



Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Final Fiscal Note

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Prime Sponsors: Rep. McCluskie; Bacon Bill Status: Signed into Law
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Bill Topic: NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE FORMULA

Summary of Fiscal Impact: [X] State Revenue [X] State Transfer/Diversion [] Local Government
[X] State Expenditure [] TABOR Refund [X] School District

The bill creates a new school finance formula, starting in FY 2025-26, restructures the distribution of Permanent Fund interest, and makes other changes related to the funding of public schools.

Appropriation Summary: For FY 2023-24, the bill requires and includes an appropriation of \$11.4 million to the Colorado Department of Education. For FY 2024-25, the bill requires and includes a net appropriation increase of \$11,717,308 to the Colorado Department of Education.

Fiscal Note Status: The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

Table 1. State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 24-1448

Table with 4 columns: Category, Current Year FY 2023-24, Budget Year FY 2024-25, Out Year FY 2025-26. Rows include Expenditures (School Finance, General Fund, Cap Constr. Assist. Fund, State Education Fund, MLO Match Fund, Centrally Appropriated), Diversion & Transfers (State Public School Fund, Cap Constr. Assist. Fund, Charter Facilities Account, State Education Fund, MLO Match Fund), and Other Budget Impacts (General Fund Reserve).

1 The state share of school finance is paid by the General Fund, State Education Fund, and State Public School Fund.

2 The Charter Schools Facilities Account is in the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund.

Summary of Legislation

Beginning in FY 2025-26, the bill creates a new school finance formula to establish total program funding for the state's 178 school districts, to be phased in over six years. The bill also restructures the distribution of Permanent Fund interest and income.

New School Finance Formula

Under the bill, a district's total program funding is calculated as follows, with each component of the new formula discussed in more detail below.

District Total Program Funding =

Foundation funding

base per pupil x funded pupil count without online and extended high school

+

At-risk funding

base per pupil x 0.25 or 0.32 x at-risk student count

+

English Language Learner (ELL) funding

base per pupil x 0.25 x ELL student count

+

Special education funding

base per pupil x 0.25 x special education student count

+

Cost of living funding

base per pupil x cost of living factor x funded pupil count without online/extended high school

+

Size funding

base per pupil x size factor x funded pupil count without online and extended high school

+

Locale funding

(base per pupil x locale factor x funded pupil count without online and extended high school) + \$100,000 for some districts

+

Online and extended high school funding

flat per pupil rate x online and extended high school count

Formula structure. Under current law, a district's cost of living and size factors are used multiplicatively to calculate a preliminary per pupil amount, which is then used to calculate a district's at-risk and ELL funding. The bill removes this multiplicative structure. Instead, each factor is calculated directly using the base per pupil amount, and then funding for each factor is additively summed to calculate total district funding.

Funded pupil count. The bill makes two changes to the calculation of a district's funded pupil count.

- Averaging of student counts. Under current law, a district's funded pupil count is the greater of a district's current year student count, or a two-, three-, four-, or five-year average of student counts. The bill eliminates the fifth year of averaging, so that the funding pupil count is the greatest of the current year student count or the average count over two, three, or four years.
- Minimum funded pupil count. Under current law, a district receives funding for the greater of their calculated funded pupil count or 50 pupils. The bill increases the minimum funded pupil count to 60.

Foundation funding. The base per pupil amount, which is \$8,496.38 for FY 2024-25 and constitutionally required to increase each year by at least the rate of inflation, is multiplied by the district's funded pupil count to determine a district's foundation funding.

Student factors. The bill modifies the current at-risk and ELL factors, and creates a new factor providing funding based on the number of special education students in a district. At-risk, ELL, and special education factors are calculated directly off the base per pupil amount.

- At-risk. The bill increases the at-risk factor from 0.12 to 0.25 for most districts, except that districts with a funded pupil count of less than 7,000 and an at-risk percentage of more than 70 percent receive an additional 0.07, for a total at-risk factor of 0.32. The bill does not change how at-risk students are counted.
- ELL. The bill increases the ELL factor from 0.08 to 0.25.
- Special education. The bill adds a new factor for special education students, set at 0.25. The bill does not change categorical funding for special education.
- Online and extended high school. The bill does not change how online and extended high school funding are calculated, compared to FY 2023-24, with extended high school and online students funded at a flat per student rate (\$9,738 in FY 2023-24) that grows annually by the rate of inflation.

District factors. The bill modifies the calculation of the size and cost of living factors and creates a new locale factor for some districts. District factors are calculated directly off the base per pupil amount.

- Cost of living. Under current law, district cost of living factors are applied only to the portion of the base associated with personnel costs, and because of the way they are calculated, can never decrease. Under the bill, a district's cost of living factor is applied to the full base. In addition, factors are recalculated every two years by comparing district cost of living to the cost in the lowest cost of living district. Cost of living factors can thus increase or decrease every two years when recalculated, but cannot exceed 0.23.
- Size. The bill utilizes the same size factor calculation structure as is in current law, except that only districts with a funded pupil count of 6,500 or less receive size factor funding. The new formula does not include the existing size factor smoothing and charter school subtraction provisions.

- Locale. The bill adds a new factor based on a district's locale designation, as determined by the federal National Center for Education Statistics. Only districts with the following locale designations receive funding, at the weight in parenthesis, and districts classified as rural remote or town remote receive their locale factor calculation, plus \$100,000.
 - Rural Fringe (0.15)
 - Rural Distant (0.2)
 - Rural Remote (0.25)
 - Town Fringe (0.025)
 - Town Distant (0.05)
 - Town Remote (0.10)

If the federal locale factor designation does not align with a district's actual characteristics, the Colorado Department of Education (CDE), in consultation with Legislative Council Staff, may adjust the designation accordingly.

Implementation. The bill phases in the implementation of the new formula over six years, including a hold harmless provision for districts and a process for reviewing implementation.

