

JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE



SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUESTS FY 2020-21

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JBC WORKING DOCUMENT - SUBJECT TO CHANGE
STAFF RECOMMENDATION DOES NOT REPRESENT COMMITTEE DECISION

PREPARED BY:
CRAIG HARPER, JBC STAFF
JANUARY 22, 2021

JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE STAFF
200 E. 14TH AVENUE, 3RD FLOOR • DENVER • COLORADO • 80203
TELEPHONE: (303) 866-2061 • TDD: (303) 866-3472
<https://leg.colorado.gov/agencies/joint-budget-committee>

CONTENTS

Department Overview	1
Summary: FY 2020-21 Appropriation and Recommendation	1
Prioritized Supplementals in Department-assigned Order	3
S1 Total Program Adjustment.....	3
Statewide Common Policy Supplemental Requests.....	21
Appendix A: Numbers Pages.....	22
S1 Total Program Adjustments	22
Appendix B: District-level Comparison of Midyear Request and Recommendation to the Original FY 2020-21 Appropriation.....	24

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The elected members of the State Board of Education are responsible for the general supervision of public schools throughout Colorado. The Commissioner of Education, appointed by the State Board, advises the State Board concerning the operation and status of public schools and serves as the executive officer of the Department of Education. Among other tasks and responsibilities, the Department supports the Board in its duties by:

- accrediting public schools and school districts;
- developing and maintaining state model academic content standards and administering associated student assessments for certain subject areas and grade levels; and
- issuing school performance reports for every public school in the State.

The Department also administers a number of education-related programs, including: educator licensure and professional development; the School Finance Act and the distribution of state and federal funds to school districts; special education for children with disabilities; English language proficiency programs; the Colorado Preschool Program; educator effectiveness and evaluation programs; and adult basic education programs.

The Department includes three independent agencies: (1) the Board of Trustees for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; (2) the State Charter School Institute Board, which is responsible for authorizing and monitoring the operations of institute charter schools located within certain school districts; and (3) the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board, which is responsible for assessing public school capital construction needs statewide and making recommendations concerning the prioritization and allocation of state financial assistance for school construction projects.

In addition to its responsibilities related to public schools, the Department’s duties include promoting the improvement of library services statewide to ensure equal access to information, including providing library services to persons who reside in state-funded institutions and to persons who are blind or physically disabled.

SUMMARY: FY 2020-21 APPROPRIATION AND RECOMMENDATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: RECOMMENDED CHANGES FOR FY 2020-21						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
FY 2020-21 APPROPRIATION						
HB 20-1360 (Long Bill)	\$6,328,385,349	\$4,652,659,058	\$1,015,987,081	\$40,151,896	\$619,587,314	612.0
HB 20-1418 (School Finance)	(532,382,433)	(722,777,639)	32,401,424	0	157,993,782	(3.0)
Other legislation	(1,888,565)	(870,498)	(865,899)	(152,168)	0	0.0
HB 20B-1001 (Grants to Improve Internet Access in P-12 Ed)	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0.0
CURRENT FY 2020-21 APPROPRIATION:	\$5,814,114,351	\$3,949,010,921	\$1,047,522,606	\$39,999,728	\$777,581,096	609.0

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: RECOMMENDED CHANGES FOR FY 2020-21						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
RECOMMENDED CHANGES						
Current FY 2020-21 Appropriation	\$5,814,114,351	3,949,010,921	\$1,047,522,606	\$39,999,728	\$777,581,096	609.0
S1 Total program adjustments	65,905,286	40,905,286	25,000,000	0	0	0.0
NPS Annual fleet vehicle supplemental	6,071	6,071	0	0	0	0.0
RECOMMENDED FY 2020-21 APPROPRIATION:	\$5,880,025,708	\$3,989,922,278	\$1,072,522,606	\$39,999,728	\$777,581,096	609.0
RECOMMENDED INCREASE/(DECREASE)	\$65,911,357	\$40,911,357	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0	0.0
Percentage Change	1.1%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FY 2020-21 EXECUTIVE REQUEST	\$5,888,301,879	\$3,989,922,278	\$1,080,798,777	\$39,999,728	\$777,581,096	609.0
Request Above/(Below) Recommendation	\$8,276,171	\$0	\$8,276,171	\$0	\$0	(0.0)

REQUEST/RECOMMENDATION DESCRIPTIONS

S1 TOTAL PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS: The request proposes to increase appropriations to the Department by \$74.2 million total funds (including \$40.9 million General Fund and \$33.9 million cash funds) for FY 2020-21. The request includes three components:

- *Total Program:* An increase of \$40.9 million General Fund for the state share of districts' total program funding to offset a reduction in local funds below the amounts assumed in the original appropriation and maintain total program funding at the level assumed in the original appropriation. As in previous years, the adjustments associated with total program require statutory change.
- *Rural Schools:* An increase of \$25.0 million cash funds from the Rural Schools Cash Fund created in H.B. 20-1427 (Cigarette Tobacco and Nicotine Products Tax). Based on the voters' approval of Proposition EE in the November 2020 election, H.B. 20-1427 requires the General Assembly to appropriate \$25.0 million for additional support of rural schools in FY 2020-21.
- *Contingency Reserve Fund:* A statutory transfer of \$8.2 million cash funds from the State Public School Fund to the Contingency Reserve Fund and then an appropriation of that amount from the Contingency Reserve Fund to cover an underpayment of property tax in the Windsor School District associated with an oil and gas bankruptcy. This component would require statutory change to authorize the use of the State Public School Fund for this purpose as well as to make the transfer to the Contingency Reserve Fund.

Staff recommends approving an increase of \$65,905,286 total funds, including \$40,905,286 General Fund (as requested) and \$25,000,000 cash funds.

- Staff recommends approving the requested increase for total program funding (\$40.9 million General Fund) and for the distribution to rural schools pursuant to H.B. 20-1427 (\$25.0 million cash funds).
- The recommendation is \$8,276,171 cash funds below the request because staff is recommending rejection of the request associated with the Contingency Reserve Fund *at this time*. It is staff's understanding that additional information related to the underpayment in Windsor should be available during the 2021 Session. Staff recommends that the Committee postpone action on this component of the request and address any potential payment based on that information. If new information is available prior to introduction of this bill then staff will return to the Committee

with that detail. Otherwise, staff recommends addressing any potential payment through later legislation such as the School Finance Bill.

Please note that the request and recommendation require separate legislation to adjust the statutory provisions detailing total program funding amounts in FY 2020-21, and the recommended appropriation for total program funding would be included in that legislation. Staff also recommends including the appropriation for rural school funding in the midyear adjustment bill.

NPS ANNUAL FLEET VEHICLE SUPPLEMENTAL: The request includes an increase of \$6,071 General Fund to adjust the Department’s share of expenses related to leasing fleet vehicles through the Department of Personnel. The staff recommendation for this request is pending Committee action on common policy supplementals.

PRIORITIZED SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

S1 TOTAL PROGRAM ADJUSTMENT

	REQUEST	RECOMMENDATION
TOTAL	\$74,181,457	\$65,905,286
General Fund	40,905,286	40,905,286
Cash Funds	33,276,171	25,000,000

Does JBC staff believe the request meets the Joint Budget Committee's supplemental criteria? **YES**
 [An emergency or act of God; a technical error in calculating the original appropriation; data that was not available when the original appropriation was made; or an unforeseen contingency.]

Explanation: JBC staff and the Department agree that this request is the result of data that were not available at the time of the original appropriation.

DEPARTMENT REQUEST: The request proposes to increase appropriations to the Department by \$74.2 million total funds (including \$40.9 million General Fund and \$33.9 million cash funds) for FY 2020-21. The request includes three components:

- *Total Program:* An increase of \$40.9 million General Fund for the state share of districts’ total program funding. The request seeks to offset a reduction of \$40.9 million in local funds below the amounts assumed in the original appropriation and to maintain total program funding (state and local shares combined at the level assumed in the original appropriation. Largely as a result of lower-than-anticipated pupil counts and at-risk counts, the request would reduce the budget stabilization factor by \$121.1 million in FY 2020-21 (from \$1.17 billion in the original appropriation to \$1.05 billion). Statewide average per pupil funding would increase by \$44, from \$8,077 in the original appropriation to \$8,122 as adjusted by the request. As in previous years, the adjustments associated with total program require statutory change.
- *Rural Schools:* An increase of \$25.0 million cash funds from the Rural Schools Cash Fund created in H.B. 20-1427 (Cigarette Tobacco and Nicotine Products Tax). Based on the voters’ approval of Proposition EE in the November 2020 election, H.B. 20-1427 requires the General Assembly to appropriate \$25.0 million for additional support of rural schools in FY 2020-21.
- *Contingency Reserve Fund:* A statutory transfer of \$8.2 million cash funds from the State Public School Fund to the Contingency Reserve Fund and then an appropriation of that amount from the

Contingency Reserve Fund to cover an underpayment of property tax in the Windsor School District from FY 2019-20 associated with an oil and gas bankruptcy. This component would require statutory change to authorize the use of the State Public School Fund for this purpose and to make the transfer to the Contingency Reserve Fund.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approving an increase of \$65,905,286 total funds, including \$40,905,286 General Fund (as requested) and \$25,000,000 cash funds (a decrease of \$8,276,171 cash funds below the request).

- *Total Program:* Staff recommends approving the requested increase of \$40,905,286 General Fund to offset the decline in local revenues and maintain total program funding at the level assumed in the original appropriation (\$7,238,343,519). Staff notes that the Committee could choose to use either General Fund (as requested) or the State Education Fund to backfill the shortfall in local revenues. However, consistent with the request, staff recommends using General Fund if revenues allow.
- *Rural Schools:* Staff recommends approving the requested increase of \$25.0 million from the Rural Schools Cash Fund for distribution to rural schools in FY 2020-21. Current law (as enacted in H.B. 20-1427) requires the General Assembly to make this appropriation (as well as appropriations of \$30.0 million in FY 2021-22 and \$35.0 million in FY 2022-23).
- *Contingency Reserve Fund:* Staff recommends that the Committee delay a decision on the Contingency Reserve Fund request at this time. It is staff's understanding that additional information related to the underpayment in Windsor should be available in the near future. Staff recommends that the Committee postpone action on this component of the request and address any potential payment based on that information. If new information is available prior to introduction of this bill then staff will return to the Committee with that detail. Otherwise, staff recommends addressing any potential payment through later legislation such as the School Finance Bill.

As in prior years, the request and recommendation for total program funding require separate legislation to adjust the statutory provisions and associated appropriations detailing total program funding amounts in FY 2020-21. Thus, as in previous years, staff recommends that the Committee sponsor a companion bill (as part of the supplemental package) to make the necessary school finance adjustments. Staff also recommends including the appropriation for rural school funding in the companion bill (as well as any appropriation related to the Contingency Reserve Fund if the Committee elects to approve funding for that component of the request).

STAFF ANALYSIS: The following sections discuss each component of the midyear request.

COMPONENT 1: TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING

BACKGROUND: The School Finance Act builds each school district's total program funding based on four basic variables: (1) inflation (Amendment 23 increases statewide base per pupil funding by the rate of inflation each year based on the change in the consumer price index from the previous calendar year); (2) funded pupil count (which is multiplied by per pupil funding for each district to generate the total program amount); (3) at-risk pupil counts for each district; and (4) local revenues (from property taxes and specific ownership taxes) available to support total program. Once the formula calculates a per pupil amount for each district, the Department then adds a flat per pupil funding amount for two groups of students: multi-district on-line students and ASCENT participants.

Of these variables, only the applicable inflation rate and the legislatively-approved number of ASCENT participants are available when the General Assembly establishes the Long Bill appropriation for school finance. The General Assembly uses estimates of pupil counts, at-risk pupil counts, and local revenues to set the initial school finance appropriation each year. Subsequently:

- School districts conduct an annual pupil count (on or near October 1) and then work with the Department to finalize both funded pupil counts and at-risk pupil counts by mid-December.
- County assessors certify to the Department of Education the total valuation for assessment of all taxable property (by August 25) and the State Board of Equalization certifies assessors' abstracts of assessments (by December 20).
- School district boards, with the assistance of the Department, certify to their respective boards of county commissioners and inform their county treasurers of the district's mill levy for school finance (by December 15).

Thus, by early January of each fiscal year, school districts and the Department know the actual funded pupil count, at-risk pupil count, and local revenues available to support school finance. Section 22-54-106 (4) (b), C.R.S., requires the Department to submit a request for a supplemental appropriation in an amount that would fully fund the state share of districts' total program funding. Statute does not require the General Assembly to fund the requested supplemental appropriation. If existing appropriations are insufficient and the General Assembly does not provide additional funds or reduces the existing appropriation, Section 22-54-106 (4) (c), C.R.S., requires the Department to reduce state aid for each school district and each Institute charter school on a pro rata basis.

TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING SUMMARY: As described above, the General Assembly makes mid-year adjustments to total program funding each year to align with the actual data. The mid-year adjustments vary based on the magnitude of differences from the estimates assumed in the original appropriation, including: (1) pupil counts (including both statewide counts and the distribution of those students among school districts because of the variance in per pupil funding among districts), (2) at-risk pupil counts, and (3) local revenues available for school finance.

It is important to note that the estimates of funded pupil counts and local revenues were from the December 2020 Legislative Council Staff Revenue Forecast, before the pandemic began to impact Colorado. As the Committee discussed during the Department's hearing in December, the COVID-19 pandemic has driven changes for all of those variables in FY 2020-21. Major changes include:

- *Student Counts:* Both the funded pupil count and the at-risk pupil count are lower than anticipated in the original appropriation. The actual funded pupil count is 5,031 student FTE (0.6 percent) lower than anticipated, while the at-risk pupil count is 53,252 FTE (15.0 percent) lower than anticipated. Largely as a result of those changes, total program funding before the application of the budget stabilization factor is \$121.4 million lower than anticipated in the original appropriation. As a result, holding total program funding constant (as requested by the Governor and recommended by staff) would decrease the budget stabilization factor by \$121.4 million (from \$1.17 billion to \$1.05 billion). A subsequent section of this document discusses the changes in pupil counts and at-risk student counts in more detail.
- *On-line Student Counts:* Also related to student population, nearly 7,000 more student FTE are attending multi-district on-line programs than were assumed in the original appropriation. Because the school finance formula funds multi-district on-line students at a (lower) flat rate (an estimated \$7,451 per pupil in FY 2020-21 under the request and recommendation), an increased on-line student count decreases the cost of total program. Staff does not know the precise change in cost

because it would depend on the home district of each student. However, funding each of the additional on-line students at the statewide average level of per pupil funding (\$8,123 under the request and recommendation) would require total program funding to increase by \$4.6 million.

