
**Oil and Gas Industry Economic and
Fiscal Contributions in Colorado by County, 2008–2012**

Conducted by:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

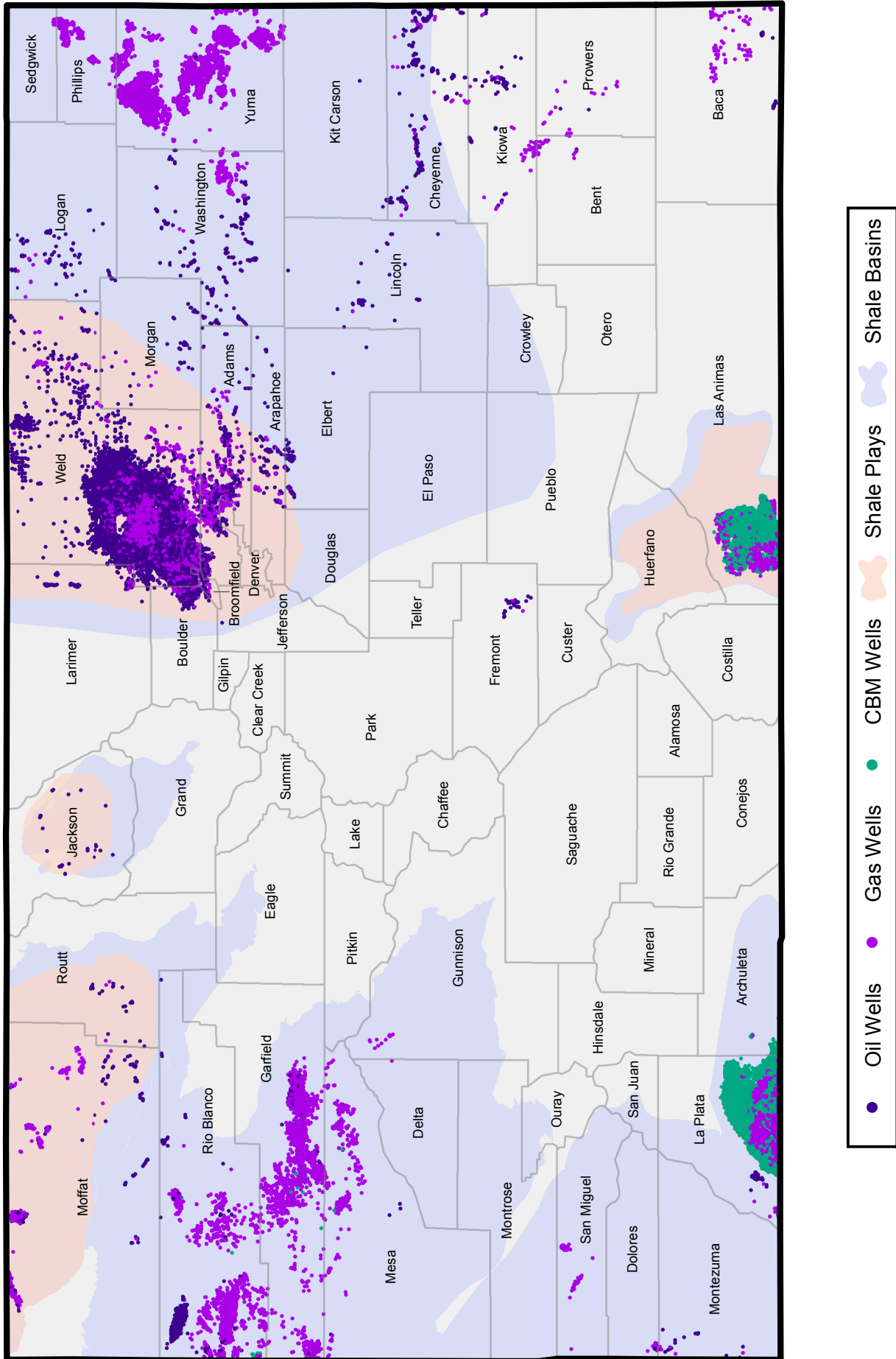
This paper quantifies the tax revenue streams generated from oil and gas activity in Colorado by county, and identifies the public services that the tax revenue supports for select jurisdictions. The public revenue stream, which includes rents, royalties, and taxes, funds activities ranging from schools and roads to parks and healthcare. Employment and labor income supported by the oil and gas industry are also reported by county.

The oil and gas industry provides economic benefits due to its integrated supply chain, high wage jobs, and propensity to sell nationally and globally. The economic contributions of the upstream and midstream oil and gas industry totaled \$126.5 billion in output in Colorado between 2008 and 2012. In 2012 alone, nearly 31,900 workers were spread across the drilling, extraction, support activities, pipeline transportation, and related construction sectors. In total, the industry supported more than 93,500 jobs in Colorado. The direct industry workers garnered \$3.2 billion in wages, earning twice the average wage for all industries in Colorado. Examining both extraction and support occupations, industry jobs range from the operational field-worker occupations of construction and extraction to the business support occupations of management, engineering, and financial—thus, leveraging Colorado’s skilled workforce.

Oil and gas production activity in Colorado is concentrated in 38 of the state’s 64 counties. Figure 1 shows the location of active oil and gas wells in Colorado in 2012. Based on assessed taxable value, 88% of production was in 5 counties alone in 2012 (Weld, Garfield, La Plata, Rio Blanco, and Montezuma). Despite this concentration of production, counties that are nonproducers often participate in the supply chain, offering goods, services, and a qualified workforce. The City and County of Denver,¹ for instance, was a very small producer in 2012, but recorded the greatest number of industry jobs in the state. The industry has the largest tax impact on producing counties, but oil and gas revenues impact nearly every citizen in the state through Colorado general fund expenditures on education, transportation, and other public services, as well as through severance tax and federal mineral lease distributions.

¹The City and County of Denver is one jurisdiction.

FIGURE 1: ACTIVE OIL, GAS, AND COALBED METHANE WELLS IN COLORADO, BY COUNTY, 2012



Sources: EIA, Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA, USGS, State Agencies such as WY Geological Survey, DrillingInfo

Table 1 shows the total property tax revenue, severance tax and federal mineral lease distributions generated by the oil and gas industry in Colorado at various levels of taxing jurisdictions. The industry generated just over \$410.3 million in 2012 for a variety of jurisdictions throughout the state from these three revenue streams. Additional revenues stemming from oil and gas include income taxes; sales taxes; state land leases, bonuses, and royalties; and the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation levy.

TABLE 1: OIL AND GAS REVENUE BY SOURCE AND TYPE OF TAXING JURISDICTION, 2012

Revenue Source	County	School District	City	Town	Total
Property Tax	\$141,068,361	\$201,918,775	\$5,396,121		\$348,383,257
Severance Tax	\$14,687,167		\$7,882,130	\$4,118,573	\$26,687,870
Federal Mineral Lease Distributions	\$18,357,490	\$2,761,707	\$7,552,871	\$6,580,310	\$35,252,378
Total	\$174,113,018	\$204,680,482	\$20,831,122	\$10,698,883	\$410,323,505

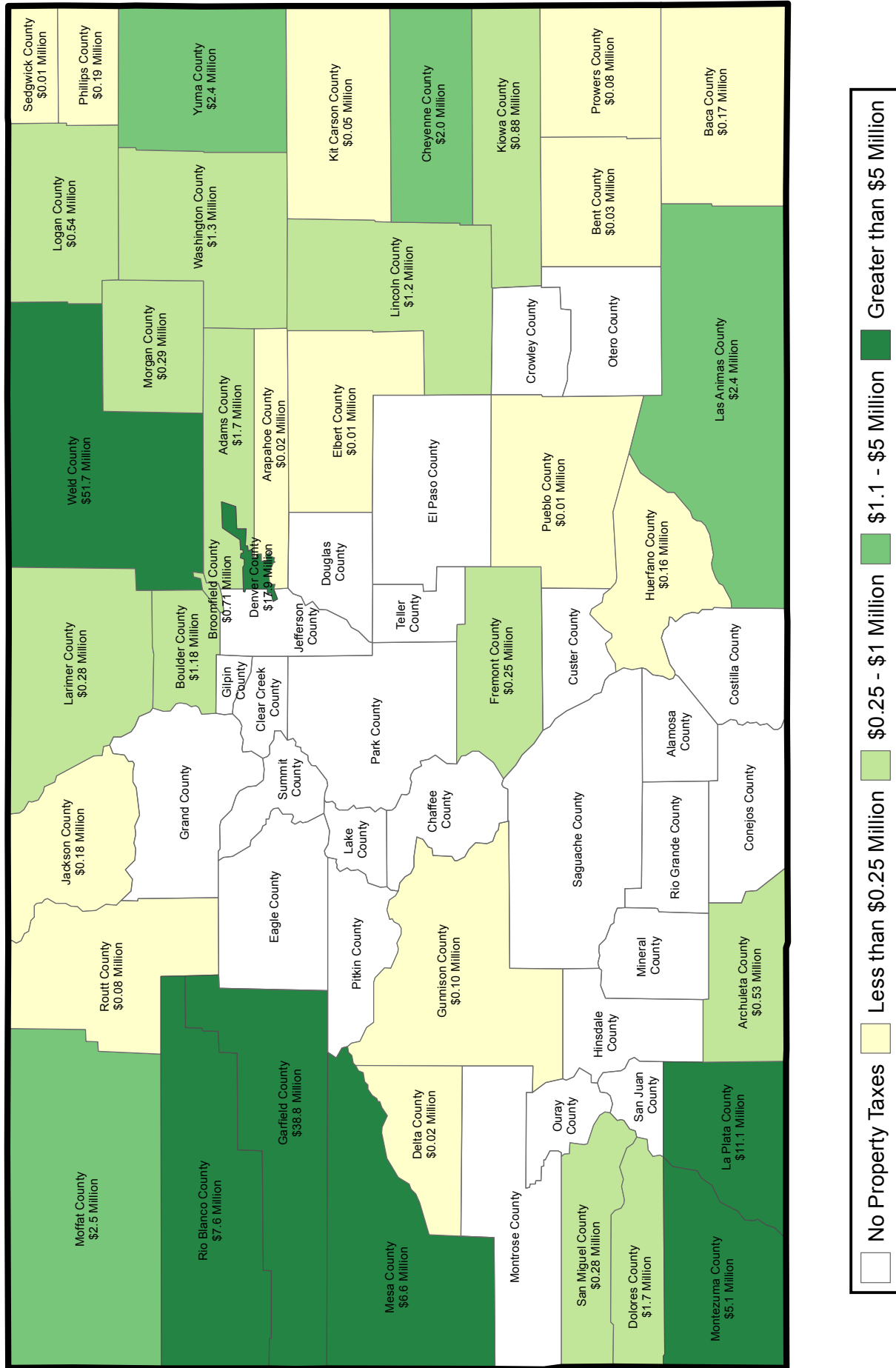
Sources: Business Research Division analysis based on data from the DOLA, BLS, and IMPLAN.

As shown in Figure 2, production property taxes from oil and gas operations were collected in 36 of the state's 64 counties, though production occurred in 38 counties. The areas of highest oil and gas production property tax revenue correspond to the highest producing regions illustrated in Figure 1. These areas include counties on the Western Slope (e.g., Garfield and Rio Blanco County), in the southwest corner (e.g., La Plata County) and in the northeast (e.g., Weld County).

In an effort to present a more detailed view of the economic impact of the oil and gas industry in areas of high and low production in Colorado, 16 taxing jurisdictions were selected for further analysis based on population and oil and gas activities. These include the counties of La Plata, Weld, Mesa, Pueblo, Boulder, and Garfield; the cities of Greeley and Pueblo; the City and County of Denver, and the City and County of Broomfield;² and individual school districts within the city of Durango, the city of Greeley, Mesa County, and Garfield County, and the city and county of Denver. Oil and gas tax proceeds across these sample jurisdictions represent a wide range of values. On the high end, the nearly \$51.7 million in oil and gas tax proceeds collected by Weld County covered 31.4% of the county's general fund expenses in 2012. Weld County is the largest producer of oil and third-largest producer of natural gas in the state, and thus it collected the highest revenue from oil and gas property taxes. Conversely, Pueblo County produced neither oil nor gas in 2012, and collected just \$8,904 in oil and gas proceeds; this represented the low end of the sample, covering 0.008% of the county's general fund expenses in 2012. In the majority of cases, proceeds are largely attributed to production values. High levels of oil and gas production consistently result in high levels of oil and gas property tax proceeds, while low production tends to result in smaller property tax proceeds for the county. While the City and County of Denver had very low production in 2012, it generated \$17.9 million in other taxes related to oil and gas activity (e.g., corporate and personal sales taxes, commercial and personal property taxes).

²The City and County of Broomfield is one jurisdiction.

FIGURE 2: ESTIMATED COLORADO OIL AND GAS PROPERTY TAX REVENUE, BY COUNTY, 2012

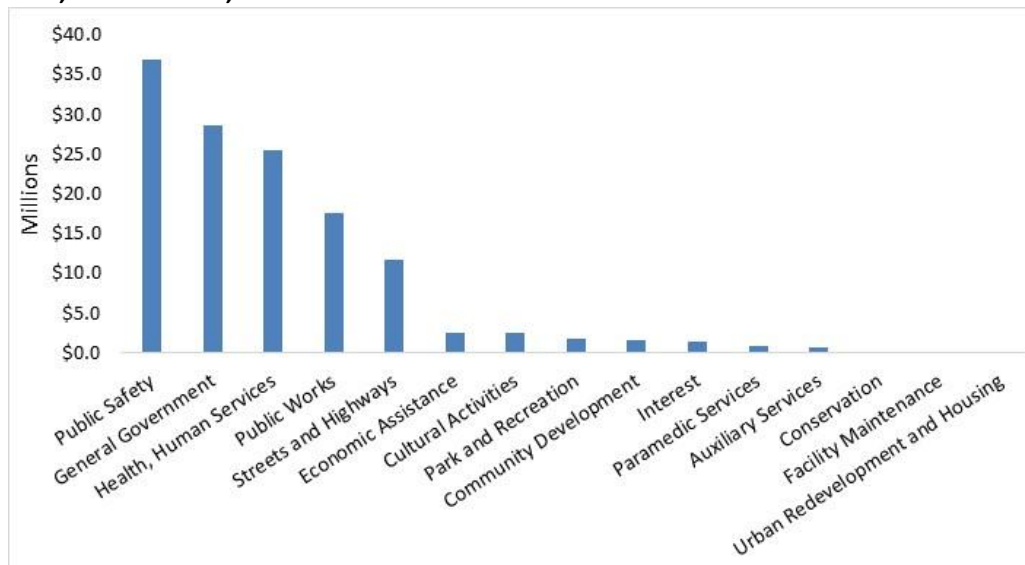


Data Sources: Business Research Division Analysis based on data from the BLS, DOLA, and IMPLAN
 Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

Services Supported by Oil and Gas Production

Examining the revenue and expenditures of selected city and county jurisdictions, four general fund categories represent most of the spending: public safety, general government, health and human services, and public works. Aggregating the sample jurisdictions, oil and gas funding provided nearly \$37 million for public safety, \$29 million for general government, about \$26 million for health and human services, roughly \$18 million for public works, and about \$12 million for streets and highways. Oil and gas revenue spent through jurisdiction general funds help support a wide range of additional public services, including parks and recreation, paramedic services, and urban redevelopment and housing.

FIGURE 3: SELECT COUNTY AND CITY GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES DIRECTLY SUPPORTED BY OIL AND GAS, IN MILLIONS, 2012



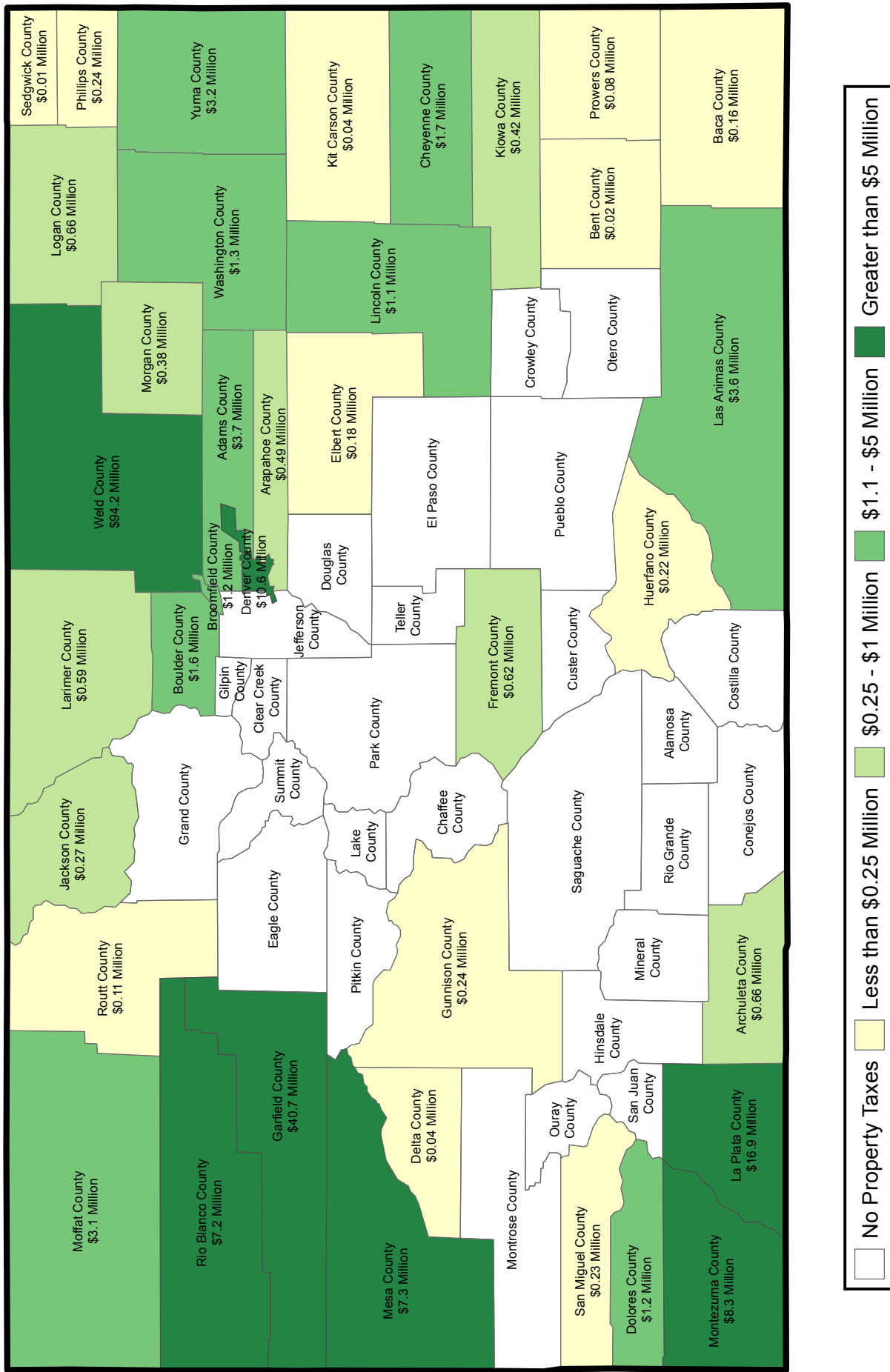
Sources: Jurisdictions' comprehensive annual financial reports, DOLA, and BRD analysis.

Impact of Oil and Gas Activity on Colorado School Districts

School districts in 36 counties received funds from oil and gas property taxes in 2012. Figure 4 shows the property tax revenue for school districts by county. Again, the areas with higher revenues tend to be those with higher levels of oil and gas production. Revenues from oil and gas property taxes to school districts, in counties that collected such revenue, ranged from as high as \$94 million for school districts in Weld County to a low of \$12,000 for school districts in Sedgwick County.

Additional funding for education is provided indirectly to school districts. As tax revenues from oil and gas activities flow into the state general fund, a portion of that fund is redistributed to schools throughout Colorado based on a school finance formula. Other sources of funding for school districts include the distribution of revenue from federal mineral leases. Nearly 200 school districts across Colorado received revenue from federal mineral lease distributions, totaling nearly \$2.8 million in 2012. As with other sources of revenue, the districts in the higher producing areas received a greater proportion of the distributed funds. In this case, the Meeker RE-1, Mesa County Valley 51, and Garfield RE-2 school districts (located in Rio Blanco, Mesa and Garfield counties, respectively) received the highest distributions of federal mineral lease revenue, totaling more than \$841,000. Figure 5 shows the federal mineral lease distributions to school districts across Colorado. The districts that received the largest distribution tend to be located on Western Slope of the state.

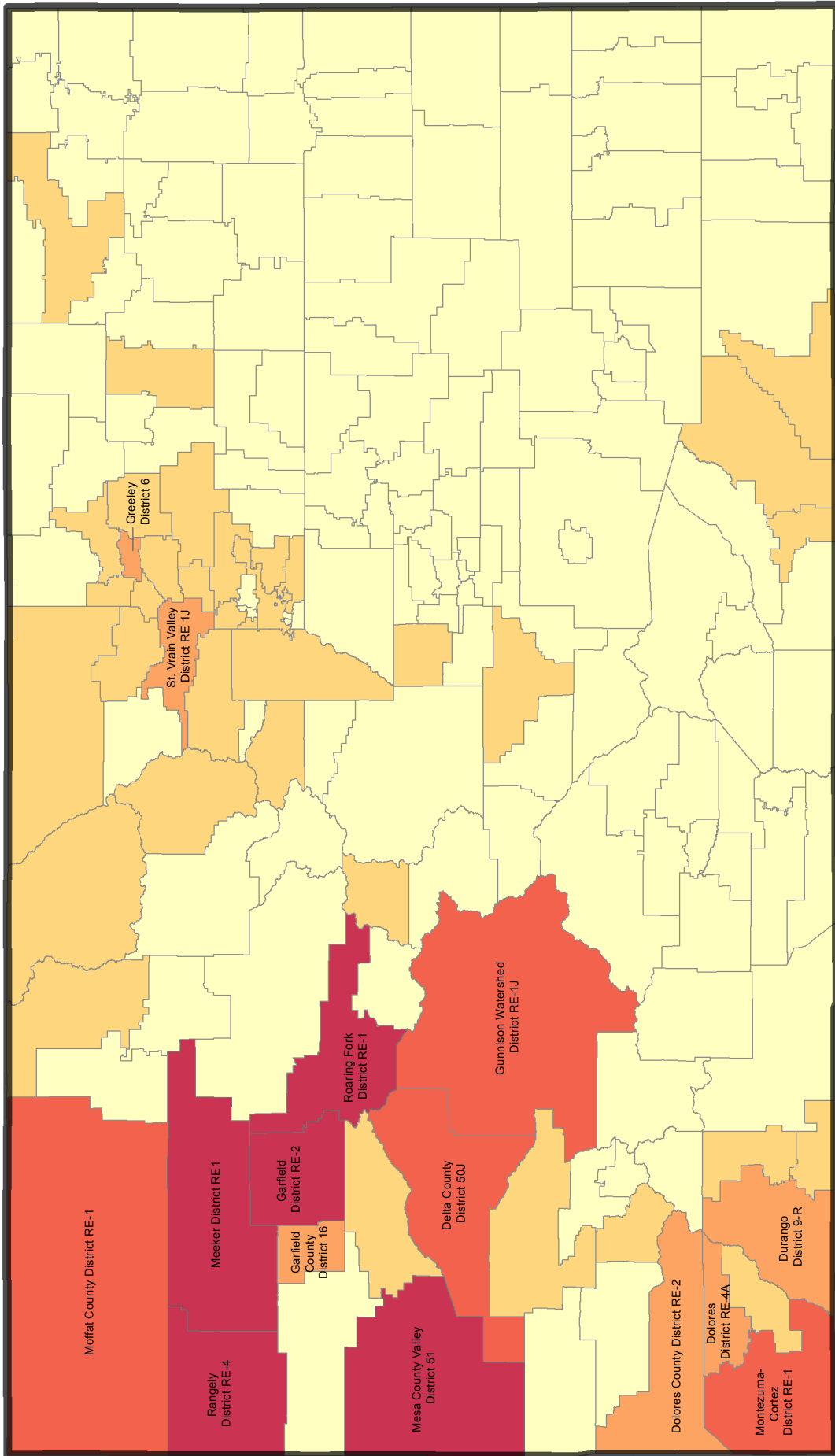
FIGURE 4: COLORADO OIL AND GAS PROPERTY TAX REVENUE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTY, 2012



Total Property Tax Revenue due to Oil & Natural Gas Activity to School Districts: \$202 Million

Data Sources: Business Research Division Analysis based on data from the BLS, DOLA, and IMPLAN
 Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

FIGURE 5: COLORADO FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY, 2012



Data Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses
 Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CO Department of Local Affairs

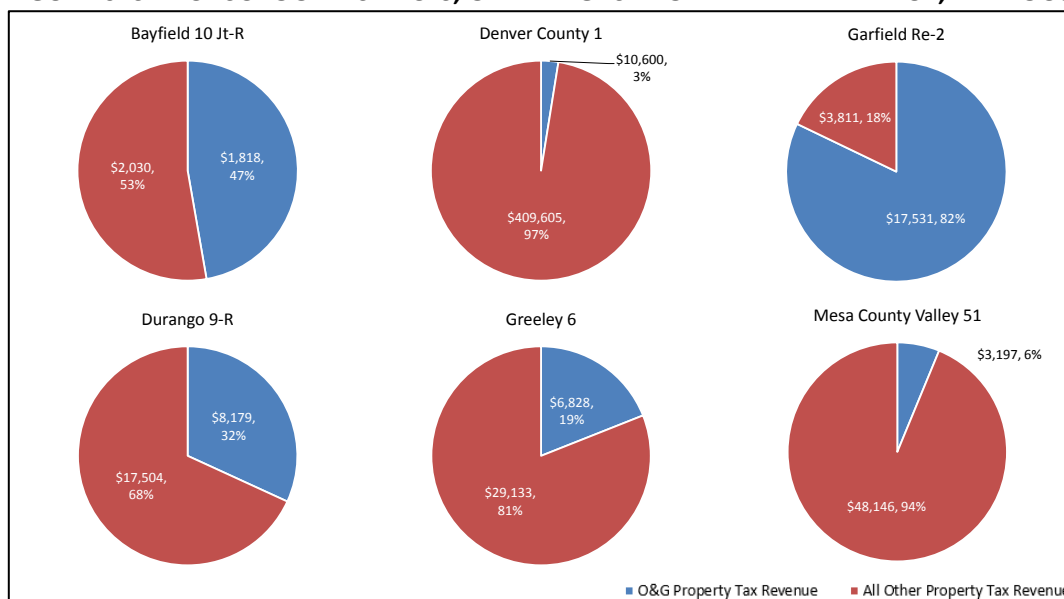


*School districts in the highest three classes are labeled here. See the full report for a map labeling each district.

