

**GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL
WORKSHOP**

**MONDAY, APRIL 14, 2014, 5:00 P.M.
TRAINING ROOM, FIRE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
625 UTE AVENUE**

To become the most livable community west of the Rockies by 2025

1. Legislative Update

[Supplemental documents](#)

2. Bomb Squad Update

3. Internal Controls in Financial Reporting (continued from March 17, 2014)

4. First Quarter Financial Report

[Supplemental documents](#)

5. Persigo Biogas Discussion and Options: City Council direction is requested on one of four options in the conversion of methane gas produced at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility. [Attachment](#)

6. Economic Development Plan

[Supplemental documents](#)

7. Other Business



Date: 4/7/14

Author: Jay Valentine

Title/ Phone Ext: 1517

Proposed Meeting Date:

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT WORKSHOP SESSION

Topic: Persigo Biogas Discussion and Options
Staff (Name & Title): Greg Lanning, Public Works and Utilities Director Jay Valentine, Internal Services Manager Dan Tonello, Wastewater Services Manager

Summary:

City Council direction is requested on one of four options in the conversion of methane gas produced at the Persigo Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Background, Analysis and Options:

Several years ago, the wastewater division contracted with an engineering firm to help identify any beneficial uses of the biogas produced at the Persigo treatment facility. Persigo “flares” or burns off approximately 100,000 cubic feet per day of digester gas. Digester gas is methane that is created as a byproduct of processing waste.

The methane biogas produced at Persigo when converted to CNG is the equivalent of 196,000 gallons of gasoline with an approximate 3 million pound reduction of CO2 emissions released in a year.

Options for this conversion include:

- Convert the biogas into compressed natural gas, deliver it to the City’s fueling facility and use it to fuel CNG vehicles.
- Scrub, compress, and then sell the gas to Excel Energy by injecting it into their pipeline.
- Allow energy an energy services company to purchase and install all of the infrastructure necessary to inject the gas into Xcel Energy, thereby taking ownership and beneficial use of the gas.
- Do nothing and continue to flair the methane gas

Financial Impact/Budget:

Financial options will be discussed and are dependent of which option is pursued and factors that include the fluctuation of renewable energy credits.

Legal issues:

There are no legal issues at this time.

Other issues:

The addition of 4 slow fill CNG stations is also being considered for the Persigo property.

Previously presented or discussed:

This item was discussed at City Council Workshop on January 6th.



**City Council Legislative Update
April 14, 2014**

Urban Renewal Reform

House Bill 14-1375 (page 19) was introduced in Friday. This bill makes several reforms to the Urban Renewal Authority statute. The first change would require at least one of the Commissioners of the Authority to be appointed by the County (unless the URA is located in a City/County). The bill also limits the amount of property tax revenue allocated to the authority by the percentage of municipal sales tax revenue allocated to the authority. The entities could agree to alternative funding levels. Finally, the bill dictates the disbursement mechanism for TIF revenue after repayment of the bonds.

Worker's Compensation Update

Senator Tochtrop introduced a Workers' Compensation reform bill SB 14-191 (page 12) that increases the maximum amount payable in a lump-sum settlement from \$60,000 to a range of between \$80,868 and \$161,734. The bill extends the time for objection to a Summary Order and appears to give employees greater flexibility in choosing their doctor. Finally, the bill allows the Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation or an Administrative Law Judge to consider medical treatment guidelines adopted by the Director in determining whether certain medical treatment is appropriate.

State Mandated Liability Insurance for Heart Attacks and Circulatory Malfunction

Senate Bill 14-172 mandates that local governments, special districts, fire authorities, and county improvement districts that employ more than one firefighter make specific payments to firefighters in the event of heart and circulatory malfunctions. The employer can participate in an insurance policy, self-insurance or multiple employer trust. CML's opposition is attached and AGNC is also opposed.

Colorado Firefighting Air Fleet

Senate Bill 14-164 (page 16) was recently amended to include the Division of Fire Prevention and Control's recommendations regarding the acquisition and contracting for aerial firefighting resources. The report calls for the state to procure 2 multi-mission airplanes and contract for 4 helicopters, 4 single engine air tankers and 2 large air tankers for the 2014 fire season. The total estimated cost is \$33.6 million.

HB 14-1375



BUILDING A STRONG PARTNERSHIP WITH COLORADO'S CITIES AND TOWNS

URBAN RENEWAL

COMPLICATING URBAN IN-FILL REDEVELOPMENT

YOUR "NO" VOTE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED

Urban renewal financing packages are complex and difficult to complete - generally taking more than a year to work out between the urban renewal authority and the private sector. HB 14-1375 adds yet another layer of complication and delay putting urban in-fill projects at risk.

The bill implies that municipalities take unfair advantage of other taxing entities through the use of tax increment financing for urban renewal projects. This is not true. Municipalities and the private sector are the only entities putting upfront dollars in a project. They are the ones with "skin in the game" - in fact they have invested skin and bones to make the project work. Other taxing entities make no upfront investment in the project but they reap increased property tax revenue as the project moves forward. With no URA project the properties involved continue their decline in valuation yielding fewer property tax dollars for all taxing entities.

The amount of property tax revenue gained by all taxing entities is not static, but increases during the life of the URA TIF project. Taxing entities also gain revenue from increased property values for properties adjacent to the project. Counties that levy a sales tax gain additional revenue generated by the project. While municipal property tax is always included in the TIF, this bill does not include county sales tax.

Currently urban renewal authorities are required to solicit from the county a list of anticipated county government service impacts generated by an urban renewal project. Urban renewal authorities have a strong track record of negotiating with counties, fire districts and school districts to meet their costs of service created by the project. The underlying goal of this legislation appears to be creating a mechanism for a county to extract a portion of TIF revenues not connected with service impacts generated by the project.

Today many urban renewal TIFs include the municipal sales tax increment, others don't, and a few are municipal sales tax only - no property tax. This is because each project has unique challenges. Many factors come into play while crafting a workable financing package.

This bill also requires a member of the urban renewal board to report directly to the county commissioners. This poses questions of attorney/client privilege and executive session confidentiality between municipal and county government.

For more information, contact Mark Radtke, Legislative & Policy Advocate, at 303-831-6411 or mrادتke@cml.org.

SB 14-172



BUILDING A STRONG PARTNERSHIP WITH COLORADO'S CITIES AND TOWNS

EMPLOYMENT

STATE-MANDATED LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR FIREFIGHTER HEART/CIRCULATORY MALFUNCTION

YOUR "NO" VOTE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED

Regardless of good intentions, SB 14-172 is a crystal clear example of a state unfunded mandate on local governments in contradiction to existing law. As such, it will require an appropriation from the General Assembly, per the requirements of C.R.S. 29-1-304.5. The statute is clear that the provision of insurance will become optional for local governments unless the state funds the mandate.

"No new state mandate or an increase in the level of service for an existing state mandate beyond the existing level of service required by law shall be mandated by the general assembly or any state agency on any local government unless the state provides additional moneys to reimburse such local government for the costs of such new state mandate or such increased level of service." C.R.S.29-1-304.5 (1)

There is no other way to read the fiscal impact any differently in conjunction with this legislation that clearly requires than an "employer shall maintain" the required insurance product and the existing statute requiring the state to pay for it is not optional.

Given this, the cost for the insurance product will become even higher for any employer that might participate, since the proponents claim that all firefighters in the state are required to be covered in order for the insurance to be "affordable." We understand this to mean that the increase in premiums based on less than full participation – should the state not fund the mandate and the insurance thus becoming optional – will result in the cost of coverage being an even more significant burden.

Cost is already a question. The proponents of this legislation have been unable, over the last several months, to quantify how much this mandated coverage would cost per firefighter. Even once an estimate is provided, there is no guarantee costs will remain the same. Claims experience may drive up costs, and the benefits are pegged to increase at the same rate as any FPPA pension benefit increases. This drives additional fiscal impact.

CML agrees that employees, no matter their profession, should be covered for work-related illnesses and injuries. Indeed, heart attacks are already covered conditions under workers' compensation. Any goal of supplemental coverage should be addressed with the Fire & Police Pension Association's Death & Disability fund, as CML has been requesting for several months now, as opposed to initiating a mandate that would have a built-in death spiral before it even gets going.

For more information, contact Kevin Bommer, deputy director, at 303-831-6411 or kbommer@cml.org.

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Advanced Industries Economic Development Funding**HB 14-1011***House: Young & Gerou; Senate: Heath*

This bill increases the amount of funding for the Advanced Industries Economic Development Fund by transferring an additional \$12 million each year for five years starting in 2014. The Advanced Industries Development Fund was established in 2013 to promote growth and sustainability in advanced industries and specifically supports two programs. The Advanced Industries Export Acceleration Program provides \$300,000 each fiscal year through FY 2017-18 for the reimbursement of international export development expenses by private industry, as well as export training and a referral system for trade consulting administered by the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT). The Advanced Industries Grant Program funds three types of grants: proof-of-concept, early stage capital and retention, and infrastructure funding. Advanced industries include advanced manufacturing, aerospace, bioscience, electronics, energy and natural resources.

Economic Development**Status:** 04/09/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Finance**GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**

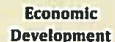
Advanced Industries Investment Income Tax Credit**HB 14-1012***House: Tyler; Senate: Keflas*

This bill repeals the Colorado Innovation Investment Tax Credit and replaces it with the Advanced Industries Tax Credit. The credit is available for qualified investors who make an equity investment in a qualified small business from the advanced industries.

Economic Development**Status:** 04/11/2014 House Committee on Appropriations refer to House Committee of the Whole

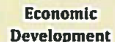
Advanced Industries Workforce Development Program**HB 14-1013***House: Lee; Senate: Todd*

This bill creates the Advanced Industries Workforce Development Program. The program will reimburse businesses for one-half of its expenses related to a qualifying internship or apprenticeship. Qualifying apprenticeships must be in an advanced industry; be for at least 160 hours and less than one year; and allows students to gain valuable work experience in at least 3 specified occupational areas. Apprentices must be paid; they must be provided a mentor or supervisor; they must be a high school or college student; and must not make up more than 50% of the business's workforce located in the state. A business may be reimbursed for up to 5 interns and apprentices per location and up to 10 locations. The maximum amount that a business may be reimbursed for each internship is \$5,000. No more than \$2,500 of which may be a stipend paid to the apprentice. The bill would require the General Assembly to appropriate \$450,000 in the next 3 fiscal years for the program.