- *Local Revenues:* Local revenues are \$40.9 million lower than anticipated in the original appropriation. That reduction includes a decrease of \$37.4 million in property tax revenues and \$3.5 million in specific ownership tax revenues. The request and recommendation would increase state funding by \$40.9 million to offset the decline in local revenues and hold total program funding (the sum of state and local shares) after the application of the budget stabilization factor constant at \$7,238,343,519.

Table A summarizes the changes in the Department’s total program supplemental request and staff recommendation. Table B then compares the proposed changes to mid-year adjustments to the state share in recent years.

TABLE A: CHANGES TO SCHOOL FINANCE BASED ON ACTUAL ENROLLMENT AND LOCAL REVENUES

FISCAL YEAR	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21		MID-YEAR CHANGE
	FINAL APPROPRIATION	DATA USED FOR INITIAL APPROPRIATION	REQUEST AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION	
Funded Pupil Count	896,000.7	896,093.8	891,062.9	(5,030.9)
<i>Annual Percent Change</i>		0.0%	-0.6%	
At-risk Pupil Count	302,743	353,854	300,603	(53,252)
<i>Annual Percent Change</i>		16.9%	-0.7%	
Statewide Base Per Pupil Funding	\$6,952	\$7,084	\$7,084	\$0
<i>Annual Percent Change</i>	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	
Total Program Funding PRIOR TO Budget Stabilization Factor	\$8,178,375,722	\$8,411,855,677	\$8,290,414,032	(\$121,441,645)
Less: Budget Stabilization Factor Reduction	(572,396,894)	(1,173,512,158)	(1,052,070,513)	121,441,645
<i>Negative Factor as % of Total program</i>	7.00%	13.95%	12.69%	
EQUALS: Adjusted Total Program Funding	\$7,605,978,828	\$7,238,343,519	\$7,238,343,519	\$0
<i>Annual Percent Change</i>	7.6%	-4.8%	-4.8%	
Statewide Average Per Pupil Funding (for adjusted total program funding)	\$8,488.81	\$8,077.66	\$8,123.27	\$45.61
<i>Annual Percent Change</i>	4.5%	-4.8%	-4.3%	
Local Share of Districts' Total Program Funding	\$2,977,176,606	\$3,054,550,789	\$3,013,645,502	(\$40,905,287)
Property Tax Revenue	2,776,034,751	2,847,374,678	2,809,928,968	(37,445,710)
Specific Ownership Tax Revenue	201,141,855	207,176,111	203,716,534	(3,459,577)
<i>Annual Percent Change on Total</i>	14.6%	2.6%	1.2%	
State Share of Districts' Total Program Funding	\$4,628,802,222	\$4,183,792,730	\$4,224,698,016	\$40,905,286
<i>Annual Percent Change</i>	3.6%	-9.6%	-8.7%	
<i>State Share as Percent of Districts' Total Program</i>	60.9%	57.8%	58.4%	

TABLE B: HISTORY OF MID-YEAR APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR STATE SHARE OF SCHOOL FINANCE

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL STATE SHARE APPROPRIATION MADE IN SESSION PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR	MID-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		FINAL APPROPRIATION
		DOLLARS	% CHANGE	
FY 2008-09 a/	3,393,363,222	(418,016)	0.0%	3,392,945,206
FY 2009-10 b/	3,696,288,785	(177,332,868)	-4.8%	3,518,955,917
FY 2010-11 c/	3,399,817,396	(193,428,514)	-5.7%	3,206,388,882

TABLE B: HISTORY OF MID-YEAR APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR STATE SHARE OF SCHOOL FINANCE

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL STATE SHARE APPROPRIATION MADE IN SESSION PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR	MID-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		FINAL APPROPRIATION
		DOLLARS	% CHANGE	
FY 2011-12	3,336,347,674	(4,425,519)	-0.1%	3,331,922,155
FY 2012-13	3,336,460,619	13,253,672	0.4%	3,349,714,291
FY 2013-14	3,532,662,765	55,437,495	1.6%	3,588,100,260
FY 2014-15	3,953,506,569	(2,894,086)	-0.1%	3,950,612,483
FY 2015-16	4,113,321,146	(133,542,173)	-3.2%	3,979,778,973
FY 2016-17	4,115,127,505	0	0.0%	4,115,127,505
FY 2017-18	4,225,007,024	(104,438,145)	-2.5%	4,120,568,879
FY 2018-19	4,546,175,603	(77,590,425)	-1.7%	4,468,585,178
FY 2019-20	4,619,755,891	9,046,331	0.2%	4,628,802,222
FY 2020-21 (requested adjustment)	4,183,792,730	40,905,286	1.0%	4,224,698,016

a/ In FY 2008-09 the General Assembly did not approve a \$26.3 million supplemental request to fully fund the existing statutory total program funding formula. The General Assembly passed legislation (S.B. 09-215) to adjust base per pupil funding for FY 2008-09, eliminating the additional \$19.72 per pupil that was not constitutionally required, thereby reducing total program funding by \$20.0 million. Ultimately, the Department was required to rescind \$5,777,656.

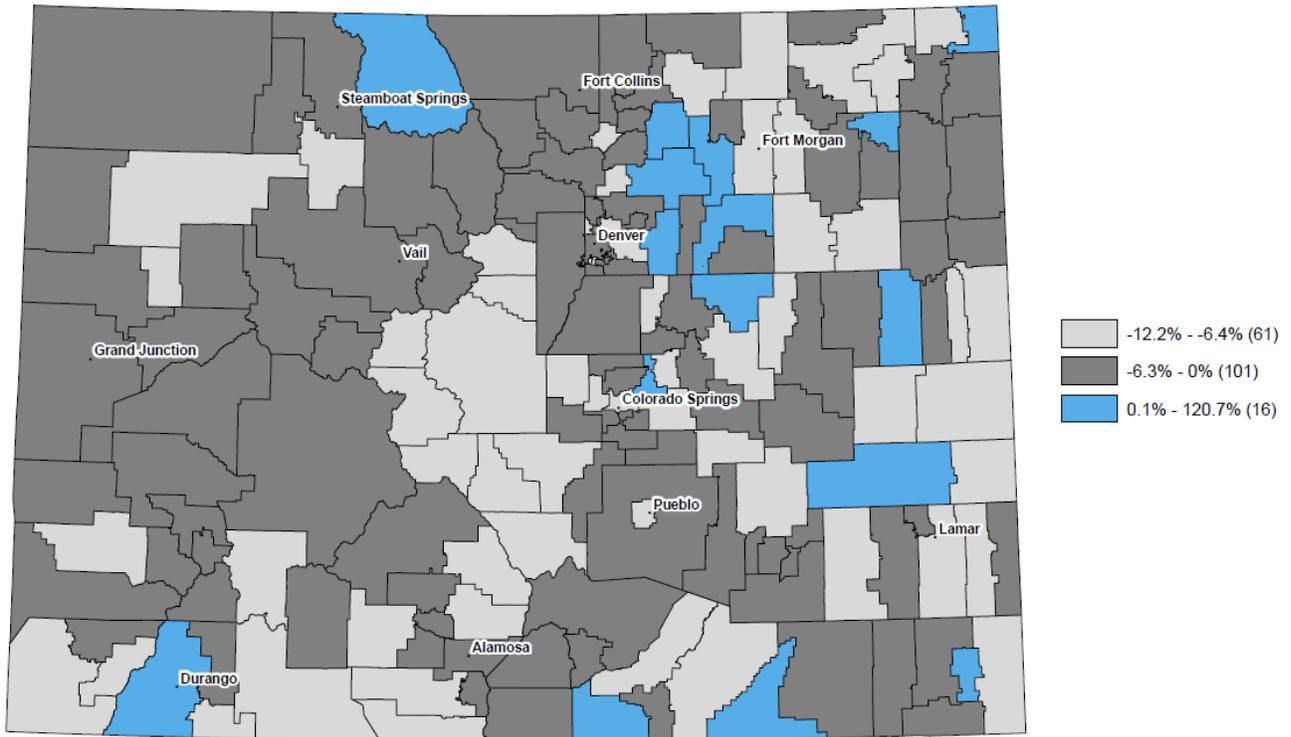
b/ The 2009 school finance bill (S.B. 09-256) included a provision requiring school districts and the State Charter School Institute to create and budget an amount in FY 2009-10, equivalent to about 1.9 percent of total program funding (a total of \$110 million statewide), to a fiscal emergency restricted reserve. The act allowed districts to spend the moneys in the reserve beginning January 29, 2010, unless the General Assembly reduced state appropriations for school finance prior to that date. The General Assembly subsequently reduced state appropriations by \$177 million, including a reduction of \$110 million as contemplated in S.B. 09-256, as well as a reduction of \$67 million to reflect higher than anticipated local revenues. This mid-year adjustment did not add \$19.8 million to fund a higher than anticipated number of funded pupils and at-risk pupils. Thus, the Department was required to rescind a total of \$129,813,999.

c/ The mid-year adjustments for FY 2009-10 included: (1) a reduction of \$216,358,164 General Fund, which was fully offset by the appropriation of federal moneys; and (2) an increase of \$22,929,650 cash funds to offset lower than anticipated local revenues. This mid-year adjustment did not increase the appropriation to fund a higher than anticipated number of funded pupils and at-risk pupils, resulting in a decrease in the average per pupil funding amount.

It is important to note that the statistics described above are all *statewide* numbers. Current circumstances have played out very differently in different school districts. Colorado’s school districts are confronting very different scenarios in FY 2020-21. If the General Assembly approves the request and staff recommendation to maintain total program funding at the level assumed in the original appropriation:

- Sixteen districts will actually see an increase in total program funding *above the FY 2019-20 appropriation even after accounting for the increase in the budget stabilization factor* (see the map on the following page). In general, this group of districts either saw large increases in enrollment (often because of multi-district on-line programs) or are fully locally funded and therefore not absorbing the full impact of the budget stabilization factor.
- The remaining 162 districts are absorbing reductions in total program funding below the FY 2019-20 appropriation. In percentage terms, the largest reduction appears to be in the Prairie School District (Weld) County, which is absorbing a 12.2 percent reduction in total program. Prairie was fully locally funded in FY 2019-20 and had been projected to fully fund locally in FY 2020-21. Declines in assessed value for FY 2020-21 mean that the district is absorbing the budget stabilization factor.

Percent Change in Total Program Funding from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21



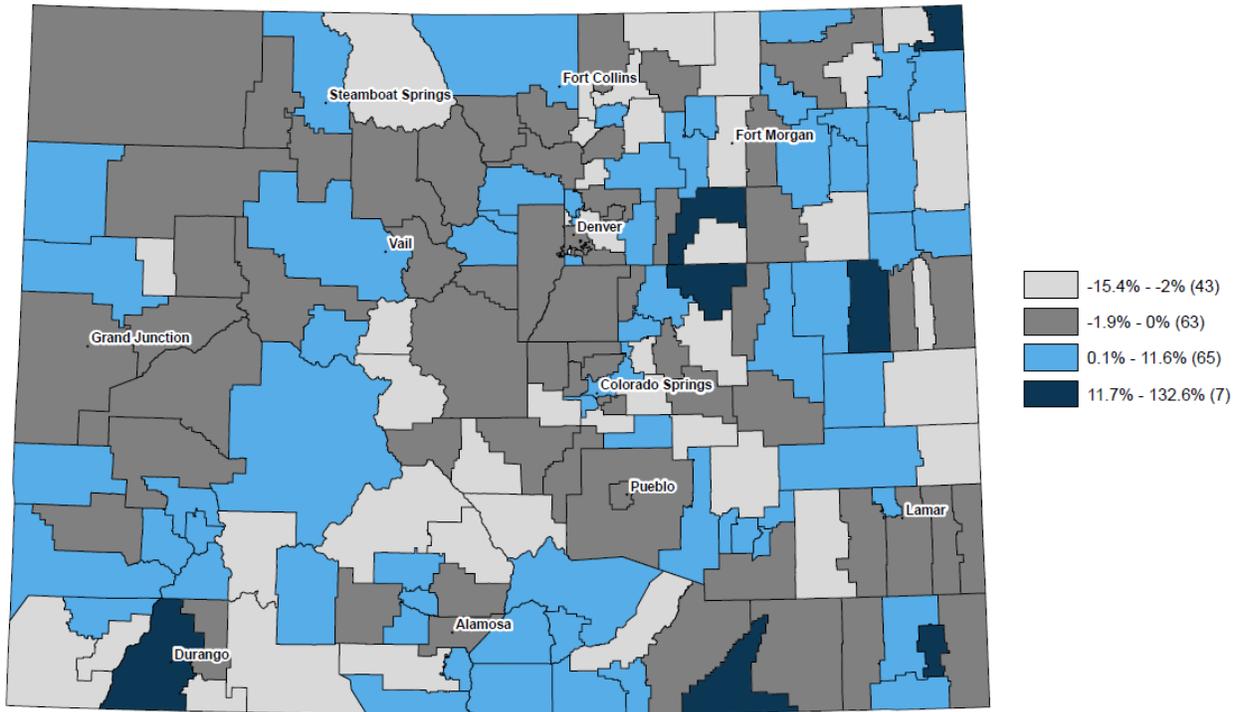
Map prepared by Colorado Legislative Council Staff

Districts are also seeing very different changes from the original projections underlying the FY 2020-21 appropriation (see the map on the following page and Appendix B for district-level detail comparing total program funding under the request and recommendation to the original FY 2020-21 projection for each school district). Under the request and staff recommendation:

- 72 districts are actually seeing increases in total program funding above the levels assumed in the original appropriation after accounting for actual student counts, at-risk counts, and the factors in the school finance formula (see map below).
- Conversely, 106 districts face decreases in total program funding below the levels assumed in the original appropriation (generally because they have seen decreases in pupil counts and/or at-risk pupil counts). In percentage terms, the largest reductions are in Fort Lupton and Prairie, both of which are Weld County school districts that the original projections assumed would be fully locally funded but are unable to do so given changes in assessed values. However, other districts are also absorbing significant reduction, with a total of 10 seeing reductions of more than 5.0 percent below the projected level of funding.

