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0583 Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth



**Report to the
Colorado General Assembly**

**Joint Select Committee
on Job Creation and
Economic Growth**

Prepared by

*The Colorado Legislative Council
Research Publication No. 583
February 2009*

Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth

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Representative Joe Rice, Vice-Chair

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Senator Shawn Mitchell	Representative Larry Liston
Senator Mark Scheffel	Representative Buffie McFadyen
Senator Jennifer Veiga	Representative Judy Solano

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March 3, 2009

To Members of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly:

Submitted herewith is the final report of the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth. This committee was created pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 09-005. The purpose of the committee is to respond to the national recession and Colorado's economic downturn by studying options that create jobs and stimulate Colorado's economy.

The committee focused on four broad areas:

- infrastructure development;
- small business and nonprofit viability;
- rural economic development; and
- continuing to build the new energy economy.

Our work included soliciting testimony from area economists, community colleges and state university officials, construction trade representatives, solar and wind energy producers, the homebuilder association, and the public. All told, the committee listened to testimony from over 60 individuals. After listening to the experts, staff was requested to draft bills that were generated from ideas and concepts presented through testimony. We strived to make these bill concepts a bipartisan work product of the committee.

On several instances the committee worked collaboratively with members of the General Assembly not serving on the select committee. Overall, our desire was to be as inclusive as possible in addressing our committee charge and the bills developed through our select committee represent a melting pot of ideas as presented by the Governor's Office, committee members, and the public. Additionally, it is our hope that we have positioned the state to take advantage of the federal economic recovery investments by marrying proposals that can benefit from additional federal dollars.

While the committee acknowledges that some of the bills will not pass out of the General Assembly, it felt very strongly that this committee provided a forum to fully listen to the business community and others who appeared before the committee to discuss ideas

that could not be done in the normal setting of the various reference committees. In total, the bills referred by the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation & Economic Growth represent an endorsement for further discussion by our legislative colleagues.

Respectfully Submitted,

Senator Gail Schwartz,
Chair

Representative Joe Rice,
Vice-Chair

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This report is also available on line at:

http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/lcsstaff/2009/comsched/09JobCreation&EconomicGrowthsched.htm

Executive Summary

Committee Charge

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 09-005 (Appendix A), the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth was created to respond to the national recession and Colorado's economic downturn. The committee was charged to study options for growing Colorado's economy and evaluating policies that:

- develop small businesses and nonprofits;
- improve Colorado's infrastructure;
- expand Colorado's *New Energy Economy*; and
- stimulate job growth in rural communities.

Committee Activities

The Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth held six meetings as an ad hoc committee prior to being established as a joint select committee for the 2009 legislative session. It subsequently held eight meetings during the session in January and February 2009. The committee heard a variety of presentations from organizations and individuals related to its charge.

The committee's meetings focused on: (1) Colorado's economy and business climate as it relates to small businesses and nonprofit organizations; (2) the use of economic development incentives and state and federal funding to improve Colorado's infrastructure and create jobs; (3) the creation and expansion of businesses that promote Colorado's new energy economy; and (4) Colorado's Enterprise Zone Program's potential to stimulate job growth in rural communities.

The committee heard presentations from a number of state and local government officials, higher education representatives, individuals, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and urban and rural groups that discussed the following:

- evaluating ways to enhance the state as a prime location in which to start and grow a business for purposes of creating jobs;
- determining ways to promote Colorado's new energy economy through innovation, productivity, and investment in the Colorado business community;
- policies that heighten the ability of businesses to provide diverse and secure career opportunities for Colorado citizens paying a living wage;
- identifying policies and practices of the state and local governments that enhance Colorado's competitiveness in the global marketplace;
- determining how Colorado's institutions of higher education can help the state compete in the 21st century economy with technology and a trained workforce; and
- soliciting input from experts in the business community and state agencies to address state infrastructure, transportation, public health, environmental, and energy policies or practices that foster economic development in the state.

A ten-member Business Advisory Group was appointed by the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth. The group represented different sectors of the state's economy and geographic areas of the state and assisted the committee in its work. The group assisted by making presentations, providing written comments, and providing other relevant data to the committee upon request.

Colorado Economy

Colorado followed the nation into recession in the fall of 2008 as the financial crisis and housing market contraction caused consumers and businesses to pull back on spending and investment. Although employment in Colorado increased 1.1 percent on average in 2008, 35,500 jobs were lost in a broad range of industries between August and December 2008. In the last five months of 2008, only four industries experienced job gains: education and health services, natural resources and mining, government, and information (publishing, film, software, and telecommunications).

Consumer spending increased 0.3 percent year-to-date through November. Excluding purchases on food and gas, consumer spending decreased 2.9 percent during this period, with even larger decreases for big-ticket items, such as cars and home furnishings. Declines in home values, wealth, job prospects, credit availability, and income levels fueled the decrease in spending.

In 2009, the state's economy is expected to deteriorate further. Consumer spending is expected to drop 0.4 percent and total nonfarm employment is expected to decline 0.7 percent. Excluding natural resources and mining, education and health services, and other services, the remaining industries in the state are expected to lose jobs. The education and health services industry is the only sector expected to see significant increases in new jobs.

In the committee's meetings and deliberations, several industries were identified as key to generating future economic growth, including aerospace, bioscience, traditional and renewable energy, information technology, aviation, financial services, beverage production, and broadcasting and telecommunications. In addition, tourism will continue to play an active role in determining the condition of the state's economy.

Committee Proposals

The committee deliberated 35 measures. The following 24 legislative proposals were referred to the General Assembly for consideration in the 2009 legislative session. Of these proposals, 18 measures are currently being debated before the General Assembly. To date, one bill has been postponed indefinitely. Six measures have not yet been introduced as bills. The proposals are categorized by subject and some are listed more than once if they relate to multiple subjects.

Tax credits/exemptions/refunds. The committee discussed the following measures that create or expand state income tax credits, state sales tax exemptions, or refunds. Some of the measures are targeted at specific industries, such as renewable energy, aerospace, bioscience, or information technology. The committee's expectation is that the proposals will generate incentives to expand employment, production, or investment in the state. These measures include:

- House Bill 09-1001 — Income tax credit for Colorado job growth;
- House Bill 09-1035 — Sales and use tax refund for Colorado-based technology companies;
- House Bill 09-1105 — Colorado innovation investment tax credit;
- House Bill 09-1126 — Incentives for the development of solar thermal energy systems;
- House Bill 09-1212 — Temporary income tax credit for newly built homes;
- Senate Bill 09-085 — Phase-out of business personal property tax;
- Senate Bill 09-233 — Tax credit for home businesses assessed as non-residential property;
- Senate Bill 09-234 — Create a statewide enterprise zone;
- Bill B — Include commercial vehicles in enterprise zone income tax credit for investments in certain property; and
- Bill C — Expand solar hot water rebate program.

Financial or regulatory assistance for specific industries or individuals. The committee discussed the following measures that provide grants or loans to certain industries, or change administrative requirements for targeted professions. The committee's expectation is that these proposals will encourage additional employment, production, or investment in these industries. These measures include:

- House Bill 09-1275 — Emergency medical technician provisional certificate;
- Senate Bill 09-031 — Create the clean technology discovery evaluation grant program;
- Senate Bill 09-067 — Colorado credit reserve program to expand credit for small businesses;
- Senate Bill 09-178 — Waiver of certain eligibility conditions for unemployment insurance;
- Bill A — Enrollment opportunities for technical relocation providers;
- Bill C — Expand the solar hot water rebate program;
- Bill E — Residential energy improvement loan program; and
- Bill F — Clean Energy Development Authority.

