Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Memorandum

September 3, 2024

TO: Interested Persons

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SUBJECT: Overview of Mill Levy Override Match Program

Summary

This memorandum discusses the Mill Levy Override Match Program, as well as concerns about the current framework and potential solutions and alternatives that have been discussed. The MLO Match Program Task Force created in House Bill 24-1448 is charged with recommending changes to the program, which may include any number of additional changes not contemplated by this memorandum.

Background

What is a Mill Levy Override? Current law allows school districts, with voter approval, to levy additional property tax mills, over and above total program mills, up to the number of mills that will generate a certain amount of revenue. These additional mills are known as mill levy overrides (MLOs). Since 2015, urban and rural districts are allowed to levy enough mills to generate revenue up to 25 percent of their the level of total program funding, while small rural district MLOs are capped at 30 percent of total program[1].

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[1] These limits were modified by House Bill 24-1448 and from in FY 2024-25 through FY 2030-31. MLO revenue limits will vary by district during the six-year phase in period. See Appendix A and the HB24-1448 below.

Funding inequalities resulting from MLOs. Voter approval of MLOs in school districts throughout the state has resulted in large funding inequities among districts. Currently, 124 of the 178 districts levy MLOs, generating over $1.6 billion annually in additional school district funding. This means, however, that 54 districts still have not passed MLOs and thus receive no additional revenue. In addition, the amount of revenue generated among districts that have passed MLOs varies widely, even on a per pupil basis. 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.[2]

Districts that benefit very little or not at all from MLO revenue generally either have low property wealth, so they are unable to raise significant revenue unless they set very high mills levies, or have voters that are unwilling to pass MLOs.

Current MLO Match Program

In an attempt to address the funding inequities among districts, the General Assembly established an MLO match program with the passage Senate Bill 22-202. This program provides state matching funds for qualifying school districts and Charter School Institute (CSI) schools that raise local revenue through the passage of MLOs. Distribution of state funds is determined using an allocation model developed by a Colorado Association of School Executives (CASE) subcommittee and 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.

In FY 2022-23, 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 was allocated across 22 districts through the model, augmented by an additional $11.4 million across an additional 20 districts through House Bill 24-1448. District allocations of state MLO match amounts in these two fiscal years are detailed in Appendix A.

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[2] At $40 per pupil, Byers is actually lower, though this figure is somewhat misleading as 91 percent of funded students in the Byers school district are online students.

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

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

- a district's Max Override Mills; and
- a district's Override Mill Capacity.

A district's **Max Override Mills** is the district's total program multiplied by its MLO cap percentage (25 or 30 percent depending on the district classification), expressed in terms of the mills needed to generate that revenue, given a district's assessed value. This is the number of mills that the model targets for each district to ultimately have, between the combination of the local levy and the state match.