Economic Development**Status:** 04/10/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Business, Labor & Technology

Modification of the Job Growth Incentive Credit**HB 14-1014***House: DelGrosso; Senate: Heath*

This bill modifies the job growth incentive tax credit by extending the tax credit claims period from 60 months to 96 months, lowering the average wage match from 110% to 100% and changing the language that governs approval of the project to show that the credit is a substantial factor in the decision to locate or retain the project in Colorado. The existing credit is a state income tax credit for businesses that create at least 20 new jobs in Colorado with an average yearly wage of 110% of the state and county average.

Economic Development**Status:** 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Finance**GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**

Extend Transitional Jobs Program**HB 14-1015***House: Kraft-Tharp; Senate: Kerr*

The ReHire Colorado program was created under House Bill 13-1004 to provide unemployed and underemployed adults an opportunity to experientially learn, model, and practice successful workplace behaviors that help them to obtain long-term unsubsidized employment. Under the bill, the DHS was appropriated \$2.4 million and 2.0 FTE for this program in FY 2013-14. Moneys are used to reimburse employers for wage-related costs, make payments to local agency contractors, and for staff and administrative costs. This bill would appropriate funds and extend the program into 2016-2017.

Economic Development**Status:** 04/11/2014 House Committee on Appropriations refer to Committee of the Whole**GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**

Taxpayer Protection Act Disclosures

HB 14-1285

House: Ryden; Senate: Aguilar and Johnston

This bill requires tax preparers to make certain disclosures to the taxpayer concerning their qualifications, fees, year-round contact information, willingness to represent the taxpayer in a government audit and obligation to sign the tax documents prepared. Tax preparers include people who prepare, for a fee, income tax returns or claims for refunds. The bill also creates a penalty for deceptive trade practices and criminalizes the act of providing fraudulent information in a professional tax preparer's disclosure statement. As amended in the House, licensed and authorized CPAs, Attorneys and Enrolled Agents are exempt from these requirements.

Status: 04/14/2014 Senate Second Reading passed

Main Street Revitalization and Job Creation Act

HB 14-1311

House: Garcia and Dore; Senate: Steadman and Crowder

This bill creates an income tax credit for preservations of historic properties and appropriates a 4-year annual transfer of \$15 million to fund the tax credit. The income tax credit is authorized for years 2015-2018. The bill also requires the OEDIT to develop standards for the approval of the substantial rehabilitation of qualified structures. In order to qualify, the Historic Structure must: be certified by the historical society and either listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places; or designated as a landmark by a certified local government that has been certified by the Historic Society. Grand Junction has several structures on the National Register of Historic Places: Cross Orchards, Railroad Depot, 5th Street Bridge, Handy Chapel, St. Regis Hotel, Margery Building, North 7th Street Historic District, Stranges Grocery, Wayne Aspinall Federal building and several locations on the Monument.

Status: 04/09/2014 House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations**CML- SUPPORT****GJ Chamber- SUPPORT**Economic
Development

Procurement Availability Utilization Analysis

HB 14-1316

House: Williams and Salazar; Senate: Ulibarri and Guzman

This bill directs the Department of Personnel to contract for a Disparity Study of the Colorado Procurement Process to ascertain whether disparities exist between the participation of historically underutilized businesses (i.e. businesses owned by racial or ethnic minorities, women, veterans or persons with disabilities). The final report is to be made available to the member of the General Assembly by December 1, 2015.

Status: 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to State, Veterans and Military Affairs

Broadband Deployment Act

HB 14-1327

House: Williams and Murray; Senate: Scheffel and Tochtrop

This Broadband Deployment Act requires local governments to approve applications for new wireless service facilities within 150 days and collocation of wireless service facilities within 90 days. Facilities include any facility, tower, pole, building or other structure constructed for the sole or primary purpose of supporting broadband facilities or wireless service facilities. The bill also requires local government to allow for a single-permitting process for "small cell networks." The bill also expands the law relating to access to public rights-of-ways to include broadband providers. The bill also creates a requirement that local governments provide notice to broadband providers of any utility trenching project that it conducts and allow for joint trenching by the broadband provider: "dig once."

Status: 04/11/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Business, Labor & Technology and State, Veterans and Military Affairs**GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**Economic
Development

Deployment of Broadband into Unserved Areas of Colorado

HB 14-1328

House: Williams and Coram, Scott; Senate: Nicholson and Crowder

This bill creates a Broadband Deployment Board and Broadband Fund to facilitate the funding of projects that deploy broadband service into unserved areas of the state. The bill adds broadband service to unserved areas of the state as a reimbursable project covered under the High Cost Support Mechanism (HCSM) and shifts a portion of funding from basic telephone service to broadband deployment. Unserved areas are defined as unincorporated areas of the state (or incorporated areas with populations of less than 5,000) that

Economic
Development

Durable Medical Equipment Supplier License

HB 14-1369

House: Young; Senate: Crowder & Jahn

The bill requires a durable medical equipment supplier that currently bills or plans to bill the Medicare program for services or products to have a license with the Secretary of State. The licensee must be physically located within the state or within 50 miles of the state, have sufficient inventory and staff to do business, and be accredited by an organization recognized and accepted by the centers for Medicare and Medicaid services.

NEW!**Status:** 04/09/2014 Introduced in House- Assigned to Public Health Care and Human Services

Regulation of Transportation Network Companies

SB 14-125

Senate: Jahn; House: Pabon and Szabo

This bill allows the PUC to regulate transportation network companies. Transportation network companies are similar to taxi cabs (which are regulated by the PUC) and match individual consumers up with individuals with vehicles willing to transport via digital networks such as mobile phone applications. The bill exempts these companies from much of the PUC's oversight (including rates) but does subject these companies to the PUC oversight for safety conditions, insurance requirements and driver qualifications.

Status: 04/09/2014 House Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Finance

Created by Colorado App to Promote Colorado Businesses

SB 14-166

Senate: Carroll and Rivera; House: Tyler and Garcia

This bill directs the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade to contract for the creation of mobile application software that identifies local businesses in Colorado. Local businesses are defined as being owned, located or headquartered in, or has products manufactured in Colorado.

Status: 04/11/2014 Senate Committee on Appropriations refer to Committee of the Whole

Student Immunizations Prior to School Attendance**HB 14-1288***House: Pabon; Senate: Aguilar*

Under current law, a student is exempt from receiving required immunizations prior to attending a public school if the student or parent submits a statement of exemption based on religious or personal beliefs. The bill requires parents who invoke the personal belief exemption to either take an online class created by the Department of Public Health and Environment or submit a statement from a doctor indicating that they have discussed the risks and benefits.

Status: 04/09/2014 Senate Committee on State, Veterans & Military Affairs Witness Testimony Only

Student Success Act**HB 14-1292***House: Hamner and Murray, Scott; Senate: Johnston*

The Student Success Act appropriates \$263 million in funds to education. Specifically, the bill:

- reduces reduce the negative factor by increasing the total funding by \$100 million;
- creates a one-time fund of \$40 million to be distributed to school districts on a per-pupil basis;
- establishes an Average Daily Membership Count system that enables funding to “follow” the student;
- allocates \$40 million to school construction and charter school funding is increased from \$7 million to \$25 million;
- provides \$20 million in ongoing funds for the READ Act;
- increases ongoing English Language Learning funding by \$35 million and funds each student for 5 years as opposed to 2 years; and
- appropriates \$5 million to implement a website that tracks funding.

Status: 04/10/2014 House Third Reading Passed

Financing of Public Schools**HB 14-1298***House: Hamner and Buckner; Senate: Kerr and Steadman*

This bill modifies the funding for K-12 public schools in FY 2014-2015. The per-pupil funding is increased to 2.8% to \$6,121. The bill also limits the amount of the negative factor for 2015-2016 to be less than or equal to the level of the negative factor for 2014-2015. The bill also increases the number of slots available for the Colorado Preschool Program by 5,000 and adjusts the negative factor calculation to pay for the cost of this increase.

Status: 04/10/2014 House Third Reading Passed

School District and Charter School Mill Levy Overrides**HB 14-1314***House: Petterson; Senate: Kerr*

This bill requires school districts that authorize a charter school to include the charter school in the planning process to seek voter approval for additional local revenues to meet operating expenses. A charter school may ask its authorizing school district to include the charter school in a ballot question for the school district to authorize additional local revenues or to submit a ballot question solely for the charter school.

Status: 04/04/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Education

Outcomes-Based Funding for Higher Education**HB 14-1319***House: Ferrandino, Scott, Wright; Senate: Lambert*

This bill significantly modifies the current financing of higher education. The “fee-for-service” contracts are modified so that each governing board is allocated the same base amount each year- the institutional base. Small and medium-sizes 4-year institutions and small community colleges will receive a percentage of the institutional base. Additional funding is made available based upon the number of graduate students enrolled, retention funding based upon the number of juniors and seniors enrolled, and degree funding based upon percentage of degrees awarded each year. The bill also increases the amount of College Opportunity Fund stipend available for eligible undergraduate students. Colorado Mesa University is projected to have moderately increased funding under this bill. The University of Colorado would see the largest decrease in funding, and the Colorado State University system would see the biggest increases in funding.

Status: 04/09/2014 House Committee on Education refer to Appropriations

County Clerk Standing Judicial Review SOS Election Action**HB 14-1354***House: Buckner and Gardner*

This bill would allow a County Clerk to seek judicial review in District Court of final election actions by the Secretary of State.

