Mountains Municipalities Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	70	23	36
Capital Equipment (N=13)	448	732	1,163
Communications (N=2)	15	1	1
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	484	1,033	1,315
Fire (N=4)	751	7,300	1,287
Health Care (N=2)	31	14	21
Law Enforcement (N=10)	222	236	390
Other (N=3)	78	2,762	165
Public Facilities (N=14)	1,028	1,571	2,116
Recreation (N=12)	1,634	1,074	1,332
Roads and Streets (N=15)	1,171	1,476	2,503
Sewer (N=9)	1,890	2,817	3,995
Storm Drainage (N=12)	594	687	1,131
Transit (N=6)	1,797	2,186	5,031
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=6)	597	78	35
Water (N=13)	1,158	2,018	3,042
Workforce Housing (N=7)	994	2,521	2,934
Total (N=133)	937	1,501	1,884

Buena Vista, Crested Butte, Florence, Fraser, Georgetown, Grand Lake, Hayden, Idaho Springs, Poncha Springs, Steamboat Springs, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Westcliffe, Winter Park

Table 56: Municipalities With Populations of 999 and Less (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=2)	2,500	32,500	100,000
Capital Equipment (N=10)	690,848	291,000	533,500
Communications (N=4)	20,375	34,250	54,375
Detention Facilities (N=1)	20,000	60,000	120,000
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	5,000	16,000	45,000
Fire (N=4)	427,500	133,000	272,500
Health Care (N=3)	5,105	12,313	46,632
Law Enforcement (N=7)	112,435	282,731	492,324
Other (N=3)	16,667	3,366,667	50,000
Public Facilities (N=10)	2,451,700	1,383,300	2,704,000
Recreation (N=8)	411,688	145,875	56,750
Roads and Streets (N=12)	1,221,919	1,840,833	3,235,833
Sewer (N=6 in 10yrs, 7 all others)	803,532	583,333	1,807,143
Storm Drainage (N=10)	218,500	298,000	592,000
Transit (N=2)	13,096,610	7,000,000	22,500,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=5)	819,197	74,400	132,400
Water (N=10)	887,178	752,160	1,547,240
Workforce Housing (N=3)	4,525,334	3,366,667	5,000,000
Total (N=102 in 10yrs, 103 all others)	1,093,277	896,232	1,668,127

Blanca, Coal Creek, Colbran, Crestone, Grand Lake, Mountain View, Otis, Poncha Springs, Saguache, San Luis, Westcliffe, Winter Park

Table 57: Municipalities With Populations of 999 and Less Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=2)	6	47	137
Capital Equipment (N=10)	1,139	403	619
Communications (N=4)	46	65	92
Detention Facilities (N=1)	25	72	134
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	37	76	153
Fire (N=4)	494	323	607
Health Care (N=3)	8	26	61
Law Enforcement (N=7)	168	377	568
Other (N=3)	25	2,754	56
Public Facilities (N=10)	4,323	1,705	2,608
Recreation (N=8)	473	140	85
Roads and Streets (N=12)	1,746	2,538	3,338
Sewer (N=6 in 10yrs, 7 all others)	1,475	1,778	1,900
Storm Drainage (N=10)	680	423	645
Transit (N=2)	18,941	5,691	13,985
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=5)	1,035	109	161
Water (N=10)	2,296	1,077	1,764
Workforce Housing (N=3)	7,626	4,898	5,586
Total (N=102 in 10yrs, 103 all others)	1,834	1,155	1,590

Blanca, Coal Creek, Colbran, Crestone, Grand Lake, Mountain View, Otis, Poncha Springs, Saguache, San Luis, Westcliffe, Winter Park

Table 58: Municipalities With Populations Between 1,000 and 4,999 (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	1,008,333	250,000	333,333
Capital Equipment (N=20)	653,710	1,128,321	2,294,399
Communications (N=4)	156,250	651,250	772,250
Emergency Medical Services (N=3)	915,000	1,951,667	3,900,000
Fire (N=3)	1,200,000	23,900,000	7,833,333
Health Care (N=3)	1,350,000	1,600,000	4,600,000
Law Enforcement (N=16)	603,059	762,083	2,205,836
Other (N=20)	1,434,729	53,041	903,924
Public Facilities (N=19)	2,124,211	2,486,842	2,068,421
Recreation (N=16)	2,083,106	2,445,188	4,243,750
Roads and Streets (N=21)	2,430,121	3,223,054	5,394,510
Sewer (N=15)	5,446,000	8,273,333	11,926,667
Storm Drainage (N=14)	2,098,490	2,522,906	4,414,102
Transit (N=4)	412,500	795,000	1,637,500
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=5)	567,700	112,160	29,200
Water (N=20)	3,448,003	5,944,976	9,378,945
Workforce Housing (N=4)	562,500	1,312,500	2,062,500
Total (N=172)	2,041,438	3,267,116	4,649,914