- Phase in period and hold harmless. Under the bill, districts receive the greater of their total program under current law, plus 0.5 percent, or their phased in total program, calculated as the total program under the current formula, plus:
 - 18 percent of the difference between the total program calculated under the current formula and the new formula in FY 2025-26;
 - 34 percent of the difference in FY 2026-27,
 - 50 percent of the difference in FY 2027-28;
 - 66 percent of the difference in FY 2028-29; and
 - 82 percent of the difference in FY 2029-30.

The hold harmless provision remains in place through FY 2029-30, the last year of the phase-in period. Beginning in FY 2030-31, a district's total program is calculated based solely on the new formula.

- Review of new formula. During the phase-in period, the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) must monitor the fiscal impact of district total program determinations, and consider economic conditions, the trend of statewide local share and State Education Fund (SEF), and any other relevant factors. On or after January 1, 2025, the JBC must develop a sustainability plan with recommendations for how to fully fund new total program amounts, with the plan reviewed annually, beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

For FY 2024-25 through FY 2029-30, the bill establishes conditions that, if met, pause the implementation of the new formula during the phase in period. The conditions include the following:

- the change in local share of total program is less than inflation minus 2 percent over the prior year in a property tax assessment year or decreases by at least 2 percent in a property tax non-assessment year; or
- the March revenue forecast used by the JBC for the budget estimates that the income tax diversion to the SEF will decrease by 5 percent or more in the current or next budget year.

The bill specifies the data and documents used to determine if these conditions have occurred. The JBC must notify the legislature and the Commissioner of Education if any of these conditions are met and CDE must calculate district's total program using the formula used for the budget year when the condition occurred.

- Reporting. Beginning in January 2026, CDE must include in their annual SMART Act hearing an update on the implementation of the new school finance formula, including trends related to enrollment and certain per pupil funding amounts, and how district total program funding is being used at the school level.
- Administrative units. The bill specifies that districts or state-authorized charter schools that contract with a multi-district administrative unit for special education services must update their agreement to include the allocation of special education funding received through the new formula, no later than July 1, 2025.

Mill levy overrides. Under current law, school districts can levy mill levy overrides (MLOs) that generate up to 25 percent of their total program funding (30 percent for small rural districts). The bill aligns the district's MLO cap with the new formula funding.

The bill allows a district's MLO limit to increase if the funding attributable to the district's cost of living, personnel costs, and size factors under the new formula in FY 2024-25 is less than the funding attributable to those factors under the current formula in FY 2024-25. CDE must calculate that difference as a percent of the district's total program in FY 2024-25, and the district's MLO cap is allowed to increase by that same percentage.

The calculation of funding attributable to the size, personnel costs, and cost of living factors under current law and the new formula are specified in the bill, and include the funding attributable to those factors that is part of at-risk and ELL funding in the current formula. Districts may ask voters to approve MLOs up to the new caps from July 1, 2024 through July 1, 2030.

Mill levy override match program. The bill modifies the MLO match program for FY 2023-24 and creates a working group to make recommendations for the program.

- FY 2023-24. The bill modifies the MLO match program allocations in FY 2023-24 only to specify that districts receive the greater of the MLO match amount calculated under current law and the amount calculated based on a formula specified in the bill. The alternative calculation in the bill targets districts that:
 - are below the median assessed value per pupil per one-half mill,
 - currently have voter-approved MLOs, and
 - have not reached their statutory maximum MLOs.
- Working group. The bill creates the MLO match working group to meet up to five times during the 2024 legislative interim and make recommendations on how to modify the MLO match program to ensure a more equitable funding distribution and greater access for eligible districts and state authorized charter schools in FY 2024-25. The working group includes both legislative and non-legislative members and is staffed by Legislative Council Staff.

Permanent Fund Interest & Capital Construction

The bill restructures how the interest and income earned on the Permanent Fund is distributed and utilized for public school funding and capital construction.

Permanent Fund interest and income. Under current law, the interest and income earned on the Permanent Fund is used for the Public School Fund Investment Board expenses, distributed to the State Public School Fund (up to \$21 million), and the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund (PSCCAF; up to \$20.0 million). The bill reduces the distribution to the State Public School Fund by \$10.0 million in FY 2024-25, \$16.0 million in FY 2025-26, and \$21.0 million beginning in FY 2026-27, thus eliminating this as an ongoing distribution. The bill correspondingly increases the distribution to the restricted account of the PSCCAF by those same amounts.

Charter school facilities. The bill specifies that \$11.5 million in FY 2024-25 be credited from the PSCCAF to the Charter School Facilities Assistance Account, increasing annually to \$15.0 million by FY 2028-29. This allocation does not continue in subsequent years. It also requires that CDE apply for a state charter school facilities incentive grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Education, if eligibility criteria are satisfied.

Certificates of participation. The bill increases the limit on certificates of participation for public school capital construction projects from \$125 million to \$150 million, beginning in FY 2024-25.

Reporting. Beginning in February 2026, the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board in CDE must include certain data related to charter school capital construction in their annual report.

Background

Current school finance formula. A detailed overview of the current school finance formula is available [here](#).

Public school lands. The State Land Board in the Department of Natural Resources manages the public school lands, the proceeds from which are distributed to the BEST public school capital construction program, cover State Land Board administrative costs, and are deposited into the Permanent Fund. The Permanent Fund is an inviolate fund that is invested, with the interest and earnings distributed to the State Public School Fund and to Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program.

Assumptions

The fiscal note assumes that the FY 2024-25 Long Bill, Senate Bill 24-188 (School Finance Act) and House Bill 24-1393 (Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment) are enacted into law. These bills are included the current law baseline in this fiscal note.

FY 2025-26. The projections in the fiscal note for FY 2025-26 utilize the Legislative Council Staff March 2024 forecast for inflation (2.6 percent), and December 2023 forecast for student

enrollment counts and assessed values. Projected enrollment counts and assessed values are at the district level, and contain typical forecast uncertainty.

Subsequent years. Beginning in FY 2026-27, the fiscal note utilizes high-level estimates, as discussed below. These estimates have significantly more uncertainty, which increases with each additional out year. Future-year estimates are best used to understand the interaction of the phase-in with funding under the current formula and proposed formula changes.

