

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
FY 2013-14 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA**

**Wednesday, December 19, 2012
9:00 am – 12:00 pm**

9:00-9:15 INTRODUCTIONS AND OPENING COMMENTS

9:15-9:20 QUESTIONS COMMON TO ALL DEPARTMENTS

1. The JBC occasionally hears complaints that base personal services reductions to capture vacancy savings result in more vacancy savings as managers reduce staff to absorb the reduction and then still experience turnover. Some departments refer to this as the "death spiral." Has your department experienced this problem? How does your department attempt to minimize and avoid the "death spiral?"

9:20-9:45 PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE

Factors in the Public School Finance Formula

[Background Information: The FY 2013-14 Joint Budget Committee Staff Briefing Document for the Department of Education includes a discussion of the statutory public school finance formula and the “factors” through which the formula recognizes differences in school districts’ costs of providing educational services, including the size factor, the cost of living factor, and the at-risk factor (see discussion beginning on page 6 of the briefing document).]

2. The negative factor is “crowding out” the funding available to support the various other factors in the school finance formula.
 - a. Is this “crowding out” a specific issue in the Lobato litigation?
 - b. Have districts been able to utilize mill levy overrides to backfill the decreasing school finance factors?
3. The cost of living factor recognizes that the cost of living in a community affects the salaries required to attract and retain qualified personnel. Please further explain the cost of living factor.
 - a. What is the basis of the factor calculations? That is, what “basket of goods” does the cost of living factor consider?
 - b. Some stakeholders report that the cost of living survey does not adequately represent the necessary costs. Does the Department agree?
4. The size factor compensates districts lacking enrollment-based economies of scale. In prior years, the size factor was a “J curve” that provided additional funding for both small districts

and very large districts. In its current form, it represents an “L curve” that only recognizes increased costs to small districts. Does the Department believe the General Assembly should reinstate the “J curve?” How has the shift to an “L curve” affected large districts’ funding?

5. Please discuss how various school districts benefit from the factors.

Public School Finance Funding Projections

6. Funded pupil count is a component of school finance funding and the projections of necessary school finance funding. Does the Department expect recent legislation (for example, H.B. 12-1090) to affect the statewide pupil count? How?
7. In prior years, the at-risk pupil count projection has differed significantly from the actual count. Have the State’s at-risk projections improved?
8. The Governor’s proposal for school finance appropriations in FY 2013-14 would fund an increase of approximately \$200 million from the State Education Fund. In recent years, the General Assembly and the Governor’s Office have targeted a minimum balance of \$100 million in the State Education Fund. Does the Executive Branch have a goal for the minimum State Education Fund balance going forward?

9:45-10:15 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS IN THE GOVERNOR’S SCHOOL FINANCE REQUEST

[Background Information: The Governor’s FY 2013-14 budget request for school finance includes three legislative proposals that would specify the use of a total of approximately \$30.9 million in FY 2013-14 (for additional discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 30 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document). The proposals include:

- Creating an *Early Education Dedicated Fund* to expand early education opportunities for at-risk students. The proposal would require districts with more than 200 at-risk students to set aside \$70 per at-risk student in a dedicated fund to increase preschool and full-day kindergarten services to at-risk students.
- Eliminating the *Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten Funding* line item and using the savings (\$6.9 million) to increase the *supplemental full-day kindergarten factor* from 0.08 to 0.097.
- Establishing a *Quality Teacher Pipeline* program to provide incentives to improve the recruitment and retention of teachers in “hard to serve rural districts.” The proposal would require the Department to set aside \$3.64 per funded pupil statewide and contract with an external vendor to manage the program. The external vendor would have to provide a 2:1 match to the state funding.]

Early Education Dedicated Fund

9. The Early Education Dedicated Fund proposal only affects districts with more than 200 at-risk students. Why was 200 chosen as the threshold, and what districts would the proposed threshold exempt? Please discuss the impacts of this proposal on districts.
10. According to the proposal, the Early Education Dedicated Fund would set aside approximately \$21 million in FY 2013-14. How many children would benefit from that amount of funding?

Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten/ Supplemental Full-day Kindergarten Factor

11. The proposal to eliminate the Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten Funding line item and increase the supplemental full-day kindergarten factor results in some districts gaining revenue and others losing revenue.
 - a. Please explain why the Governor and the Department are proposing this change.
 - b. Has the Department discussed the likely impact of revenue losses on affected districts? How would those districts absorb the reductions, and how would those reductions affect district policies?
12. The Joint Budget Committee Staff proposed using savings from the elimination of the Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten line item to increase the number of Colorado Preschool Program slots. Please discuss the current unmet need for CPP slots statewide.
13. Please discuss the relative benefits of increasing funding for full-day kindergarten and preschool services. Which use better serves children? Does the Department have data indicating the better use of funds between those uses? Please explain.
14. Does the Department's budget include any other "hold harmless" provisions?

Quality Teacher Pipeline

15. According to the proposal, the Quality Teacher Pipeline would set aside approximately \$3.0 million in state funds in FY 2013-14 and require an external vendor to provide an additional \$6.0 million through the 2:1 match. Why are the state funds necessary? Could the external vendor provide the external funds to support this program without the state match?
16. The proposal would use loan repayment and hiring bonuses to recruit and retain teachers in hard to serve rural districts. Has the Department considered other "tools" that could improve

recruiting and retention? Why does the proposal focus specifically on hiring bonuses and loan repayment?

17. Could consolidating some of Colorado's existing school districts help to alleviate some of these districts' difficulties with recruiting and retention? Please explain.

10:15-10:20 ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

18. Of the categorical programs, the English Language Proficiency Program has received the largest percentage increase in recent years because of the gap between available state and federal resources and total district expenditures. Is the increasing state funding closing the gap in ELL funding?

19. What is working well within the ELL program? What is not working well? Are we meeting overall goals associated with bilingual education and these students?

20. Is the Department seeing an increase in the diversity of languages served in Colorado?

10:20-10:30 POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF FEDERAL SEQUESTRATION ON EDUCATION

[Background Information: According to the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document, the Department has estimated that federal sequestration could reduce funding in Colorado by an estimated \$39.0 million in FY 2013-14, including approximately \$3.0 million in impacts directly to the Department and \$36.0 million in reductions to funds distributed to school districts. The impacts to Title I (\$12.4 million reduction) and special education (\$12.8 million reduction) funding are particularly large. For further discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 39 of the briefing document.]

21. Please discuss how the Department would manage the anticipated reductions in departmental staff associated with sequestration. How would the Department continue to fulfill its responsibilities?

22. How much of the Department's staff (in percentage terms) is supported by federal funds?

23. The Department's estimates indicate that school districts could lose 202 FTE associated with special education activities as a result of sequestration. Would districts be able to continue to meet legal requirements to provide special education services under that scenario or would districts have to "cannibalize" other programs to meet those requirements? Please discuss.

24. Please discuss the potential effects of sequestration on BOCES.

10:30-10:40 BREAK

10:40-11:00 REQUESTED INCREASE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND IMPROVEMENT PLANNING UNDER S.B. 09-163

[Background Information: The Department is requesting an increase of \$625,501 General Fund and 3.2 FTE in FY 2013-14 for costs associated with the implementation of accountability and improvement planning processes created by S.B. 09-163. For further discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 42 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document.]

25. The Department has estimated that it spent \$1.4 million on S.B. 09-163 implementation in FY 2011-12, primarily from federal funds. Does the Department anticipate that sufficient federal funds would be available to continue to implement this bill if the General Assembly does not fund the requested increase?
26. The Department's estimated expenditures from FY 2011-12 include 1.5 FTE dedicated to support, training, and technical assistance. Does that estimate include work with the State Advisory Council for Parental Involvement in Education (SACPIE)? If not, will coordination with the SACPIE require additional resources?
27. The Department's proposal would create an independent State Review Panel to review school districts' and schools' progress and advise the State Board of Education regarding districts' and schools' status under the "five-year clock." The Department has suggested that an institution of higher education may manage the proposed State Review Panel. Does the Department have a specific institution in mind?
28. The General Assembly enacted S.B. 09-163 in part to comply with federal requirements under No Child Left Behind. Now that Colorado has a waiver from some of those requirements, could Colorado scale back the accountability system and requirements under S.B. 09-163?

11:00-11:15 STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT UPDATE

[Background Information: In FY 2012-13, the General Assembly approved \$6.4 million to support the development of new statewide assessments, primarily for science and social studies. With the enactment of H.B. 12-1240, the General Assembly required the State to join a multi-state consortium developing assessments in mathematics and English language arts. For FY 2013-14, the Department is requesting an increase of \$4.2 million cash funds from the State Education Fund for additional assessment development and administration costs. For additional discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 48 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document.]

29. The FY 2012-13 appropriation for science and social studies assessments, which was based on the Department's cost estimates, assumed that the science assessment would be administered on-line but that the social studies assessment would be paper-based. The Department has elected to develop and administer both assessments as on-line assessments. The Department is awaiting responses to a survey of districts regarding their capacity to administer

assessments on-line. Why did the Department elect to develop the social studies assessment as an on-line test even before receiving districts' responses regarding their capacity to administer on-line tests?

30. Given that the Department is still awaiting survey results regarding districts' capacity, had the Department previously consulted with districts regarding the capacity to administer on-line assessments? Does the Department believe that school districts are prepared and able to administer on-line assessments? If so, why?
31. Does on-line administration also mean that the assessments could be taken on an iPad?

11:15-11:30 BUILDING EXCELLENT SCHOOLS TODAY

[Background Information: The Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program provides capital construction funding for public school projects statewide. The program provides assistance through both certificates of participation (COPs, which require legislative appropriation of annual payments) and cash grants (for which funding is continuously appropriated to the program). The program has increased its use of cash grants in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13. For further discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 53 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document.]

32. Please discuss the BEST program's increasing use of cash grants. What is driving the increase in the past two years? Is the program trying to spend down the existing fund balance?
33. Please provide a list of all of the cash grant awards from the past two years (FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13), including the projects and the grant amounts.
34. Please discuss any potential legal requirements or settlements affecting the state's support of the BEST program. Does the state have ongoing obligations required by prior litigation?

11:30-11:40 BREAK

11:40-12:00 DISCUSSION WITH THE COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION

ADDENDUM: OTHER QUESTIONS FOR WHICH SOLELY WRITTEN RESPONSES ARE REQUESTED

1. The Joint Budget Committee has recently reviewed the State Auditor's Office *Annual Report of Audit Recommendations Not Fully Implemented* (October 2012). If this report identifies any recommendations for the Department that have not yet been fully implemented and that fall within the following categories, please provide an update on the implementation status and the reason for any delay.

- a. Financial audit recommendations classified as material weaknesses or significant deficiencies;
- b. Financial, information technology, and performance audit recommendations that have been outstanding for three or more years.

Joint Budget Committee Hearing

Department of Education

December 19, 2012



cde COLORADO
DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION

Question 1: (Verbal Response Needed) The JBC occasionally hears complaints that base personal services reductions to capture vacancy savings result in more vacancy savings as managers reduce staff to absorb the reduction and then still experience turnover. Some departments refer to this as the "death spiral." Has your department experienced this problem? How does your department attempt to minimize and avoid the "death spiral?"

RESPONSE:

The Department has not experienced this problem. While there have been instances where turnover creates greater vacancy savings or more vacancies than anticipated for the short term, it has not resulted in a 'death spiral'. Overall, the Department has been able to absorb the personal services reductions, while continuing to manage staffing at appropriate levels.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE

Factors in the Public School Finance Formula

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Question 2: The negative factor is “crowding out” the funding available to support the various other factors in the school finance formula.

- a. Is this “crowding out” a specific issue in the Lobato litigation?***
 - b. Have districts been able to utilize mill levy overrides to backfill the decreasing school finance factors?***
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RESPONSE:

- a) The negative factor is one of several issues identified by the trial court as having an adverse impact on K-12 funding; however, the trial court’s decision is on appeal to the Colorado Supreme Court.
- b) Over the past several years as the negative factor has increased, districts have gone to voters to seek mill levy overrides in order to help backfill the decline in resources. The following chart illustrates the amounts of overrides that districts have sought for the past few years and the results of their election. Since November, 2010, districts have raised \$219 million through mill levy override elections.

OVERRIDE ELECTIONS HISTORICAL NOVEMBER 2010 - NOVEMBER 2012

COUNTY	DISTRICT	DOLLAR AMOUNT APPROVED	DOLLAR AMOUNT FAILED	YEAR
Arapahoe	Cherry Creek 5	25,000,000		November, 2012
Arapahoe	Adams-Arapahoe 28J	15,000,000		November, 2012
Boulder	St. Vrain Valley RE-1J	14,800,000		November, 2012
Chaffee	Buena Vista R-31	900,000		November, 2012
Denver	Denver County 1	49,000,000		November, 2012
Jefferson	Jefferson R-1	39,000,000		November, 2012
Kit Carson	Stratton R-4	119,200		November, 2012

La Plata	Bayfield 10JT-R	1,200,000		November, 2012
Mesa	Plateau Valley 50	350,000		November, 2012
Montezuma	Mancos RE-6	276,000		November, 2012
Rio Grande	Del Norte C-7	832,600		November, 2012
San Miguel	Telluride R-1	800,000		November, 2012
Weld	Weld RE-1	1,831,000		November, 2012
Weld	Ft. Lupton RE-8	1,400,000		November, 2012
Weld	Briggsdale RE-10	195,000		November, 2012
Adams	Bennett 29J		351,640	November, 2011
Arapahoe	Englewood 1	1,500,000		November, 2011
Arapahoe	Byers 32J	330,000		November, 2011
Costilla	Sierra Grande R-30	335,000		November, 2011
Douglas	Douglas County RE-1		20,000,000	November, 2011
Eagle	Eagle County RE 50		6,000,000	November, 2011
Elbert	Kiowa C-2		150,000	November, 2011
El Paso	Cheyenne Mountain 12	1,700,000		November, 2011
Garfield	Roaring Fork RE-1	4,800,000		November, 2011
Garfield	Garfield RE-2		3,000,000	November, 2011
Garfield	Garfield 16		1,204,026	November, 2011
Kit Carson	Stratton R-4		76,120	November, 2011
Kit Carson	Burlington RE-6J		600,000	November, 2011
Larimer	Thompson R-2J		12,800,000	November, 2011
Larimer	Estes Park R-3		750,000	November, 2011
Mesa	Debeque 49JT		350,000	November, 2011
Mesa	Mesa County Valley 51		12,500,000	November, 2011
Montezuma	Mancos RE-6		276,000	November, 2011
Pueblo	Pueblo County 70		3,400,000	November, 2011
Teller	Woodland Park RE-2		950,000	November, 2011
Weld	Weld RE-1		1,837,327	November, 2011
Adams	Brighton 27J		3,250,000	November 2010
Arapahoe	Littleton 6	12,000,000		November 2010
Baca	Pritchett RE-3	100,000		November 2010
Boulder	Boulder Valley RE-2J	22,500,000		November 2010
Cheyenne	Kit Carson R-1	45,000		November 2010
Clear Creek	Clear Creek RE-1	775,000		November 2010
Costilla	Sierra Grande R-30		350,000	November 2010
Elbert	Agate 300		90,470	November 2010
Grand	West Grand 1-JT		420,000	November 2010
Kit Carson	Stratton R-4		97,321	November 2010
Kit Carson	Burlington RE-6J		600,000	November 2010
La Plata	Durango 9-R	3,200,000		November 2010
Larimer	Poudre R-1	16,000,000		November 2010
	Branson Reorganized			
Las Animas	82	205,000		November 2010
Mesa	Debeque 49JT		485,277	November 2010
Phillips	Holyoke RE-1J	414,643		November 2010
Pitkin	Aspen 1	1,350,000		November 2010
Routt	Hayden RE-1	321,473		November 2010
Routt	South Routt RE-3	654,357		November 2010
Saguache	Moffat 2	350,000		November 2010
Summit	Summit RE-1	2,157,631		November 2010

Teller	Cripple Creek RE-1		574,000	November 2010
Washington	Woodlin R-104	75,000		November 2010
Yuma	Liberty J-4	27,380		November 2010
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$ 219,544,284</u>	<u>\$ 70,112,181</u>	

The table below illustrates districts that have passed override elections and the aggregate amount of overrides that count towards the statutory limit. The statutory limit in general allows a district to levy up to 25% of their Total Program (before the negative factor), plus an allowance for cost of living increases calculated in 2001-2002. Please note that this table is based on 2011-12 information as the Department is in the process of receiving updated information from districts for 2012-13.