In contrast, 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. The model uses a 5-year median family income for each school district from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) as the measure of income. District income levels are ordered across a user-defined range of the mills they should be able to support. Under current law, that range is from 15 to 35 mills. The higher a district's income, the higher its Override Mill Capacity is presumed to be.
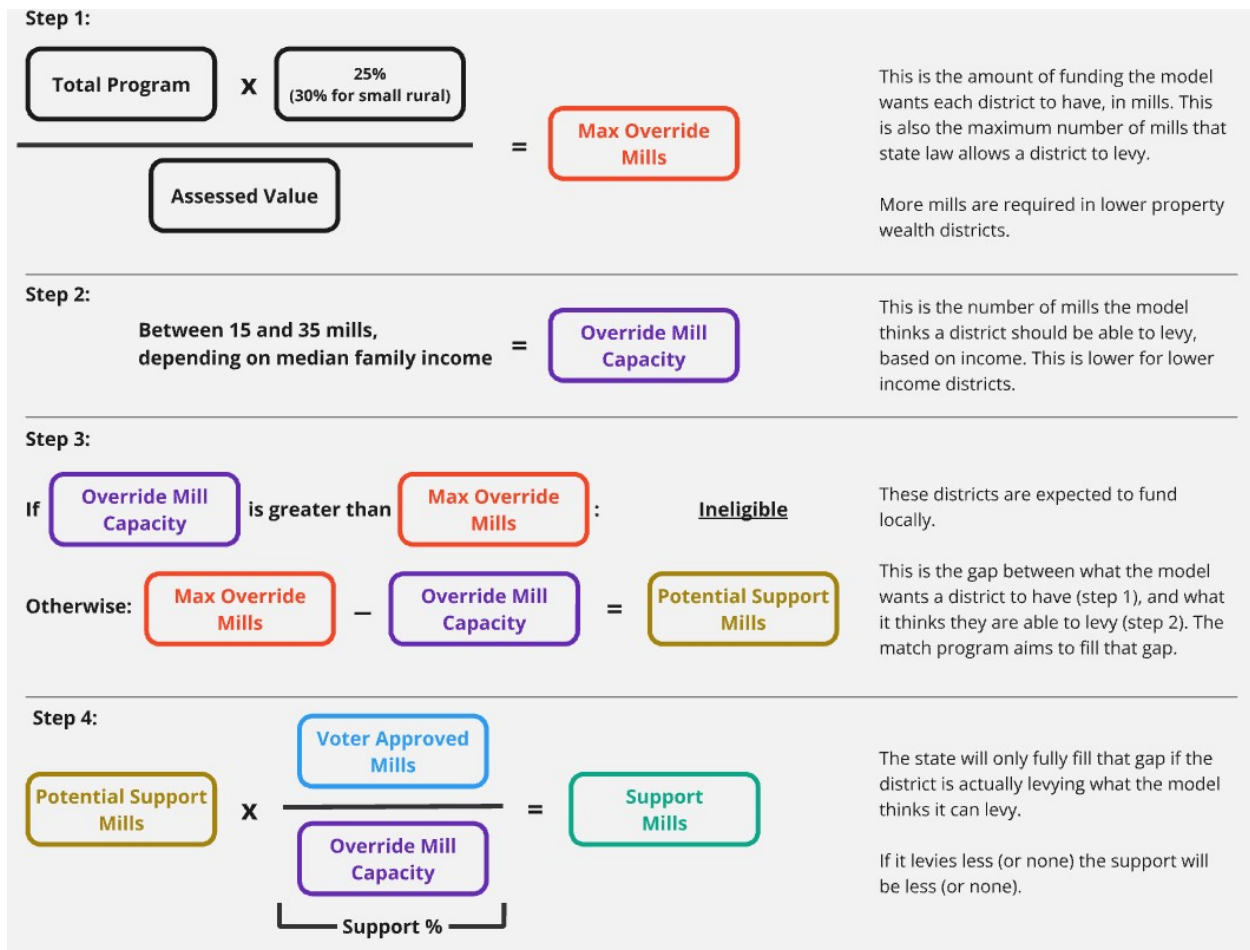
A district's eligibility is determined as follows:

- 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. This number of mills is called the district's **potential support mill** within the model.

Finally, a district's potential support mills are scaled according to the district's current level of local effort, expressed as a percentage of district Override Mill Capacity. The state will only fully fund potential support mills if the district is actually levying the number of mills the model says it should be able to levy, based on community income. If the district is currently 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.

Figure 1
District MLO Support Calculation

Step 1:

$$\frac{\text{Total Program} \times \begin{array}{c}25\% \\ (30\% \text{ for small rural})\end{array}}{\text{Assessed Value}} = \text{Max Override Mills}$$

This is the amount of funding the model wants each district to have, in mills. This is also the maximum number of mills that state law allows a district to levy.

More mills are required in lower property wealth districts.

Step 2:

Between 15 and 35 mills, depending on median family income $=$ **Override Mill Capacity**

This is the number of mills the model thinks a district should be able to levy, based on income. This is lower for lower income districts.

Step 3:

If **Override Mill Capacity** is greater than **Max Override Mills** : **Ineligible**

These districts are expected to fund locally.

Otherwise: **Max Override Mills** $-$ **Override Mill Capacity** $=$ **Potential Support Mills**

This is the gap between what the model wants a district to have (step 1), and what it thinks they are able to levy (step 2). The match program aims to fill that gap.

Step 4:

$$\text{Potential Support Mills} \times \underbrace{\frac{\text{Voter Approved Mills}}{\text{Override Mill Capacity}}}_{\text{Support \%}} = \text{Support Mills}$$

The state will only fully fill that gap if the district is actually levying what the model thinks it can levy.

If it levies less (or none) the support will be less (or none).