Renewable energy and clean technology promotion. The committee discussed the following measures that are expected to promote the development of renewable energy and clean technology resources in the state. These measures include:

- House Bill 09-1001 — Income tax credit for Colorado job growth;
- House Bill 09-1035 — Sales and use tax refund for Colorado-based technology companies;
- House Bill 09-1105 — Colorado innovation investment tax credit;
- House Bill 09-1126 — Incentives for the development of solar thermal energy systems;
- House Bill 09-1149 — Measures to encourage construction of new homes that make cost effective use of solar energy;
- Senate Bill 09-031 — Create the clean technology discovery evaluation grant program;
- Senate Bill 09-171 — New energy economy training programs;

- Bill B — Include commercial vehicles in enterprise zone income tax credit for investments in certain property;
- Bill C — Expand the solar hot water rebate program;
- Bill E — Residential energy improvement loan program; and
- Bill F — Clean Energy Development Authority.

Infrastructure development, including education, transportation, and communications. The committee discussed the following transportation-, communications-, and education-related measures. The committee's expectation is that these proposals will improve the state's infrastructure, while at the same time providing a stimulus for employment and economic growth throughout the state. These measures include:

- Senate Bill 09-108 — Transportation system planning and funding;
- Senate Bill 09-162 — Inventory of broadband service areas by chief information officer;
- Senate Bill 09-232 — Financial assistance to fund local government capital projects;
- Bill D — Building Excellent Schools Today bill cleanup; and
- Bill F — Clean Energy Development Authority.

Small business incentives. The committee discussed the following measures aimed at providing financial assistance or tax credits for small businesses in the state. The committee's expectation is that these proposals will encourage job growth and economic growth throughout the state. These measures include:

- House Bill 09-1035 — Sales and use tax refund for Colorado-based technology companies;
- House Bill 09-1105 — Colorado innovation investment tax credit;
- Senate Bill 09-067 — Colorado credit reserve program to expand credit for small businesses;
- Senate Bill 09-171 — New energy jobs program;
- Senate Bill 09-233 — Tax credit for home businesses assessed as non-residential property; and
- Bill B — Include commercial vehicles in enterprise zone income tax credit for investments in certain property.

Statutory Authority and Responsibilities

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 09-005, the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth was created to respond to the national recession and Colorado's economic downturn and to study options for growing Colorado's economy. The committee is required to complete its work no later than February 27, 2009, and provide a report of its conclusions and recommendations to the members of the General Assembly.

The committee's meetings focused on: (1) Colorado's economy and business climate as it relates to small businesses and nonprofit organizations; (2) the use of economic development incentives and state and federal funding to improve Colorado's infrastructure and create jobs; (3) the creation and expansion of businesses that promote Colorado's new energy economy; and (4) Colorado's Enterprise Zone Program's potential to stimulate job growth in rural communities.

The committee heard presentations from a number of state and local government officials, higher education representatives, individuals, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and urban and rural groups that discussed the following:

- evaluating ways to enhance the state as a prime location in which to start and grow a business for purposes of creating jobs;
- determining ways to promote Colorado's new energy economy through innovation, productivity, and investment in the Colorado business community;
- policies that heighten the ability of businesses to provide diverse and secure career opportunities for Colorado citizens paying a living wage;
- identifying the policies and practices of the state and local governments that could enhance Colorado's competitiveness in the global marketplace;
- determining how Colorado's institutions of higher education can help the state compete in the 21st century economy with technology and a trained workforce; and
- soliciting input from experts in the business community and state agencies to address state transportation, public health, environmental, and energy policies or practices that foster economic development in the state.

Business Advisory Group. A ten-member business advisory group was appointed by the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth. The group represented different sectors of the state's economy and geographic areas of the state and assisted the committee in its work. The group made presentations and provided written comments and other relevant data to the committee upon request.

Committee Activities

The Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth held six meetings as an ad hoc committee prior to being established as a joint select committee for the 2009 legislative session. It subsequently held eight meetings during the session in January and February 2009. The committee heard a variety of presentations from organizations and individuals related to its charge.

The committee's activities focused on the recommendations to the General Assembly that primarily create jobs. Many of these measures are in response to Colorado's deteriorating economy and business climate as it relates to small businesses and nonprofit organizations. The committee referred proposals that use economic development incentives and state funding to improve Colorado's infrastructure and create jobs.

Another focus of the committee's activities was targeted at referring measures that promote Colorado's new energy economy. In doing this, the committee recommended legislation that uses the existing structure of Colorado's Enterprise Zone Program to stimulate job growth in rural communities.

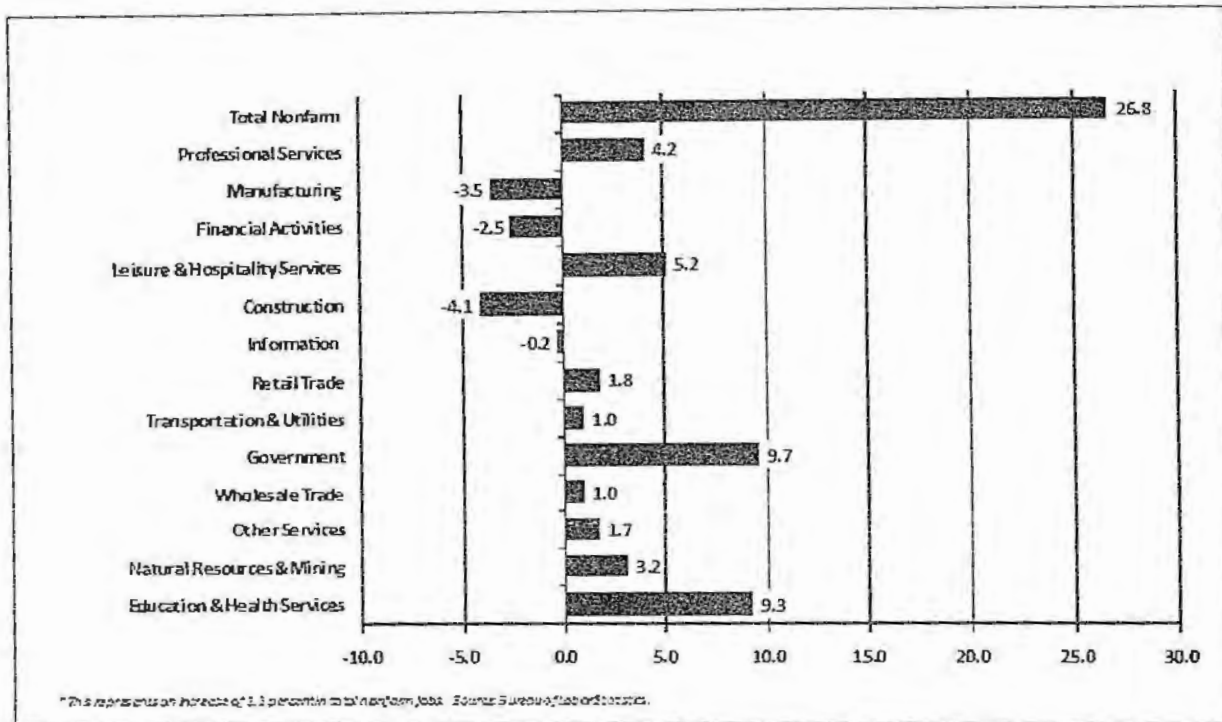
The following sections provide a summary of the primary issues relating to creating jobs and promoting economic development in Colorado that were discussed by the committee.