Total Severance Tax and Federal Mineral Lease Distributions to Colorado School Districts: \$2.8 Million

This study examined six school districts more closely: Bayfield 10 Jt-R in La Plata County, Denver County 1 in Denver County, Durango 9-R in La Plata County, Greeley 6 in Weld County, Garfield Re-2 in Garfield County, and Mesa County Valley 51 in Mesa County. Oil and gas proceeds in three of them, Garfield, Bayfield, and Durango, contributed more than one-third of the total property tax revenue for those districts. Garfield was the largest, where oil and gas accounted for 82% of total property tax revenues. In Bayfield and Durango, oil and gas property tax proceeds accounted for 48% and 32% of total property tax revenues, respectively. These percentages represent \$3,771 per pupil for Garfield, \$1,342 per pupil for Bayfield, and \$1,811 per pupil for Durango. Denver represented the lowest percentage of property tax revenue provided by the oil and gas industry, at just 3%, or \$131 per pupil, followed by Mesa County at 6%, or \$159 per pupil, and Greeley at 19%, or \$349 per pupil. Though the total proceeds for Denver were in fact higher than those in Bayfield, the per pupil spend was higher in Bayfield due to the lower student population. Bayfield had a pupil population of 1,362 compared to Denver’s pupil population of 80,000.

FIGURE 6: SELECT SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OIL AND GAS PROPERTY TAX REVENUE, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: School district comprehensive annual financial reports or audited financials, Colorado Department of Education, and BRD analyses.

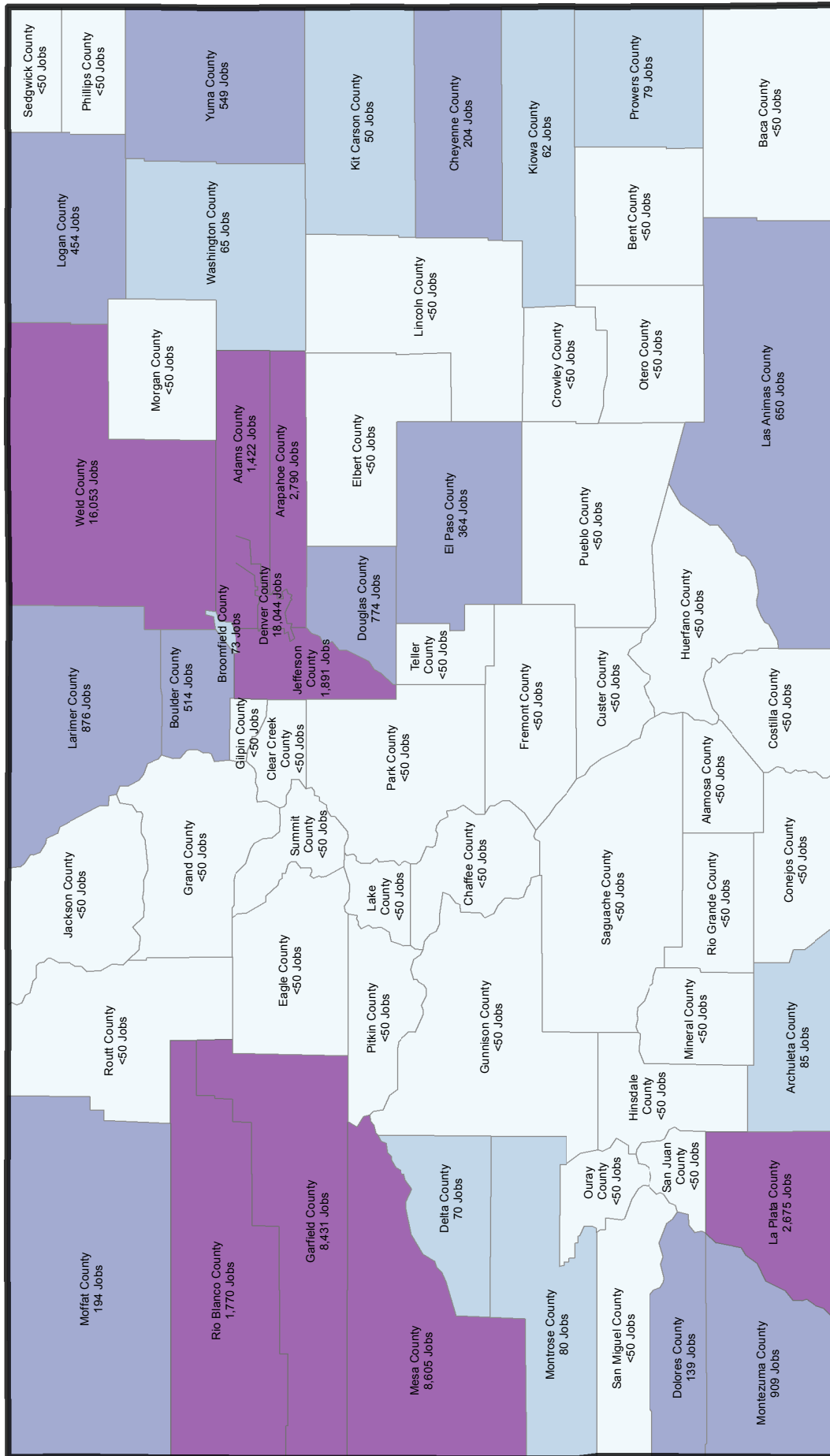
Employment Impact of Oil and Gas Activity in Colorado

In addition to providing a steady stream of revenue to virtually all taxing jurisdictions in Colorado, the oil and natural gas industry is a source of high wage jobs to residents across the state. In addition to direct employment in Colorado, the oil and gas activity leads to additional indirect and induced employment as the oil and natural gas activity ripples through virtually all sectors of the Colorado economy. In total, the upstream and midstream oil and gas industry recorded 31,895 jobs in 2012, and supported an additional 61,633 jobs in the state of Colorado. These jobs are spread across 50 of the state’s 64 counties as shown in Figure 7. Denver County accounted for the highest employment impact, at more than 9,800 direct jobs and an additional 8,200 indirect and induced jobs in 2012. Apart from Denver, the highest concentration of jobs supported by the oil and gas industry in Colorado tend to be in the higher producing counties, like Weld, Mesa, and Garfield. Together, these three counties account for more than 13,000 direct jobs and more than 20,000 indirect and induced jobs, or 35% of the total employment. Nonetheless, as found with tax

proceeds, the employment impact is not limited to producing counties but is spread across nearly all counties in Colorado.

Employee income for the oil and gas industry in Colorado follows a similar pattern. For the state in 2012, direct wages paid to oil and gas industry workers totaled more than \$3.2 billion and supported an additional \$3.5 billion in wages to other industries, for a total labor income impact of more than \$6.7 billion. Denver had the highest labor income impact in 2012, at more than \$2.0 billion. Figure 8 shows the labor income associated with oil and gas activities by county across the state. Reflecting the employment impact across nearly all counties, the industry's impact on labor income is not limited to producing counties.

FIGURE 7: ESTIMATED COUNTY EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTED BY OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY, 2012

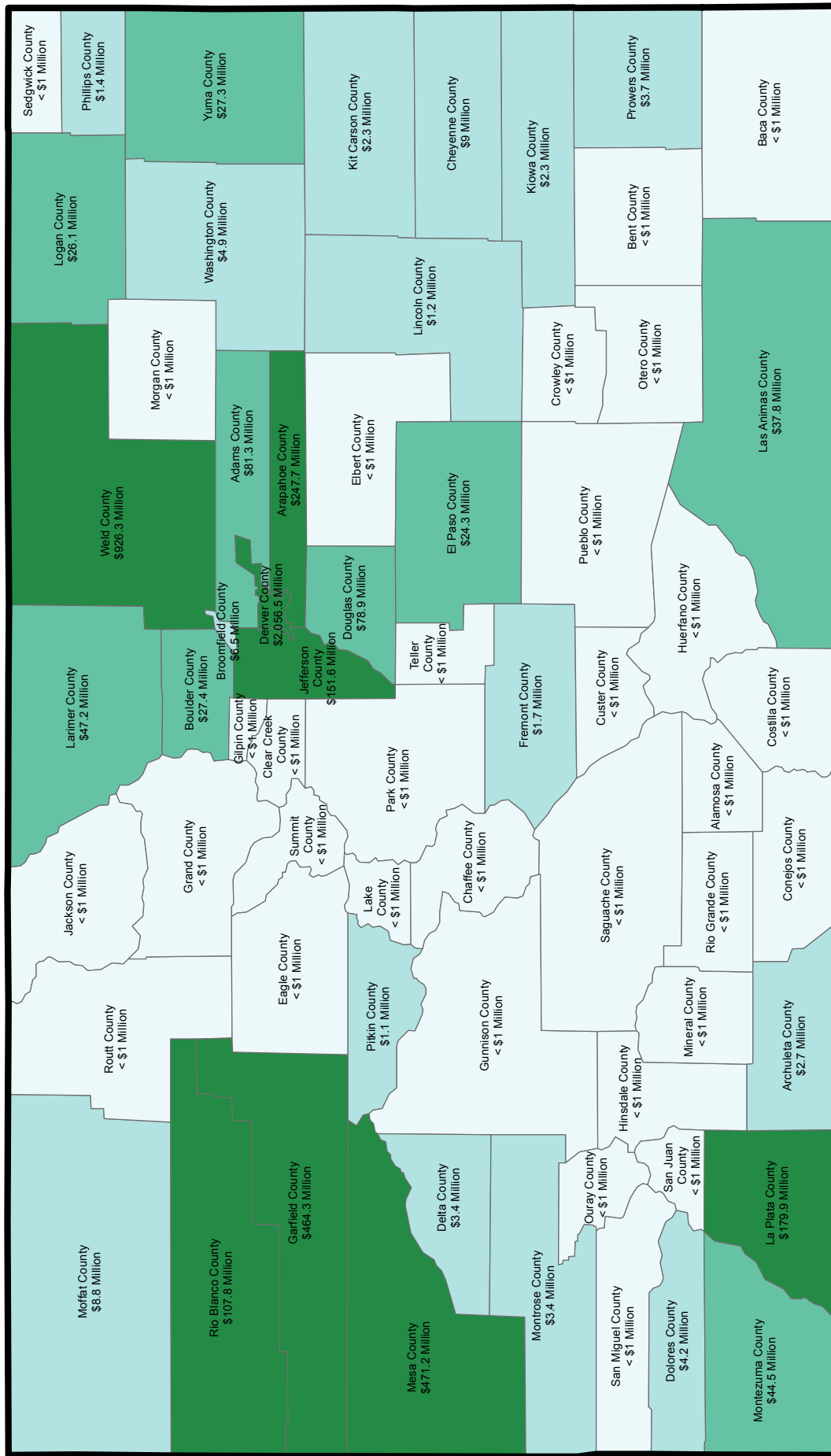


Nonattributable Employment: 25,401

Total Colorado Employment from Oil & Natural Gas Activity: 93,528

Data Sources: BLS and BRD analysis
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

FIGURE 8: ESTIMATED COLORADO OIL AND GAS LABOR INCOME BY COUNTY, 2012



Nonattributable Labor Income: \$1,681 Million

Total Labor Income (Direct, Indirect, Induced)

- Less than \$1 Million
- \$1 - \$10 Million
- \$11 - \$100 Million
- \$101 - \$2,500 Million

Total Colorado Oil & Natural Gas Labor Income: \$6,743 Million

Data Sources: BLS and BRD analysis
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

METHODOLOGY

This study quantifies the economic impacts of oil and gas industry activity in Colorado by county using publicly available industry data. The Bureau of Economic Analysis quantifies industry gross domestic product (GDP). The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment aggregate nonfarm employment and wages by industry and by county, and the U.S. Census Bureau estimates nonemployer firms and receipts in Colorado by metropolitan statistical area (MSA).³ The Office of Natural Resources Revenue publishes federal land leases, bonuses, and royalties by state, and the State Land Board publishes commensurate data for state lands in Colorado. Other local sources, including the Colorado Geological Survey; the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), Division of Property Taxation; and the Colorado Department of Revenue, provide estimates of the value of production, direct industry assessed property values, and severance taxes, respectively, while the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) publishes well activity and prices for oil and natural gas by county. This study compiles the known economic contributions of the industry in Colorado by county and provides estimates of economic metrics that are not quantified or published by government or by private data repositories.

The authors completed a comprehensive Colorado oil and gas economic impact report commissioned by the Colorado Oil & Gas Association (COGA) in 2011 and in 2013, and published in the journal *Oil, Gas, and Mining* in 2013, that examined the industry, from drilling and extraction to refining and gasoline stations. This 2014 report, commissioned by the American Petroleum Institute, updates and builds on the previous work and derives detailed county-level impacts for all counties in Colorado, focusing on a narrower supply chain that includes only upstream (drilling, extraction, and support activities) and midstream (pipeline transportation) activities.⁴

This study reports economic indicators and traces economic impacts to the county level, ranging from employment, wages, and well activity to economic and fiscal impacts. Other metrics are available exclusively at the state level, including federal distributions and price indices.

An economic impact analysis was conducted using an input-output modeling software, IMPLAN.⁵ IMPLAN generates industry multipliers based on trade flows and industry profiles of the study area. Multipliers refer to the interindustry relationships within a study area in terms of input-output (I-O) economic impacts.⁶ Multipliers are useful for analyzing project decisions to understand the incremental impacts that such

³BLS definition of wages: "Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, severance pay, profit distributions, cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans." Census Bureau definition of receipts: "Includes gross receipts, sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns. Business income consists of all payments received for services rendered. The composition of nonemployer receipts may differ from receipts data published for employer establishments. Nonemployer receipts may include commissions or earnings. In contrast, for employers the sales and receipts items published (for example, in the Economic Census) represents only the value of the goods involved in the transaction."

⁴Includes the following North American Industry Classification System industries and codes: Extraction (211), Drilling wells (213111), Support activities (213112), Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction (23712), and Pipeline transportation (486).

⁵MIG, Inc., www.implan.com.

⁶Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Multipliers, <http://www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/regional/perinc/meth/rims2.pdf>, retrieved January 20, 2010.

activities have on the local economy. IMPLAN multipliers are static and thus do not consider large-scale disruptive impacts on the economic fabric without calculating specific infrastructure changes.

For the purpose of this study, all multipliers are comprised of direct, indirect, and induced effects. *Direct* refers to direct spending or employment in the study industry or firm. *Indirect* is the spending or employment in related industries impacted by spending or employment in the study industry or firm. *Induced* refers to changes in household expenditures impacted by spending or employment in the study industry or firm.

State and local fiscal impacts are quantified by identifying and aggregating publicly available data on industry and production taxes, and estimating revenues for income and sales taxes.

JURISDICTIONAL IMPACTS

In an effort to present a balanced view of the economic impact of the oil and gas industry across Colorado, 16 taxing jurisdictions were selected based on population and oil and gas activities. The Colorado counties of La Plata, Weld, Mesa, Pueblo, Boulder, and Garfield; the cities of Greeley and Pueblo; the city and county of Denver and the city and county of Broomfield; and the school districts of Durango 9-R, Denver County 1, Greeley 6, Bayfield 10 Jt-R, Garfield Re-2, and Mesa County Valley 51 were chosen for this study. The City and County of Denver was selected not for its production values but as a contrast to counties such as Weld and La Plata that rank among the highest-producing counties in the state. Although Denver was a minimal producer in 2012, the county and city still received funds from the Federal Mineral Assistance Program. This suggests that the oil and gas industry's economic impacts reach well beyond jurisdictions with direct oil and gas production.

The economic impact of oil and gas property taxes was traced to expenditures for each of the sample taxing jurisdictions. These jurisdictions were selected to show the impact on producing and nonproducing areas. Colorado's Department of Local Affairs, Division of Property Taxation, provides annual reports that include tax revenues for various asset categories, including oil and gas. The total property tax values were gathered for each of the taxing jurisdictions, as well as oil and gas specific tax revenues. The IMPLAN model was used to estimate corporate sales tax, personal sales tax, and residential and commercial real estate taxes related to the industry. The oil and gas portion is then divided by the total tax revenues to derive the oil and gas contribution percentage. Presuming that the oil and gas proceeds are distributed as part of the general fund to each taxing jurisdiction, it is assumed that the same percentage of the jurisdictions' expenditures will be paid by these oil and gas tax revenues.

Additional county, city, and school district impacts are displayed in the appendices of this report.

State of Colorado

Oil and gas production increased from 2011 to 2012, but the value of production decreased in 2012 on lower pricing. Oil and gas production in the state totaled more than \$8.8 billion in 2012, with natural gas accounting for 54% of sales-based value, oil accounting for 42%, and carbon dioxide, 4% (Table 2). Oil and gas production is primarily sourced from private lands. The state had 31,895 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$3.2 billion, and an additional 61,633 indirect and induced jobs.

TABLE 2: VALUE OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION BY RESOURCE, 2008–2012, IN MILLIONS (NOMINAL)

Year	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Carbon Dioxide	Subtotal
2008	\$2,619	\$10,993	\$429	\$14,041
2009	\$1,600	\$5,485	\$324	\$7,409
2010	\$2,323	\$6,970	\$208	\$9,501
2011	\$3,395	\$6,819	\$369	\$10,583
2012	\$3,698	\$4,754	\$353	\$8,805

Sources: Colorado Geological Survey Mineral and Minerals Fuel Activity Reports, Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, Department of Minerals and Geology, and Colorado Business Economic Outlook Committee.

The upstream and midstream oil and gas industry, including drilling, extraction, support activities, pipeline transportation, and related construction, contributed \$23.3 billion to Colorado’s economy in 2012 through direct, indirect, and induced activities (Table 3). Downstream activities, such as refining and sales, are not included in this report. Colorado is a net producer of oil, gas, and CO₂, meaning that the state sells more than what is consumed locally. These domestic exports outside of Colorado result in an inflow of investments.

TABLE 3: UPSTREAM AND MIDSTREAM TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS (DIRECT, INDIRECT, INDUCED)

Year	Employment	Employee Compensation (Millions)	Value Added (Millions)	Output (Millions)
2008	110,639	\$6,253.5	\$18,766.5	\$35,234.7
2009	75,195	\$4,313.8	\$10,328.4	\$20,370.1
2010	68,771	\$4,090.3	\$10,357.4	\$20,098.5
2011	104,580	\$6,057.9	\$15,105.0	\$27,523.1
2012	93,528	\$5,813.4	\$12,363.0	\$23,293.8

Sources: Business Research Division analysis based on data from the BLS, DOLA, and IMPLAN.

The State of Colorado, as a taxing jurisdiction, collected an estimated \$252.3 million in oil and gas tax proceeds in 2012. This covers roughly 1.8% of the state’s total general fund expenditures of \$13.7 billion.

La Plata County

Oil and gas activity in La Plata County accounted for 8.6% of state production and resulted in an estimated \$1.1 billion in economic activity in the county in 2012. The county had nearly 1,350 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$116.7 million.

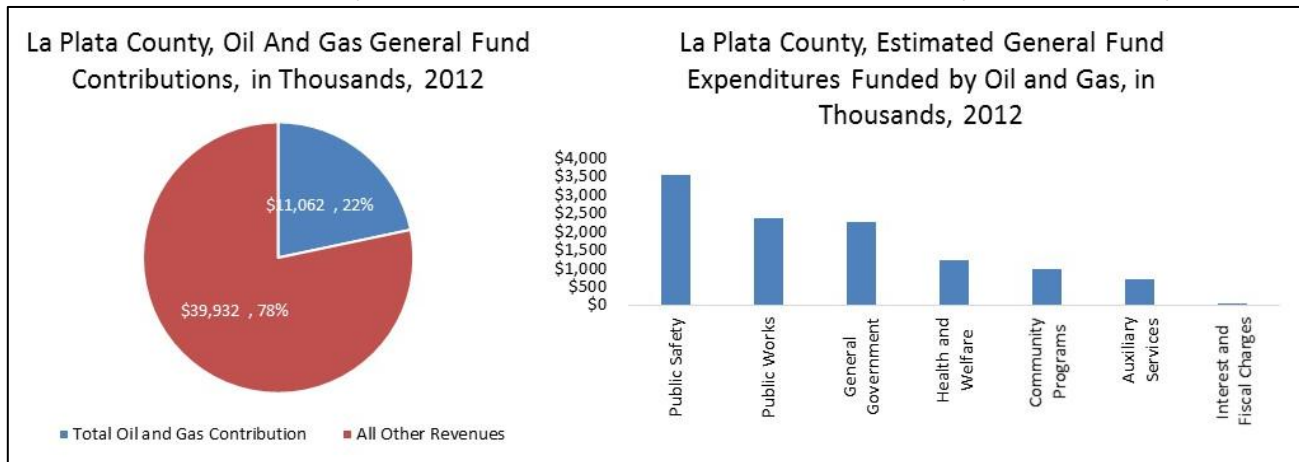
La Plata County generated \$12.6 million in various tax revenues from oil and gas activity in 2012. The general fund received nearly \$11.1 million in revenue, which covers nearly 21.7% of the county’s total general fund expenditure of \$51 million. The largest portion of the expenditure—32% —went to public safety. Applying the same ratio of general fund expenditures to oil and gas proceeds, it is estimated that oil and gas activity contributed more than \$3.5 million to public safety consisting of the sheriff, jail, coroner, building inspection, and district attorney in La Plata County in 2012. Additionally, the county received \$1.5 million in combined severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds in 2012.

TABLE 4: LA PLATA COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

La Plata – 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue						Other Revenue		O&G
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp.	Per.	Total	Severance		Total
						ST	ST		Taxes	FML	
General											
Government	\$10,375	20.3%	\$2,026	\$0	\$4	\$152	\$68	\$2,250			
Public Safety	\$16,332	32.0%	\$3,190	\$0	\$7	\$239	\$107	\$3,543			
Auxiliary Services	\$3,193	6.3%	\$624	\$0	\$1	\$47	\$21	\$693			
Public Works	\$10,930	21.4%	\$2,135	\$0	\$4	\$160	\$72	\$2,371			
Health and Welfare	\$5,616	11.0%	\$1,097	\$0	\$2	\$82	\$37	\$1,218			
Community Programs	\$4,527	8.9%	\$884	\$0	\$2	\$66	\$30	\$982			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$20	0.0%	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4			
Total	\$50,994	100%	\$9,961	\$0	\$21	\$745	\$335	\$11,062	\$1,070	\$454	\$12,586

Sources: La Plata County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses. Note: Oil and Gas General Fund Revenue components include revenue from production (Prod.), commercial real estate taxes (Comm.), residential real estate taxes (Res.), corporate sales taxes (Corp. ST), and personal sales taxes (Per. ST). There is not local income taxes in Colorado.

FIGURE 9: LA PLATA COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: La Plata County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

Weld County

Oil and gas activity in Weld County accounted for \$3.8 billion in production, or 43.1% of total state production, and resulted in an estimated \$6 billion in output in 2012. The county had 6,101 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$456.7 million.

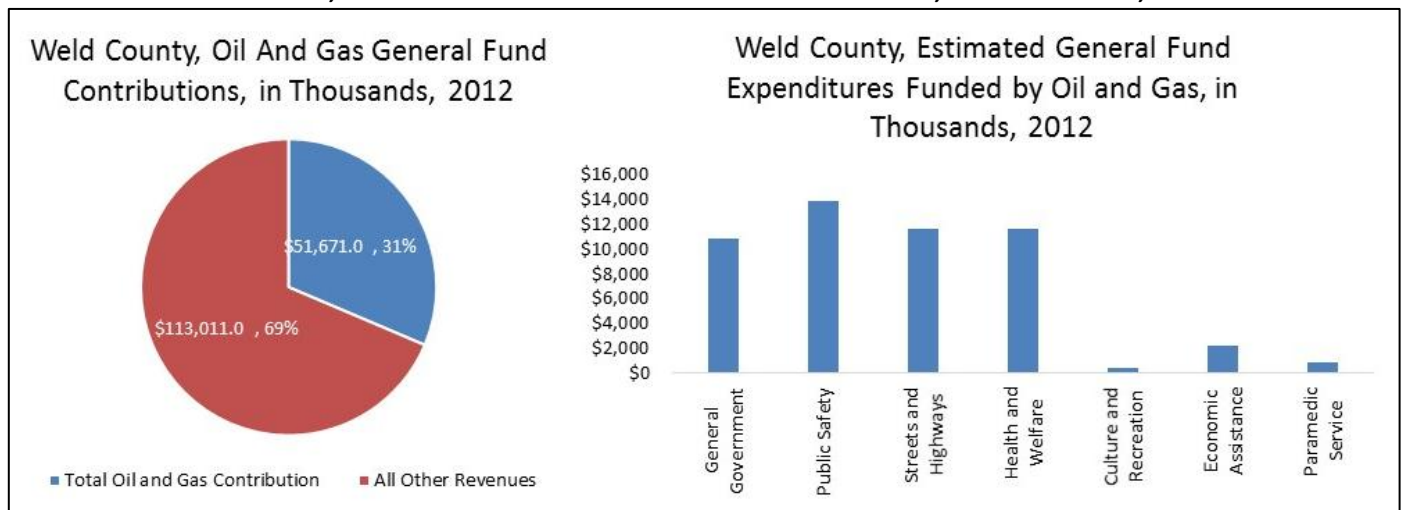
Among the 16 taxing jurisdiction examined in this study, Weld County has the highest amount of tax revenues derived from oil and gas, \$55.1 million; including \$51.7 million in production property taxes. It constituted 58.6% of the \$88.2 million in tax revenue collected by the county and property taxes covered 31.4% of the county's general fund expenditures in 2012. Like La Plata County, public safety represents the largest portion of the county's expenditures, 26.9%. Using the same methodology as above, it is estimated that oil and gas tax proceeds contributed approximately \$13.9 million to this expenditure. Other top expenditure categories include streets and highways, health and welfare, and general government. For 2012, Weld County also received \$3.4 million in combined severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds. In all, oil and gas contributed nearly \$55.1 million in revenue to Weld County in 2012.

TABLE 5: WELD COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Weld - 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$34,790	21.1%	\$9,680	\$0	\$239	\$720	\$277	\$10,916			
Public Safety	\$44,263	26.9%	\$12,316	\$0	\$304	\$916	\$353	\$13,888			
Streets and Highways	\$37,221	22.6%	\$10,356	\$0	\$255	\$770	\$297	\$11,678			
Health and Welfare	\$36,968	22.4%	\$10,286	\$0	\$254	\$765	\$295	\$11,599			
Culture and Recreation	\$1,291	0.8%	\$359	\$0	\$9	\$27	\$10	\$405			
Economic Assistance	\$7,303	4.4%	\$2,032	\$0	\$50	\$151	\$58	\$2,291			
Paramedic Service	\$2,847	1.7%	\$792	\$0	\$20	\$59	\$23	\$893			
Total	\$164,682	100%	\$45,821	\$0	\$1,130	\$3,408	\$1,312	\$51,671	\$2,292	\$1,093	\$55,056

Sources: Weld County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 10: WELD COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: Weld County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

Mesa County

Oil and gas activity in Mesa County accounted for 1.6% of total state production and resulted in an estimated \$1.6 billion in output in 2012. The county had 4,152 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$297.7 million.