While midyear adjustments for pupil counts always create a patchwork of impacts depending on specific district characteristics, the scale of differences this year is particularly large. Given the scale of reductions in some districts, absorbing those changes at midyear may be quite difficult if districts have planned around the estimates underlying the original appropriation.

Percent Change in Total Program Funding from Projection FY 2020-21 to FY 2020-21 Actual

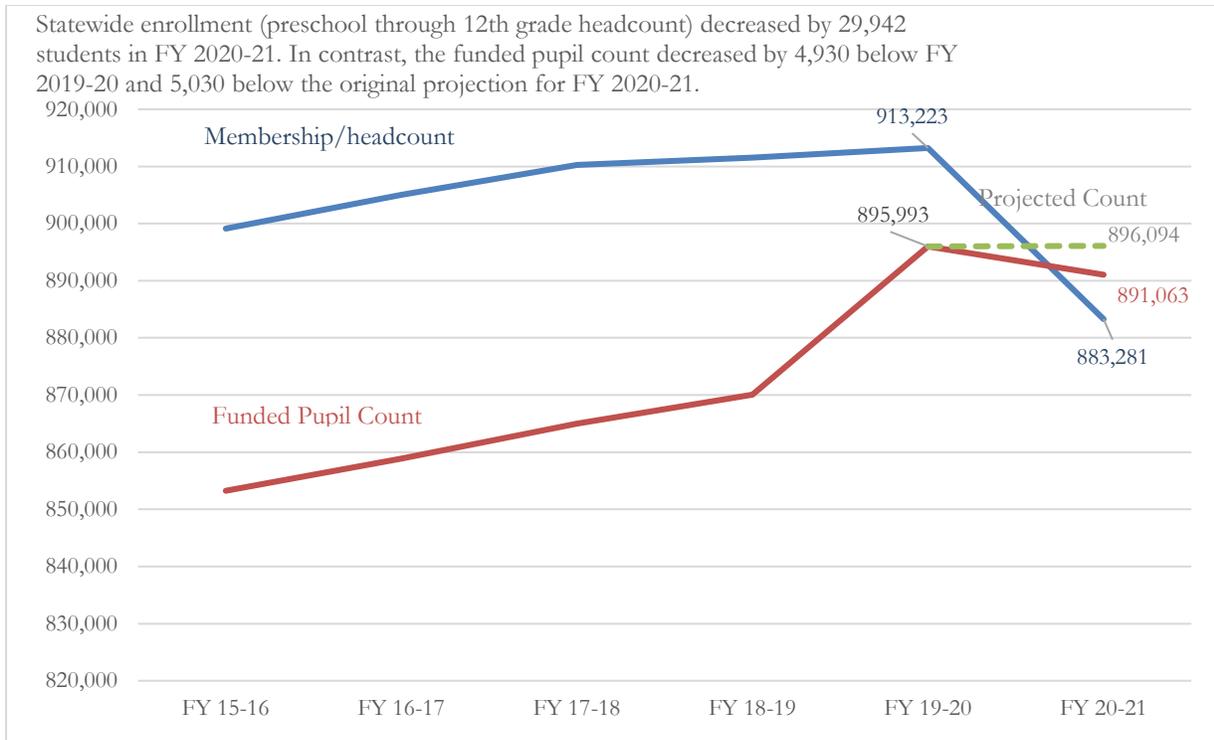


Map prepared by Colorado Legislative Council Staff

The following sections provide additional detail and historical context related to the major variables in the school finance formula.

STUDENT COUNTS: As noted above, the actual funded pupil count is 5,030.9 student FTE (0.6 percent) lower than anticipated in the original appropriation. The original appropriation assumed a total statewide funded pupil count of 896,093.8, while the actual count is 896,000.7 FTE. This is a relatively large adjustment in the funded pupil count. In fact, it is the largest midyear change since FY 2007-08, when the count was actually 7,499.0 higher than anticipated in the original appropriation.

As the Department discussed at the hearing in December, the decrease in the *funded pupil count* actually masks a much larger decrease in the number of students enrolled. Student *membership* (the actual number of P-12 *students* rather than student FTE) declined by 29,942 from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21. The statutory averaging process for declining enrollment (also discussed at the Department's hearing) decreased the impact of the drop in enrollment (see graphic below). As a result of the averaging process, the statewide funded pupil count is actually higher than the headcount of students in FY 2020-21. That scenario is common in declining enrollment districts – but has not happened in recent years statewide.

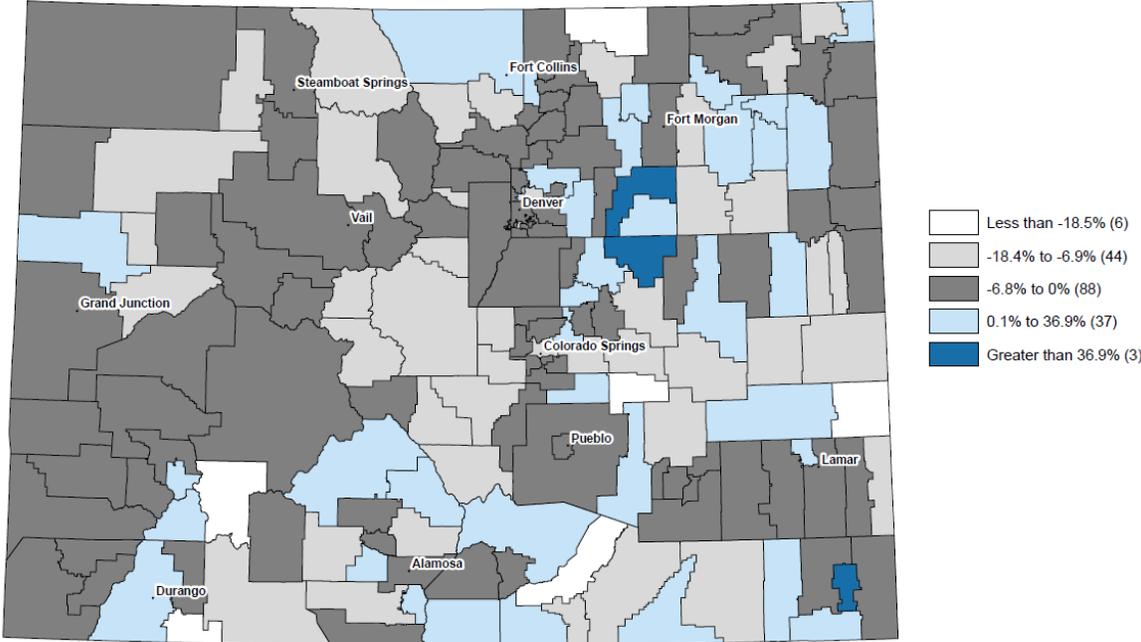


The chart above displays overall enrollment statewide but there are dramatic differences among districts. Based on the 2020 October count data, 138 school districts saw decreases in membership (headcount) and 147 saw decreases in the funded pupil count from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21. However, 31 districts actually saw *increases* in the funded pupil count, with large increases in a number of districts that operate multi-district on-line programs. For example, based on current data from the October 2020 student count:

- The largest decrease in membership (headcount) is in Jefferson County, where the October count fell 3,444 students (4.2 percent) below FY 2019-20. Denver saw the largest decrease in funded pupil count with a decrease of 1,400 student FTE (1.5 percent) below FY 2019-20.
- The largest percentage decrease in membership is in La Plata – Ignacio, whose enrollment is down 33.1 percent (staff understands that Ignacio has submitted a correction that may reflect higher enrollment). However, five districts are showing membership drops of more than 20.0 percent.
- As noted above, 31 districts have increased funded pupil counts. In an extreme example, Arapahoe – Byers’ funded pupil count more than doubled from 2,144 student FTE in FY 2019-20 to 5,001 in FY 2021 (an increase of 133.3 percent) because of increased enrollment in the district’s on-line program.

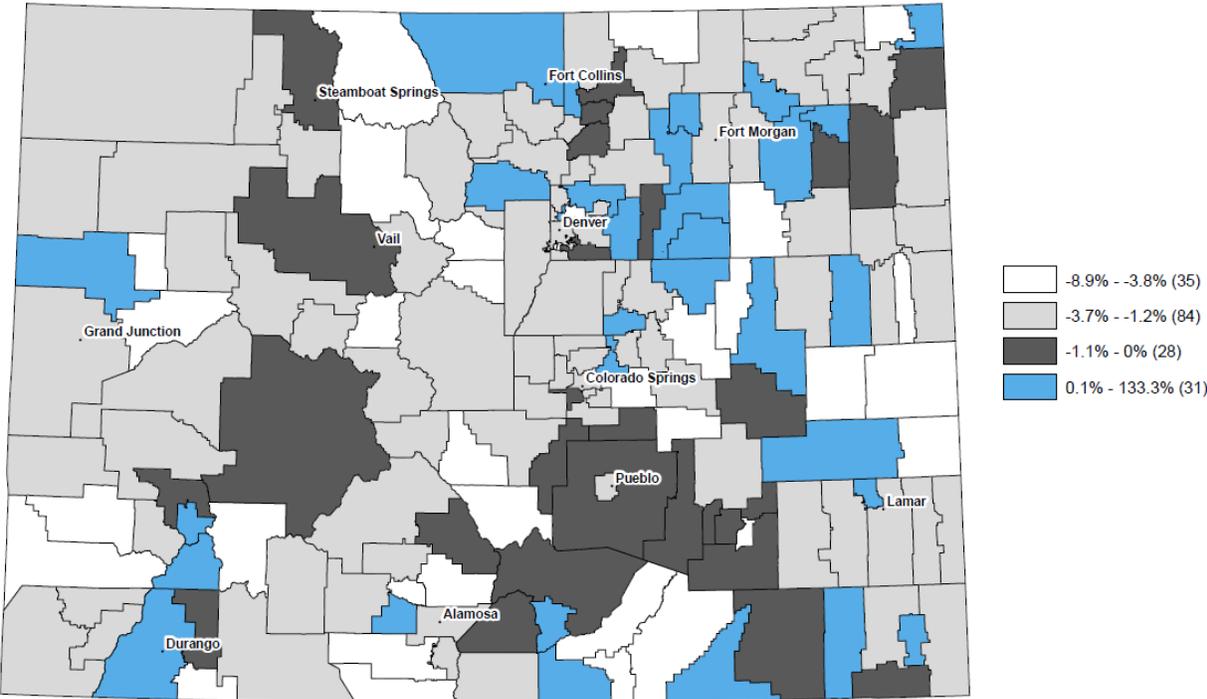
The following maps show the changes in membership and funded pupil counts from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21. Please note that the category showing membership changes of “less than 18.5%” in the first map means that districts saw an enrollment *decrease* of more than 18.5 percent.

Percent Change in K-12 Membership (Headcount) from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21



Map prepared by Colorado Legislative Council Staff

Percent Change in Funded Pupil Count from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21



Map prepared by Colorado Legislative Council Staff

AT-RISK PUPIL COUNT AND PER PUPIL FUNDING: The School Finance Act provides additional funding for at-risk students (defined as students qualifying for free lunch and certain English language learners). Thus, an increased number of at-risk students would typically increase a district's total program funding and statewide average per pupil funding, while a decreased number of at-risk students would typically decrease total program funding and statewide average per pupil funding.

For FY 2020-21, the statewide at-risk count is far lower than anticipated in the original appropriation.

- Modeling the projections on the impact of the most recent recession, the original FY 2020-21 appropriation assumed that the at-risk count would increase significantly from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 (the appropriation assumed that the at-risk population would increase by 51,110 students, an increase of 16.9 percent above the FY 2019-20 count).
- However, the actual count is 2,141 students *below the FY 2019-20 count* and *53,252 students below the projection for FY 2020-21*.

Based on discussions with the Department and education stakeholders, staff strongly suspects that the actual population of at-risk kids (defined in the School Finance Act as students qualified for free lunch and certain English language learners) is higher than the count would indicate. Given the economic impact of the pandemic on lower income populations, staff finds it hard to believe that the at-risk population would not have increased in FY 2020-21. However, many qualifying families may not have applied for the free lunch either because the students have not been attending school in person, because the application must be submitted in person, or because federal policy is not requiring the application to receive free lunch. As a result, families have less incentive to submit the application, which seems to have depressed the count. The impact also appears to vary considerably between districts.

For FY 2020-21, most school districts are seeing a decline in total program funding below the original projections because of the decreased pupil count. However, there several districts where the decline in total program funding (in percentage terms) is significantly larger than the decline in pupil count. Based on discussions with legislative staff and the Department, changes in the at-risk count must be the primary driver in these districts.

- For example, in Sheridan (Arapahoe County), the funded pupil count decreased by 1.9 percent below the projection but total program funding will decrease by 7.8 percent below the projected amount *even with the request and staff recommendation to hold total program constant statewide*.
- Similarly, Commerce City and Westminster have seen their respective funded pupil counts decrease by 1.6 and 1.5 percent below the original projection but both districts will see total program funding drop by 5.0 percent below the projected amount.

The statewide changes in pupil counts (both funded pupil count and at-risk pupil count) decrease total program funding prior to the application of the budget stabilization factor by \$121.4 million below the original projections for FY 2020-21. The request and staff recommendation to hold total program funding (after the application of the budget stabilization factor) constant would increase statewide average per pupil funding by \$45.61 above the amount assumed in the original appropriation (from \$8,077.66 to \$8,123.27) based on the decreased funded pupil count. Table C compares the requested adjustment to mid-year changes in recent years.

