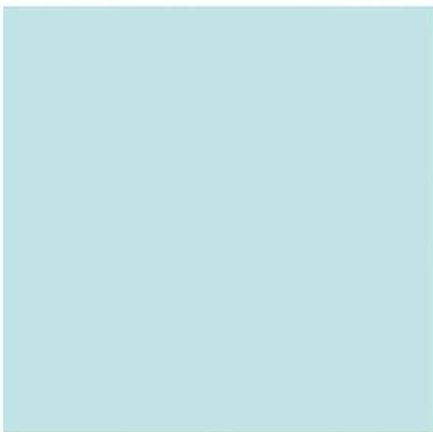
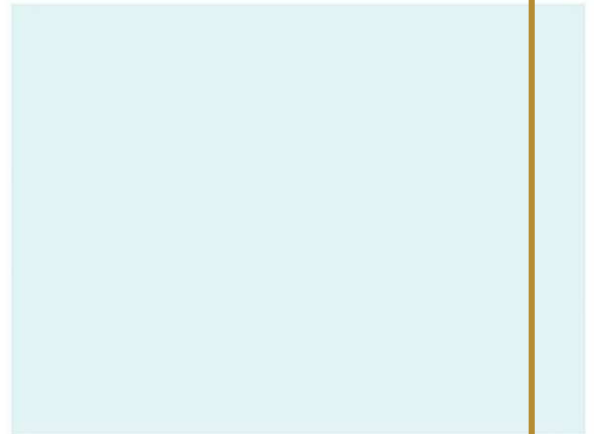
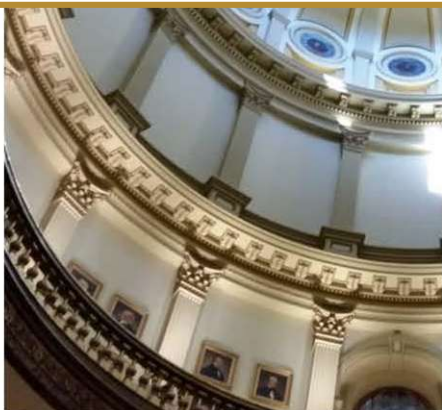




Final Report to the General Assembly

Override Mill Levy Match Working Group
December 2024 | Research Publication 826



Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Override Mill Levy Match Working Group

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Senate Minority Leader Paul Lundeen, Vice Chair

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Brandan Comfort, Colorado Springs District 11
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This report is also available online at:

<https://leg.colorado.gov/committees/override-mill-levy-match-working-group/2024-regular-session>

Committee Charge

The Override Mill Levy (MLO) Match Working Group (working group) was created pursuant to [House Bill 24-1448](#) to meet during the 2024 interim. It is charged with making recommendations for modifying the MLO Match Program, including:

- ensuring more equitable funding distributions and greater access to funding for eligible school districts and Charter School Institute (CSI) schools;
- determining which districts and CSI schools will receive a distribution from the MLO Match Fund for FY 2024-25; and
- identifying and analyzing inequities between neighboring districts that have differing MLOs, levels of property tax bases, or demonstrated levels of local effort.

The working group must report its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Legislative Council, the House and Senate Education Committees, and the Joint Budget Committee by December 31, 2024.

Background on MLO Match Program

What are Mill Levy Overrides?

