

Chapter 1 : The economist: What's the most important industry in Colorado?

Denver, Colo. - December 9, - Colorado Ski Country USA (CSCUSA) and Vail Resorts, Inc. today announced the findings of a comprehensive economic impact study of Colorado's skiing and snowboarding industry, the first of its kind in nearly two decades.

Farmers have fallow fields. Those were the seasons when Breckenridge trucked in chunks of ice chiseled from St. In the aftermath of those lean seasons, resorts started investing in water rights and storage to feed more aggressive snowmaking. They developed more than just on-the-hill storage ponds. Clinton Gulch Reservoir, a former mining impound south of Copper Mountain that sold to ski areas and municipalities in , holds 4, acre feet. The 3,acre-foot Eagle Park Reservoir, built in the s to hold tailings from the Climax molybdenum mine, was cleaned up for water storage in Both reservoirs, which hold resort-owned water for snowmaking, are near full as the snowmaking season begins. And that storage shifts from reservoir to ski slopes in the coming months. As a river-focused organization, we see snowmaking as not necessarily a bad use of water. Resorts pull water when demand ebbs. We store that water and deliver it back to ranchers and farmers and municipalities in the spring when everyone really needs it. And they pull that water from streams in the late fall, when those streams are nearing their annual low point for flows. This fall, as drought ravages the state for another season, those low points have been historic. The board and the Colorado Water Trust buy water rights to maintain natural flows to protect riparian habitats. But Colorado has a horse-trader-like water market, where a user can pull from one area and deposit in another. That may work in the spring, when rivers are rushing. I think we are coming into some relief with the moisture now. Rain and snow this week helped, spiking flows above those lowest-ever levels but still below historic levels for this time of year. Bruce Whitehead is the executive director of the Southwestern Water Conservation District, which protects water supplies across 11 counties in southwest Colorado. His region has been hit hard by the drought. Not even in , when waterways withered in the summer and every user tightened their belts even more. Purgatory typically draws water for snowmaking from nearby Cascade Creek, which was very low at the beginning of October but, thanks to rain over the past two weeks, returned to normal levels. In the spring of , Purgatory owner James Coleman wrote a letter supporting U. Forest Service to require the transfer of private water rights as a condition of permits for ski areas operating on public land. Today, the resort has 20 million gallons of water stored in ponds at ski area. It has upgraded its snowmaking systems to use water more efficiently. So, lean years rarely affect their snowmaking operations. The Colorado Sun, [http:](http://)

Chapter 2 : Colorado ski industry tallies fewer visits in Rockies this winter - Sentinel Colorado

Colorado's ski industry anchors the state's thriving tourist economy. Built primarily on national forest lands, the state's numerous ski resorts attract upwards of 12 million visitors annually, generating billions in revenue.

Such growth, combined with concerns over wildlife and air and water quality, placed the ski industry at the center of ongoing debates over development in mountain environments. Early History Gold prospectors first brought skiing to the Colorado Rockies beginning in the s. By the end of the century, skiing was an integral part of the culture in mountain towns such as Crested Butte and Steamboat Springs. Skiing continued to grow in popularity in the opening decades of the twentieth century, with winter carnivals such as the one held in Hot Sulphur Springs in that drew thousands. Thousands soon took up the sport, leading to the construction of dozens of small rope-tow ski hills throughout the state. The pass first drew the attention of skiers when the Colorado Department of Highways began plowing US Highway 40 in Skiers soon took advantage of the easy access to snow-covered slopes on either side of the highway as it crested the Continental Divide. But a lack of facilities, including adequate shelter, led to a demand for greater development. This collaboration between federal and private interests set the precedent for the future development of the ski industry throughout the state. Berthoud Pass was not the only ski area to open in Colorado during the s. Aspen locals cut the Roche Run on the side of Ajax Mountain outside the mining town in The following year the first ski lift in the state was built at the small ski hill, Cement Creek, near Gunnison. Between and the number of skiers jumped 75 percent statewide, starting a twenty-year boom in the construction of new ski areas that pumped millions of dollars into the state and local economies. The combination of skiing and real estate proved a potent mixture. While celebrated as an economic boon by state boosters, increasing numbers of Coloradans began to worry about the impacts of such rapid growth on their quality of life. Such concerns came to a head with the selection of Denver as the host of the Winter Olympics. After three years of struggling to locate an adequate site for the events, the Denver Olympic Committee selected Beaver Creek , immediately throwing the proposed ski resort into the center of the Olympic controversy. Colorado voters rejected the Olympics in , bringing an end to a nearly thirty-year boom in ski resort development within Colorado. Corporate Consolidation The ski industry faced changing economic and regulatory realities during the s. Louis-based Ralcorp Holdings, Inc. Smaller ski areas struggled to compete with larger, amenity-driven resorts, leading to broader criticisms of the industry and the US Forest Service. Today Throughout the opening decade of the twenty-first century, Colorado remained the most popular destination for skiing in North America, attracting more skiers and snowboarders than any other state. Allen, From Skisport to Skiing: University of Massachusetts Press, Childers, Colorado Powder Keg: Ski Resorts and the Environmental Movement Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, Annie Gilbert Coleman, Ski Style: Sport and Culture in the Rockies Lawrence: Western Reflections Publishing, University of Washington Press,