TABLE C: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND FINAL STATEWIDE AVERAGE PER PUPIL FUNDING

FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATE FOR INITIAL APPROPRIATION	MID-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		ESTIMATE FOR FINAL APPROPRIATION
		PER PUPIL FUNDING	% CHANGE	
FY 2010-11 (mid-year adjustment) a/	6,823.57	(280.80)	-4.1%	6,542.77
FY 2011-12	6,468.24	6.00	0.1%	6,474.24
FY 2012-13	6,474.24	5.18	0.1%	6,479.42
FY 2013-14	6,652.28	0.00	0.0%	6,652.28
FY 2014-15	7,020.70	4.90	0.1%	7,025.60
FY 2015-16	7,294.41	18.28	0.3%	7,312.69
FY 2016-17	7,424.66	(4.00)	-0.1%	7,420.66
FY 2017-18	7,662.18	0.00	0.0%	7,662.18
FY 2018-19	8,137.41	(14.83)	-0.2%	8,122.58
FY 2019-20	8,479.74	9.07	0.1%	8,488.81
FY 2020-21 (requested adjustment)	8,077.66	45.61	0.6%	8,123.27

a/ Mid-year adjustment for FY 2010-11 does not reflect \$216,358,164 in federal money that was made available to school districts but was technically not part of districts' total program funding. Including these funds would increase final per pupil funding to \$6,813.27, representing a \$10.30 mid-year decrease.

As discussed above, the Committee should note that while statewide average per pupil funding increases under the request and recommendation, the decline in pupil count in most districts still results in a reduction in total program funding. As noted above, the current situation with the at-risk count increases the magnitude of the reduction in some districts.

STATE VS. LOCAL FUNDING FOR FY 2020-21: Local tax revenues are \$40.9 million (1.3 percent) lower than anticipated in the original appropriation. Specifically, property tax revenues are \$37.4 million (1.3 percent) lower than projected last spring, and specific ownership taxes¹ are \$3.5 million (1.7 percent) lower than projected. As shown in Table E, the net change is comparable to recent years.

TABLE D: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND FINAL LOCAL SHARE OF FUNDING

FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATE FOR INITIAL APPROPRIATION	MID-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		ESTIMATE FOR FINAL APPROPRIATION
		LOCAL FUNDING	% CHANGE	
FY 2010-11	2,041,563,656	(22,707,653)	-1.1%	2,018,856,003
FY 2011-12	1,876,347,000	24,178,468	1.3%	1,900,525,468
FY 2012-13	1,924,424,268	(6,175,383)	-0.3%	1,918,248,885
FY 2013-14	1,975,723,359	(36,889,870)	-1.9%	1,938,833,489
FY 2014-15	1,979,937,820	2,894,086	0.1%	1,982,831,906
FY 2015-16	2,126,243,629	133,542,173	6.3%	2,259,785,802
FY 2016-17	2,280,782,709	(23,077,754)	-1.0%	2,257,704,955
FY 2017-18	2,409,944,058	96,900,446	4.0%	2,506,844,504
FY 2018-19	2,542,655,348	56,095,569	2.2%	2,598,750,917
FY 2019-20	2,965,952,818	11,223,788	0.4%	2,977,176,606

¹ Counties collect vehicle registration taxes and share the revenues with local school districts. Pursuant to Section 22-54-106 (1) (a) (I), C.R.S., each district's local share of total program funding includes a portion of these district "specific ownership tax revenues" – specifically, that portion that was collected for the previous budget year that is attributable to all property tax levies made by the school district, except those levies made for the purpose of satisfying bonded indebtedness obligations (both principal and interest) and those authorized pursuant to voter approval to raise and expend additional "override" property tax revenues in excess of the district's total program (see Section 22-54-103 (11), C.R.S.). Total specific ownership tax revenues are directly related to the number and taxable value of vehicles. The portion of these revenues that count toward the local share of total program funding is impacted by school districts' general fund mill levies in relation to other school district mill levies, as well as other local mill levies.

TABLE D: COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND FINAL LOCAL SHARE OF FUNDING

FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATE FOR INITIAL APPROPRIATION	MID-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS		ESTIMATE FOR FINAL APPROPRIATION
		LOCAL FUNDING	% CHANGE	
FY 2020-21	3,054,550,789	(40,905,287)	-1.3%	3,013,645,502

As discussed above, the request and recommendation would offset the decrease in local revenues with \$40.9 million in state funds to hold total program funding at the level assumed in the original appropriation. The Committee should note that the state funds will offset the decline in local revenues statewide and for most school districts. However, as mentioned above with respect to Fort Lupton and Prairie, districts that were expected to fully fund locally will see a larger reduction in total program funding.²

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION ASSOCIATED WITH FY 2020-21 MID-YEAR REQUEST FOR TOTAL PROGRAM: Staff is recommending approval of the Department’s request to add \$40.9 million in state funding to maintain total program at the dollar amount assumed in the original FY 2020-21 appropriation. Staff is also recommending approval of the request to increase the General Fund appropriation. However, the Committee could also make the appropriation from the State Education Fund rather than the General Fund.

Question 1: How does the General Assembly wish to change total program funding in FY 2020-21?

The request and staff recommendation would maintain total program funding at the level approved in the original FY 2020-21 appropriation. The Committee could elect to change funding in any number of ways. However, as in prior years, staff offers four illustrative options for the Committee’s consideration based on potential benchmarks in the school finance appropriation. Staff summarizes four options below (ordered from largest reduction in state share to largest increase in state share) and in Table E.

- *Constant Budget Stabilization Factor:* Maintaining the budget stabilization factor at the level of the original FY 2020-21 appropriation (\$1.17 billion) would allow the state share to decrease by \$80.5 million. Total program funding would decrease by \$121.4 million because of the decline in local and state funding. Statewide average per pupil funding would decrease by \$90.68 from the amount anticipated in the original appropriation (from \$8,077.66 to \$7,986.98) largely because of the reduced at-risk count relative to the original projections. Given the current challenges facing school districts, staff does not recommend making this level of reduction in funding.
- *Constant State Share:* Maintaining a constant state share would decrease total program funding after the application of the budget stabilization factor by \$40.9 because of the decline in local revenues. The budget stabilization factor would still decrease by \$80.5 million because of the changes in pupil counts. Statewide average per pupil funding would decrease by \$0.30 relative to the original appropriation. If revenues are available to support an increase in the state share, staff does not recommend reducing the total program funding available to schools this year.
- *Constant Statewide Average Per Pupil Funding:* With very little change from the second option, maintaining statewide average per pupil funding at the level of the original appropriation (\$8,077.66) would require the state share to increase by \$267,373. This option would decrease the dollar value of the budget stabilization factor by \$80.8 million from the original appropriation but

² Please note that H.B. 16-1422 (School Finance) attempted to address this scenario by allowing fully funded districts to accumulate a “total program reserve fund” to mitigate against decreases in assessed value. Staff is currently working with the Department to assess the availability of reserve funds in both Fort Lupton and Prairie.

would still represent a reduction of \$40.6 million to total program funding after the application of the budget stabilization factor. As with the previous scenarios, given the overall budgetary challenges facing school districts, staff would not recommend reducing total program funding in FY 2020-21 if revenues allow for an increase to offset the decline in local revenues.

- *Request and Staff Recommendation - Constant Total Program:* Maintaining total program funding (the combination of state and local shares) requires the state share to increase by \$40.9 million to offset the decrease in local revenues. Holding total program funding constant with a decrease in pupil count increases statewide average per pupil funding by \$45.61 relative to the original appropriation. The dollar value of the budget stabilization factor decreases by \$121.4 million (from \$1.17 billion in the original appropriation to \$1.05 billion).

TABLE E: FY 2020-21 TOTAL PROGRAM SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION OPTIONS

	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	CONSTANT BUDGET STAB. FACTOR	CONSTANT STATE SHARE	CONSTANT STATEWIDE AVERAGE PER PUPIL FUNDING	REQUEST AND STAFF REC: CONSTANT TOTAL PROGRAM
Total Program Before Budget Stab. Factor	\$8,411,855,677	\$8,290,414,032	\$8,290,414,032	\$8,290,414,032	\$8,290,414,032
Budget Stabilization Factor	(1,173,512,158)	(1,173,512,158)	(1,092,975,799)	(1,092,708,426)	(1,052,070,513)
<i>Budget Stabilization Factor as Percentage</i>	<i>-13.95%</i>	<i>-14.16%</i>	<i>-13.18%</i>	<i>-13.18%</i>	<i>-12.69%</i>
Adjusted Total Program	\$7,238,343,519	\$7,116,901,874	\$7,197,438,232	\$7,197,705,605	\$7,238,343,519
Pupil Count	896,093.8	891,062.9	891,062.9	891,062.9	891,062.9
Statewide Average Per Pupil	\$8,077.66	\$7,986.98	\$8,077.36	\$8,077.66	\$8,123.27
Change from Original Appropriation in Statewide Average Per Pupil Funding	N/A	(\$90.68)	(\$0.30)	\$0.00	\$45.61
Local Share	\$3,054,550,789	\$3,013,645,502	\$3,013,645,502	\$3,013,645,502	\$3,013,645,502
State Share	4,183,792,730	4,103,256,371	4,183,792,730	4,184,060,103	4,224,698,017
Change in State Share from Original Appropriation (Supplemental Amount)	N/A	(\$80,536,359)	\$0	267,373	\$40,905,287
General Fund/ State Education Fund Change	N/A	(80,536,359)	0	267,373	40,905,287
State Public School Fund Change	N/A	0	0	0	0
Statutory Change Required/Recommended to Adjust Total Program Amount	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Given the disparate and challenging circumstances facing many school districts in FY 2020-21, staff is also aware of stakeholder discussions of options to hold districts harmless against changes in total program funding, funded pupil counts, and/or at-risk pupil counts. Legislative staff have not attempted to model those scenarios but can do so if the Committee wishes to provide additional guidance on a preferred mechanism. Staff also notes that (relative to the request and recommendation) any hold harmless provision would inherently reduce the funding flowing to districts that have seen an increase in enrollment or total program funding in order to hold those districts harmless and may create unintended complications with pupil counts and total program funding in future years. Given the challenges facing some districts this year based on the factors outlined above, those may be necessary tradeoffs but staff recommends that the General Assembly consider those tradeoffs in any discussion of a hold harmless provision.

Question 2: What fund source should support the increase in the state share?

Based on the request and recommendation to offset the \$40.9 million decline in local revenues and maintain the total program funding at the original level for FY 2020-21, the staff recommendation would increase the *General Fund* appropriation for the State Share of Districts' Total Program Funding by \$40.9 million. The Committee could instead make the appropriation from the State Education Fund. Staff's current estimates indicate that making the appropriation from the State Education Fund would reduce the fund's balance at the end of FY 2020-21 from \$440.5 million under current law to \$399.5 million, reducing the amount available for FY 2021-22 and subsequent years. However, that option would leave that amount available in the General Fund for other uses.

COMPONENT 2 - RURAL SCHOOLS FUNDING (H.B. 20-1427)

The request includes an increase of \$25.0 million from the Rural Schools Cash Fund for distribution on a per pupil basis to rural schools and institute charter schools within rural districts. As a result of the voters' approval of Proposition EE in November 2020, H.B. 20-1427 credits the following amounts to the Rural School Cash Fund (created in the bill): \$25.0 million in FY 2020-21, \$30.0 million in FY 2021-22, and \$35.0 million in FY 2022-23. In addition, the bill requires the General Assembly to appropriate those amounts in each of the respective fiscal years.

Similar to distributions in prior years, the bill requires the Department to distribute 55 percent of the funds to large rural districts (identified by the Department as rural and with between 1,000 and 6,500 students) and institute charter schools located in those districts and 45 percent to small rural districts (identified as rural and with less than 1,000 students) and institute charter schools located in those districts. According to the Department, the FY 2020-21 distribution would provide \$140.74 per pupil to large rural districts and \$324.19 per pupil to small rural districts.

Staff recommends approving the requested appropriation, as it is required by current law. As noted above, the provision also requires appropriations of \$30.0 million in FY 2021-22 and \$35.0 million in FY 2022-23. In prior years, staff and members of the Committee have discussed concerns about the equity of similar distributions to rural schools because the distributions do not account for local capacity and resources and also are not available to high needs urban and suburban districts. If the General Assembly continues such supplemental distributions beyond FY 2022-23 then staff would recommend revisiting that discussion and targeting more funds to districts with greater need. However, staff is not recommending any change to the mechanism negotiated and approved in H.B. 20-1427 for FY 2020-21 through FY 2022-23.

Finally, staff notes that the \$25.0 million distributed through this mechanism should mitigate the impact of some of the reductions in total program funding for rural districts. Staff understands that these funds are intended to supplement total program funding for rural districts and offset structural challenges in the school finance formula. However, staff also notes that many urban and suburban districts are facing significant budgetary challenges without additional funding to mitigate the shortfalls.

COMPONENT 3 – CONTINGENCY RESERVE FUND

Finally, the request proposes a statutory transfer of \$8.3 million cash funds from the State Public School Fund to the Contingency Reserve Fund and then an appropriation of that amount from the Contingency Reserve Fund to cover an underpayment of property tax in the Windsor School District associated with an oil and gas bankruptcy (Extraction Oil and Gas).

Extraction Oil and Gas declared bankruptcy in June 2020 and paid only half of its anticipated property taxes to the Windsor School District in FY 2019-20 (the company paid \$8,276,171 out of an anticipated \$16,552,343). The underpayment includes three components: \$5.7 million for the districts’ general fund/total program, \$1.7 million in bond repayment funds, and \$920,159 associated with Windsor’s mill levy override (see following table).