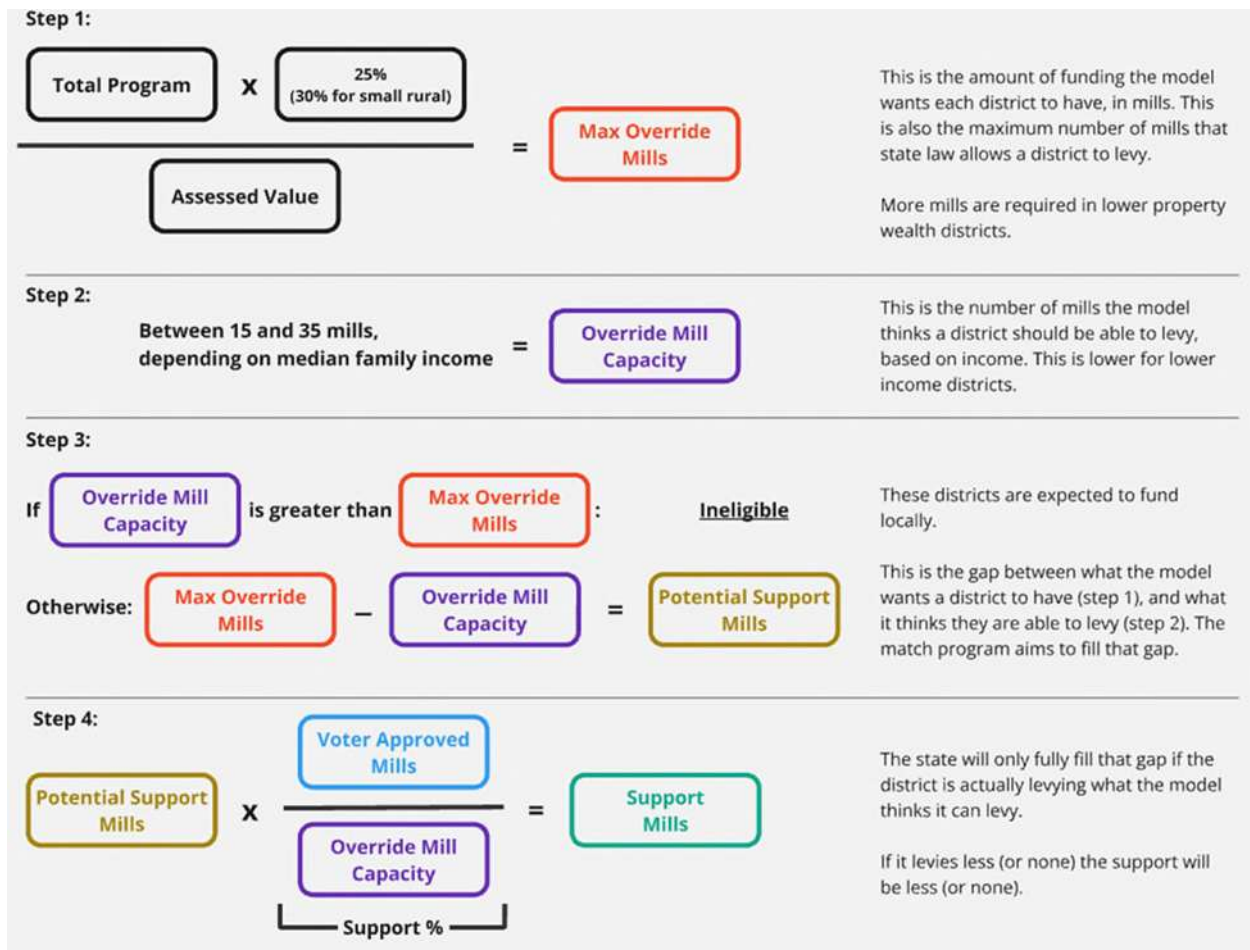
Current law allows school districts, with voter approval, to levy additional property tax mills, over and above total program mills, up to a limit set in state law. These additional mills are known as mill levy overrides, or MLOs. Currently, 124 of the 178 school districts in Colorado levy MLOs, generating over \$1.6 billion annually in additional school district funding. In FY 2023-24, MLO revenue per funded pupil ranged from a high of \$6,693 per pupil in Pawnee to a low of \$51 per pupil in Swink. Fifty-four districts have not passed MLOs and thus receive no additional revenue.

What is the MLO Match Program?

[Senate Bill 22-202](#) created the MLO Match Program to address the funding inequities that result from MLOs by providing state matching funds for qualifying school districts and state Charter School Institute (CSI) schools that raise local revenue through the passage of MLOs. State funds are allocated through a model administered by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) in consultation with Legislative Council Staff (LCS). Matching funds are distributed to districts at the end of each fiscal year. This allocation model is the subject of the working group's charge.

Model. The structure of the allocation model is presented graphically in Figure 1, and described in detail below.

Figure 1
Existing MLO Match Model



To determine the state match for district MLOs, the model relies on a comparison of two concepts:

- A district's Max Override Mills, which is the number of mills that the model targets for each district to ultimately have, including both the local levy and the state match.
- A district's Override Mill Capacity is a measure of the number of mills a district should be able to raise, given its relative community income. District income levels are ordered across a range of the mills they should be able to support. The higher a district's income, the higher its capacity is presumed to be.

A district's eligibility is then determined as follows:

- If a district's Override Mill Capacity is greater than its Max Override Mills, the district is ineligible for a state match. The model presumes that such districts are wealthy enough to fully generate their revenue locally.
- For all other districts, the state match is defined as the difference between the district's Max Override Mills and its Override Mill Capacity, known as the district's potential support mills.