County	District	FY 2012-13 Total Maximum Allowable Override	Voter Approved Amounts Toward FY 2013 Override	Remaining Amount a District Could Levy	FY2012-13 Negative Factor
ADAMS	MAPLETON	15,704,590	4,884,050	10,820,540	(9,454,237)
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	87,261,772	35,400,000	51,861,772	(52,997,397)
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	16,759,694	4,890,000	11,869,694	(9,719,123)
ADAMS	BRIGHTON 27J	31,237,639	750,000	30,487,639	(19,275,568)
ADAMS	STRASBURG	2,238,755	300,000	1,938,755	(1,218,779)
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER 50	28,352,267	8,363,712	19,988,554	(16,441,823)
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	6,389,491	3,905,850	2,483,641	(3,624,015)
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	3,647,136	1,000,000	2,647,136	(2,160,508)
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	97,268,714	84,604,511	12,664,203	(61,853,602)
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	30,796,191	28,813,581	1,982,610	(17,771,963)
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	583,250	6,508	576,742	(376,154)
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	77,155,027	37,339,028	39,815,999	(47,858,192)
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	1,201,658	330,000	871,658	(646,652)
BACA	PRITCHETT	229,747	100,000	129,747	(168,484)
BACA	CAMPO	200,000	154,646	45,354	(118,376)
BENT	MCCLAVE	676,261	125,783	550,479	(438,867)
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	54,471,462	31,300,000	23,171,462	(32,511,369)
BOULDER	BOULDER VALLEY	59,720,134	59,720,134	0	(34,886,835)
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	2,012,679	1,892,102	120,578	(1,208,951)
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	2,252,765	1,504,635	748,130	(1,317,648)
CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	378,920	318,410	60,511	(256,300)
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	557,223	217,915	339,308	(354,766)
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	2,395,278	1,839,046	556,232	(29)
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	1,983,562	189,856	1,793,705	(1,275,646)
DENVER	DENVER	171,835,336	125,850,986	45,984,350	(100,841,320)
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	118,411,970	33,713,000	84,698,970	(73,596,499)
EAGLE	EAGLE	15,735,570	8,061,631	7,673,939	(8,008,988)
EL PASO	HARRISON	25,927,715	5,750,000	20,177,715	(13,018,019)

EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	20,104,195	3,950,000	16,154,195	(10,235,968)
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	15,858,303	700,000	15,158,303	(8,699,889)
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	71,230,211	30,398,822	40,831,389	(37,074,821)
EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	10,631,662	4,800,000	5,831,662	(5,141,230)
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	3,477,062	1,900,000	1,577,062	(1,814,972)
EL PASO	ACADEMY	54,024,007	26,750,862	27,273,145	(27,149,892)
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	13,536,624	4,000,000	9,536,624	(6,722,974)
EL PASO	FALCON	29,730,622	7,500,000	22,230,622	(17,489,492)
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	846,963	40,575	806,388	(509,240)
FREMONT	FLORENCE	3,021,111	350,000	2,671,111	(1,922,342)
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	11,693,193	8,800,000	2,893,193	(6,866,061)
GARFIELD	RIFLE - GARFIELD RE-2	8,462,903	4,300,000	4,162,903	(5,573,937)
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE - GARFIELD 16	2,245,129	996,000	1,249,129	(1,459,377)
GILPIN	GILPIN	963,502	520,488	443,014	(553,881)
GRAND	WEST GRAND	1,053,131	550,000	503,131	(370,592)
GRAND	EAST GRAND	3,117,686	2,114,126	1,003,560	(1,577,695)
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	3,597,204	1,300,000	2,297,204	(2,162,728)
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	166,311,485	113,302,585	53,008,900	(97,910,416)
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	312,801	64,538	248,263	(181,992)
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	471,375	139,360	332,015	(250,313)
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	704,981	119,200	585,781	(339,697)
LAKE	LAKE	2,342,503	667,783	1,674,720	(1,466,408)
LA PLATA	DURANGO	9,075,673	8,221,262	854,410	(5,819,563)
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	2,639,773	2,233,408	406,366	(1,700,861)
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	1,619,536	1,100,000	519,536	(1,054,627)
LARIMER	POUDRE	55,433,577	35,012,147	20,421,430	(31,992,065)
LARIMER	THOMPSON	30,596,781	14,040,000	16,556,781	(17,351,464)
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	2,708,347	1,921,000	787,347	(976,376)
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	590,682	428,695	161,988	(380,020)
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	359,230	29,636	329,594	(220,666)
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	776,965	205,000	571,965	(498,328)
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	200,000	199,998	2	(130,141)
LOGAN	VALLEY	4,152,404	500,000	3,652,404	(2,672,607)
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	584,990	18,623	566,368	(362,754)
LOGAN	PLATEAU	580,777	481,496	99,280	(356,729)
MESA	DEBEQUE	463,063	5,222	457,841	(97)

MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	1,002,469	350,000	652,469	(451,294)
MESA	MESA VALLEY	40,500,017	8,406,753	32,093,264	(25,459,727)
MINERAL	CREEDE	343,716	70,000	273,716	(223,121)
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	4,022,784	2,177,847	1,844,937	(2,599,987)
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES RE-4A	1,521,600	390,000	1,131,600	(887,339)
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	967,473	333,800	633,673	(566,958)
MONTROSE	WEST END	827,772	248,000	579,772	(550,547)
MORGAN	BRUSH	2,870,136	400,000	2,470,136	(1,799,888)
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	5,731,435	550,000	5,181,435	(3,744,872)
MORGAN	WELDON	631,422	9,618	621,804	(410,442)
OTERO	SWINK	848,755	15,862	832,893	(550,972)
OURAY	OURAY	710,086	155,000	555,086	(440,058)
OURAY	RIDGWAY	890,118	448,662	441,456	(583,958)
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	2,921,339	550,204	2,371,135	(1,386,693)
PARK	PARK	1,270,515	757,953	512,563	(140,307)
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	1,275,281	334,217	941,064	(769,008)
PITKIN	ASPEN	5,239,094	4,615,942	623,152	(2,664,470)
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	1,286,879	404,670	882,209	(563)
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	955,582	671,263	284,319	(619,727)
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	1,137,196	832,600	304,596	(748,592)
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	2,174,257	195,000	1,979,257	(1,451,626)
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	949,894	75,000	874,894	(620,037)
ROUTT	HAYDEN	947,365	905,473	41,892	(604,804)
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	5,147,923	2,587,161	2,560,762	(2,791,693)
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	967,462	909,314	58,148	(608,789)
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT 2	673,967	151,821	522,146	(413,827)
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	291,806	19,818	271,989	(183,751)
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	2,039,468	1,800,809	238,659	(1,261,374)
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	759,179	371,650	387,529	(483,927)
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	438,395	74,229	364,166	(284,360)
SUMMIT	SUMMIT	6,573,410	6,162,349	411,061	(3,832,504)
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	1,130,422	584,000	546,422	(576,055)
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	5,939,707	1,100,000	4,839,707	(3,091,741)
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	366,668	7,823	358,844	(236,460)
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	335,489	231,953	103,537	(215,405)
WELD	GILCREST	3,972,428	3,904,000	68,428	(2,217,346)

WELD	EATON	3,727,847	1,200,000	2,527,847	(2,170,379)
WELD	KEENESBURG	4,300,238	1,246,526	3,053,711	(2,708,679)
WELD	WINDSOR	8,884,767	2,595,350	6,289,417	(5,247,159)
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	6,207,623	500,000	5,707,623	(3,709,886)
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY - WELD	2,352,844	1,974,045	378,799	(1,370,377)
WELD	FT. LUPTON	4,981,221	2,675,000	2,306,221	(2,880,448)
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	1,882,721	900,000	982,721	(1,087,682)
WELD	BRIGGS DALE	516,864	195,000	321,864	(327,916)
WELD	PRAIRIE	548,240	75,000	473,240	(343,650)
WELD	PAWNEE	329,717	130,000	199,717	(58)
YUMA	YUMA 1	1,670,215	1,194,000	476,215	(1,066,211)
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	1,403,736	400,000	1,003,736	(894,455)
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	306,388	27,380	279,008	(204,169)
TOTALS		\$ 1,530,296,846	\$ 812,473,921	\$ 719,493,139	\$ (894,774,995)

Note: Out of the \$812 million approved by voters, \$219.5 million has been approved since November, 2010 (the beginning of the negative factor).

Question 3: The cost of living factor recognizes that the cost of living in a community affects the salaries required to attract and retain qualified personnel. Please further explain the cost of living factor.

- a. What is the basis of the factor calculations? That is, what “basket of goods” does the cost of living factor consider?***
- b. Some stakeholders report that the cost of living survey does not adequately represent the necessary costs. Does the Department agree?***

RESPONSE:

- The study measures the cost of a similar market basket of goods and services in each school district and is based on the latest Consumer Expenditure Survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 - Key Items Studied: housing, food, apparel, transportation, alcohol, and health care
 - Items studied were purchased by a three person household with a \$49,200 average teacher salary (2011 Study). The 2009 study used an average teacher salary of \$47,500.
- The study recognizes the regional nature of school district employment, taking into consideration:
 - Regional shopping patterns
 - District employees who choose to live in one district and work in another.
- The study only affects cost of living (COL) factors for districts whose COL rises faster than the statewide average teacher salary.
 - In the 2011 study the statewide average teacher salary increased 3.58 percent (for the two-year period between 2009 and 2011).
 - If a district's COL rises faster than the average teacher salary, the ratio of a district's COL percentage increase to 3.58 percent, divided by 1,000, is added to the district's prior year factor. Example:
 - If a district's COL factor is currently 1.222, and the district's COL increased 4.34 percent, the COL factor would increase from 1.222 to 1.223 $((4.34 \text{ percent} / 3.58 \text{ percent}) / 1,000)$.
- A school district's COL factor cannot decrease under current state law.

- Legislative Council Staff is required to certify the new cost of living factors to the Department by April 15 of the year following the completion of the study. Certification was provided on February 28, 2012 for fiscal years 2012-13 and 2013-14.
 - These new factors are effective for the next two budget years, starting July 1, 2012.
- In the 2011 study, 83 of 178 districts had a change in COL significant enough to increase COL factors for those districts.
- The COL factor increase was not funded in FY2001-02. However, under General Override Authority, a district may include an adjustment for the FY2001-02 COL when determining the maximum amount that they request as a mill levy override.
- Per CRS 22-54-104(5)(c), the Department uses the cost of living factors established in the bi-annual cost of living study provided by Legislative Council for the distribution of district funding. The Department views the Legislative Council School District Cost-of-Living study to be a comprehensive reflection of COL in the State of Colorado on a District by District basis. The Department is not aware of any District issues with the study.
- A detailed Cost of Living Studies memorandum is on the Legislative Council web site: [2011 School District Cost-of-Living Study Results](#).

Question 4: The size factor compensates districts lacking enrollment-based economies of scale. In prior years, the size factor was a “J curve” that provided additional funding for both small districts and very large districts. In its current form, it represents an “L curve” that only recognizes increased costs to small districts. Does the Department believe the General Assembly should reinstate the “J curve?” How has the shift to an “L curve” affected large districts’ funding?

RESPONSE:

The following table illustrates the effect on districts if the “J curve” size factor were reinstated to the statutory formula that existed prior to fiscal year 2002-2003. During the legislative session of 2000, the “J curve” was changed to an “L curve”; the “L Curve” did not go into effect until FY2002-2003.

COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL FUNDED PUPIL COUNT	TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING: L Curve	TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING: If J Curve Reinstated	Change
ADAMS	MAPLETON	7,527.4	58,674,640	57,871,154	(803,487)
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	43,947.3	328,911,072	330,198,325	1,287,252
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	7,339.6	60,318,571	59,281,726	(1,036,844)
ADAMS	BRIGHTON	16,126.3	119,627,530	118,058,868	(1,568,662)
ADAMS	BENNETT	1,038.5	8,266,259	8,299,445	33,186
ADAMS	STRASBURG	951.6	7,563,955	7,593,892	29,936
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	12,684.3	102,040,817	100,598,690	(1,442,127)
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	2,087.6	15,791,043	15,857,804	66,760
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	292.9	2,994,182	3,003,062	8,880
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	2,825.3	22,491,268	22,588,028	96,760
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	1,486.1	13,408,488	13,463,501	55,013
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	50,278.0	383,874,221	385,551,738	1,677,517
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	14,840.1	110,295,894	108,642,740	(1,653,154)
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	164.5	2,334,475	2,339,821	5,346
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	37,105.6	297,016,272	298,311,522	1,295,251
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	442.8	4,013,236	4,027,505	14,268
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	1,447.0	11,307,183	11,353,486	46,303
BACA	WALSH	143.0	1,894,561	1,898,728	4,167

BACA	PRITCHETT	68.6	1,045,640	1,047,663	2,023
BACA	SPRINGFIELD	264.1	2,745,020	2,752,787	7,766
BACA	VILAS	289.0	2,329,377	2,331,553	2,176
BACA	CAMPO	47.2	734,662	736,036	1,374
BENT	LAS ANIMAS	522.7	4,356,117	4,356,117	-
BENT	MCCLAVE	268.7	2,723,687	2,731,438	7,751
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	26,730.3	201,771,216	199,086,681	(2,684,535)
BOULDER	BOULDER	28,476.4	216,513,767	214,858,914	(1,654,853)
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	942.1	7,502,963	7,532,495	29,532
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	1,064.2	8,177,553	8,210,424	32,871
CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	115.2	1,590,644	1,593,973	3,328
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	172.7	2,201,739	2,206,861	5,122
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	905.5	7,339,340	7,368,147	28,807
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	1,030.5	7,916,880	7,948,652	31,772
CONEJOS	SANFORD	322.6	3,126,861	3,136,450	9,588
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	242.9	2,758,990	2,766,424	7,434
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	235.2	2,746,568	2,753,842	7,274
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	261.5	2,874,356	2,882,439	8,083
CROWLEY	CROWLEY	484.8	4,113,224	4,113,224	-
CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	433.7	3,764,265	3,777,489	13,223
DELTA	DELTA	5,015.6	36,843,693	36,718,656	(125,038)
DENVER	DENVER	76,437.9	625,838,785	628,569,703	2,730,918
DOLORES	DOLORES	262.9	2,903,135	2,911,326	8,191
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	61,612.4	456,752,684	458,652,369	1,899,685
EAGLE	EAGLE	6,189.4	49,705,176	48,850,770	(854,406)
ELBERT	ELIZABETH	2,504.1	18,905,609	18,986,481	80,872
ELBERT	KIOWA	368.4	3,622,820	3,634,544	11,724
ELBERT	BIG SANDY	305.3	3,262,695	3,272,506	9,811
ELBERT	ELBERT	212.2	2,648,034	2,654,707	6,673
ELBERT	AGATE	40.6	668,626	669,863	1,238
EL PASO	CALHAN	575.1	4,967,394	4,985,798	18,404
EL PASO	HARRISON	10,355.3	80,792,091	79,403,318	(1,388,773)
EL PASO	WIDFIELD	8,677.5	63,526,198	63,526,198	-

EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	7,375.2	53,993,028	53,993,028	-
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	30,439.5	230,092,791	229,781,667	(311,124)
EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	4,358.4	31,907,367	31,907,367	-
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	1,446.2	11,264,035	11,310,161	46,126
EL PASO	ACADEMY	23,017.0	168,496,953	168,496,953	-
EL PASO	ELLCOTT	952.4	7,809,890	7,840,802	30,913
EL PASO	PEYTON	643.0	5,396,637	5,416,864	20,227
EL PASO	HANOVER	220.6	2,734,694	2,741,710	7,016
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	5,699.3	41,723,948	41,723,948	-
EL PASO	FALCON	14,838.9	108,542,829	108,542,829	-
EL PASO	EDISON	185.5	2,319,139	2,324,370	5,231
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	300.9	3,160,430	3,169,887	9,457
FREMONT	CANON CITY	3,750.1	27,454,070	27,454,070	-
FREMONT	FLORENCE	1,599.3	11,930,386	11,979,609	49,222
FREMONT	COTOPAXI	199.7	2,453,056	2,459,080	6,023
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	5,360.9	42,611,972	42,040,888	(571,084)
GARFIELD	RIFLE	4,637.6	34,592,821	34,461,801	(131,021)
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	1,132.3	9,057,146	9,093,674	36,527
GILPIN	GILPIN	329.3	3,437,482	3,448,105	10,623
GRAND	WEST GRAND	434.7	4,022,923	4,037,074	14,151
GRAND	EAST GRAND	1,270.2	9,791,450	9,831,202	39,752
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	1,743.8	13,422,267	13,478,044	55,776
HINSDALE	HINSDALE	80.8	1,284,388	1,286,923	2,535
HUERFANO	HUERFANO	552.9	4,616,310	4,633,349	17,039
HUERFANO	LA VETA	221.7	2,491,056	2,497,462	6,406
JACKSON	NORTH PARK	187.0	2,424,682	2,430,484	5,802
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	80,796.5	607,649,080	610,298,303	2,649,223
KIOWA	EADS	176.4	2,151,816	2,156,858	5,042
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	78.4	1,129,472	1,131,692	2,220
KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	146.0	1,905,869	1,910,084	4,215
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	115.2	1,553,486	1,556,736	3,251
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	169.0	2,108,216	2,113,085	4,870
KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	121.5	1,710,428	1,714,046	3,619

KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	738.7	5,721,246	5,743,048	21,802
LAKE	LAKE	1,109.2	9,100,780	9,137,441	36,661
LA PLATA	DURANGO	4,771.0	36,117,220	35,917,290	(199,930)
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	1,322.9	10,555,840	10,598,805	42,964
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	761.3	6,545,202	6,570,243	25,041
LARIMER	POUDRE	27,150.6	198,548,321	198,548,321	-
LARIMER	THOMPSON	14,710.7	107,686,208	107,686,208	-
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	1,104.8	8,878,485	8,914,244	35,759
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	1,414.1	10,954,058	10,998,845	44,788
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	191.0	2,358,468	2,364,157	5,689
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	334.0	3,214,225	3,224,212	9,987
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	97.2	1,369,490	1,372,268	2,778
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	428.2	3,092,708	3,093,665	957
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	55.4	807,679	809,209	1,530
LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	165.6	2,181,301	2,186,307	5,006
LINCOLN	LIMON	441.0	3,810,079	3,823,593	13,514
LINCOLN	KARVAL	196.1	1,682,310	1,683,851	1,541
LOGAN	VALLEY	2,262.4	16,586,667	16,657,422	70,756
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	177.6	2,251,317	2,256,605	5,288
LOGAN	BUFFALO	307.7	3,083,457	3,092,754	9,297
LOGAN	PLATEAU	170.0	2,213,924	2,219,048	5,124
MESA	DEBEQUE	118.2	1,692,422	1,695,982	3,560
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	459.5	3,849,407	3,863,394	13,988
MESA	MESA VALLEY	21,583.4	158,007,498	158,007,498	-
MINERAL	CREEDE	91.2	1,384,725	1,387,505	2,781
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	2,204.1	16,135,974	16,135,974	-
MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	2,788.3	20,484,969	20,572,964	87,995
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	669.5	5,506,981	5,527,717	20,736
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	364.0	3,518,641	3,529,967	11,326
MONTROSE	MONTROSE	5,999.6	46,215,979	45,421,550	(794,428)
MONTROSE	WEST END	310.1	3,416,788	3,416,788	-
MORGAN	BRUSH	1,418.9	11,170,420	11,216,100	45,681
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	2,991.1	23,241,326	23,341,524	100,197

MORGAN	WELDON	204.7	2,547,273	2,553,592	6,319
MORGAN	WIGGINS	487.4	4,190,749	4,206,048	15,298
OTERO	EAST OTERO	1,313.5	10,411,873	10,454,232	42,359
OTERO	ROCKY FORD	820.5	6,914,002	6,940,731	26,729
OTERO	MANZANOLA	164.1	2,237,208	2,242,327	5,119
OTERO	FOWLER	410.6	3,642,074	3,654,493	12,419
OTERO	CHERAW	198.5	2,460,290	2,466,317	6,026
OTERO	SWINK	360.8	3,419,429	3,430,394	10,965
OURAY	OURAY	199.6	2,731,074	2,737,779	6,704
OURAY	RIDGWAY	339.6	3,624,147	3,635,482	11,334
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	1,070.8	8,606,060	8,640,665	34,606
PARK	PARK	512.8	4,487,457	4,503,909	16,452
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	587.7	4,772,600	4,790,320	17,720
PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	286.7	2,798,937	2,807,181	8,245
PITKIN	ASPEN	1,657.1	16,536,164	16,604,583	68,419
PROWERS	GRANADA	224.2	2,550,208	2,556,801	6,593
PROWERS	LAMAR	1,572.5	12,169,654	12,219,654	50,000
PROWERS	HOLLY	275.9	2,746,141	2,754,134	7,993
PROWERS	WILEY	231.1	2,573,112	2,579,865	6,753
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	17,116.8	130,002,159	127,767,491	(2,234,669)
PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	8,592.4	62,904,015	62,904,015	-
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	647.6	5,171,815	5,191,214	19,399
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	478.3	3,846,134	3,860,154	14,020
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	558.0	4,645,893	4,663,057	17,163
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	1,145.5	9,009,044	9,042,272	33,228
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	468.8	3,848,055	3,862,059	14,004
ROUTT	HAYDEN	376.6	3,753,518	3,765,786	12,268
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	2,250.9	17,325,730	17,399,590	73,859
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	374.2	3,778,252	3,790,565	12,312
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY	114.0	1,626,319	1,629,715	3,396
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	189.3	2,568,283	2,568,283	-
SAGUACHE	CENTER	585.6	5,168,508	5,168,508	-
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	69.1	1,140,393	1,142,601	2,208

SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	743.4	7,828,308	7,858,164	29,856
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	254.2	3,003,338	3,011,621	8,284
SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	862.3	6,412,436	6,420,205	7,768
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	124.0	1,764,789	1,768,540	3,750
SUMMIT	SUMMIT	2,958.7	23,785,185	23,887,642	102,457
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	384.7	3,575,096	3,586,898	11,802
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	2,602.3	19,187,881	19,270,185	82,304
WASHINGTON	AKRON	356.1	3,398,216	3,409,053	10,836
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	100.6	1,467,514	1,470,508	2,994
WASHINGTON	OTIS	183.9	2,296,565	2,302,027	5,462
WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	109.2	1,589,417	1,592,709	3,291
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	90.9	1,336,843	1,339,526	2,683
WELD	GILCREST	1,797.5	13,761,236	13,818,575	57,338
WELD	EATON	1,806.5	13,469,752	13,525,902	56,150
WELD	KEENESBURG	2,236.1	16,810,533	16,882,142	71,609
WELD	WINDSOR	4,448.2	32,564,783	32,564,783	-
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	3,145.0	23,024,199	23,024,199	-
WELD	GREELEY	19,225.8	144,675,085	142,190,014	(2,485,072)
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY	1,093.0	8,504,797	8,539,032	34,235
WELD	FT. LUPTON	2,264.7	17,876,563	17,952,828	76,265
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	824.0	6,750,342	6,776,454	26,112
WELD	BRIGGS DALE	150.1	2,035,106	2,039,642	4,535
WELD	PRAIRIE	162.2	2,132,753	2,137,616	4,862
WELD	PAWNEE	88.4	1,334,820	1,337,488	2,668
YUMA	YUMA 1	777.1	6,617,091	6,642,476	25,385
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	678.1	5,551,146	5,572,078	20,932
YUMA	IDALIA RJ-3	139.0	1,958,698	1,962,975	4,277
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	79.7	1,267,110	1,267,110	-
	Total	817,221	\$ 6,302,403,884	\$ 6,296,928,738	\$ (5,475,146)

Question 5: Please discuss how various school districts benefit from the factors.

RESPONSE:

The following table: Estimated Value of School Finance Factors, Including Negative Factor, FY2012-13 is provided by the staff of Legislative Council. It may be found at the following link:

Value of School Finance Factors (FY 2012-13)

The factor descriptions as identified on the table are as follows:

Cost of Living Factor (\$917.1 million) -- the cost of living factor reflects the differences in the costs of housing, goods, and services among each of the 178 school districts in the state. Cost differences are reviewed every two years to allow for timely recognition of economic changes. This factor is index-based, with a range from 1.011 to 1.650 in FY2012-13. A district's cost of living factor is increased based on its cost of living increase above the household income increase, rather than its increase above inflation as was the case in FY 2004-05.

District Size Factor (\$273.1 million) -- the size factor is determined using an enrollment-based calculation and is unique to each school district. This factor is included to recognize purchasing power differences among districts and to reflect the expression of funding on a per-pupil basis. See question #4 for a discussion on the "L curve" vs. "J curve".

Minimum Per Pupil Funding (\$15.1 million) – each district is guaranteed Total Program funding consisting of the sum of \$7,320.89 per traditional pupil plus \$7,046 per online pupil. These amounts are adjusted to \$6,141.28 per traditional pupil plus \$5,910.68 per online pupil after application of the negative factor. Beginning in FY2008-09 and budget years thereafter, minimum per pupil funding for traditional pupils equals 95 percent of the state average per pupil funding less on-line funding. In budget year 2012-13, fourteen districts are projected to receive funding based on the Minimum Total Program provision.

At-Risk Funding (\$302.7 million) -- Eligibility for participation in the federal free lunch program or students whose CSAP scores are not included in calculating a school's performance grade because the student's dominant language is not English is used as a proxy of each school district's at-risk pupil population. For each at-risk pupil, a district receives funding equal to at least 12 percent, but no more than 30 percent, of its Total Per-pupil Funding. As a district's percentage of at-risk population increases above the statewide average (roughly 37.5 percent), an increased amount of at-risk funding is provided. At-risk populations are projected to range between 6.6 percent and 100 percent, as a percentage of the total student population by school district in fiscal year 2012-13. A district receives funding for the greater of: (1) each actual pupil eligible for the federal free lunch program; or (2) a calculated number of pupils based on the number of grades 1-8pupils eligible for the federal free lunch program as a percent of the district's entire population.

On-line and ASCENT Students (\$111.1 million) – pupils that are enrolled in a certified multi-district on-line school or program are funded at the on-line per pupil amount of \$5,910.68 (after a downward adjustment of 16.11 percent commensurate with the negative factor). Pupils enrolled in a Single district on-line program are funded at the district’s current per pupil funding amount.

ASCENT students are also funded at the same rate as on-line students - \$5,910.68.

Negative Factor (-\$1.011 billion) -- starting in FY 2010-11, an additional factor was included in the school finance formula. This factor acts as a reduction to other existing factors and shall not reduce any base per pupil funding districts receive through the school finance formula. In general, this factor is calculated by first determining the total program prior to application of the negative factor. After the total program is determined, the negative factor is then applied. For FY 2012-13, it is 16.11 percent.

While this reduction is applied to 97 percent of the school districts, in FY 2012-13, there are eight school districts in the state whose state share comprises less than 16.11 percent of their aggregate total program funding due to higher assessed values and local property tax collections. For these districts, the negative factor reduces their entire available state share and then requires the districts to reimburse the state categorical funding provided by the state equal to an amount not to exceed 16.11 percent of the district’s total program.