Buena Vista, Crested Butte, Dacono, Elizabeth, Florence, Fraser, Georgetown, Hayden, Holly, Idaho Springs, Kersey, Mancos, Meeker, Monte Vista, Monument, Platteville, Rangely, Rocky Ford, Severance, Walsenburg, Wray

Table 59: Municipalities With Populations Between 1,000 and 4,999 Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	366	47	56
Capital Equipment (N=20)	301	467	695
Communications (N=4)	61	150	113
Emergency Medical Services (N=3)	383	751	1,131
Fire (N=3)	468	9,766	2,228
Health Care (N=3)	433	472	1,134
Law Enforcement (N=16)	242	271	610
Other (N=20)	324	11	164
Public Facilities (N=19)	605	946	596
Recreation (N=16)	1,013	840	1,108
Roads and Streets (N=21)	945	1,073	1,447
Sewer (N=15)	1,916	2,466	2,773
Storm Drainage (N=14)	514	680	975
Transit (N=4)	218	354	473
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=5)	304	59	11
Water (N=20)	1,138	1,891	2,145
Workforce Housing (N=4)	371	693	841
Total (N=172)	732	1,106	1,169

Buena Vista, Crested Butte, Dacono, Elizabeth, Florence, Fraser, Georgetown, Hayden, Holly, Idaho Springs, Kersey, Mancos, Meeker, Monte Vista, Monument, Platteville, Rangely, Rocky Ford, Severance, Walsenburg, Wray

Table 60: Municipalities With Populations Between 5,000 and 9,999 (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=4)	1,975,000	2,250,000	4,375,000
Capital Equipment (N=11)	1,043,545	1,208,900	2,694,652
Communications (N=4)	2,000,000	1,550,000	2,550,000
Detention Facilities (N=1)	150,000	0	0
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fire (N=6)	791,667	775,000	1,150,000
Health Care (N=3)	1,782,400	0	0
Law Enforcement (N=11)	3,576,273	1,431,827	2,215,930
Other (N=3)	517,667	901,200	42,640
Public Facilities (N=12 in 10yrs, 13 all others)	3,885,500	4,102,211	2,164,310
Recreation (N=12)	3,209,748	3,149,071	2,906,655
Roads and Streets (N=14)	9,805,824	10,712,031	17,959,100
Sewer (N=10)	4,086,950	4,748,035	7,159,481
Storm Drainage (N=14)	2,056,895	2,990,875	5,246,084
Transit (N=3)	366,667	200,000	866,667
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=4)	5,262,500	5,500,000	11,000,000
Water (N=13)	8,115,968	5,364,262	4,843,055
Workforce Housing (N=2)	2,750,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total (N=129 in 10yrs, 130 all others)	3,922,706	3,699,794	5,113,749

Alamosa, Brush, Cortez, Craig, Delta, Firestone, Fort Lupton, Frederick, La Junta, Lone Tree, Manitou Springs, Rifle, Trinidad, Woodland Park

Table 61: Municipalities With Populations Between 5,000 and 9,999 Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=4)	235	272	456
Capital Equipment (N=11)	115	129	227
Communications (N=4)	250	191	298
Detention Facilities (N=1)	17	0	0
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	122	93	72
Fire (N=6)	85	86	91
Health Care (N=3)	202	0	0
Law Enforcement (N=11)	402	137	170
Other (N=3)	62	119	3
Public Facilities (N=12 in 10yrs, 13 all others)	434	345	162
Recreation (N=12)	344	310	241
Roads and Streets (N=14)	1,029	1,006	1,458
Sewer (N=10)	407	527	547
Storm Drainage (N=14)	219	301	405
Transit (N=3)	37	19	64
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=4)	584	565	953
Water (N=13)	897	482	380
Workforce Housing (N=2)	292	231	180
Total (N=129 in 10yrs, 130 all others)	424	359	415