Colorado's Economy and Business Climate

Colorado followed the nation into recession in the fall of 2008 as the financial crisis and housing market contraction caused consumers and businesses to pull back on spending and investment. Although employment in Colorado increased 1.1 percent on average in 2008, 35,500 jobs were lost in a broad range of industries between August and December 2008. Figure 1 shows changes in industry employment in 2008, with manufacturing, construction, information, and financial activities reporting job losses for the entire year. The remaining industries showed job gains. However, in the last five months of 2008, only four industries experienced job gains: education and health services, natural resources and mining, information, and government.

Consumer spending increased 0.3 percent year-to-date through November. Excluding purchases on food and gas, consumer spending decreased 2.9 percent during this period, with even larger decreases for big-ticket items, such as cars and home furnishings. Declines in home values, wealth, job prospects, credit availability, and income levels fueled the decrease in spending.

Figure 1
2008 Average Job Loss/Gain in Selected Colorado Industries*
 (thousands of jobs)

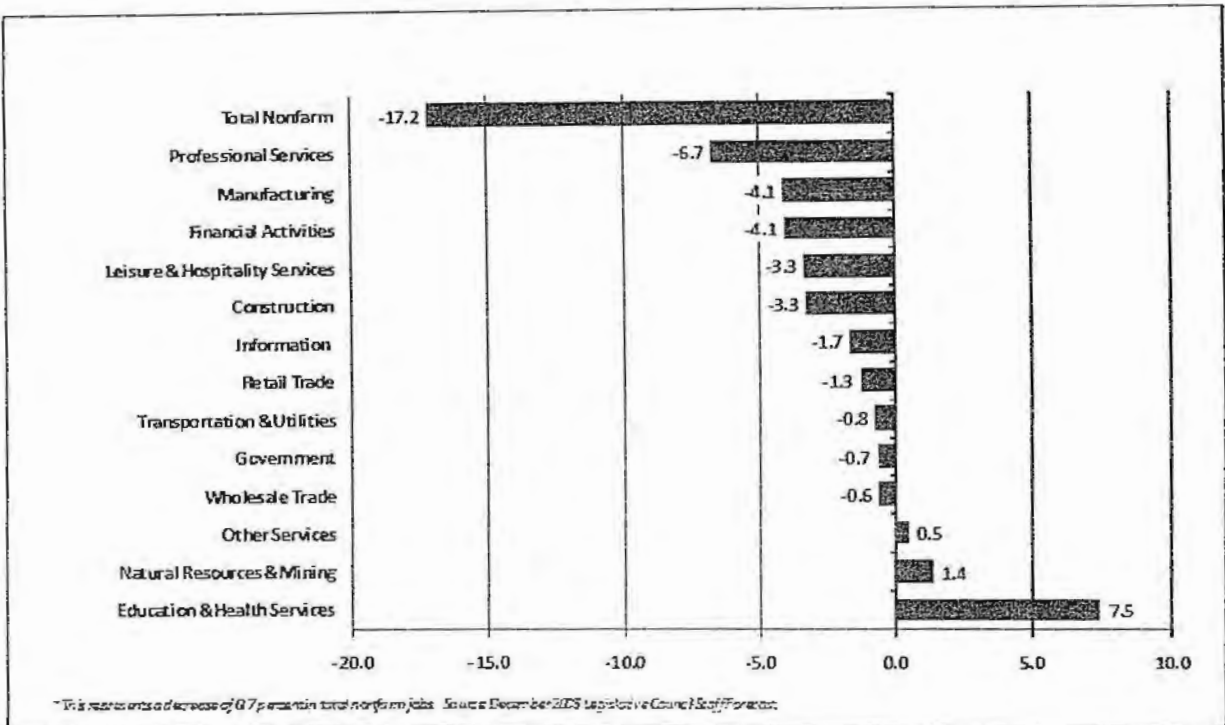


In 2009, the state's economy is expected to deteriorate further. Consumer spending is expected to drop 0.4 percent and employment is projected to fall 0.7 percent. Figure 2 illustrates the projected change in industry employment in 2009, based on the December 2008 Legislative Council Staff forecast. Excluding other services, natural resources and mining, and education and health services, other industries in the state are expected to lose jobs.

In the committee's meetings and deliberations, several industries were identified as key to generating future economic growth, including aerospace, bioscience, traditional and renewable energy, information technology, aviation, financial services, beverage production, and broadcasting and telecommunications. For example, the metro Denver region has one of the highest concentrations of aerospace employment in the nation and there is a strong interconnection between the U.S. Department of Defense, university research, and aerospace industry activities. In addition, tourism will continue to play an active role in determining the overall condition of the state's economy.

Colorado's business climate. The committee heard testimony indicating that Colorado and Denver generally rank favorably in studies attempting to measure the business climate and economic competitiveness of states and metro areas. Representatives from the Metro Denver Economic Development Corporation (MDEDC), the economic development arm of the Metro Denver Chamber of Commerce, told the committee that the state has a strong entrepreneurial climate as Colorado businesses are able to develop and invest in profitable ideas. However, the state needs to look at ways to provide more incentives to stimulate the economy and jump-start jobs during this recessionary period.

Figure 2
2009 Projected Average Job Loss/Gain in Selected Colorado Industries*
 (thousands of jobs)



According to staff research and committee testimony, an educated workforce is, in general, the most important factor that businesses consider in their location decisions. This is followed by a variety of factors depending on the type of business, such as the quality of transportation infrastructure, proximity to major airports, the cost and availability of land, costs of doing business, tax incentives, the proximity to suppliers and customers, the proximity to natural resources, access to higher education institutions, and quality of life.

According to the MDED, Colorado ranks highly in many of these categories, especially as it compares to its competitors. The committee learned that Colorado's strengths include a low tax and regulatory environment, a high quality of life, and a highly educated workforce, including a relatively large population of individuals with science and engineering doctorates. It has the 11th most productive workforce of all states. Colorado is also generally considered to have low costs for doing business.

Colorado had the 5th lowest combined state and local tax burden in the nation in FY 2006-07, the latest data available. However, a couple of businesses that addressed the committee cited the need for the state to address relatively high property taxes for businesses. Colorado consistently ranks among the most livable states and scores high in venture capital, research and development spending, and the number of patents granted.

Colorado rankings are more mediocre in other categories and are trending downward, according to the MDED. The state has a relatively low percentage of college-bound students and scores in the middle in its salaries for public school teachers, school spending, and

other education-related rankings. Further, health care costs are 30th highest in the country and the cost of housing in Colorado is generally considered high. Colorado scores in the middle of states in its ability to move products efficiently. The MDEDC noted that many of the categories in which Colorado ranks less favorably can be addressed. The MDEDC noted that the most important economic development policy the state government can implement is to invest in its infrastructure.