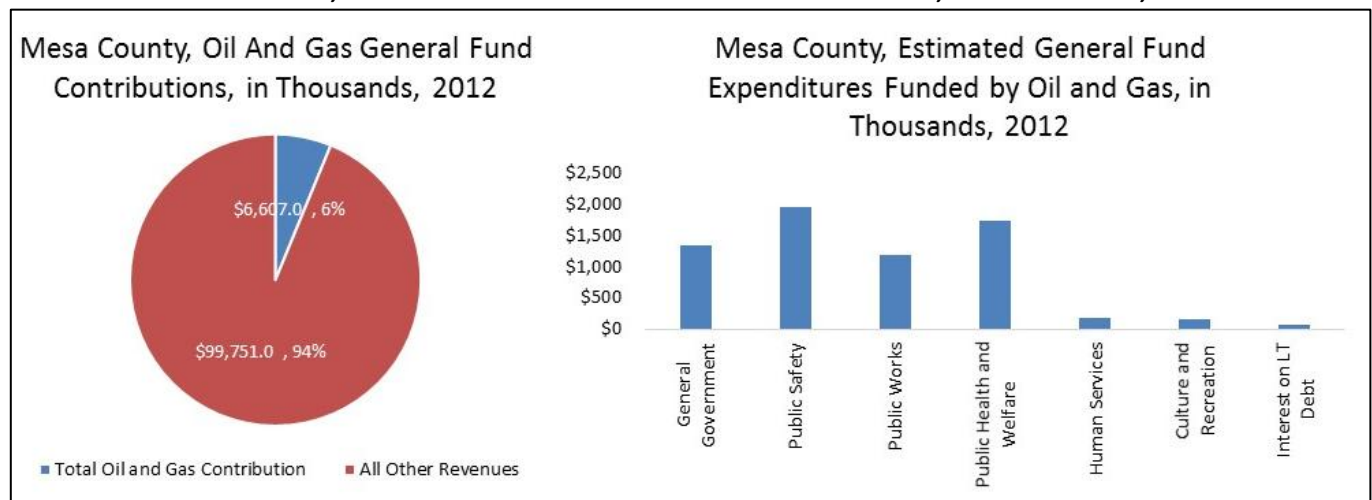
The \$6.6 million generated from oil and gas activity represents 6.2% of the total county expenditures of \$106.4 million. Consistent with the counties previously discussed, public safety represented the largest slice of the expenditures. Oil and gas proceeds contributed more than \$1.9 million to the \$31.5 million expended in this category. The \$3.7 million in severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds in 2012 brings total oil and gas revenues to \$10.3 million to Mesa County.

TABLE 6: MESA COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Mesa - 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$21,383	20.1%	\$538	\$91	\$125	\$402	\$172	\$1,328			
Public Safety	\$31,485	29.6%	\$792	\$133	\$185	\$592	\$253	\$1,956			
Public Works	\$18,981	17.8%	\$478	\$80	\$111	\$357	\$153	\$1,179			
Public Health and Welfare	\$27,960	26.3%	\$704	\$118	\$164	\$526	\$225	\$1,737			
Human Services	\$2,941	2.8%	\$74	\$12	\$17	\$55	\$24	\$183			
Culture and Recreation	\$2,609	2.5%	\$66	\$11	\$15	\$49	\$21	\$162			
Interest on LT Debt	\$1,000	0.9%	\$25	\$4	\$6	\$19	\$8	\$62			
Total	\$106,358	100%	\$2,676	\$450	\$623	\$2,001	\$855	\$6,607	\$1,815	\$1,907	\$10,329

Sources: Mesa County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 11: MESA COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: Mesa County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

Pueblo County

Pueblo recorded only modest industry employment in 2012—less than 10 direct employees with collective earnings less than \$1 million.

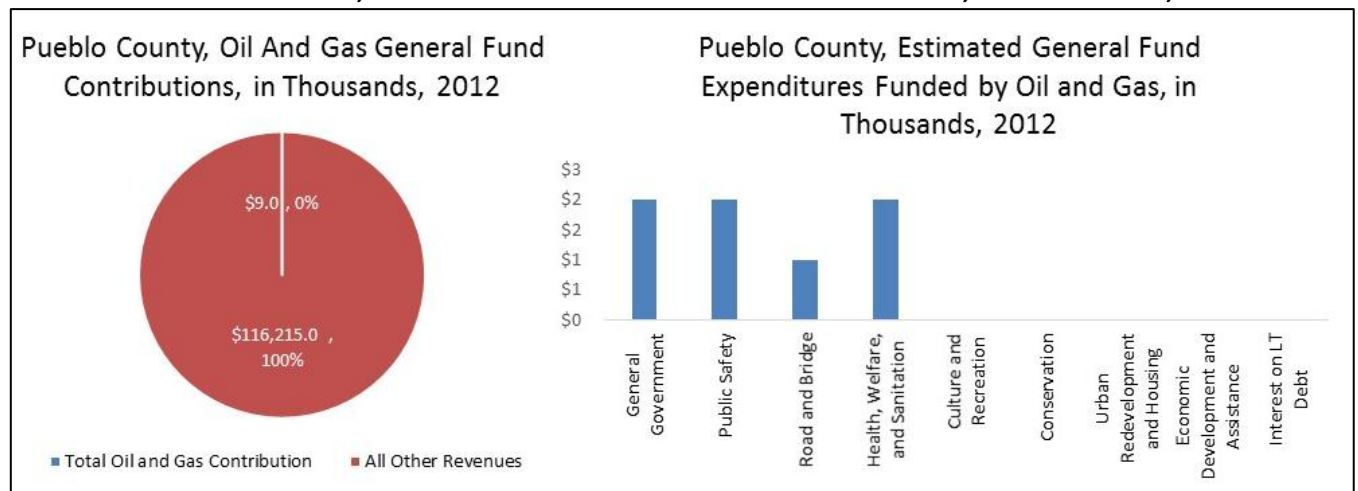
Oil and gas activity contributed roughly \$53,000 to Pueblo County in 2012. Despite not having any oil and gas production in the county, Pueblo County received nearly \$9,000 from corporate sales tax, personal sales tax, and residential and commercial real estate taxes. The county of Pueblo received \$44,522 in combined severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds in 2012.

TABLE 7: PUEBLO COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Pueblo – 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue						Other Revenue		O&G
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$28,468	24.5%	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$2			
Public Safety	\$30,600	26.3%	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$2			
Road and Bridge	\$14,467	12.4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1			
Health, Welfare, and Sanitation	\$29,516	25.4%	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$2			
Culture and Recreation	\$1,548	1.3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Conservation	\$729	0.6%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Urban Redevelopment and Housing	\$3,180	2.7%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Economic Development and Assistance	\$2,625	2.3%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Interest on LT Debt	\$5,090	4.4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Total	\$116,224	100%	\$0	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$9	\$22	\$23	\$53

Sources: Pueblo County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 12: PUEBLO COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: Pueblo County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

City and County of Denver

The City and County of Denver recorded significant industry employment in 2012 despite a lack of taxable production—an estimated 9,808 direct employees with collective earnings of \$1.5 billion.

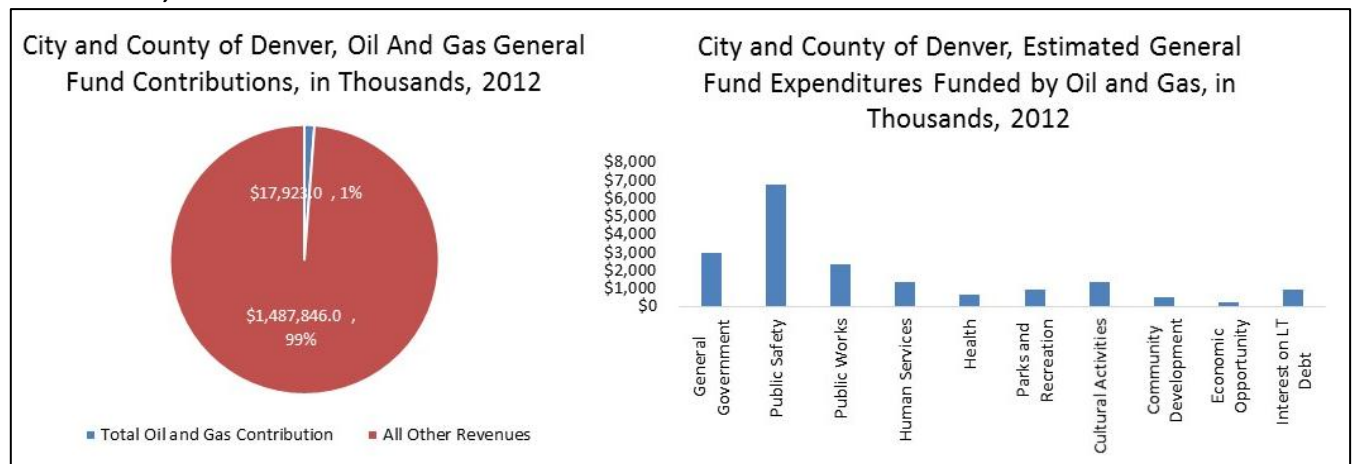
Denver generated nearly \$18.4 million in revenue from oil and gas activities. Despite having limited production activities in the county and city, an estimated \$6.8 million was derived from corporate sales taxes. Denver received \$430,814 in combined severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds in 2012.

TABLE 8: DENVER, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Denver - 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
			Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$247,659	16.4%	\$0	\$503	\$634	\$1,112	\$699	\$2,948			
Public Safety	\$570,111	37.9%	\$0	\$1,158	\$1,459	\$2,559	\$1,610	\$6,786			
Public Works	\$195,168	13.0%	\$0	\$396	\$500	\$876	\$551	\$2,323			
Human Services	\$111,067	7.4%	\$0	\$226	\$284	\$498	\$314	\$1,322			
Health	\$53,755	3.6%	\$0	\$109	\$138	\$241	\$152	\$640			
Parks and Recreation	\$80,480	5.3%	\$0	\$163	\$206	\$361	\$227	\$958			
Cultural Activities	\$110,885	7.4%	\$0	\$225	\$284	\$498	\$313	\$1,320			
Community Development	\$40,262	2.7%	\$0	\$82	\$103	\$181	\$114	\$479			
Economic Opportunity	\$21,481	1.4%	\$0	\$44	\$55	\$96	\$61	\$256			
Interest on LT Debt	\$74,901	5.0%	\$0	\$152	\$192	\$336	\$212	\$892			
Total	\$1,505,769	100%	\$0	\$3,059	\$3,854	\$6,758	\$4,253	\$17,923	\$219	\$212	\$18,354

Sources: City and County of Denver Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 13: CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: City and County of Denver Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

Boulder County

Oil and gas activity in Boulder County accounted for 0.4% of total state production and resulted in an estimated \$75.8 million in output in 2012. The county had 315 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$17.3 million.

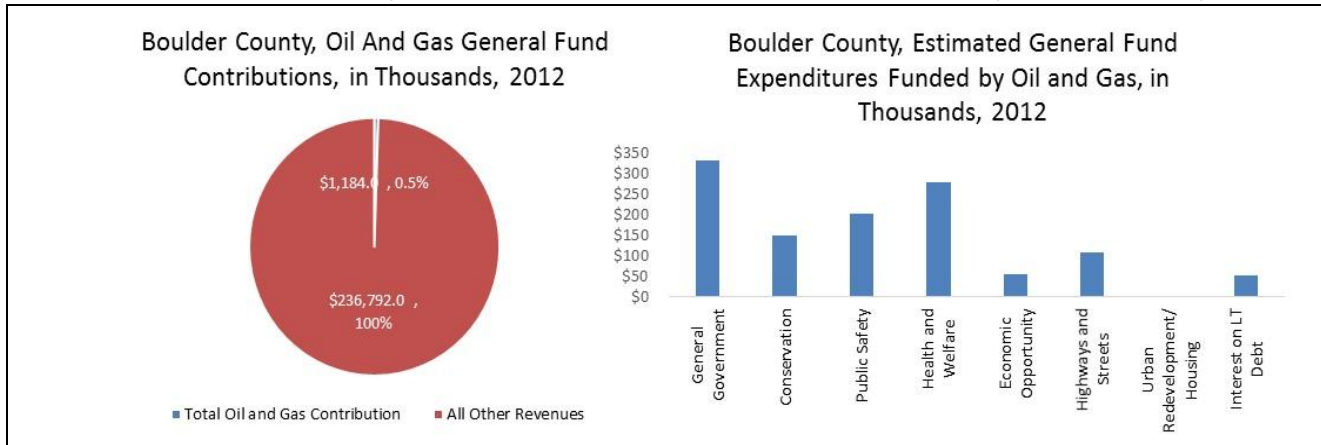
The \$1.2 million in revenue from oil and gas covered 0.5% of the 2012 general fund expenditures of \$238 million. The largest portion, 28% or \$332,000, went to general government, followed by health and welfare, 23.7% or \$281,000. For 2012, Boulder County received \$108,519 in combined severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds. In all, oil and gas contributed nearly \$1.3 million to Boulder County in 2012.

TABLE 9: BOULDER COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Boulder – 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$66,742	28.0%	\$234	\$0	\$12	\$73	\$14	\$332			
Conservation	\$29,871	12.6%	\$105	\$0	\$5	\$33	\$6	\$149			
Public Safety	\$40,986	17.2%	\$143	\$0	\$7	\$45	\$9	\$204			
Health and Welfare	\$56,455	23.7%	\$198	\$0	\$10	\$61	\$12	\$281			
Economic Opportunity	\$11,296	4.7%	\$40	\$0	\$2	\$12	\$2	\$56			
Highways and Streets	\$21,490	9.0%	\$75	\$0	\$4	\$23	\$4	\$107			
Urban Redevelopment/Housing	\$504	0.2%	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$3			
Interest on LT Debt	\$10,633	4.5%	\$37	\$0	\$2	\$12	\$2	\$53			
Total	\$237,976	100%	\$833	\$0	\$43	\$259	\$50	\$1,184	\$75	\$33	\$1,292

Sources: Boulder County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 14: BOULDER COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: Boulder County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

Garfield County

Oil and gas activity in Garfield County accounted for 24.4% of total state production, or \$2.1 billion in production, and resulted in an estimated \$3.7 billion in output in 2012. The county had 2,768 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$213.2 million.

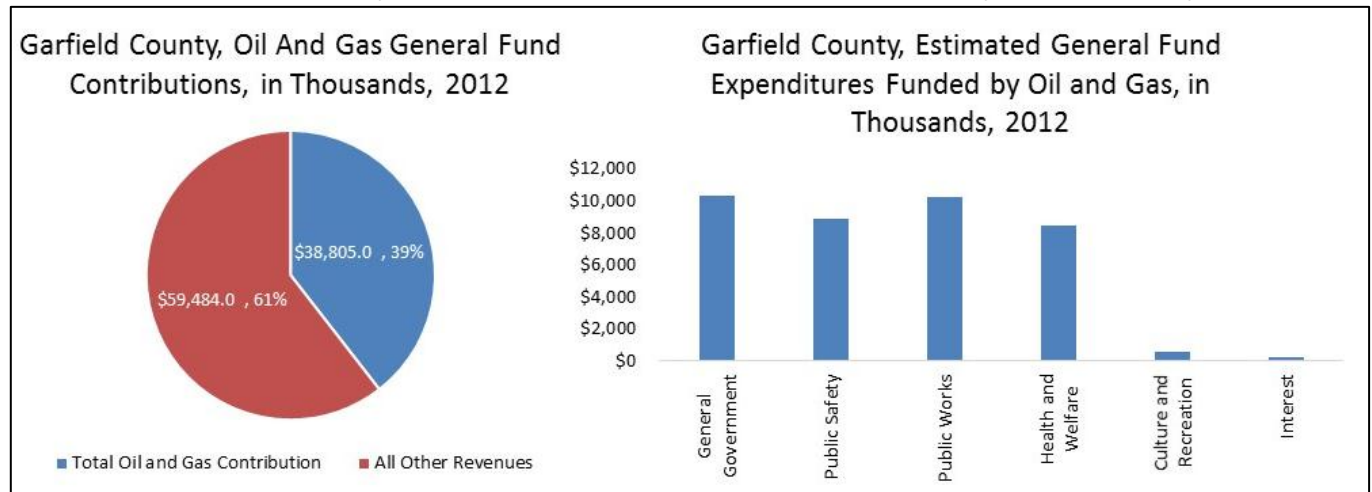
Garfield County received more than \$38.8 million in taxes from the oil and gas industry in 2012. These proceeds help cover over 39.5% of county's general fund expenses in 2012. The largest portions were general government expenditures, 26.6%, and public works expenses, at 26.4%. Oil and gas funded \$10.3 million of the \$26.2 million in general government expenditures and \$10.2 million of the \$26.0 million in public works. Oil and gas contributed \$8.9 million of the \$22.5 million in public safety spending. Garfield County received one of the highest combined totals of severance taxes and federal mineral lease revenue, \$5.9 million, in 2012. In total, oil and gas activities contributed over \$44.7 million in revenue to Garfield County.

TABLE 10: GARFIELD COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Garfield - 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$26,172	26.6%	\$9,700	\$0	\$184	\$286	\$163	\$10,333			
Public Safety	\$22,493	22.9%	\$8,336	\$0	\$158	\$246	\$140	\$8,880			
Public Works	\$25,950	26.4%	\$9,618	\$0	\$183	\$284	\$162	\$10,245			
Health and Welfare	\$21,441	21.8%	\$7,946	\$0	\$151	\$234	\$134	\$8,465			
Culture and Recreation	\$1,537	1.6%	\$570	\$0	\$11	\$17	\$10	\$607			
Interest	\$697	0.7%	\$258	\$0	\$5	\$8	\$4	\$275			
Total	\$98,289	100%	\$36,427	\$0	\$691	\$1,074	\$613	\$38,805	\$2,145	\$3,770	\$44,720

Sources: Garfield County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 15: GARFIELD COUNTY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: Garfield County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

City and County of Broomfield

Oil and gas activity in the City and County of Broomfield accounted for 0.3% of total state production and resulted in an estimated \$45.7 million in output in 2012. The county had 30 direct upstream and midstream workers earning \$4.1 million.

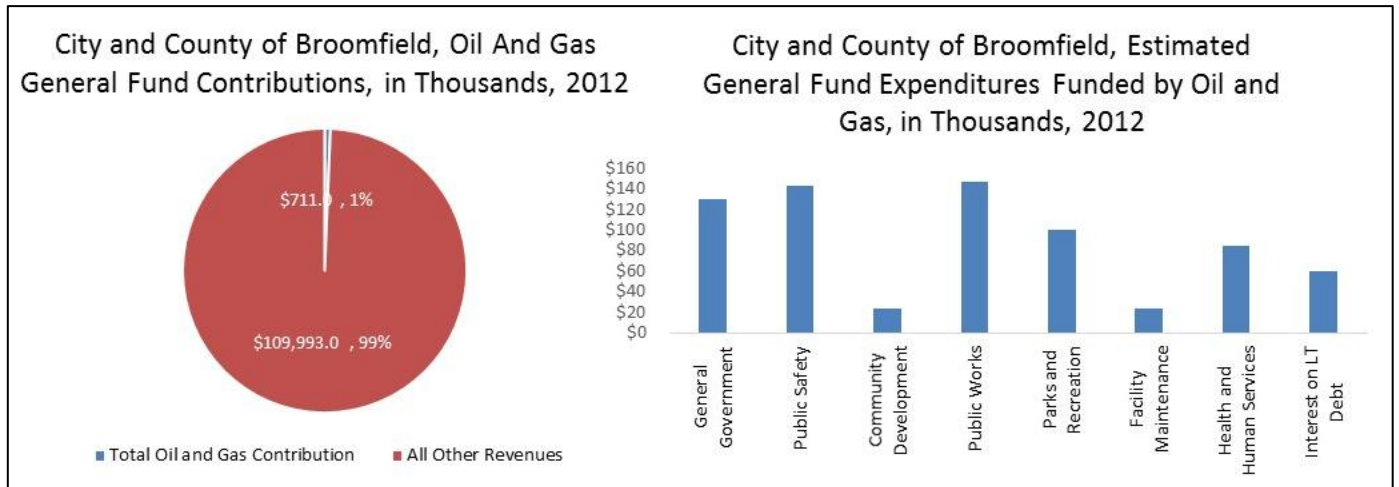
Oil and gas generated more than \$711,377 to the general fund for the City and County of Broomfield in 2012. The \$711,377 covered 0.6% of total general fund expenses, the largest percentage of which went to public safety and public works. The County and City of Broomfield received \$70,989 in combined severance taxes and federal mineral lease proceeds. Oil and gas contributed roughly \$782,000 in total revenue in 2012.

TABLE 11: CITY AND COUNTY OF BROOMFIELD, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Broomfield - 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$20,170	18.2%	\$105	\$0	\$2	\$21	\$2	\$130			
Public Safety	\$22,206	20.1%	\$116	\$0	\$2	\$23	\$2	\$143			
Community Development	\$3,774	3.4%	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$24			
Public Works	\$22,723	20.5%	\$119	\$0	\$2	\$23	\$2	\$146			
Parks and Recreation	\$15,621	14.1%	\$82	\$0	\$1	\$16	\$2	\$100			
Facility Maintenance	\$3,661	3.3%	\$19	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$24			
Health and Human Services	\$13,221	11.9%	\$69	\$0	\$1	\$13	\$1	\$85			
Interest on LT Debt	\$9,328	8.4%	\$49	\$0	\$1	\$10	\$1	\$60			
Total	\$110,704	100%	\$578	\$0	\$9	\$113	\$12	\$711	\$44	\$27	\$782

Sources: City and County of Broomfield Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 16: CITY AND COUNTY OF BROOMFIELD, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: Broomfield City and County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

City of Greeley

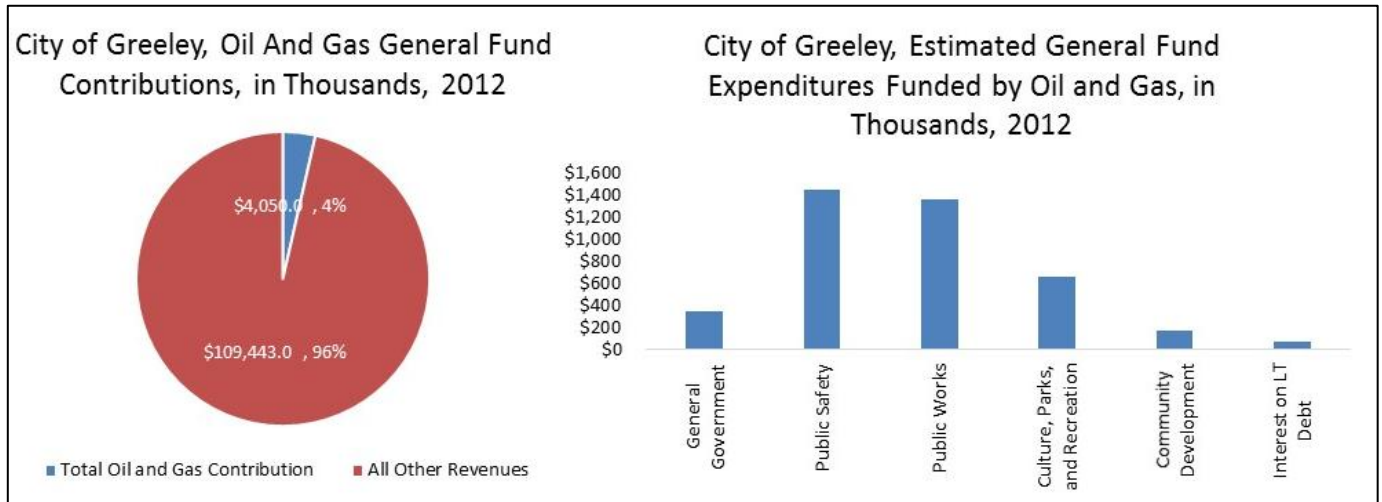
The City of Greeley is the largest city in production-heavy Weld County. A total of \$4.1 million was due to oil and gas activity, and was approximately 3.6% of the city’s total general fund expenditures. This is consistent with the observation that most oil and gas production is outside of the city limits. Public safety represents 35.6% of the city expenditures and is the largest share of city general fund expenditures. Oil and gas revenue contributed an estimated \$1.4 million of the \$40.4 million in total public safety expenses. The City of Greeley received more than \$2.1 million in combined federal mineral lease proceeds and severance taxes in 2012. In all, oil and gas contributed nearly \$6.2 million in proceeds for the City of Greeley in 2012.