NEW!**Status:** 04/10/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to State, Veterans and Military Affairs

Conducting Recall Elections**SB 14-158***Senate: Steadman and Jones; House: Hulinghorst*

This bill makes several changes to the state statute concerning recall elections. The bill aims to make recall elections conducted as mail-in elections. The bill requires replacement candidates to petition onto the ballot 15 days prior to clerks sending out mail-in-ballots as opposed to 15 days prior to the election. The bill also prohibits designated election officials from conducting a recall election in a manner other than a mail ballot election. The bill also requires all the votes for successor candidates to be counted, and not just those of persons voting "yes" on the recall question.

Status: 04/07/2014 House Committee on State, Veterans & Military Affairs refer to Committee of the Whole

Updating the Uniform Election Code of 1992**SB 14-161***Senate: Johnston and Ulibarri; House: Hulinghorst*

This bill makes several changes to the state election code. The bill creates a uniform deadline of 8 days prior to election day for most methods of voter registration in order for the voter to have a mail ballot sent to them. The bill also eliminates language concerning a voter's intention to make the new location his or her permanent place of residence. The bill makes several changes concerning election-related criminal offenses as well.

Status: 04/07/2014 House Committee on State, Veterans and Military Affairs refer to Appropriations

Changing the Number and Composition of Representative Districts**HCR 14-1001***House: Sonnenberg*

This concurrent resolution would submit a question to the voters on the November 2014 ballot to reorganize the representative districts in Colorado so that each county is its own district.

Status: 04/09/2014 House Committee on State, Veterans & Military Affairs Witness Testimony Only

Restrict Government Access to Personal Medical Information**HB 14-1323***House: Primavera; Senate: Lundberg, Kefalas*

This bill prohibits the state or a local government from accessing an individual's personal medical records or information without the individual's consent. If the state or local government is authorized to access the medical information in connection with an employment-related request, occurrence, or claim, such as a request for a workplace accommodation or for family medical leave, the consent applies for the duration of the request, occurrence, or claim.

Status: 04/11/2014 House Second Reading Passed on Special Order

Presumptive Eligibility of PTSD for Peace Officers**HB 14-1343***Senate: Singer and Wright; House: Tochtrop*

The bill requires employers to pay all medical costs for allegations of PTSD and presumes diagnoses of PTSD to be work related and covered under Worker's Compensation. The bill establishes a presumption of PTSD if a peace officer experiences any of the following traumatic events and seeks treatment within 36 months:

- Using deadly force or witnessing the use of deadly force;
- Witnessing a death, a serious bodily injury or the aftermath of a death or serious bodily injury (nearly all of our Police Officers have witnessed the aftermath of a death or serious bodily injury in the last 36 months);
- Becomes injured or contracts a disease (injury and disease are not defined in the bill).

The bill dictates that medical records are not be made available to local governments, which would prevent any possibility of reasonably being able to investigate or review the claim.

Status: 04/02/2014 House Committee on Local Government Lay Over Amended**AGNC- OPPOSE****CML- OPPOSE****GJ Chamber of Commerce- OPPOSE**

Wage Protection Act**SB 14-005***House: Singer; Senate: Ulibarri*

For the purposes of duties, obligations and liabilities related to the payment of wages, this bill:

- Expands wage claims to include violations involving the state minimum wage;
- Requires an employer to maintain records reflecting information in an employee's pay statement for at least 3 years and make the records available to the Department of Labor (and creates a fine for violation);
- Requires an employer to mail a check for wages to the employees last-known address within 60-days after the check was due if the employer cannot deliver otherwise.

Under current law, to recover penalties in an action for unpaid wages, an employee is required to make a written demand on his or her employer to recover penalties, and the penalties are increased by 50% if the employer's failure to pay is willful. The bill:

- Provides that failure to respond to a written demand creates rebuttable presumption that the failure to pay was willful;
- Provides that service of a small claims court complaint serves as the written demand; and
- Reduces the penalties for failing to pay wages by 50% if the employer makes legal tender to the employee of the amount that the employer believes in good faith is due the employee.

Status: 04/11/2014 Senate Committee on Appropriations Refer to Committee of the Whole

Old Age Pensioners- Allowing Gifts**SB 14-013***Senate: King*

This bill would allow persons eligible for an old age pension to receive up to \$300 per month in gifts, grants and donations without needing to report the gifts and without the gifts reducing the amount of pension received. Currently gifts, grants and donations reduce the amount of pension received.

Status: 04/11/2014 Senate Second Reading Passed with Amendments

Continuation of Enhanced Unemployment Insurance Benefits**SB 14-057***Senate: Heath; House: Hullinghorst*

This bill would extend until July 1, 2017 enhanced unemployment insurance compensation for eligible claimants engaged in an approved training program. The bill authorizes \$4 million annually for a three-year period to fund this

Eliminating Prison Sentences for Persons who are Unable to Pay**HB 14-1061***House: Salazar; Senate: Guzman*

This bill is in response to research conducted by the ACLU. Current law provides that criminal sentences must include a sentence to prison if the defendant fails to pay a fine. This bill changes this requirement so that the sentence must include a notice that if the defendant willfully fails to pay a fine, cost, restitution or other monetary payment, the court may hold the person in contempt of court and sentence the person to prison.

The bill provides that when the court imposes a monetary payment as part of the sentence, the court must notify the defendant that if he or she is unable to pay the amount ordered, the defendant may ask the court for a waiver or change in the payment. The bill establishes procedures for when a criminal defendant may be held in contempt of court for willful failure to make a monetary payment. The procedure requires the defendant to be served.

Status: 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Judiciary

Deputy District Attorney Compensation and Training**HB 14-1144***House: Gardner; Senate: Johnston and King*

This bill appropriates \$350,000 to the Colorado District Attorney Council for the purpose of providing prosecution training seminars, continuing education programs and other services.

Status: 04/11/2014 House Third Reading Laid Over Daily

Value-Based Crime Threshold Level Changes**HB 14-1266***House: McCann, Gardner; Senate: Newell, King*

Last year, penalties for theft changed based upon the value of the loss. This bill changes the penalties for criminal mischief, fraud by check, defrauding a secured creditor, and unauthorized use of a financial transaction device and computer crime. The new penalties are applied based upon new threshold loss levels and range from a class 2 felony down to a petty offense.

Status: 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Judiciary

Agri-tourism Limited Liability Civil Liability**HB 14-1280***House: Dore, Scott, Wright; Senate: Schwartz*

Under current law, the civil liability of persons involved in agri-tourism is limited. This bill specifies that a participant assumes the risks inherent in such activity and requires the person involved in agri-tourism to notify the participant of the risks. The bill specifically excludes retail and medical marijuana from agri-tourism.

Status: 04/04/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Agriculture, Natural Resources & Energy**GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**

Civil Damages for Unlawful Termination of Pregnancy**HB 14-1324***House: Pettersen; Senate: Steadman*

This bill creates a civil remedy of a civil cause of action for a woman who suffers an intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly unlawful termination of her pregnancy. Damages include economic, non-economic, exemplary damages and reasonable attorney and court fees.

Status: 04/08/2014 House Committee on Judiciary Witness Testimony and Committee Discussion Only**GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**

Improving Protections for Persons with Disabilities**SB 14-118***House: Steadman*

This bill makes several changes to state statute regarding the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The bill increases the fine for discrimination in places of public accommodation, housing and or violations of the rights of an individual with a disability who uses a service animal or a trainer of a service animal to \$3,500.

Status: 01/27/2014 Introduced In Senate- Assigned to Judiciary**GJ Chamber of Commerce- OPPOSE**

Felony for Repeat DUI Offenders**HB 14-1036***House: Waller and Saine*

Under current law, a DUI, DUI per se, or a DWAI is a misdemeanor offense. This bill would make it a class 4 felony if: the violation occurred not more than 7 years after the first of two prior convictions of DUI, DUI per se, DWAI, vehicular assault, or vehicular homicide; or the violation occurred after 3 prior convictions of DUI, DUI per se, DWAI, vehicular assault, or vehicular homicide

Status: 04/11/2014 House Third Reading Laid Over Daily**Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police- SUPPORT**

Parolee Tampering with Electronic Monitoring Devices**HB 14-1044***House: Gerou; Senate: Nicholson & Roberts*

This bill would subject a parolee who violates the conditions of his or her parole by removing or tampering with an electronic monitoring to an immediate warrantless arrest. If a Parole Officer has probable cause to believe a parolee has removed or tampered with the device, the officer shall immediately make a warrantless arrest or no later than 12 hours, or notify a law enforcement agency. If the state board of parole determines that a parolee has violated the conditions of his or her parole by removing or tampering with an electronic monitoring device, the board shall revoke the parolee's parole and reinstate the remainder of the parolee's sentence.

Status: 02/06/2014 House Committee on Judiciary Refer to Appropriations

CBI Authority to Investigate Computer Crime**HB 14-1095***House: Kagan and Gardner; Senate: Newell*

This bill requires the CBI to conduct criminal investigations and develop and collect information regarding computer crime in order to identify, charge and prosecute criminal offenders and enterprises that unlawfully access and exploit computer systems and networks. CBI must also provide awareness training and information concerning cyber-security and security risks to the IT Critical Infrastructure Industry.

Status: 04/10/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Judiciary

Funding for Digital Trunked Radio System Maintenance**HB 14-1203***House: Duran; Senate: Lambert*

The Statewide Digital Trunked Radio System provides interoperable radio communications that allow personnel from multiple agencies in different levels of government to rapidly share information and coordinate efforts in emergency situations. This bill directs the general assembly to appropriate a total of \$3.5 million from the General Fund and from the Highway Users Tax Fund for maintenance of the system.

Status: 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Appropriations

Increased Penalties for Assault of Emergency Service Providers**HB 14-1214***House: Gerou*

Under current law, there are increased penalties for assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, and murder in the first degree against police officers and firefighters if the victim was engaged in the performance of his or her official duties and the offender could reasonably have known that the victim was a police officer or a firefighter. This bill would expand current law to include emergency service providers.