- *Inflation.* The fiscal note assumes the Legislative Council Staff March 2024 forecast for inflation of 3.3 percent for FY 2026-27, and 2.3 percent for FY 2027-28. A forecast is not available for subsequent years, so the fiscal note assumes a flat 2.3 percent inflation rate for the remainder of the phase in period, through FY 2030-31.
- *Enrollment.* District level enrollment estimates for FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 assume a percent change for each district, based on recent trends and excluding any large fluctuations. The estimated percent change was applied to all district enrollment counts for each of the out years projected.
- *Local share.* District level local share estimates for FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 were developed using a weighted average of historical growth rates for assessed values for different property classes over the last five reassessment and non-reassessment cycles.

State Transfers and Diversions

State transfer. In FY 2023-24 only, the bill transfers \$9,135,699 from the State Education Fund to the MLO Match Program Fund.

State diversion. The bill modifies the flow of Permanent Fund interest and income to the State Public School Fund, PSSCAF, and the Charter School Facilities Assistance Account. These diversions of funds are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Changes to Diversion Under HB24-1448
Dollars in Millions

Fund	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29
Allocation of Interest/Earnings from Permanent Fund - ongoing					
State Public School Fund	(\$10.0)	(\$16.0)	(\$21.0)	(\$21.0)	(\$21.0)
PSSCAF	\$10.0	\$16.0	\$21.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Allocation to Charter School Facilities Account – through FY 2028-29					
PSSCAF	(\$11.5)	(\$12.0)	(\$13.0)	(\$14.0)	(\$15.0)
Charter School Facilities Account	\$11.5	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$15.0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 2
Changes to Diversion Under HB24-1448 (Cont.)
Dollars in Millions

Fund	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29
Net Diversions					
State Public School Fund	(\$10.0)	(\$16.0)	(\$21.0)	(\$21.0)	(\$21.0)
PSCCAF	(\$1.5)	\$4.0	\$8.0	\$7.0	\$6.0
Charter School Facilities Account	\$11.5	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$15.0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures by \$11.4 million in FY 2023-24, \$20.3 million in FY 2024-25 and \$122.8 million in FY 2025-26. Costs continue to increase for the state share of school finance and CDE staff costs in subsequent years. Costs are paid from the State Education Fund, PSCCAF, MLO Match Fund, and General Fund, with the capital construction costs offset by the reduced diversions to the State Public School Fund, discussed above. School finance costs beginning in FY 2025-26 may be paid from the General Fund, State Education Fund, or State Public School Fund.

Table 3
Summary of Expenditures Under HB24-1448

Cost Components	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
State Share of School Finance	-	-	\$91,572,126
Backfill for State Public School Fund	-	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
BEST and Charter School Capital Construction	-	\$10,000,000	\$16,000,000
MLO Match Program	\$11,374,594	-	-
CDE Costs	-	\$184,433	\$171,093
Legislative Department Costs	-	\$32,875	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	-	\$41,935	\$35,474
Total Cost	\$11,374,594	\$20,259,243	\$122,778,693

¹ Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

New School Finance Formula

FY 2025-26. In FY 2025-26, the first year of the phase in, the bill increases total program to \$10.0 billion, an increase of \$94.8 million compared to current law. The state share increases by \$91.6 million and the local share increases by \$3.2 million. Table 4 shows the changes in FY 2025-26 under the bill, compared to current law. School districts impacts are further discussed in the school district section below. Appendix A shows the change in school finance funding for each school district as a result of the bill.

Table 4
Projected Change in School Finance Funding Under HB24-1448
Compared to current law

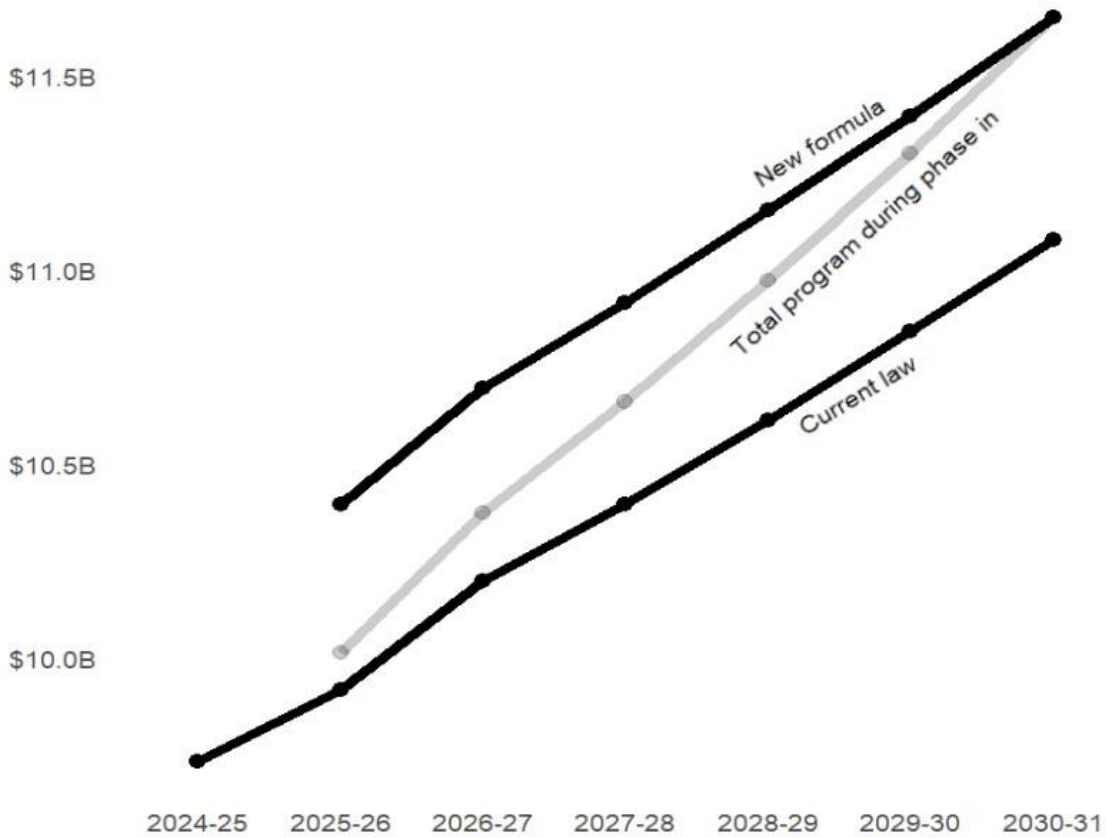
Fiscal Year	Pupil Count	Per Pupil Funding	Total Program	State Share	Local Share
FY 2025-26 Current Law	844,281	\$11,749	\$9,919,849,443	\$5,252,002,805	\$4,667,846,638
FY 2025-26 Under Bill	839,933	\$11,923	\$10,014,663,402	\$5,343,574,931	\$4,671,088,471
Change	(4,348)	\$174	\$94,813,959	\$91,572,126	\$3,241,833
Percent Change	-0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.7%	0.1%