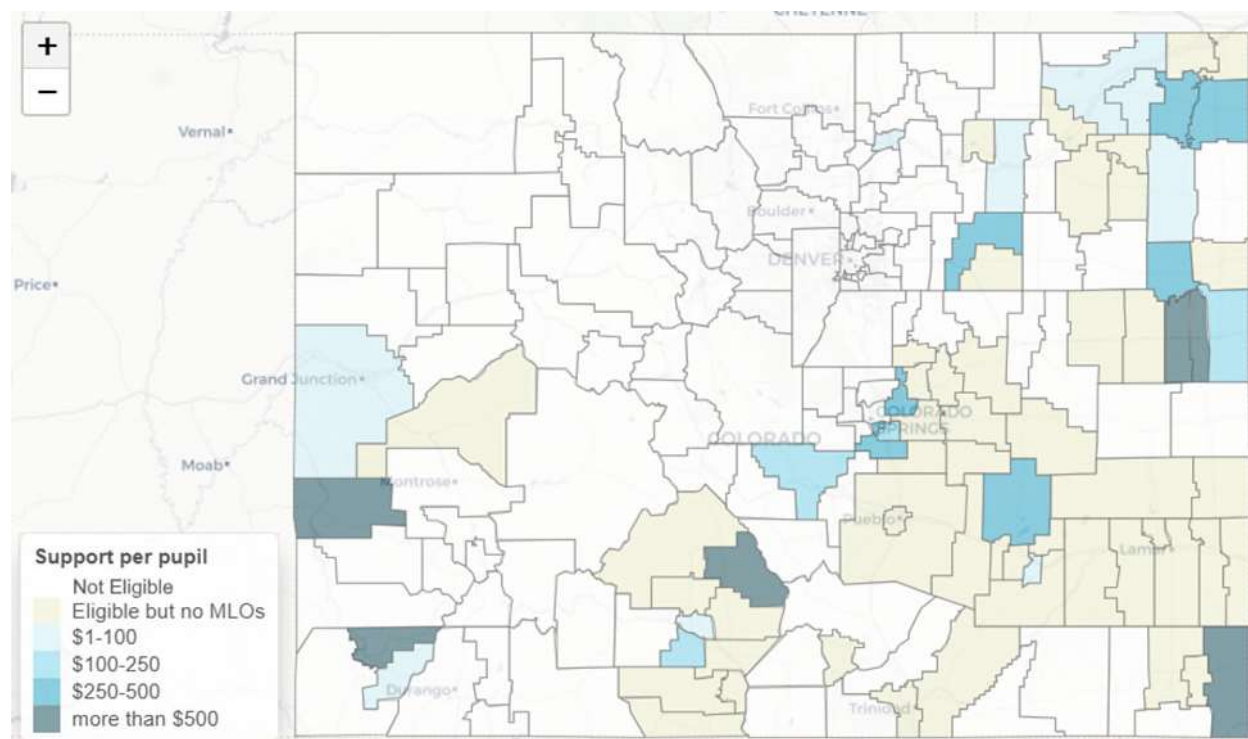
Finally, a district's potential support mills are scaled according to their current level of local effort. If the district is levying less than its full capacity, state support will be proportionately scaled back. If a district doesn't have any local MLOs, it does not receive any state support.

History. In FY 2022-23, the first year of the program, the model allocated \$38.6 million in matching funds across 27 eligible districts, although this amount was scaled down as only \$10 million was appropriated by the General Assembly. In FY 2023-24, \$21.1 million in state matching funds were allocated across 22 districts through the model, augmented by an additional \$11.4 million distributed to an additional 20 districts in House Bill 24-1448.

For FY 2024-25, \$15.7 million was appropriated for the program; however, current estimates of the program costs are approximately \$24.9 million, distributed to 27 districts. Figure 2 shows estimated district allocations under the existing model, as well as districts who would be eligible for state matching funds should MLOs be approved by voters. If all eligible districts utilized the program to its full capacity, the total cost of the program would be an estimated \$124.2 million in FY 2024-25.

CSI schools are eligible for the program if they are geographically located in an eligible school district. There were distributions to CSI schools in the first year, but like FY 2023-24, there are not expected to be CSI distributions in FY 2024-25 under the current model.

Figure 2
Estimated MLO Match Allocations Under the Existing Model, FY 2024-25



For additional discussion of issues related to program implementation, a memorandum is available [here](#).

Topics of Study

The committee held four meetings during the 2024 interim. Presentations were made by Legislative Council Staff, the Office of Legislative Legal Services, Joint Budget Committee Staff, and the Colorado Association of School Executives on a variety of subjects related to the MLO Match Program.

What is the purpose of the program?

The working group discussed the intended purpose, goals, and outcomes of the program.

Inequities of MLOs. School districts throughout Colorado receive significant local revenue from MLOs. In FY 2023-24, 124 of 178 school districts levied voter-approved MLOs for a total of \$1.65 billion, or 40 percent of the local share of school finance. Because MLO revenue differs significantly among districts, even on a per pupil basis, MLO revenue has resulted in large funding inequities among districts.