The Federal Stimulus Package and Potential For Job Creation in Colorado

Legislative Council Staff summarized the federal economic stimulus package and responded to questions about the money Colorado may receive under the federal legislation. The committee learned that the plan would appropriate federal money for a wide range of federal programs and would increase or extend certain benefits payable under the Medicaid, unemployment compensation, and nutrition assistance programs. The legislation also reduces individual and corporate income tax collections and makes other changes to the tax laws. The federal legislation provides about \$787 billion nationwide in spending and tax cuts.

The total program would increase federal appropriations by over \$604 billion during the FY 2009-10 period. Regarding Colorado's tax and expenditure limitations, the federal money would not be subject to the TABOR limit as federal funds are exempt. The committee deliberated on the potential boost that may be given to the state's economy given the federal spending on transportation infrastructure and other projects.

Economic Development Incentives

The committee heard testimony regarding the role of financial incentives in the state's efforts to attract and retain businesses. Although the committee learned that incentives are not a primary factor that businesses consider in their location decisions, most economic development organizations believe that incentives are necessary as businesses evaluate their costs to relocate, expand, and operate in different areas. The committee learned that incentives can be a primary factor for a business that is deciding among its final potential locations. Further, testimony indicated that Colorado must offer some incentives because it is competing with other states that do. Some of the individual business representatives that testified explained that state incentives helped their company decide whether to stay or expand in the state.

Colorado's Enterprise Zone Program

The committee heard testimony from staff and economic development organizations on Colorado's Enterprise Zone Program. The Colorado Urban and Rural Enterprise Zone Act of 1986 established an enterprise zone program to provide incentives and tax credits for private enterprise to expand and for new businesses to locate in economically distressed areas of the state. Testimony from the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) noted that under the program, nine enterprise zone tax credits are available. Staff provided information on the credits and revenue that was paid out in tax credits. About \$47.4 million in enterprise zone tax credits were claimed in FY 2007-08, a 9 percent increase over the prior year's credits.

Economic development organizations in the state, such as OEDIT and the MDEDC told the committee that the incentives offered by the enterprise zone program are effective and necessary. They stated that businesses considering expanding in or relocating to Colorado frequently inquire about the existence of an enterprise zone program. The committee discussed the need for more extensive study to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. The committee made one formal recommendation on a proposal that affects the program.

Renewable Energy and Clean Fuel Industries

The committee heard testimony on renewable energy and clean fuel usage in Colorado. About 36 percent of Colorado's energy comes from petroleum, 30 percent comes from natural gas, 32 percent comes from coal, and 2 percent comes from renewable energy, according to the U.S. Energy Information Agency. Thus, most of the energy that Colorado uses to fuel its economy continues to be supplied by fossil fuels that are non-renewable and produce emissions.

The committee listened to testimony about the potential of renewable energy, such as wind power, solar power, and biofuels, as well as clean-fuel sources, such as coal gasification, which hold significant economic development opportunities for Colorado. Due to higher energy costs, these resources are starting to become more economically viable. Testimony indicated that the transformation to the use of more renewable energy and clean fuel sources will occur, and that Colorado must ensure that its renewable energy and clean fuel industries are developed to take advantage of future opportunities.

The committee learned that the presence of renewable energy and clean fuel sources, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, research universities, and innovative energy companies in the state provide resources that can help promote renewable industries in Colorado. However, testimony indicated that assistance is needed to further develop these industries. Testimony from renewable energy and clean fuel advocacy groups indicated that Colorado needs to devote resources to foster partnerships between the industries, governments, and academic institutions. The committee learned that in order for it to realize its potential, Colorado needs to focus on developing renewable energy and clean technology industry clusters.

Business Personal Property Taxes

Taxable business personal property generally consists of any equipment that is used in an income-generating enterprise. It includes machinery, furniture, and computers, as well as cable, pipelines, utility and phone lines, and similar assets. Each local government's mill levy is applied to all taxable property within the government's boundaries, including business personal property.

The committee heard testimony and deliberated on ways to reduce or eliminate the business personal property tax. The committee also discussed ideas to simplify the administration of the business personal property tax to make compliance easier for businesses and to reduce taxes on fully-depreciated personal property.

In regard to measures aimed at improving the state's economic climate, representatives from some businesses and economic development councils encouraged the committee to look at ways to provide incentives to employers to create jobs and spur economic growth by reducing or eliminating business personal property taxes. The committee recommended one measure that reduces and eventually eliminates business personal property on property other than state-assessed property.

Transportation Infrastructure and Economic Development

The committee heard testimony on the status of Colorado's transportation infrastructure. These presentations highlighted that a high-quality transportation system is an integral component of a good business climate and is cited as one of the key factors in business location decisions. The committee also heard testimony regarding the importance of the ability to move freight in and out of Colorado. This is particularly important for industries that transport goods to markets, such as manufacturing and agriculture. A well-planned transportation system also helps promote tourism. The committee recommended for consideration one bill that generates revenue for Colorado's transportation infrastructure through increased fees.

The Arts and Economic Development

The committee heard testimony about the impact of the arts industry on economic development. The committee was told that a strong arts and cultural environment can attract businesses, as arts and culture are important aspects of quality of life. Data indicate that Colorado had just over 12,000 arts-related businesses, including museums, performing arts, visual arts, film, television, radio, design and publishing, and arts' schools and services, employing over 50,000 workers.

Business Advisory Group

A ten-member Business Advisory Group was formed by the committee representing different sectors of the state's economy and geographic areas of the state to assist the committee in its work. The group made presentations and provided written comments and other relevant data to the committee upon request. The advisory group met separately to discuss ways to create jobs in the state and promote economic development. Appendix B contains a statement from the Business Advisory Group.

Summary of Recommendations

As a result of the committee's activities, the following 24 measures were referred to the Colorado General Assembly for consideration during the 2009 session. To date, 18 measures are currently being debated before the General Assembly and one bill has been postponed indefinitely. Six measures have not yet been introduced as bills.

The proposals are categorized by subject and some are listed more than once if they relate to multiple subjects. Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 09-005, creating the committee, any bills referred for introduction during the 2009 session are exempt from the deadline schedule contained in Rule 23; the five-bill limitation imposed by Rule 24 (b) (1) (A); and the requirement to obtain authorization from the Committee on Delayed Bills of the Senate or House of Representatives under Rule 41 (c). The proposals:

- create or expand state income tax credits, state sales tax exemptions, or refunds;
- provide grants or loans to certain industries, or change administrative requirements for targeted professions;
- promote the development of renewable energy and clean technology resources in the state;
- improve the state's infrastructure, including education, transportation, and communications systems; or
- provide financial assistance or tax credits for small businesses in the state.

House Bill 09-1001 — Creation of an Income Tax Credit to Incentivize Colorado Job Growth

This bill provides an income tax credit to firms that create at least 20 jobs in Colorado and retain them for at least one year. The tax credit is equal to one-half of the amount the employer is required to pay in federal social security and Medicare taxes on the created jobs.