TABLE 12: CITY OF GREELEY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Greeley City – 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$9,770	8.6%	\$69	\$0	\$27	\$182	\$70	\$349			
Public Safety	\$40,389	35.6%	\$287	\$0	\$113	\$753	\$288	\$1,441			
Public Works	\$38,054	33.5%	\$270	\$0	\$107	\$709	\$272	\$1,358			
Culture, Parks, and Recreation	\$18,456	16.3%	\$131	\$0	\$52	\$344	\$132	\$659			
Community Development	\$4,785	4.2%	\$34	\$0	\$13	\$89	\$34	\$171			
Interest on LT Debt	\$2,041	1.8%	\$15	\$0	\$6	\$38	\$15	\$73			
Total	\$113,493	100%	\$807	\$0	\$318	\$2,116	\$810	\$4,050	\$1,442	\$687	\$6,179

Sources: City of Greeley Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 17: CITY OF GREELEY, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: City of Greeley Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

City of Pueblo

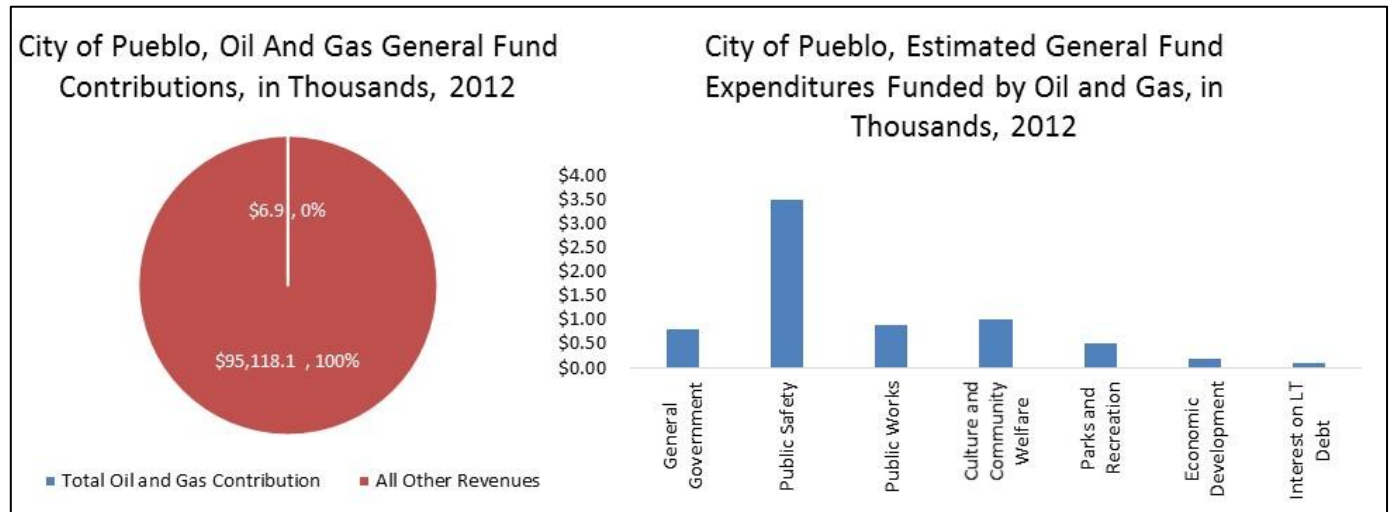
The City of Pueblo had no oil and gas production in 2012 and thus had no production taxes associated with oil and gas activities. It did generate \$6,924 from corporate and personal sales taxes. The City of Pueblo received a nominal sum of \$21,708 from federal mineral lease proceeds and severance taxes in 2012. Combining the various revenue sources, oil and gas contributed \$29,000 to the City of Pueblo in 2012.

TABLE 13: CITY OF PUEBLO, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012

Pueblo City - 2012	General Fund Expenses		O&G General Fund Revenue					Other Revenue		O&G	
	Amount	%	Prod.	Comm.	Res.	Corp. ST	Per. ST	Total	Sev. Tax	FML	Total
General Government	\$11,064	11.6%	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.8			
Public Safety	\$47,846	50.3%	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$1.8	\$1.0	\$3.5			
Public Works	\$11,944	12.6%	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.9			
Culture and Community Welfare	\$13,254	13.9%	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$1.0			
Parks and Recreation	\$6,372	6.7%	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.5			
Economic Development	\$3,381	3.6%	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2			
Interest on LT Debt	\$1,264	1.3%	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.1			
Total	\$95,125	100%	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$3.5	\$2.1	\$6.9	\$10.7	\$11.0	\$29

Sources: City of Pueblo Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 18: CITY OF PUEBLO, OIL AND GAS REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: City of Pueblo Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, DOLA, and BRD analyses.

Oil and Gas Proceeds for School Districts

School districts are taxing jurisdictions and levy taxes against assessed property values to fund activities. Revenue and expenditure data for the six school districts that were examined in this study are presented below. In order to compare the impact of oil and gas activities across the various school districts, the contributions were normalized to a per pupil basis. The counts of pupils in each school district are based on the 2011–2012 school year and were obtained from the Colorado Department of Education’s website. The total property tax revenue was collected from the comprehensive annual financial report or audited financial of each school district (if available) then multiplied by the oil and gas share of the overall property tax proceeds for the school district to derive the oil and gas contributions. The oil and gas contributions were then divided by the number of pupils (public schools) in the district to arrive at the contributions on a per pupil basis.

Of the six school districts, Garfield Re-2 had the highest oil and gas contributions per pupil, at \$3,771. Durango 9-R and Bayfield 10 Jt-R, adjacent districts, had the second- and third-highest oil and gas per pupil contributions. However, oil and gas contributions represented more than 47.5% of the per pupil spend in Bayfield 10 Jt-R versus 32% in Durango 9-R. As the pupil size increases with larger districts, the economic impact of oil and gas on a per pupil basis becomes more diffused. Greeley 6 School District received an estimated \$7 million of its \$36 million in property tax revenue from oil and gas. This is more than three times the \$1.8 million generated from oil and gas in Bayfield. However, Greeley 6 has nearly 20,000 pupils—14.5 times the number of pupils in Bayfield—and thus the oil and gas contribution per pupil is comparatively diluted at \$349.

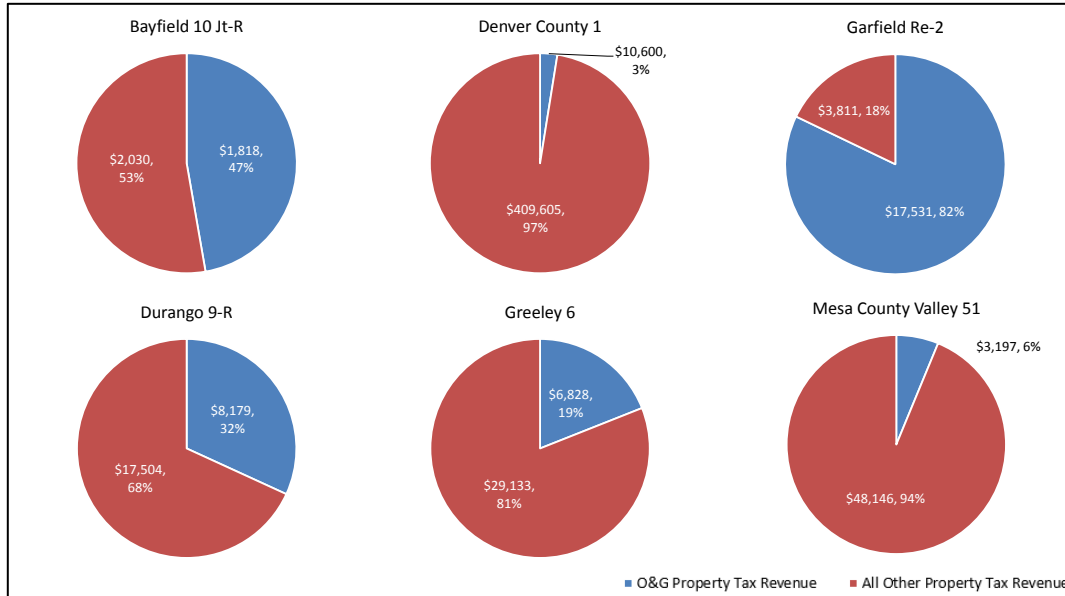
Additional funding for education is provided indirectly to school districts. As tax from oil and gas activities flow into the state general fund, a portion of that fund is redistributed to schools throughout Colorado based on a school finance formula. Additional funding is provided through distribution from federal mineral leases. In 2012, these added revenues totaled \$2.8 million to school districts in Colorado, not exclusive to areas of high production (see Figure 20).

TABLE 14: PROPERTY TAX REVENUE AND ESTIMATED OUTLAYS FOR SELECT SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2012

School District	County	Pupils	Total Property Tax Revenue	O&G Property Tax Proceeds	O&G % of Property Proceeds	Total O&G Proceeds	O&G contribution per pupil
Bayfield 10 Jt-R	La Plata	1,362	\$3,848,073	\$1,818,385	47%	\$1,828,382	\$1,342
Denver County 1	Denver	80,863	\$420,204,686	\$10,599,996	3%	\$10,617,995	\$131
Durango 9-R	La Plata	4,537	\$25,682,856	\$8,179,254	32%	\$8,215,493	\$1,811
Greeley 6	Weld	19,839	\$35,961,514	\$6,828,054	19%	\$6,924,109	\$349
Garfield Re-2	Garfield	4,717	\$21,341,570	\$17,530,669	82%	\$17,789,548	\$3,771
Mesa County Valley 51	Mesa	21,914	\$51,342,512	\$3,196,773	6%	\$3,456,142	\$158

Sources: School district comprehensive annual financial reports or audited financials, Colorado Department of Education, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 19: SELECT SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OIL AND GAS PROPERTY TAX REVENUE AND EST. EXPENDITURES, IN THOUSANDS, 2012



Sources: School district comprehensive annual financial reports or audited financials, Colorado Department of Education, and BRD analyses.

Aims Community College

Aims Community College has a special district mill levy of 6.299 and generated roughly \$15.6 million in proceeds from oil and gas property taxes in 2012. The largest contributor is Weld County, comprising 99% of the school’s oil and gas property tax proceeds.

TABLE 15: AIMS COMMUNITY COLLEGE ESTIMATED OIL AND GAS PROCEEDS, 2012

County	Assessed Value	Total Revenue	O&G Contribution to Total
Adams	\$4,832,000	\$30,437	\$314
Broomfield	\$5,796,240	\$36,511	\$348
Larimer	\$278,752	\$1,756	\$4
Logan	\$10,060	\$63	\$3
Morgan	\$17,750	\$112	\$2
Weld	\$5,498,634,950	\$34,635,902	\$15,577,156
Total			\$15,577,826

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY PUBLIC REVENUE

The upstream and midstream oil and gas industry in Colorado contributes revenue to state and local governments, schools districts, and special districts. Sources of public revenue include severance and property taxes (including ad valorem), royalties, leases, bonuses, income taxes, and sales taxes.

Property Taxes

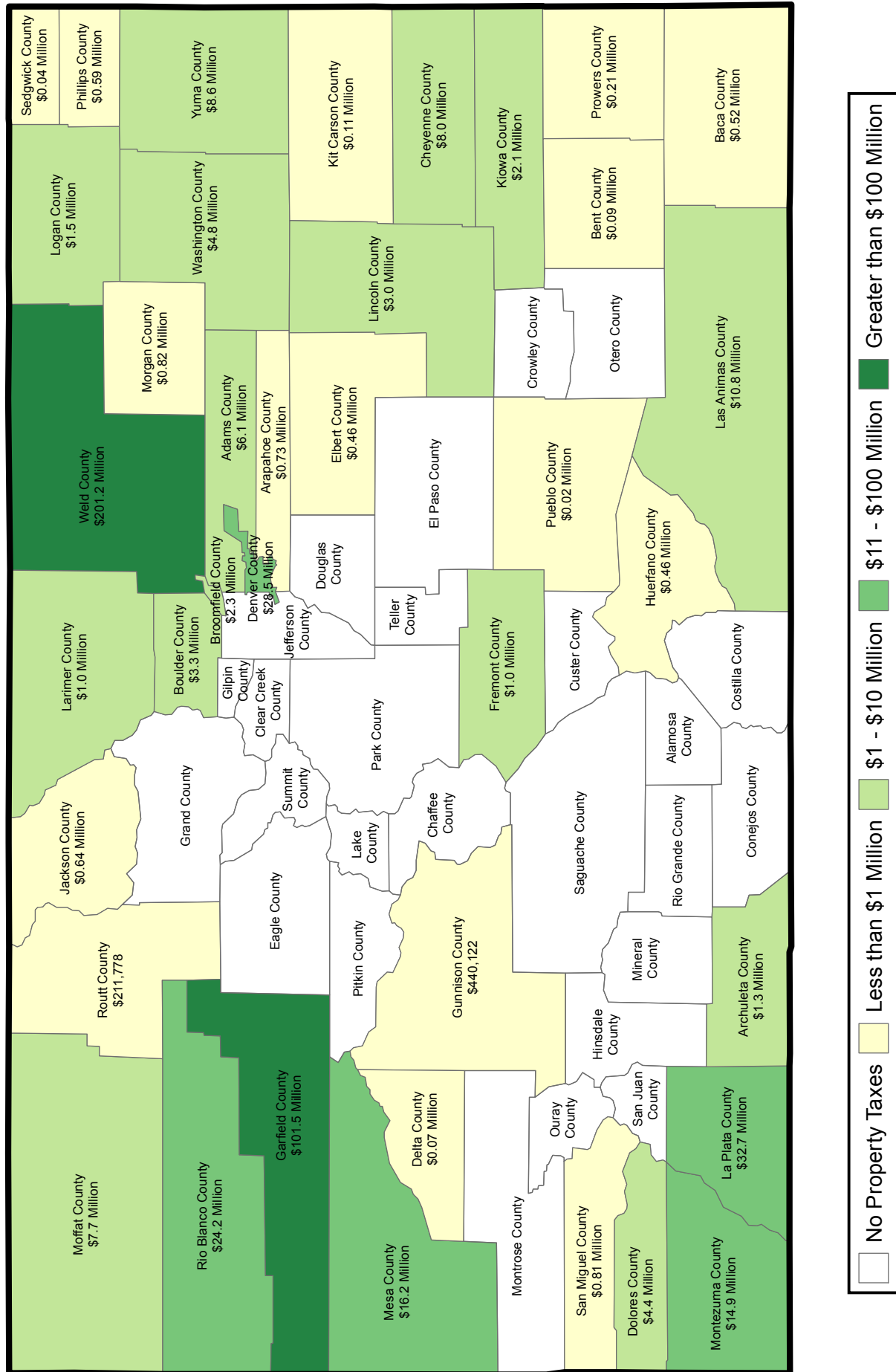
Production value is taxed in Colorado, providing substantial revenues to local government in high-production counties in the state. Production value of oil and natural gas in Colorado was estimated at \$8.8 billion in 2012 according to the *2014 Colorado Business Economic Outlook*. Property taxes depend on the property's taxable assessment and tax rates. An oil and gas property's taxable assessed value is based on its total actual value (market value) adjusted using assessment ratios. The prior year's primary and secondary production values, reported by oil and gas operators, are assessed at 87.5% and 75%, respectively. Equipment, buildings, fixtures, and leasehold improvements are assessed at 29% of actual value, the commercial property assessment ratio. The appropriate tax rates are then applied to the final assessed property value. Publicly available assessed values and average mill levies were used to estimate property tax revenues from oil and gas activities. Colorado's statewide property tax estimates were calculated using assessed property values and the total average county levy.

Total property taxes related to land, improvements, and personal property were estimated at \$372.8 million in 2012.

Publicly available assessed values and average mill levies were used to estimate property tax revenues from oil and gas activities. Colorado's statewide property tax estimates were calculated using each county's historical assessed property values and the local mill levies, and then summed for the state. These property tax estimates excluded municipal levies on production to reflect the location of most oil and gas properties. Assessed property values, and consequently property taxes, peaked in 2009. High 2008 prices that boosted production value likely contributed to this.

The majority of property taxes come from what is classified as land value. Based on the assessed production value for the previous year, land contributed 80.9% of total 2012 oil and gas property taxes. The second-largest contributor to oil and gas property taxes, accounting for nearly one-fifth, was personal property. The remainder was from improvements on the land, by far the smallest contributor to property taxes.

**FIGURE 20: COLORADO OIL AND GAS PROPERTY TAX REVENUE BY COUNTY, 2012
(INCLUDES COUNTY, CITY, SCHOOLS, SPECIAL)**



Data Sources: Business Research Division Analysis based on data from the BLS, DOLA, and IMPLAN
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

Total Property Tax Revenue Due to Oil & Natural Gas Activity: \$372.8 Million

TABLE 16: OIL AND GAS ASSESSED PROPERTY, LEVIES, AND TAXES, 2008–2012, IN MILLIONS (NOMINAL)

Assessed Value	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Land	\$6,497.00	\$10,177.70	\$4,665.40	\$6,862.50	\$7,885.34
Improvements	\$16.30	\$13.30	\$7.30	\$6.20	\$6.30
Personal	\$1,163.90	\$1,667.50	\$1,576.80	\$1,707.40	\$1,854.94
Total	\$7,677.10	\$11,858.60	\$6,249.50	\$8,576.10	\$9,746.58
Average Mill Levies					
County Mill Levy	18.32	17.74	18.22	18.95	19.507
City Mill Levy ^a	7.60	7.34	7.39	7.75	7.75
Average School Levy	36.49	34.47	36.54	37.63	39.129
Average Special Levy	2.78	2.69	2.85	2.92	2.995
Property Taxes^b					
Total Taxes	\$269.45	\$399.70	\$232.61	\$317.03	\$372.77

Sources: Division of Property Taxation, Colorado Department of Local Affairs, 2007–2011 Annual Reports.

Note: Property tax estimate from BRD.

^aThe city tax base is generally smaller than the county tax base due to the location of production.

^bCompilation of land (production), improvements, and personal property taxes, disaggregated by county assessed values and respective mill levies.

Public Leases and Royalties

Oil and gas exploration and development on public lands provide additional public revenue through land leases and royalties. Federal onshore leases generated revenue of \$7.2 million in 2012 disbursed back to Colorado, up from \$4.9 million in 2011 (Table 17). Federal lease income includes fixed annual rent payments, generally between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per acre. Additionally, for lands offered by competitive bidding, premiums paid above rent payments are called *bonuses*.

The State of Colorado also leases land. The State Land Board auctions leases to determine the rents oil and gas companies pay for state parcels. The base rate, \$1.50 per acre until changed to \$2.50 per acre in 2011, is collected and classified as rental income. Similar to federal lease bonuses, premiums bid over the base price, classified as bonus revenue, are also lease income. The State of Colorado received almost \$80.7 million in state lease revenue from oil and gas in 2012, by far its highest level over the previous five years (Table 17).

In addition to lease revenue, oil and gas activity on public lands provides royalty revenue. On federal lands, minimum annual royalty payments, much like rents, are required until production begins. When production exceeds minimal levels, royalty payments are based on production volume and negotiated sales prices of the oil and gas produced. Companies are allowed to deduct from royalty value costs associated with transporting and processing the oil and gas. Royalties disbursed back to Colorado from oil and gas activities on federal onshore lands in Colorado totaled nearly \$115.2 million in 2012 (Table 17).⁷ Federal royalties were highest in 2008, when disbursements reached \$125.5 million.

When mineral resources are discovered on state land, oil and gas companies pay Colorado monthly royalties based on production volume and sales prices. For the state's ownership share, Colorado charges a

⁷Includes carbon dioxide gas, coalbed methane, oil, processed (residue) gas, unprocessed (wet) gas, gas plant products, and fuel gas.

portion of proceeds from oil and gas sales; the full royalty rate was 12.5% until the State Land Board authorized a change to 16.67% in June 2010. State royalties totaled nearly \$44.8 million in 2012 (Table 17).

TABLE 17: REVENUE FROM ACTIVITIES ON PUBLIC LAND, FY2008–FY2012, IN THOUSANDS (NOMINAL)

Source of Revenue	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Federal Leases Disbursements	\$19,223.80	\$64,557.70	\$8,205.70	\$4,903.08	\$7,181.57
State Leases	\$8,167.30	\$5,447.30	\$16,476.70	\$64,663.49	\$80,698.16
Estimated Total Public Leases	\$27,391	\$70,005	\$24,682	\$69,567	\$87,880
Federal Royalty Disbursements	\$125,498.70	\$105,621.60	\$96,252.00	\$116,736.02	\$115,161.53
State Royalties	\$32,568.00	\$31,879.10	\$27,509.20	\$33,663.09	\$44,785.32
Estimated Total Public Royalties	\$158,067	\$137,501	\$123,761	\$150,399	\$159,947

Sources: Office of Natural Resources Revenue; Colorado State Land Board, 2012 Annual Income and Inventory Report.

Severance Taxes

Severance taxes are paid on the production of nonrenewable natural resources. In Colorado, oil and gas wells with production exceeding stripper-well levels incur severance taxes. The marginal rate for this tax ranges from 2% to 5%, depending on the gross income from production (Table 18). Severance tax returns are complicated by the ad valorem property tax credit. When the credit is available, producers deduct from their severance tax bills 87.5% of ad valorem property taxes paid on production (termed the “ad valorem tax credit”), net of ad valorem property taxes on stripper wells.

Of the state severance tax revenue, 50% goes to the state trust fund and 50% to the local impact fund. Funds from the state trust fund are then allocated to a fund used to finance loans for state water projects, administered by the Colorado Water Conservation Board and an operational account used for programs administered by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. The local impact fund share, meanwhile, is distributed either to local government grant projects (70%) or directly to local governments (30%).

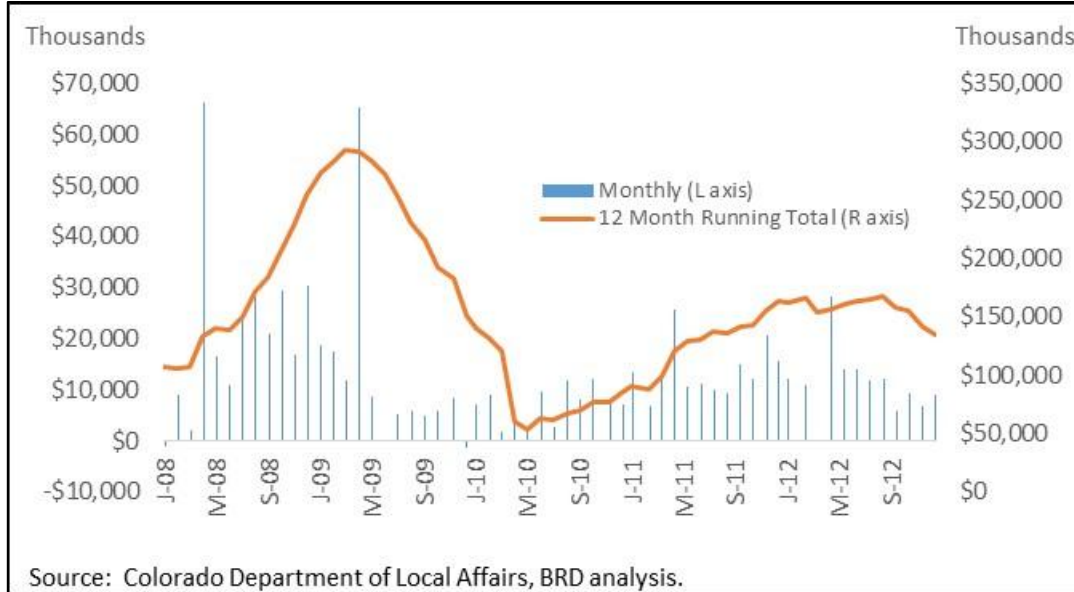
TABLE 18: SEVERANCE TAX RATES

Total Gross Income Range	Corresponding Severance Tax
Under \$25,000	2% of gross income
\$25,000 - \$99,999	\$500 plus 3% of the excess over \$24,999
\$100,000 - \$299,999	\$2,750 plus 4% of the excess over \$99,999
\$300,000 and over	\$10,750 plus 5% of the excess over \$299,999

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue, Form DR 0021D.

In 2012, severance taxes fluctuated between a low of \$372,000 in March and a peak of \$28.3 million in April. The monthly average in 2012 was \$11.2 million. Removing seasonality, the 12-month total averaged roughly \$157 million from January 2012 to December 2012. These totals may differ from the DOLA totals as the fiscal year may differ from the calendar year.

FIGURE 21: SEVERANCE TAX COLLECTIONS, 2008–2012 (NOMINAL)



In 2012, severance taxes in Colorado totaled \$163.0 million (Table 19). This is up from 2011 levels, when severance taxes totaled \$130.7 million.

TABLE 19: SEVERANCE TAXES, FY2008–FY2012, IN THOUSANDS (NOMINAL)

Source of Revenue	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Severance	\$139,552	\$272,653	\$63,705	\$130,703	\$163,046

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue.

Distribution of Federal Mineral Lease Proceeds and State Severance Tax Revenue

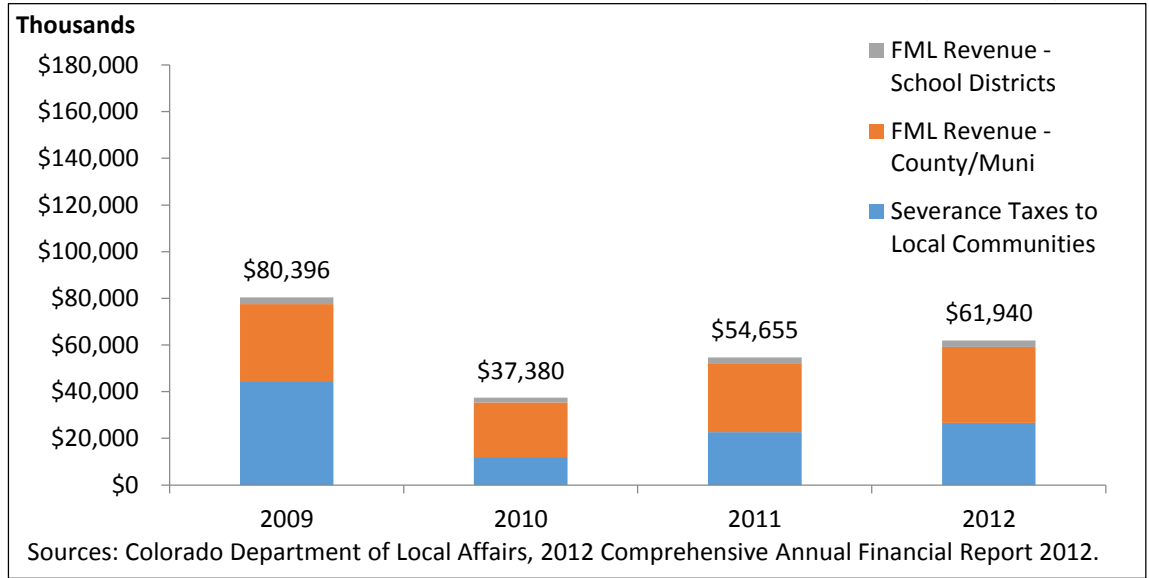
The direct distribution of federal mineral lease proceeds and state severance tax revenues is mandated by Colorado statute and administered by DOLA. Two separate statutes allocate state proceeds generated from the production of mineral resources in Colorado to local governments.

Portions of the distribution are allocated based on formulaic calculations and result in the direct distributions to Colorado counties, municipalities, and school districts. The factors used in the distribution are measures of resident energy employees, mining and well permits, amount of mineral production, population, and miles of road.

Nearly \$62 million in annual severance tax and federal mineral lease funds were distributed to 502 jurisdictions in Colorado, including counties, municipalities, and school districts in 2012 (school districts receive only federal mineral lease distributions). The amount of severance tax direct distribution that went to local communities in 2012 was \$26.7 million, and the total for federal mineral lease distribution was \$32.5 million. Severance tax and federal mineral lease revenues were distributed to 190 towns in Colorado, with values ranging from \$26 to nearly \$2.5 million. There were 74 cities that also received revenue from these streams, with distributions ranging from \$322 to more than \$2.1 million. School districts received a total of \$2.8 million in federal mineral lease direct distribution in 2012. At the county level, only Conejos County did not receive revenue from severance taxes levied on oil and gas operations or federal mineral

leases in 2012. Figures 24 through 26 provide maps of the jurisdictions in Colorado by revenue from severance tax and federal mineral lease distributions.