Status: 04/11/2014 House Second Reading Passed on Special Orders**Colorado State Fire Chiefs- SUPPORT**

Human Trafficking**HB 14-1273***House: McCann, Wright; Senate: Newell and Schwartz*

This bill repeals and reenacts existing provisions concerning human trafficking. A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, induces, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the other person to perform labor or services commits human trafficking for involuntary servitude. Human trafficking of an adult for involuntary servitude is a class 3 felony. Human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude is a class 2 felony. Human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude is a "sex offense against a child" for the purposes of the statute of limitations. This means that there is no limit to the period of time within which criminal proceedings may be initiated against an offender.

Status: 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Judiciary

Drug Endangered Child Criminal Code

SB 14-178

Senate: Kerr, Newell; House: Young

The bill creates a new basis for the crime of child abuse for the following acts, when such acts pose a threat of injury to a child's life or health:

NEW!

- in the presence of a child, or on the premises where a child is found or resides, or in a vehicle containing a child, a person knowingly and unlawfully distributes or obtains, or attempts to distribute or obtain, a controlled substance;
- a parent or lawful guardian of a child or a person having the care or custody of a child knowingly or recklessly allows the child to be present in any location where a person unlawfully distributes or obtains, or attempts to distribute or obtain, a controlled substance; or
- in the presence of a child, or on the premises where a child is found or resides, or in a vehicle containing a child, a person knowingly cultivates, produces, possesses, uses a controlled substance, or attempts any of these activities.

Status: 03/31/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Judiciary

Prohibit Automated Camera Vehicle Identification

SB 14-181

Senate: Renfroe; House: Ferrandino

The bill repeals the authorization for the state or any local government to use automated vehicle identification systems to identify violators of traffic regulations and issue citations based on photographic evidence, and creates a prohibition on such activity.

NEW!**Status:** 04/04/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to State, Veterans and Military Affairs**Colorado Municipal League- OPPOSE**

Capital Development Transfer for Colorado Firefighting Air Corps

SB 14-189

Senate: Steadman; House: Gerou

The bill transfers \$9.7 million from the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund to the General Fund for the purpose of funding the Colorado Firefighting Air Corps.

NEW!**Status:** 04/04/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to State, Veterans and Military Affairs

Research Retrieval Fees for Public Records Under CORA**HB 14-1193***House: Salazar; Senate: Kefalas*

Current Law allows a custodian of public records under the Colorado Open Records Act to impose a fee in response to a request for the research and retrieval of such records only if the custodian has, prior to the date of receiving the request, either posted on the custodian's website or other publishes a written policy that specifies the CORA policy of the jurisdiction. This bill would prohibit the custodian under any circumstances from charging an hourly research fee that exceeds 3-times the minimum wage.

Status: 03/28/2014 Conference Committee Requested**AGNC- OPPOSE**

Cameo Shooting Range Bill**HB 14-1275***House: Duran and Coram; Senate: Jahn and Roberts*

This bill authorizes the Parks and Wildlife Commission in the Department of Natural Resources to purchase the Cameo location for the purpose of building a multi-use shooting facility. This bill does not appropriate funding, but establishes that funding may come from appropriation, grants or federal government resources.

Status: 04/10/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Agriculture, Natural Resources & Energy**GJ Chamber- SUPPORT/AGNC- SUPPORT**

Legislature to Take Public Testimony at Remote Locations**HB 14-1303***House: Scott and Ferrandino*

This bill prohibits the state or local government from accessing an individual's personal medical information or medical records without the individual's consent. If the employee authorizes its government employer to access his or her personal medical information or record, the consent applies for the duration of the claim or request only.

Status: 04/11/2014 House Committee on Appropriations refer Amended to Committee of the Whole**GJ Chamber- SUPPORT/AGNC- SUPPORT**

Palisade Peach State Fruit**HB 14-1304***House: Williams; Senate: King*

This bill would designate the Palisade Peach as the official state fruit of Colorado.

Status: 04/10/2014 House Second Reading Laid Over on Special Order**GJ Chamber- SUPPORT**

Modifications to Regional Tourism Act**HB 14-1350***House: Ferrandino; Senate: Kerr*

This bill makes several changes to the application process for the Regional Tourism Act projects and also limits the amount of state sales tax increment financing that can be approved for each project. Third-party economic analysts will now be paid for by the Office of State Planning and Budgeting as opposed to the project applicant. The economic analyst will now be required to consider the historical growth rate in sales tax revenue in the zone in order to limit the increment to sales taxes that are direct related to the project, rather than broader economic growth. The bill also changes the requirement that a significant portion of the sales tax revenue generated is from transactions with "nonresidents" to transactions of "nonresidents of Colorado." Finally the bill limits the amount of funding the Economic Development Commission may approve up to 50% of the sales tax increment, unless a unanimous vote allows for 100%.

NEW!**Status:** 04/10/2014 House Committee on Finance Refer to Appropriations

Urban Redevelopment Fairness Act**HB 14-1375***House: DelGrosso; Senate: Tochtrop*

This bill makes several changes to Urban Renewal Authority statutes. The bill requires the County Commissioner to have at least one appointment to the Urban Renewal Authority Commission, unless the City is an incorporated City/County. The bill also specifies that the property tax increment be limited to percentage of municipal sales tax revenues allocated to the authority. The public bodies may modify that percentage at their discretion.

NEW!**Status:** 04/11/2014 Introduced in House- Assigned to Finance**CML- Oppose**

Income Tax Credit for Child Care Expenses**HB 14-1072***House: Pettersen; Senate: Keflas*

Under current law, if resident individuals are allowed a federal income tax credit for childcare expenses, they are also able to claim a state income tax credit for the same expense. The state credit is a percentage of the federal credit claimed. Because the federal credit is not refundable, the amount of the individual's federal tax liability may limit the state tax credit. This bill creates a new state tax credit for a resident with an AGI of \$25,000 or less. The amount of the credit is equal to 25% of the child care expense.

Status: 04/08/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Finance

Community Solar Garden Business Personal Property Tax Exemption**HB 14-1101***House: Tyler; Senate: Schwartz*

Business owners of community solar gardens are subject to personal property tax on the personal property used to generate electricity. The assessor determines the value based upon the alternating current electricity generating capacity of the personal property multiplied by the cost per kW of electricity. This bill would exempt that the percentage of electricity that is attributable to residential or governmental subscribers. Therefore the business owner will only be assessed tax on the electricity generating capacity used by business.

Status: 04/11/2014 House Committee on Appropriations Refer to Committee of the Whole**AGNC- OPPOSE**

State Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Biogas Equipment**HB 14-1159***House: Young & Dore; Senate: Schwartz and Crowder*

This bill would create a sales and use tax exemption for component parts used in biogas production systems.

Status: 04/10/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Agriculture, Natural Resources & Energy

State Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Space Flight Property**HB 14-1178***House: Ferrandino, DelGrosso; Senate: Hodge, Grantham*

This bill would create sales and use tax exemption for tangible personal property used in space flight.

Status: 04/09/2014 Introduced in Senate- Assigned to Finance

Income Tax Credit for Business Personal Property**HB 14-1279***House: Primavera, Wright; Senate: Heath*

This bill would create an income tax credit to reimburse taxpayers for personal property taxes paid in Colorado. The credit is equal to the amount of personal property tax paid, less reduction in federal and state income tax due to the reduction in tax liability for state and local taxes paid.

The credit amount is calculated as a percentage of the property taxes paid for personal property. The percentage is equal to 100% less the taxpayer's federal marginal income tax rate plus 4.63%. (Fiscal note is still unavailable- my assumption is that the calculation would be as follows: for a taxpayer with a marginal income tax rate of 15%, the credit would be equal to their personal property taxes paid x 89.63% [100-15+4.63]). The amount of the credit that exceeds tax liability is refunded to the taxpayer. The credit is authorized for 5 income tax years beginning January 1, 2014. To qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must have less than \$25,000 worth of personal property subject to personal property tax. To claim the credit, the taxpayer must submit a copy of the property tax bill.

Status: 04/10/2014 House Second Reading Passed on Special Order**CML- SUPPORT****GJ Chamber of Commerce- SUPPORT**

Tax Incentives for Alternative Fuel Trucks**HB 14-1326***House: Primavera, Scott; Senate: Hodge*

The bill expands an existing income tax credit for the purchase, lease or conversion of the following qualifying motor vehicles to include:

- Electric or plug in electric trucks weighing over 8,500 pounds;
- LNG and hydrogen operated trucks;
- heavy duty trucks;
- EPA approved devices that minimize drag and improve air flow over a truck or trailer; and
- Clean fuel refrigerated trailers

Water Flexible Markets**HB 14-1026***House: Fischer; Senate: Schwartz*

Colorado water law prohibits speculation in water rights. Under the anti-speculation doctrine, an applicant who wishes to change the beneficial use of an irrigation water right must identify for the water court the specific use for which the water will actually be used. This bill excludes flex use from the anti-speculation doctrine and describes the procedures for approval of a flex use change-in-use decree and a flex use substitute water supply plan. It allows a holder of an irrigation water right to change the beneficial use to any beneficial use. This holder can then implement fallowing, regulated deficit irrigation, reduced consumptive use cropping, or other alternative cessation of agricultural irrigation on the property that is served by the water right.

Status: 02/05/2014 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Agriculture, Natural Resources, & Energy**Colorado Water Congress- SUPPORT****Colorado River District- OPPOSE Unless Amended**

Oppose Federal Special Use Permit Water Rights**HB 14-1028***House: Sonnenberg; Senate: Roberts*

This bill deems as speculative the acquisition of a water right by the United States government as a result of a transfer or conveyance required as a condition of a special use permit for entering or using federally owned land. Such a water right is forfeited by the United States and reverts to the prior owner. Colorado water law prohibits speculation in water rights.