Alamosa, Brush, Cortez, Craig, Delta, Firestone, Fort Lupton, Frederick, La Junta, Lone Tree, Manitou Springs, Rifle, Trinidad, Woodland Park

Table 62: Municipalities With Populations Between 10,000 and 49,999 (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=3)	2,525,000	853,333	743,333
Capital Equipment (N=10)	2,361,035	3,952,752	6,212,371
Communications (N=6)	362,900	1,151,454	1,994,958
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	500,000	2,500,000	1,750,000
Fire (N=5)	4,882,060	7,004,882	8,970,800
Health Care (N=1)	1,717,174	0	0
Law Enforcement (N=8)	1,814,043	2,413,037	3,400,332
Other (N=4)	4,814,001	9,549,409	21,308,659
Public Facilities (N=10)	12,210,103	14,889,602	20,107,418
Recreation (N=9)	13,216,370	10,616,144	17,586,644
Roads and Streets (N=11)	13,310,695	20,766,682	28,651,096
Sewer (N=10)	11,555,123	9,703,453	15,875,196
Storm Drainage (N=11)	6,317,386	7,272,842	11,354,356
Transit (N=5)	2,100,000	4,540,000	12,200,000
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=3)	4,888,667	7,389,667	18,180,000
Water (N=10)	10,890,034	18,275,637	34,648,107
Workforce Housing (N=3)	2,500,250	3,366,667	5,400,000
Total (N=111)	7,282,290	9,316,744	15,076,592

Brighton, Durango, Englewood, Evans, Federal Heights, Fruita, Montrose, Steamboat Springs, Sterling, Wheat Ridge, Windsor

Table 63: Municipalities With Populations Between 10,000 and 49,999 Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=3)	154	48	39
Capital Equipment (N=10)	124	183	231
Communications (N=6)	21	49	67
Emergency Medical Services (N=2)	33	163	98
Fire (N=5)	277	321	294
Health Care (N=1)	149	0	0
Law Enforcement (N=8)	135	139	145
Other (N=4)	200	345	596
Public Facilities (N=10)	562	704	693
Recreation (N=9)	739	541	696
Roads and Streets (N=11)	593	934	1,064
Sewer (N=10)	646	443	571
Storm Drainage (N=11)	263	282	350
Transit (N=5)	132	255	425
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=3)	206	306	553
Water (N=10)	524	805	1,147
Workforce Housing (N=3)	173	214	277
Total (N=111)	365	426	528

Brighton, Durango, Englewood, Evans, Federal Heights, Fruita, Montrose, Steamboat Springs, Sterling, Wheat Ridge, Windsor

Table 64: Municipalities With Populations of 50,000 and More (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate	10 Year Estimate	20 Year Estimate
Airports (N=4)	18,054,190	17,772,175	10,683,000
Capital Equipment (N=5)	8,529,493	7,601,160	13,010,000
Communications (N=1)	2,306,000	4,931,000	0
Detention Facilities (N=1)	0	0	20,000,000
Fire (N=5)	8,026,019	4,154,389	3,827,564
Law Enforcement (N=5)	12,862,061	9,950,000	200,000
Other (N=4)	99,021,451	18,010,202	107,270,404
Public Facilities (N=7)	23,251,763	20,958,377	10,354,527
Recreation (N=6)	23,737,386	33,275,389	22,803,438
Roads and Streets (N=6)	67,221,559	129,734,793	265,689,250
Sewer (N=6)	18,457,771	26,603,717	35,898,741
Storm Drainage (N=6)	14,592,361	24,956,310	30,490,626
Transit (N=5)	29,141,629	36,116,431	53,249,012
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=5)	24,097,651	35,611,501	70,177,905
Water (N=6)	40,524,548	35,998,739	40,231,367
Workforce Housing (N=1)	15,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
Total (N=73)	28,066,533	31,306,168	50,510,935

Arvada, Boulder, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, Longmont, Loveland, Pueblo

Table 65: Municipalities With Populations of 50,000 and More Per Capita (Mean Estimate)