Compared to FY 2024-25. Compared to projected funding in FY 2024-25, total program under the bill will be \$280.0 million higher than the prior year. This represents the change in funding as a result of the bill, as well as the inflationary, enrollment, and assessed value changes that will occur under current law and under the bill and the changes to the formula in Senate Bill 24-188 (School Finance Act) and House Bill 24-1393 (Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment) that apply in FY 2024-25.

Future years. The new formula will continue to be phased in through FY 2029-30, with each district receiving the greater of the amount that it would receive under current law, plus an increasing portion of the difference between current law funding and the new formula, or the current law total program funding plus 0.5 percent. Beginning in FY 2030-31, districts will receive funding solely determined on the new formula, which will be fully phased in and without a hold harmless provision.

The bill is expected to increase statewide total program year over year by approximately \$174.3 million in FY 2026-27, \$263.5 million in FY 2027-28, \$360.8 million in FY 2028-29, \$458.8 million in FY 2029-30, and \$571.3 million when fully phased in in FY 2030-31. Figure 5 below shows the trajectory of the phase in on a statewide basis. Individual district trajectories will vary, depending on how district characteristics and student attributes interact with both the current and new formulas. Should actual enrollment and inflation deviate from these estimates, total program amounts will differ.

Figure 5
Phase-in of New Statewide Total Program Under HB 24-1448
Nominal Dollars in Billions



Permanent Fund Interest & Capital Construction

The changes to the distribution of Permanent Fund interest and income result in increased expenditures for capital construction and for existing line items currently funded with interest and income via the State Public School Fund.

Backfill for existing programs. By diverting Permanent Fund interest and income from the State Public School Fund to other purposes, the bill requires funding to backfill the programs that are currently funded out of the State Public School Fund. Those programs and the required backfill amounts are shown in Table 5 below, and are based on the amounts in the Long Bill for FY 2024-25. The fiscal note assumes that FY 2024-25 costs are paid out of the State Education Fund, but ongoing costs could be paid out of the General Fund or State Education Fund.

Table 5
Backfill for Line Items Currently Funded by the State Public School Fund

	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
State Share of School Finance	\$5,000,000	\$6,481,887	\$6,481,887
At-Risk Per Pupil Additional Funding	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
At-Risk Supplemental Aid	-	\$3,518,113	\$7,009,989
State Match for National School Lunch Program	-	-	\$2,472,644
Printing of Education Laws	-	-	\$35,480
Total Cost	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$21,000,000

BEST and charter school construction. The PSCCAF supports the BEST program and charter school capital construction. By modifying the diversion of Permanent Fund interest and income, the bill increases the amount available for capital construction by \$10.0 million in FY 2024-25, \$16.0 million in FY 2025-26, and up to \$21.0 million in subsequent years. Of those amounts, the bill allocates \$11.5 million in FY 2024-25 for charter school capital construction. This amount increases each year through FY 2028-29, when \$15.0 million is credited to the account.

Exact amounts deposited in the PSCCAF and Charter School Facilities Account are listed in Table 5 above. Charter school capital construction funds are allocated on a per pupil basis; the other PSCCAF funds are allocated through the BEST program.

Administration & MLO Match Program

Colorado Department of Education. The bill increases funding for CDE for the MLO Match program by \$11.4 million in the current FY 2023-24. There is \$2.2 million in the MLO Match Fund that can be used for this purpose, resulting in an \$9.2 million transferred into the fund for this purpose. Distribution of these funds is discussed in the School District section below and listed in Appendix C.

Beginning in FY 2024-25, CDE requires 1.8 FTE in the School Finance Unit. In FY 2024-25, staff will update systems and data protocols to include the new formula, and support districts in the transition to the new formula. Beginning in FY 2025-26, CDE staff will provide technical assistance and support to school districts during the transition period to the new formula. Costs are shown in Table 6 below and assumed to be paid from the General Fund.

**Table 6
CDE Administration Costs Under HB 24-1448**

	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Department of Education			
Personal Services	-	\$168,789	\$168,789
Operating Expenses	-	\$2,304	\$2,304
Capital Outlay Costs	-	\$13,340	-
MLO Match Program	\$11,374,594	-	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	-	\$35,474	\$35,474
CDE Total	\$11,374,594	\$219,907	\$206,567
Total FTE	-	1.8 FTE	1.8 FTE

Legislative Department. The Legislative Department will incur costs in FY 2024-25 only to support the MLO Match Program working group. Costs are listed in Table 7 below and include 0.3 FTE for Legislative Council Staff, 0.1 FTE of the Office of Legislative Legal Services, and \$2,359 in per diem and travel costs for two legislators to attend five meetings. Costs are paid from the General Fund. Workload will also increase for JBC staff to support the committee in developing a sustainability plan and considering economic and budgetary indicators, and other factors related to implementation of the new formula.

**Table 7
Legislative Department Costs Under HB24-1448**

	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Legislative Department		
Personal Services	\$30,516	-
Legislative Per Diem & Travel	\$2,359	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	\$6,461	-
Leg. Dept. Total	\$39,336	-
Total FTE – LCS	0.3 FTE	-
Total FTE - OLLS	0.1 FTE	-

¹ Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

Centrally appropriated costs. Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which include employee insurance and supplemental employee retirement payments, are shown in Table 2.