Concerns about the Current Framework

After two years of MLO match distributions, a few concerns about the current allocation system have been raised. These potential problems are identified and detailed below.

Volatility of district eligibility. Some have expressed concern that there is not enough consistency year to year in which districts are eligible for a MLO match. A district's assessed value can increase substantially (as happened in many districts in tax year 2023), significantly reducing the district's Max Override Mills and making it ineligible for a match. For example, six districts that received a state match in FY 2022-23 were no longer eligible for a match in FY 2023-24, largely due to increasing assessed values. [3] The unexpected loss of this revenue can pose difficulties for districts during their budgetary planning process.

Concentration of state matches. A second concern is the concentration of MLO match funds among a very few districts. A few larger districts meet the eligibility criteria for a large match because they have relatively low assessed value and median income, yet have already passed substantial MLOs. Additionally, two districts were excluded from the calculation in 2023 due to the issue described below related to districts with high voter approved mills, further concentrating funds among districts.

For example, in FY 2023-24, of the $21.1 million in state matches allocated through CASE model, $18.7 million or 88.6 percent was allocated to four districts in El Paso County (Harrison, Widefield, Fountain and Falcon). Some of this is the result of special district characteristics. Fountain School District, for example, includes the Fort Carson Army Base, which is federal government property exempt from taxation, and thus has a very low assessed value. As a result, Fountain's Max Override Mills is much higher than its Override Mill Capacity, resulting in a potential match of 62 mills.

While the model establishes lower match mills for the other El Paso districts, their high tax base relative to other eligible districts across the state means that they generate large potential match amounts. Because the districts have a relatively high amount of voter approved mills relative to their Override Mill Capacity, they receive relatively high match amounts. Falcon, in particular, received an especially high match due to its high number of voter-approved MLOs relative to its Override Mill Capacity.

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[3] The current model was not recalibrated to account for the significant change in assessed values that occurred in 2023.

Low match amounts for poor rural districts. A third concern is the relatively low amount of matching funds allocated to rural and small rural districts. In FY 2023-24, 88.6 percent of match money allocated by the model went to urban districts, leaving only 11.4 percent for rural and small rural districts. Some argue that these latter two categories of districts, due to their relatively low property tax base and voter disinclination to pass MLOs, are the ones most in need of state support.

Districts with high voter-approved mills. It is unclear what should happen when a district's voter-approved mills are higher than its Override Mill Capacity, but lower than its Max Override Mills. This situation occurred in 2023 with Aurora and Westminster, and those districts were excluded from the calculation. If the program is expanded to include more districts, it likely will occur again. Under current law, such districts would be ineligible for match funds. The creators of the model said that their intent was for such districts to still receive a proportionately reduced match up to the district's Max Override Mills.

Sustainable funding. In addition to these structural issues with the allocation model, concerns remain about the lack of a dedicated funding source for the program. One of the primary goals of the CASE subcommittee was to develop a program to encourage lower wealth districts to pursue MLOs. Funding is at the discretion of the General Assembly, and to date has been variable. In FY 2022-23, $10.0 million was appropriated for the program, less than the $38.6 million needed to fully fund it. In FY 2023-24 the program is fully funded at $21.1 million, plus the additional $11.4 million allocation discussed below. In both cases, these were annual appropriations made in the context of a large balance in the State Education Fund. Critics argue that without a dedicated funding source that is continuously appropriated, there is little incentive for low property wealth districts to expend the political capital to seek voter approval of a MLO.

Potential Adjustments to the Current Model

The existing model has several statutory parameters that may be adjusted to alter the allocation of state matching funds. Potential adjustments and their implications are detailed below.

Parameters defining override mill capacity. In the current model, a district's Override Mill Capacity (the number of mills that community should be able to raise based in income) spans the range from 15 to 35 mills, with lower income districts having a lower capacity.[4] This range

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[4]Section 22-54-107.9 (4)(b), C.R.S.

was adopted because the CASE subcommittee started with the idea that it should take, at most, 25 mills for a district to reach its MLO capacity. This would mean that, at capacity, one mill would generate 1 percent of total program, given the statutory, 25 percent MLO cap for all non-small rural districts. When the committee decided to introduce income as the driver of local capacity, it established a range of +/- 10 mills around that 25 mill assumption, which increase or decrease the capacity limit, depending on each community's median household income.