House Bill 09-1035 — Sales and Use Tax Refunds for Certain Colorado-Based Technology Companies

This bill allows certain clean technology and medical device firms to receive refunds on sales and use taxes paid on the purchase of equipment used in research and development. The firms must be headquartered in Colorado and have no more than 50 employees. Each taxpayer may not receive more than a \$50,000 refund during any calendar year.

House Bill 09-1105 — Creation of the Colorado Innovation Investment Tax Credit to be Applied Against State Income Taxes

This bill allows certain investors to receive an income tax credit for investments made in certain aerospace, bioscience, clean energy, and information technology small businesses. The credit is equal to 15 percent of the investment for each of the two tax years following the year in which the investment was made, up to a maximum of \$100,000, which is capped at a total of \$3.0 million in credits during each tax year.

House Bill 09-1126 — Incentives for the Development of Solar Thermal Energy Systems

This bill makes all sales, storage, and use of components used in solar thermal systems exempt from the state sales and use tax. The bill specifies various components for solar thermal systems that are affected, and defines such a system as one that uses the sun to produce heat or cold for heating or cooling a residential or commercial building or systems used in any industrial, commercial, or manufacturing process.

House Bill 09-1149 — Encouraging New Homes Using Solar Energy

The bill requires commercial home builders to offer buyers the option of having the home include, or be pre-wired for, a solar photovoltaic installation. Builders are also to provide a list of solar installers who can assess the home's solar energy generation potential.

House Bill 09-1212 — Income Tax Credit for New Home Buyers

This bill provides a state income tax credit for purchases of new single-family detached homes that are constructed and completed in 2010. The credit is available to Colorado residents or trusts for tax year 2010 only.

House Bill 09-1275 — Emergency Medical Technician Provisional Certificate

This bill allows the Department of Public Health and Environment to issue a provisional 90-day certification to an applicant seeking certification as an emergency medical technician if the applicant satisfies all statutory and regulatory requirements for certification.

Senate Bill 09-031 — Clean Technology Research Grant Program

This bill creates the Clean Technology Discovery Evaluation Grant Program in the Governor's Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OED). The program will provide grant assistance to aid in the commercialization of renewable energy technologies (e.g., solar, wind, biofuel, and geothermal), or technologies and products that aid in energy efficiency, conservation, or environmental mitigation.

Senate Bill 09-067 — Colorado Credit Reserve Program

This bill authorizes the Colorado Economic Development Commission in the Governor's office to contract with the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority for the operation of a Colorado credit reserve program for the purpose of increasing the availability of credit to small businesses in Colorado.

Senate Bill 09-085 — Phase-Out Business Personal Property Tax

This bill phases out taxes on business personal property by increasing the percentage of business personal property that is exempt from taxation, incrementally, from 1 percent to 100 percent of all locally assessed property by 2027. State assessed personal property is excluded from the provisions of the bill.

Senate Bill 09-108 — Transportation System Planning and Funding

This bill makes several changes to the financing and administration of transportation improvements by increasing fees, fines, and surcharges to provide an estimated \$250 million in new annual funding for transportation projects. The proposal also creates the Statewide Bridge Enterprise with the authority to finance, repair and maintain certain designated bridges in the state highway system. In addition, the measure creates the Mileage-Based Revenue Commission to establish a pilot program to study the future use of vehicle mileage-based revenue sources.

Senate Bill 09-162 — Broadband Service Areas

Under current law, the Office of Information Technology (OIT) is required to create an inventory of broadband service areas within Colorado. This bill expands the funding sources to pay for the project by allowing the OIT to accept grants from public entities.

Senate Bill 09-171 — New Energy Economy Training Programs

This bill expands the allowable uses of funds from the Colorado Customized Job Training Program to include employee training efforts focused on Colorado's new energy economy. The program provides grants to employees who receive customized job training conducted at community colleges or private companies.

Senate Bill 09-178 — Waiver of Eligibility Conditions for Unemployment Insurance Benefits

This bill requires the director of the Division of Employment and Training, Department of Labor and Employment, to waive the requirement for employees attached to regular jobs to register for work and report to an employment office as a condition of being eligible to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits for a period of 26 weeks. These are claimants who are unemployed due to a temporary lack of work from their most recent employer, but anticipate returning to work with that employer.

SB09-232 — Local Government Financing with Severance Tax Funds

This bill increases the level of state financial assistance provided to local governments so that local government capital construction projects can be completed more quickly. The measure also creates a program that authorizes financial assistance to local governments.

SB09-233 — Tax Credit for Home Businesses

This bill specifies a minimum percentage of gross finished building area of a residential dwelling unit that must be used before a residential dwelling unit can be considered a mixed-use property for purposes of property taxes. Allows taxpayers in an enhanced rural enterprise zone to postpone the payment of a portion of their property tax liability attributable to their residence being classified as a mixed-use property for 2 property tax years.

Senate Bill 09-234 — Creation of a Statewide Enterprise Zone

This bill directs the Economic Development Commission with assistance from the Colorado Office of Economic Development to develop criteria for a statewide enterprise zone, the expansion of the boundaries of one or more existing enterprise zones, and the modification of existing enterprise zone income tax credits.

Senate Bill 09-238 — Solar Device Permits

This bill defines "permit fees" paid for approval by a municipality or county for the installation of an active solar energy device as the total compensation received from any source whatsoever or in any way connected with the approval of such installation.

The following bills have been referred for consideration by the General Assembly during the 2009 session but have not yet been introduced.

Bill A — Enrollment Opportunities for Technical Education Providers (LLS #0542)

This bill requires career and technical education providers (among the institutions of higher education) to offer concurrent enrollment opportunities to qualifying high school students.

Bill B — Include Commercial Vehicles in Enterprise Zones (LLS #0622)

This bill allows taxpayers to claim a refund of a percentage of all state sales and use taxes paid on the sale, storage, or use of a motor vehicle, truck, truck tractor, trailer, or semitrailer designated as class A personal property. The proposal also creates a green truck grant program that provides tax incentives and grants for purchasing or installing specific fuel-efficient technologies and emission-control devices.

Bill C — Expand the Solar Hot Water Rebate Program (LLS #0754)

This bill requires each investor-owned gas or electric utility, and each electric utility subject to the state's energy portfolio standard, to make available to its customers a standard rebate offer for the installation of solar hot water systems.

Bill D — Building Excellent Schools Today Act (LLS #0764)

This bill allows for the more efficient implementation of the "Building Excellent Schools Today Act" (BEST) by improving the credit rating of certificates of participation to reduce the cost of lease payments under lease-purchase agreements. The bill also changes certain requirements and timelines that pertain to the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board and the BEST financial assistance application process.

Bill E — Residential Energy Improvement Loan Program (LLS #0765)

This bill creates a residential energy improvement loan program that must be submitted for approval by voters. If approved, the ballot measure would provide funding for the program and allow the owner of a residential building to apply for a loan from the state for the purpose of financing a residential energy improvement. Program loans must be repaid through a special assessment on the residential building.

Bill F — Clean Energy Development Authority (LLS #0793)

This bill allows the Colorado Clean Energy Development Authority to make direct commercial loans for projects consisting of electrical transmission, generation, and storage equipment and any land or facilities associated with such equipment.