WINDSOR SCHOOL DISTRICT FY 2019-20 PROPERTY TAX UNDERPAYMENT	
FUND TYPE	AMOUNT
General Fund	\$5,676,098
Bond Funds	920,159
Mill Levy Overrides	1,679,914
Total	\$8,276,171

The Department is proposing to transfer \$8,276,171 from the State Public School Fund to the Contingency Reserve Fund to cover the entire shortfall from FY 2019-20. Consistent with previous uses of the fund, if Extraction Oil and Gas pays the property taxes due to the district then the funds would be repaid to the Contingency Reserve Fund. Staff notes the following:

- Staff agrees that this underpayment of property tax is an authorized use of the Contingency Reserve Fund. Section 22-54-117 (1), C.R.S., authorizes the State Board of Education to make supplemental payments to school districts experiencing financial emergencies caused by inability to collect taxes. While the state share of total program offsets declines in property taxes due to changes in *assessed valuation (except in fully funded districts)*, it does *not* offset declines due to underpayment.
- According to the Department, Extraction Oil and Gas represents 30 percent of the school district’s assessed valuation in FY 2020-21. The Department also reports that the underpayment associated with total program represents 15.0 percent of the district’s local share and 11.0 percent of its FY 2020-21 total program funding. In addition, the district still must cover its bond obligations, and the underpayment has reduced override collections.
- It is staff’s understanding that the district depleted much of its reserves to absorb the underpayment from FY 2019-20 and still cover debt service payments and other costs through December 2020. Without a change in the payment, staff agrees that the district is likely to need assistance.
- Finally, staff also recognizes that the existing fund balance and spending authority from the Contingency Reserve Fund (\$1.0 million) is insufficient to cover the shortfall in Windsor. Thus, if the State is going to cover more than \$1.0 million of this shortfall then additional funding will be necessary.

Thus, staff agrees that this would be an appropriate use of the Contingency Reserve Fund and that covering at least some or all of the shortfall may be appropriate and necessary based on the resolution of the underpayment. However, staff recommends that the Committee delay action on this item at this time.

- Based on press accounts from December 2020, it is staff’s understanding that Extraction Oil and Gas may be coming out bankruptcy as soon as February 2021. Thus, the potential amount of the underpayment may change in the near future. Thus, staff recommends that the Committee delay the decision on this item to allow for more information.

- Staff will also continue to work with the Department as well as the Treasurer’s Office on the potential implications of the underpayment associated with the district’s bond funds.
- If the Committee elects to move forward with an appropriation from the Contingency Reserve Fund then it could consider either the State Public School Fund (as requested) or the General Fund as the original source of such funds. Use of the State Public School Fund would require statutory change make that an authorized use of the fund. Either option would reduce the amount available for school finance and other uses in FY 2021-22.
- Finally, if the Committee elects to move forward with a transfer to cover the shortfall at this time then staff recommends that the Committee consider whether the State should offset the mill levy override portion of the underpayment. Staff questions whether that is an appropriate role for the State, particularly given current resource constraints both to the State and to districts that may not have significant override funding to begin with.

FY 2021-22 – GOVERNOR’S REVISED REQUEST

In addition to proposing revisions to the current year appropriations for school finance, the Governor’s January 15, 2021, budget submission also revises the request for FY 2021-22. Consistent with the Governor’s November 2020 budget request, the revised request proposes to reduce the budget stabilization factor to the FY 2019-20 level (\$572.4 million), a reduction of \$479.7 million below the proposed (and recommended) level for FY 2020-21 and \$601.1 million below the level in the original FY 2020-21 appropriation. The revised request incorporates a variety of updates and changes to assumptions underlying total program appropriations for FY 2021-22.

- *Pupil Counts and Inflation:* The revised request decreases the funded pupil count and the at-risk student count relative to the levels assumed in the November 1 request. In addition, the revised request reflects the actual inflation rate for CY 2020 of 2.0 percent, as compared to the 2.5 percent rate assumed in the Governor’s November 2020 request. Each of these adjustments *decreases* the cost of total program funding before the application of the budget stabilization factor, resulting in a total decrease of \$168.4 million relative to the assumptions in the November request.
- *Local Revenues:* The revised estimates for FY 2021-22 anticipate an overall increase of \$3.7 million in local revenues relative to the amounts assumed in the Governor’s November request. This change reduces the state funding *required at any given level of budget stabilization factor* by \$3.7 million relative to the assumptions in the November 1 request.
- *State Education Fund Balance:* The November 1 request targeted a balance of \$140.0 million in the State Education Fund at the end of FY 2021-22. However, the January 15 submission increases the targeted ending balance to \$460 million in an effort to keep those funds available for education in FY 2022-23 and mitigate the risk of an increase to the budget stabilization factor in that year. The request notes that an improved revenue outlook, including increased deposits to the State Education Fund associated with H.B. 20-1427 and H.B. 20-1420, enable the increased target balance.
- *School Finance Reform:* As discussed above, the Governor’s proposal would reduce the budget stabilization factor to \$572.4 million (a decrease of \$479.7 million from the recommended appropriation for FY 2020-21). In addition, the request proposes that the General Assembly use any additional funding (beyond the amount required for the budget stabilization factor reduction) to support school finance reforms to improve equity in the school finance system. The request states that the pandemic has exposed inequities in the school finance system, including support of high needs districts, at-risk students, English language learners, and students with disabilities. In

response, the request proposes that the General Assembly consider using any additional funds for “reforms similar to the proposal developed by the 2019 Interim School Finance Committee”.

Combined, the changes in data allow appropriations for the state share of total program funding to decrease by \$172.0 million below the amount assumed in the November request and still achieve the targeted level of the budget stabilization factor in FY 2021-22.

As the Committee looks toward the FY 2021-22 budget process and the Long Bill, staff notes that current law simply states that the budget stabilization factor shall not increase (as a dollar amount) from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22.

- Staff therefore anticipates making a Long Bill recommendation that would hold the budget stabilization factor constant at the level approved through the FY 2020-21 mid-year adjustments.
- If the General Assembly elects to reduce the value of the budget stabilization factor at mid-year in FY 2020-21 (as requested by the Governor and recommended by staff), the FY 2021-22 Long Bill appropriation will have to sustain the reduction to the budget stabilization factor.
- Staff assumes that the General Assembly would accomplish any further change to the budget stabilization factor, such as the reduction proposed by the Governor, through the annual School Finance Bill.

For the Committee’s reference, Table H compares the proposed FY 2020-21 appropriation (including the recommended mid-year adjustments), the Governor’s November request for FY 2021-22, the Governor’s revised request, and current law requirements. Please note that the “current law” column:

- Holds the budget stabilization factor constant at \$1.05 billion (the level requested and recommended through the FY 2020-21 supplemental), which is \$479.7 million higher than in the Governor’s request for FY 2021-22.
- Targets an ending balance of \$460.0 million in the State Education Fund at the end of FY 2021-22, as requested by the Governor. Staff anticipates recommending approval of approximately that target balance during figure setting for FY 2021-22. The difference from the “Governor’s Revised Request” column is that the current law column uses the revenue estimates from the December 2020 Legislative Council Staff Revenue Forecast (rather than the OSPB forecast assumed in the Governor’s request).
- Targets an ending balance of \$43.2 million in the State Public School Fund at the end of FY 2021-22, consistent with the statutory requirement that the General Assembly spend marijuana tax revenues credited to the State Public School Fund in the year following the year of collection. The targeted ending balance represents the estimated \$38.2 million in marijuana revenues to be credited to the State Public School Fund in FY 2021-22, plus a “buffer” of \$5.0 million to account for additional forecast error. The Committee should note that the projected appropriation from the State Public School Fund includes \$107.4 million in one-time funding associated with revenue diversions (from State Land Board revenues and marijuana taxes) to the State Public School Fund in FY 2020-21. Barring further statutory change to extend those revenue diversions in FY 2021-22, the amount available from the State Public School Fund will decrease in subsequent years.
- As shown in the table, holding the budget stabilization factor constant at \$1.052 billion with the assumed appropriations from the State Education Fund and the State Public School Fund would allow the General Fund appropriation to *decrease* by \$78.2 million *below the recommended FY 2020-21 appropriation* and \$459.8 million below the Governor’s request for FY 2021-22. To the extent that the revenues are available, staff expects to recommend using General Fund to make any reductions

to the budget stabilization factor and/or adjustments to the school finance formula (as requested by the Governor).

TABLE H: FY 2021-22 TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING - GOVERNOR'S REVISED REQUEST

	FY 2020-21 APPROPRIATION (WITH MID-YEAR RECOMMENDATION)	GOVERNOR'S NOVEMBER 2020 REQUEST	GOVERNOR'S REVISED (JANUARY 15) REQUEST	CURRENT LAW (REVISED DATA AND CONSTANT BUDGET STAB. FACTOR)	CHANGE FROM GOVERNOR'S REVISED REQUEST
Funded Pupil Count	891,063	895,025	888,512	888,512	0
Inflation Rate	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Statewide Base Per Pupil Funding	\$7,084	\$7,261	\$7,225	\$7,225	\$0
Total Program Funding					
Total Program before Budget Stab. Factor	\$8,290,414,032	\$8,610,847,260	\$8,442,509,365	\$8,442,509,365	\$0
Budget Stabilization Factor	(1,052,070,513)	(572,396,894)	(572,396,894)	(1,052,070,513)	(479,673,619)
<i>Budget Stabilization Factor as Percentage</i>	<i>-12.69%</i>	<i>-6.65%</i>	<i>-6.78%</i>	<i>-12.46%</i>	<i>-5.68%</i>
Adjusted Total Program	\$7,238,343,519	\$8,038,450,366	\$7,870,112,471	\$7,390,438,852	(\$479,673,619)
Statewide Average Per Pupil	\$8,123	\$8,981	\$8,858	\$8,318	(\$540)
Local And State Shares					
Local Share	<u>\$3,013,645,502</u>	<u>\$3,043,748,502</u>	<u>\$3,047,415,412</u>	<u>\$3,047,415,412</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Property Tax	2,809,928,968	2,848,721,359	2,852,388,269	2,852,388,269	0
Specific Ownership Tax	203,716,534	195,027,143	195,027,143	195,027,143	0
State Share	<u>\$4,224,698,016</u>	<u>\$4,994,701,864</u>	<u>\$4,822,697,059</u>	<u>\$4,343,023,440</u>	<u>(\$479,673,619)</u>
General Fund	3,752,935,918	4,290,501,712	4,133,824,788	3,674,691,220	(459,133,568)
Cash Funds (SEF)	297,944,140	605,816,209	534,473,258	499,783,947	(34,689,311)
Cash Funds (SPSF)	173,817,958	98,383,943	154,399,013	168,548,273	14,149,260
Annual General Fund Increase		537,565,794	380,888,870	(\$78,244,698)	(\$459,133,568)
Statutory Change Required		Yes	Yes	Yes	

Please note that this is simply an illustration of projections for FY 2021-22. The March 2021 revenue forecasts will affect the amounts anticipated to be available in the State Education Fund and the State Public School Fund and therefore change the fund sources shown here. In addition, staff notes the following with respect to FY 2021-22:

- *Pupil Count Uncertainty:* As the situation in FY 2020-21 has highlighted, changes in pupil counts can drive major changes in school finance. Staff notes that the current (December 2020) projection of the funded pupil count reflects a decrease below the actual level for FY 2020-21. However, if the students that either left the system or delayed entry to the system in FY 2020-21 return in FY 2021-22, then the pupil count could come in significantly higher than expected. In contrast to the mid-year change for the current year, that scenario would increase the cost of total program funding in FY 2021-22 and require the General Assembly to add revenue at mid-year to avoid an increase in the budget stabilization factor.
- *At-risk Count:* Similarly, the current projections for FY 2021-22 assume a total of 307,457 at-risk students, an increase of 6,854 (2.3 percent) above the actual count for FY 2020-21. Given the uncertainty surrounding the at-risk data for FY 2020-21 (also discussed above), staff believes there is also increased uncertainty in the projections for FY 2021-22. For example, with a return to more “normal” circumstances (in-person learning and normal requirements to qualify for free lunch) the at-risk could increase significantly if the current counts for FY 2020-21 have missed students that would have been counted under the normal circumstances.
- *Distribution of Students and In-person vs. On-line:* Finally with respect to pupil counts, if students that have shifted into multi-district on-line programs in FY 2020-21 return to in-person settings in FY

2021-22 then each of those students will increase the cost of total program funding because the formula funds multi-district on-line students at a lower level. The current projections for FY 2021-22 assume a total of 26,208 student FTE will attend multi-district on-line programs, a decrease of 1,643 (5.9 percent) below the actual count in FY 2020-21 but still an increase of 6,241 (31.3 percent) above the count from FY 2019-20.

- *Economic Conditions and Revenues:* Economic conditions obviously affect the revenues available for school finance. Changes in assessed values will impact the local revenues available and the state resources necessary to support total program. In addition, the projections outlined above include assumptions for federal mineral lease and marijuana revenues deposited to the State Public School Fund and income tax and nicotine tax revenues diverted to the State Education Fund. Changes in any of those revenue streams will affect the *General Fund* necessary to achieve any given level of total program funding.

STATEWIDE COMMON POLICY SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

This request is not prioritized and is not analyzed in this packet. The staff recommendation for the annual fleet vehicle supplemental is pending Committee action on the common policy (which was not available at the time of submission of this document).

DEPARTMENT'S PORTION OF STATEWIDE SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROP. FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
NPS Annual fleet vehicle supplemental	\$6,071	\$6,071	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
DEPARTMENT'S TOTAL STATEWIDE SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS	\$6,071	\$6,071	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: The staff recommendation for this request is pending Committee action on common policy supplementals. Staff will include the corresponding appropriation in the Department’s supplemental bill as necessary based on Committee action on common policy supplementals. If staff believes there is reason to deviate from the common policy, staff will appear before the Committee at a later date to present the relevant analysis.