FIGURE 22: SEVERANCE AND FML DISTRIBUTIONS FROM DOLA, 2009–2012 (NOMINAL)



Of the \$61.9 million direct distribution of federal mineral leases and severance taxes, Garfield, Mesa, Rio Blanco, Weld, and Montezuma counties collectively received more than \$19.3 million of the fund distributed in 2012. The Town of Rangely, the City of Greeley, and the City of Grand Junction were the top three noncounty recipients of the fund in 2012. The top 10 distributions account for more than \$29 million, or 47% of the total. For detailed distributions by specific county, please refer to Appendix 4.

TABLE 20: TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE PROCEEDS (FML) AND SEVERANCE TAX (ST) (COMBINED), 2012

Entity	FML	ST	Total
1. Garfield County	\$3,769,875	\$2,145,048	\$5,914,923
2. Mesa County	\$1,907,466	\$1,814,669	\$3,722,135
3. Rio Blanco County	\$3,079,064	\$624,240	\$3,703,304
4. Weld County	\$1,092,565	\$2,292,174	\$3,384,739
5. Montezuma County	\$2,147,689	\$445,924	\$2,593,613
6. Rangely, Town of	\$2,046,194	\$430,817	\$2,477,011
7. Greeley, City of	\$686,816	\$1,441,773	\$2,128,589
8. Grand Junction, City of	\$942,627	\$895,204	\$1,837,831
9. Gunnison County	\$969,681	\$833,006	\$1,802,687
10. Moffat County	\$1,060,519	\$625,795	\$1,686,314

Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs - Local Government Energy and Mineral Impact Assistance Program Thirty-Sixth Annual Report.

From a per capita perspective, 50.4%, or \$16.7 million, of funds distributed to counties are to those with a population under 50,000. Rio Blanco and Dolores counties have the highest fund distributed per capita, at \$540 and \$265, respectively. Rio Blanco has a population of 6,857, and Dolores has a population of 1,994. **Error! Reference source not found.** plots the total amount of Federal Mineral Impact Assistance Fund distributed to counties (Y-axis) against the county’s population (X-axis). The size of the bubble illustrates the relative dollars per capita distributed to constituents for each county. As the bubble chart shows, the larger bubbles are skewed toward the left, indicating higher dollar per capita for smaller communities. This

suggests that the federal mineral lease proceeds and severance taxes have the greatest impact to small communities (<50,000) on a per constituent basis.

FIGURE 23: TOTAL FEDERAL MINERAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE FUND DISTRIBUTIONS PER CAPITA - COUNTY

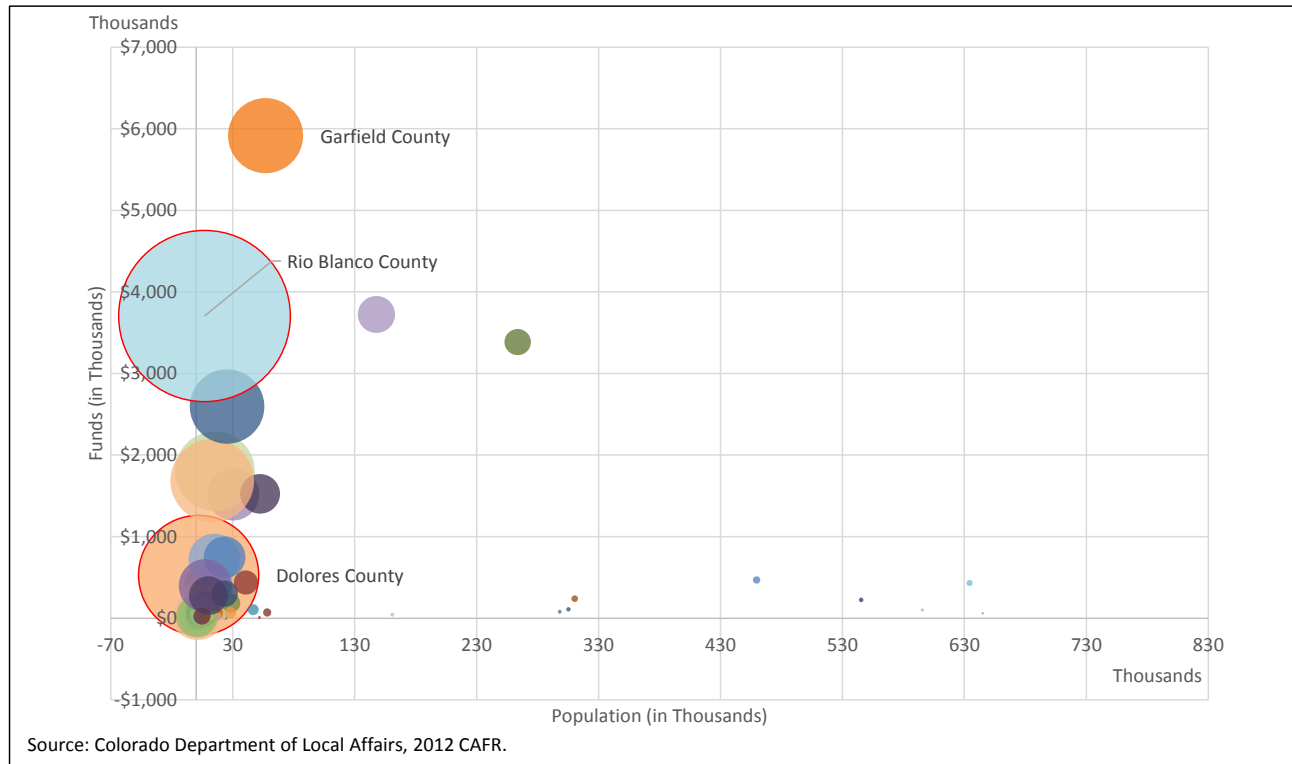
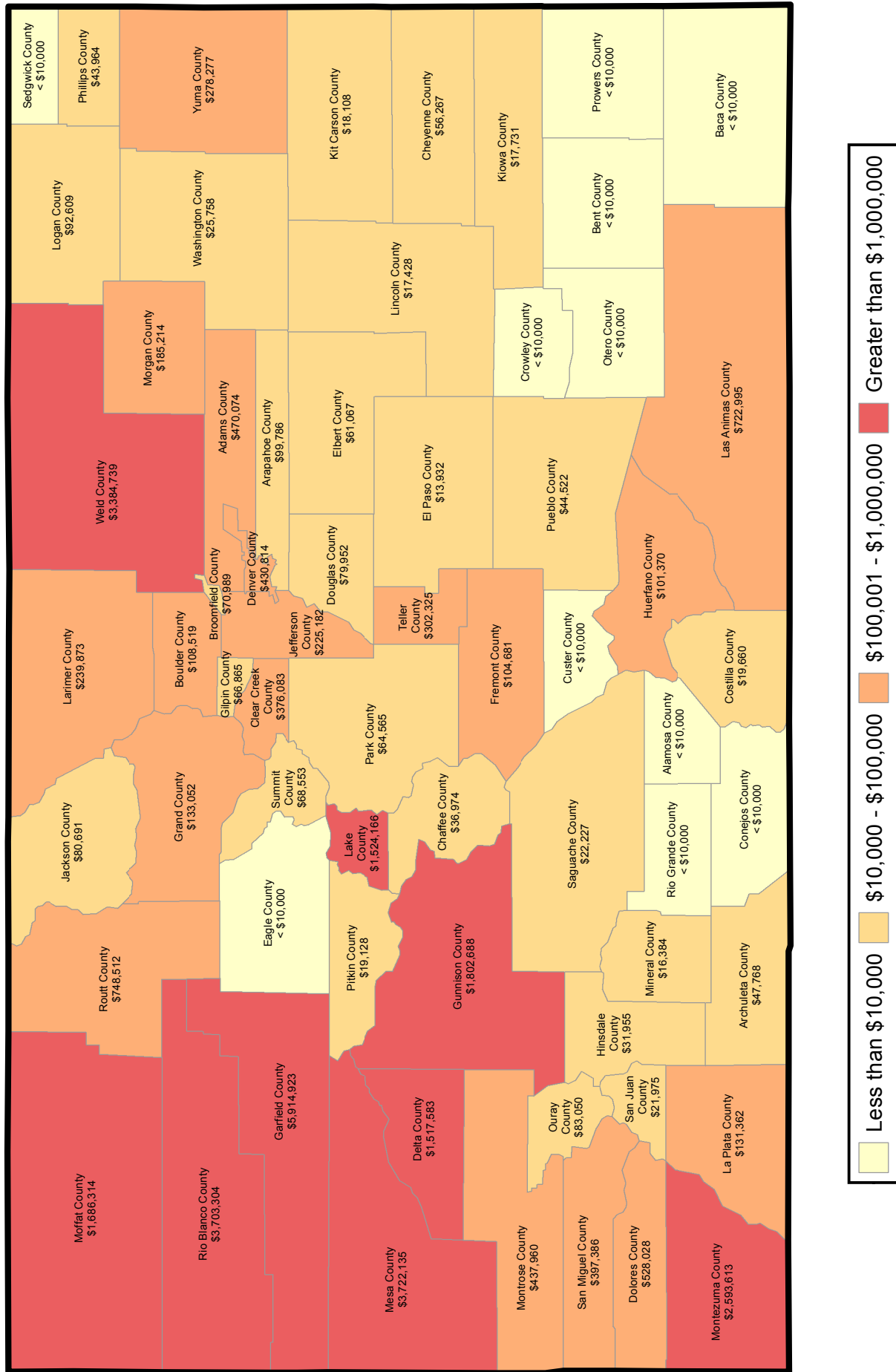


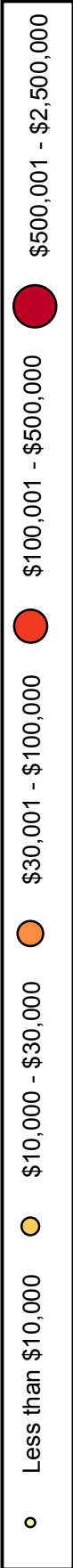
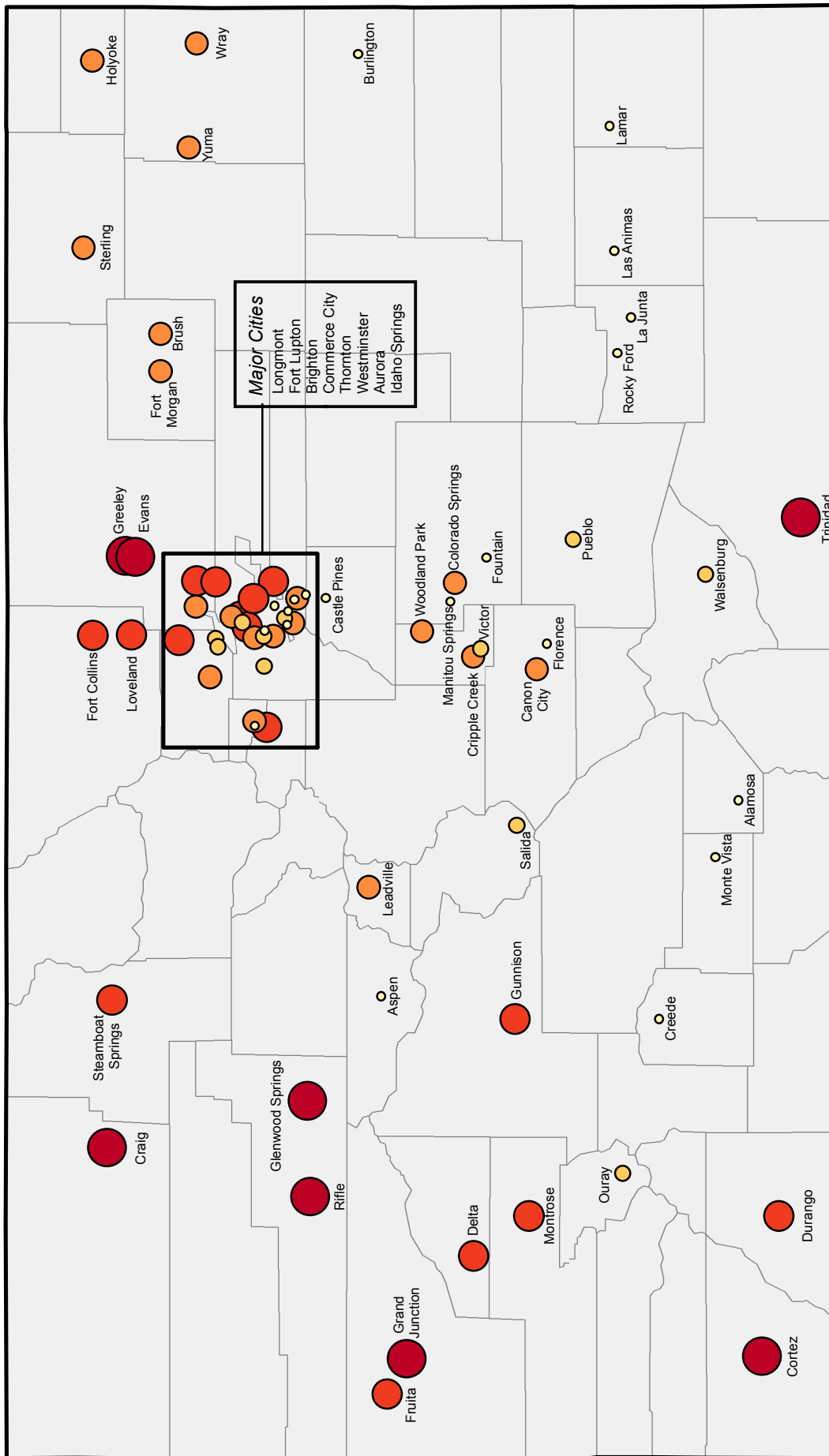
FIGURE 24: COLORADO SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTIES FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY, 2012



Data Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

Total Severance Tax and Federal Mineral Lease Distributions to Colorado Counties: \$33 Million

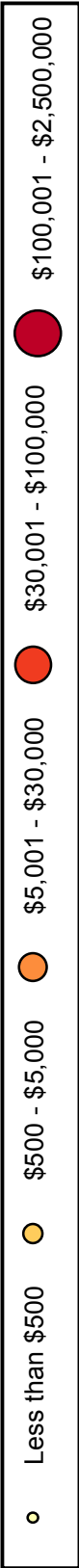
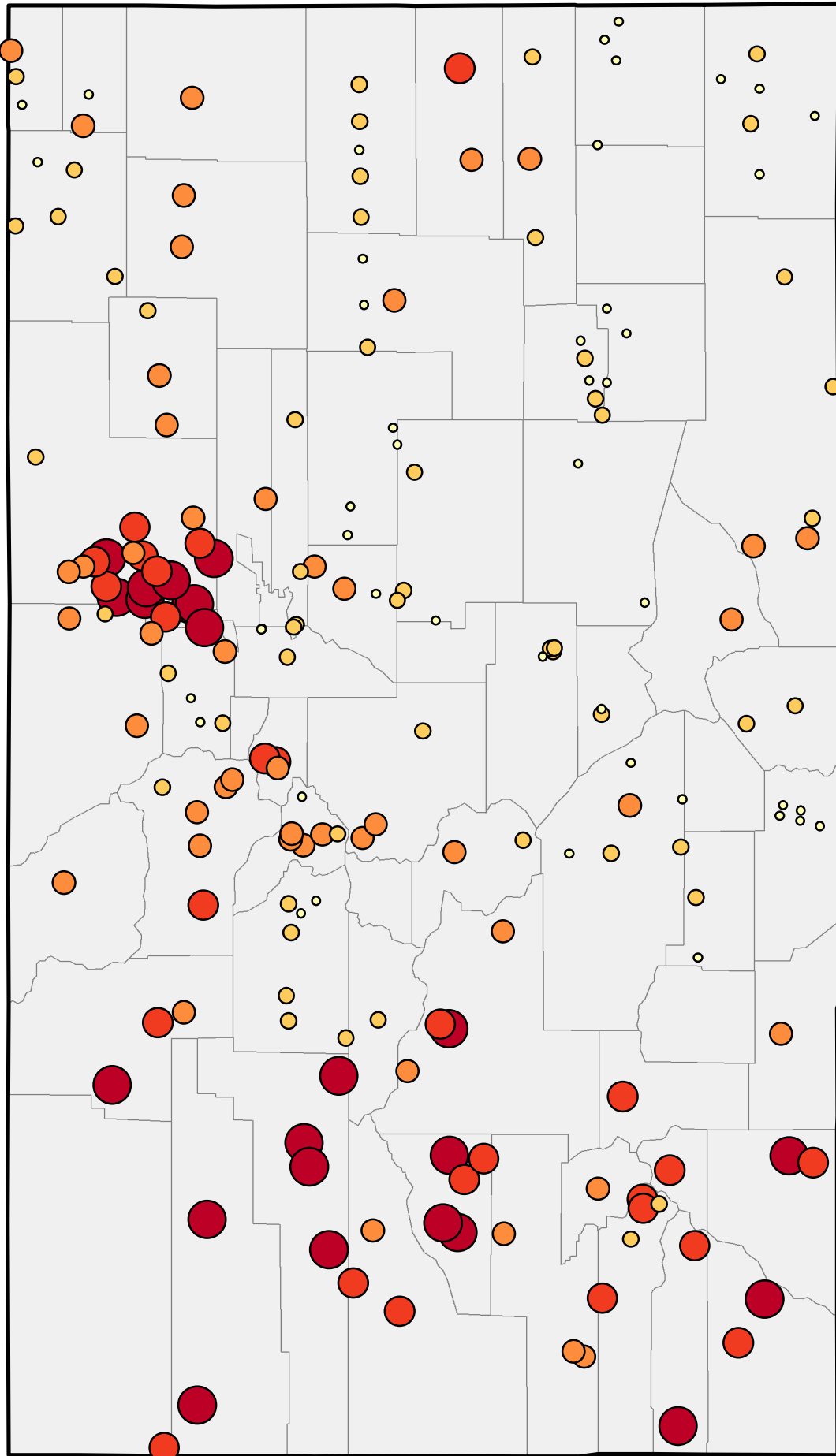
FIGURE 25: COLORADO SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS TO CITIES FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY, 2012



Total Severance Tax and Federal Mineral Lease Distributions to Colorado Cities: \$15.4 Million

Data Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

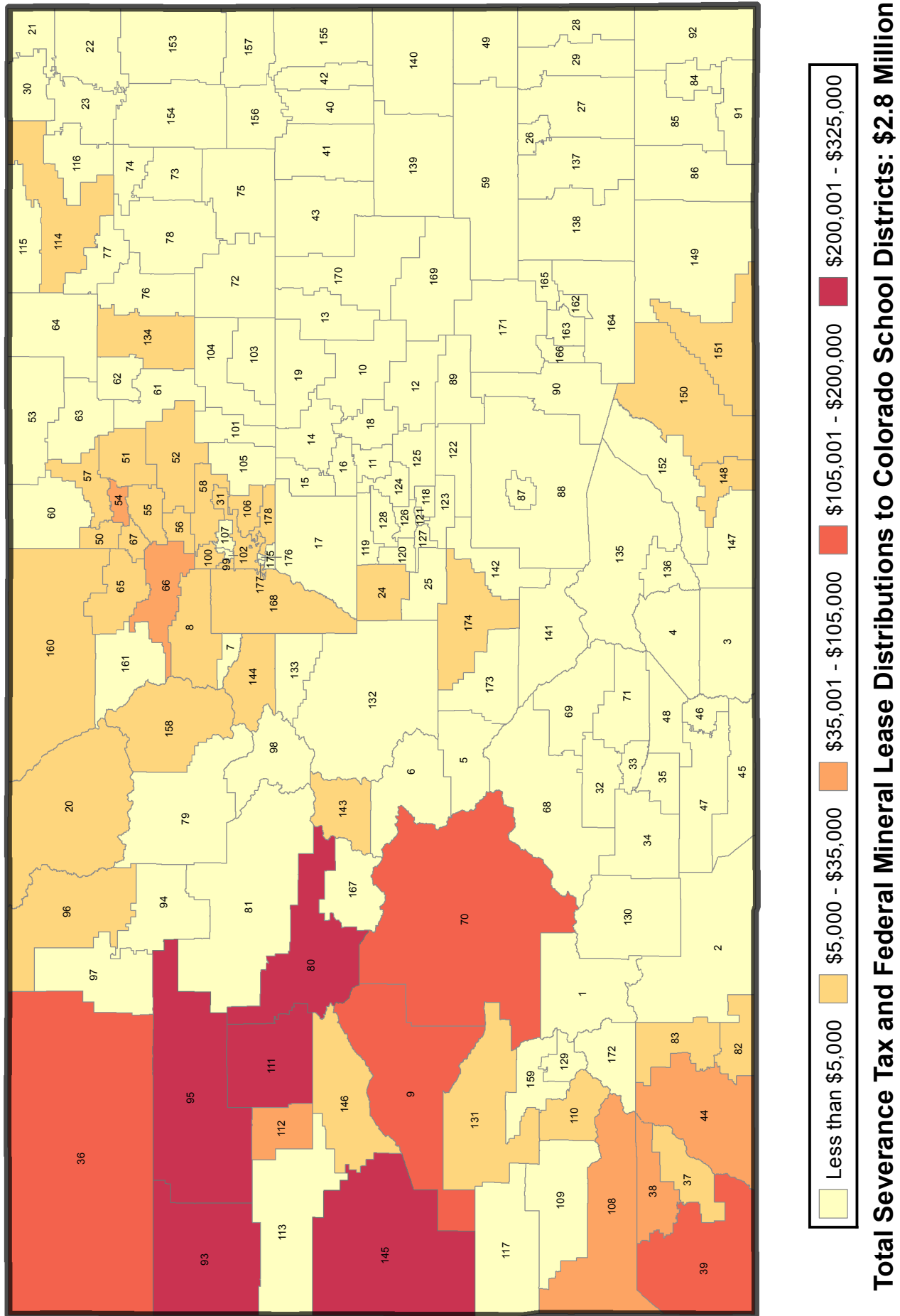
FIGURE 26: COLORADO SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS TO TOWNS FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY, 2012



Total Severance Tax and Federal Mineral Lease Distributions to Colorado Towns: \$10.7 Million

Data Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CIA

FIGURE 27: COLORADO FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY, 2012



Data Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, USDA, NASS, CO Department of Local Affairs

TABLE 21: LEGEND TO COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTION MAP

1. Hinsdale County School District RE-1	49. Plainview School District RE-2	96. Steamboat Springs School District RE-2	145. Mesa County Valley School District 51
2. Archuleta County School District 50-JT	50. Windsor School District RE-4	97. Hayden School District RE-1	146. Plateau Valley School District 50
3. Centennial School District R-1	51. Platte Valley School District RE-7	98. Summit School District RE-1	147. Primero Reorganized School District 2
4. Sierra Grande School District R-30	52. Keenesburg School District RE-3J	99. Westminster School District 50	148. Trinidad School District 1
5. Salida School District R-32	53. Pawnee School District RE-12	100. Northglenn-Thornton School District 12	149. Kim Reorganized School District 88
6. Buena Vista School District R-31	54. Greeley School District 6	101. Strasburg School District 31J	150. Hoehne Reorganized School District 3
7. Gilpin County School District RE-1	55. Weld County School District RE-1	102. Mapleton School District 1	151. Branson Reorganized School District 82
8. Boulder Valley School District RE-2	56. Weld County School District RE-8	103. Deer Trail School District 26J	152. Aguilar Reorganized School District 6
9. Delta County School District 50J	57. Eaton School District RE-2	104. Byers School District 32J	153. Wray School District RD-2
10. Big Sandy School District 100J	58. Brighton School District 27J	105. Bennett School District 29-J	154. Yuma School District 1
11. Peyton School District 23-JT	59. Eads School District RE-1	106. Adams-Arapahoe School District 28J	155. Burlington School District RE-6J
12. Miami-Yoder School District 60-JT	60. Ault-Highland School District RE-9	107. Adams County School District 14	156. Liberty School District J-4
13. Limon School District RE-4J	61. Wiggins School District RE-50J	108. Dolores County School District RE-2	157. Idalia School District RJ-3
14. Kiowa School District C-2	62. Weldon Valley School District RE-20J	109. Norwood School District R-2J	158. East Grand School District 2
15. Elizabeth School District C-1	63. Briggsdale School District RE-10	110. Telluride School District R-1	159. Ridgway School District R-2
16. Elbert School District 200	64. Prairie School District RE-11	111. Garfield School District RE-2	160. Poudre School District R-1
17. Douglas County School District RE-1	65. Thompson School District R-2J	112. Garfield County School District 16	161. Park School District R-3
18. Calhan School District RJ-1	66. St. Vrain Valley School District RE 1J	113. De Beque School District 49-JT	162. Swink School District 33
19. Agate School District 300	67. Johnstown-Milliken School District RE-5J	114. Valley School District RE-1	163. Rocky Ford School District R-2
20. North Park School District R-1	68. Mountain Valley School District RE-1	115. Plateau School District RE-5	164. East Otero School District R-1
21. Julesburg School District RE-1	69. Moffat Consolidated School District 2	116. Frenchman School District RE-3	165. Cheraw School District 31
22. Holyoke School District RE-1J	70. Gunnison Watershed School District RE-1J	117. West End School District RE-2	166. Manzanola School District 3J
23. Haxtun School District RE-2J	71. Sangre de Cristo School District RE-22J	118. Widefield School District 3	167. Aspen School District 1
24. Woodland Park School District RE-2	72. Woodlin School District R-104	119. Lewis-Palmer School District 38	168. Jefferson County School District R-1
25. Cripple Creek-Victor School District RE-1	73. Otis School District R-3	120. Manitou Springs School District 14	169. Karval School District RE-23
26. Wiley School District RE-13-JT	74. Lone Star School District 101	121. Harrison School District 2	170. Genoa-Hugo School District C-113
27. Lamar School District RE-2	75. Arickaree School District R-2	122. Hanover School District 28	171. Crowley County School District RE-1-J
28. Holly School District RE-3	76. Brush School District RE-2J	123. Fountain School District 8	172. Silverton School District 1
29. Granada School District RE-1	77. Buffalo School District RE-4	124. Falcon School District 49	173. Cotopaxi School District RE-3
30. Platte Valley School District RE-3	78. Akron School District R-1	125. Ellicott School District 22	174. Cañon City School District RE-1
31. Denver County School District 1	79. West Grand School District 1-JT	126. Colorado Springs School District 11	175. Littleton School District 6
32. Center School District 26-JT	80. Roaring Fork School District RE-1	127. Cheyenne Mountain School District 12	176. Englewood School District 1
33. Sargent School District RE-33J	81. Eagle County School District RE 50	128. Academy School District 20	177. Sheridan School District 2
34. Del Norte School District C-7	82. Ignacio School District 11-JT	129. Ouray School District R-1	178. Chery Creek School District 5
35. Monte Vista School District C-8	83. Bayfield School District R-10-JT	130. Creede Consolidated School District 1	
36. Moffat County School District RE-1	84. Vilas School District RE-5	131. Montrose County School District RE-1J	
37. Mancos School District RE-6	85. Springfield School District RE-4	132. Park County School District RE-2	
38. Dolores School District RE-4A	86. Pritchett School District RE-3	133. Platte Canyon School District 1	
39. Montezuma-Cortez School District RE-1	87. Pueblo City School District 60	134. Fort Morgan School District RE-3	
40. Stratton School District R-4	88. Pueblo County School District 70	135. Huerfano School District RE-1	
41. Hi-Plains School District R-23	89. Edison School District 54-JT	136. La Veta School District RE-2	
42. Bethune School District R-5	90. Fowler School District R-4J	137. McClave School District RE-2	
43. Arriba-Flagler School District C-20	91. Campo School District RE-6	138. Las Animas School District RE-1	
44. Durango School District 9-R	92. Walsh School District RE-1	139. Kit Carson School District R-1	
45. South Conejos School District RE-10	93. Rangely School District RE-4	140. Cheyenne County School District RE-5	
46. Sanford School District 6J	94. South Routt School District RE-3	141. Custer County School District C-1	
47. North Conejos School District RE-1J	95. Meeker School District RE1	142. Florence School District RE-2	
48. Alamosa School District RE-11J		143. Lake County School District R-1	
		144. Clear Creek School District RE-1	

Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission Taxes

Oil and gas companies pay COGCC a conservation levy every quarter for the environmental response fund and for commission expenses. As of July 2007, the charge is 0.07% of oil, natural gas, and CO₂ production sales, less exemptions. The levy rate is designed to meet the expenses of the agency. In tandem with production values, COGCC levy revenues peaked in 2008, at \$8.7 million. After dropping to \$4.6 million in 2009, levy revenue rebounded to \$6.3 million in 2010 and \$7.1 million in 2011. Revenues fell to \$4.7 million in FY2012 (Table 22).