Other Budget Impacts

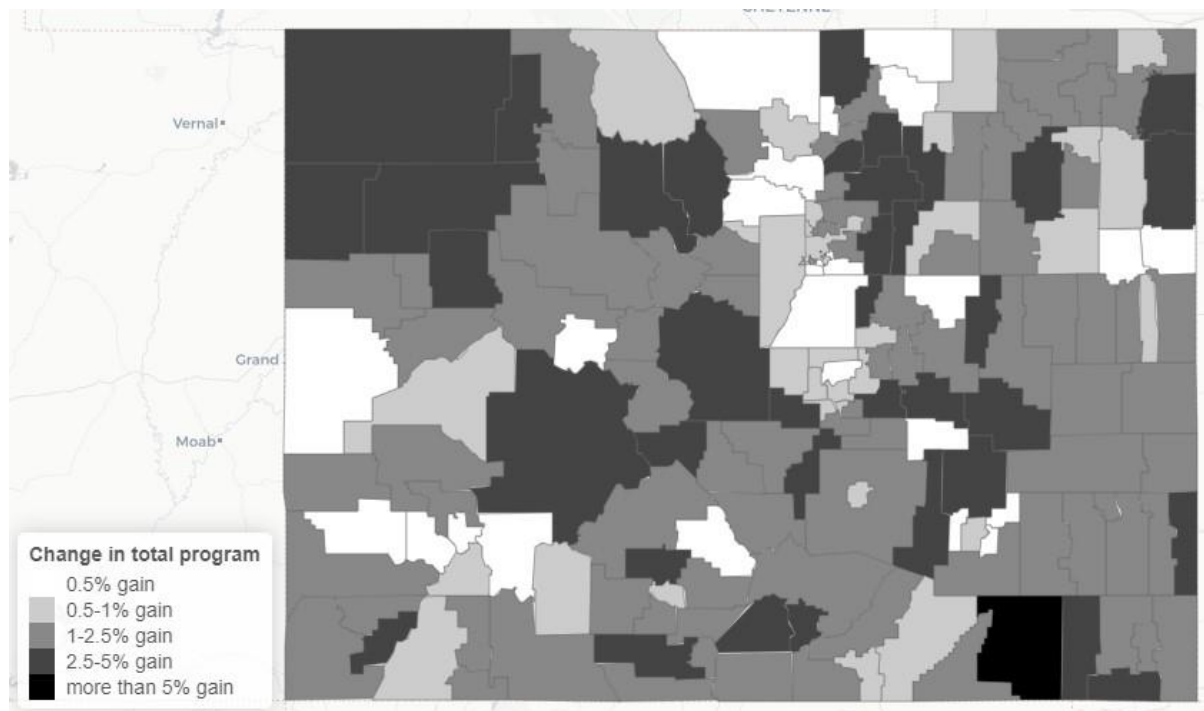
General Fund reserve. Under current law, an amount equal to 15 percent of General Fund appropriations must be set aside in the General Fund statutory reserve. If the additional school finance costs are paid from the General Fund, the bill will increase the amount of General Fund held in reserve, decreasing the amount of General Fund available for other purposes.

School Districts

As discussed in the State Expenditures section above, the bill increases total program in FY 2025-26 to \$10.0 billion, an increase of \$94.8 million compared to current law. It increases the state share by \$91.6 million, and the local share by \$3.2 million in FY 2025-26.

Figure 8 below shows the projected change in total program for each district in FY 2025-26, the first year of the phase in. Appendix A includes individual district changes to funded pupil count, total program, and state and local shares, comparing FY 2025-26 funding under the new formula to current law. Other comparisons and maps will be available on the Legislative Council Staff school finance simulation tool, available [here](#).

Figure 8
FY 2025-26 Projected Change in Total Program
Compared to current law
First year of phase in; including hold harmless



Funded pupil count. By changing the averaging provision from five years to four years and increasing the minimum funded pupil count to 60, the bill reduces the projected number of funded pupils statewide by 4,348 in FY 2025-26, from 844,281 to 839,933. Individual district funded pupil count changes range from a 593 student FTE reduction (Jefferson County) to a 10 student FTE increase (multiple districts). See Appendix A for district-level detail.

District funding. Under the bill, district total program increases range from 0.5 percent (29 districts) to 5.2 percent (Kim). Statewide average per pupil funding in FY 2025-26 increases from \$11,749 to \$11,923, an increase of \$174.

District per pupil amounts decrease for five districts; these districts have increased total program, but have greater percentage increases in their funded pupil count. District per pupil amounts increase for 173 districts, with the largest per pupil increase in Edison, a district that is held harmless but has a lower funded pupil count as a result of the bill.

Hold harmless. Districts whose total program under the new formula, after the phase in, is below what they would receive under current law plus 0.5 percent will receive their current law total program plus 0.5 percent. This hold harmless provision is expected to impact 24 districts in FY 2025-26. Some districts may remain in the hold harmless throughout the phase in period, while others may move out of the hold harmless during the phase in period if their new formula total program exceeds their current law plus 0.5 percent hold harmless. The hold harmless provision ends with the phase in FY 2030-31, when total program for all districts will be calculated using the new formula.

Mill levy overrides. By aligning the mill levy override cap with the new formula and phase in, the bill allows most districts to generate additional mill levy override revenue. Currently, there are 13 districts with approved mill levies that float to their 25 or 30 percent cap in order to collect the maximum allowable revenue.

The bill also allows a district's MLO limit to increase if the funding attributable to a district's cost of living, personnel costs, and size factors under the new formula is less than the funding attributable to those factors in FY 2024-25, using a formula specified in the bill. In most cases, districts with an increased cap may ask their voters to approve additional MLOs through July 1, 2030. The fiscal note assumes that if not approved, or districts choose not to ask voters, the district cap returns to the current law level beginning in FY 2030-31. Appendix B includes a preliminary estimate of the new MLO caps under the bill. Actual changes to district MLO caps will be calculated by CDE after the midyear adjustment in FY 2024-25.