*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2020-21
Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Requested Change	FY 2020-21 Rec'd Change	FY 2020-21 Total w/Rec'd Change
--	----------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------------

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Dr. Katy Anthes, Commissioner**

S1 Total program adjustment

(2) ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(A) Public School Finance

State Share of Districts' Total Program Funding	<u>4,628,802,222</u>	<u>4,183,792,730</u>	<u>40,905,286</u>	<u>40,905,286</u>	<u>4,224,698,016</u>
General Fund	3,643,099,781	3,627,539,238	40,905,286	40,905,286	3,668,444,524
General Fund Exempt	523,323,333	84,491,394	0	0	84,491,394
Cash Funds	462,379,108	471,762,098	0	0	471,762,098

Additional Funding for Rural Districts and Institute

Charter Schools	<u>19,999,939</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>
General Fund	19,999,939	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000

(2) ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(C) Grant Programs, Distributions, and Other Assistance

(VI) Other Assistance

Contingency Reserve Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>8,276,171</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Cash Funds	0	1,000,000	8,276,171	0	1,000,000

Total for S1 Total program adjustment	4,648,802,161	4,184,792,730	74,181,457	65,905,286	4,250,698,016
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
General Fund	3,663,099,720	3,627,539,238	40,905,286	40,905,286	3,668,444,524
General Fund Exempt	523,323,333	84,491,394	0	0	84,491,394
Cash Funds	462,379,108	472,762,098	33,276,171	25,000,000	497,762,098

*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2020-21
Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

	FY 2019-20 Actual	FY 2020-21 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Requested Change	FY 2020-21 Rec'd Change	FY 2020-21 Total w/Rec'd Change
Totals Excluding Pending Items					
EDUCATION					
TOTALS for ALL Departmental line items	7,132,369,071	5,814,114,351	74,181,457	65,905,286	5,880,019,637
<i>FTE</i>	<u>637.4</u>	<u>609 .0</u>	<u>0 .0</u>	<u>0 .0</u>	<u>609 .0</u>
General Fund	3,888,769,760	3,864,519,527	40,905,286	40,905,286	3,905,424,813
General Fund Exempt	523,323,333	84,491,394	0	0	84,491,394
Cash Funds	1,041,012,298	1,047,522,606	33,276,171	25,000,000	1,072,522,606
Reappropriated Funds	30,153,521	39,999,728	0	0	39,999,728
Federal Funds	1,649,110,159	777,581,096	0	0	777,581,096

Appendix B
School Finance Funding Comparison with Appropriation
FY 2020-21 Funding Relative to Appropriation Assuming Constant Total Program
(Total Program and State Share are after the application of the budget stabilization factor)

County	District	FY 2020-21 as Appropriated				FY 2020-21 Holding Total Program Constant				Change from Appropriation			
		Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share
ADAMS	MAPLETON	8,954	\$71,881,117	\$48,750,738	\$23,130,378	8,981	\$72,478,083	\$49,404,568	\$ 23,073,514	27.3	\$596,966	\$653,830	(\$56,864)
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	41,942	\$331,080,827	\$241,167,265	\$89,913,562	41,999	\$334,378,971	\$245,632,726	\$ 88,746,245	56.3	\$3,298,144	\$4,465,460	(\$1,167,316)
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	7,316	\$62,695,522	\$39,465,663	\$23,229,859	7,200	\$59,583,992	\$36,903,515	\$ 22,680,477	(116.7)	(\$3,111,530)	(\$2,562,148)	(\$549,382)
ADAMS	BRIGHTON	19,978	\$155,746,553	\$102,545,731	\$53,200,822	19,537	\$152,933,107	\$96,162,792	\$ 56,770,314	(441.9)	(\$2,813,447)	(\$6,382,939)	\$3,569,492
ADAMS	BENNETT	1,098	\$9,171,749	\$3,464,891	\$5,706,859	1,142	\$9,631,569	\$3,174,725	\$ 6,456,844	43.5	\$459,820	(\$290,166)	\$749,985
ADAMS	STRASBURG	1,045	\$8,608,083	\$5,495,535	\$3,112,548	1,027	\$8,545,826	\$5,429,407	\$ 3,116,419	(18.1)	(\$62,257)	(\$66,128)	\$3,871
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	10,046	\$86,053,717	\$61,527,408	\$24,526,309	9,900	\$81,788,355	\$57,321,431	\$ 24,466,924	(146.5)	(\$4,265,361)	(\$4,205,976)	(\$59,385)
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	2,465	\$19,390,553	\$14,881,757	\$4,508,796	2,394	\$19,125,380	\$14,688,267	\$ 4,437,112	(70.9)	(\$265,173)	(\$193,489)	(\$71,683)
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	285	\$3,070,119	\$1,823,760	\$1,246,359	278	\$3,017,788	\$1,752,500	\$ 1,265,288	(6.5)	(\$52,331)	(\$71,260)	\$18,929
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	2,571	\$21,569,454	\$6,463,942	\$15,105,512	2,515	\$21,135,286	\$6,198,249	\$ 14,937,037	(55.7)	(\$434,168)	(\$265,693)	(\$168,476)
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	1,318	\$13,010,708	\$7,666,255	\$5,344,453	1,293	\$12,000,390	\$6,723,915	\$ 5,276,475	(25.1)	(\$1,010,318)	(\$942,340)	(\$67,978)
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	54,878	\$439,091,043	\$293,917,183	\$145,173,859	53,976	\$437,749,309	\$294,887,930	\$ 142,861,378	(901.3)	(\$1,341,734)	\$970,747	(\$2,312,481)
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	14,643	\$113,295,301	\$59,115,438	\$54,179,864	14,514	\$113,794,076	\$60,418,085	\$ 53,375,991	(128.6)	\$498,775	\$1,302,648	(\$803,873)
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	255	\$3,095,389	\$1,727,754	\$1,367,636	230	\$2,991,717	\$1,662,744	\$ 1,328,973	(25.5)	(\$103,673)	(\$65,010)	(\$38,663)
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	40,127	\$349,627,740	\$260,715,983	\$88,911,757	39,521	\$339,644,572	\$247,543,728	\$ 92,100,845	(606.1)	(\$9,983,168)	(\$13,172,255)	\$3,189,087
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	2,138	\$16,652,859	\$14,823,612	\$1,829,247	5,001	\$38,738,767	\$36,932,262	\$ 1,806,505	2,863.3	\$22,085,908	\$22,108,650	(\$22,742)
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	1,732	\$14,110,710	\$6,638,205	\$7,472,505	1,668	\$13,767,035	\$6,115,826	\$ 7,651,209	(64.3)	(\$343,675)	(\$522,378)	\$178,704
BACA	WALSH	146	\$2,030,215	\$1,437,684	\$592,531	144	\$2,017,525	\$1,401,000	\$ 616,525	(1.7)	(\$12,691)	(\$36,685)	\$23,994
BACA	PRITCHETT	57	\$933,958	\$533,507	\$400,450	57	\$924,206	\$457,066	\$ 467,140	-	(\$9,752)	(\$76,441)	\$66,690
BACA	SPRINGFIELD	291	\$3,045,763	\$2,130,918	\$914,845	290	\$3,054,557	\$2,099,897	\$ 954,661	(1.0)	\$8,794	(\$31,021)	\$39,816
BACA	VILAS	82	\$1,280,175	\$1,057,352	\$222,823	135	\$1,930,514	\$1,697,151	\$ 233,363	53.6	\$650,339	\$639,800	\$10,540
BACA	CAMPO	50	\$812,739	\$630,567	\$182,172	50	\$827,299	\$619,068	\$ 208,231	-	\$14,560	(\$11,499)	\$26,059
BENT	LAS ANIMAS	2,471	\$19,636,859	\$18,230,957	\$1,405,902	2,320	\$18,612,985	\$17,168,938	\$ 1,444,046	(151.1)	(\$1,023,874)	(\$1,062,019)	\$38,144
BENT	MCCLAVE	237	\$2,668,508	\$2,194,521	\$473,987	236	\$2,661,461	\$2,145,035	\$ 516,426	(1.6)	(\$7,047)	(\$49,486)	\$42,439
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	31,518	\$247,325,681	\$134,717,795	\$112,607,886	30,737	\$244,420,914	\$135,136,681	\$ 109,284,233	(780.8)	(\$2,904,767)	\$418,886	(\$3,323,652)
BOULDER	BOULDER	30,143	\$239,995,278	\$44,885,997	\$195,109,281	30,410	\$244,265,799	\$49,273,541	\$ 194,992,258	267.5	\$4,270,521	\$4,387,544	(\$117,023)
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	1,052	\$8,496,241	\$4,415,364	\$4,080,878	1,009	\$8,258,276	\$4,080,015	\$ 4,178,261	(43.0)	(\$237,966)	(\$335,349)	\$97,383
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	1,377	\$10,933,446	\$6,306,201	\$4,627,244	1,347	\$10,771,520	\$6,084,908	\$ 4,686,612	(29.5)	(\$161,926)	(\$221,293)	\$59,368
CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	103	\$1,513,022	\$1,125,139	\$387,883	105	\$1,531,727	\$1,146,524	\$ 385,203	1.7	\$18,705	\$21,385	(\$2,680)
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	187	\$2,415,068	\$1,773,934	\$641,134	175	\$2,352,839	\$1,799,310	\$ 553,529	(11.5)	(\$62,229)	\$25,376	(\$87,605)
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	715	\$6,214,071	\$1,774,306	\$4,439,765	718	\$6,334,837	\$1,626,984	\$ 4,707,853	3.2	\$120,766	(\$147,322)	\$268,088
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	1,106	\$8,734,321	\$8,018,412	\$715,909	1,064	\$8,459,190	\$7,801,225	\$ 657,965	(42.5)	(\$275,131)	(\$217,187)	(\$57,943)
CONEJOS	SANFORD	355	\$3,464,420	\$3,169,595	\$294,825	353	\$3,496,745	\$3,194,884	\$ 301,860	(2.4)	\$32,325	\$25,289	\$7,036
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	172	\$2,375,836	\$1,722,203	\$653,633	174	\$2,417,103	\$1,744,312	\$ 672,792	2.3	\$41,268	\$22,109	\$19,159
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	221	\$2,731,658	\$1,805,364	\$926,294	219	\$2,778,449	\$1,760,187	\$ 1,018,262	(1.8)	\$46,791	(\$45,177)	\$91,968
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	272	\$3,048,781	\$928,809	\$2,119,972	276	\$3,111,016	\$1,182,261	\$ 1,928,755	3.5	\$62,235	\$253,452	(\$191,216)
CROWLEY	CROWLEY	458	\$4,129,791	\$3,202,492	\$927,298	449	\$4,032,816	\$3,127,467	\$ 905,349	(9.2)	(\$96,975)	(\$75,026)	(\$21,949)
CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	391	\$3,840,082	\$1,016,525	\$2,823,556	359	\$3,656,284	\$800,632	\$ 2,855,652	(31.9)	(\$183,798)	(\$215,893)	\$32,095
DELTA	DELTA	4,800	\$37,646,939	\$27,741,314	\$9,905,625	4,731	\$37,331,592	\$27,239,716	\$ 10,091,876	(68.3)	(\$315,347)	(\$501,598)	\$186,251
DENVER	DENVER	91,202	\$757,749,871	\$188,047,816	\$569,702,054	89,785	\$749,996,349	\$182,827,447	\$ 567,168,903	(1,416.4)	(\$7,753,521)	(\$5,220,370)	(\$2,533,152)
DOLORES	DOLORES	232	\$2,882,986	\$847,825	\$2,035,161	228	\$2,884,774	\$927,588	\$ 1,957,185	(3.9)	\$1,787	\$79,763	(\$77,975)

Appendix B
School Finance Funding Comparison with Appropriation
FY 2020-21 Funding Relative to Appropriation Assuming Constant Total Program
(Total Program and State Share are after the application of the budget stabilization factor)