Category	5 Year Estimate Per Capita	10 Year Estimate Per Capita	20 Year Estimate Per Capita
Airports (N=4)	202	222	86
Capital Equipment (N=5)	95	76	116
Communications (N=1)	25	51	0
Detention Facilities (N=1)	0	0	102
Fire (N=5)	111	41	29
Law Enforcement (N=5)	153	63	1
Other (N=4)	706	141	606
Public Facilities (N=7)	239	196	79
Recreation (N=6)	243	351	179
Roads and Streets (N=6)	589	1,011	1,887
Sewer (N=6)	183	252	238
Storm Drainage (N=6)	139	236	207
Transit (N=5)	243	269	355
Utilities (not incl. W&S) (N=5)	240	316	555
Water (N=6)	405	342	307
Workforce Housing (N=1)	141	177	401
Total (N=73)	261	274	356

Arvada, Boulder, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, Longmont, Loveland, Pueblo

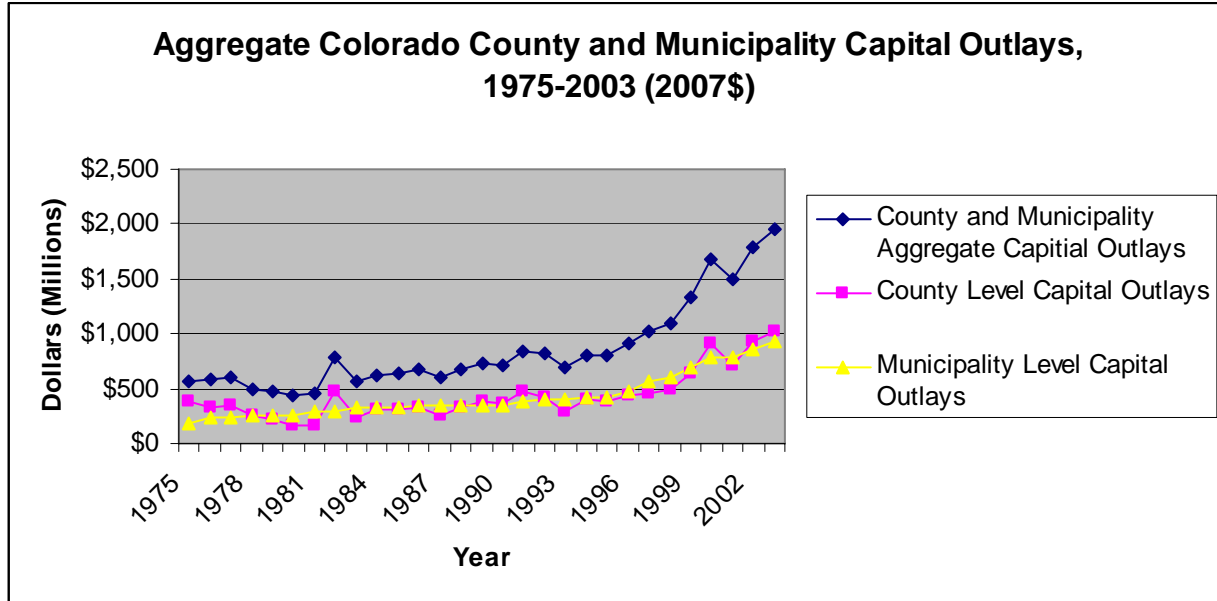Figure 1: Historical capital investment outlays in Colorado, 1975-2003

Aggregate Colorado County and Municipality Capital Outlays, 1975-2003 (2007$)