MLO match program. The bill increases funding for the MLO match program by \$11.4 million, which is distributed to eligible school districts to match local money raised through voter-approved mill levy overrides. The bill specifies that in FY 2023-24 only, districts receive the greater of their distribution under current law and an alternative calculation specified in the bill. Under current law, 22 districts are expected to receive funding in FY 2023-24. Under the bill, 42 districts will receive funding through the program, of which an estimated 24 districts will receive more funding than they would under current law, and 20 districts will receive funding that would

not receive any funding under current law. Appendix C lists the expected distribution amounts by district.

Capital construction. As discussed above, the bill makes additional money available for the BEST program and charter school capital construction. The amount of funding an individual district receives depends on its participation in the BEST program.

Technical Note

As discussed above, the bill requires General Fund or State Education Fund expenditures for line items that are currently funded by interest and earnings in the State Public School Fund. Current law requires that the printing of education laws and up to \$3.8 million for at-risk supplemental aid to be paid from the State Public School Fund. As a result, statutory changes are required to switch the funding source for these line items, which would be necessary beginning in FY 2025-26. The fiscal note assumes that these statutory changes will be made.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on May 23, 2024.

State Appropriations

For the current FY 2023-24, the bill requires and includes an appropriation of \$11,374,594 from the MLO Match Fund to the Colorado Department of Education.

For FY 2024-25, the bill requires and includes the following appropriations to the Colorado Department of Education:

- an increase of \$184,433 from the General Fund for staff costs, and 1.8 FTE;
- an increase of \$5,000,000 from the State Education Fund and a corresponding decrease from the State Public School Fund for the state share of total program;
- an increase of \$5,000,000 from the State Education Fund and a corresponding decrease from the State Public School Fund for at-risk per pupil additional funding;
- an increase of \$11,500,000 from the Charter School Facilities Assistance Account in the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund.

The bill also requires and includes a General Fund appropriation of \$32,875 to the Legislative Department. Of that amount, \$22,047 and 0.3 FTE is for use by Legislative Council Staff, \$8,469 and 0.1 FTE is for use by the Office of Legislative Legal Services, and \$2,359 is for use by the General Assembly.

State and Local Government Contacts

Education	Legislative Council Staff	Natural Resources
Legislative Legal Services	Treasury	

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).

Appendix B. MLO Caps Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current MLO Cap	Increase Under HB24-1448	New Cap Under HB24-1448
ADAMS	MAPLETON	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	25%	0.0%	25.0%
ADAMS	BRIGHTON	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ADAMS	BENNETT	25%	1.0%	26.0%
ADAMS	STRASBURG	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	25%	1.0%	26.0%
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	25%	6.0%	31.0%
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	30%	8.0%	38.0%
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	25%	1.0%	26.0%
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	25%	5.0%	30.0%
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	30%	8.0%	38.0%
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	25%	4.0%	29.0%
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	25%	1.0%	26.0%
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	25%	3.0%	28.0%
BACA	WALSH	30%	9.0%	39.0%
BACA	PRITCHETT	30%	10.0%	40.0%
BACA	SPRINGFIELD	30%	8.0%	38.0%
BACA	VILAS	30%	8.0%	38.0%
BACA	CAMPO	30%	8.0%	38.0%
BENT	LAS ANIMAS	30%	1.0%	31.0%
BENT	MCCLAVE	30%	4.0%	34.0%
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	25%	4.0%	29.0%
BOULDER	BOULDER	25%	4.0%	29.0%
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	30%	0.0%	30.0%
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	25%	0.0%	25.0%
CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	30%	6.0%	36.0%
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	30%	11.0%	41.0%
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	30%	0.0%	30.0%
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	30%	6.0%	36.0%
CONEJOS	SANFORD	30%	8.0%	38.0%
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	30%	11.0%	41.0%
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	30%	7.0%	37.0%
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	30%	8.0%	38.0%
CROWLEY	CROWLEY	30%	3.0%	33.0%
CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	30%	2.0%	32.0%
DELTA	DELTA	25%	5.0%	30.0%
DENVER	DENVER	25%	4.0%	29.0%
DOLORES	DOLORES	30%	8.0%	38.0%
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	25%	3.0%	28.0%
EAGLE	EAGLE	25%	6.0%	31.0%
ELBERT	ELIZABETH	25%	3.0%	28.0%
ELBERT	KIOWA	30%	8.0%	38.0%
ELBERT	BIG SANDY	30%	8.0%	38.0%
ELBERT	ELBERT	30%	7.0%	37.0%
ELBERT	AGATE	30%	8.0%	38.0%
EL PASO	CALHAN	30%	5.0%	35.0%
EL PASO	HARRISON	25%	3.0%	28.0%
EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	25%	1.0%	26.0%
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	25%	1.0%	26.0%