County	District	FY 2020-21 as Appropriated				FY 2020-21 Holding Total Program Constant				Change from Appropriation			
		Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	66,279	\$513,733,644	\$308,607,888	\$205,125,756	64,959	\$509,996,600	\$305,354,040	\$ 204,642,560	(1,320.3)	(\$3,737,044)	(\$3,253,847)	(\$483,196)
EAGLE	EAGLE	6,985	\$58,246,389	\$18,757,045	\$39,489,344	7,001	\$59,001,572	\$20,200,515	\$ 38,801,057	16.1	\$755,183	\$1,443,470	(\$688,287)
ELBERT	ELIZABETH	2,296	\$18,223,696	\$10,341,315	\$7,882,381	2,253	\$18,112,716	\$10,278,207	\$ 7,834,508	(43.5)	(\$110,980)	(\$63,108)	(\$47,873)
ELBERT	KIOWA	249	\$3,031,898	\$1,983,912	\$1,047,986	247	\$3,062,669	\$1,993,338	\$ 1,069,331	(1.7)	\$30,771	\$9,427	\$21,345
ELBERT	BIG SANDY	325	\$3,543,422	\$2,862,754	\$680,667	302	\$3,409,928	\$2,492,351	\$ 917,578	(23.5)	(\$133,494)	(\$370,404)	\$236,910
ELBERT	ELBERT	237	\$2,945,906	\$2,325,485	\$620,422	256	\$3,077,935	\$2,452,821	\$ 625,114	19.0	\$132,029	\$127,336	\$4,693
ELBERT	AGATE	50	\$892,183	\$515,855	\$376,328	67	\$1,160,166	\$768,792	\$ 391,374	17.0	\$267,984	\$252,937	\$15,047
EL PASO	CALHAN	462	\$4,289,762	\$2,923,231	\$1,366,531	449	\$4,250,639	\$2,914,207	\$ 1,336,432	(13.2)	(\$39,123)	(\$9,024)	(\$30,099)
EL PASO	HARRISON	11,699	\$97,790,125	\$85,432,795	\$12,357,330	11,621	\$97,570,322	\$85,647,266	\$ 11,923,056	(78.6)	(\$219,804)	\$214,471	(\$434,274)
EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	9,449	\$72,423,279	\$61,345,078	\$11,078,201	9,231	\$71,249,848	\$59,881,437	\$ 11,368,411	(217.4)	(\$1,173,431)	(\$1,463,641)	\$290,210
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	8,444	\$64,726,570	\$60,818,471	\$3,908,099	8,186	\$63,183,417	\$59,376,851	\$ 3,806,566	(258.1)	(\$1,543,153)	(\$1,441,620)	(\$101,533)
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	29,699	\$236,835,619	\$167,420,828	\$69,414,791	29,809	\$238,736,008	\$169,962,996	\$ 68,773,012	109.9	\$1,900,389	\$2,542,168	(\$641,779)
EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	5,197	\$39,836,987	\$27,218,163	\$12,618,824	5,173	\$39,925,508	\$27,475,014	\$ 12,450,494	(24.3)	\$88,521	\$256,851	(\$168,330)
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	1,426	\$11,666,375	\$8,318,385	\$3,347,990	1,397	\$11,563,496	\$8,221,262	\$ 3,342,234	(28.3)	(\$102,879)	(\$97,123)	(\$5,756)
EL PASO	ACADEMY	25,966	\$198,737,915	\$142,365,065	\$56,372,850	25,263	\$194,928,997	\$140,346,554	\$ 54,582,443	(703.2)	(\$3,808,919)	(\$2,018,511)	(\$1,790,408)
EL PASO	ELLCOTT	1,095	\$9,248,311	\$8,110,370	\$1,137,941	1,035	\$8,801,835	\$7,730,216	\$ 1,071,618	(60.1)	(\$446,476)	(\$380,154)	(\$66,322)
EL PASO	PEYTON	640	\$5,595,466	\$4,374,073	\$1,221,392	609	\$5,433,424	\$4,226,417	\$ 1,207,006	(31.3)	(\$162,042)	(\$147,656)	(\$14,386)
EL PASO	HANOVER	251	\$3,018,140	\$2,691,173	\$326,966	253	\$3,093,885	\$2,730,749	\$ 363,136	1.8	\$75,745	\$39,576	\$36,170
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	6,594	\$50,538,776	\$34,918,666	\$15,620,110	6,413	\$49,577,835	\$34,255,007	\$ 15,322,829	(180.5)	(\$960,941)	(\$663,659)	(\$297,282)
EL PASO	FALCON	26,663	\$205,019,792	\$176,081,059	\$28,938,733	28,435	\$221,146,461	\$192,028,466	\$ 29,117,995	1,772.0	\$16,126,669	\$15,947,407	\$179,262
EL PASO	EDISON	213	\$2,753,426	\$2,569,375	\$184,052	191	\$2,568,190	\$2,393,368	\$ 174,822	(22.2)	(\$185,237)	(\$176,007)	(\$9,230)
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	283	\$3,142,742	\$2,507,605	\$635,137	276	\$3,124,036	\$2,432,771	\$ 691,264	(7.7)	(\$18,706)	(\$74,833)	\$56,127
FREMONT	CANON CITY	3,681	\$28,215,183	\$19,875,992	\$8,339,191	3,644	\$28,123,034	\$19,787,310	\$ 8,335,724	(37.1)	(\$92,148)	(\$88,682)	(\$3,466)
FREMONT	FLORENCE	1,367	\$10,892,621	\$8,118,592	\$2,774,029	1,363	\$10,850,858	\$8,272,471	\$ 2,578,387	(3.5)	(\$41,763)	\$153,879	(\$195,641)
FREMONT	COTOPAXI	220	\$2,730,744	\$1,049,869	\$1,680,875	202	\$2,628,659	\$937,530	\$ 1,691,130	(18.3)	(\$102,084)	(\$112,339)	\$10,255
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	6,239	\$52,078,447	\$25,443,698	\$26,634,749	6,195	\$51,709,741	\$24,915,400	\$ 26,794,341	(44.5)	(\$368,706)	(\$528,297)	\$159,591
GARFIELD	RIFLE	4,813	\$37,510,425	\$33,321,665	\$4,188,760	4,745	\$37,336,733	\$33,565,260	\$ 3,771,473	(68.5)	(\$173,692)	\$243,594	(\$417,287)
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	1,308	\$11,156,120	\$9,407,953	\$1,748,166	1,208	\$10,437,204	\$9,050,316	\$ 1,386,888	(100.4)	(\$718,916)	(\$357,637)	(\$361,278)
GILPIN	GILPIN	454	\$4,262,609	\$2,560,738	\$1,701,872	446	\$4,264,348	\$2,536,203	\$ 1,728,144	(8.2)	\$1,738	(\$24,534)	\$26,272
GRAND	WEST GRAND	443	\$4,247,396	\$2,490,492	\$1,756,904	428	\$4,182,486	\$2,394,605	\$ 1,787,881	(15.4)	(\$64,910)	(\$95,887)	\$30,977
GRAND	EAST GRAND	1,329	\$10,750,492	\$1,867,517	\$8,882,975	1,306	\$10,630,740	\$1,740,086	\$ 8,890,654	(23.1)	(\$119,752)	(\$127,430)	\$7,678
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	2,070	\$16,404,854	\$5,388,778	\$11,016,076	2,054	\$16,435,516	\$5,407,249	\$ 11,028,266	(15.8)	\$30,661	\$18,472	\$12,190
HINSDALE	HINSDALE	90	\$1,487,238	\$508,701	\$978,537	81	\$1,361,370	\$353,742	\$ 1,007,628	(9.0)	(\$125,868)	(\$154,959)	\$29,091
HUERFANO	HUERFANO	528	\$4,721,967	\$2,122,520	\$2,599,447	527	\$4,774,313	\$2,097,758	\$ 2,676,555	(1.2)	\$52,346	(\$24,762)	\$77,108
HUERFANO	LA VETA	212	\$2,584,360	\$1,633,260	\$951,100	216	\$2,612,113	\$1,671,626	\$ 940,487	3.8	\$27,754	\$38,366	(\$10,612)
JACKSON	NORTH PARK	170	\$2,781,127	\$0	\$2,781,127	164	\$2,673,076	\$0	\$ 2,673,076	(6.0)	(\$108,050)	\$0	(\$108,050)
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	82,294	\$649,402,176	\$341,824,749	\$307,577,427	81,739	\$649,374,337	\$346,159,298	\$ 303,215,038	(554.5)	(\$27,839)	\$4,334,550	(\$4,362,389)
KIOWA	EADS	177	\$2,289,893	\$1,705,532	\$584,362	196	\$2,456,416	\$1,894,103	\$ 562,314	19.0	\$166,523	\$188,571	(\$22,048)
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	54	\$871,725	\$489,001	\$382,724	51	\$826,844	\$465,875	\$ 360,969	(3.1)	(\$44,882)	(\$23,126)	(\$21,755)
KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	157	\$2,133,165	\$1,134,032	\$999,132	158	\$2,138,320	\$1,070,789	\$ 1,067,531	0.4	\$5,155	(\$63,243)	\$68,398
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	119	\$1,674,005	\$875,684	\$798,321	141	\$1,929,870	\$1,125,494	\$ 804,376	22.3	\$255,865	\$249,810	\$6,055

Appendix B
School Finance Funding Comparison with Appropriation
FY 2020-21 Funding Relative to Appropriation Assuming Constant Total Program
(Total Program and State Share are after the application of the budget stabilization factor)

County	District	FY 2020-21 as Appropriated				FY 2020-21 Holding Total Program Constant				Change from Appropriation			
		Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	220	\$2,615,019	\$1,897,060	\$717,959	213	\$2,589,056	\$1,859,896	\$729,160	(6.9)	(\$25,963)	(\$37,164)	\$11,201
KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	116	\$1,711,673	\$1,221,163	\$490,510	111	\$1,668,132	\$1,212,056	\$456,076	(4.7)	(\$43,541)	(\$9,108)	(\$34,434)
KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	735	\$6,061,037	\$2,273,450	\$3,787,586	724	\$5,973,620	\$3,191,571	\$2,782,049	(10.8)	(\$87,416)	\$918,121	(\$1,005,537)
LAKE	LAKE	1,053	\$8,747,579	\$2,327,446	\$6,420,133	998	\$8,451,875	\$2,949,832	\$5,502,043	(55.3)	(\$295,704)	\$622,386	(\$918,090)
LA PLATA	DURANGO	5,877	\$46,536,046	\$35,875,019	\$10,661,027	7,302	\$58,034,475	\$48,119,408	\$9,915,067	1,424.4	\$11,498,430	\$12,244,390	(\$745,960)
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	1,431	\$11,873,439	\$9,738,873	\$2,134,566	1,389	\$11,694,008	\$9,724,673	\$1,969,335	(42.2)	(\$179,431)	(\$14,200)	(\$165,231)
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	864	\$7,694,681	\$7,024,038	\$670,643	797	\$7,153,543	\$6,583,041	\$570,502	(66.9)	(\$541,138)	(\$440,997)	(\$100,141)
LARIMER	POUDRE	32,384	\$248,116,392	\$136,811,111	\$111,305,280	32,210	\$248,518,985	\$139,671,330	\$108,847,655	(173.6)	\$402,594	\$2,860,219	(\$2,457,625)
LARIMER	THOMPSON	15,649	\$119,940,589	\$61,330,281	\$58,610,307	15,268	\$117,838,776	\$61,970,345	\$55,868,432	(380.2)	(\$2,101,812)	\$640,063	(\$2,741,876)
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	1,097	\$9,891,828	\$0	\$9,891,828	1,067	\$9,751,440	\$0	\$9,751,440	(29.9)	(\$140,388)	\$0	(\$140,388)
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	993	\$8,418,838	\$6,522,035	\$1,896,803	966	\$8,587,031	\$6,748,354	\$1,838,677	(26.4)	\$168,192	\$226,319	(\$58,126)
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	188	\$2,504,691	\$2,278,395	\$226,295	208	\$2,689,830	\$2,496,461	\$193,368	19.2	\$185,139	\$218,066	(\$32,927)
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	369	\$3,566,883	\$2,260,045	\$1,306,838	359	\$3,536,475	\$2,200,483	\$1,335,993	(10.3)	(\$30,408)	(\$59,562)	\$29,154
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	116	\$1,738,355	\$1,333,219	\$405,136	110	\$1,676,504	\$1,250,835	\$425,668	(5.5)	(\$61,852)	(\$82,384)	\$20,532
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	450	\$3,455,938	\$3,067,541	\$388,398	594	\$4,558,869	\$4,169,598	\$389,271	143.9	\$1,102,930	\$1,102,057	\$873
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	50	\$778,244	\$543,330	\$234,914	50	\$767,567	\$496,981	\$270,587	-	(\$10,677)	(\$46,349)	\$35,673
LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	203	\$2,570,273	\$1,167,941	\$1,402,333	201	\$2,576,386	\$1,237,319	\$1,339,068	(1.9)	\$6,113	\$69,378	(\$63,265)
LINCOLN	LIMON	493	\$4,366,310	\$2,448,233	\$1,918,077	482	\$4,312,533	\$2,289,374	\$2,023,160	(11.3)	(\$53,776)	(\$158,860)	\$105,083
LINCOLN	KARVAL	50	\$829,580	\$633,292	\$196,288	50	\$826,577	\$625,903	\$200,673	-	(\$3,003)	(\$7,389)	\$4,386
LOGAN	VALLEY	2,179	\$16,841,322	\$10,519,052	\$6,322,270	2,134	\$16,685,503	\$10,275,672	\$6,409,831	(45.5)	(\$155,819)	(\$243,380)	\$87,561
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	198	\$2,530,599	\$1,279,964	\$1,250,635	191	\$2,471,068	\$1,190,215	\$1,280,853	(7.4)	(\$59,531)	(\$89,749)	\$30,218
LOGAN	BUFFALO	308	\$3,245,345	\$2,515,863	\$729,482	311	\$3,293,743	\$2,479,051	\$814,692	3.2	\$48,398	(\$36,812)	\$85,210
LOGAN	PLATEAU	157	\$2,160,800	\$941,011	\$1,219,789	155	\$2,165,984	\$932,765	\$1,233,219	(2.1)	\$5,184	(\$8,246)	\$13,430
MESA	DEBEQUE	163	\$2,260,790	\$918,092	\$1,342,698	165	\$2,302,900	\$1,144,238	\$1,158,662	1.9	\$42,110	\$226,147	(\$184,037)
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	424	\$3,922,812	\$404,194	\$3,518,617	408	\$3,870,666	\$1,276,043	\$2,594,624	(15.9)	(\$52,145)	\$871,849	(\$923,994)
MESA	MESA VALLEY	22,338	\$171,217,070	\$118,538,717	\$52,678,353	21,995	\$169,752,202	\$117,106,119	\$52,646,083	(343.8)	(\$1,464,868)	(\$1,432,598)	(\$32,270)
MINERAL	CREEDE	89	\$1,418,277	\$321,495	\$1,096,781	91	\$1,461,183	\$361,795	\$1,099,388	2.0	\$42,907	\$40,299	\$2,607
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	2,127	\$16,304,405	\$6,913,548	\$9,390,857	2,105	\$16,243,469	\$6,548,017	\$9,695,452	(22.5)	(\$60,936)	(\$365,531)	\$304,595
MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	2,766	\$21,626,438	\$9,257,785	\$12,368,652	2,702	\$21,106,070	\$8,887,554	\$12,218,517	(63.6)	(\$520,367)	(\$370,232)	(\$150,135)
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	672	\$5,803,842	\$4,440,383	\$1,363,459	671	\$5,915,411	\$4,475,067	\$1,440,344	(1.2)	\$111,569	\$34,684	\$76,885
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	484	\$4,333,148	\$3,486,252	\$846,897	465	\$4,186,182	\$3,333,414	\$852,768	(19.5)	(\$146,967)	(\$152,838)	\$5,871
MONTROSE	MONTROSE	6,026	\$48,601,728	\$34,424,714	\$14,177,014	5,917	\$47,804,000	\$33,260,674	\$14,543,326	(109.4)	(\$797,728)	(\$1,164,040)	\$366,312
MONTROSE	WEST END	262	\$3,280,650	\$2,414,373	\$866,277	260	\$3,321,395	\$2,792,056	\$529,338	(1.3)	\$40,745	\$377,683	(\$336,938)
MORGAN	BRUSH	1,473	\$12,125,176	\$4,710,920	\$7,414,256	1,446	\$11,944,554	\$4,221,407	\$7,723,146	(26.1)	(\$180,622)	(\$489,512)	\$308,890
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	3,383	\$27,486,516	\$18,796,284	\$8,690,233	3,269	\$26,130,343	\$17,568,912	\$8,561,431	(113.7)	(\$1,356,173)	(\$1,227,372)	(\$128,802)
MORGAN	WELDON	206	\$2,660,751	\$2,054,318	\$606,433	206	\$2,714,206	\$1,821,967	\$892,239	-	\$53,455	(\$232,352)	\$285,807
MORGAN	WIGGINS	688	\$6,866,345	\$0	\$6,866,345	737	\$7,276,161	\$0	\$7,276,161	49.0	\$409,816	\$0	\$409,816
OTERO	EAST OTERO	1,490	\$12,721,620	\$10,512,814	\$2,208,806	1,462	\$12,468,210	\$10,298,961	\$2,169,249	(27.7)	(\$253,410)	(\$213,853)	(\$39,557)
OTERO	ROCKY FORD	801	\$7,089,698	\$5,896,777	\$1,192,921	809	\$7,183,060	\$5,983,946	\$1,199,114	8.2	\$93,362	\$87,169	\$6,193
OTERO	MANZANOLA	166	\$2,369,588	\$2,091,425	\$278,162	166	\$2,410,561	\$2,126,779	\$283,782	0.5	\$40,974	\$35,354	\$5,620
OTERO	FOWLER	387	\$3,722,602	\$2,910,065	\$812,537	388	\$3,790,676	\$2,944,304	\$846,371	1.9	\$68,073	\$34,239	\$33,834