Adjusting these parameters will significantly impact district eligibility for the match program. For example, reducing the midpoint but keeping the same +/- 10 mill range will reduce district Override Mill Capacity in the model, making more districts eligible for a match and increasing the size of the match for eligible districts. It is also possible to increase or decrease the size of the range across which districts are arrayed. Making the range wider would have the impact of making more, lower-income districts and fewer higher-income districts eligible for a state match.

Another option would be to directly tie together the Override Mill Capacity and the Max Override Mills concepts by specifying that the capacity range be centered around the median of the district Max Override Mills. The capacity range could still be based on the ACS family income measure. Linking the two concepts would make it less likely that large changes in assessed value would be as disruptive as they have been.

Online student eligibility. Under current law, funded online students, up to 10 percent of a district's total funded pupils, are included in these calculations of the match and any online students beyond 10 percent are excluded.[5] While several districts have a higher percentage of online students, the CASE subcommittee made the determination that that since not all online students lived in the district whose underlying property wealth was used to determine the MLO match amount, only a portion of the online population would be considered in the calculation. The number of students included is an important input for calculating the Max Override Mills.

Federal impact aid. Federal impact aid is paid to districts that have lower property tax revenue because of federal property within their boundaries. This impacts Fountain most significantly, which has the Fort Carson Army Base within its boundaries. Fountain gets by far the most federal impact aid of any district eligible for match funds. The CASE subcommittee discussed reducing districts' potential state support by the amount of Federal Impact Aid to avoid doubly compensating the same property condition, but chose not to include this in the original model.

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[5] Section 22-54-107.9 (3)(b)(I), C.R.S.

Alternatives to the Current Model

This memorandum has focused on the existing structure of the MLO match program and the underlying model to explain how match amounts are currently determined, and parameters that may be changed. However, it would also be possible replace the current approach with an alternative structure.

One alternative approach, used as the basis for a supplementary allocation for FY 2023-24 only as part of House Bill 24-1448, is discussed below. The full FY 2023-24 match allocation, including this supplementary allocation, is detailed in Appendix A below.

HB 24-1448 approach. In contrast to the current framework, this approach focuses solely on a metric of assessed value per pupil. In addition, where the current model uses funded pupil count, this alternative approach relies on district membership to provide student counts. Membership is a headcount metric and includes pre-kindergarten students. Districts are eligible for a state match in this approach if their assessed value per member is less that the median statewide assessed value per member.

This approach then calculates the amount of money needed for each district below the median assessed value per member, to bring that district up to the median. This is accomplished by calculating the difference between the median assessed value per member and the district assessed value per member and multiplying by district membership.

Two additional eligibility restrictions are then imposed. First, as under the current model, a district must be levying some amount of voter approved MLOs. Second, the district must be currently levying less than 90 percent of its Max Override Mills. Finally, to avoid double counting, if a district was eligible under both the current model and this alternative approach, it receives only the maximum match from the two approaches.

Figures 2 and 3 below present final district MLO match allocations, on both a total and a per pupil basis.[6] Matches made through the existing model are shaded in green. Matches made through the 1448 approach are shaded in brown.

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[6] Per pupil match amounts are calculated using eligible pupils. For this existing model, this means funded pupil count excluding 90 percent of the districts online students. For the HB24-1448 allocation, this means district membership.

Figure 2. MLO Match Amounts
FY 2023-24

Not Impacted by HB24-1448
- Less than $10,000
- $10,000 to $100,000
- $100,000 to $1 million
- More than $1 million

Adjusted by HB24-1448
- Less than $10,000
- $10,000 to $100,000
- $100,000 to $1 million
- More than $1 million