The working group discussed that the MLO match program was created in an attempt to address the funding inequities among districts. The program thus provides an additional return to local funding effort, targeted to districts with a low property tax base or relatively low community income.

Incentives. When the program was created, the hope was that it would provide an additional incentive for districts where passage has proved difficult to pursue voter-approved MLOs. The working group expressed that the current funding level, and the lack of a dedicated funding source, do not provide enough certainty for districts to incentivize the pursuit of MLO approval. The group also discussed the need for the program's structure to be easy to communicate to districts, and for districts to be able to communicate it, in turn, to their voters.

Budget Constraints

The working group discussed the funding for the program and, given the current state budget constraints, how to make the program both worthwhile for school districts and feasible for the state to fund.

Andrea Uhl, Joint Budget Committee Staff, gave the working group a history of MLO match funding and fund sources and conveyed the current state budget constraints, including significant pressure on the State Education Fund and expected appropriations for the state share of total program. She provided the group with some options for specifying a required funding level and described tradeoffs between state share of total program and funding for the MLO Match program.

The committee discussed the need for a reliable funding source for the program, particularly if the intent is to incentivize districts to pursue MLOs. In doing so, group members emphasized that their work should focus on maximizing the use of existing state funding in a way that could provide the most benefit to qualifying districts, rather than making a recommendation that requires significant additional state funds.

Adjustments to the Existing Model

In its four meetings, the working group considered a number of adjustments to the existing model, as detailed below. Some of these adjustments are included in the final working group recommendations.

Parameter range. The existing MLO match model, a district's Override Mill Capacity, is a measure of the number of mills a district should be able to raise, given its relative community income. District income levels are ordered across a given range of mills, from 15 to 35 under current law, they should be able to support. One way to increase the number of districts qualifying for a match is to expand the size of the range, either symmetrically or asymmetrically. The working group discussed whether to adjust the range in order to modify how many districts may be eligible for the program. As a result of these discussions, the working group recommends increasing the number of eligible districts by reducing the lower bound from 15 to 10 mills for non-rural districts.

Measure of income. The existing MLO match model uses a 5-year median family income for each school district from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) as a measure of community income in the model's calculation of a district's Override Mill Capacity. The working group considered two alternative measures of income: an ACS 5-year median household income measure and an ACS 5-year average per capita income measure.

Median family income, the current measure, includes only the income of people related to the head of household. Median household income includes the income of all people in the household, while median per capita income is total district income divided by district population. It was determined that changing the income measure to median household income did not substantially change the district allocations, while using the median per capita measure resulted in more significant changes. Ultimately, the working group chose not to include a change in the income measure in its final recommendations.

Online students. Under the existing MLO match model, funded online students, up to 10 percent of a district's total funded pupils, are included in the match calculations. Any online students beyond this cutoff are excluded from the match calculation. Although several qualifying districts have a higher percentage of online students, this restriction was imposed since not all online students live in the district whose underlying property wealth was used to determine the MLO match amount. The working group discussed both loosening and tightening this restriction, but ultimately chose not to include a change in its final recommendations.

Federal impact aid. Federal impact aid is paid to districts that have lower property tax revenue because of federal property within their boundaries. The working group discussed reducing the district's potential state support by the amount of federal impact aid to avoid doubly compensating the same property condition, but chose not to include this adjustment in its recommendations.

Minimum and maximum district allocations. Among the primary concerns of the working group was the concentration of state match funds in very few districts. In FY 2023-24, for example, of the \$21.1 million in state matches allocated to districts, 88.6 percent went to four urban districts in El Paso County. This left only a small amount to be distributed among rural and small rural districts, where working group members thought the program could potentially make a significant impact. To that end, the group considered establishing a minimum distribution for qualifying districts combined with a maximum allocation, measured in either percentage or level terms. Minimum and maximum restrictions of this sort are a part of the working group's final recommendations, combined with structural changes and limitations.

Restricting program participation to rural and small rural districts. CDE annually classifies each district as either urban, rural, or small rural. District classification is based on enrollment size and proximity to the nearest large urban area. Given current budgetary constraints, the working group discussed how to target funding to districts where match benefits would be most meaningful and could make a tangible difference in resources. To this end, the group considered restricting program participation to only qualifying districts classified as either rural or small rural. While district classification played a role in the working group's final recommendations, the working group chose not to only restrict program participation by district classification in this way.

Alternative Approach

An alternative approach was proposed and discussed by the working group that would distribute state funds solely on the assessed value per pupil in each district. Under this approach, any district whose tax base generates less than the statewide median amount per pupil per mill (roughly \$200 per pupil per mill) that has voter-approved MLOs would get a state match sufficient to get them to that threshold. For example, if a district could generate \$150 per pupil per mill, the state would match \$50 per pupil per voter approved mill. Online pupils were excluded from this approach.