Resource Materials

Meeting summaries were prepared by Legislative Council Staff for each of the eight meetings that were held in January and February of 2009 and contain all handouts provided to the committee. The summaries of meetings and attachments are available at the Division of Archives, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, (303-866-4900). The listing below contains the dates of committee meetings and the topics discussed at those meetings. Meeting summaries are also available on our website at:

http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/lcsstaff/2009/comsched/09JobCreation&EconomicGrowthsched.html

Informal meetings held before January 14, 2009 are summarized in Appendix C.

Meeting Date and Topics Discussed

January 14, 2009

- ◆ Committee discussion on omnibus transportation bill

January 16, 2009

- ◆ Presentation by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources
- ◆ Presentation by the Governor's Energy Office
- ◆ Presentation by the Colorado Council on the Arts
- ◆ Discussion on proposed legislation

January 23, 2009

- ◆ Comments from committee members and business advisory group members
- ◆ Discussion of questions submitted to the Department of Natural Resources
- ◆ Discussion of proposed legislation

January 29, 2009

- ◆ Consideration of proposed committee legislation

January 30, 2009

- ◆ Discussion of proposed legislation
- ◆ Presentation on how Colorado compares in state and local taxes by Legislative Council Staff

- ◆ Presentation on the federal economic stimulus package by Legislative Council Staff
- ◆ Presentation on residential and commercial property taxes by the Division of Property Taxation
- ◆ Presentation on enterprise zones by the Office of Economic Development and International Trade

February 6, 2009

- ◆ Presentation by the U.S. Forest Service
- ◆ Consideration of proposed committee legislation

February 13, 2009

- ◆ Consideration of proposed committee legislation

February 24, 2009

- ◆ Recommendations from Metro Denver Economic Development Corporation
- ◆ Recommendations and findings from the Business Advisory Group
- ◆ Adopt final report



2009

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 09-005

BY SENATOR(S) Groff, Bacon, Boyd, Cadman, Carroll M., Foster, Gibbs, Heath, Hodge, Kester, King K., Kopp, Morse, Newell, Romer, Scheffel, Schultheis, Schwartz, Shaffer B., Spence, Tochtrop, Veiga, White;

also REPRESENTATIVE(S) Carroll T., Apuan, Benefield, Casso, Court, Ferrandino, Fischer, Frangas, Gagliardi, Green, Hullinghorst, Kefalas, Kerr A., Labuda, Levy, McKinley, Merrifield, Middleton, Miklosi, Peniston, Pommer, Primavera, Rice, Riesberg, Ryden, Scanlan, Solano, Soper, Todd, Waller.

CONCERNING THE CREATION OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Rule 41 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have created the Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth (Joint Select Committee); and

WHEREAS, The Joint Select Committee was created in response to the slowing of Colorado's economy along with the national economy; and

WHEREAS, It has been four generations since Americans have seen the type of economic volatility that we currently face; and

WHEREAS, Colorado is not immune to the forces driving the national economic downturn; and

WHEREAS, The Joint Select Committee is broadly tasked with examining options for growing Colorado's economy, including but not limited to developing Colorado's small businesses and nonprofits, improving Colorado's infrastructure, advancing increased

energy production of all forms, and stimulating job growth in Colorado's rural communities; and

WHEREAS, The President of the Senate has appointed the following Senators to the Joint Select Committee:

Senator Gail Schwartz, Chair
Senator Jennifer Veiga
Senator Rollie Heath; and

WHEREAS, The Minority Leader of the Senate has appointed the following Senators to the Joint Select Committee:

Senator Shawn Mitchell
Senator Mark Scheffel; and

WHEREAS, The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following Representatives to the Joint Select Committee:

Representative Joe Rice, Vice Chair
Representative Liane "Buffie" McFadyen
Representative Judy Solano; and

WHEREAS, The Minority Leader of the House of Representatives has appointed the following Representatives to the Joint Select Committee:

Representative David Balmer
Representative Larry Liston; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

(1) That we, the members of the General Assembly, hereby express our support for the creation of the Joint Select Committee and the appointment of the members listed herein;

(2) That the Joint Select Committee shall conclude its work no later than February 27, 2009, and shall provide a report of its conclusions and recommendations to the members of the General Assembly; and

(3) That the Joint Select Committee is hereby authorized to recommend bills for introduction during the 2009 Regular Session of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly, and that any such bills shall be exempt from the following provisions of the Joint Rules of the

Senate and House of Representatives: The deadline schedule contained in Rule 23; the five-bill limitation imposed by Rule 24 (b) (1) (A); and the requirement to obtain authorization from the Committee on Delayed Bills of the Senate or House of Representatives under Rule 41 (c).

Peter C. Groff
PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE

Terrance D. Carroll
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Karen Goldman
SECRETARY OF
THE SENATE

Marilyn Eddins
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Appendix B

Statement of the Business Advisory Group:

The members of the Business Advisory Group represented a diverse business base and offered a business perspective on the information offered during committee hearings presented by individuals and representatives of associations and executive agencies. The members also offered a gauge of the viability and relevance to the multiple proposals that were brought to the Committee for job training, shovel-ready projects, and the priorities to be considered for Colorado by drawing on their practical business experiences. We also provided input to the chair and vice chair by responding to a group questionnaire and holding two meetings outside of the joint select committee's established meeting dates.

Lastly, the group offered industry specific proposals, such as energy transmission planning and health care insurance proposals, that may have been overlooked at the beginning of the session.

Respectfully Submitted,

Craig Cox, Interwest Energy Alliance
Michael DeBerry, Chevron
Neil Hall, Building Construction Trades Council
Jim Hertel, Colorado Managed Care Newsletter
Gail Lindley, Denver Bookbinding Company
Felix Lopez, Trinidad State Junior College
Mark Mehalko, AECOM
Patricia Barela-Rivera, PBR Solutions
Rob Perlman, Steamboat Ski Resort
Chuck Ward, Qwest

Appendix C

**Summary of Presenters for Committee Meetings Held Before the
2009 Legislative Session**
(Summary Prepared by Senate Staff)

November 24, 2008 Meeting Summary of Presenters Senate President Groff Speaker-Designee Carroll	
Legislative Council Staff	Mike Mauer, Director Todd Herreid, Economist Natalie Mullis, Economist
December 4, 2008 Meeting Summary of Presenters	
Governor's Office on Economic Development & International Trade	Alice Kotrlik, Deputy Director Matt Cheroutes, Legislative Liaison
SE Metro Chamber of Commerce	John Brackney, President & CEO
Development Research Partners	Patty Silverstein, Principal
Progressive 15	Cathy Shull, Executive Director (Invited)
Action 22	Cathy Garcia, Executive Director (Invited)
DRCOG	Jennifer Schaufele, Executive Director
Denver Metro Chamber	Tom Clark, Executive Vice President
Club 20	Reeves Brown, Executive Director
Colorado Bankers Association	Don Childears, President