Appendix B. MLO Caps Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current MLO Cap	Increase Under HB24-1448	New Cap Under HB24-1448
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	25%	3.0%	28.0%
EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	25%	0.0%	25.0%
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	25%	1.0%	26.0%
EL PASO	ACADEMY	25%	3.0%	28.0%
EL PASO	ELLICOTT	30%	2.0%	32.0%
EL PASO	PEYTON	30%	2.0%	32.0%
EL PASO	HANOVER	30%	6.0%	36.0%
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	25%	0.0%	25.0%
EL PASO	FALCON	25%	2.0%	27.0%
EL PASO	EDISON	30%	5.0%	35.0%
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	30%	3.0%	33.0%
FREMONT	CANON CITY	25%	1.0%	26.0%
FREMONT	FLORENCE	25%	0.0%	25.0%
FREMONT	COTOPAXI	30%	3.0%	33.0%
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	25%	5.0%	30.0%
GARFIELD	RIFLE	25%	0.0%	25.0%
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	25%	5.0%	30.0%
GILPIN	GILPIN	30%	5.0%	35.0%
GRAND	WEST GRAND	30%	4.0%	34.0%
GRAND	EAST GRAND	25%	0.0%	25.0%
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	25%	0.0%	25.0%
HINSDALE	HINSDALE	30%	12.0%	42.0%
HUERFANO	HUERFANO	30%	6.0%	36.0%
HUERFANO	LA VETA	30%	2.0%	32.0%
JACKSON	NORTH PARK	30%	9.0%	39.0%
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	25%	3.0%	28.0%
KIOWA	EADS	30%	7.0%	37.0%
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	30%	1.0%	31.0%
KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	30%	5.0%	35.0%
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	30%	1.0%	31.0%
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	30%	4.0%	34.0%
KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	30%	7.0%	37.0%
KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	30%	2.0%	32.0%
LAKE	LAKE	30%	0.0%	30.0%
LA PLATA	DURANGO	25%	2.0%	27.0%
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	25%	4.0%	29.0%
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	30%	6.0%	36.0%
LARIMER	POUDRE	25%	2.0%	27.0%
LARIMER	THOMPSON	25%	2.0%	27.0%
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	25%	0.0%	25.0%
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	30%	10.0%	40.0%
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	30%	7.0%	37.0%
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	30%	6.0%	36.0%
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	30%	8.0%	38.0%
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	30%	0.0%	30.0%
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	30%	1.0%	31.0%
LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	30%	7.0%	37.0%
LINCOLN	LIMON	30%	4.0%	34.0%
LINCOLN	KARVAL	30%	6.0%	36.0%
LOGAN	VALLEY	25%	7.0%	32.0%
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	30%	6.0%	36.0%
LOGAN	BUFFALO	30%	7.0%	37.0%

Appendix B. MLO Caps Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current MLO Cap	Increase Under HB24-1448	New Cap Under HB24-1448
LOGAN	PLATEAU	30%	8.0%	38.0%
MESA	DEBEQUE	30%	7.0%	37.0%
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	30%	7.0%	37.0%
MESA	MESA VALLEY	25%	6.0%	31.0%
MINERAL	CREEDE	30%	12.0%	42.0%
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	25%	0.0%	25.0%
MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	25%	2.0%	27.0%
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	30%	3.0%	33.0%
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	30%	2.0%	32.0%
MONTROSE	MONTROSE	25%	5.0%	30.0%
MONTROSE	WEST END	30%	10.0%	40.0%
MORGAN	BRUSH	25%	4.0%	29.0%
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	25%	4.0%	29.0%
MORGAN	WELDON	30%	7.0%	37.0%
MORGAN	WIGGINS	30%	1.0%	31.0%
OTERO	EAST OTERO	25%	10.0%	35.0%
OTERO	ROCKY FORD	30%	8.0%	38.0%
OTERO	MANZANOLA	30%	11.0%	41.0%
OTERO	FOWLER	30%	5.0%	35.0%
OTERO	CHERAW	30%	10.0%	40.0%
OTERO	SWINK	30%	9.0%	39.0%
OURAY	OURAY	30%	11.0%	41.0%
OURAY	RIDGWAY	30%	7.0%	37.0%
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	30%	1.0%	31.0%
PARK	PARK	30%	1.0%	31.0%
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	30%	6.0%	36.0%
PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	30%	2.0%	32.0%
PITKIN	ASPEN	25%	22.0%	47.0%
PROWERS	GRANADA	30%	8.0%	38.0%
PROWERS	LAMAR	25%	8.0%	33.0%
PROWERS	HOLLY	30%	4.0%	34.0%
PROWERS	WILEY	30%	6.0%	36.0%
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	25%	3.0%	28.0%
PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	25%	1.0%	26.0%
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	30%	3.0%	33.0%
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	30%	4.0%	34.0%
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	30%	4.0%	34.0%
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	30%	4.0%	34.0%
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	30%	5.0%	35.0%
ROUTT	HAYDEN	30%	3.0%	33.0%
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	25%	2.0%	27.0%
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	30%	6.0%	36.0%
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY	30%	6.0%	36.0%
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	30%	15.0%	45.0%
SAGUACHE	CENTER	30%	5.0%	35.0%
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	30%	9.0%	39.0%
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	30%	20.0%	50.0%
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	30%	12.0%	42.0%
SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	30%	2.0%	32.0%
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	30%	8.0%	38.0%
SUMMIT	SUMMIT	25%	6.0%	31.0%
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	30%	1.0%	31.0%

Appendix B. MLO Caps Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current MLO Cap	Increase Under HB24-1448	New Cap Under HB24-1448
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	25%	0.0%	25.0%
WASHINGTON	AKRON	30%	7.0%	37.0%
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	30%	8.0%	38.0%
WASHINGTON	OTIS	30%	10.0%	40.0%
WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	30%	10.0%	40.0%
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	30%	7.0%	37.0%
WELD	GILCREST	25%	0.0%	25.0%
WELD	EATON	25%	0.0%	25.0%
WELD	KEENESBURG	25%	0.0%	25.0%
WELD	WINDSOR	25%	1.0%	26.0%
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	25%	0.0%	25.0%
WELD	GREELEY	25%	3.0%	28.0%
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY	25%	1.0%	26.0%
WELD	FT. LUPTON	25%	0.0%	25.0%
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	30%	0.0%	30.0%
WELD	BRIGGSDALE	30%	6.0%	36.0%
WELD	PRAIRIE	30%	5.0%	35.0%
WELD	PAWNEE	30%	10.0%	40.0%
YUMA	YUMA 1	30%	12.0%	42.0%
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	30%	9.0%	39.0%
YUMA	IDALIA RJ-3	30%	8.0%	38.0%
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	30%	13.0%	43.0%