The working group agreed that this approach has the advantage of being simple and easy to explain and calculate. They also noted the approach's disadvantage of not accounting for any district characteristics, such as income levels, beside assessed value.

Without modification, this approach would cost over \$300 million per year for qualifying districts. In order to lower the overall cost, the working group discussed several variations of the approach. These variations included adjusting the \$200 per pupil per mill target, restricting eligibility to just rural and small rural districts, and adding a district maximum support of \$3 million and a minimum of \$200,000.

School District Input

The working group collected school district input in two ways: a survey sent to school districts for their feedback on the MLO Match Program and a presentation from the Colorado Association of School Executives.

Colorado Association of School Executives (CASE). Bret Miles, Executive Director of CASE, presented to the working group on the MLO Match Program from the perspective of school districts. Mr. Miles explained that MLOs are no longer a luxury for school districts, and that their use, and the resulting inequities, represents the most important equity issue for Colorado's K-12 public education system.

Mr. Miles used Buffalo School District as an example of a district that lacks the tax base to generate much money with an MLO, saying that it would take 5-6 mills to fund each additional district staff member. He also noted that while some districts may have a strong tax base, it is important to consider a community's ability to pay for MLOs by including a measure of community income in the allocation model.

Mr. Miles argued that the program can only be effective at incentivizing districts to pursue MLOs, or improving the buying power of existing MLOs, with a dedicated funding source. Predictability of match allocations is critical for districts, and he noted problems with the current model that occurred when Colorado experienced a big jump in assessed values in 2023.

School district survey. The working group sent a survey to all 178 school districts in Colorado and received responses from the following 22 districts:

- Adams 12 Five Star Schools
- Burlington School District RE-6J
- Branson School District RE-82
- Cherry Creek School District
- Delta County Joint School District 50J
- Greeley-Evans District 6
- Haxtun School District RE-2J
- Hinsdale County School District
- Kim School District
- Manzanola School District 3J
- Mapleton Public Schools
- Mesa County Valley School District 51
- Ouray School District R-1
- Pueblo County School District 70
- Primero RE-2 School District
- Strasburg School District 31J
- Stratton School District
- Thompson School District R2-J
- Weld County School District RE-1
- Weld RE-9
- Widefield 3
- One unnamed district

A summary of survey responses is available [here](#). Three of the main survey results are as follows:

- Districts indicated that the program needs guaranteed, predictable funding in order to be effective. To date, eligibility has fluctuated each year, and allocations have generally not been enough to be meaningful.
- Because passing an MLO tends to be a difficult undertaking, the match funding needs to be sufficient and reliable, and the program needs to be structured in a way that can be easily communicated to districts and voters.
- The timing of the current program is problematic. Districts receive program allocations in June, which means that funds cannot be relied upon for expenses in the current year.

Working Group Recommendations

The working group submits the following three recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Recommendation 1: Changes to the MLO Match Allocation

The working group recommends changes to the allocation model. Under this recommendation, rural and small rural district allocations will be determined by a version of an alternative model, and non-rural district allocations will be determined by the existing model, with some alterations. Should the appropriation for the program be less than the total cost, only the allocation for non-rural districts will be scaled back proportionally.

Rural and small rural districts. Under this recommendation, any rural or small rural district generating less than \$200 per pupil per mill with a voter-approved MLO would receive a state match amount sufficient to raise its total revenue to \$200 per pupil per mill. The working group established a target of \$200 per pupil per mill since it is about the statewide median amount generated per pupil per mill. Eligible districts would receive a minimum of \$200,000 per year.