Chapter 3 : Ski Industry | Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia

The state's ski industry is alive and well, and once again hitting new heights. Across its 21 member resorts, trade association Colorado Ski Country USA (CSCUSA) announced at its annual meeting.

Economic development activities focus on expanding basic industry jobs By Tucker Hart Adams Published: Although some claims are silly by any measure, for most it depends on whether you define importance as the value of output, number of jobs or wages paid. Each yields a different result. Consider a factory selling the widgets it manufactures across the U. These dollars not only create jobs at the factory direct jobs , they also create jobs at the utility that sells electricity to the factory indirect jobs and jobs at gas stations, grocery stores and retail shops as the direct and indirect job holders spend their income in their community induced jobs. This is the multiplier in action, with each manufacturing job creating about 2. Agriculture, manufacturing, mining and tourism are the largest basic sectors, selling primarily outside the state. Manufacturing is the primary driver of the Colorado economy, although less important than it used to be. It accounts for 6. This is almost all basic industry, since most of the goods manufactured in Colorado are exported from the state. Mining is another important basic industry, 4. With each job in oil and gas extraction supporting an additional 4. Agriculture comprises only 1 percent of production and less than 2 percent of jobs. It also has a very low multiplier, about one additional job per farmer. People often lament the loss of goods-producing jobs to low-wage countries. However, there are many basic industry jobs in the service sector. One industry sells goods, the other services, but both bring new money into Colorado. Tourism is an important basic industry in the state. It accounts for about 5 percent of state GDP and Of course, many sales in the tourist industry "accommodations, food service, attractions and the like" are made to locals. But a significant portion are to people who fly to our resorts to ski or drive to our mountains to vacation. Business tourism "sales meetings and conventions" is also an important component of the tourist industry. Other service-sector businesses are important basic industries. If an out-of-state student studies at a Colorado university or a patient travels to Colorado for medical services, he brings new dollars into the state. Attorneys, accounting firms and business consultants sell their services around the country and around the world. Software designed in Colorado is sold worldwide. Business cycles are less violent in the service sector, and there is less negative environmental impact. Economic development activities focus on expanding basic industry jobs. She can be reached via her website, coloradoeconomy.

Chapter 4 : Ski industry Jobs in Colorado | blog.quintoapp.com

Ski resorts have spent many decades amassing water rights and water storage and continuously upgrading snowmaking systems to make the state's vibrant, multibillion-dollar resort industry virtually.

Chapter 5 : Colorado's Ski Industry Is Dreaming Of A White, Snowy Season In | KUNC

Programs for Ski Industry Jobs and Careers. The best ski industry training starts at Colorado Mountain College. Our ski college experience combines hands-on ski training at 16 major resorts with your college education.

Chapter 6 : Quick Guide to Colorado State Government Statistical Information | CDE

Colorado's ski industry generates a \$ billion annual economic benefit for the state, according to a recent analysis. The state leads the nation, with the industry supporting a large share of.

Chapter 7 : Ski industry has huge economic impact on Colorado

As a proud partner of Colorado Ski Country USA, Hertz is pleased to extend special discounts to skiers visiting

Colorado.

Chapter 8 : blog.quintoapp.com Home Page

One industry sells goods, the other services, but both bring new money into Colorado. Tourism is an important basic industry in the state. It accounts for about 5 percent of state GDP and percent of jobs.

Chapter 9 : Exemptions | Colorado Department of Labor and Employment

"Colorado Ski Industry: Highlights of the (year) Season" - library has incomplete holdings from /83 to /99 - no longer published "Colorado Year Book" - library has this annual, biennial, or triennial statistical abstract-type publication from through - no longer published.