Appendix C
FY 2023-24 Estimated MLO Match Program Funding Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current Law Calculation	New Calculation	Funding Under Bill <i>greater of current or new calc.</i>	Change Under HB24-1448
ADAMS	MAPLETON	\$ -	\$ 78,906	\$ 78,906	\$ 78,906
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	\$ -	\$ 1,886,175	\$ 1,886,175	\$ 1,886,175
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ADAMS	BRIGHTON	\$ -	\$ 902,437	\$ 902,437	\$ 902,437
ADAMS	BENNETT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ADAMS	STRASBURG	\$ -	\$ 49,524	\$ 49,524	\$ 49,524
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	\$ -	\$ 106,876	\$ 106,876	\$ 106,876
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	\$ 100,593	\$ 630,888	\$ 630,888	\$ 530,295
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BACA	WALSH	\$ 157,232	\$ 3,558	\$ 157,232	\$ -
BACA	PRITCHETT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BACA	SPRINGFIELD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BACA	VILAS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BACA	CAMPO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BENT	LAS ANIMAS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BENT	MCCLAVE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BOULDER	BOULDER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CONEJOS	SANFORD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CROWLEY	CROWLEY	\$ 126,756	\$ 7,358	\$ 126,756	\$ -
CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DELTA	DELTA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DENVER	DENVER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DOLORES	DOLORES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	\$ -	\$ 1,386,398	\$ 1,386,398	\$ 1,386,398
EAGLE	EAGLE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ELBERT	ELIZABETH	\$ -	\$ 74,190	\$ 74,190	\$ 74,190
ELBERT	KIOWA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ELBERT	BIG SANDY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ELBERT	ELBERT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ELBERT	AGATE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	CALHAN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	HARRISON	\$ 4,214,349	\$ 798,619	\$ 4,214,349	\$ -
EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	\$ 1,536,990	\$ 513,545	\$ 1,536,990	\$ -
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	\$ 3,581,475	\$ 649,246	\$ 3,581,475	\$ -
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	\$ -	\$ 623,750	\$ 623,750	\$ 623,750
EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	\$ -	\$ 110,167	\$ 110,167	\$ 110,167
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	ACADEMY	\$ -	\$ 1,354,584	\$ 1,354,584	\$ 1,354,584
EL PASO	ELLICOTT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	PEYTON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	HANOVER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	\$ -	\$ 203,031	\$ 203,031	\$ 203,031
EL PASO	FALCON	\$ 9,393,823	\$ 1,809,496	\$ 9,393,823	\$ -

Appendix C
FY 2023-24 Estimated MLO Match Program Funding Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current Law Calculation	New Calculation	Funding Under Bill <i>greater of current or new calc.</i>	Change Under HB24-1448
EL PASO	EDISON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
FREMONT	CANON CITY	\$ 254,246	\$ 156,523	\$ 254,246	\$ -
FREMONT	FLORENCE	\$ -	\$ 38,993	\$ 38,993	\$ 38,993
FREMONT	COTOPAXI	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GARFIELD	RIFLE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GILPIN	GILPIN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GRAND	WEST GRAND	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GRAND	EAST GRAND	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HINSDALE	HINSDALE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HUERFANO	HUERFANO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HUERFANO	LA VETA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
JACKSON	NORTH PARK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	\$ -	\$ 1,000,506	\$ 1,000,506	\$ 1,000,506
KIOWA	EADS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	\$ 201,895	\$ 9,309	\$ 201,895	\$ -
KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	\$ 140,316	\$ 1,584	\$ 140,316	\$ -
KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	\$ -	\$ 15,150	\$ 15,150	\$ 15,150
LAKE	LAKE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LA PLATA	DURANGO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LARIMER	POUDRE	\$ -	\$ 1,075,160	\$ 1,075,160	\$ 1,075,160
LARIMER	THOMPSON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	\$ -	\$ 32,443	\$ 32,443	\$ 32,443
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LINCOLN	LIMON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LINCOLN	KARVAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LOGAN	VALLEY	\$ 7,638	\$ 69,828	\$ 69,828	\$ 62,190
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	\$ 985	\$ -	\$ 985	\$ -
LOGAN	BUFFALO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LOGAN	PLATEAU	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MESA	DEBEQUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MESA	MESA VALLEY	\$ -	\$ 912,670	\$ 912,670	\$ 912,670
MINERAL	CREEDE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	\$ 275,791	\$ 34,033	\$ 275,791	\$ -
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	\$ 22,999	\$ 23,423	\$ 23,423	\$ 424
MONTROSE	MONTROSE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MONTROSE	WEST END	\$ 474,342	\$ 11,660	\$ 474,342	\$ -
MORGAN	BRUSH	\$ -	\$ 382	\$ 382	\$ 382
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	\$ 80,380	\$ 163,395	\$ 163,395	\$ 83,015
MORGAN	WELDON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MORGAN	WIGGINS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTERO	EAST OTERO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTERO	ROCKY FORD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTERO	MANZANOLA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Appendix C
FY 2023-24 Estimated MLO Match Program Funding Under HB24-1448

County	District	Current Law Calculation	New Calculation	Funding Under Bill <i>greater of current or new calc.</i>	Change Under HB24-1448
OTERO	FOWLER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTERO	CHERAW	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTERO	SWINK	\$ 26,346	\$ 21,425	\$ 26,346	\$ -
OURAY	OURAY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OURAY	RIDGWAY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PARK	PARK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	\$ 152,443	\$ 14,116	\$ 152,443	\$ -
PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	\$ 94,068	\$ 12,029	\$ 94,068	\$ -
PITKIN	ASPEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PROWERS	GRANADA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PROWERS	LAMAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PROWERS	HOLLY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PROWERS	WILEY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	\$ 205,590	\$ 63,321	\$ 205,590	\$ -
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	\$ 10,611	\$ 9,198	\$ 10,611	\$ -
ROUTT	HAYDEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	\$ 78,773	\$ -	\$ 78,773	\$ -
SAGUACHE	CENTER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUMMIT	SUMMIT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WASHINGTON	AKRON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WASHINGTON	OTIS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	GILCREST	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	EATON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	KEENESBURG	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	WINDSOR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	GREELEY	\$ -	\$ 844,423	\$ 844,423	\$ 844,423
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	FT. LUPTON	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	BRIGGSDALE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	PRAIRIE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WELD	PAWNEE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
YUMA	YUMA 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	\$ -	\$ 2,906	\$ 2,906	\$ 2,906
YUMA	IDALIA RJ-3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total		\$ 21,137,641	\$ 15,701,223	\$ 32,512,235	\$ 11,374,594