TABLE 22: COGCC CONSERVATION LEVY, 2008–2012, IN THOUSANDS (NOMINAL)

Source of Revenue	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
COGCC Tax	\$8,734.20	\$4,612.80	\$6,336.10	\$7,126.00	\$4,680.52

Source: Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, <http://cogcc.state.co.us/>.

Income and Sales Taxes

Because average wages for jobs in oil and gas tend to be higher than those of the average job in Colorado, income taxes paid per worker are also higher than average. Although Colorado’s state income tax rate is a flat 4.63%, individuals often pay less as a result of deductions. Tax rate estimates were calculated by dividing actual taxes paid per person in each income range by the midpoint of each income range. Income taxes paid by industry were calculated by pairing tax rate estimates with average wages in their corresponding income ranges and then applying estimated tax rates to total wages for the industry.

In 2012, income taxes paid by individuals working in oil and gas were estimated to total \$89.5 million. The largest contributors included extraction and support activities—the two largest employers (Table 22). Corporate income taxes and sales taxes were estimated using the IMPLAN model, contributing a combined \$164 million in revenue.⁸

TABLE 23: INCOME TAXES, OIL AND GAS, 2012

NAICS	Industry	Average Wage	Total Wages (Millions)	Estimated Income Taxes (Millions)
211	Extraction	\$133,335.5	\$1,677.2	\$45.3
213111	Drilling Wells	\$86,379.1	\$236.4	\$6.9
213112	Support Activities	\$80,836.1	\$1,044.4	\$30.3
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	\$65,065.0	\$185.7	\$4.6
486	Pipeline transportation	\$110,008.2	\$88.6	\$2.4

CONCLUSION

This study quantified the economic and fiscal contributions of Colorado’s upstream and midstream oil and gas industry between 2008 and 2012, including drilling, extraction, support activities, pipelines, and related construction. The oil and gas industry contributed \$126.5 billion in output to the Colorado economy over the past five years—\$23.3 billion in 2012 alone. A major source of economic activity was employment. The

⁸ Anomalous sales tax estimates for individual counties were adjusted by the average of all other counties.

upstream and midstream oil and gas sector accounted for some 31,900 direct jobs, all of which earn average wages more than twice Colorado's average wage. The industry supported an additional 61,600 indirect and induced jobs. A major contributor of the public revenue collected from the oil and gas industry was property taxes. Largely due to a high assessment ratio used to value production, property taxes amounted to \$372.8 million in 2012.

In 2012, a total of 38 counties recorded production, and taxable production was estimated to occur in 36 of Colorado's 64 counties, though 88% of this activity occurred in 5 counties: Weld, Garfield, La Plata, Rio Blanco, and Montezuma. While these counties are the center of production, Denver, Weld, Mesa, Garfield, and Arapahoe counties are the center of employment for the industry, representing 76% of total direct upstream and midstream jobs. Industry jobs were recorded in 50 of Colorado's 64 counties. The capital investments and industry production create jobs, income, wealth, and taxes, notably concentrated where production exists; however, as tax dollars flow into the state general fund and cash fund, the outflow of these dollars impacts every citizen in the state through investments in education, transportation, and others.

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APPENDIX 1: PRODUCTION VALUES

Production values are based on assessed property tax valuations in Colorado. An oil and gas property's taxable assessed value is based on its total actual value (market value) adjusted using assessment ratios. The prior year's primary and secondary production values, reported by oil and gas operators, are assessed at 87.5% and 75%, respectively. Equipment, buildings, fixtures, and leasehold improvements are assessed at 29% of actual value, the commercial property assessment ratio. A county's actual share of production may differ from the taxable share of production due to tax credits and the one-year lag in taxable valuations.

TABLE 24: ESTIMATED COUNTY OIL AND GAS TAXABLE PRODUCTION VALUES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, 2012

County	Oil	Gas	CO2	Total
Adams	\$40,571	\$29,437	\$0	\$70,007
Arapahoe	\$5,014	\$3,009	\$0	\$8,023
Archuleta	\$296	\$22,529	\$0	\$22,825
Baca	\$4,171	\$1,781	\$0	\$5,952
Bent	\$268	\$619	\$0	\$887
Boulder	\$20,315	\$15,131	\$0	\$35,446
Broomfield	\$14,149	\$9,844	\$0	\$23,993
Cheyenne	\$133,032	\$6,949	\$0	\$139,981
Delta	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$40
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dolores	\$1,669	\$1,188	\$47,497	\$50,354
Elbert	\$2,484	\$1,178	\$0	\$3,663
Fremont	\$25,336	\$0	\$0	\$25,336
Garfield	\$186,326	\$1,963,369	\$0	\$2,149,696
Gunnison	\$113	\$4,124	\$0	\$4,237
Huerfano	\$0	\$1,245	\$2,297	\$3,542
Jackson	\$14,889	\$0	\$269	\$15,159
Kiowa	\$21,890	\$1,194	\$0	\$23,085
Kit Carson	\$724	\$116	\$0	\$840
La Plata	\$2,752	\$751,263	\$0	\$754,016
Larimer	\$13,611	\$1,778	\$0	\$15,389
Las Animas	\$0	\$155,983	\$0	\$155,983
Lincoln	\$41,080	\$970	\$0	\$42,050
Logan	\$21,805	\$1,173	\$0	\$22,978
Mesa	\$8,452	\$133,660	\$0	\$142,112
Moffat	\$27,534	\$54,668	\$0	\$82,202
Montezuma	\$11,742	\$4,286	\$302,982	\$319,010
Morgan	\$10,465	\$946	\$0	\$11,411
Phillips	\$0	\$4,340	\$0	\$4,340
Prowers	\$1,083	\$1,581	\$0	\$2,664
Rio Blanco	\$443,329	\$270,479	\$0	\$713,808
Routt	\$6,180	\$31	\$0	\$6,211
San Miguel	\$0	\$15,542	\$0	\$15,542
Sedgwick	\$0	\$103	\$0	\$103
Washington	\$47,971	\$3,677	\$0	\$51,648
Weld	\$2,590,173	\$1,203,109	\$0	\$3,793,282
Yuma	\$318	\$88,653	\$0	\$88,971
Grand Total	\$3,697,746	\$4,753,996	\$353,045	\$8,804,787

Sources: DOLA, 2014 Colorado Business Economic Outlook, and BRD analyses.

APPENDIX 2: FIRMS BY COUNTY

The upstream and midstream (pipeline) oil and gas industry is comprised of 5,770 firms and sole proprietorships in the state of Colorado. Of these 5,770 businesses, 4,246, or 73.6% of the firms, were nonemployers (i.e., sole proprietorships). Extraction firms (NAICS 211) account for 67.8% of the total firms. Upstream and midstream oil and gas firms represented 3% of firms in Colorado.

TABLE 25: COLORADO OIL AND GAS FIRMS, 2008–2012

NAICS	Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
211	Extraction	3,506	3,360	3,516	3,651	3,913
213111	Drilling Wells	257	224	243	240	268
213112	Support Activities	1,106	1,167	1,200	1,282	1,394
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	129	132	122	138	131
486	Pipeline transportation	68	65	69	70	65
Total	Total Industry Employees	5,066	4,947	5,149	5,381	5,770
All	Total-All Industries	198,227	193,229	190,322	189,365	192,755

Note: Includes employers and nonemployers.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 26: OIL AND GAS FIRMS, EMPLOYERS AND NONEMPLOYERS, 2012

NAICS	Industry (Firms) - 2012	Employer	Non-employer
211	Extraction	486	3,427
213111	Drilling Wells	76	192
213112	Support Activities	820	574
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	95	36
486	Pipeline transportation	48	17
Total	Firms	1,524	4,246

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 27: OIL AND GAS FIRMS BY COUNTY, 2008–2012 (NOMINAL)

FIPS Code	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Adams	76	76	80	87	83
3	Alamosa	-	-	-	-	-
5	Arapahoe	255	267	285	299	319
7	Archuleta	6	7	7	7	8
9	Baca	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
11	Bent	-	-	-	-	-
13	Boulder	296	236	248	264	260
14	Broomfield	7	11	11	7	9
15	Chaffee	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
17	Cheyenne	20	23	21	22	20
19	Clear Creek	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
21	Conejos	-	-	-	-	-
23	Costilla	<5	<5	-	-	-
25	Crowley	-	-	-	-	-
27	Custer	-	-	-	-	-
29	Delta	6	8	11	7	9
31	Denver	2,019	1,983	2,053	2,150	2,336
33	Dolores	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
35	Douglas	82	76	80	85	103

FIPS Code	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
37	Eagle	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
39	Elbert	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
41	El Paso	52	45	46	50	75
43	Fremont	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
45	Garfield	296	316	332	354	366
47	Gilpin	-	<5	<5	-	-
49	Grand	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
51	Gunnison	-	-	-	<5	<5
53	Hinsdale	-	-	-	-	-
55	Huerfano	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
57	Jackson	-	-	-	-	-
59	Jefferson	143	149	150	143	142
61	Kiowa	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
63	Kit Carson	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
65	Lake	-	-	-	-	-
67	La Plata	202	200	201	204	198
69	Larimer	218	198	238	259	226
71	Las Animas	65	66	67	58	54
73	Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
75	Logan	56	55	54	60	68
77	Mesa	478	476	494	500	601
79	Mineral	-	-	-	-	-
81	Moffat	26	30	32	34	34
83	Montezuma	42	45	51	51	54
85	Montrose	19	17	10	15	6
87	Morgan	57	55	52	53	84
89	Otero	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
91	Ouray	<5	<5	6	5	6
93	Park	-	-	-	-	<5
95	Phillips	<5	<5	5	6	6
97	Pitkin	5	5	6	6	6
99	Prowers	<5	6	6	5	7
101	Pueblo	5	<5	<5	6	6
103	Rio Blanco	134	133	146	146	138
105	Rio Grande	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
107	Routt	8	10	9	9	10
109	Saguache	-	-	-	-	-
111	San Juan	<5	<5	<5	<5	-
113	San Miguel	16	12	<5	<5	<5
115	Sedgwick	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
117	Summit	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
119	Teller	-	-	-	<5	<5
121	Washington	6	6	11	13	15
123	Weld	315	299	322	361	413
125	Yuma	114	95	77	83	76
Total		5,066	4,947	5,149	5,381	5,770

Sources: BLS, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Census, and BRD analyses.

APPENDIX 3: EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

The oil and gas industry accounted for 31,895 direct jobs in 2012, including upstream and midstream activities (drilling, extraction, support activities, construction, and pipelines). Most of these workers (86.7%) were employees of firms, while others (13.3%) were considered nonemployers (i.e., self-employed).

Total employment was calculated as the sum of employees and nonemployers. Oil and gas jobs made up about 1.2% of Colorado’s total employment in 2012. Upstream and midstream oil and gas jobs totaled 31,895 in 2012—the highest number since 2008.

TABLE 28: COLORADO OIL AND GAS EMPLOYMENT

NAICS	Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
211	Extraction	10,913	10,764	10,862	11,624	12,579
213111	Drilling Wells	4,172	2,169	2,316	2,730	2,737
213112	Support Activities	10,789	8,862	9,292	11,546	12,920
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	3,688	2,716	2,398	3,096	2,854
486	Pipeline transportation	900	1,006	969	808	805
Total	Total Industry Employees	30,462	25,517	25,837	29,804	31,895
All	Total-All Industries	2,725,528	2,622,194	2,603,403	2,647,969	2,682,743

Sources: BLS, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Census, and BRD analyses.

When considering the multiplier effect, oil and gas contributed an estimated 93,528 jobs to the state economy in 2012 (direct, indirect, and induced).

TABLE 29: COLORADO OIL AND GAS, EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY, 2008–2012

Year	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
2008	30,462	38,923	41,254	110,639
2009	25,517	24,692	24,986	75,195
2010	25,837	17,670	25,264	68,771
2011	29,804	38,408	36,368	104,580
2012	31,895	28,277	33,356	93,528

Sources: BLS, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Census, and BRD analyses.

TABLE 30: DIRECT OIL AND GAS EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY, 2008–2012

FIPS Code	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Adams	495	453	542	958	749
3	Alamosa	-	-	-	-	-
5	Arapahoe	962	1,037	1,148	1,350	1,515
7	Archuleta	23	23	22	23	19
9	Baca	10	<5	<5	<5	9
11	Bent	-	-	-	-	-
13	Boulder	877	508	635	322	315
14	Broomfield	9	21	26	19	30
15	Chaffee	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
17	Cheyenne	135	96	106	123	98
19	Clear Creek	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
21	Conejos	-	-	-	-	-
23	Costilla	-	-	-	-	-
25	Crowley	-	-	-	-	-
27	Custer	-	-	-	-	-
29	Delta	11	14	24	34	53
31	Denver	8,510	8,114	8,170	8,858	9,808
33	Dolores	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5

FIPS Code	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
35	Douglas	377	335	306	374	477
37	Eagle	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
39	Elbert	<5	<5	<5	-	<5
41	El Paso	111	110	125	146	206
43	Fremont	7	<5	<5	8	<5
45	Garfield	3,685	2,474	2,392	2,914	2,768
47	Gilpin	-	<5	-	-	-
49	Grand	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
51	Gunnison	-	-	-	<5	<5
53	Hinsdale	-	-	-	-	-
55	Huerfano	29	25	19	<5	<5
57	Jackson	-	-	-	-	-
59	Jefferson	864	885	877	856	868
61	Kiowa	<5	<5	<5	<5	17
63	Kit Carson	13	8	8	11	33
65	Lake	-	-	-	-	-
67	La Plata	1,271	1,158	1,110	1,299	1,347
69	Larimer	329	458	489	503	495
71	Las Animas	695	426	367	359	341
73	Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
75	Logan	233	209	244	264	283
77	Mesa	4,451	3,537	3,286	3,971	4,152
79	Mineral	-	-	-	-	-
81	Moffat	153	95	121	131	95
83	Montezuma	142	150	168	197	232
85	Montrose	117	91	32	35	25
87	Morgan	371	299	357	466	518
89	Otero	<5	<5	5	13	<5
91	Ouray	7	5	6	7	10
93	Park	-	-	-	-	<5
95	Phillips	<5	12	17	19	18
97	Pitkin	13	15	14	14	15
99	Prowers	24	18	33	41	43
101	Pueblo	7	9	8	10	9
103	Rio Blanco	1,370	881	823	865	804
105	Rio Grande	22	<5	28	23	8
107	Routt	29	28	16	21	32
109	Saguache	-	-	-	-	-
111	San Juan	<5	<5	<5	<5	-
113	San Miguel	78	42	<5	<5	<5
115	Sedgwick	<5	<5	<5	7	6
117	Summit	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
119	Teller	-	-	-	-	<5
121	Washington	9	10	22	30	38
123	Weld	4,422	3,492	3,893	5,123	6,101
125	Yuma	577	446	364	390	334
Total		30,462	25,517	25,837	29,804	31,895

Sources: BLS, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Census, and BRD analyses.

APPENDIX 4: EMPLOYEE INCOME BY COUNTY

While the oil and gas industry is extremely capital intensive, resulting in high output per worker, the industry pays nearly \$3.23 billion to workers across the state, or 2.4% of total Colorado salary and wages. The percent of wages from oil and gas activities consistently exceeds the percent of employment from oil and gas activities because oil and gas jobs tend to pay more than the average job. Average wages were calculated by dividing the total wages of employees and the receipts of self-employed by the number of employees and nonemployers. At \$101,341, average wages in 2012 were 101% higher for workers in the oil and gas industry compared to all industries in the state, which averaged \$50,338. Much like employment numbers, wage data were collected and estimated for employees and the self-employed in core oil and gas industries and related industries.

Aggregating the five oil and gas NAICS used in this study, Denver County had the highest oil and gas wages in absolute terms in 2012, contributing \$1.5 billion in wages. Denver also had the highest average wage per worker, at \$150,907, followed by Broomfield and Douglas counties at \$137,723 and \$130,390, respectively. However, Broomfield did not make the top 10 list in absolute contributions, and Douglas ranked number eight.

TABLE 31: TOP 10 COUNTIES FOR COLORADO OIL AND GAS WAGES

Total Wage			Avg. Wage		
Rank	County	Total wage (\$M)	Rank	County	Avg. Wage
1	Denver	\$1,480.2	1	Denver	\$150,907
2	Weld	\$456.7	2	Broomfield	\$137,723
3	Mesa	\$297.7	3	Douglas	\$130,390
4	Garfield	\$213.2	4	Arapahoe	\$115,212
5	Arapahoe	\$174.5	5	Jefferson	\$113,583
6	La Plata	\$116.7	6	Washington	\$110,078
7	Jefferson	\$98.6	7	La Plata	\$86,632
8	Douglas	\$62.2	8	El Paso	\$85,041
9	Rio Blanco	\$61.8	9	Ouray	\$77,379
10	Adams	\$51.2	10	Garfield	\$77,031

Sources: BLS, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Census, and BRD analyses.

FIGURE 28: U.S. OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION OCCUPATIONS AND SUPPORT ACTIVITY OCCUPATIONS

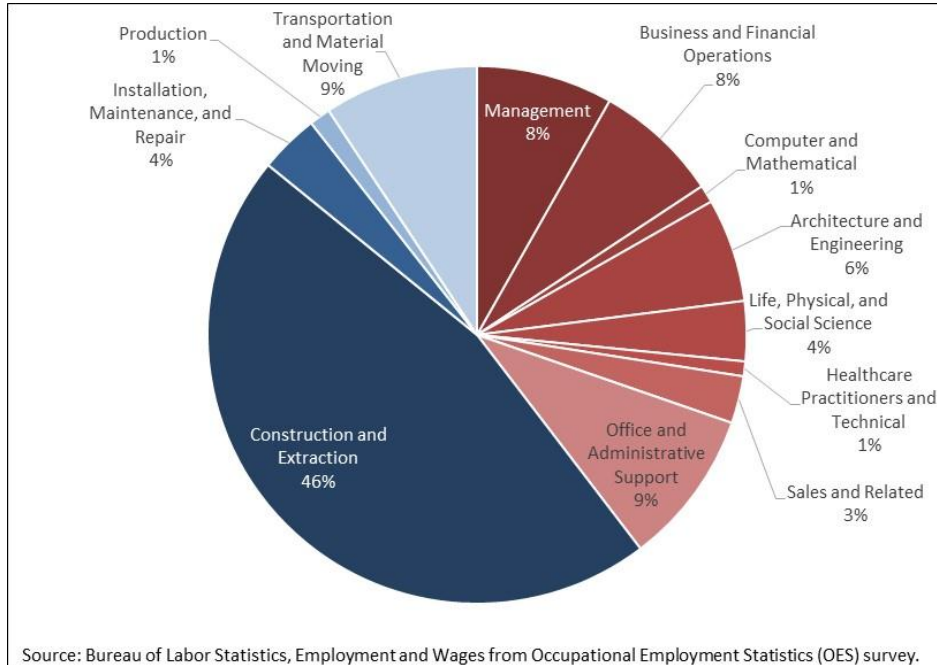


TABLE 32: COLORADO OIL AND GAS AVERAGE UPSTREAM AND MIDSTREAM WAGES, EMPLOYER AND NONEMPLOYER, 2008–2012 (NOMINAL)

NAICS	Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
211	Extraction	\$133,972	\$112,855	\$125,558	\$137,124	\$133,336
213111	Drilling Wells	\$82,053	\$77,875	\$79,442	\$82,922	\$86,379
213112	Support Activities	\$82,339	\$68,678	\$72,833	\$77,129	\$80,836
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	\$71,259	\$67,106	\$64,276	\$63,084	\$65,065
486	Pipeline transportation	\$103,976	\$100,345	\$108,370	\$114,957	\$110,008
Total	Total Oil and Gas	\$100,095	\$89,176	\$96,130	\$100,625	\$101,342
All	Total-All Industries	\$46,675	\$46,253	\$47,206	\$48,319	\$50,339

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 33: COLORADO OIL AND GAS UPSTREAM AND MIDSTREAM WAGES, 2008–2012, IN MILLIONS (NOMINAL)

NAICS	Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
211	Extraction	\$1,462.04	\$1,214.77	\$1,363.82	\$1,593.93	\$1,677.23
213111	Drilling Wells	\$342.33	\$168.91	\$183.99	\$226.38	\$236.42
213112	Support Activities Oil and gas pipeline and related structures	\$888.36	\$608.62	\$676.77	\$890.54	\$1,044.40
23712	construction	\$262.80	\$182.26	\$154.13	\$195.31	\$185.70
486	Pipeline transportation	\$93.58	\$100.95	\$105.01	\$92.89	\$88.56
Total	Total Industry Wages	\$3,049.10	\$2,275.51	\$2,483.71	\$2,999.04	\$3,232.30
All	Total-All Industries	\$127,214.61	\$121,284.73	\$122,895.16	\$127,948.11	\$135,045.33

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 34: OIL AND GAS UPSTREAM AND MIDSTREAM WAGES BY COUNTY, IN MILLIONS (NOMINAL)

FIPS Code	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Adams	\$40.3	\$36.1	\$39.0	\$65.5	\$51.2
3	Alamosa	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
5	Arapahoe	\$114.1	\$103.3	\$114.2	\$138.7	\$174.5
7	Archuleta	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$1.0	<\$1.0
9	Baca	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
11	Bent	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
13	Boulder	\$64.7	\$31.4	\$34.2	\$17.5	\$17.3
14	Broomfield	\$1.0	\$2.3	\$5.1	\$2.6	\$4.1
15	Chaffee	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
17	Cheyenne	\$7.9	\$4.8	\$5.7	\$6.8	\$5.2
19	Clear Creek	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
21	Conejos	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
23	Costilla	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
25	Crowley	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
27	Custer	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
29	Delta	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$1.5	\$2.1	\$2.9
31	Denver	\$1,202.7	\$1,018.3	\$1,163.4	\$1,396.7	\$1,480.2
33	Dolores	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
35	Douglas	\$118.7	\$31.2	\$42.9	\$41.3	\$62.2
37	Eagle	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
39	Elbert	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$0.0	<\$1.0
41	El Paso	\$12.0	\$10.3	\$12.8	\$13.8	\$17.5
43	Fremont	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
45	Garfield	\$293.1	\$191.3	\$188.0	\$222.9	\$213.2
47	Gilpin	\$0.0	<\$1.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
49	Grand	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
51	Gunnison	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
53	Hinsdale	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
55	Huerfano	\$1.2	\$1.2	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
57	Jackson	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
59	Jefferson	\$94.5	\$82.5	\$85.8	\$94.1	\$98.6
61	Kiowa	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
63	Kit Carson	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$1.8
65	Lake	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
67	La Plata	\$106.9	\$92.6	\$102.2	\$105.5	\$116.7
69	Larimer	\$22.9	\$23.2	\$25.1	\$30.3	\$32.4
71	Las Animas	\$41.0	\$23.5	\$22.1	\$22.4	\$24.0
73	Lincoln	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
75	Logan	\$27.1	\$12.4	\$15.1	\$17.7	\$19.9
77	Mesa	\$343.7	\$238.5	\$224.6	\$284.1	\$297.7

FIPS Code	County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
79	Mineral	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
81	Moffat	\$8.8	\$4.2	\$5.9	\$8.2	\$4.9
83	Montezuma	\$10.5	\$9.3	\$11.1	\$13.8	\$15.5
85	Montrose	\$7.2	\$5.0	\$2.5	\$1.5	\$1.2
87	Morgan	\$21.9	\$16.6	\$20.2	\$29.5	\$35.8
89	Otero	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
91	Ouray	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
93	Park	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	<\$1.0
95	Phillips	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.1
97	Pitkin	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
99	Prowers	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$1.7	\$2.5	\$2.2
101	Pueblo	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
103	Rio Blanco	\$119.5	\$74.2	\$63.2	\$71.2	\$61.8
105	Rio Grande	\$1.4	<\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	<\$1.0
107	Routt	\$2.7	\$3.1	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.7
109	Saguache	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
111	San Juan	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$0.0
113	San Miguel	\$14.0	\$6.5	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$1.2
115	Sedgwick	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
117	Summit	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
119	Teller	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	<\$1.0	<\$1.0
121	Washington	<\$1.0	<\$1.0	\$2.5	\$3.1	\$4.2
123	Weld	\$321.9	\$218.0	\$261.6	\$373.6	\$456.7
125	Yuma	\$40.3	\$27.9	\$22.9	\$23.8	\$20.4
Total		\$3,049.1	\$2,275.5	\$2,483.7	\$2,999.0	\$3,232.3

Sources: BLS, Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Census, and BRD analyses.