Status: 03/12/2014 Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only**Colorado Water Congress- SUPPORT****AGNC- SUPPORT**

Transfer Water Efficiency Savings to Instream Use**SB 14-023***Senate: Schwartz*

This bill defines "water efficiency savings" and allows water efficiency savings to be changed or loaned only to the Colorado Water Conservation Board for instream use. Water Efficiency Savings is defined as the portion of a water right used solely for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes in water division 4, 5, 6, or 7 that is non-consumptive under existing practices and that result from efficiency measures. The bill also allows water efficiency savings to be changed or loaned, pursuant to existing water court and water loan statutes, only to the Colorado water conservation board, only for instream use, and only if:

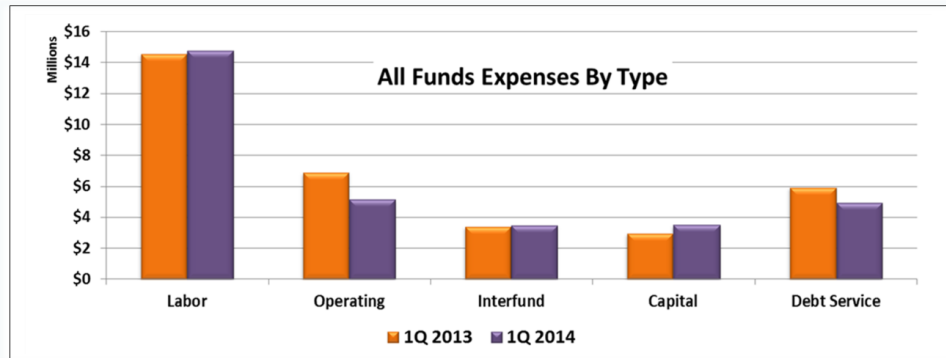
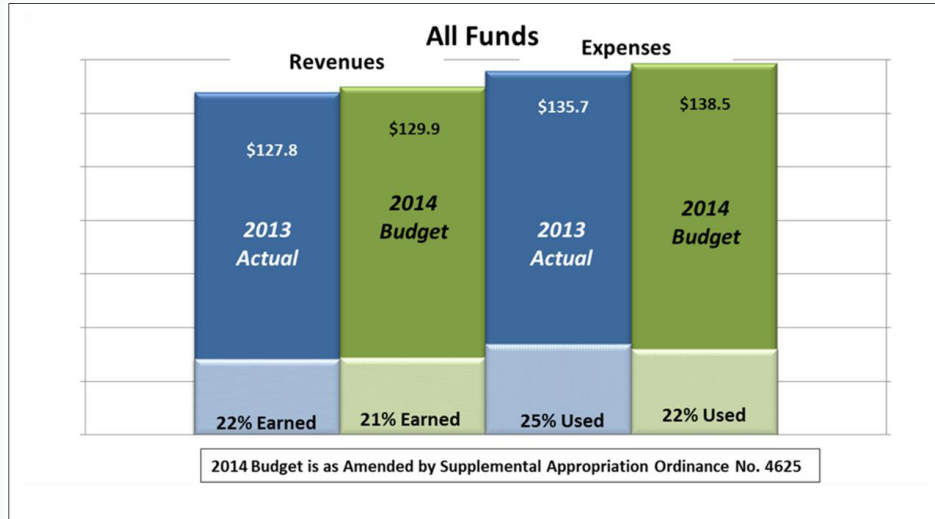
- The application was filed within 2 years after the diversions were decreased due to efficiency measures;
- The change or loan will not materially injure decreed water rights; and
- The change or loan will not adversely affect Colorado's interstate compact entitlements or obligations.

Status: 03/31/2014 House Committee on Agriculture, Livestock & Natural Resources Laid Over- Amendments Failed**Colorado Water Congress- SUPPORT**

State Water Plan: Public Review and GA Approval**SB 14-115***Senate: Roberts and Schwartz; House: Fischer and Coram*

The bill requires the Colorado Water Conservation Board to hold a hearing on a draft state water plan within each basin roundtable, update the plan based on public comments, and present the draft plan to the water resources review committee. The committee must vote on whether to introduce legislation that would approve the plan. The plan would not be incorporated into official state water policy unless the General Assembly approves the legislation. Governor Hickenlooper previously issued an Executive Order that directed the CWCB to commence work on the Colorado Water Plan and to submit a draft to the Governor by December 2014. The plan is set to be completed by December 2015.

Status: 04/07/2014 House Committee on Agriculture, Livestock & Natural Resources Refer Amended to Leg. Council**Colorado Water Congress- SUPPORT**



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City Council
2014 Economic Development, Partnerships, Sponsorships, and Memberships

<u>Partner</u>	<u>2014 Adopted</u>	<u>2014 YTD</u>
Associated Governments of Northwest Colorado	\$ 8,200	\$ 8,200
Chamber of Commerce	6,000	6,100
Club 20	4,000	4,100
National League of Citites	3,813	4,467
Metropolitan Planning Organization	33,967	33,968
Colorado Water Congress	5,400	-
5.2.1 Authority	126,000	123,000
Parks Improvement Advisory Board (PIAB)	14,000	14,000
Colorado Municipal League	40,061	40,061
Subtotal	\$ 241,441	\$ 233,896
Colorado Mesa University-Campus Expansion (10 yrs ending in 2017)	-	-
Colorado Mesa University-Classroom Building (15 yrs ending in 2027)	500,000	500,000
Grand Valley Transit (paid quarterly)	419,885	104,971
Downtown Business Improvement District	13,466	-
Pro Mountain Bike Race (Epic Rides)	10,000	-
Standing Sponsorships (Toy Run, Hospice Gala, etc)	10,000	1,437
Housing Resources	5,000	-
Kids Voting	5,000	-
Business Incubator	53,600	-
Grand Junction Economic Partnership	40,000	-
Riverfront Commission	17,121	17,121
Western Slope Center for Children	30,000	30,000
Mesa Land Trust	10,000	10,000
Mesa Land Trust-Monument Trail	150,000	-
Maker's Space	40,000	40,000
Subtotal	\$ 1,304,072	\$ 703,529
Economic Development, Partnerships, Sponsorships	\$ 1,545,513	\$ 937,424
Economic Development Contingency	500,000	-
TOTAL	\$ 2,045,513	\$ 937,424

GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

	2013			2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
Estimated Beginning Fund Balance To Date	\$	29,306,972		\$ 23,289,767	\$ 23,289,767	
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
Revenue:	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Taxes	\$13,398,285	\$51,967,799	26%	\$13,121,332	\$51,866,028	25%
Charges for Service	1,318,207	8,104,759	16%	990,714	7,589,707	13%
Interfund Revenue	244,457	1,142,441	21%	273,312	1,253,905	22%
Intergovernmental	103,205	843,809	12%	74,169	894,967	8%
Fines, Licenses & Permits	233,961	963,865	24%	229,362	868,850	26%
All Other Revenue	38,554	282,427	14%	52,594	225,157	23%
Total Revenue	\$15,336,669	\$63,305,100	24%	\$14,741,483	\$62,698,614	24%
Other Sources:						
Total Transfers In	-	\$96,621	0%	-	\$410,024	0%
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
Expenditures:	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Labor and Benefits	\$10,020,208	\$40,759,401	25%	\$10,166,252	\$41,997,301	24%
Utilities	482,695	2,757,960	18%	462,741	2,926,211	16%
Operating	327,263	1,533,142	21%	287,513	1,577,741	18%
Contract Services	293,144	2,088,761	14%	272,028	2,143,690	13%
Operating & Field Supplies	411,051	1,774,471	23%	329,264	1,820,291	18%
Equipment	109,131	336,300	32%	142,283	295,457	48%
Economic Development, Partnerships, Sponsorships	1,418,163	2,266,460	63%	937,424	1,545,513	61%
Interfund Charges	2,343,645	9,533,547	25%	2,324,122	9,703,359	24%
Capital Outlay	212,941	1,012,324	21%	105,083	640,283	16%
Total Expenditures	\$15,618,241	\$62,062,366	25%	\$15,026,710	\$62,649,846	24%
Other Uses-Transfers Out to Other Funds:						
Downtown Development Authority TIF	-	\$333,880	0%	-	\$356,268	0%
Sales Tax Capital Improvements	-	197,647	0%	-	2,000	n/a
Major Capital Improvement Projects	-	2,406,861	0%	-	549,067	n/a
Transportation Capacity	-	1,877,545	0%	-	-	n/a
Two Rivers Convention Center	14,143	172,461	8%	-	84,641	0%
Lincoln Park Golf Course	-	18,055	0%	-	-	n/a
Riverside Parkway Early Debt Retirement	-	2,350,111	0%	-	2,108,328	0%
Total Transfers Out	14,143	\$7,356,560	0%	-	\$3,100,304	0%
				Contingency	\$1,643,012	\$1,643,012
Estimated Ending Fund Balance To Date		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
<i>Includes 1% for the Arts</i>	\$	23,289,767		\$ 21,361,528	\$ 19,005,243	*
	\$	117,327		\$ 15,003	\$ 15,003	

* Assumes use of all contingency

CONTINGENCY as of April 9th, 2014

	City Council Economic Development	Avalon Theatre	City Manager	TOTAL
Beginning Balance at 2014 Adopted Budget	\$ 500,000	\$ 469,067	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,269,067
Uses:				
Avalon Theatre Core Project		(469,067)		(469,067)
Total Uses	\$ -	\$ (469,067)	\$ -	\$ (469,067)
Supplementally Appropriated Contingency				
Per Resolution No. 04-14	\$ -	\$ 843,012	\$ -	\$ 843,012
Ending Balance at March 31st, 2014	\$ 500,000	\$ 843,012	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,643,012
Committed But Not Transferred:				
Chamber Economic Development Consultant	\$ (1,000)			\$ (1,000)
US Airways Advertisement	(7,800)			(7,800)
Total	\$ (8,800)			\$ (8,800)

AVALON THEATRE PROJECT-2014 Amended Project

Internal Services Manager, Jay Valentine

Project as of 4/8/14

	TOTAL BUDGET	ACTUAL COSTS	% RECEIVED
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Contribution from City of Grand Junction	4,502,555	1,542,586	34%
Contribution from Downtown Development Authority	3,000,000	3,000,000	100%
Contribution from Avalon Theatre Foundation Board	1,100,000	710,933	65%
DOLA	1,000,000	-	0%
Gates & Boettcher	25,000	-	0%
Reimbursement from State	22,445	-	0%
TOTAL SOURCES	9,650,000	5,253,519	54%