Estimated Value of School Finance Factors, Including Negative Factor, FY 2012-13

County	District	Value of School Finance Formula Factors/Modifications Before Application of Negative Factor						Total Program Before Negative Factor (a) + (g)	Negative Factor (i)	Total Program After Negative Factor (h) + (i)	
		(a) Statewide Base	(b) Cost of Living Factor	(c) District Size Factor	(d) Minimum Per Pupil Funding	(e) At-Risk Students	(f) Online/ASCENT Students				(g) Total Value of Factors/Modifications
1 ADAMS	MAPLETON	\$34,089,579	\$6,726,228	\$1,212,229	\$0	\$4,714,907	\$11,931,696	\$24,585,061	\$58,674,640	(\$9,454,237)	\$49,220,403
2 ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	\$228,301,427	\$45,868,040	\$8,142,833	\$0	\$12,239,658	\$34,359,114	\$100,609,645	\$328,911,072	(\$52,997,397)	\$275,913,675
3 ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	\$42,887,191	\$8,042,858	\$1,512,622	\$0	\$7,875,899	\$0	\$17,431,379	\$60,318,571	(\$9,719,123)	\$50,599,447
4 ADAMS	BRIGHTON	\$94,230,164	\$17,829,289	\$3,328,166	\$0	\$4,239,912	\$0	\$25,397,367	\$119,627,530	(\$19,275,568)	\$100,351,962
5 ADAMS	BENNETT	\$6,068,226	\$1,089,734	\$865,397	\$0	\$242,903	\$0	\$2,198,034	\$8,266,259	(\$1,331,941)	\$6,934,318
6 ADAMS	STRASBURG	\$5,560,446	\$963,292	\$892,382	\$0	\$157,835	\$0	\$2,003,509	\$7,563,955	(\$1,218,779)	\$6,345,176
7 ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	\$59,070,100	\$11,190,370	\$2,086,736	\$0	\$11,548,753	\$18,144,859	\$42,970,718	\$102,040,817	(\$16,441,823)	\$85,598,994
8 ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	\$12,198,390	\$1,377,467	\$874,285	\$0	\$1,340,902	\$0	\$3,592,654	\$15,791,043	(\$2,544,409)	\$13,246,635
9 ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	\$1,711,491	\$153,379	\$964,697	\$0	\$164,615	\$0	\$1,282,691	\$2,994,182	(\$482,452)	\$2,511,730
10 ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	\$16,508,962	\$3,458,618	\$918,509	\$0	\$1,605,180	\$0	\$5,982,306	\$22,491,268	(\$3,624,015)	\$18,867,253
11 ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	\$8,683,669	\$1,793,499	\$1,014,190	\$0	\$1,917,131	\$0	\$4,724,819	\$13,408,488	(\$2,160,508)	\$11,247,980
12 ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	\$293,769,897	\$69,389,918	\$10,785,847	\$0	\$9,907,422	\$21,138	\$90,104,325	\$383,874,221	(\$61,853,602)	\$322,020,619
13 ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	\$86,714,563	\$18,010,285	\$3,110,328	\$0	\$2,460,718	\$0	\$23,581,331	\$110,295,894	(\$17,771,963)	\$92,523,931
14 ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	\$961,216	\$163,572	\$1,085,533	\$0	\$124,154	\$0	\$1,373,259	\$2,334,475	(\$376,154)	\$1,958,321
15 ARAPAHOE	AURORA	\$216,291,775	\$47,174,318	\$7,824,943	\$0	\$25,091,096	\$634,140	\$80,724,497	\$297,016,272	(\$47,858,192)	\$249,158,079
16 ARAPAHOE	BYERS	\$2,587,396	\$450,019	\$807,041	\$0	\$168,781	\$0	\$1,425,841	\$4,013,236	(\$646,652)	\$3,366,584
17 ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	\$8,455,197	\$1,309,708	\$965,749	\$0	\$576,528	\$0	\$2,851,986	\$11,307,183	(\$1,821,525)	\$9,485,258
18 BACA	WALSH	\$835,586	\$53,825	\$930,324	\$0	\$74,825	\$0	\$1,058,975	\$1,894,561	(\$305,270)	\$1,589,291
19 BACA	PRITCHETT	\$400,848	\$22,780	\$561,687	\$0	\$60,325	\$0	\$644,792	\$1,045,640	(\$168,484)	\$877,156
20 BACA	SPRINGFIELD	\$1,543,205	\$99,103	\$969,783	\$0	\$132,929	\$0	\$1,201,815	\$2,745,020	(\$442,305)	\$2,302,715
21 BACA	VILAS	\$368,125	\$21,289	\$204,014	\$0	\$143,553	\$1,592,396	\$1,961,251	\$2,329,377	(\$375,332)	\$1,954,045
22 BACA	CAMPO	\$275,802	\$15,426	\$409,582	\$0	\$33,853	\$0	\$458,861	\$734,662	(\$118,376)	\$616,286
23 BENT	LAS ANIMAS	\$3,054,272	\$174,307	\$727,722	\$0	\$399,816	\$0	\$1,301,845	\$4,356,117	(\$701,900)	\$3,654,216
24 BENT	MCCLAVE	\$1,558,397	\$64,632	\$930,320	\$0	\$156,245	\$14,092	\$1,165,290	\$2,723,687	(\$438,867)	\$2,284,820
25 BOULDER	ST VRAIN	\$156,192,093	\$32,970,808	\$5,618,138	\$0	\$6,990,178	\$0	\$45,579,124	\$201,771,216	(\$32,511,369)	\$169,259,847
26 BOULDER	BOULDER	\$165,717,191	\$39,531,902	\$6,095,898	\$0	\$4,351,440	\$817,336	\$50,796,576	\$216,513,767	(\$34,886,835)	\$181,626,932
27 CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	\$5,481,562	\$801,281	\$873,315	\$0	\$318,621	\$28,184	\$2,021,401	\$7,502,963	(\$1,208,951)	\$6,294,011
28 CHAFFEE	SALIDA	\$6,218,397	\$808,147	\$839,672	\$0	\$311,337	\$0	\$1,959,196	\$8,177,553	(\$1,317,648)	\$6,859,905
29 CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	\$673,144	\$34,071	\$813,721	\$0	\$69,710	\$0	\$917,501	\$1,590,644	(\$256,300)	\$1,334,344
30 CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	\$1,009,131	\$96,107	\$1,032,624	\$0	\$63,876	\$0	\$1,192,608	\$2,201,739	(\$354,766)	\$1,846,973
31 CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	\$5,291,072	\$949,991	\$914,316	\$0	\$183,962	\$0	\$2,048,268	\$7,339,340	(\$29)	\$7,339,311
32 CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	\$6,021,479	\$553,230	\$797,512	\$0	\$544,658	\$0	\$1,895,400	\$7,916,880	(\$1,275,646)	\$6,641,234
33 CONEJOS	SANFORD	\$1,885,036	\$153,932	\$953,217	\$0	\$134,676	\$0	\$1,241,826	\$3,126,861	(\$503,831)	\$2,623,030
34 CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	\$1,419,328	\$127,848	\$1,036,917	\$0	\$174,897	\$0	\$1,339,662	\$2,758,990	(\$444,556)	\$2,314,435
35 COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	\$1,374,335	\$99,210	\$1,030,303	\$0	\$242,720	\$0	\$1,372,233	\$2,746,568	(\$442,554)	\$2,304,014
36 COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	\$1,528,012	\$124,182	\$991,647	\$0	\$230,515	\$0	\$1,346,343	\$2,874,356	(\$463,145)	\$2,411,211
37 CROWLEY	CROWLEY	\$2,832,812	\$255,019	\$720,082	\$0	\$305,311	\$0	\$1,280,412	\$4,113,224	(\$662,763)	\$3,450,461
38 CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	\$2,534,222	\$298,504	\$795,996	\$0	\$135,544	\$0	\$1,230,043	\$3,764,265	(\$606,536)	\$3,157,730
39 DELTA	DELTA	\$29,307,455	\$4,933,218	\$1,016,948	\$0	\$1,586,072	\$0	\$7,536,239	\$36,843,693	(\$5,936,619)	\$30,907,074
40 DENVER	DENVER	\$445,863,527	\$98,052,077	\$16,154,293	\$0	\$64,824,723	\$944,164	\$179,975,258	\$625,838,785	(\$100,841,320)	\$524,997,465
41 DOLORES	DOLORES	\$1,536,193	\$206,022	\$1,036,618	\$0	\$124,302	\$0	\$1,366,942	\$2,903,135	(\$467,782)	\$2,435,353
42 DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	\$341,720,857	\$75,458,800	\$12,390,236	\$0	\$5,120,356	\$22,062,435	\$115,031,827	\$456,752,684	(\$73,596,499)	\$383,156,184
43 EAGLE	EAGLE	\$36,166,273	\$10,117,605	\$1,374,631	\$0	\$2,046,666	\$0	\$13,538,902	\$49,705,176	(\$8,008,988)	\$41,696,187
44 ELBERT	ELIZABETH	\$14,608,734	\$3,092,735	\$892,154	\$0	\$283,802	\$28,184	\$4,296,875	\$18,905,609	(\$3,046,258)	\$15,859,351
45 ELBERT	KIOWA	\$2,152,657	\$377,564	\$988,304	\$0	\$104,295	\$0	\$1,470,163	\$3,622,820	(\$583,745)	\$3,039,075
46 ELBERT	BIG SANDY	\$1,783,947	\$289,507	\$1,029,470	\$0	\$159,771	\$0	\$1,478,748	\$3,262,695	(\$525,718)	\$2,736,977
47 ELBERT	ELBERT	\$1,239,940	\$203,783	\$1,134,333	\$0	\$69,979	\$0	\$1,408,095	\$2,648,034	(\$426,677)	\$2,221,357

Estimated Value of School Finance Factors, Including Negative Factor, FY 2012-13

County	District	Value of School Finance Formula Factors/Modifications Before Application of Negative Factor							Total Program Before Negative Factor (a) + (g)	Negative Factor (h)	Total Program After Negative Factor (h) + (i)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)			
		Statewide Base	Cost of Living Factor	District Size Factor	Minimum Per Pupil Funding	At-Risk Students	Online/ASCENT Students	Total Value of Factors/Modifications			
48 ELBERT	AGATE	\$237,236	\$32,208	\$385,628	\$0	\$13,553	\$0	\$431,389	\$668,626	(\$107,736)	\$560,890
49 EL PASO	CALHAN	\$3,360,459	\$559,747	\$841,276	\$0	\$205,911	\$0	\$1,606,935	\$4,967,394	(\$800,395)	\$4,166,998
50 EL PASO	HARRISON	\$60,508,710	\$11,060,012	\$2,125,591	\$0	\$7,097,778	\$0	\$20,283,381	\$80,792,091	(\$13,018,019)	\$67,774,072
51 EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	\$50,687,359	\$7,502,200	\$1,740,110	\$639,105	\$2,536,287	\$21,138	\$12,838,839	\$63,526,198	(\$10,235,968)	\$53,290,230
52 EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	\$43,095,211	\$7,090,696	\$1,490,521	\$257,445	\$2,059,154	\$0	\$10,897,817	\$53,993,028	(\$8,699,889)	\$45,293,139
53 EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	\$176,819,969	\$32,804,525	\$6,225,847	\$0	\$12,981,216	\$1,261,234	\$53,272,822	\$230,092,791	(\$37,074,821)	\$193,017,970
54 EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	\$25,467,264	\$4,604,324	\$893,126	\$429,416	\$513,237	\$0	\$6,440,103	\$31,907,367	(\$5,141,230)	\$26,766,137
55 EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	\$8,450,523	\$1,496,840	\$983,794	\$0	\$332,878	\$0	\$2,813,512	\$11,264,035	(\$1,814,972)	\$9,449,063
56 EL PASO	ACADEMY	\$134,324,861	\$25,954,317	\$4,760,282	\$1,235,459	\$2,017,692	\$204,334	\$34,172,092	\$168,496,953	(\$27,149,892)	\$141,347,062
57 EL PASO	ELLICOTT	\$5,565,121	\$897,970	\$884,797	\$0	\$462,002	\$0	\$2,244,769	\$7,809,890	(\$1,258,406)	\$6,551,483
58 EL PASO	PEYTON	\$3,757,216	\$633,664	\$880,810	\$0	\$124,946	\$0	\$1,539,420	\$5,396,637	(\$869,559)	\$4,527,077
59 EL PASO	HANOVER	\$1,289,023	\$182,742	\$1,109,858	\$0	\$153,072	\$0	\$1,445,671	\$2,734,694	(\$440,641)	\$2,294,053
60 EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	\$33,302,492	\$6,623,952	\$1,185,815	\$143,385	\$468,305	\$0	\$8,421,457	\$41,723,948	(\$6,722,974)	\$35,000,974
61 EL PASO	FALCON	\$84,770,510	\$15,566,273	\$2,980,002	\$945,226	\$1,945,068	\$2,335,749	\$23,772,318	\$108,542,829	(\$17,489,452)	\$91,053,377
62 EL PASO	EDISON	\$978,746	\$128,098	\$980,775	\$0	\$104,693	\$126,828	\$1,340,393	\$2,319,139	(\$373,683)	\$1,945,457
63 EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	\$1,758,237	\$233,630	\$1,003,702	\$0	\$164,861	\$0	\$1,402,193	\$3,160,430	(\$509,240)	\$2,651,190
64 FREMONT	CANON CITY	\$21,912,809	\$2,898,749	\$828,706	\$455,378	\$1,358,427	\$0	\$5,541,260	\$27,454,070	(\$4,423,671)	\$23,030,399
65 FREMONT	FLORENCE	\$9,345,126	\$1,076,431	\$945,235	\$0	\$563,594	\$0	\$2,585,261	\$11,930,386	(\$1,922,342)	\$10,008,045
66 FREMONT	COTOPAXI	\$1,166,899	\$116,086	\$1,068,342	\$0	\$101,730	\$0	\$1,269,157	\$2,453,056	(\$395,261)	\$2,057,796
67 GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	\$31,325,133	\$8,419,895	\$1,180,427	\$0	\$1,686,517	\$0	\$11,286,840	\$42,611,972	(\$6,866,061)	\$35,745,911
68 GARFIELD	RIFLE	\$27,098,703	\$4,812,307	\$947,757	\$0	\$1,734,055	\$0	\$7,494,119	\$34,592,821	(\$5,573,937)	\$29,018,885
69 GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	\$6,616,323	\$1,181,053	\$902,936	\$0	\$366,833	\$0	\$2,440,823	\$9,057,146	(\$1,459,377)	\$7,597,770
70 GILPIN	GILPIN	\$1,924,186	\$367,907	\$1,045,653	\$0	\$99,737	\$0	\$1,513,297	\$3,437,482	(\$553,891)	\$2,883,601
71 GRAND	WEST GRAND	\$2,540,065	\$487,554	\$845,614	\$0	\$149,690	\$0	\$1,482,858	\$4,022,923	(\$370,592)	\$3,652,331
72 GRAND	EAST GRAND	\$7,422,109	\$1,186,472	\$933,170	\$0	\$249,699	\$0	\$2,369,341	\$9,791,450	(\$1,577,695)	\$8,213,755
73 GUNNISON	GUNNISON	\$10,189,477	\$1,893,457	\$1,001,675	\$0	\$337,658	\$0	\$3,232,790	\$13,422,267	(\$2,162,728)	\$11,259,539
74 HINSDALE	HINSDALE	\$472,135	\$81,329	\$708,435	\$0	\$22,489	\$0	\$812,253	\$1,284,388	(\$206,953)	\$1,077,435
75 HUERFANO	HUERFANO	\$3,230,738	\$219,354	\$756,260	\$0	\$409,957	\$0	\$1,385,572	\$4,616,310	(\$743,825)	\$3,872,485
76 HUERFANO	LA VETA	\$1,295,451	\$68,222	\$1,022,755	\$0	\$104,628	\$0	\$1,195,605	\$2,491,056	(\$401,384)	\$2,089,673
77 JACKSON	NORTH PARK	\$1,092,690	\$141,263	\$1,086,495	\$0	\$104,234	\$0	\$1,331,992	\$2,424,682	(\$390,689)	\$2,033,993
78 JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	\$470,914,167	\$98,873,138	\$16,922,683	\$0	\$19,491,139	\$1,447,953	\$136,734,913	\$607,649,080	(\$97,910,416)	\$509,738,664
79 KIOWA	EADS	\$1,030,751	\$50,760	\$995,422	\$0	\$74,883	\$0	\$1,121,065	\$2,151,816	(\$346,722)	\$1,805,094
80 KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	\$458,112	\$15,045	\$609,899	\$0	\$46,417	\$0	\$671,360	\$1,129,472	(\$181,952)	\$947,480
81 KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	\$853,116	\$50,158	\$934,618	\$0	\$67,977	\$0	\$1,052,753	\$1,905,869	(\$307,092)	\$1,598,777
82 KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	\$673,144	\$18,928	\$796,298	\$0	\$65,116	\$0	\$880,342	\$1,553,486	(\$250,313)	\$1,303,173
83 KIT CARSON	STRATTON	\$987,511	\$58,958	\$992,261	\$0	\$69,486	\$0	\$1,120,705	\$2,108,216	(\$339,697)	\$1,768,519
84 KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	\$709,956	\$42,229	\$847,637	\$0	\$110,605	\$0	\$1,000,471	\$1,710,428	(\$275,601)	\$1,434,827
85 KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	\$4,316,416	\$269,927	\$829,669	\$0	\$305,233	\$0	\$1,404,830	\$5,721,246	(\$921,864)	\$4,799,382
86 LAKE	LAKE	\$6,481,344	\$1,013,556	\$877,653	\$0	\$728,228	\$0	\$2,619,436	\$9,100,780	(\$1,466,408)	\$7,634,373
87 LA PLATA	DURANGO	\$27,878,193	\$6,198,761	\$1,012,086	\$0	\$1,028,180	\$0	\$8,239,027	\$36,117,220	(\$5,819,563)	\$30,297,657
88 LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	\$7,730,049	\$1,534,358	\$978,321	\$0	\$313,112	\$0	\$2,825,792	\$10,555,840	(\$1,700,861)	\$8,854,979
89 LA PLATA	IGNACIO	\$4,448,474	\$820,408	\$928,377	\$0	\$347,943	\$0	\$2,096,728	\$6,545,202	(\$1,054,627)	\$5,490,574
90 LARIMER	POUDRE	\$154,009,051	\$25,432,931	\$5,329,427	\$2,124,411	\$6,058,681	\$5,593,819	\$44,539,270	\$198,548,321	(\$31,992,065)	\$166,556,256
91 LARIMER	THOMPSON	\$85,762,696	\$13,987,004	\$2,962,566	\$923,666	\$3,814,235	\$236,041	\$21,923,512	\$107,686,208	(\$17,351,464)	\$90,334,743
92 LARIMER	ESTES PARK	\$6,455,634	\$1,222,212	\$900,611	\$0	\$300,029	\$0	\$2,422,851	\$8,878,485	(\$976,376)	\$7,902,109
93 LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	\$8,262,954	\$1,129,975	\$944,929	\$0	\$616,200	\$0	\$2,691,104	\$10,964,058	(\$1,765,026)	\$9,199,032
94 LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	\$1,116,063	\$100,122	\$1,052,486	\$0	\$89,797	\$0	\$1,242,405	\$2,358,468	(\$380,020)	\$1,978,448