APPENDIX 5: SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS, 2012

TABLE 35: CITY SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS

City	FML	ST	Total
Alamosa, City of	\$1,328	\$1,373	\$2,700
Arvada, City of	\$47,260	\$41,886	\$89,146
Aspen, City of	\$1,698	\$6,022	\$7,720
Aurora, City of	\$108,835	\$124,628	\$233,463
Black Hawk, City of	\$2,170	\$36,323	\$38,493
Boulder, City of	\$18,486	\$41,734	\$60,219
Brighton, City of	\$94,114	\$115,496	\$209,610
Brush, City of	\$16,249	\$17,761	\$34,010
Burlington, City of	\$3,743	\$4,670	\$8,414
Canon City, City of	\$30,893	\$19,524	\$50,417
Castle Pines, City of	\$2,058	\$2,251	\$4,309
Centennial, City of	\$27,841	\$30,903	\$58,744
Central City	\$392	\$6,568	\$6,960
Cherry Hills Village, City of	\$1,732	\$1,906	\$3,637
Colorado Springs, City of	\$56,507	\$39,777	\$96,284
Commerce City, City of	\$50,116	\$59,167	\$109,283
Cortez, City of	\$702,203	\$150,100	\$852,303
Craig, City of	\$919,067	\$534,162	\$1,453,229
Creede, City of	\$0	\$4,466	\$4,466
Cripple Creek, City of	\$16,625	\$16,717	\$33,341
Dacono, City of	\$29,083	\$61,048	\$90,131
Delta, City of	\$303,272	\$130,255	\$433,527
Durango, City of	\$104,471	\$250,455	\$354,926
Edgewater, City of	\$1,058	\$924	\$1,981
Englewood, City of	\$10,043	\$11,093	\$21,136
Evans, City of	\$187,965	\$394,613	\$582,578
Federal Heights, City of	\$8,301	\$9,888	\$18,189
Florence, City of	\$4,986	\$3,364	\$8,350
Fort Collins, City of	\$115,701	\$131,552	\$247,253
Fort Lupton, City of	\$94,837	\$199,111	\$293,948
Fort Morgan, City of	\$47,521	\$51,945	\$99,466
Fountain, City of	\$2,529	\$2,104	\$4,632
Fruita, City of	\$217,314	\$206,464	\$423,778
Glendale, City of	\$629	\$692	\$1,321
Glenwood Springs, City of	\$484,826	\$274,479	\$759,304
Golden, City of	\$10,071	\$9,170	\$19,241
Grand Junction, City of	\$942,627	\$895,204	\$1,837,831
Greeley, City of	\$686,816	\$1,441,773	\$2,128,589
Greenwood Village, City of	\$3,499	\$3,851	\$7,350
Gunnison, City of	\$170,728	\$144,363	\$315,091
Holyoke, City of	\$1,614	\$52,611	\$54,225
Idaho Springs, City of	\$24,386	\$117,993	\$142,378
La Junta, City of	\$1,607	\$1,790	\$3,397
Lafayette, City of	\$6,936	\$15,718	\$22,654
Lakewood, City of	\$52,842	\$45,696	\$98,538
Lamar, City of	\$3,100	\$4,334	\$7,434
Las Animas, City of	\$190	\$132	\$322
Leadville, City of	\$22,590	\$26,524	\$49,114
Littleton, City of	\$24,838	\$23,096	\$47,934

City	FML	ST	Total
Lone Tree, City of	\$1,679	\$1,825	\$3,504
Longmont, City of	\$49,832	\$113,072	\$162,904
Louisville, City of	\$6,254	\$13,744	\$19,998
Loveland, City of	\$94,338	\$106,984	\$201,323
Manitou Springs, City of	\$856	\$814	\$1,669
Monte Vista, City of	\$1,025	\$879	\$1,904
Montrose, City of	\$38,366	\$140,650	\$179,015
Northglenn, City of	\$33,809	\$39,032	\$72,841
Ouray, City of	\$454	\$15,707	\$16,161
Pueblo, City of	\$10,967	\$10,742	\$21,708
Rifle, City of	\$1,044,143	\$593,705	\$1,637,848
Rocky Ford, City of	\$847	\$943	\$1,790
Salida, City of	\$7,327	\$7,843	\$15,169
Sheridan, City of	\$1,836	\$2,114	\$3,950
Steamboat Springs, City of	\$57,987	\$270,873	\$328,860
Sterling, City of	\$36,281	\$44,385	\$80,666
Thornton, City of	\$125,321	\$147,368	\$272,689
Trinidad, City of	\$183,922	\$344,759	\$528,681
Victor, City of	\$7,054	\$6,540	\$13,594
Walsenburg, City of	\$15,712	\$13,153	\$28,866
Westminster, City of	\$72,133	\$80,022	\$152,156
Wheat Ridge, City of	\$12,402	\$10,798	\$23,200
Woodland Park, City of	\$41,627	\$40,769	\$82,396
Wray, City of	\$23,397	\$59,703	\$83,099
Yuma, City of	\$19,608	\$50,035	\$69,642
City Total	\$7,552,871	\$7,882,130	\$15,435,001

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 36: TOWN SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS, 2012

Town	FML	ST	Total
Aguilar, Town of	\$10,130	\$19,006	\$29,136
Akron, Town of	\$3,466	\$8,201	\$11,668
Alma, Town of	\$1,056	\$6,861	\$7,916
Antonito, Town of	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arriba, Town of	\$19	\$436	\$455
Ault, Town of	\$11,576	\$24,301	\$35,878
Avon, Town of	\$915	\$664	\$1,579
Basalt, Town of	\$591	\$935	\$1,527
Bayfield, Town of	\$38,498	\$92,820	\$131,318
Bennett, Town of	\$3,621	\$4,353	\$7,974
Berthoud, Town of	\$10,481	\$12,199	\$22,679
Bethune, Town of	\$373	\$466	\$839
Blanca, Town of	\$55	\$851	\$906
Blue River, Town of	\$825	\$1,367	\$2,192
Bonanza City, Town of	\$1	\$37	\$38
Boone, Town of	\$37	\$35	\$72
Bow Mar, Town of	\$292	\$300	\$592
Branson, Town of	\$857	\$1,606	\$2,463
Breckenridge, Town of	\$3,486	\$5,781	\$9,267
Brookside, Town of	\$235	\$163	\$398
Buena Vista, Town of	\$14,007	\$8,448	\$22,455
Calhan, Town of	\$1,014	\$677	\$1,690
Campo, Town of	\$23	\$80	\$104
Carbondale, Town of	\$291,187	\$165,694	\$456,882
Castle Rock, Town of	\$8,468	\$9,223	\$17,691
Cedaredge, Town of	\$72,322	\$32,302	\$104,624
Center, Town of	\$124	\$4,806	\$4,930
Cheraw, Town of	\$25	\$28	\$53
Cheyenne Wells, Town of	\$7,703	\$22,380	\$30,083
Coal Creek, Town of	\$361	\$250	\$611
Cokedale, Town of	\$3,028	\$5,681	\$8,709
Collbran, Town of	\$9,106	\$8,702	\$17,809
Columbine Valley, Town of	\$326	\$358	\$684
Crawford, Town of	\$27,348	\$10,798	\$38,147
Crested Butte, Town of	\$75,629	\$50,880	\$126,509
Crestone, Town of	\$7	\$356	\$363
Crook, Town of	\$156	\$191	\$346
Crowley, Town of	\$16	\$18	\$34
De Beque, Town of	\$15,839	\$15,209	\$31,048
Deer Trail, Town of	\$1,139	\$1,378	\$2,517
Del Norte, Town of	\$709	\$267	\$976
Dillon, Town of	\$2,503	\$3,674	\$6,177
Dinosaur, Town of	\$41,446	\$39,210	\$80,656
Dolores, Town of	\$50,106	\$9,351	\$59,457
Dove Creek, Town of	\$164,015	\$24,720	\$188,735
Eads, Town of	\$2,077	\$7,264	\$9,341
Eagle, Town of	\$470	\$398	\$868
Eaton, Town of	\$33,368	\$70,045	\$103,413
Eckley, Town of	\$3,088	\$7,879	\$10,967
Elizabeth, Town of	\$149	\$159	\$308
Empire, Town of	\$7,610	\$34,641	\$42,251
Erie, Town of	\$47,839	\$100,765	\$148,604

Town	FML	ST	Total
Estes Park, Town of	\$4,120	\$4,680	\$8,800
Fairplay, Town of	\$688	\$6,609	\$7,297
Firestone, Town of	\$52,718	\$110,643	\$163,361
Flagler, Town of	\$331	\$413	\$744
Fleming, Town of	\$1,250	\$1,537	\$2,787
Fowler, Town of	\$348	\$387	\$735
Foxfield, Town of	\$339	\$373	\$712
Fraser, Town of	\$4,211	\$4,090	\$8,302
Frederick, Town of	\$50,111	\$104,829	\$154,941
Frisco, Town of	\$5,070	\$9,388	\$14,458
Garden City, Town of	\$2,303	\$4,836	\$7,139
Genoa, Town of	\$14	\$315	\$328
Georgetown, Town of	\$10,181	\$47,413	\$57,594
Gilcrest, Town of	\$13,000	\$27,292	\$40,292
Granada, Town of	\$110	\$154	\$265
Granby, Town of	\$11,247	\$10,401	\$21,648
Grand Lake, Town of	\$2,435	\$2,299	\$4,734
Green Mountain Falls, Town of	\$184	\$163	\$347
Grover, Town of	\$1,573	\$3,301	\$4,873
Gypsum, Town of	\$1,446	\$1,441	\$2,888
Hartman, Town of	\$19	\$26	\$45
Haswell, Town of	\$111	\$390	\$501
Haxtun, Town of	\$235	\$7,653	\$7,887
Hayden, Town of	\$38,470	\$185,283	\$223,753
Hillrose, Town of	\$1,336	\$1,460	\$2,795
Holly, Town of	\$170	\$238	\$408
Hooper, Town of	\$13	\$13	\$26
Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	\$8,772	\$7,860	\$16,632
Hotchkiss, Town of	\$56,026	\$22,960	\$78,986
Hudson, Town of	\$16,413	\$34,453	\$50,867
Hugo, Town of	\$572	\$13,045	\$13,618
Ignacio, Town of	\$11,189	\$28,013	\$39,202
Iliff, Town of	\$352	\$432	\$784
Jamestown, Town of	\$91	\$204	\$295
Johnstown, Town of	\$68,637	\$143,206	\$211,843
Julesburg, Town of	\$1,611	\$6,878	\$8,489
Keenesburg, Town of	\$9,370	\$19,671	\$29,041
Kersey, Town of	\$19,419	\$40,770	\$60,189
Kim, Town of	\$922	\$1,728	\$2,650
Kiowa, Town of	\$77	\$83	\$160
Kit Carson, Town of	\$2,091	\$6,075	\$8,166
Kremmling, Town of	\$17,322	\$17,850	\$35,173
La Jara, Town of	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Salle, Town of	\$26,789	\$56,245	\$83,034
La Veta, Town of	\$6,602	\$5,527	\$12,129
Lake City, Town of	\$353	\$31,742	\$32,095
Lakeside, Town of	\$14	\$12	\$26
Larkspur, Town of	\$35	\$38	\$73
Limon, Town of	\$182	\$4,146	\$4,328
Lochbuie, Town of	\$37,695	\$79,128	\$116,824
Log Lane Village, Town of	\$5,650	\$6,176	\$11,826
Lyons, Town of	\$714	\$1,620	\$2,334
Manassa, Town of	\$0	\$0	\$0

Town	FML	ST	Total
Mancos, Town of	\$135,631	\$22,070	\$157,700
Manzanola, Town of	\$43	\$48	\$91
Marble, Town of	\$4,802	\$4,060	\$8,862
Mead, Town of	\$20,671	\$43,384	\$64,054
Meeker, Town of	\$1,365,961	\$260,839	\$1,626,800
Merino, Town of	\$1,315	\$1,618	\$2,933
Milliken, Town of	\$47,365	\$99,431	\$146,795
Minturn, Town of	\$71	\$60	\$132
Moffat, Town of	\$297	\$14,336	\$14,633
Montezuma, Town of	\$34	\$56	\$90
Monument, Town of	\$917	\$402	\$1,319
Morrison, Town of	\$1,277	\$319	\$1,597
Mountain View, Town of	\$117	\$102	\$219
Mountain Village, Town of	\$14,622	\$23,485	\$38,107
Mt. Crested Butte, Town of	\$25,476	\$21,542	\$47,017
Naturita, Town of	\$4,635	\$20,468	\$25,102
Nederland, Town of	\$478	\$1,079	\$1,557
New Castle, Town of	\$302,587	\$172,460	\$475,046
Norwood, Town of	\$26,484	\$46,031	\$72,515
Nucla, Town of	\$3,286	\$11,651	\$14,938
Nunn, Town of	\$3,979	\$8,352	\$12,331
Oak Creek, Town of	\$11,754	\$51,812	\$63,566
Olathe, Town of	\$5,183	\$18,983	\$24,166
Olney Springs, Town of	\$263	\$292	\$555
Ophir, Town of	\$1,725	\$2,771	\$4,496
Orchard City, Town of	\$117,870	\$52,396	\$170,266
Ordway, Town of	\$326	\$363	\$690
Otis, Town of	\$2,574	\$6,090	\$8,664
Ovid, Town of	\$147	\$626	\$772
Pagosa Springs, Town of	\$3,358	\$9,069	\$12,427
Palisade, Town of	\$41,812	\$39,842	\$81,654
Palmer Lake, Town of	\$458	\$428	\$887
Paoli, Town of	\$9	\$299	\$309
Paonia, Town of	\$73,622	\$28,763	\$102,385
Parachute, Town of	\$329,330	\$188,209	\$517,538
Parker, Town of	\$7,270	\$7,913	\$15,183
Peetz, Town of	\$320	\$392	\$711
Pierce, Town of	\$7,971	\$16,733	\$24,704
Pitkin, Town of	\$2,731	\$2,309	\$5,040
Platteville, Town of	\$33,840	\$71,048	\$104,888
Poncha Springs, Town of	\$1,126	\$782	\$1,908
Pritchett, Town of	\$30	\$102	\$132
Ramah, Town of	\$22	\$16	\$38
Rangely, Town of	\$2,046,194	\$430,817	\$2,477,011
Raymer, Town of	\$777	\$1,631	\$2,409
Red Cliff, Town of	\$22	\$19	\$41
Rico, Town of	\$29,388	\$4,429	\$33,817
Ridgway, Town of	\$191	\$8,530	\$8,721
Rockvale, Town of	\$1,052	\$1,494	\$2,546
Romeo, Town of	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rye, Town of	\$16	\$15	\$32
Saguache, Town of	\$25	\$1,191	\$1,216
San Luis, Town of	\$318	\$2,275	\$2,593

Town	FML	ST	Total
Sanford, Town of	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sawpit, Town of	\$427	\$686	\$1,112
Sedgwick, Town of	\$70	\$298	\$368
Seibert, Town of	\$342	\$426	\$768
Severance, Town of	\$19,050	\$39,985	\$59,035
Sheridan Lake, Town of	\$507	\$1,775	\$2,282
Silt, Town of	\$252,446	\$143,982	\$396,428
Silver Cliff, Town of	\$234	\$259	\$492
Silver Plume, Town of	\$1,112	\$11,097	\$12,209
Silverthorne, Town of	\$5,259	\$8,066	\$13,325
Silverton, Town of	\$460	\$41,085	\$41,545
Simla, Town of	\$70	\$75	\$144
Snowmass Village, Town of	\$496	\$1,757	\$2,253
South Fork, Town of	\$55	\$39	\$94
Springfield, Town of	\$312	\$1,068	\$1,380
Starkville, Town of	\$658	\$1,234	\$1,893
Stratton, Town of	\$617	\$770	\$1,387
Sugar City, Town of	\$24	\$27	\$50
Superior, Town of	\$2,759	\$6,243	\$9,002
Swink, Town of	\$60	\$67	\$127
Telluride, Town of	\$24,692	\$39,659	\$64,350
Timnath, Town of	\$2,069	\$2,353	\$4,422
Two Buttes, Town of	\$10	\$33	\$43
Vail, Town of	\$628	\$366	\$995
Vilas, Town of	\$24	\$83	\$107
Vona, Town of	\$63	\$79	\$142
Walden, Town of	\$12,990	\$9,776	\$22,766
Walsh, Town of	\$895	\$3,063	\$3,957
Ward, Town of	\$78	\$175	\$253
Wellington, Town of	\$11,465	\$13,046	\$24,511
Westcliffe, Town of	\$1,610	\$1,780	\$3,391
Wiggins, Town of	\$6,555	\$7,165	\$13,720
Wiley, Town of	\$85	\$119	\$204
Williamsburg, Town of	\$960	\$1,047	\$2,007
Windsor, Town of	\$84,861	\$175,272	\$260,132
Winter Park, Town of	\$3,108	\$3,054	\$6,162
Yampa, Town of	\$4,833	\$21,431	\$26,264
Town Total	\$6,580,310	\$4,118,573	\$10,698,882

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 37: COUNTY SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS, 2012

County	FML	ST	Total
Adams County	\$215,910	\$254,163	\$470,073
Alamosa County	\$2,880	\$2,798	\$5,678
Arapahoe County	\$47,179	\$52,607	\$99,786
Archuleta County	\$12,908	\$34,860	\$47,768
Baca County	\$1,061	\$3,633	\$4,694
Bent County	\$775	\$537	\$1,312
Boulder County	\$33,431	\$75,088	\$108,519
Broomfield, City and County of	\$27,436	\$43,553	\$70,989
Chaffee County	\$21,156	\$15,818	\$36,974
Cheyenne County	\$14,407	\$41,860	\$56,267
Clear Creek County	\$65,047	\$311,036	\$376,083
Conejos County	\$0	\$0	\$0
Costilla County	\$1,034	\$18,626	\$19,660
Crowley County	\$778	\$866	\$1,644
Custer County	\$2,407	\$2,661	\$5,068
Delta County	\$1,066,153	\$451,431	\$1,517,584
Denver, City And County of	\$211,747	\$219,067	\$430,814
Dolores County	\$458,870	\$69,159	\$528,029
Douglas County	\$38,860	\$41,092	\$79,952
Eagle County	\$4,761	\$4,024	\$8,785
El Paso County	\$35,720	\$25,347	\$61,067
Elbert County	\$6,739	\$7,194	\$13,933
Fremont County	\$61,421	\$43,260	\$104,681
Garfield County	\$3,769,875	\$2,145,048	\$5,914,923
Gilpin County	\$3,769	\$63,095	\$66,864
Grand County	\$66,212	\$66,840	\$133,052
Gunnison County	\$969,681	\$833,006	\$1,802,687
Hinsdale County	\$351	\$31,604	\$31,955
Huerfano County	\$55,178	\$46,192	\$101,370
Jackson County	\$47,190	\$33,501	\$80,691
Jefferson County	\$119,747	\$105,435	\$225,182
Kiowa County	\$3,942	\$13,789	\$17,731
Kit Carson County	\$8,057	\$10,051	\$18,108
La Plata County	\$453,803	\$1,070,363	\$1,524,166
Lake County	\$60,420	\$70,942	\$131,362
Larimer County	\$112,298	\$127,575	\$239,873
Las Animas County	\$251,416	\$471,579	\$722,995
Lincoln County	\$732	\$16,696	\$17,428
Logan County	\$41,598	\$51,011	\$92,609
Mesa County	\$1,907,466	\$1,814,669	\$3,722,135
Mineral County	\$0	\$16,384	\$16,384
Moffat County	\$1,060,519	\$625,795	\$1,686,314
Montezuma County	\$2,147,689	\$445,924	\$2,593,613
Montrose County	\$91,525	\$346,435	\$437,960
Morgan County	\$88,488	\$96,726	\$185,214
Otero County	\$1,995	\$2,221	\$4,216
Ouray County	\$1,721	\$81,329	\$83,050
Park County	\$11,557	\$53,008	\$64,565
Phillips County	\$1,308	\$42,656	\$43,964
Pitkin County	\$4,207	\$14,921	\$19,128

County	FML	ST	Total
Prowers County	\$3,971	\$5,551	\$9,522
Pueblo County	\$22,879	\$21,643	\$44,522
Rio Blanco County	\$3,079,064	\$624,240	\$3,703,304
Rio Grande County	\$2,060	\$1,533	\$3,593
Routt County	\$130,810	\$617,702	\$748,512
Saguache County	\$451	\$21,775	\$22,226
San Juan County	\$243	\$21,732	\$21,975
San Miguel County	\$153,819	\$243,567	\$397,386
Sedgwick County	\$1,341	\$5,725	\$7,066
Summit County	\$25,735	\$42,818	\$68,553
Teller County	\$147,128	\$155,197	\$302,325
Washington County	\$7,652	\$18,105	\$25,757
Weld County	\$1,092,565	\$2,292,174	\$3,384,739
Yuma County	\$78,348	\$199,928	\$278,276
County Total	\$18,357,490	\$14,687,167	\$33,044,657

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 38: SCHOOL DISTRICT SEVERANCE TAX AND FEDERAL MINERAL LEASE DISTRIBUTIONS, 2012

School District	FML	ST	Total
Academy 20 School District	\$1,740		\$1,740
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	\$24,421		\$24,421
Adams County 14 School District	\$4,360		\$4,360
Adams-Arapahoe 28J School District	\$8,738		\$8,738
Agate 300 School District	\$7		\$7
Aguilar Reorganized 6 School District	\$1,649		\$1,649
Akron R-1 School District	\$486		\$486
Alamosa RE-11J School District	\$305		\$305
Archuleta County 50 JT School District	\$1,340		\$1,340
Arickaree R-2 School District	\$133		\$133
Arriba-Flagler C-20 School District	\$110		\$110
Aspen 1 School District	\$475		\$475
Ault-Highland RE-9 School District	\$4,230		\$4,230
Bayfield 10 JT.-R School District	\$9,997		\$9,997
Bennett 29J School District	\$488		\$488
Bethune R-5 School District	\$109		\$109
Big Sandy 100J School District	\$43		\$43
Boulder Valley RE 2 School District	\$6,905		\$6,905
Branson Reorganized 82 School District	\$6,460		\$6,460
Briggsdale RE-10 School District	\$745		\$745
Brighton 27J School District	\$10,295		\$10,295
Brush RE-2(J) School District	\$3,946		\$3,946
Buena Vista R-31 School District	\$1,761		\$1,761
Buffalo RE-4 School District	\$708		\$708
Burlington RE-6J School District	\$659		\$659
Byers 32J School District	\$95		\$95
Calhan RJ-1 School District	\$48		\$48
Campo RE-6 School District	\$12		\$12
Canon City RE-1 School District	\$5,708		\$5,708

School District	FML	ST	Total
Centennial R-1 School District	\$56		\$56
Center 26 JT School District	\$58		\$58
Cheraw 31 School District	\$26		\$26
Cherry Creek 5 School District	\$8,511		\$8,511
Cheyenne County RE-5 School District	\$1,247		\$1,247
Cheyenne Mountain 12 School District	\$342		\$342
Clear Creek RE-1 School District	\$9,209		\$9,209
Colorado Springs 11 School District	\$2,344		\$2,344
Consolidated C-1 School District	\$342		\$342
Cotopaxi RE-3 School District	\$314		\$314
Creede Consolidated 1 School District	\$0		\$0
Cripple Creek-Victor RE-1 School District	\$2,412		\$2,412
Crowley County RE-1-J School District	\$108		\$108
DeBeque 49JT School District	\$2,174		\$2,174
Deer Trail 26J School District	\$28		\$28
Del Norte C-7 School District	\$84		\$84
Delta County School District 50(J)	\$147,369		\$147,369
Denver County 1 School District	\$17,999		\$17,999
Dolores County RE No. 2 School District	\$55,700		\$55,700
Dolores RE-4A School District	\$44,501		\$44,501
Douglas County RE 1 School District	\$4,992		\$4,992
Durango 9-R School District	\$36,240		\$36,240
Eads RE-1 School District	\$389		\$389
Eagle County RE 50 School District	\$629		\$629
East Grand 2 School District	\$7,210		\$7,210
East Otero R-1 School District	\$174		\$174
Eaton RE-2 School District	\$8,902		\$8,902
Edison 54 JT School District	\$15		\$15
Elbert 200 School District	\$36		\$36
Elizabeth C-1 School District	\$418		\$418
Ellicott 22 School District	\$73		\$73
Englewood 1 School District	\$501		\$501
Falcon 49 School District	\$1,108		\$1,108
Florence RE-2 School District	\$2,442		\$2,442
Fort Morgan RE-3 School District	\$8,286		\$8,286
Fountain 8 School District	\$559		\$559
Fowler R-4J School District	\$57		\$57
Frenchman RE-3 School District	\$420		\$420
Garfield 16 School District	\$65,896		\$65,896
Garfield RE-2 School District	\$258,879		\$258,879
Genoa-Hugo C113 School District	\$26		\$26
Gilcrest RE-1 School District	\$9,214		\$9,214
Gilpin County RE-1 School District	\$429		\$429
Granada RE-1 School District	\$63		\$63
Greeley 6 School District	\$96,055		\$96,055
Gunnison RE1J School District	\$105,379		\$105,379
Hanover 28 School District	\$19		\$19
Harrison 2 School District	\$803		\$803
Haxtun RE-2J School District	\$254		\$254
Hayden RE-1 School District	\$2,711		\$2,711
Hinsdale County RE 1 School District	\$58		\$58