	TOTAL BUDGET	ACTUAL COSTS	% EXPENDED
USES OF FUNDS			
UTILITY SERVICE & IMPACT FEES:			
Utility Charges	17,141	18,098	106%
Utility Development Impact Fees (XCEL, Water Sewer)	10,000	8,388	84%
Impact Fees (Permits, etc.)	27,000	23,048	85%
SUBTOTAL UTILITY & IMPACT FEES	\$ 54,141	49,534	91%

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
Architectural	1,039,035	1,004,758	97%
Soft Costs - Other	4,000	4,200	105%
Program & Other Specialty Consultants	94,000	81,088	86%
Material Testing & Inspection	20,000	25,626	128%
Reproduction & Reimbursable	20,000	15,381	77%
SUBTOTAL PROFESSIONAL SRVS.	\$ 1,177,035	1,131,053	96%

FURNITURE FIXTURES & EQUIPMENT			
IT Computer/Cabling/Phone/Data Backbone/Distr.	113,000	91,911	81%
Furniture & Accessories	170,476	98,588	58%
Equipment	68,472	39,425	58%
SUBTOTAL FURNITURE, FIXTURES & EQ.	\$ 351,948	229,924	65%

TOTAL SOFT COSTS	\$ 1,583,124	1,410,511	89%
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CONTINGENCY:			
Building Contingency	\$ 166,283		
Contaminated Soils	\$ -		
TOTAL CONTINGENCY	\$ 166,283		

HARD COSTS			
Construction (Structural)	\$ 7,815,896	3,843,008	49%
Builder Contingency	\$ 84,697		
TOTAL HARD COSTS	\$ 7,900,593	\$ 3,843,008	49%

TOTAL USES	9,650,000	5,253,519	54%
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BUDGET VARIANCE	\$ -		
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SOLID WASTE						
	2013			2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
<i>Estimated Beginning Net Position To Date</i>	\$	822,333		\$ 792,388	\$ 792,388	
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Operating Revenue:						
Charges for Service	\$806,100	\$3,337,992	24%	\$863,134	\$3,418,147	25%
Interest	602	2,232	27%	-	2,343	0%
Total Revenue	\$806,702	\$3,340,224	24%	\$863,134	\$3,420,490	25%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$270,878	\$1,069,697	25%	\$278,014	\$1,107,209	25%
Operating	301,711	1,172,805	26%	220,633	1,236,555	18%
Interfund Charges	239,455	931,452	26%	240,765	983,131	24%
Total Expenditures	\$812,044	\$3,173,954	26%	\$739,412	\$3,326,895	22%
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$5,342)	\$166,270		\$123,722	\$93,595	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Debt Service	-	(80,489)	0%	-	(82,663)	0%
Capital Outlay	(115,726)	(115,726)	100%	-	(24,500)	0%
Transfer In/(Out)	-	-	n/a	-	(100,000)	0%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(115,726)	(196,215)	59%	-	(207,163)	0%
Change in Net Position	(\$121,068)	(\$29,945)		\$123,722	(\$113,568)	
		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
<i>Estimated Ending Net Position To Date</i>	\$	792,388		\$ 916,110	\$ 678,820	

SEWER						
	2013			2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
<i>Estimated Beginning Net Position To Date</i>	\$	9,998,649		\$ 11,503,786	\$ 11,503,786	
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Operating Revenue:						
Charges for Service	\$2,246,767	\$9,466,209	24%	\$2,512,482	\$10,672,844	24%
Interfund Revenue	625	16,100	4%	-	15,000	0%
Intergovernmental	3,881	81,372	5%	2,114	63,675	3%
Interest	25,158	77,605	32%	8,702	77,438	11%
Other	67,668	164,873	41%	52,375	139,942	37%
Total Revenue	\$2,344,099	\$9,806,159	24%	\$2,575,673	\$10,968,899	23%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$795,415	\$3,224,106	25%	\$849,759	\$3,326,703	26%
Operating	345,008	1,514,584	23%	320,935	1,869,528	17%
Interfund Charges	323,003	1,274,603	25%	327,990	1,342,082	24%
Total Expenditures	\$1,463,426	\$6,013,293	24%	\$1,498,684	\$6,538,313	23%
Operating Income (Loss)	\$880,673	\$3,792,866		\$1,076,989	\$4,430,586	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Capital Proceeds	\$136,910	\$1,711,017	8%	\$337,704	\$1,670,642	20%
Transfers-In	-	19,259	0%	-	-	n/a
Debt Service	(587,601)	(1,750,838)	34%	(302,969)	(1,202,152)	25%
Capital Outlay	(86,166)	(2,267,167)	4%	(519,972)	(4,242,614)	12%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(\$536,857)	(\$2,287,729)	23%	(\$485,237)	(\$3,774,124)	13%
Change in Net Position	\$343,816	\$1,505,137		\$591,752	\$656,462	
		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
<i>Estimated Ending Net Position To Date</i>	\$	11,503,786		\$ 12,095,538	\$ 12,160,248	

PARKING						
	2013			2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
<i>Estimated</i> Beginning Net Position To Date	\$	147,705		\$ 139,202	\$	139,202
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
Operating Revenue:	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Charges for Service	\$54,538	\$251,445	22%	\$61,113	\$258,200	24%
Fines and Forfeitures	30,080	134,041	22%	33,075	140,000	24%
Interest	224	721	31%	-	746	0%
Other	16,469	68,699	24%	14,018	62,000	23%
Total Revenue	\$101,311	\$454,906	22%	\$108,206	\$460,946	23%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$36,030	\$142,730	25%	\$36,631	\$146,323	25%
Operating	9,255	37,655	25%	6,054	43,740	14%
Interfund Charges	9,210	39,257	23%	10,359	44,176	23%
Total Expenditures	\$54,495	\$219,642	25%	\$53,044	\$234,239	23%
Operating Income (Loss)	\$46,816	\$235,264		\$55,162	\$226,707	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Debt Service	-	(243,767)	0%	-	(243,768)	0%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	\$0	(\$243,767)	0%	\$0	(\$243,768)	0%
Change in Net Position	\$46,816	(\$8,503)		\$55,162	(\$17,061)	
<i>Estimated</i> Ending Net Position To Date	\$	139,202		\$ 194,364	\$	122,141

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS REVENUE AND EXPENSES

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

	2013			2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
<i>Estimated</i> Beginning Net Position To Date	\$	1,956,990		\$ 1,288,022	\$ 1,288,022	
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Operating Revenue:						
Charges for Service	\$75	\$77,280	0%	\$20	\$86,813	0%
Intergovernmental	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	48,971	0%
Interfund Revenue	1,278,282	5,521,563	23%	1,347,296	5,732,974	24%
Interest	2,299	6,714	34%	-	8,430	0%
Total Revenue	\$1,280,656	\$5,605,557	23%	\$1,347,316	\$5,877,188	23%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$532,525	\$2,076,572	26%	\$535,660	\$2,128,443	25%
Operating	1,212,380	2,567,068	47%	744,440	3,427,235	22%
Interfund Charges	20,676	274,835	8%	14,089	188,053	7%
Total Expenditures	\$1,765,581	\$4,918,475	36%	\$1,294,189	\$5,743,731	23%
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$484,925)	\$687,082		\$53,127	\$133,457	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Capital Outlay	(119,357)	(1,356,050)	9%	92,104	(566,870)	-16%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(\$119,357)	(\$1,356,050)	9%	\$92,104	(\$566,870)	-16%
Change in Net Position	(\$604,282)	(\$668,968)		\$145,231	(\$433,413)	
		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
<i>Estimated</i> Ending Net Position To Date	\$	1,288,022		\$ 1,433,253	\$ 854,609	

FLEET & EQUIPMENT

	2013			2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
<i>Estimated</i> Beginning Net Position To Date	\$	3,392,757		\$ 3,133,812	\$ 3,133,812	
	2013			2014		
	Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended	% of
	TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget	Budget
Operating Revenue:						
Charges for Service	\$18,861	\$221,054	9%	\$26,971	\$211,482	13%
Intergovernmental	-	33,474	0%	-	100,000	0%
Interfund Revenue	1,017,971	4,253,697	24%	954,007	4,247,259	22%
Interest	4,056	15,459	26%	-	15,883	0%
Total Revenue	\$1,040,888	\$4,523,684	23%	\$980,978	\$4,574,624	21%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$198,352	\$839,961	24%	\$221,496	\$872,092	25%
Operating	395,654	1,792,870	22%	324,544	1,834,562	18%
Interfund Charges	34,927	170,518	20%	41,679	122,342	34%
Total Expenditures	\$628,933	\$2,803,349	22%	\$587,719	\$2,828,996	21%
Operating Income (Loss)	\$411,955	\$1,720,335		\$393,259	\$1,745,628	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Capital Proceeds	-	59,870	0%	-	57,000	0%
Transfers-In	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	100,000	0%
Capital Outlay	(559,606)	(2,039,150)	27%	(592,624)	(3,705,869)	16%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(559,606)	(1,979,280)	28%	(592,624)	(3,548,869)	17%
Change in Net Position	(\$147,651)	(\$258,945)		(\$199,365)	(\$1,803,241)	
		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
<i>Estimated</i> Ending Net Position To Date	\$	3,133,812		\$ 2,934,447	\$ 1,330,571	