Estimated Value of School Finance Factors, Including Negative Factor, FY 2012-13

County	District	Value of School Finance Formula Factors/Modifications Before Application of Negative Factor						(h)	(i)	(j)	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)				(g)
		Statewide Base	Cost of Living Factor	District Size Factor	Minimum Per Pupil Funding	At-Risk Students	Online/ABCENT Students	Total Value of Factors/Modifications	Total Program Before Negative Factor (a) + (g)	Negative Factor	Total Program After Negative Factor (h) + (i)
95 LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	\$1,951,649	\$191,433	\$960,744	\$0	\$110,400	\$0	\$1,262,577	\$3,214,325	(\$517,908)	\$2,696,418
96 LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	\$567,965	\$32,349	\$731,363	\$0	\$37,813	\$0	\$801,525	\$1,369,490	(\$220,666)	\$1,148,824
97 LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	\$164,780	\$1,764	\$48,331	\$0	\$59,433	\$2,818,400	\$2,927,928	\$3,092,708	(\$498,328)	\$2,594,381
98 LAS ANIMAS	KIM	\$323,717	\$2,847	\$449,189	\$0	\$31,926	\$0	\$483,962	\$807,679	(\$130,141)	\$677,538
99 LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	\$967,644	\$86,636	\$1,013,163	\$0	\$113,859	\$0	\$1,213,657	\$2,181,301	(\$351,473)	\$1,829,828
100 LINCOLN	LIMON	\$2,576,878	\$299,465	\$772,873	\$0	\$160,863	\$0	\$1,233,201	\$3,810,079	(\$613,917)	\$3,196,161
101 LINCOLN	KARVAL	\$275,218	\$18,026	\$248,172	\$0	\$91,041	\$1,049,854	\$1,407,092	\$1,682,310	(\$271,070)	\$1,411,239
102 LOGAN	VALLEY	\$13,219,791	\$1,813,770	\$825,343	\$0	\$727,763	\$0	\$3,366,875	\$16,586,667	(\$2,672,607)	\$13,914,059
103 LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	\$1,037,763	\$99,709	\$1,041,697	\$0	\$72,148	\$0	\$1,213,554	\$2,251,317	(\$362,754)	\$1,888,562
104 LOGAN	BUFFALO	\$1,797,971	\$219,991	\$993,846	\$0	\$71,649	\$0	\$1,285,486	\$3,083,457	(\$496,837)	\$2,586,620
105 LOGAN	PLATEAU	\$993,354	\$104,200	\$1,036,530	\$0	\$79,840	\$0	\$1,220,570	\$2,213,934	(\$356,729)	\$1,857,195
106 MESA	DEBEQUE	\$690,673	\$68,823	\$865,294	\$0	\$67,631	\$0	\$1,001,748	\$1,692,422	(\$97)	\$1,692,325
107 MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	\$2,684,978	\$319,053	\$716,161	\$0	\$129,215	\$0	\$1,164,429	\$3,849,407	(\$451,294)	\$3,398,113
108 MESA	MESA VALLEY	\$126,070,672	\$16,291,558	\$4,228,158	\$4,614,094	\$6,746,648	\$56,368	\$31,936,826	\$158,007,498	(\$25,459,727)	\$132,547,771
109 MINERAL	CREEDE	\$532,905	\$65,374	\$742,345	\$0	\$44,100	\$0	\$851,819	\$1,384,725	(\$223,120)	\$1,161,604
110 MOFFAT	MOFFAT	\$12,879,129	\$1,488,678	\$834,770	\$313,458	\$619,939	\$0	\$3,256,844	\$16,135,974	(\$2,599,987)	\$13,535,986
111 MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	\$16,275,232	\$2,042,501	\$851,775	\$0	\$1,294,323	\$21,138	\$4,209,737	\$20,484,969	(\$3,300,740)	\$17,184,229
112 MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	\$3,912,063	\$504,318	\$861,636	\$0	\$228,965	\$0	\$1,594,919	\$5,506,981	(\$887,339)	\$4,619,642
113 MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	\$2,126,947	\$252,678	\$947,091	\$0	\$191,926	\$0	\$1,391,695	\$3,518,641	(\$566,958)	\$2,951,683
114 MONTROSE	MONTROSE	\$35,057,223	\$6,861,231	\$1,244,978	\$0	\$3,052,547	\$0	\$11,158,756	\$46,215,979	(\$7,446,775)	\$38,769,204
115 MONTROSE	WEST END	\$1,811,995	\$298,602	\$1,136,556	\$0	\$169,635	\$0	\$1,604,793	\$3,416,788	(\$550,547)	\$2,866,241
116 MORGAN	BRUSH	\$8,291,002	\$1,311,276	\$964,069	\$0	\$604,074	\$0	\$2,879,418	\$11,170,420	(\$1,799,888)	\$9,370,531
117 MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	\$17,477,775	\$2,907,742	\$892,886	\$0	\$1,962,923	\$0	\$5,763,551	\$23,241,326	(\$3,744,872)	\$19,496,454
118 MORGAN	WELDON	\$1,196,115	\$167,425	\$1,109,796	\$0	\$73,946	\$0	\$1,351,157	\$2,547,273	(\$410,442)	\$2,136,831
119 MORGAN	WIGGINS	\$2,848,005	\$397,564	\$755,244	\$0	\$189,936	\$0	\$1,342,744	\$4,190,749	(\$675,255)	\$3,515,494
120 OTERO	EAST OTERO	\$7,675,122	\$921,595	\$912,112	\$0	\$903,044	\$0	\$2,736,751	\$10,411,873	(\$1,677,664)	\$8,734,209
121 OTERO	ROCKY FORD	\$4,794,395	\$521,242	\$871,764	\$0	\$726,601	\$0	\$2,119,607	\$6,914,002	(\$1,114,052)	\$5,799,950
122 OTERO	MANZANOLA	\$958,879	\$99,760	\$1,023,281	\$0	\$155,288	\$0	\$1,278,329	\$2,237,208	(\$360,481)	\$1,876,727
123 OTERO	FOWLER	\$2,399,243	\$238,721	\$843,357	\$0	\$160,755	\$0	\$1,242,832	\$3,642,074	(\$586,847)	\$3,055,228
124 OTERO	CHERAW	\$1,159,887	\$111,622	\$1,064,507	\$0	\$124,274	\$0	\$1,300,403	\$2,460,290	(\$396,426)	\$2,063,864
125 OTERO	SWINK	\$2,108,248	\$224,493	\$940,794	\$0	\$145,894	\$0	\$1,311,181	\$3,419,429	(\$550,972)	\$2,868,457
126 OURAY	OURAY	\$1,166,315	\$287,711	\$1,211,349	\$0	\$65,700	\$0	\$1,564,760	\$2,731,074	(\$440,058)	\$2,291,017
127 OURAY	RIDGWAY	\$1,984,371	\$459,202	\$1,072,484	\$0	\$108,091	\$0	\$1,639,776	\$3,624,147	(\$583,958)	\$3,040,189
128 PARK	PLATTE CANYON	\$6,256,963	\$1,235,872	\$892,397	\$0	\$220,829	\$0	\$2,349,097	\$8,606,060	(\$1,386,693)	\$7,219,366
129 PARK	PARK	\$2,996,424	\$527,695	\$801,385	\$0	\$161,953	\$0	\$1,491,033	\$4,487,457	(\$140,307)	\$4,347,150
130 PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	\$3,434,084	\$324,581	\$796,837	\$0	\$217,099	\$0	\$1,338,516	\$4,772,600	(\$769,008)	\$4,003,592
131 PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	\$1,675,263	\$98,230	\$935,867	\$0	\$89,587	\$0	\$1,123,674	\$2,798,937	(\$450,992)	\$2,347,944
132 PITKIN	ASPEN	\$9,682,866	\$5,412,093	\$1,322,318	\$0	\$118,887	\$0	\$6,853,298	\$16,536,164	(\$2,664,470)	\$13,871,694
133 PROWERS	GRANADA	\$1,310,059	\$74,308	\$1,025,262	\$0	\$140,580	\$0	\$1,240,149	\$2,550,208	(\$410,915)	\$2,139,294
134 PROWERS	LAMAR	\$9,159,310	\$1,023,416	\$937,829	\$0	\$1,013,869	\$35,230	\$3,010,344	\$12,169,654	(\$1,960,895)	\$10,208,759
135 PROWERS	HOLLY	\$1,612,155	\$51,161	\$908,337	\$0	\$174,488	\$0	\$1,133,986	\$2,746,141	(\$442,485)	\$2,303,656
136 PROWERS	WILEY	\$1,350,377	\$75,547	\$1,018,966	\$0	\$128,222	\$0	\$1,222,735	\$2,573,112	(\$414,605)	\$2,158,507
137 PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	\$100,017,913	\$15,547,945	\$3,432,306	\$0	\$11,003,996	\$0	\$29,984,246	\$130,002,159	(\$20,947,231)	\$109,054,928
138 PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	\$50,207,627	\$7,248,430	\$1,706,445	\$1,499,061	\$2,242,452	\$0	\$12,696,388	\$62,904,015	(\$10,135,716)	\$52,768,300
139 RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	\$3,784,095	\$389,928	\$833,552	\$0	\$164,239	\$0	\$1,387,719	\$5,171,815	(\$563)	\$5,171,251
140 RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	\$2,794,831	\$240,000	\$711,668	\$0	\$99,635	\$0	\$1,051,303	\$3,846,134	(\$619,727)	\$3,226,407
141 RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	\$3,280,539	\$326,746	\$782,387	\$0	\$276,222	\$0	\$1,385,354	\$4,645,893	(\$748,592)	\$3,897,301

Estimated Value of School Finance Factors, Including Negative Factor, FY 2012-13

		Value of School Finance Formula Factors/Modifications Before Application of Negative Factor									
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
County	District	Statewide Base	Cost of Living Factor	District Size Factor	Minimum Per Pupil Funding	At-Risk Students	Online/ Absent Students	Total Value of Factors/ Modifications	Total Program Before Negative Factor (a) + (g)	Negative Factor	Total Program After Negative Factor (h) + (i)
142	RIO GRANDE MONTE VISTA	\$6,050,696	\$624,800	\$768,350	\$0	\$790,139	\$775,060	\$2,958,348	\$9,009,044	(\$1,451,626)	\$7,557,418
143	RIO GRANDE SARGENT	\$2,739,320	\$253,236	\$707,740	\$0	\$147,759	\$0	\$1,108,735	\$3,848,055	(\$620,037)	\$3,228,018
144	ROUTT HAYDEN	\$2,200,572	\$443,953	\$995,457	\$0	\$112,536	\$0	\$1,552,946	\$3,753,518	(\$604,804)	\$3,148,714
145	ROUTT STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	\$13,152,594	\$3,041,280	\$900,379	\$0	\$231,478	\$0	\$4,173,136	\$17,325,730	(\$2,791,693)	\$14,534,038
146	ROUTT SOUTH ROUTT	\$2,186,548	\$439,224	\$1,000,156	\$0	\$152,324	\$0	\$1,591,704	\$3,778,252	(\$608,789)	\$3,169,463
147	SAGUACHE MOUNTAIN VALLEY	\$666,132	\$42,273	\$818,278	\$0	\$99,636	\$0	\$960,188	\$1,626,319	(\$262,049)	\$1,364,271
148	SAGUACHE MOFFAT	\$1,106,129	\$90,280	\$1,267,237	\$0	\$104,637	\$0	\$1,462,153	\$2,568,283	(\$413,827)	\$2,154,456
149	SAGUACHE CENTER	\$3,421,813	\$255,332	\$781,026	\$0	\$710,337	\$0	\$1,746,694	\$5,168,508	(\$832,801)	\$4,335,707
150	SAN JUAN SILVERTON	\$403,769	\$56,556	\$609,471	\$0	\$70,597	\$0	\$736,634	\$1,140,393	(\$183,751)	\$956,642
151	SAN MIGUEL TELLURIDE	\$4,343,879	\$2,148,318	\$1,167,946	\$0	\$168,165	\$0	\$3,484,429	\$7,828,308	(\$1,261,374)	\$6,566,934
152	SAN MIGUEL NORWOOD	\$1,479,513	\$276,416	\$1,102,197	\$0	\$138,165	\$7,046	\$1,523,824	\$3,003,338	(\$483,927)	\$2,519,410
153	SEDGWICK JULESBURG	\$1,374,919	\$128,983	\$233,706	\$0	\$256,986	\$4,417,842	\$5,037,517	\$6,412,436	(\$1,033,235)	\$5,379,201
154	SEDGWICK PLATTE VALLEY	\$724,564	\$58,830	\$875,443	\$0	\$105,952	\$0	\$1,040,225	\$1,764,789	(\$284,360)	\$1,480,429
155	SUMMIT SUMMIT	\$17,279,688	\$4,745,846	\$973,529	\$0	\$775,553	\$10,569	\$6,505,497	\$23,785,185	(\$3,832,504)	\$19,952,681
156	TELLER CRIPPLE CREEK	\$2,247,902	\$261,937	\$911,574	\$0	\$153,683	\$0	\$1,327,194	\$3,575,096	(\$576,055)	\$2,999,042
157	TELLER WOODLAND PARK	\$15,205,915	\$2,537,378	\$871,196	\$0	\$573,392	\$0	\$3,981,965	\$19,187,881	(\$3,091,741)	\$16,096,140
158	WASHINGTON AKRON	\$2,080,785	\$241,932	\$955,101	\$0	\$120,398	\$0	\$1,317,432	\$3,398,216	(\$547,554)	\$2,850,662
159	WASHINGTON ARICKAREE	\$587,832	\$52,396	\$771,747	\$0	\$55,579	\$0	\$879,682	\$1,467,514	(\$236,460)	\$1,231,054
160	WASHINGTON OTIS	\$1,074,576	\$112,845	\$1,059,298	\$0	\$49,846	\$0	\$1,221,989	\$2,296,565	(\$370,045)	\$1,926,520
161	WASHINGTON LONE STAR	\$638,084	\$72,246	\$833,288	\$0	\$45,800	\$0	\$951,333	\$1,589,417	(\$256,103)	\$1,333,315
162	WASHINGTON WOODLIN	\$531,152	\$43,865	\$714,172	\$0	\$47,653	\$0	\$805,691	\$1,336,843	(\$215,405)	\$1,121,438
163	WELD GILCREST	\$10,503,260	\$1,554,726	\$964,639	\$0	\$738,611	\$0	\$3,257,976	\$13,761,236	(\$2,217,346)	\$11,543,890
164	WELD EATON	\$10,555,849	\$1,489,836	\$957,632	\$0	\$466,435	\$0	\$2,913,903	\$13,469,752	(\$2,170,379)	\$11,299,373
165	WELD KEENESBURG	\$13,066,114	\$2,051,767	\$852,648	\$0	\$840,004	\$0	\$3,744,419	\$16,810,533	(\$2,708,679)	\$14,101,854
166	WELD WINDSOR	\$25,991,989	\$3,906,430	\$887,983	\$1,272,588	\$505,793	\$0	\$6,572,794	\$32,564,783	(\$5,247,159)	\$27,317,624
167	WELD JOHNSTOWN	\$18,377,053	\$2,757,346	\$881,304	\$291,113	\$717,383	\$0	\$4,647,146	\$23,024,199	(\$3,709,886)	\$19,314,313
168	WELD GREELEY	\$112,253,699	\$18,190,633	\$3,874,197	\$0	\$10,250,866	\$105,690	\$32,421,386	\$144,675,085	(\$23,311,477)	\$121,363,608
169	WELD PLATTE VALLEY	\$6,386,683	\$922,625	\$861,767	\$0	\$333,721	\$0	\$2,118,114	\$8,504,797	(\$1,370,377)	\$7,134,420
170	WELD FT. LUPTON	\$13,233,231	\$2,306,629	\$851,584	\$0	\$1,485,119	\$0	\$4,643,332	\$17,876,563	(\$2,880,448)	\$14,996,115
171	WELD AULT-HIGHLAND	\$4,814,846	\$656,502	\$893,471	\$0	\$385,523	\$0	\$1,935,496	\$6,750,342	(\$1,087,682)	\$5,662,660
172	WELD BRIGGS DALE	\$877,073	\$101,040	\$996,990	\$0	\$60,003	\$0	\$1,158,033	\$2,035,106	(\$327,916)	\$1,707,190
173	WELD PRAIRIE	\$947,777	\$108,529	\$1,028,630	\$0	\$47,817	\$0	\$1,184,976	\$2,132,753	(\$343,650)	\$1,789,103
174	WELD PAWNEE	\$516,544	\$58,390	\$719,473	\$0	\$40,414	\$0	\$818,276	\$1,334,820	(\$58)	\$1,334,762
175	YUMA YUMA 1	\$4,540,797	\$727,981	\$911,499	\$0	\$436,814	\$0	\$2,076,293	\$6,617,091	(\$1,066,211)	\$5,550,880
176	YUMA WRAY RD-2	\$3,962,315	\$471,364	\$857,473	\$0	\$259,994	\$0	\$1,588,832	\$5,551,146	(\$894,455)	\$4,656,691
177	YUMA IDALIA RJ-3	\$812,213	\$92,833	\$960,253	\$0	\$93,399	\$0	\$1,146,485	\$1,958,698	(\$315,605)	\$1,643,094
178	YUMA LIBERTY J-4	\$465,708	\$71,258	\$689,518	\$0	\$40,626	\$0	\$801,402	\$1,267,110	(\$204,169)	\$1,062,941
TOTAL		\$4,683,067,872	\$817,180,313	\$273,140,178	\$15,143,808	\$302,729,883	\$111,102,033	\$1,818,308,211	\$8,302,403,884	(\$1,011,618,867)	\$6,290,884,887