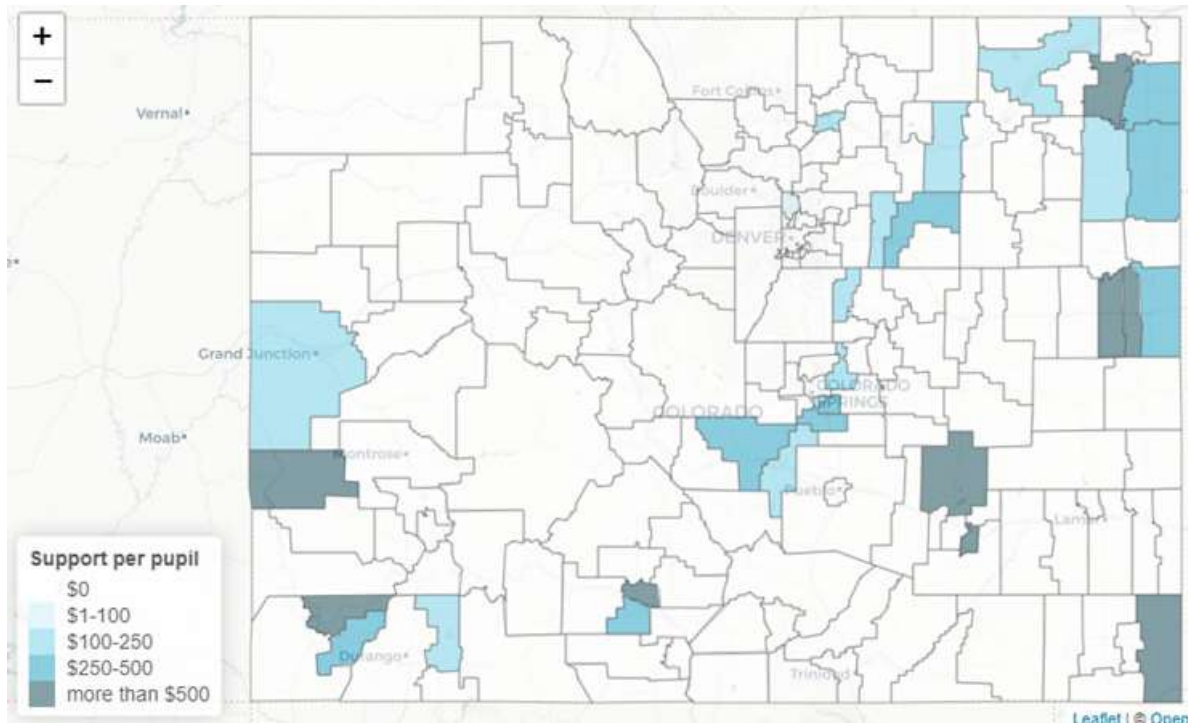
Non-rural districts. Under this recommendation, non-rural district allocations will be determined by the existing model, with two changes:

- no district can receive more than \$3.0 million per year; and
- district income levels are ordered across a range of 10 to 35 mills, rather than the current range of 15 to 35 mills.

Scaling. If the program's appropriation is less than its total cost, distributions to non-rural districts will be the first to be reduced proportionately. This modification is intended to increase funding reliability for rural and small rural districts, and provide an increased incentive for such districts to pursue voter-approval of MLOs.

FY 2024-25 distribution. In FY 2024-25, the recommended allocation is estimated to cost \$28.3 million, based on preliminary data. Of that amount \$6.8 million is distributed to 23 rural and small rural districts, and \$20.9 million is distributed to 7 non-rural districts. Additionally, \$598,487 will be distributed to CSI schools located in two districts (Adams 12 and Mesa). Figure 3 below shows the estimated funding distributions, and Appendix A shows the estimated allocations under both the current model and the recommended alternative model. These numbers are preliminary and will be updated in January based on actual data.

Figure 3
Estimated District Allocations Under Working Group Recommendation
Estimated FY 2024-25



Recommendation 2: Reporting at SMART ACT

The working group recommends that the Colorado Department of Education be required to provide an update on MLO Match distributions at their annual State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent Government (SMART Act) hearing with the Education committees of the General Assembly. Currently, there is not a reporting requirement in place for CDE to share information about the program, and the General Assembly does not have a mechanism to receive updates on this program and any potential issues that arise.

Recommendation 3: Supplemental Budget Request

The working group recommends that CDE be required to include an estimate of the cost of the program and expected distributions in its supplemental budget request to the Joint Budget Committee each January.

Currently, the General Assembly makes an appropriation for the program in the spring for the upcoming budget year, based on estimates of pupil counts and assessed values, as well as preliminary mill levy data. There is, however, no mechanism for the Joint Budget Committee to know the actual program cost, and whether it may need to be adjusted through the supplemental budget process.

In FY 2023-24, the initial appropriation was determined to be higher than actual distributions, with the unused appropriation remaining in the MLO Match Cash Fund. Currently, it is anticipated that the initial appropriation for FY 2024-25 will be lower than the actual cost. Establishing an official process for reporting to the Joint Budget Committee allows the General Assembly to better plan and consider appropriate program funding levels.

