

<https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/01/f34/us-energy-jobs-states-2017.pdf>
[https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/2018 Annual Report.pdf](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/2018%20Annual%20Report.pdf)

Last Saturday's Post contains an article mainly repeating the head of COGA's exaggerated claims.

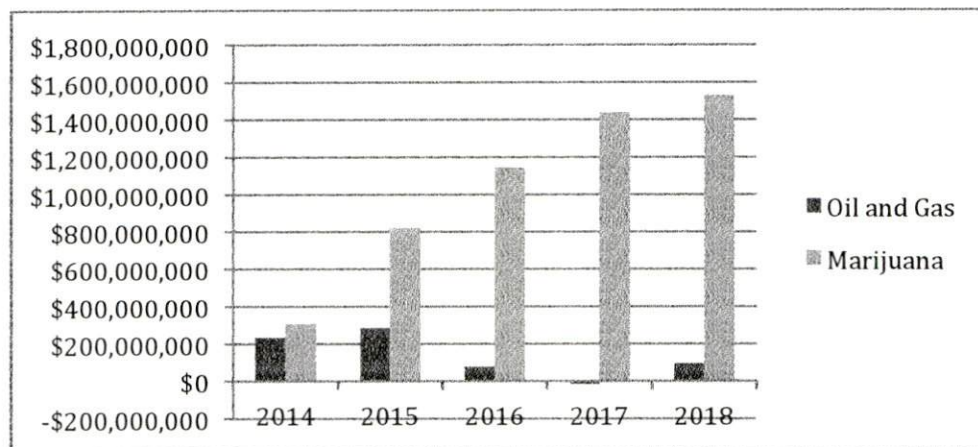
Here are the facts:

From leg.colorado.gov: Colorado has a high concentration of energy employment, with 90,113 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 36,765 of these workers are in the Fuels sector. But a closer look reveals a total of 23,576 in oil and gas. For comparison Colorado has 29,756 jobs in Energy Efficiency, plus 15,151 jobs in wind and solar.

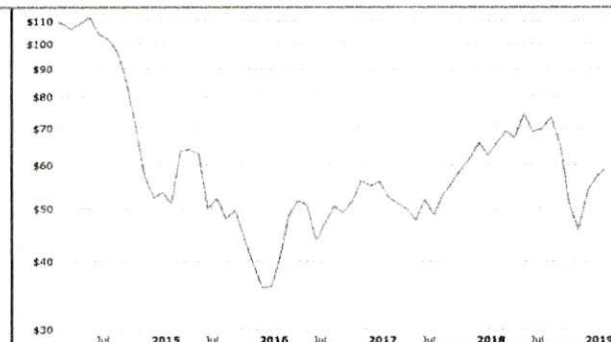
And the Post goes on to say "In Colorado, where it is nearly impossible to raise taxes, a billion dollars from a single industry is a significant revenue stream that should not be taken for granted." If one just looks at severance tax revenue, it obviously is not coming from that. So it must be from sales and income tax for the 23,576 workers and the additional 51,000 jobs – which remain undefined. But if one considers just the sales tax from marijuana sales, (see 2018 Annual Report from the Colorado Dept of Revenue) marijuana raised \$1.5B and this income for the state has grown in a steadily increasing manner unaffected by the global markets. And every city can decide if they want this in their community.

I am including bar charts showing this information along with a plot of global oil price.

Revenue



Oil Prices



Don't let the negative rhetoric sway your vote on this important bill which aims to protect public health and safety, allow cities to opt in to local control if they don't want drilling in residential areas, make sure that the industry is bonded enough to clean up after itself and adjust the COGCC so it is actually the regulatory body it was meant to be.