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE

Public School Finance Funding Projections

Question 6: Funded pupil count is a component of school finance funding and the projections of necessary school finance funding. Does the Department expect recent legislation (for example, H.B. 12-1090) to affect the statewide pupil count? How?

RESPONSE:

Recent legislation (H.B. 12-1090) will not affect the funding related to the statewide pupil count.

H.B. 12-1090 modified the “Official Count Date”, which was generally October 1, to a “Pupil Enrollment Count Date.” The change related to the consideration of major religious holidays on or close to the October 1 date.

State Board of Education rule defined “major religious holiday.” For purposes of identifying a statewide pupil enrollment count, “major religious holiday” means a day or days on which approximately two percent of the state’s K-12 pupil population is likely to be absent for the holiday.

Question 7: In prior years, the at-risk pupil count projection has differed significantly from the actual count. Have the State's at-risk projections improved?

RESPONSE:

The following table illustrates the projections vs. the actual at-risk counts which have improved.

Year	Original Appropriation Estimate	Actual	Variance
2009-10	250,722	267,913	17,191
2010-11	276,345	285,343	8,908
2011-12	288,017	295,932	7,915
2012-13 (Preliminary)	295,933	299,389	3,456

At-risk counts are determined by the number of students that are eligible for free lunch. As the above table illustrates, the projections have improved. Given the severity of the economic downturn throughout this time period, anomalies occurred which impacted the accuracy of the at-risk estimates.

Given these anomalies, the methods for estimating at-risk counts have changed to factor in economic conditions that are in tandem with enrollment growth estimates.

Question 8: The Governor's proposal for school finance appropriations in FY 2013-14 would fund an increase of approximately \$200 million from the State Education Fund. In recent years, the General Assembly and the Governor's Office have targeted a minimum balance of \$100 million in the State Education Fund. Does the Executive Branch have a goal for the minimum State Education Fund balance going forward?

RESPONSE:

As the Governor noted in his November 1 letter to the JBC, at the end of FY 2013-14 the State Education Fund is anticipated to have a fund balance of \$435.5 million. We believe this level of fund balance will help meet the State's share of projected enrollment and inflationary increases in FY 2014-15. A multi-year approach to managing the State Education Fund is an appropriate long-term goal. However, the level of fund balances in future budget years will depend on a multiple of funding decisions made throughout the state budget.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS IN THE GOVERNOR'S SCHOOL FINANCE REQUEST

Background Information: The Governor's FY 2013-14 budget request for school finance includes three legislative proposals that would specify the use of a total of approximately \$30.9 million in FY 2013-14 (for additional discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 30 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document). The proposals include:

- Creating an *Early Education Dedicated Fund* to expand early education opportunities for at-risk students. The proposal would require districts with more than 200 at-risk students to set aside \$70 per at-risk student in a dedicated fund to increase preschool and full-day kindergarten services to at-risk students.
- Eliminating the *Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten Funding* line item and using the savings (\$6.9 million) to increase the *supplemental full-day kindergarten factor* from 0.08 to 0.097.
- Establishing a *Quality Teacher Pipeline* program to provide incentives to improve the recruitment and retention of teachers in "hard to serve rural districts." The proposal would require the Department to set aside \$3.64 per funded pupil statewide and contract with an external vendor to manage the program. The external vendor would have to provide a 2:1 match to the state funding.

Early Education Dedicated Fund

Question 9: The Early Education Dedicated Fund proposal only affects districts with more than 200 at-risk students. Why was 200 chosen as the threshold, and what districts would the proposed threshold exempt? Please discuss the impacts of this proposal on districts.

RESPONSE:

The proposal requires an investment by districts into an Early Education Dedicated Fund based on the number of at-risk funded pupils within the district. This investment would be optional for districts with plus or minus ten percent of 200 funded at-risk students. The required investment amount would be \$70 per funded at-risk student.

Since the budget proposal included funding above inflation and growth of \$33.2 million, the proposal earmarks a portion of this increase for early education.

By using a threshold of 200 funded at-risk students, it alleviates the requirement on an annual basis for districts with small changes in enrollment and for small school districts that may not have the resources available to meet the state requirement.

For example, at a rate of \$70 for 100 students, \$7,000 would be set aside for this investment.

This is a relatively small dollar amount; however, this small dollar amount may have a large negative impact on a small district attempting to meet the state requirement. In addition, for these small districts, the sum required for the set-aside may be insufficient to run an early education program without additional resources.

The table below illustrates the amount of funding that districts would need to direct into early childhood opportunities for at-risk students. Districts with fewer than 200 funded at-risk students are marked as NA since this requirement would be optional.

COUNTY	DISTRICT	2013-14 ESTIMATED AT-RISK PUPILS	\$70 PER PUPIL TRANSFER FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD
ADAMS	MAPLETON	4,559	319,130
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	14,403	1,008,210
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	5,809	406,630
ADAMS	BRIGHTON	5,146	360,220
ADAMS	BENNETT	264	18,480
ADAMS	STRASBURG	171	NA
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	9,393	657,510
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	1,269	88,830
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	141	NA
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	1,477	103,390
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	1,207	84,490
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	11,211	784,770
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	2,800	196,000
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	78	NA
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	23,245	1,627,150
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	162	NA
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	600	42,000
BACA	WALSH	48	NA
BACA	PRITCHETT	35	NA
BACA	SPRINGFIELD	112	NA
BACA	VILAS	127	NA
BACA	CAMPO	21	NA
BENT	LAS ANIMAS	332	23,240
BENT	MCCLAVE	138	NA
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	8,171	571,970
BOULDER	BOULDER	4,898	342,860
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	352	24,640
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	351	24,570

CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	46	NA
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	42	NA
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	193	NA
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	530	37,100
CONEJOS	SANFORD	122	NA
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	129	NA
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	186	NA
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	186	NA
CROWLEY	CROWLEY	283	19,810
CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	135	NA
DELTA	DELTA	1,877	131,390
DENVER	DENVER	51,948	3,636,360
DOLORES	DOLORES	98	NA
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	5,999	419,930
EAGLE	EAGLE	2,238	156,660
ELBERT	ELIZABETH	321	22,470
ELBERT	KIOWA	90	NA
ELBERT	BIG SANDY	130	NA
ELBERT	ELBERT	47	NA
ELBERT	AGATE	7	NA
EL PASO	CALHAN	202	14,140
EL PASO	HARRISON	6,492	454,440
EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	3,054	213,780
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	2,499	174,930
EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	14,386	1,007,020
	CHEYENNE		
EL PASO	MOUNTAIN	605	42,350
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	370	25,900
EL PASO	ACADEMY	2,402	168,140
EL PASO	ELLCOTT	468	32,760
EL PASO	PEYTON	126	NA
EL PASO	HANOVER	106	NA
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	544	38,080
EL PASO	FALCON	2,352	164,640
EL PASO	EDISON	71	NA
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	138	NA
FREMONT	CANON CITY	1,580	110,600
FREMONT	FLORENCE	658	46,060
FREMONT	COTOPAXI	70	NA
GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	1,852	129,640
GARFIELD	RIFLE	2,021	141,470
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	395	27,650

GILPIN	GILPIN	83	NA
GRAND	WEST GRAND	137	NA
GRAND	EAST GRAND	281	19,670
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	379	26,530
HINSDALE	HINSDALE	12	NA
HUERFANO	HUERFANO	318	22,260
HUERFANO	LA VETA	80	NA
JACKSON	NORTH PARK	70	NA
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	22,279	1,559,530
KIOWA	EADS	53	NA
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	28	NA
KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	43	NA
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	42	NA
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	46	NA
KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	71	NA
KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	333	23,310
LAKE	LAKE	660	46,200
LA PLATA	DURANGO	1,174	82,180
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	339	23,730
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	343	24,010
LARIMER	POUDRE	7,310	511,700
LARIMER	THOMPSON	4,557	318,990
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	322	22,540
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	654	45,780
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	64	NA
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	99	NA
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	22	NA
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	65	NA
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	20	NA
LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	78	NA
LINCOLN	LIMON	158	NA
LINCOLN	KARVAL	66	NA
LOGAN	VALLEY	850	59,500
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	49	NA
LOGAN	BUFFALO	61	NA
LOGAN	PLATEAU	52	NA
MESA	DEBEQUE	39	NA
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	131	NA
MESA	MESA VALLEY	8,318	582,260
MINERAL	CREEDE	25	NA
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	745	52,150
MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	1,369	95,830

MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	246	17,220
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	174	NA
MONTROSE	MONTROSE	3,152	220,640
MONTROSE	WEST END	138	NA
MORGAN	BRUSH	641	44,870
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	1,829	128,030
MORGAN	WELDON	52	NA
MORGAN	WIGGINS	186	NA
OTERO	EAST OTERO	792	55,440
OTERO	ROCKY FORD	564	39,480
OTERO	MANZANOLA	102	NA
OTERO	FOWLER	160	NA
OTERO	CHERAW	89	NA
OTERO	SWINK	136	NA
OURAY	OURAY	40	NA
OURAY	RIDGWAY	89	NA
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	233	16,310
PARK	PARK	158	NA
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	234	16,380
PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	79	NA
PITKIN	ASPEN	101	NA
PROWERS	GRANADA	103	NA
PROWERS	LAMAR	932	65,240
PROWERS	HOLLY	157	NA
PROWERS	WILEY	102	NA
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	10,334	723,380
PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	2,718	190,260
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	177	NA
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	108	NA
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	257	17,990
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	709	49,630
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	154	NA
ROUTT	HAYDEN	95	NA
	STEAMBOAT		
ROUTT	SPRINGS	258	18,060
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	130	NA
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY	61	NA
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	61	NA
SAGUACHE	CENTER	526	36,820
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	38	NA
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	141	NA
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	103	NA

SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	290	20,300
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	66	NA
SUMMIT	SUMMIT	835	58,450
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	134	NA
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	653	45,710
WASHINGTON	AKRON	107	NA
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	33	NA
WASHINGTON	OTIS	34	NA
WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	27	NA
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	28	NA
WELD	GILCREST	798	55,860
WELD	EATON	548	38,360
WELD	KEENESBURG	974	68,180
WELD	WINDSOR	627	43,890
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	876	61,320
WELD	GREELEY	10,740	751,800
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY	370	25,900
WELD	FT. LUPTON	1,346	94,220
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	385	26,950
WELD	BRIGGS DALE	39	NA
WELD	PRAIRIE	31	NA
WELD	PAWNEE	24	NA
YUMA	YUMA 1	401	28,070
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	279	19,530
YUMA	IDALIA RJ-3	58	NA
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	22	NA
<u>TOTALS</u>		<u>299,427</u>	<u>\$ 20,393,870</u>

Question 10: The Department has estimated that the Early Education Dedicated Fund proposal would set aside approximately \$21 million in FY 2013-14. How many children would benefit from that amount of funding?

RESPONSE:

It is unknown how many children could potentially benefit from this funding since both district characteristics and implementation methods would vary. In addition, some districts already offer full day kindergarten or expanded preschool opportunities; therefore, the numbers of students impacted will be different than districts that do not already offer these types of services.

Using the statewide average per pupil funding amount for 2012-13 of \$6,474 divided into \$21,000,000, this could create almost 6,500 ½ time funded “slots.”

Question 11: The proposal to eliminate the Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten Funding line item and increase the supplemental full-day kindergarten factor results in some districts gaining revenue and others losing revenue.

- a. Please explain why the Governor and the Department are proposing this change.***
 - b. Has the Department discussed the likely impact of revenue losses on affected districts? How would those districts absorb the reductions, and how would those reductions affect district policies?***
-

RESPONSE:

a. Please explain why the Governor and the Department are proposing this change.

The request increases investment into early childhood education through two recommended formula funding changes totaling \$21.8 million:

(1) Require investment by districts into an early education dedicated fund based on the number of at-risk funded pupil within the district (\$20.4 million), and

(2) Increase the supplemental full-day kindergarten factor from 0.08 percent to 0.097 percent. (net increase of \$1.4 million).

Increasing the full-day kindergarten factor adds \$8.4 million to the total program funding. This proposed increase is being partially funded by transferring the \$6.9 million Hold Harmless Full-Day Kindergarten (HHK) program into the formula funding. Therefore, the remaining \$1.4 million represents additional funding that the Executive has requested for this purpose. Eliminating the hold-harmless kindergarten funding is a part of the larger initiative for Early Education.

In total, the Governor has asked for approximately \$21.8 million in ***additional*** funding for the two Early Education initiatives mentioned above. This \$21.8 million is ***included within*** the \$33.2 million ***above*** inflationary costs that the Governor has requested by (1) holding the negative factor constant resulting in an additional \$31.8 million in formula funding and (2) the \$1.4 million net increase that results when the HHK program is eliminated and replaced with the increase to the full-day kindergarten factor.

The Governor's request represents a significant new investment in early education to improve the cognitive development of children by dedicating funding that will impact young children throughout the state.

b. Has the Department discussed the likely impact of revenue losses on affected districts? How would those districts absorb the reductions, and how would those reductions affect district policies?

The impact of the Governor’s proposal for all school districts is included in the chart below. The chart compares what the FY 2013-14 formula funding would be if only student growth and inflation were funded compared to the Governor’s FY 2013-14 request to fund an additional \$33.2 million above inflation. Of the funding requested above the inflationary increase, the Governor requests that the majority of that funding be dedicated to the early education initiatives.