Figure 2: Historical Capital Outlay Trend Line for Denver

Denver Outlay, 1993-2003 (2007$) and trendline into 2027
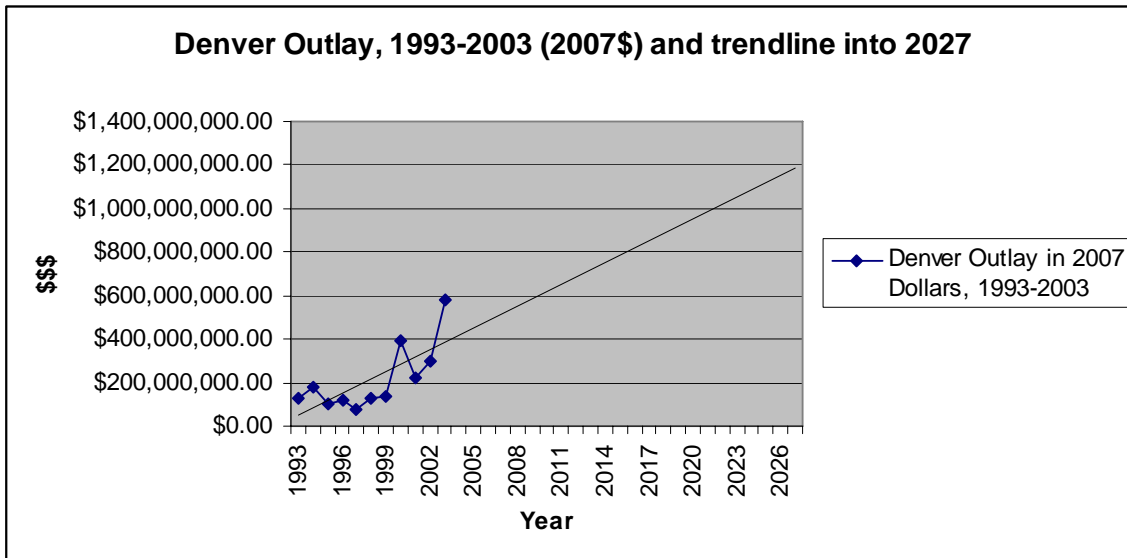
Figure 3: County and Municipality Forecasted Capital Outlay Estimates

Aggregate Model 1, Model 2 and Denver Forecasts ($2007)
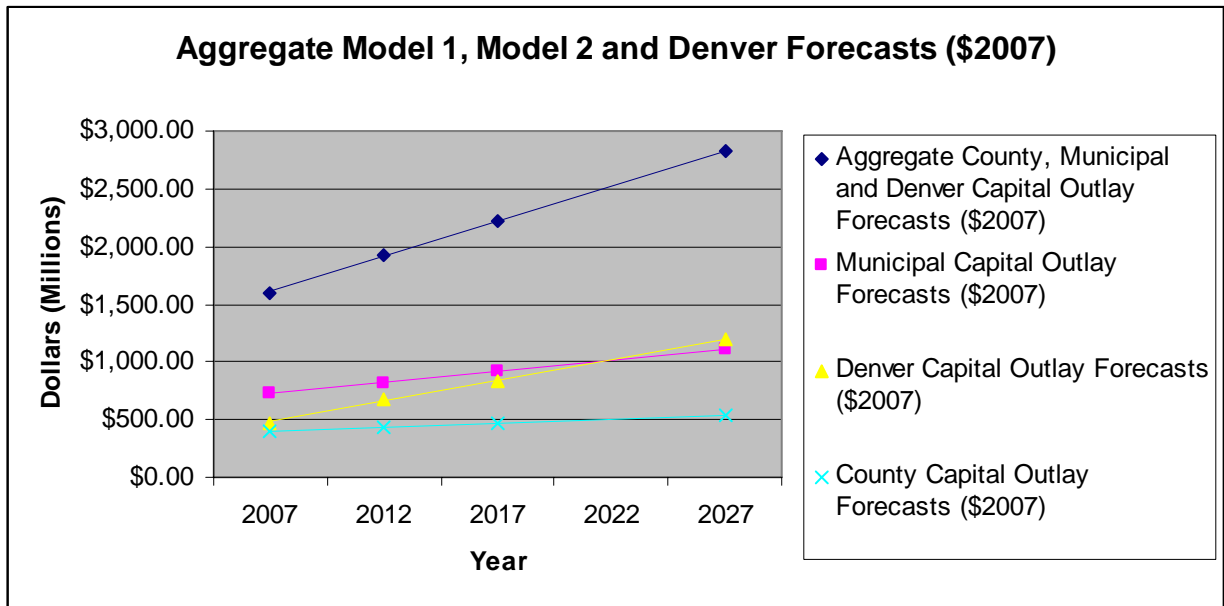
Figure 4: Aggregate capital forecasts for Model #3 and Denver.