December 8, 2008
Meeting Summary of Presenters

<p>Colorado Nonprofit Association</p>	<p>Sharon Knight, Interim CEO</p> <p>Tom Downey Chair, Board of Directors</p>
<p>CO. Department of Natural Resources</p>	<p>Mike King, Deputy Director</p>
<p>UniverCity Connections Rocky Mountain Innovation Initiative</p>	<p>Doug Johnson Director Ft. Collins, CO.</p>
<p>Higher Ed Authority</p>	<p>Pam Shockley, Chancellor Univ. of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO.</p> <p>Michael Poliakoff, VP Academic Affairs & Research CU System</p> <p>The Honorable David Skaggs, Executive Director Department of Higher Education</p>
<p>Job Development in Bioscience and Clean Technology</p>	<p>Denise Brown, Interim Director CO. Clean Tech Industry Association</p> <p>David Allen Assoc. VP for Technology Transfer, CU</p> <p>Doug Henston, CEO Solix Biofuels</p>
<p>The Role of Community Colleges and Economic Growth</p>	<p>Cliff Richardson Chief Financial Officer, CCCS</p> <p>Barbara McDonnell Executive VP & Legal Counsel, CCCS</p> <p>John Garvin Pueblo Community College</p> <p>Gerri Anderson Provost, CCCS</p> <p>Lance Bolton President, Northeast Junior College</p>

December 8, 2008 Meeting Summary of Presenters (continued)	
Links between Child Care, Job Creation & Economic Development	Megan Ferland, President Colorado Children's Campaign
Small Business Owner	Aaron W. Perry, CEO & CFO Rocky Mountain Sustainable Enterprises
Expanding the New Energy Economy	Keith Hay Environment Colorado Lee Boughey, Senior Manager Communications/Public Affairs Tri State Generation & Transmission Bill Midcap Rural Economic Development Specialist Rocky Mountain Farmers Union
December 15, 2008 Meeting Summary of Presenters	
Remarks 9:30 – 9:45	Governor Ritter
Colorado Department of Transportation 9:45-10:15	Russ George, Executive Director
Colorado Contractors Association 10:15 – 11:00	Tony Milo, Executive Director Joe O'Dea, Vice President
Colorado Asphalt Paving Association	
Colorado Ready Mix Association & Cement Council	
Colorado Stone Sand & Gravel Association	Pete Jacobson
American Council of Engineering Companies of Colorado	Marilen Reimer
Hispanic Contractors Association	
Rocky Mountain Minority Contractors Association	Greg McKnight
Colorado Department of Local Affairs 11:00 – 11:30	Susan Kirkpatrick, Executive Director
Colorado Department of Labor & Employment 11:30 – 12:00	Don Mares, Executive Director

December 15, 2008 Meeting Summary of Presenters (continued)	
Colorado Municipal League 1:00 – 1:20	Kevin Bommer Mark Radtke
Colorado Homebuilders Association 1:20 – 1:40	Chris Elliott, Chair Gov't Affairs Committee
The Role of Gov't/Working Families & Multipliers 1:40 – 2:00	Robin Kneich Front Range Economics
December 22, 2008 Meeting Summary of Presenters	
December Revenue Forecast 9:15 – 9:45	Legislative Council Staff Economists Todd Herreid Natalie Mullis
City & County of Denver Economic Prosperity Task Force 9:45 – 10:15	The Honorable Doug Linkhart Councilman & Co-Chair City & County of Denver
Office of Economic Development 10:15 – 10:45	Don Elliman, Executive Director Matt Cheroutes, Director of Communications & External Affairs
The Impact of the National Financial Crisis on Colorado 10:55 – 11:30	The Honorable Cary Kennedy Treasurer, State of Colorado
Northern Colorado Workforce Initiative 12:30- 1:00	Kathleen Gillian, Director Maury Dobbie, CEO Northern Colorado Economic Development Corporation Doug Johnson, Director UniverCity Connections
Governor's Office of Information Technology 1:00 – 1:25	John Conley, Deputy State CIO
1:25 – 1:55	Public Testimony

January 5, 2009
Meeting Summary of Presenters

<p>NFIB Small Business Panel 10:05 – 10:35</p>	<p>Tony Gagliardi, State Director</p> <p>Mark Hamouz, Chair NFIB Leadership Council</p> <p>Amy Hawkins, President/Owner Boulder Roofing</p> <p>Jim Noon, Owner Centennial Container</p>
<p>Boulder County Green Jobs Pipeline Project 10:35 – 11:00</p>	<p>Frank Alexander, Director Boulder County Housing Dept.</p> <p>Robin Bohannon, Director Boulder County Dept. Community Services</p>
<p>11:00 – 11:30</p>	<p>Holli Baumunk, Colorado Space Coalition & VP, EDC</p> <p>Vicki Lea, Wired Metro Denver Chamber</p>
<p>11:30 – 12:30</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>12:30 – 1:30</p>	<p>John Harpole, Mercator Energy</p> <p>Ken Wonstolen, Beatty & Wozniakand & Legal Counsel, COGA</p> <p>John Swartout, VP Gov't Affairs, COGA</p>
<p>1:30 – 1:50</p>	<p>Dianna Orf, Legal Counsel Colorado Mining Association</p>
<p>1:50 – 2:10</p>	<p>Dave Neslin, Chair Colorado Oil & Gas Conservation Commission</p>
<p>2:10 – 2:40</p>	<p>Tom Plant, Director Governor's Energy Office</p> <p>Morey Wolfson, Utilities Program Manager Governor's Energy Office</p> <p>Jeff Lyng, Renewables Program Manager Governor's Energy Office</p>

January 5, 2009
Meeting Summary of Presenters (continued)

2:40 – 3:00	Ron Lehr, American Wind Energy Association
3:00 – 3:20	Ken Regelson Beth Hart Colorado Solar Industries Association (CoSEIA)
3:20 – 3:30	BREAK
3:30 – 3:45	Public Testimony
3:45 – 4:45	Committee Discussion Presentation of Tax Credit for new jobs bill and other bills seeking committee endorsement
4:45 – 5:00	Wrap up

**Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth
Bills Referred for 2009 Session**

No.	Prime Sponsor(s)	Title & Short Description	Bill or Draft	FY 2009-10 General Fund Revenue Impact	FY 2009-10 Cash Fund Revenue Impact	Status (02/25/09)
1	Rep. Rice Sen. Heath	Income Tax Credit for Colorado Job Growth — This bill provides an income tax credit to firms that create at least 20 jobs in Colorado and retain them for at least one year. The tax credit is equal to one-half of the amount the employer is required to pay in federal social security and Medicare taxes on the created jobs.	House Bill 09-1001	\$ (2,900,000)	\$ 0	Senate Introduction
2	Rep. Riesberg Sen. Heath	Clean Technology Medical Device Tax Refund — This bill allows certain clean technology and medical device firms to receive refunds on sales and use taxes paid on the purchase of equipment used in research and development.	House Bill 09-1035	\$ (975,000)	\$ 0	House Appropriations
3	Rep. Kefalas Sen. (none)	Colorado Innovation Investment Tax Credit — This bill allows certain investors to receive an income tax credit for investments made in certain aerospace, bioscience, clean energy, and information technology small businesses.	House Bill 09-1105	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ 0	House Appropriations
4	Rep. Hunninghorst Sen. Shaffer B.	Encourage Solar Thermal Installations — This bill makes all sales, storage and component parts used in solar thermal systems exempt from the state sales and use tax.	House Bill 09-1126	\$ (313,058)	\$ 0	House Finance
5	Rep. Merrifield Sen. Carroll M.	Encouraging New Homes Using Solar Energy — This bill requires commercial homebuyers the option of having the home include or be pre-wired for a solar photovoltaic installation when a buyer is under contract at least 30 days before installation of the electrical system.	House Bill 09-1149	\$ 0	\$ 25,000	Senate Local Gvmt & Energy
6	Rep. Liston Sen. (none)	Income Tax Credit for New Home Buyers — This bill provides a state income tax credit for purchases of new single-family detached homes that are constructed and completed in 2010.	House Bill 09-1212	\$ (40,000,000)	\$ 0	Postponed Indefinitely
7	Rep. Apuan Sen. Morse	EMT Provisional Certificate — This bill allows the department of public health and environment to issue a provisional 90-day certification to an applicant seeking certification as an emergency medical technician if the applicant satisfies all statutory and regulatory requirements for certification.	House Bill 09-1275	Fiscal Note Work-In-Progress	\$ 0	House Health & Human Services