Under the Governor’s proposal, approximately 25 districts will see a negative impact totaling \$576,924. However, the vast majority of districts have positive impacts for a total increase in funding above inflation of over \$33.2 million.

County	District	Total Program - Funding only for Inflation & Growth - Negative Factor Percentage the Same			Total Program With Additional \$33.2 Million - Keep Negative Factor Amount the Same			Change with \$33.2 Million
		Total Program - inflation, growth & .08 K Factor	Hold-Harmless Kindergarten Funding	Grand Total to Districts	Total Program - inflation, growth & .097 K Factor	Hold-Harmless Kindergarten Funding	Grand Total to Districts	
ADAMS	MAPLETON	50,799,629	82,389	50,882,018	51,170,263	0	51,170,263	288,245
ADAMS	ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR	287,647,269	158,213	287,805,481	289,783,187	0	289,783,187	1,977,705
ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	53,581,069	321,262	53,902,331	53,978,647	0	53,978,647	76,316
ADAMS	BRIGHTON	107,367,592	156,816	107,524,409	108,182,112	0	108,182,112	657,703
ADAMS	BENNETT	7,000,974	0	7,000,974	7,050,447	0	7,050,447	49,473
ADAMS	STRASBURG	6,479,837	0	6,479,837	6,525,587	0	6,525,587	45,750
ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	90,327,890	101,901	90,429,791	90,976,801	0	90,976,801	547,010
ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	13,537,543	93,277	13,630,820	13,637,820	0	13,637,820	7,000
ALAMOSA	SANGRE DE CRISTO	2,512,805	0	2,512,805	2,530,504	0	2,530,504	17,699
ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	18,697,975	168,285	18,866,260	18,839,430	0	18,839,430	-26,830
ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	11,159,823	317,889	11,477,712	11,240,212	0	11,240,212	-237,500
ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	332,376,382	0	332,376,382	334,816,783	0	334,816,783	2,440,402
ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	94,044,894	0	94,044,894	94,727,367	0	94,727,367	682,474
ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	2,002,113	0	2,002,113	2,015,818	0	2,015,818	13,705
ARAPAHOE	AURORA	259,126,730	0	259,126,730	261,088,532	0	261,088,532	1,961,802
ARAPAHOE	BYERS	3,395,081	0	3,395,081	3,417,480	0	3,417,480	22,399
ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	9,291,288	41,297	9,332,586	9,357,995	0	9,357,995	25,410
BACA	WALSH	1,564,044	0	1,564,044	1,575,197	0	1,575,197	11,153
BACA	PRITCHETT	884,490	0	884,490	889,883	0	889,883	5,393
BACA	SPRINGFIELD	2,312,672	0	2,312,672	2,327,845	0	2,327,845	15,174
BACA	VILAS	1,959,971	0	1,959,971	1,972,661	0	1,972,661	12,689
BACA	CAMPO	641,117	5,223	646,340	646,198	0	646,198	-142

BENT	LAS ANIMAS	3,473,199	0	3,473,199	3,499,396	0	3,499,396	26,197
BENT	MCCLAVE	2,322,406	0	2,322,406	2,337,476	0	2,337,476	15,069
BOULDER	ST VRAIN	176,770,471	39,892	176,810,364	178,090,928	0	178,090,928	1,280,564
BOULDER	BOULDER	186,861,857	209,204	187,071,061	188,227,475	0	188,227,475	1,156,415
CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	6,439,240	42,089	6,481,329	6,483,284	0	6,483,284	1,955
CHAFFEE	SALIDA	6,994,489	48,990	7,043,479	7,044,150	0	7,044,150	671
CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	1,401,846	19,691	1,421,537	1,411,260	0	1,411,260	-10,277
CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE	1,844,633	0	1,844,633	1,857,980	0	1,857,980	13,347
CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	7,354,656	34,041	7,388,697	7,363,361	0	7,363,361	-25,337
CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	6,661,101	48,980	6,710,081	6,708,595	0	6,708,595	-1,486
CONEJOS	SANFORD	2,678,226	0	2,678,226	2,697,089	0	2,697,089	18,863
CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	2,290,609	40,019	2,330,628	2,306,399	0	2,306,399	-24,229
COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	2,321,809	0	2,321,809	2,336,882	0	2,336,882	15,073
COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	2,423,916	0	2,423,916	2,439,300	0	2,439,300	15,383
CROWLEY	CROWLEY	3,394,071	0	3,394,071	3,419,881	0	3,419,881	25,810
CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	3,155,057	0	3,155,057	3,175,580	0	3,175,580	20,523
DELTA	DELTA	31,408,445	77,644	31,486,089	31,641,093	0	31,641,093	155,005
DENVER	DENVER	546,040,136	1,425,170	547,465,305	550,170,386	0	550,170,386	2,705,080
DOLORES	DOLORES	2,462,579	0	2,462,579	2,478,700	0	2,478,700	16,120
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	403,490,904	0	403,490,904	406,445,294	0	406,445,294	2,954,390
EAGLE	EAGLE	43,086,145	0	43,086,145	43,417,934	0	43,417,934	331,789
ELBERT	ELIZABETH	15,872,506	0	15,872,506	15,985,099	0	15,985,099	112,592
ELBERT	KIOWA	3,078,673	0	3,078,673	3,099,434	0	3,099,434	20,761
ELBERT	BIG SANDY	2,739,757	0	2,739,757	2,758,209	0	2,758,209	18,452
ELBERT	ELBERT	2,151,616	0	2,151,616	2,166,020	0	2,166,020	14,404
ELBERT	AGATE	519,790	0	519,790	524,274	0	524,274	4,484
EL PASO	CALHAN	4,553,917	0	4,553,917	4,587,300	0	4,587,300	33,383
EL PASO	HARRISON	69,471,308	371,094	69,842,402	70,022,577	0	70,022,577	180,175
EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	54,417,678	12,897	54,430,574	54,834,477	0	54,834,477	403,902
EL PASO	FOUNTAIN COLORADO	46,859,086	0	46,859,086	47,213,480	0	47,213,480	354,394
EL PASO	SPRINGS CHEYENNE	200,181,467	481,919	200,663,386	201,705,357	0	201,705,357	1,041,971
EL PASO	MOUNTAIN	27,492,137	0	27,492,137	27,691,179	0	27,691,179	199,042
EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	9,719,860	0	9,719,860	9,787,529	0	9,787,529	67,669
EL PASO	ACADEMY	147,960,811	0	147,960,811	149,023,451	0	149,023,451	1,062,640
EL PASO	ELLCOTT	6,664,826	0	6,664,826	6,712,358	0	6,712,358	47,532
EL PASO	PEYTON	4,543,792	0	4,543,792	4,575,448	0	4,575,448	31,656
EL PASO	HANOVER	2,242,295	47,836	2,290,131	2,258,178	0	2,258,178	-31,954
EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	35,864,115	0	35,864,115	36,120,330	0	36,120,330	256,215
EL PASO	FALCON	95,808,651	0	95,808,651	96,530,176	0	96,530,176	721,525
EL PASO	EDISON	1,951,236	22,024	1,973,260	1,963,835	0	1,963,835	-9,425
EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	2,645,911	0	2,645,911	2,663,778	0	2,663,778	17,866
FREMONT	CANON CITY	23,337,547	77,380	23,414,927	23,507,874	0	23,507,874	92,948
FREMONT	FLORENCE	9,991,153	41,927	10,033,080	10,063,867	0	10,063,867	30,787
FREMONT	COTOPAXI	2,023,781	0	2,023,781	2,037,337	0	2,037,337	13,556

GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	37,084,490	28,005	37,112,495	37,372,092	0	37,372,092	259,597
GARFIELD	RIFLE	29,954,795	0	29,954,795	30,183,276	0	30,183,276	228,480
GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	7,509,196	0	7,509,196	7,566,392	0	7,566,392	57,196
GILPIN	GILPIN	2,928,949	0	2,928,949	2,949,439	0	2,949,439	20,490
GRAND	WEST GRAND	3,703,964	0	3,703,964	3,703,964	0	3,703,964	0
GRAND	EAST GRAND	8,103,124	0	8,103,124	8,162,185	0	8,162,185	59,061
GUNNISON	GUNNISON	11,485,201	54,238	11,539,439	11,570,992	0	11,570,992	31,553
HINSDALE	HINSDALE	1,032,055	0	1,032,055	1,038,347	0	1,038,347	6,293
HUERFANO	HUERFANO	3,690,664	0	3,690,664	3,720,386	0	3,720,386	29,723
HUERFANO	LA VETA	2,085,047	0	2,085,047	2,099,327	0	2,099,327	14,280
JACKSON	NORTH PARK	2,024,024	0	2,024,024	2,037,823	0	2,037,823	13,799
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	518,166,367	278,223	518,444,590	521,949,321	0	521,949,321	3,504,731
KIOWA	EADS	1,816,536	0	1,816,536	1,829,644	0	1,829,644	13,108
KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	937,425	9,668	947,093	944,174	0	944,174	-2,919
KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	1,559,781	22,996	1,582,777	1,571,691	0	1,571,691	-11,086
KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	1,299,235	0	1,299,235	1,308,041	0	1,308,041	8,806
KIT CARSON	STRATTON	1,690,798	0	1,690,798	1,704,123	0	1,704,123	13,325
KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	1,464,316	15,352	1,479,668	1,474,103	0	1,474,103	-5,564
KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	4,835,644	40,932	4,876,576	4,871,277	0	4,871,277	-5,299
LAKE	LAKE	7,696,239	86,723	7,782,962	7,754,325	0	7,754,325	-28,637
LA PLATA	DURANGO	31,059,771	40,007	31,099,779	31,292,924	0	31,292,924	193,146
LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	9,001,502	0	9,001,502	9,069,595	0	9,069,595	68,094
LA PLATA	IGNACIO	5,468,276	0	5,468,276	5,508,678	0	5,508,678	40,403
LARIMER	POUDRE	173,239,829	0	173,239,829	174,510,848	0	174,510,848	1,271,018
LARIMER	THOMPSON	92,230,623	0	92,230,623	92,903,987	0	92,903,987	673,365
LARIMER	ESTES PARK	8,065,256	0	8,065,256	8,065,256	0	8,065,256	0
LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	8,962,120	40,938	9,003,059	9,029,234	0	9,029,234	26,175
LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	1,982,085	0	1,982,085	1,995,402	0	1,995,402	13,317
LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	2,726,267	0	2,726,267	2,744,370	0	2,744,370	18,103
LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	1,022,838	15,365	1,038,203	1,031,180	0	1,031,180	-7,023
LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	2,651,182	0	2,651,182	2,669,231	0	2,669,231	18,049
LAS ANIMAS	KIM	677,493	0	677,493	682,749	0	682,749	5,255
LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	1,882,622	0	1,882,622	1,896,256	0	1,896,256	13,634
LINCOLN	LIMON	3,204,388	0	3,204,388	3,226,116	0	3,226,116	21,728
LINCOLN	KARVAL	1,406,104	0	1,406,104	1,416,457	0	1,416,457	10,353
LOGAN	VALLEY	13,713,800	0	13,713,800	13,814,338	0	13,814,338	100,539
LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	1,900,153	18,077	1,918,231	1,913,082	0	1,913,082	-5,149
LOGAN	BUFFALO	2,620,008	0	2,620,008	2,638,144	0	2,638,144	18,136
LOGAN	PLATEAU	1,873,933	0	1,873,933	1,886,063	0	1,886,063	12,130
MESA	DEBEQUE	1,547,899	0	1,547,899	1,551,327	0	1,551,327	3,428
MESA	PLATEAU VALLEY	3,633,771	0	3,633,771	3,633,771	0	3,633,771	0
MESA	MESA VALLEY	136,469,588	324,869	136,794,457	137,483,493	0	137,483,493	689,036
MINERAL	CREEDE	1,104,207	0	1,104,207	1,112,028	0	1,112,028	7,821
MOFFAT	MOFFAT	13,361,129	38,690	13,399,819	13,462,131	0	13,462,131	62,312

MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	17,233,981	0	17,233,981	17,360,575	0	17,360,575	126,594
MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	4,737,317	0	4,737,317	4,770,560	0	4,770,560	33,244
MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	2,989,124	0	2,989,124	3,009,396	0	3,009,396	20,272
MONTROSE	MONTROSE	39,090,965	40,710	39,131,676	39,377,822	0	39,377,822	246,146
MONTROSE	WEST END	2,904,222	15,713	2,919,935	2,922,589	0	2,922,589	2,654
MORGAN	BRUSH	9,373,982	0	9,373,982	9,442,503	0	9,442,503	68,521
MORGAN	FT. MORGAN	19,578,699	41,064	19,619,763	19,723,250	0	19,723,250	103,487
MORGAN	WELDON	2,173,359	0	2,173,359	2,187,177	0	2,187,177	13,818
MORGAN	WIGGINS	3,448,380	0	3,448,380	3,473,439	0	3,473,439	25,059
OTERO	EAST OTERO	8,565,845	0	8,565,845	8,630,443	0	8,630,443	64,598
OTERO	ROCKY FORD	5,787,083	77,050	5,864,132	5,829,210	0	5,829,210	-34,922
OTERO	MANZANOLA	1,909,367	0	1,909,367	1,923,225	0	1,923,225	13,858
OTERO	FOWLER	3,105,152	0	3,105,152	3,125,385	0	3,125,385	20,233
OTERO	CHERAW	2,088,863	0	2,088,863	2,102,849	0	2,102,849	13,986
OTERO	SWINK	2,947,674	0	2,947,674	2,967,279	0	2,967,279	19,604
OURAY	OURAY	2,222,670	0	2,222,670	2,237,777	0	2,237,777	15,107
OURAY	RIDGWAY	3,117,727	0	3,117,727	3,138,990	0	3,138,990	21,263
PARK	PLATTE CANYON	7,033,229	28,317	7,061,546	7,084,536	0	7,084,536	22,991
PARK	PARK	4,358,754	0	4,358,754	4,358,754	0	4,358,754	0
PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	4,033,369	42,918	4,076,287	4,062,650	0	4,062,650	-13,636
PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	2,348,655	0	2,348,655	2,364,679	0	2,364,679	16,024
PITKIN	ASPEN	14,134,533	0	14,134,533	14,236,239	0	14,236,239	101,706
PROWERS	GRANADA	2,165,620	32,442	2,198,063	2,179,815	0	2,179,815	-18,248
PROWERS	LAMAR	10,372,729	40,900	10,413,629	10,449,223	0	10,449,223	35,594
PROWERS	HOLLY	2,335,190	0	2,335,190	2,350,248	0	2,350,248	15,059
PROWERS	WILEY	2,202,709	0	2,202,709	2,217,058	0	2,217,058	14,349
PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	111,197,478	441,526	111,639,004	112,025,995	0	112,025,995	386,991
PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	54,034,798	0	54,034,798	54,420,868	0	54,420,868	386,070
RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	5,191,307	0	5,191,307	5,199,750	0	5,199,750	8,443
RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	3,291,186	0	3,291,186	3,316,122	0	3,316,122	24,936
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	3,784,021	0	3,784,021	3,812,623	0	3,812,623	28,602
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	7,581,950	83,128	7,665,078	7,637,487	0	7,637,487	-27,592
RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	3,226,388	0	3,226,388	3,246,977	0	3,246,977	20,589
ROUTT	HAYDEN	3,097,771	35,116	3,132,887	3,118,978	0	3,118,978	-13,909
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	15,003,548	0	15,003,548	15,111,787	0	15,111,787	108,240
ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	3,171,737	24,563	3,196,300	3,194,300	0	3,194,300	-2,000
SAGUACHE	MOUNTAIN VALLEY	1,336,021	0	1,336,021	1,346,989	0	1,346,989	10,968
SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	2,058,366	0	2,058,366	2,072,456	0	2,072,456	14,089
SAGUACHE	CENTER	4,421,700	46,644	4,468,344	4,457,054	0	4,457,054	-11,291
SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	934,136	0	934,136	941,014	0	941,014	6,878
SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	6,849,878	0	6,849,878	6,902,292	0	6,902,292	52,414
SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	2,524,674	0	2,524,674	2,541,262	0	2,541,262	16,588
SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	5,431,304	0	5,431,304	5,466,829	0	5,466,829	35,526
SEDGWICK	PLATTE VALLEY	1,466,754	0	1,466,754	1,476,585	0	1,476,585	9,831