School District	FML	ST	Total
Hi-Plains R-23 School District	\$105		\$105
Hoehne Reorganized 3 School District	\$5,030		\$5,030
Holly RE-3 School District	\$75		\$75
Holyoke RE-1J School District	\$190		\$190
Huerfano RE-1 School District	\$4,677		\$4,677
Idalia RJ-3 School District	\$830		\$830
Ignacio 11 JT School District	\$5,486		\$5,486
Jefferson County R-1 School District	\$21,522		\$21,522
Johnstown-Milliken RE-5J School District	\$15,647		\$15,647
Julesburg RE-1 School District	\$235		\$235
Karval RE-23 School District	\$31		\$31
Keenesburg RE-3J School District	\$10,752		\$10,752
Kim Reorganized 88 School District	\$830		\$830
Kiowa C-2 School District	\$58		\$58
Kit Carson R-1 School District	\$810		\$810
La Veta RE-2 School District	\$1,910		\$1,910
Lake County R-1 School District	\$7,056		\$7,056
Lamar RE-2 School District	\$436		\$436
Las Animas RE-1 School District	\$53		\$53
Lewis Palmer 38 School District	\$440		\$440
Liberty J-4 School District	\$501		\$501
Limon RE-4J School District	\$69		\$69
Littleton 6 School District	\$2,552		\$2,552
Lone Star 101 School District	\$141		\$141
Mancos RE-6 School District	\$24,576		\$24,576
Manitou Springs 14 School District	\$111		\$111
Manzanola 3J School District	\$23		\$23
Mapleton 1 School District	\$4,433		\$4,433
McClave RE-2 School District	\$27		\$27
Meeker RE1 School District	\$323,579		\$323,579
Mesa County Valley 51 School District	\$259,370		\$259,370
Miami/Yoder 60 JT School District	\$26		\$26
Moffat 2 School District	\$18		\$18
Moffat County RE:No 1 School District	\$171,788		\$171,788
Monte Vista C-8 School District	\$170		\$170
Montezuma-Cortez RE-1 School District	\$188,951		\$188,951
Montrose County RE-1J School District	\$10,986		\$10,986
Mountain Valley RE 1 School District	\$10		\$10
North Conejos RE-1J School District	\$7		\$7
North Park R-1 School District	\$5,115		\$5,115
Norwood R-2J School District	\$4,325		\$4,325
Otis R-3 School District	\$245		\$245
Ouray R-1 School District	\$77		\$77
Park (Estes Park) R-3 School District	\$785		\$785
Park County RE-2 School District	\$360		\$360
Pawnee RE-12 School District	\$485		\$485
Peyton 23 JT School District	\$51		\$51
Plainview RE-2 School District	\$175		\$175
Plateau RE-5 School District	\$402		\$402
Plateau Valley 50 School District	\$5,563		\$5,563
Platte Canyon 1 School District	\$771		\$771

School District	FML	ST	Total
Platte Valley RE-3 School District	\$34		\$34
Platte Valley RE-7 School District	\$5,617		\$5,617
Poudre R-1 School District	\$18,972		\$18,972
Prairie RE-11 School District	\$805		\$805
Primero Reorganized 2 School District	\$2,954		\$2,954
Pritchett RE-3 School District	\$16		\$16
Pueblo City Schools	\$1,917		\$1,917
Pueblo County Rural 70 School District	\$960		\$960
Rangely RE-4 School District	\$226,825		\$226,825
Ridgway R-2 School District	\$119		\$119
Roaring Fork RE-1 School District	\$224,893		\$224,893
Rocky Ford R-2 School District	\$108		\$108
Salida R-32 School District	\$1,994		\$1,994
Sanford 6J School District	\$0		\$0
Sangre De Cristo RE-22J School District	\$41		\$41
Sargent RE-33J School District	\$69		\$69
Sheridan 2 School District	\$255		\$255
Sierra Grande R-30 School District	\$64		\$64
Silverton 1 School District	\$60		\$60
South Conejos RE-10 School District	\$0		\$0
South Routt RE 3 School District	\$3,943		\$3,943
Springfield RE-4 School District	\$66		\$66
St. Vrain Valley RE 1J School District	\$45,167		\$45,167
Steamboat Springs RE-2 School District	\$15,423		\$15,423
Strasburg 31J School District	\$464		\$464
Stratton R-4 School District	\$164		\$164
Summit RE-1 School District	\$3,640		\$3,640
Swink 33 School District	\$47		\$47
Telluride R-1 School District	\$14,356		\$14,356
Thompson R-2J School District	\$11,378		\$11,378
Trinidad 1 School District	\$21,406		\$21,406
Valley RE-1 School District	\$5,372		\$5,372
Vilas RE-5 School District	\$71		\$71
Walsh RE-1 School District	\$36		\$36
Weld County RE-8 School District	\$11,591		\$11,591
Weldon Valley RE-20(J) School District	\$557		\$557
West End RE-2 School District	\$569		\$569
West Grand 1-JT. School District	\$2,429		\$2,429
Westminster 50 School District	\$7,389		\$7,389
Widefield 3 School District	\$665		\$665
Wiggins RE-50(J) School District	\$1,449		\$1,449
Wiley RE-13 JT School District	\$60		\$60
Windsor RE-4 School District	\$21,956		\$21,956
Woodland Park RE-2 School District	\$15,654		\$15,654
Woodlin R-104 School District	\$125		\$125
Wray RD-2 School District	\$4,212		\$4,212
Yuma 1 School District	\$4,919		\$4,919
Total	\$2,761,707		\$2,761,707

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

APPENDIX 6: OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION PROPERTY TAXES FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

TABLE 39: OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION PROPERTY TAXES FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, 2012

2012 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Adams	\$1,719,659	\$3,664,064	\$236,187	\$118,443	\$5,738,353
Alamosa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arapahoe	\$146,502	\$490,495	\$28,130	\$1,301	\$666,428
Archuleta	\$527,902	\$658,046	\$90,683	\$0	\$1,276,631
Baca	\$167,599	\$155,465	\$23,933	\$0	\$346,997
Bent	\$28,772	\$22,322	\$1,887	\$0	\$52,981
Boulder	\$842,486	\$1,627,029	\$58,866	\$89,385	\$2,617,766
Broomfield	\$384,729	\$1,172,136	\$148,786	\$251,718	\$1,957,369
Chaffee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cheyenne	\$2,032,275	\$1,693,525	\$144,027	\$0	\$3,869,828
Clear Creek	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conejos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crowley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Custer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$21,207	\$40,159	\$2,249	\$0	\$63,615
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dolores	\$1,707,134	\$1,163,116	\$88,120	\$0	\$2,958,371
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eagle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elbert	\$147,272	\$184,549	\$28,935	\$0	\$360,757
El Paso	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fremont	\$252,478	\$621,172	\$53,664	\$1,353	\$928,667
Garfield	\$39,202,342	\$40,680,863	\$5,902,601	\$47,230	\$85,833,035
Gilpin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gunnison	\$102,830	\$237,794	\$22,412	\$0	\$363,036
Hinsdale	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Huerfano	\$156,751	\$218,547	\$24,525	\$0	\$399,823
Jackson	\$181,763	\$268,685	\$27,229	\$0	\$477,677
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kiowa	\$877,855	\$424,172	\$64,906	\$0	\$1,366,932
Kit Carson	\$47,607	\$41,576	\$1,549	\$0	\$90,731
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Plata	\$8,883,101	\$16,906,109	\$1,819,468	\$10,766	\$27,619,444
Larimer	\$275,643	\$589,781	\$30,037	\$45,624	\$941,085
Las Animas	\$2,352,968	\$3,631,925	\$510,979	\$0	\$6,495,872
Lincoln	\$1,187,988	\$1,099,140	\$34,636	\$0	\$2,321,764
Logan	\$542,431	\$656,501	\$21,734	\$0	\$1,220,665
Mesa	\$2,737,259	\$7,333,160	\$413,007	\$23,206	\$10,506,632
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Moffat	\$2,484,318	\$3,142,302	\$134,727	\$465	\$5,761,811
Montezuma	\$5,093,353	\$8,305,374	\$582,802	\$0	\$13,981,529
Montrose	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morgan	\$286,442	\$376,833	\$19,375	\$2,862	\$685,512
Otero	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Ouray	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Phillips	\$188,895	\$238,357	\$20,840	\$0	\$448,092
Pitkin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prowers	\$81,347	\$79,401	\$5,210	\$0	\$165,957
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rio Blanco	\$7,561,297	\$7,167,775	\$2,360,294	\$34,284	\$17,123,651
Rio Grande	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Routt	\$83,136	\$113,821	\$9,674	\$0	\$206,630
Saguache	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Juan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Miguel	\$257,432	\$231,205	\$59,067	\$0	\$547,704
Sedgwick	\$11,987	\$12,034	\$248	\$0	\$24,269
Summit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Teller	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$1,248,347	\$1,226,606	\$36,153	\$0	\$2,511,106
Weld	\$56,856,117	\$94,196,281	\$11,182,425	\$4,769,484	\$167,004,306
Yuma	\$2,389,138	\$3,248,459	\$202,225	\$0	\$5,839,822
Total	\$141,068,361	\$201,918,775	\$24,391,591	\$5,396,121	\$372,774,847

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 40: OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION PROPERTY TAXES FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, 2011

2011 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Adams	\$1,262,359	\$2,649,984	\$169,438	\$71,461	\$4,153,242
Alamosa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arapahoe	\$104,057	\$323,401	\$19,897	\$1,349	\$448,703
Archuleta	\$576,158	\$721,075	\$108,545	\$0	\$1,405,778
Baca	\$152,803	\$150,064	\$23,220	\$0	\$326,087
Bent	\$39,908	\$31,669	\$2,617	\$0	\$74,194
Boulder	\$859,940	\$1,588,369	\$57,609	\$133,980	\$2,639,898
Broomfield	\$176,813	\$529,762	\$67,611	\$115,684	\$889,870
Chaffee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cheyenne	\$1,839,614	\$1,591,023	\$130,779	\$0	\$3,561,415
Clear Creek	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conejos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crowley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Custer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$25,400	\$48,304	\$2,704	\$0	\$76,407
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dolores	\$1,252,736	\$872,930	\$65,828	\$0	\$2,191,493
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eagle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elbert	\$77,643	\$95,632	\$15,348	\$0	\$188,624
El Paso	\$38	\$241	\$13	\$0	\$293
Fremont	\$165,249	\$427,602	\$35,316	\$245	\$628,413
Garfield	\$37,082,210	\$39,879,330	\$5,716,445	\$42	\$82,678,027
Gilpin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gunnison	\$123,612	\$285,907	\$28,393	\$0	\$437,912
Hinsdale	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Huerfano	\$218,729	\$304,027	\$30,384	\$0	\$553,140
Jackson	\$124,415	\$177,501	\$18,635	\$0	\$320,552
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kiowa	\$648,905	\$316,361	\$51,533	\$0	\$1,016,798
Kit Carson	\$51,732	\$41,164	\$1,676	\$0	\$94,571
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Plata	\$9,887,446	\$17,635,714	\$2,022,855	\$13,177	\$29,559,192
Larimer	\$194,866	\$409,268	\$20,742	\$20,018	\$644,893
Las Animas	\$2,526,254	\$3,988,365	\$578,671	\$0	\$7,093,290
Lincoln	\$670,390	\$576,015	\$22,233	\$0	\$1,268,639
Logan	\$370,600	\$452,477	\$15,248	\$0	\$838,326
Mesa	\$2,993,319	\$7,744,876	\$449,010	\$197,163	\$11,384,368
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Moffat	\$2,471,101	\$3,113,818	\$134,265	\$1,114	\$5,720,299
Montezuma	\$4,165,042	\$5,920,298	\$491,191	\$0	\$10,576,531
Montrose	\$3,505	\$4,922	\$626	\$0	\$9,053
Morgan	\$203,832	\$272,851	\$13,977	\$2,552	\$493,213
Otero	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ouray	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Park	\$1,790	\$2,278	\$332	\$0	\$4,400
Phillips	\$112,707	\$141,681	\$12,578	\$0	\$266,965
Pitkin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prowers	\$87,328	\$90,648	\$5,602	\$0	\$183,578

2011 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rio Blanco	\$6,698,070	\$6,435,328	\$2,070,851	\$26,591	\$15,230,840
Rio Grande	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Routt	\$61,777	\$86,905	\$7,175	\$0	\$155,857
Saguache	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Juan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Miguel	\$198,389	\$205,073	\$44,873	\$0	\$448,335
Sedgwick	\$4,144	\$3,295	\$93	\$0	\$7,532
Summit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Teller	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$1,072,742	\$1,014,160	\$30,993	\$0	\$2,117,896
Weld	\$40,990,527	\$70,716,220	\$7,525,338	\$3,780,030	\$123,012,115
Yuma	\$2,590,802	\$3,504,230	\$234,036	\$0	\$6,329,068
Total	\$120,086,951	\$172,352,767	\$20,226,679	\$4,363,408	\$317,029,805

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 41: OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION PROPERTY TAXES FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, 2010

2010 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Adams	\$860,386	\$1,794,991	\$114,129	31910.50296	\$2,801,416
Alamosa	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Arapahoe	\$73,125	\$232,399	\$14,695	1009.50984	\$321,228
Archuleta	\$373,395	\$451,026	\$65,113	0	\$889,533
Baca	\$135,570	\$137,134	\$21,137	0	\$293,842
Bent	\$26,486	\$20,612	\$1,589	0	\$48,687
Boulder	\$553,434	\$1,001,413	\$36,177	60513.57096	\$1,651,537
Broomfield	\$105,989	\$311,425	\$39,791	69346.12761	\$526,551
Chaffee	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Cheyenne	\$1,282,467	\$1,493,787	\$112,174	0	\$2,888,428
Clear Creek	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Conejos	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Crowley	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Custer	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Delta	\$19,588	\$43,450	\$2,352	0	\$65,390
Denver	\$702	\$1,077	\$54	0	\$1,833
Dolores	\$1,011,178	\$720,058	\$54,650	0	\$1,785,887
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Eagle	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Elbert	\$65,628	\$80,283	\$13,248	0	\$159,160
El Paso	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Fremont	\$52,973	\$134,332	\$10,974	264.936	\$198,544
Garfield	\$26,392,464	\$29,999,079	\$4,111,078	1370.30525	\$60,503,992
Gilpin	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Grand	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Gunnison	\$47,847	\$113,530	\$11,032	0	\$172,409
Hinsdale	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Huerfano	\$309,497	\$430,912	\$42,663	0	\$783,072
Jackson	\$91,393	\$130,389	\$13,932	0	\$235,715
Jefferson	\$138	\$272	\$21	0	\$431
Kiowa	\$402,463	\$198,703	\$35,376	0	\$636,543
Kit Carson	\$51,343	\$41,738	\$1,698	0	\$94,779
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
La Plata	\$7,967,144	\$13,469,160	\$1,655,291	10261.14784	\$23,101,856
Larimer	\$123,623	\$253,530	\$13,161	3456.253647	\$393,771
Las Animas	\$2,247,546	\$3,649,830	\$520,032	0	\$6,417,407
Lincoln	\$489,780	\$379,534	\$15,007	0	\$884,320
Logan	\$319,583	\$388,455	\$12,919	0	\$720,957
Mesa	\$2,356,737	\$6,115,888	\$328,344	328852.5454	\$9,129,821
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Moffat	\$1,897,140	\$2,427,625	\$102,161	1082.03121	\$4,428,008
Montezuma	\$3,442,132	\$4,936,202	\$437,813	0	\$8,816,147
Montrose	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Morgan	\$134,479	\$178,505	\$9,012	0	\$321,996
Otero	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Ouray	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Phillips	\$103,253	\$130,621	\$9,358	0	\$243,232
Pitkin	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Prowers	\$80,898	\$82,610	\$5,220	0	\$168,727

2010 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Rio Blanco	\$5,142,651	\$5,512,581	\$1,663,832	20810.10694	\$12,339,875
Rio Grande	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Routt	\$36,275	\$57,754	\$4,861	0	\$98,890
Saguache	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
San Juan	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
San Miguel	\$264,947	\$274,057	\$54,691	0	\$593,695
Sedgwick	\$3,242	\$2,581	\$73	0	\$5,896
Summit	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Teller	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0
Washington	\$849,600	\$828,569	\$24,429	0	\$1,702,598
Weld	\$26,917,835	\$49,531,443	\$4,922,549	2568922.523	\$83,940,748
Yuma	\$2,193,572	\$2,832,223	\$212,044	3371.45445	\$5,241,211
Total	\$86,426,502	\$128,387,778	\$14,692,681	\$3,101,171	\$232,608,133

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 42: OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION PROPERTY TAXES FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, 2009

2009 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Adams	\$1,740,998	\$3,606,287	\$223,336	\$63,619	\$5,634,240
Alamosa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arapahoe	\$106,992	\$327,829	\$21,116	\$2,887	\$458,824
Archuleta	\$414,534	\$499,574	\$72,558	\$0	\$986,666
Baca	\$244,931	\$260,318	\$42,115	\$0	\$547,364
Bent	\$72,587	\$56,666	\$4,740	\$0	\$133,994
Boulder	\$1,101,399	\$1,939,444	\$74,460	\$72,941	\$3,188,244
Broomfield	\$126,498	\$352,636	\$45,995	\$82,764	\$607,893
Chaffee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cheyenne	\$1,991,272	\$2,021,085	\$176,768	\$0	\$4,189,125
Clear Creek	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conejos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crowley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Custer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$7,136	\$16,347	\$868	\$0	\$24,351
Denver	\$103,353	\$160,338	\$7,894	\$0	\$271,584
Dolores	\$1,672,950	\$1,134,331	\$83,967	\$0	\$2,891,247
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eagle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elbert	\$116,574	\$143,242	\$23,412	\$0	\$283,228
El Paso	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fremont	\$25,550	\$65,671	\$5,378	\$497	\$97,096
Garfield	\$52,980,633	\$49,562,402	\$7,996,564	\$6,892	\$110,546,492
Gilpin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gunnison	\$62,342	\$156,521	\$15,210	\$0	\$234,073
Hinsdale	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Huerfano	\$601,660	\$767,803	\$69,270	\$0	\$1,438,733
Jackson	\$140,535	\$207,755	\$19,287	\$0	\$367,578
Jefferson	\$138	\$272	\$20	\$0	\$429
Kiowa	\$680,975	\$368,430	\$59,113	\$0	\$1,108,517
Kit Carson	\$101,223	\$83,207	\$3,235	\$0	\$187,664
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Plata	\$17,546,499	\$24,448,580	\$2,870,473	\$22,876	\$44,888,428
Larimer	\$210,282	\$415,494	\$22,111	\$11,316	\$659,203
Las Animas	\$5,979,645	\$6,206,510	\$1,166,277	\$5,020	\$13,357,452
Lincoln	\$388,033	\$288,854	\$11,759	\$0	\$688,646
Logan	\$441,637	\$526,536	\$17,740	\$0	\$985,913
Mesa	\$3,217,106	\$8,818,022	\$490,442	\$69,928	\$12,595,498
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Moffat	\$3,338,839	\$4,229,444	\$171,533	\$1,032	\$7,740,849
Montezuma	\$4,425,545	\$6,300,208	\$479,377	\$0	\$11,205,130
Montrose	\$18,205	\$24,400	\$2,930	\$0	\$45,536
Morgan	\$282,297	\$375,466	\$18,431	\$0	\$676,194
Otero	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ouray	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Phillips	\$276,205	\$294,694	\$23,411	\$0	\$594,310
Pitkin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prowers	\$150,786	\$140,796	\$16,738	\$0	\$308,320

2009 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rio Blanco	\$7,436,085	\$8,058,087	\$1,840,534	\$32,562	\$17,367,269
Rio Grande	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Routt	\$63,968	\$83,249	\$8,576	\$0	\$155,792
Saguache	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Juan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Miguel	\$866,791	\$874,671	\$160,082	\$0	\$1,901,545
Sedgwick	\$11,534	\$9,138	\$271	\$0	\$20,943
Summit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Teller	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$1,646,841	\$1,268,853	\$47,140	\$0	\$2,962,834
Weld	\$48,194,715	\$78,211,729	\$7,766,680	\$3,729,555	\$137,902,679
Yuma	\$5,456,209	\$6,539,217	\$455,144	\$0	\$12,450,570
Total	\$162,243,504	\$208,844,104	\$24,514,953	\$4,101,890	\$399,704,451

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

TABLE 43: OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION PROPERTY TAXES FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS, 2008

2008 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Adams	\$1,381,132	\$2,824,343	\$170,162	\$49,075	\$4,424,712
Alamosa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arapahoe	\$84,283	\$262,567	\$16,172	\$2,097	\$365,119
Archuleta	\$290,108	\$358,277	\$53,100	\$0	\$701,485
Baca	\$216,647	\$239,752	\$38,294	\$0	\$494,693
Bent	\$74,126	\$59,381	\$4,213	\$0	\$137,721
Boulder	\$484,376	\$862,772	\$32,443	\$15,265	\$1,394,855
Broomfield	\$77,975	\$214,779	\$26,686	\$51,017	\$370,458
Chaffee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cheyenne	\$1,667,587	\$1,745,357	\$141,129	\$0	\$3,554,073
Clear Creek	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conejos	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crowley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Custer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$10,860	\$16,657	\$886	\$0	\$28,403
Denver	\$87,448	\$130,693	\$6,713	\$0	\$224,854
Dolores	\$419,460	\$325,320	\$24,302	\$0	\$769,083
Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eagle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elbert	\$87,654	\$106,705	\$16,349	\$0	\$210,708
El Paso	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fremont	\$28,752	\$74,599	\$6,010	\$649	\$110,010
Garfield	\$30,459,572	\$34,929,802	\$4,833,826	\$14,100	\$70,237,300
Gilpin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gunnison	\$34,284	\$88,896	\$8,583	\$0	\$131,763
Hinsdale	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Huerfano	\$349,418	\$459,993	\$44,382	\$0	\$853,794
Jackson	\$67,873	\$96,888	\$10,347	\$0	\$175,108
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kiowa	\$513,075	\$275,838	\$49,059	\$0	\$837,972
Kit Carson	\$78,968	\$66,423	\$2,628	\$0	\$148,019
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Plata	\$14,040,027	\$20,997,743	\$2,491,925	\$21,787	\$37,551,482
Larimer	\$119,531	\$236,521	\$12,372	\$1,457	\$369,881
Las Animas	\$4,641,205	\$5,456,652	\$1,499,451	\$4,616	\$11,601,924
Lincoln	\$204,072	\$152,889	\$6,303	\$0	\$363,264
Logan	\$320,812	\$386,129	\$14,421	\$0	\$721,362
Mesa	\$2,087,158	\$4,745,236	\$250,487	\$5,201	\$7,088,083
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Moffat	\$2,161,614	\$2,800,211	\$112,080	\$814	\$5,074,719
Montezuma	\$2,469,821	\$3,620,694	\$325,232	\$0	\$6,415,746
Montrose	\$5,079	\$6,630	\$790	\$0	\$12,500
Morgan	\$238,689	\$321,069	\$14,495	\$0	\$574,254
Otero	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ouray	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Phillips	\$73,805	\$78,276	\$9,500	\$0	\$161,581
Pitkin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prowers	\$93,146	\$87,510	\$10,610	\$0	\$191,265

2008 County	Taxing Jurisdictions within				Total
	County	School	Special	City	
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rio Blanco	\$5,219,094	\$6,522,425	\$1,257,773	\$32,892	\$13,032,184
Rio Grande	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Routt	\$65,673	\$117,994	\$8,846	\$0	\$192,512
Saguache	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Juan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
San Miguel	\$790,143	\$814,191	\$150,689	\$0	\$1,755,022
Sedgwick	\$18,208	\$14,432	\$503	\$0	\$33,144
Summit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Teller	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$1,278,320	\$995,141	\$37,859	\$0	\$2,311,320
Weld	\$28,740,002	\$52,403,812	\$4,833,328	\$2,075,253	\$88,052,395
Yuma	\$3,482,588	\$4,964,105	\$330,658	\$128	\$8,777,479
Total	\$102,462,587	\$147,860,702	\$16,852,608	\$2,274,351	\$269,450,248

Sources: DOLA and BRD analyses.

APPENDIX 7: ECONOMIC IMPACT BY COUNTY

The upstream and midstream oil and gas supply chain impact on total output was \$23.3 billion in 2012 when considering direct, indirect, and induced impacts. Output is the total value of goods and services produced in an economy, including intermediate goods and services. Output calculations are based on a number of known variables, including production, value of production, employment, wages, severance taxes, property taxes, royalties, and leases.

TABLE 44: COLORADO OIL AND GAS, TOTAL OUTPUT SUMMARY, 2008-2012, IN MILLIONS (NOMINAL)

Year	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
2008	\$22,630	\$7,244	\$5,361	\$35,235
2009	\$12,286	\$4,901	\$3,183	\$20,370
2010	\$13,502	\$3,449	\$3,148	\$20,098
2011	\$15,691	\$7,101	\$4,730	\$27,523
2012	\$13,995	\$5,059	\$4,240	\$23,294

Source: BRD analysis.

TABLE 45: COLORADO OIL AND GAS, TOTAL IMPACT (DIRECT, INDIRECT, AND INDUCED) BY COUNTY, 2012, IN MILLIONS

County	Employment	Output (Millions)	Labor Income (Millions)
Adams	1,422	\$258.3	\$81.3
Alamosa	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Arapahoe	2,790	\$393.1	\$247.7
Archuleta	85	\$34.4	\$2.7
Baca	15	\$7.4	\$0.4
Bent	1	\$1.0	\$0.0
Boulder	514	\$75.8	\$27.4
Broomfield	73	\$45.7	\$6.5
Chaffee	1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Cheyenne	204	\$168.4	\$9.0
Clear Creek	2	\$0.2	\$0.1
Conejos	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Costilla	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Crowley	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Custer	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Delta	70	\$20.9	\$3.4
Denver	18,044	\$3,707.4	\$2,056.5
Dolores	139	\$65.9	\$4.2
Douglas	774	\$144.6	\$78.9
Eagle	5	\$0.5	\$0.3
Elbert	8	\$4.7	\$0.3
El Paso	364	\$59.5	\$24.3
Fremont	45	\$34.9	\$1.7
Garfield	8,431	\$3,735.9	\$464.3
Gilpin	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Grand	3	\$0.1	\$0.1
Gunnison	12	\$6.0	\$0.5
Hinsdale	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Huerfano	13	\$5.2	\$0.3
Jackson	8	\$16.0	\$0.2

County	Employment	Output (Millions)	Labor Income (Millions)
Jefferson	1,891	\$305.5	\$151.6
Kiowa	62	\$40.4	\$2.3
Kit Carson	50	\$16.5	\$2.3
Lake	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
La Plata	2,675	\$1,089.2	\$179.9
Larimer	876	\$104.4	\$47.2
Las Animas	650	\$236.8	\$37.8
Lincoln	39	\$46.6	\$1.2
Logan	454	\$87.1	\$26.1
Mesa	8,605	\$1,590.9	\$471.2
Mineral	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Moffat	194	\$103.8	\$8.8
Montezuma	909	\$438.2	\$44.5
Montrose	80	\$9.8	\$3.4
Morgan	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Otero	7	\$1.1	\$0.3
Ouray	17	\$1.5	\$0.9
Park	0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Phillips	26	\$5.6	\$1.4
Pitkin	17	\$1.3	\$1.1
Prowers	79	\$31.3	\$3.7
Pueblo	14	\$1.6	\$0.8
Rio Blanco	1,770	\$963.9	\$107.8
Rio Grande	11	\$1.7	\$0.4
Routt	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Saguache	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
San Juan	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
San Miguel	-	\$0.0	\$0.0
Sedgwick	9	\$1.1	\$0.3
Summit	2	\$0.4	\$0.2
Teller	2	\$0.3	\$0.1
Washington	65	\$55.0	\$4.9
Weld	16,053	\$6,059.1	\$926.3
Yuma	549	\$145.6	\$27.3
Total	93,528	\$23,293.8	\$6,742.9

Sources: BLS and BRD analysis.