Appendix B
School Finance Funding Comparison with Appropriation
FY 2020-21 Funding Relative to Appropriation Assuming Constant Total Program
(Total Program and State Share are after the application of the budget stabilization factor)

County	District	FY 2020-21 as Appropriated				FY 2020-21 Holding Total Program Constant				Change from Appropriation			
		Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share
OTERO	CHERAW	220	\$2,686,929	\$2,437,156	\$249,773	222	\$2,725,732	\$2,466,775	\$ 258,957	2.0	\$38,803	\$29,619	\$9,184
OTERO	SWINK	344	\$3,479,390	\$2,971,768	\$507,622	343	\$3,515,560	\$2,994,802	\$ 520,758	(1.0)	\$36,170	\$23,034	\$13,136
OURAY	OURAY	166	\$2,567,301	\$1,261,609	\$1,305,692	178	\$2,719,583	\$1,416,241	\$ 1,303,343	11.8	\$152,282	\$154,632	(\$2,350)
OURAY	RIDGWAY	333	\$3,709,819	\$2,134,174	\$1,575,645	334	\$3,745,872	\$2,169,231	\$ 1,576,641	0.2	\$36,054	\$35,057	\$997
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	859	\$7,419,998	\$4,313,997	\$3,106,002	835	\$7,331,955	\$4,240,015	\$ 3,091,939	(23.4)	(\$88,044)	(\$73,981)	(\$14,062)
PARK	PARK	644	\$5,782,726	\$1,076,637	\$4,706,089	633	\$5,730,144	\$1,242,693	\$ 4,487,451	(10.2)	(\$52,582)	\$166,055	(\$218,638)
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	599	\$5,215,104	\$2,811,097	\$2,404,007	607	\$5,281,456	\$2,903,907	\$ 2,377,550	8.0	\$66,353	\$92,810	(\$26,457)
PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	321	\$3,154,604	\$2,132,048	\$1,022,556	320	\$3,184,885	\$2,170,123	\$ 1,014,762	(0.1)	\$30,281	\$38,075	(\$7,794)
PITKIN	ASPEN	1,673	\$17,340,677	\$2,570,454	\$14,770,224	1,659	\$17,437,062	\$2,844,436	\$ 14,592,626	(13.1)	\$96,385	\$273,982	(\$177,598)
PROWERS	GRANADA	194	\$2,471,892	\$1,959,390	\$512,501	189	\$2,458,364	\$1,936,948	\$ 521,416	(4.2)	(\$13,528)	(\$22,442)	\$8,914
PROWERS	LAMAR	1,535	\$12,435,737	\$10,451,338	\$1,984,400	1,517	\$12,373,102	\$10,313,239	\$ 2,059,862	(17.5)	(\$62,636)	(\$138,098)	\$75,462
PROWERS	HOLLY	292	\$2,968,117	\$2,219,099	\$749,018	288	\$2,955,767	\$2,112,924	\$ 842,843	(3.9)	(\$12,350)	(\$106,175)	\$93,825
PROWERS	WILEY	233	\$2,658,921	\$2,272,537	\$386,385	256	\$2,814,318	\$2,429,256	\$ 385,063	22.7	\$155,397	\$156,719	(\$1,322)
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	16,258	\$134,937,221	\$103,314,345	\$31,622,876	16,134	\$133,629,650	\$102,536,279	\$ 31,093,371	(123.9)	(\$1,307,571)	(\$778,065)	(\$529,505)
PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	10,419	\$79,784,386	\$56,869,723	\$22,914,664	10,165	\$78,390,501	\$56,037,247	\$ 22,353,254	(253.7)	(\$1,393,886)	(\$832,476)	(\$561,410)
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	719	\$5,975,786	\$2,434,063	\$3,541,723	702	\$5,884,744	\$2,709,776	\$ 3,174,968	(16.9)	(\$91,042)	\$275,713	(\$366,755)
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	489	\$4,146,371	\$3,422,202	\$724,170	485	\$4,174,130	\$3,607,558	\$ 566,572	(4.4)	\$27,758	\$185,356	(\$157,598)
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	445	\$4,029,117	\$2,293,634	\$1,735,483	435	\$3,959,745	\$2,226,331	\$ 1,733,415	(10.1)	(\$69,372)	(\$67,304)	(\$2,068)
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	1,133	\$9,272,951	\$7,439,515	\$1,833,436	1,144	\$9,489,136	\$7,596,246	\$ 1,892,890	11.0	\$216,185	\$156,731	\$59,454
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	376	\$3,589,400	\$2,385,737	\$1,203,663	371	\$3,613,562	\$2,278,189	\$ 1,335,373	(5.8)	\$24,161	(\$107,548)	\$131,709
ROUTT	HAYDEN	401	\$4,048,851	\$1,294,395	\$2,754,456	395	\$4,042,303	\$1,278,562	\$ 2,763,741	(6.2)	(\$6,548)	(\$15,833)	\$9,285
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	2,776	\$22,210,026	\$12,213,900	\$9,996,126	2,775	\$22,495,354	\$12,568,530	\$ 9,926,824	(1.9)	\$285,328	\$354,631	(\$69,302)
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	319	\$3,595,731	\$1,605,092	\$1,990,639	315	\$3,546,564	\$1,516,333	\$ 2,030,231	(4.1)	(\$49,168)	(\$88,759)	\$39,592
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY	162	\$2,211,226	\$1,573,508	\$637,718	152	\$2,151,188	\$1,516,923	\$ 634,265	(9.9)	(\$60,038)	(\$56,585)	(\$3,453)
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	230	\$3,202,365	\$2,475,354	\$727,011	224	\$3,130,139	\$2,331,605	\$ 798,534	(6.0)	(\$72,226)	(\$143,749)	\$71,523
SAGUACHE	CENTER	635	\$5,767,249	\$4,707,615	\$1,059,634	624	\$5,802,749	\$4,674,748	\$ 1,128,001	(10.7)	\$35,500	(\$32,867)	\$68,367
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	82	\$1,373,261	\$823,495	\$549,767	83	\$1,400,334	\$848,100	\$ 552,233	1.4	\$27,072	\$24,606	\$2,466
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	913	\$9,764,199	\$4,388,943	\$5,375,256	908	\$9,790,002	\$4,569,330	\$ 5,220,672	(4.8)	\$25,803	\$180,387	(\$154,584)
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	207	\$2,793,897	\$2,607,223	\$186,674	202	\$2,760,493	\$2,565,936	\$ 194,557	(5.0)	(\$33,403)	(\$41,287)	\$7,883
SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	828	\$6,606,697	\$5,596,165	\$1,010,532	1,032	\$8,143,268	\$7,108,942	\$ 1,034,326	204.4	\$1,536,571	\$1,512,777	\$23,794
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	148	\$2,081,426	\$1,406,475	\$674,951	141	\$2,004,808	\$1,313,745	\$ 691,063	(6.7)	(\$76,618)	(\$92,730)	\$16,112
SUMMIT	SUMMIT	3,520	\$29,347,915	\$3,430,936	\$25,916,978	3,466	\$29,260,722	\$3,939,553	\$ 25,321,169	(53.2)	(\$87,192)	\$508,617	(\$595,809)
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	371	\$4,404,842	\$0	\$4,404,842	347	\$4,115,656	\$0	\$ 4,115,656	(24.0)	(\$289,186)	\$0	(\$289,186)
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	2,274	\$17,635,983	\$9,828,504	\$7,807,480	2,236	\$17,524,942	\$9,851,010	\$ 7,673,932	(37.5)	(\$111,042)	\$22,506	(\$133,547)
WASHINGTON	AKRON	384	\$3,755,331	\$2,586,733	\$1,168,597	405	\$3,902,800	\$2,717,350	\$ 1,185,450	20.9	\$147,469	\$130,616	\$16,853
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	106	\$1,638,693	\$1,091,626	\$547,067	103	\$1,604,054	\$1,083,133	\$ 520,921	(3.3)	(\$34,639)	(\$8,493)	(\$26,146)
WASHINGTON	OTIS	222	\$2,765,622	\$2,180,643	\$584,980	225	\$2,799,337	\$2,201,581	\$ 597,756	2.3	\$33,715	\$20,939	\$12,776
WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	128	\$1,923,483	\$1,537,769	\$385,714	139	\$2,065,021	\$1,583,014	\$ 482,007	11.5	\$141,538	\$45,245	\$96,293
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	93	\$1,461,384	\$433,949	\$1,027,434	91	\$1,438,308	\$467,512	\$ 970,796	(1.8)	(\$23,076)	\$33,563	(\$56,638)
WELD	GILCREST	1,901	\$15,354,093	\$4,865,739	\$10,488,354	1,892	\$15,272,092	\$7,429,516	\$ 7,842,576	(9.3)	(\$82,001)	\$2,563,777	(\$2,645,778)
WELD	EATON	2,083	\$15,965,608	\$78,535	\$15,887,074	2,019	\$15,622,201	\$1,341,708	\$ 14,280,493	(64.1)	(\$343,407)	\$1,263,173	(\$1,606,580)

Appendix B
School Finance Funding Comparison with Appropriation
FY 2020-21 Funding Relative to Appropriation Assuming Constant Total Program
(Total Program and State Share are after the application of the budget stabilization factor)

County	District	FY 2020-21 as Appropriated				FY 2020-21 Holding Total Program Constant				Change from Appropriation			
		Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share	Funded Pupil Count	Total Program	State Share	Local Share
WELD	KEENESBURG	2,575	\$19,990,909	\$1,697,631	\$18,293,278	2,521	\$21,700,252	\$0	\$21,700,252	(54.8)	\$1,709,344	(\$1,697,631)	\$3,406,974
WELD	WINDSOR	7,600	\$58,251,590	\$9,289,215	\$48,962,375	7,343	\$56,675,559	\$18,438,316	\$38,237,243	(256.5)	(\$1,576,031)	\$9,149,101	(\$10,725,132)
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	3,943	\$30,224,969	\$17,210,960	\$13,014,008	3,779	\$29,169,416	\$19,182,081	\$9,987,335	(163.9)	(\$1,055,552)	\$1,971,121	(\$3,026,673)
WELD	GREELEY	22,384	\$178,056,759	\$113,611,821	\$64,444,938	22,216	\$178,250,487	\$114,122,600	\$64,127,887	(168.2)	\$193,728	\$510,779	(\$317,051)
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY	1,161	\$11,068,305	\$0	\$11,068,305	1,132	\$10,721,319	\$0	\$10,721,319	(29.0)	(\$346,986)	\$0	(\$346,986)
WELD	FT. LUPTON	2,322	\$22,148,400	\$0	\$22,148,400	2,259	\$18,742,723	\$0	\$18,742,723	(63.1)	(\$3,405,677)	\$0	(\$3,405,677)
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	959	\$7,960,575	\$4,246,238	\$3,714,337	949	\$7,946,062	\$2,701,004	\$5,245,058	(9.5)	(\$14,513)	(\$1,545,234)	\$1,530,721
WELD	BRIGGS DALE	178	\$2,399,660	\$1,086,440	\$1,313,221	174	\$2,365,292	\$639,391	\$1,725,901	(4.2)	(\$34,369)	(\$447,049)	\$412,681
WELD	PRAIRIE	216	\$3,098,458	\$0	\$3,098,458	211	\$2,659,701	\$1,064,131	\$1,595,570	(5.2)	(\$438,757)	\$1,064,131	(\$1,502,888)
WELD	PAWNEE	75	\$1,425,826	\$0	\$1,425,826	72	\$1,372,708	\$0	\$1,372,708	(2.5)	(\$53,118)	\$0	(\$53,118)
YUMA	YUMA 1	873	\$7,697,686	\$5,373,851	\$2,323,835	864	\$7,723,715	\$5,420,876	\$2,302,839	(8.6)	\$26,029	\$47,025	(\$20,996)
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	749	\$6,326,553	\$4,637,089	\$1,689,463	721	\$6,186,881	\$4,427,034	\$1,759,847	(28.2)	(\$139,672)	(\$210,056)	\$70,384
YUMA	IDALIA RJ-3	199	\$2,601,155	\$2,157,958	\$443,198	198	\$2,619,315	\$2,170,472	\$448,843	(1.9)	\$18,160	\$12,514	\$5,645
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	61	\$1,059,307	\$670,805	\$388,502	61	\$1,064,789	\$664,077	\$400,712	(0.6)	\$5,482	(\$6,727)	\$12,210
STATE	TOTAL	896,094	\$7,238,343,519	\$4,183,792,730	\$3,054,550,789	891,063	\$7,238,343,519	\$4,224,698,016	\$3,013,645,502	(5,031)	\$0	\$40,905,287	(\$40,905,287)

Source: Legislative Council Staff