INSURANCE						
		2013		2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
Estimated Beginning Net Position To Date	\$	3,442,015		\$ 4,542,249	\$	4,542,249
		2013			2014	
		Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended
		TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget
						% of Budget
Operating Revenue:						
Charges for Service	\$641	\$51,098	1%	\$6,454	\$2,000	323%
Interfund Revenue	465,382	1,861,527	25%	465,378	1,861,513	25%
Interest	4,523	15,849	29%	-	16,810	0%
Other	-	1,319,531	0%	-	-	n/a
Total Revenue	\$470,546	\$3,248,005	14%	\$471,832	\$1,880,323	25%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$141,716	\$563,489	25%	\$141,529	\$609,965	23%
Operating	570,693	1,569,193	36%	330,426	1,793,500	18%
Interfund Charges	3,772	15,089	25%	3,831	15,323	25%
Total Expenditures	\$716,181	\$2,147,771	33%	\$475,786	\$2,418,788	20%
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$245,635)	\$1,100,234		(\$3,954)	(\$538,465)	
		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
Estimated Ending Net Position To Date	\$	4,542,249		\$ 4,538,295	\$	4,003,784
		COMMUNICATION CENTER				
		2013		2014 Pre-Audit	2014 Pre-Audit	
Estimated Beginning Net Position To Date	\$	413,152		\$ 237,020	\$	237,020
		2013			2014	
		Prior 1Q	Total Year	% of Total	Current 1Q	Amended
		TYD Actual	Actual Pre-Audit	Prior Year	YTD Actual	Budget
						% of Budget
Operating Revenue:						
Charges for Service	\$413,311	\$1,641,500	25%	\$442,980	\$1,770,807	25%
Intergovernmental	-	333,755	0%	2,316	272,145	1%
Interfund Revenue	556,757	2,227,029	25%	591,131	2,364,523	25%
Interest	828	2,799	30%	828	3,942	21%
Total Revenue	\$970,896	\$4,205,083	23%	\$1,037,255	\$4,411,417	24%
Operating Expenses:						
Labor and Benefits	\$945,098	\$3,840,843	25%	\$950,509	\$4,133,024	23%
Operating	113,421	698,544	16%	104,387	455,294	23%
Interfund Charges	146,518	839,766	17%	220,823	1,148,337	19%
Total Expenditures	\$1,205,037	\$5,379,153	22%	\$1,275,719	\$5,736,655	22%
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$234,141)	(\$1,174,070)		(\$238,464)	(\$1,325,238)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)						
Transfers-In	462,416	2,114,018	22%	-	3,669,554	0%
Capital Outlay	(249,564)	(1,116,080)	22%	(121,562)	(2,486,717)	5%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	212,852	997,938	21%	(121,562)	1,182,837	-10%
Change in Net Position	(\$21,289)	(\$176,132)		(\$360,026)	(\$142,401)	
		2013 Pre-Audit		2014	2014	
Estimated Ending Net Position To Date	\$	237,020		\$ (123,006)	\$	94,619

GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL
3 to 5 Year Economic Development Plan

Adopted:

DRAFT VERSION
APRIL 7, 2014

“What Can Local Governments Do to Affect the Amount and Type of Economic Development?”

Even though government cannot affect all the factors important to economic development, it can have a significant impact through both its traditional role as public service provider and regulator, and its entrepreneurial role as a deal-maker and business recruiter. Of these two roles, the former is essential — government must provide quality basic services and an efficient regulatory environment if it wishes to create economic development. Providing further incentives to businesses are optional — whether it makes sense depends on what government can reasonably offer the extent to which such offerings are necessary to attract firms, and the cost of those offerings.

Some traditional and entrepreneurial roles for local government involvement in economic development include the following:

- clearing and assembling adequate land for business (zoning, urban renewal, and similar devices);
- underwriting risk (industrial development bonds, tax abatement, low-interest loan programs);
- providing amenities and infrastructure (construction of utilities, tax increment financing, urban renewal);
- promoting economic development (participation in chambers of commerce, economic development organizations, trade missions, other non-profit groups);
- providing job training, or establishing or supporting institutions that provide job training (e.g., [The Business Incubator](#), community colleges and technical schools);
- changing the tax structure to promote economic development; and
- modifying regulations that are seen as burdensome to business.”¹

The above statement and opening paragraphs under each area of emphasis were reported in the 2013 publication from American Planning Association titled: Tools of the Trade or were reference in the National League of Cities publication on The Role of Local Elected Officials in Economic Development distributed to the Council as a prelude to putting the follow plan together.

Throughout this document will see the City of Grand Junction’s goals and action steps that tie back to these stated roles for local government.

¹ American Planning Association; Tools of the Trade; Economic Development Toolbox

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: Assessing and Reporting on our Local Economy

“Understanding our local economy also means knowing how we fit into the broader region. Although increased competition for jobs, tax base and private investment can put political pressure on elected officials, the reality is that local economic success depends on regional economic success. For example, what industries in our community and region are growing or struggling? What barriers and support services exist for local entrepreneurs and small businesses? Is the local housing stock diverse enough to provide for a wide range of housing needs? All of these factors should be understood in the context of broader economic trends.”²

Goal: Track important economic indicators that identify strengths and opportunities while also informing City Council of weaknesses and potential threats.

- **Action Step** – Monitor and Report on the Energy Industry.
 - Weekly Henry Hub natural gas prices.
 - Quarterly and annual drilling permits per county for Garfield, Rio Blanco and Mesa Counties.
 - Quarterly and annual statewide drilling permits.

- **Action Step** – Monitor and Report on Real Estate and Construction.
 - Building permit valuation in Grand Junction by type – EMP, non-profit, commercial and residential.
 - Total building permit valuation in the City of Grand Junction and Mesa County.
 - Mesa County foreclosure sales and filings.
 - Real estate transactions and median home prices.

- **Action Step** – Monitor and Report on the Labor Market.
 - Track and report the Grand Junction MSA non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.
 - Track and report the total number of jobs per month in Grand Junction MSA.
 - Track and report changes in employment and annual and quarterly wages per industry for Mesa County.

²² American Planning Association; Tools of the Trade; Economic Development Toolbox

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: Providing Infrastructure that Enables and Supports Private Investment

“Communications infrastructure, water supply, sewers, roads, sidewalks, parks, public transit, and airports are critical components of an area's development capacity and long-term competitiveness. Businesses rely on infrastructure to conduct their work and transport their goods and services. Also, a well-maintained city looks good, making it a pleasant place in which to live and work. Local government is responsible for most of these infrastructure components and can therefore exert significant influence on development type and pattern.”³

Goal: Continue to make investments in capital projects that support commerce and industry and provide for long-term economic competitiveness.

- **Action Step** – Develop a multi-year Capital Improvement Plan that fosters long term economic competitiveness.
- **Action Step** – Focus resources on identifying gaps in transportation, ~~transit~~ and utility infrastructure.
- **Action Step** – Continue to provide high quality utility infrastructure that keeps utility rates low.

Goal: Support and facilitate access and expansion of important technological infrastructure in the City.

- **Action Step** – Identify core commercial and industrial areas in the City and work with providers to identify broadband capabilities and needs in these areas.
- **Action Step** – Implement broadband friendly policies such as “dig once” and coordinate existing and future projects to enhance infrastructure investment efficiencies.
- **Action Step** – Continue to map cell phone coverage and work with Verizon to address deficiencies.
- **Action Step** – Review existing regulations to make sure that they are cell tower friendly or there is an incentive for using stealth technology.

^{3 3} American Planning Association; Tools of the Trade; Economic Development Toolbox

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: Support Existing Businesses and Keep the Costs Low and Predictable

“For business leaders, time is money; they want to know that the regulatory process provides for timely, reliable and transparent resolution of key issues. If your city’s regulatory policies are riddled with delays, confusing and redundant steps and multiple approval processes, a prospective business may very well choose to locate or expand in another community. Local officials can improve the regulatory environment for businesses by ensuring that the development review process and other policies are streamlined and transparent. The key to success is ensuring consistency and clarity about expectations, timelines, regulations, and costs. This will alleviate much of the uncertainty involved in economic development projects by allowing businesses to accurately anticipate the timing of the process and to build their plans accordingly. In addition, a better regulatory environment can promote information-sharing and better communication with local businesses so you can work together to identify potential challenges or problems.”⁴

Goal: Be proactive and business friendly. Streamline processes and reduce time and costs to the business community while respecting and working within the protections that have been put into place through the Comprehensive Plan.

- **Action Step** – Continue to assign **a one or more** Council representatives to monitor, suggest and report on planning policy with the staff.
- **Action Step** – Review development standards and policies to ensure that they are complementary and support the common mission.
- **Action Step** – Partner with the Chamber and other business organizations to establish a Business Roundtable ~~to~~ in order to gain information from the business community on road blocks and issues and ideas to promote commerce and industry.

Goal: Continue to develop the tools that will promote economic gardening.

- **Action Step** – Continue to partner with the Business Incubator and the Manufacturing Council to **find how to better define the partnership and** support and promote the retention, success and expansion of existing businesses and start-ups.

⁴ National League of Cities; The Role of Local Elected Officials in Economic Development

- **Action Step** – Review and approve requests for financial assistance including Private Activity Bonds, financial incentives and fee waivers.
- **Action Step** – Continue to research, assess and discuss tax increment financing (TIF) as a mechanism of promoting economic development.

Goal: Actively seek outside grant funding for projects that would advance economic development opportunities.

- **Action Step** – Review grants, financing and loans available through the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade.
- **Action Step** – Provide information on these grants, loans and financing on our website.
- **Action Step** – Monitor monthly federal grants that become available
- **Action Step** – Research and apply for appropriate local, state and federal grants that will enhance the funding opportunities that will improve infrastructure and quality of life projects.

- Action Step – Create opportunities to eliminate redundancy and improve fire and emergency medical services through consolidations and partnerships with other emergency response organizations.
- Action Step – Enhance professionalism and training through completion of the Regional Emergency Services Training Center.
- Action Step – Create opportunities to lower community property insurance costs by improving Insurance Service Office Fire Protection Class.
- Action Step – Planning and code officials partner with the business community to eliminate road blocks while finding solutions that support economic development and maintain public safety.

Goal: continue to address crime and community safety concerns in a rapid and effective manner.

- Action Step – Stay aware and ahead of developing crime concerns by staying engaged with the residential and business community in order to be attentive to their perceptions of safety.
- Action Step – Consider the expansion and enhancement of specialized units within the Police Department that have a demonstrated track record of crime prevention and suppression. Such units may include:
 - Drug Task Force (DTF)
 - Street Crimes Unit (SCU)
 - Investigations (Persons and Property)
 - Code Enforcement
 - Traffic Team
 - Community Advocacy Program (CAP)
 - Homeless Outreach Team (HOT)

Goal: Continue to make strategic investments in quality of life that support Grand Junction becoming the most livable community west of the Rockies.