- Not eligible
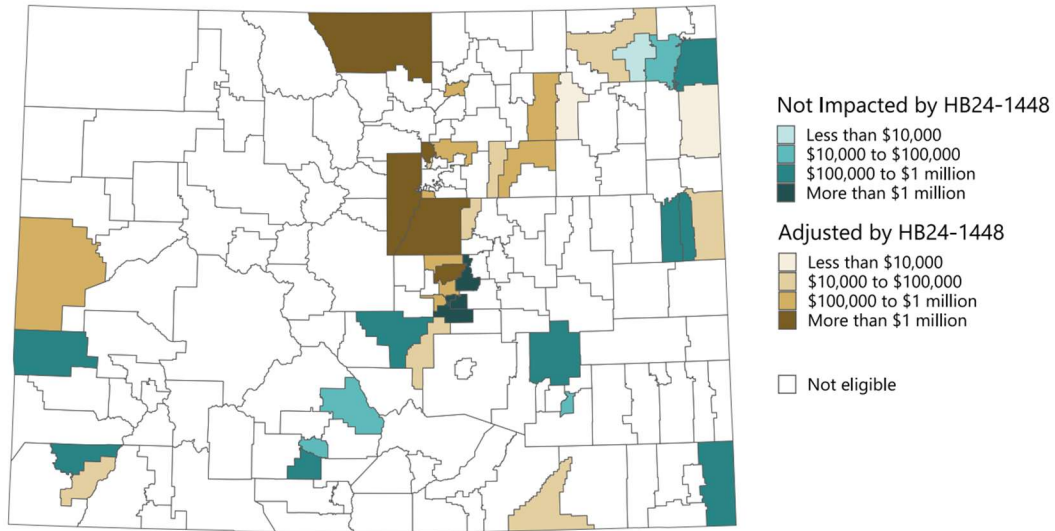
Map prepared by Colorado Legislative Council Staff

Figure 3. MLO Match Amount Per Pupil
FY 2023-24

Not Impacted by HB24-1448
- Less than $100
- $100 to $250
- $250 to $500
- More than $500

Adjusted by HB24-1448
- Less than $100

- Not eligible
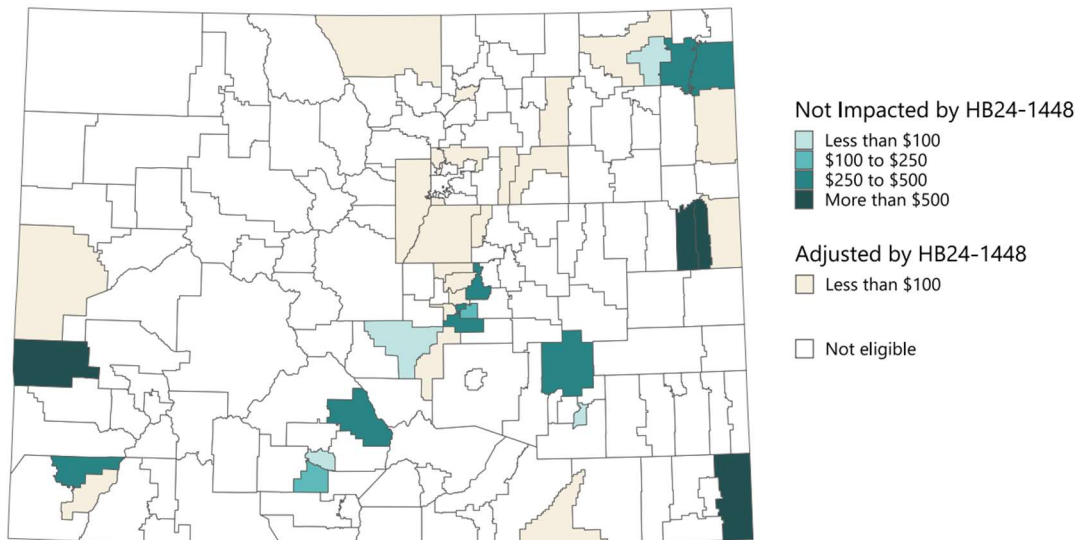
Map prepared by Colorado Legislative Council Staff

Changes to District MLO Limits

House Bill 24-1448 also changes the calculation of a district's MLO limit. It 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. That difference is calculated 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. Districts may ask voters to approve MLOs up to the new caps from July 1, 2024 through July 1, 2030. If not approved, or districts choose not to ask voters, the district cap returns to the current law level (25 or 30 percent of total program) 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.

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

County	District	Current Law Calculation	New Calculation	Funding Under Bill *greater of current or new calc.*	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	$ -

County	District	Current Law Calculation	New Calculation	Funding Under Bill *greater of current or new calc.*	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	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

County	District	Current Law Calculation	New Calculation	Funding Under Bill *greater of current or new calc.*	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**

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 MOUNTAI	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%