Aggregate Model 3 and Denver Capital Outlay Forecasts ($2007)
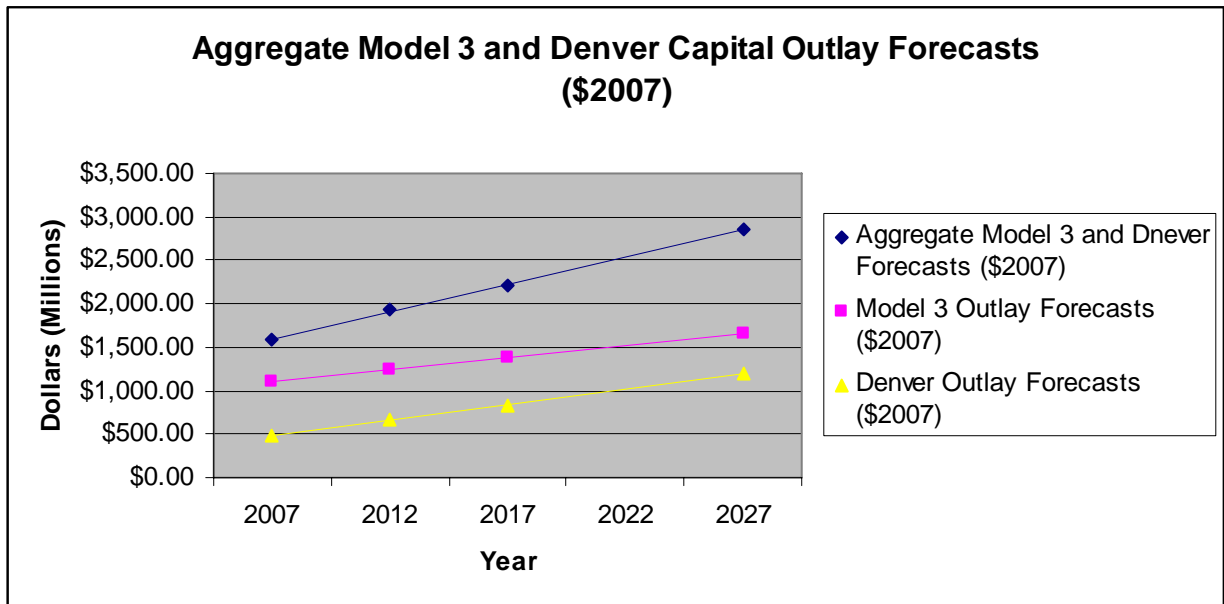
STATE OF COLORADO

Department of Local Affairs

1313 Sherman Street, Rm. 521
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Bill Ritter
Governor

Susan Kirkpatrick,
Executive Director

MEMO

To: City and County Managers
From: Susan Kirkpatrick
        Executive Director
Date: February 26, 2007

Subject: URGENT – REPLY NEEDED IMMEDIATELY

The ability to provide critical information on the total unmet needs of local government basic infrastructure is imperative to the statewide discussion of revenue demands.

Transportation, Higher Education, K-12, State Parks, Health and other state agencies are able to ascertain their priorities and needs over the next 20 years. **The missing piece however, is local community priorities and needs.** While we are asking for a quick turn around with as much information as you can provide today – this discussion is ongoing. Over the next few months we will attempt to refine and revise the numbers to get a more accurate sense of the demand and costs local communities are facing. This information will become part of the broader policy and budget discussions at the state level.

In order to provide documented information to the Governor, the Department of Local Affairs is requesting information on your 10-year capital infrastructure needs.
Basic infrastructure such as: water, sewer, roads and streets, law enforcement, fire, storm drainage, airports, and public facilities.

Information should be submitted to Scott Olene at scott.olene@state.co.us within the Division of Local Government by noon, Tuesday, February 27. Information may be faxed to 303-866-4819. If you have any questions please contact your local field rep or Charlie Unseld at 303-866-2353.

Local communities can only be heard if you respond.

Strengthening Colorado Communities

Basic Infrastructure needs for _____
(City/County/Special District)

Project Type	5 Year	10 Year	20 Year
Roads and Streets	$	$	$
Capital Equipment			
Health Care			
Water			
Sewer			
Storm Drainage			
Law Enforcement			
Detention Facilities			
Fire			
Emergency Medical Services			
Workforce Housing			
Public Facilities (i.e. city hall/courthouse/ senior center)			
Communications			
Airports			
Utilities (not including Water and Sewer)			
Transit			
Recreation			
Other_____ _____			
TOTALS	$	$	$

Strengthening Colorado Communities

Appendix XIV: Non-Respondent Counties

Baca County

Cheyenne County

Costilla County

Denver, City and County

Dolores County

Douglas County

Elbert County

Huerfano County

Jackson County

Kit Carson County

Lake County

Mineral County

Montezuma County

Ouray County

Park County

Pitkin County

Routt County

San Juan County

Sedgwick County