Resource Materials

Meeting summaries are prepared for each meeting of the committee and contain all handouts provided to the committee. The summaries of meetings and attachments are available at the Division of Archives, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver (303-866-2055). The listing below contains the dates of committee meetings and the topics discussed at those meetings. Meeting summaries are also available on our website at:

<https://leg.colorado.gov/committees/override-mill-levy-match-working-group/2024-regular-session>

Meetings and Topics Discussed

September 24, 2024

- Overview of Committee Charge
- Overview of MLO Match Program
- School District Perspective on MLO Match Program
- Committee Discussion on Goals and Next Steps
- Public Testimony

October 22, 2024

- Open Meetings Laws for Working Group
- State Budget and Potential Revenue Streams
- Perspective on MLO Match Program
- District Survey Discussion
- CSI Schools and the MLO Match Program
- Modeling Scenarios and Committee Discussion
- Public Testimony

November 13, 2024

- Overview and Discussion of District Survey Results
- Public Testimony
- Discuss Recommendations from Working Group

December 4, 2024

- Discussion of Proposed Scenarios
- Public Testimony
- Consideration of Working Group Recommendations

Appendix A
Estimated MLO Match Program Allocations Under Current Law and Working Group Recommendation

District Code	District	CDE Designation	Under		Difference	CSI Recommendation
			Current Law	Recommendation		
10	Mapleton 1	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20	Adams 12 Five Star Schools	Urban	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 410,267
30	Adams County 14	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
40	School District 27J	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
50	Bennett 29-J	Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
60	Strasburg 31J	Rural	\$ -	\$ 201,552	\$ 201,552	\$ -
70	Westminster Public	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
100	Alamosa RE-11J	Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
110	Sangre de Cristo RE-22J	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
120	Englewood 1	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
123	Sheridan 2	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
130	Cherry Creek 5	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
140	Littleton 6	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
170	Deer Trail 26J	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
180	Adams-Arapahoe 28J	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
190	Byers 32J	Rural	\$ 152,639	\$ 200,000	\$ 47,361	\$ -
220	Archuleta County 50-JT	Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
230	Walsh RE-1	Small Rural	\$ 186,968	\$ 200,000	\$ 13,032	\$ -
240	Pritchett RE-3	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
250	Springfield RE-4	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
260	Vilas RE-5	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
270	Campo RE-6	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
290	Las Animas RE-1	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
310	McClave RE-2	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
470	St. Vrain Valley RE 1J	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
480	Boulder Valley RE-2	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
490	Buena Vista R-31	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
500	Salida R-32	Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
510	Kit Carson R-1	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
520	Cheyenne County RE-5	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
540	Clear Creek RE-1	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
550	North Conejos RE-1J	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
560	Sanford 6J	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
580	South Conejos RE-10	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
640	Centennial R-1	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
740	Sierra Grande R-30	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
770	Crowley County RE-1-J	Small Rural	\$ 155,774	\$ 200,000	\$ 44,226	\$ -
860	Custer County C-1	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
870	Delta County 50J	Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
880	Denver County 1	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
890	Dolores County RE-2	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
900	Douglas County RE-1	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
910	Eagle County RE 50	Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
920	Elizabeth	Rural	\$ -	\$ 437,461	\$ 437,461	\$ -
930	Kiowa C-2	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
940	Big Sandy 100J	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
950	Elbert 200	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
960	Agate 300	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
970	Calhan RJ-1	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
980	Harrison 2	Urban	\$ 4,484,764	\$ 3,000,000	\$ (1,484,764)	\$ -
990	Widefield 3	Urban	\$ 1,675,187	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,324,813	\$ -
1000	Fountain 8	Urban	\$ 3,671,087	\$ 3,000,000	\$ (671,087)	\$ -
1010	Colorado Springs 11	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1020	Cheyenne Mountain 12	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1030	Manitou Springs 14	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1040	Academy 20	Urban	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1050	Ellicott 22	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1060	Peyton 23-JT	Small Rural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