- Action Step – Identify and invest in key facilities, recreation, amenities and infrastructure that promote quality of life and attract visitors.

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: NEXT STEPS- BUSINESS ATTRACTION

The missing link in this report is the ongoing discussion on Business Attraction. As we are learning, local governments may undertake the task to attract businesses, although the majority of the research would stay that it may be more suited to a nonprofit group or a private marketing firm. The following comes from a 2013 publication from American Planning Association titled: Tools of the Trade. I thought it would be helpful as we continue to define what our role may be, if any.

“Marketing to Attract Businesses

Before an economic development agency or local government undertakes a program to attract a business, the objective of the program should be clear. That is why many marketing strategies employ the technique of targeting; identifying a group of firms the development organization wants to reach. Targeting usually focuses on sectors with growth potential, linkages to existing businesses in the area, and reasons to be attracted to the particular region or local government setting because of particular competitive factors (Canada 1995, 59).

The direct marketing techniques employed as part of a business attraction strategy can take many forms:

- Brochures or pamphlets, either general in nature or targeted to a specific industrial classification, about the region's or local government's attractions to business and industry
- Advertising in trade publications or generalized advertising supplements
- Direct mail to specific industries or locational consultants
- Participation in industry trade shows
- Telemarketing of potential businesses
- Prospecting trips to certain areas of the country (or other countries) where potential new businesses are located
- Seminars for prospective businesses
- Websites
- Maintenance of a publicly accessible database of available commercial and industrial land and buildings”⁶

⁶⁶ American Planning Association; Tools of the Trade; Economic Development Toolbox

GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL
3 to 5 Year Economic Development Plan

Adopted:

DRAFT VERSION
APRIL 14, 2014

“What Can Local Governments Do to Affect the Amount and Type of Economic Development?”

Even though government cannot affect all the factors important to economic development, it can have a significant impact through both its traditional role as public service provider and regulator and its entrepreneurial role as a deal-maker and business recruiter. Of these two roles the former is essential — government must provide quality basic services and an efficient regulatory environment if it is to create economic development. Providing further incentives to businesses are optional — whether it makes sense depends on what government can reasonably offer the extent to which such offerings are necessary to attract firms, and the cost of those offerings.

“The traditional local government role in economic development is to facilitate economic activity by offsetting the cost of doing business in your community (in terms of time, opportunity, and money). Strategies include land assembly, modifying the permitting process, and providing job training. More entrepreneurial roles, as well as strategies that more directly address the demand for local products may include seeding and investing in local small businesses, matching gaps in supplier/buyer linkages, and international trade promotion.”¹

Furthermore, economic development cannot be viewed only at the municipal level. What is occurring, or not occurring, beyond the municipal boundaries should also be taken into account.

“Understanding our local economy also means knowing how we fit into the broader region. Although increased competition for jobs, tax base and private investment can put political pressure on elected officials, the reality is that local economic success depends on regional economic success. For example, what industries in our community and region are growing or struggling? What barriers and support services exist for local entrepreneurs and small businesses? Is the local housing stock diverse enough to provide for a wide range of housing needs? All of these factors should be understood in the context of broader economic trends.”²

¹ National League of Cities: The Role of Local Elected Officials in Economic Development

² National League of Cities: The Role of Local Elected Officials in Economic Development

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: Assessing and Reporting on our Local Economy

"Your community's strengths and weaknesses...determine the potential of your local economy to support economic growth. This economic profile lays the foundation for creating a realistic vision and strategic direction for economic success that is unique to your community. Information about your local economy can also help engage and educate constituents and build community support for economic development decisions."³

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 - Track and report the total number of jobs per month in Grand Junction MSA.
 - Track and report changes in employment and annual and quarterly wages per industry for Mesa County.
 - Tracking and reporting average wages for the Grand Junction MSA.

³ [National League of Cities, The Role of Local Elected Officials in Economic Development](#)

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: Providing Infrastructure that Enables and Supports Private Investment

"Public infrastructure is the foundation for economic development. Access to roads, water, sewer, communication technologies, and electricity are all essential to the economy. Investment in both the infrastructure (i.e., the purchase of physical plant and equipment) and the operation and maintenance (e.g., labor, supplies) of these structures can expand the productive capacity of an economy, by both increasing resources and enhancing the productivity of existing resources."⁴

Goal: Continue to make investments in capital projects that support commerce and industry and provide for long-term economic competitiveness.

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- **Action Step** – Implement broadband friendly policies such as “dig once” and coordinate existing and future projects to enhance infrastructure investment efficiencies.
- **Action Step** – Continue to map cell phone coverage and work with ~~Verizon service providers~~ to address deficiencies.
- **Action Step** – Review existing regulations to make sure that they are cell tower friendly or there is an incentive for using stealth technology.
- **Action Step** – Discuss potential tax policies and incentives that relate to broadband and

⁴ Local Government Investment in Municipal Water and Sewer Infrastructure, US Conference of Mayors

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: Support Existing Businesses and Keep the Costs Low and Predictable

“For business leaders, time is money; they want to know that the regulatory process provides for timely, reliable and transparent resolution of key issues. If your city’s regulatory policies are riddled with delays, confusing and redundant steps and multiple approval processes, a prospective business may very well choose to locate or expand in another community. Local officials can improve the regulatory environment for businesses by ensuring that the development review process and other policies are streamlined and transparent. The key to success is ensuring consistency and clarity about expectations, timelines, regulations, and costs. This will alleviate much of the uncertainty involved in economic development projects by allowing businesses to accurately anticipate the timing of the process and to build their plans accordingly. In addition, a better regulatory environment can promote information-sharing and better communication with local businesses so you can work together to identify potential challenges or problems.”⁵

Goal: Be proactive and business friendly. Streamline processes and reduce time and costs to the business community while respecting and working within the protections that have been put into place through the Comprehensive Plan.

- **Action Step** – Continue to assign ~~a~~ one or more Council representatives to monitor, suggest and report on planning policy with the staff.
- **Action Step** – Review development standards and policies to ensure that they are complementary and support the common mission.
- **Action Step** – Partner with the Chamber and other business organizations to establish a Business Roundtable ~~to~~ in order to gain information from the business community on road blocks and issues and ideas to promote commerce and industry.

Goal: Continue to develop the tools that will promote economic gardening.

- **Action Step** – Continue to partner with the Business Incubator and the Manufacturing Council to find how to better define the partnership and support and promote the retention, success and expansion of existing businesses and start-ups.
- **Action Step** – Work with the business community to determine what issues are in place

⁵ National League of Cities; The Role of Local Elected Officials in Economic Development

- **Action Step – Continue to research, assess and discuss tax increment financing (TIF) as a mechanism of promoting economic development.**

Goal: Actively seek outside grant funding for projects that would advance economic development opportunities.

- **Action Step – Review grants, financing and loans available through the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade.**
- **Action Step – Provide information on these grants, loans and financing on our website.**
- **Action Step – Monitor monthly federal grants that become available**
- **Action Step – Research and apply for appropriate local, state and federal grants that will enhance the funding opportunities that will improve infrastructure and **quality-of-life projects**public amenities.**

Goal: Create and maintain a safe community through professional, responsive and cost effective Public Safety Services.

- **Action Step – Continue to improve response times of emergency responders through technology and the planning and construction of fire stations in areas without adequate coverage.**
- **Action Step – Create opportunities to eliminate redundancy and improve fire and emergency medical services through consolidations and partnerships with other emergency response organizations.**
- **Action Step – Enhance professionalism and training through completion of the Regional Emergency Services Training Center.**
- **Action Step – Create opportunities to lower community property insurance costs by improving Insurance Service Office Fire Protection Class.**
- **Action Step – Planning and code officials partner with the business community to eliminate road blocks while finding solutions that support economic development and maintain public safety.**

Goal: Continue to address crime and community safety concerns in a rapid and effective manner.

- **Action Step – Stay aware and ahead of developing crime concerns by staying engaged with the residential and business community in order to be attentive to their perceptions of safety.**
- **Action Step – Consider the expansion and enhancement of specialized units within the Police Department that have a demonstrated track record of crime prevention and suppression. Such units may include:**
 - **Drug Task Force (DTF)**
 - **Street Crimes Unit (SCU)**
 - **Investigations (Persons and Property)**
 - **Code Enforcement**
 - **Traffic Team**
 - **Community Advocacy Program (CAP)**
 - **Homeless Outreach Team (HOT)**

City of Grand Junction's Role in Economic Development: NEXT STEPS- BUSINESS ATTRACTION

The missing link in this report is the ongoing discussion on Business Attraction. As we are learning, local governments may undertake the task to attract businesses, although the majority of the research would stay that it may be more suited to a nonprofit group or a private marketing firm. The following comes from a 2013 publication from American Planning Association titled: Tools of the Trade. I thought it would be helpful as we continue to define what our role may be, if any.

“Marketing to Attract Businesses

Before an economic development agency or local government undertakes a program to attract a business, the objective of the program should be clear. That is why many marketing strategies employ the technique of targeting; identifying a group of firms the development organization wants to reach. Targeting usually focuses on sectors with growth potential, linkages to existing businesses in the area, and reasons to be attracted to the particular region or local government setting because of particular competitive factors (Canada 1995, 59).

The direct marketing techniques employed as part of a business attraction strategy can take many forms:

- Brochures or pamphlets, either general in nature or targeted to a specific industrial classification, about the region's or local government's attractions to business and industry
- Advertising in trade publications or generalized advertising supplements
- Direct mail to specific industries or locational consultants
- Participation in industry trade shows
- Telemarketing of potential businesses
- Prospecting trips to certain areas of the country (or other countries) where potential new businesses are located
- Seminars for prospective businesses
- Websites
- Maintenance of a publicly accessible database of available commercial and industrial land and buildings”⁶

In order to complete this document further Council direction will need to be provided on this particular component of Economic Development. Further direction could include development of a marketing plan and a decision on who would produce such a plan (in house or an outside

⁶ American Planning Association; Tools of the Trade; Economic Development Toolbox