Appendix D

**Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth
Bills Referred for 2009 Session (continued)**

No.	Prime Sponsor(s)	Title & Short Description	Bill or Draft	FY 2009-10 General Fund Revenue/Impact	FY 2009-10 Cash Fund Revenue/Impact	Status (02/25/09)
8	Sen. Heath Rep. Riesberg	Clean Technology Research Grant Program — This bill creates the Clean Technology Discovery Evaluation Grant Program. The program will provide grant assistance to aid in the commercialization of renewable energy technologies.	Senate Bill 09-031	\$ 0	\$ 5,000,000	House Introduction
9	Sen. Heath Rep(s) Marostica and Gagliardi	Colorado Credit Reserve Program — This bill authorizes the Colorado Economic Development Commission to contract with the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority for the operation of a Colorado Credit Reserve Program for the purpose of increasing the availability of credit to small businesses in Colorado.	Senate Bill 09-067	\$ 0	\$ 0	Senate Appropriations
10	Sen. Scheffel Rep(s) Lambert, and Priola	Phase Out Business Personal Property Tax — This bill phases out the business personal property tax by increasing the percentage of property that is exempt from taxation from 1 percent to 100 percent of all locally assessed property. State assessed personal property is excluded from the provisions of	Senate Bill 09-085	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 0	Senate Appropriations
11	Sen. Gibbs Rep. Rice	Transportation System Planning and Funding — The bill makes several changes to the financing and administration of transportation improvements by increasing fees, fines, and surcharges to provide an estimated \$250 million in new annual funding for statewide transportation improvements.	Senate Bill 09-108	\$ 0	\$200,000,000	Consideration of Amendments
12	Sen. Schwartz Rep. Liston	Broadband Service Areas — Under current law, the Office of Information Technology (OIT) is required to create an inventory of broadband service areas within Colorado. This bill expands the funding sources to pay for the project.	Senate Bill 09-162	\$ 0	\$ 0	Senate Appropriations
13	Sen. Schwartz Rep(s) Todd and Vigil	New Energy Economy Training Programs — This bill expands the allowable uses of funds from the Colorado Customized Job Training Program to include employee training efforts focused on Colorado's new energy economy.	Senate Bill 09-171	\$ 0	\$ 0	House Introduction

**Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth
Bills Referred for 2009 Session (continued)**

No.	Prime Sponsor(s)	Title & Short Description	Bill or Draft	FY 2009-10 General Fund Revenue Impact	FY 2009-10 Cash Fund Revenue Impact	Status (02/25/09)
14	Sen. Heath Rep. Liston	Waiver of Eligibility Conditions for UI Benefits — This bill requires the director of the Division of Employment and Training to waive the requirement for employees attached to regular jobs to register for work and report to an employment office as a condition of being eligible to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits for a period of 26 weeks.	Senate Bill 09-178	\$ 0	\$ 0	Senate Appropriations
15	Sen. Schwartz Rep. McFadyen	Local Government Financing with Severance Tax Funds — This bill increases state financial assistance provided to local governments so that local government capital construction projects can be completed more quickly.	Senate Bill 09-232	Fiscal Note Work-In-Progress	\$ 0	Senate Local Gvmt & Energy
16	Sen(s) Schwartz and Mitchell Rep. Liston	Tax Credits for Home Businesses — This bill specifies a minimum percentage of gross finished building area of a residential dwelling unit that must be used before a residential dwelling unit can be considered a mixed-use property for purposes of assessing property taxes.	Senate Bill 09-233	Fiscal Note Work-In-Progress	\$ 0	Senate Finance
17	Sen(s) Mitchell and Heath Rep. Rice	Creation of a Statewide Enterprise Zone — This bill directs the Economic Development Commission, with assistance from the Colorado Office of Economic Development, to develop criteria for a statewide enterprise zone, the expansion of the boundaries, and the modification of existing enterprise zone credits.	Senate Bill 09-234	Fiscal Note Work-In-Progress	\$ 0	Senate Business, Labor, and Technology
18	Sen. Mitchell	Solar Device Permits — The bill defines "permit fees" paid by a municipality or a county for approval of the installation of an active solar energy device.	Senate Bill 09-238	\$ 0	\$ 0	Senate Local Gvmt & Energy
19	Sen. Heath Rep(s) Summers and Solano	Enrollment Opportunities for Technical Education Providers — This bill requires career and technical education providers to offer concurrent enrollment opportunities to qualifying high school students.	Bill A	\$ 0	\$ 0	Bill Draft

**Joint Select Committee on Job Creation and Economic Growth
Bills Referred for 2009 Session (continued)**

No.	Prime Sponsor(s)	Title & Short Description	Bill or Draft	FY 2009-10 General Fund Revenue Impact	FY 2009-10 Cash Fund Revenue Impact	Status (02/25/09)
20	Rep(s) McFadyen and Gardner C. Sen. Mitchell	Include Commercial Vehicles in Enterprise Zones — This bill allows taxpayers to claim a refund of a percentage of all state sales and use taxes paid on the sale, storage, or use of a motor vehicle, truck, truck tractor, trailer, or semitrailer designated as class A personal property.	Bill B	Fiscal Note Work- In-Progress	\$ 0	House Introduction
21	Sen(s) Schwartz and Heath Rep. Solano	Expands the Solar Hot Water Rebate Program — This bill requires each investor-owned gas or electric utility, and each electric utility subject to the state's energy portfolio standard, to make available to its customers a standard rebate offer for the installation of solar hot water systems.	Bill C	Fiscal Note Work- In-Progress	\$ 0	Senate Introduction
22	Sen. Schwartz Rep. McFadyen	Building Excellent Schools Today Act — This bill allows the efficient implementation of the "Building Excellent Schools Today Act" (BEST) by making changes that improve the credit rating for certificates of participation.	Bill D	Fiscal Note Work- In-Progress	\$ 0	Senate Introduction
23	Rep. Miklosi	Residential Energy Improvement Loan Program — This bill creates a loan program for residential energy improvement. The program would be implemented only if the voters approve a ballot question that allows for funding for the program.	Bill E	Fiscal Note Work- In-Progress	\$ 0	House Introduction
24	Rep. Solano	Clean Energy Development Authority — This bill allows the Colorado Clean Energy Development Authority to make direct commercial loans for electrical transmission and generation projects.	Bill F	Fiscal Note Work- In-Progress	\$ 0	House Introduction