1070	Hanover 28	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1080	Lewis-Palmer 38	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1110	School District 49	Urban	\$	10,374,510	\$	3,000,000	\$	(7,374,510)	\$	-
1120	Edison 54-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1130	Miami-Yoder 60-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1140	Cañon City RE-1	Rural	\$	326,248	\$	1,304,330	\$	978,081	\$	-
1150	Fremont RE-2	Rural	\$	-	\$	200,000	\$	200,000	\$	-
1160	Cotopaxi RE-3	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1180	Roaring Fork RE-1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1195	Garfield RE-2	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1220	Garfield County 16	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1330	Gilpin County RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1340	West Grand 1-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1350	East Grand 2	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1360	Gunnison Watershed RE-1J	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1380	Hinsdale County RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1390	Huerfano RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1400	La Veta RE-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1410	North Park R-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1420	Jefferson County R-1	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1430	Eads RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1440	Plainview RE-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1450	Arriba-Flagler C-20	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1460	Hi-Plains R-23	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1480	Stratton R-4	Small Rural	\$	226,713	\$	200,000	\$	(26,713)	\$	-
1490	Bethune R-5	Small Rural	\$	166,263	\$	200,000	\$	33,737	\$	-
1500	Burlington RE-6J	Small Rural	\$	117,251	\$	330,378	\$	213,127	\$	-
1510	Lake County R-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1520	Durango 9-R	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1530	Bayfield 10 JT-R	Rural	\$	-	\$	200,000	\$	200,000	\$	-
1540	Ignacio 11-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1550	Poudre R-1	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1560	Thompson R-2J	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1570	Estes Park R-3	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1580	Trinidad 1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1590	Primero Reorganized 2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1600	Hoehne Reorganized 3	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1620	Aguilar Reorganized 6	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1750	Branson Reorganized 82	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1760	Kim Reorganized 88	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1780	Genoa-Hugo C-113	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1790	Limon RE-4J	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1810	Karval RE-23	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1828	Valley RE-1	Rural	\$	22,950	\$	303,308	\$	280,357	\$	-
1850	Frenchman RE-3	Small Rural	\$	2,345	\$	-	\$	(2,345)	\$	-
1860	Buffalo RE-4	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1870	Plateau RE-5	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1980	De Beque 49-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
1990	Plateau Valley 50	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2000	Mesa County Valley 51	Urban	\$	218,885	\$	2,920,826	\$	2,701,941	\$	188,220
2010	Creede	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2020	Moffat County RE-1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2035	Montezuma-Cortez RE-1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2055	Dolores RE-4A	Small Rural	\$	356,752	\$	431,570	\$	74,818	\$	-
2070	Mancos RE-6	Small Rural	\$	32,317	\$	200,000	\$	167,683	\$	-
2180	Montrose County RE-1J	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2190	West End RE-2	Small Rural	\$	516,292	\$	209,710	\$	(306,583)	\$	-
2395	Brush RE-2J	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2405	Fort Morgan RE-3	Rural	\$	125,685	\$	475,550	\$	349,865	\$	-
2505	Weldon Valley RE-20J	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2515	Wiggins RE-50J	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2520	East Otero R-1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2530	Rocky Ford R-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2535	Manzanola 3J	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

2540	Fowler R-4J	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2560	Cheraw 31	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2570	Swink 33	Small Rural	\$	29,536	\$	200,000	\$	170,464	\$	-
2580	Ouray R-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2590	Ridgway R-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2600	Platte Canyon 1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2610	Park County RE-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2620	Holyoke RE-1J	Small Rural	\$	209,102	\$	200,000	\$	(9,102)	\$	-
2630	Haxtun RE-2J	Small Rural	\$	113,221	\$	200,000	\$	86,779	\$	-
2640	Aspen 1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2650	Granada RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2660	Lamar RE-2	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2670	Holly RE-3	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2680	Wiley RE-13-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2690	Pueblo City 60	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2700	Pueblo County 70	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2710	Meeker RE1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2720	Rangely RE-4	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2730	Upper Rio Grande C-7	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2740	Monte Vista C-8	Small Rural	\$	229,985	\$	292,558	\$	62,573	\$	-
2750	Sargent RE-33J	Small Rural	\$	15,308	\$	200,000	\$	184,692	\$	-
2760	Hayden RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2770	Steamboat Springs RE-2	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2780	South Routt RE-3	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2790	Mountain Valley RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2800	Moffat 2	Small Rural	\$	97,422	\$	-	\$	(97,422)	\$	-
2810	Center 26-JT	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2820	Silverton 1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2830	Telluride R-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2840	Norwood R-2J	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2862	Julesburg RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
2865	Revere	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3000	Summit RE-1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3010	Cripple Creek-Victor RE-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3020	Woodland Park RE-2	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3030	Akron R-1	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3040	Arickaree R-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3050	Otis R-3	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3060	Lone Star 101	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3070	Woodlin R-104	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3080	Weld County RE-1	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3085	Eaton RE-2	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3090	Weld County RE-3J	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3100	Windsor RE-4	Urban	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3110	Johnstown-Milliken RE-5J	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3120	Greeley 6	Urban	\$	1,348,250	\$	3,000,000	\$	1,651,750	\$	-
3130	Platte Valley RE-7	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3140	Weld County RE-8	Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3145	Ault-Highland RE-9	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3146	Briggsdale RE-10	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3147	Prairie RE-11	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3148	Pawnee RE-12	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3200	Yuma 1	Small Rural	\$	69,893	\$	200,000	\$	130,107	\$	-
3210	Wray RD-2	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	218,760	\$	218,760	\$	-
3220	Idalia RJ-3	Small Rural	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3230	Liberty J-4	Small Rural	\$	18,574	\$	-	\$	(18,574)	\$	-
Total			\$	24,943,922	\$	27,726,004	\$	2,782,082	\$	598,487
District Count				27		30				2

District + CSI Total	\$ 28,324,490
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