SUMMIT	SUMMIT	20,188,453	28,324	20,216,777	20,345,841	0	20,345,841	129,064
TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	2,921,624	0	2,921,624	2,941,762	0	2,941,762	20,139
TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	15,945,200	0	15,945,200	16,060,951	0	16,060,951	115,750
WASHINGTON	AKRON	2,839,066	0	2,839,066	2,857,808	0	2,857,808	18,743
WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	1,230,305	0	1,230,305	1,238,800	0	1,238,800	8,494
WASHINGTON	OTIS	1,908,827	0	1,908,827	1,922,583	0	1,922,583	13,757
WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	1,377,334	0	1,377,334	1,386,692	0	1,386,692	9,358
WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	1,101,698	25,908	1,127,606	1,109,500	0	1,109,500	-18,106
WELD	GILCREST	11,722,936	0	11,722,936	11,809,578	0	11,809,578	86,641
WELD	EATON	11,532,359	0	11,532,359	11,618,366	0	11,618,366	86,007
WELD	KEENESBURG	14,453,594	79,461	14,533,055	14,559,434	0	14,559,434	26,380
WELD	WINDSOR	28,627,491	0	28,627,491	28,844,084	0	28,844,084	216,592
WELD	JOHNSTOWN	19,970,419	0	19,970,419	20,121,179	0	20,121,179	150,760
WELD	GREELEY	126,180,656	238,614	126,419,270	127,122,504	0	127,122,504	703,234
WELD	PLATTE VALLEY	7,065,583	0	7,065,583	7,117,166	0	7,117,166	51,583
WELD	FT. LUPTON	15,163,597	50,325	15,213,922	15,275,043	0	15,275,043	61,120
WELD	AULT-HIGHLAND	5,637,616	0	5,637,616	5,678,462	0	5,678,462	40,846
WELD	BRIGGS DALE	1,742,945	0	1,742,945	1,755,149	0	1,755,149	12,204
WELD	PRAIRIE	1,796,439	0	1,796,439	1,808,900	0	1,808,900	12,461
WELD	PAWNEE	1,394,877	0	1,394,877	1,396,112	0	1,396,112	1,235
YUMA	YUMA 1	5,564,555	45,001	5,609,557	5,605,192	0	5,605,192	-4,365
YUMA	WRAY RD-2	4,765,359	0	4,765,359	4,801,074	0	4,801,074	35,715
YUMA	IDALIA RJ-3	1,634,812	0	1,634,812	1,647,414	0	1,647,414	12,602
YUMA	LIBERTY J-4	1,056,539	0	1,056,539	1,065,293	0	1,065,293	8,754
GRAND TOTAL		5,459,236,091	6,919,157	5,466,155,248	5,499,386,291	-	5,499,386,291	33,231,043

Question 12: The Joint Budget Committee Staff proposed using savings from the elimination of the Hold Harmless Full-day Kindergarten line item to increase the number of Colorado Preschool Program slots. Please discuss the current unmet need for CPP slots statewide.

RESPONSE:

- The Colorado Preschool Program is currently authorized to serve 20,160 children (22-28-104 (2) (a) (III) C.R.S.), which is 28.8 percent of the projected total number of four-year-olds in Colorado.
- In the 2011-2012 CPP annual report, school districts participating in the Colorado Preschool Program identified an additional **8,016** children who were CPP eligible, but because of a lack of CPP slots school districts were unable to serve them. School districts determined this number through waiting lists and needs assessments.
- The department can use the percentage of children eligible for free- and reduced-price meals (in grades 1-8) as a proxy for the percentage of students eligible for the Colorado Preschool Program. By subtracting the 20,160 CPP slots, and the number of four-year-olds served by Head Start from the estimate of potentially eligible children, the number of at-risk four-year-olds not being served in half-day preschool programs could be projected.

Estimate of At-Risk Four-Year-Olds Not Served by CPP or Head Start (Using Free and Reduced Price Meals as a Proxy for CPP Eligibility)		
State Demography Office Estimate of Number of Four-Year-Olds in Colorado in 2012 ¹	(A)	69,952
Percentage of Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals in Grades 1-8 in 2011 ²	(B)	45.09%
Estimated Number of At-Risk Four-Year-Olds in Colorado in 2011	(A*B=C)	31,541
Number of Slots Funded in the Colorado Preschool Program in 2012 ²	(D)	20,160
Number of Four-Year-Olds Served by Head Start in Colorado ³	(E)	5,365
Estimated Number of At-Risk Four-Year-Olds Not Funded by CPP or Head Start	C-(D+E)=F	6,016

¹ https://dola.colorado.gov/demog_webapps/pag_parameters.jsf

² 2012-2013 Pupil Membership Count

³ <http://nieer.org/sites/nieer/files/2011yearbook.pdf>

- State statute allows factors other than income to be considered when qualifying children for the Colorado Preschool Program (22-28-106 (1) (a) (IV) C.R.S.). These factors include foster care, homelessness, violence or neglect in the home, high mobility, parents who have not successfully completed high school, parent drug and alcohol abuse and delays in language and social development. Given the lack of data on how many children in Colorado have each of these factors present in their lives, it is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of need.

In 2012, districts reported that 15.97 percent of CPP children qualified with risk factors other than eligibility for free- and reduced-price meals. Therefore, it could be estimated that an additional 5,994 children (If 84.03 percent * 37,535 = 31,541, then 37,535 * 15.97 percent = 5,994) could be eligible for CPP with factors other than income. This increases the estimated need as identified in the table below.

Estimated Number of At-Risk Four-Year-Olds Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals Not Funded by CPP or Head Start	6,016
Additional Four-Year-Olds Who May Qualify Under Factors Other Than Income	5,994
Total Estimated Need for Four-Year-Olds if All Eligibility Factors are Considered	12,010

- This estimate is based on solely on serving four-year-olds in half-day publicly funded programs. Other factors that can be considered in developing an estimate include:
 - Families may not choose to enroll their children in a publicly funded program. This would decrease the estimate.
 - The flexibility to serve three-year-olds: In CPP all districts can serve eligible three-year-old children as long as the child lacks overall learning readiness attributable to at least three significant family risk factors (22-28-106 (1) (a) (II) C.R.S.). In 2011-2012, 23.2 percent of CPP slots were used to serve children younger than four. If the needs of three-year-olds were considered, this would increase the estimate. (*Note: Head Start reported serving 3,902 three-year-olds in Colorado in 2011, which is 5.8 percent of the total population.*)
 - Flexibility to Serve Children with Two Slots: The Legislature allows districts to apply to the Department to use two CPP slots to provide an eligible child with a full-day, rather than half-day preschool program (22-28-104 (4) (a) C.R.S.). The Department is required to limit the total number of CPP slots that can be used for this purpose to five percent of the total, or 1,008 slots. In 2012-2013, 622 CPP slots were used in this way. If the flexibility to serve 5 percent of children with two slots were considered it would also increase the estimate.

- Children Dually Funded by Head Start and CPP: CPP District Advisory Councils are encouraged to explore the possibilities of collaborating with other agencies to extend the services provided to CPP children beyond half-day programs (22-28-105 (2) (e) C.R.S.). In some cases, Head Start may fund a child to participate in a program for half of the day and CPP funds will support their participation in the second half of the day. The Head Start State Collaboration Office and CDE are working together to determine how frequently this may occur. The fact that some children are accessing both funding sources would also increase the estimate.

Question 13: Please discuss the relative benefits of increasing funding for full-day kindergarten and preschool services. Which use better serves children? Does the Department have data indicating the better use of funds between those uses? Please explain.

RESPONSE:

The Department has not completed comparative studies on the cost benefits of full day kindergarten and preschool opportunities. However, a substantial body of research supports the notion that, the earlier the intervention, the better the outcome and the higher the cost benefits of that investment.

Committing resources to early childhood education is a very good investment that is increasingly touted by economists, scientists and education researchers. For example, cost benefit analyses of investment in preschool result in return estimates from between \$1.80 to \$17.07 for every dollar invested. (Rand 2005, Reich 2007) High quality preschool *and* kindergarten are both powerful tools for helping young children achieve optimum outcomes in their formal education experiences and beyond.

Some considerations that may help inform the discussion prompting JBC Question 13 include:

Current Enrollment in Preschool, Half-day, and Full-day Kindergarten

- 19,538 three and four year olds currently participate in the Colorado Preschool Program with 622 of these children attending full day.
- 66,844 children are currently enrolled in public school kindergarten with 46,451 attending full day. Note: Resources to support full day kindergarten include district general funds, parent tuition or private funding in addition to “hold harmless” school finance funding for certain districts.

Multiple Years Trump a Single Intensive Year

- Research finds that multiple years of intervention yield better results than a single year of intensive intervention. This finding is particularly pronounced when the intervention years include quality preschool opportunities prior to transition to school age programs. (Reynolds, Temple, White, and Robertson, 2011)
- 100 percent of Colorado five year olds have the opportunity for a half day kindergarten experience through the public school system. 36.5 percent of four year olds have the opportunity for a half day preschool experience through the Colorado Preschool Program or Head Start.

High Quality is Essential in Order to Reap Results

- The effectiveness of any early education program is determined by the quality of the experience. Increasing exposure to an ineffective program does not yield positive results.

Target Resources to Children at the Highest Risk

- Evidence of achievement gaps emerge quite early in the educational experiences of young children. Left unaddressed, the gaps continue to widen and the cost of intervention increases. Certain early indicators and risk factors are known to be associated with these challenges in learning and development and, with limited intervention resources available, it is imperative that the children at highest risk are the target population for those resources.

Question 14: Does the Department's budget include any other "hold harmless" provisions?

RESPONSE:

No. There are no other "hold harmless" provisions in the department's budget.

Question 15: The Department estimates that the Quality Teacher Pipeline would set aside approximately \$3.0 million in state funds in FY 2013-14 and require an external vendor to provide an additional \$6.0 million through the 2:1 match. Why are the state funds necessary? Could the external vendor provide the external funds to support this program without the state match?

RESPONSE:

The state funds are aimed at encouraging outside organizations to focus on recruiting the strongest possible teachers to rural Colorado school districts. The administration believes that a state appropriation would, of itself, be worthwhile and that the opportunity to leverage further outside investments will yield a partnership that will most effectively benefit the pupils under consideration. Outside groups--of which there are several--have demonstrated effective strategies at recruiting teachers in difficult to-serve areas. The administration expects a competitive grant process and cannot speak to the exact financial support that specific outside vendors may provide.

Question 16: The proposal would use loan repayment and hiring bonuses to recruit and retain teachers in hard to serve rural districts. Has the Department considered other “tools” that could improve recruiting and retention? Why does the proposal focus specifically on hiring bonuses and loan repayment?

RESPONSE:

The administration is asking the Department to issue a block grant to one or two organizations that would target high-quality teaching in rural schools. This approach was taken based on the track record that some private organizations have demonstrated at recruiting and retaining highly effective teachers, especially in hard-to-serve areas, including rural regions.

Question 17: Could consolidating some of Colorado's existing school districts help to alleviate some of these districts' difficulties with recruiting and retention? Please explain.

RESPONSE:

Challenges with recruitment and retention exist and are impacted by a number of factors, especially in small rural districts. Whereas consolidation might solve some issues by creating economies of scale, many of the challenges with recruitment and retention of teachers and leaders would not likely be alleviated by consolidation considerations. Staff not wishing to live in more remote areas of the state will not be any more attracted to these areas as consolidation does not make the location less remote.

Consolidation may create an increased likelihood of school closures which would make a small community less desirable to an educator. Professional development of staff is an important component in retaining teachers. Many examples exist where neighboring districts have collaborated to offer more professional development options - an opportunity not dependent upon consolidation. Leadership and financial investment in BOCES helps to provide strong recruitment and retention of staff in smaller rural communities. Such strategies can help ensure that effective teachers and leaders are drawn to smaller communities supporting them to meet state educational priorities.

Question 18: Of the categorical programs, the English Language Proficiency Program has received the largest percentage increase in recent years because of the gap between available state and federal resources and total district expenditures. Is the increasing state funding closing the gap in ELL funding?

RESPONSE:

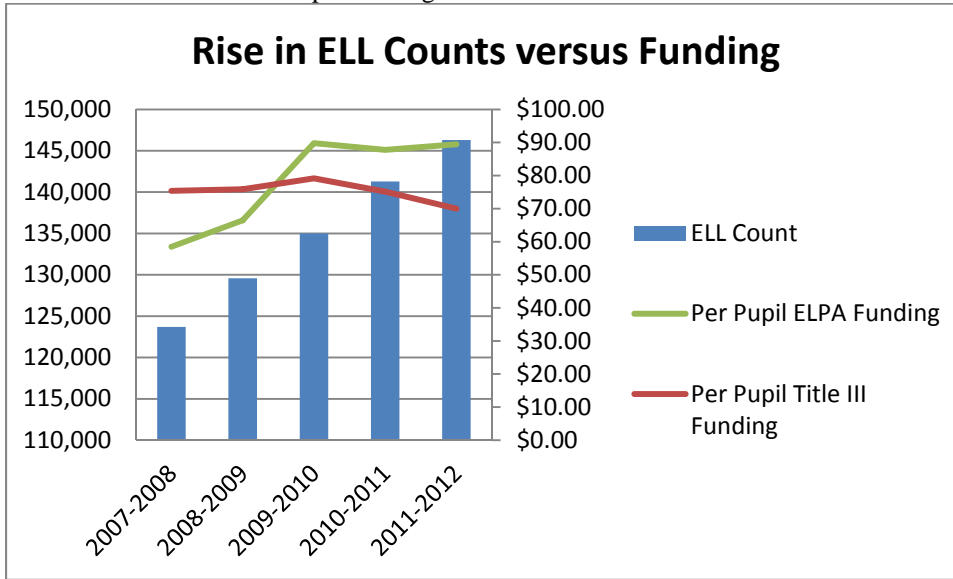
As Table 1 below shows, the number of ELL students has been consistently growing each year at a rate of approximately 4 percent. Increases in funding have been more variable over the last four years. Peak funding under Title III of ESEA occurred in 2009-10, it has since dropped just over 4 percent in the last two years. In 2011-12, ELPA funding was increased 5.6 percent to just over \$13 million.

Table 1: State and Federal Funding to Support English Language Learners

Year	Title III	Set Aside	Total Title III Funding	Year to Year change in Title III Funding	Total ELPA Funding	Year to Year change in ELPA Funding	Year to Year change in ELL Counts
2006-2007	\$8,171,133	\$929,927	\$9,101,060		\$6,132,892		
2007-2008	\$8,339,896	\$981,162	\$9,321,058	2.42%	\$7,233,442	17.95%	2.13%
2008-2009	\$8,794,559	\$1,034,652	\$9,829,211	5.45%	\$8,612,057	19.06%	4.76%
2009-2010	\$9,579,178	\$1,104,291	\$10,683,469	8.69%	\$12,121,200	40.75%	4.17%
2010-2011	\$9,496,408	\$1,117,223	\$10,613,631	-0.65%	\$12,396,353	2.27%	4.66%
2011-2012	\$9,155,774	\$1,077,147	\$10,232,921	-3.59%	\$13,085,778	5.56%	3.55%

State and federal categorical funding in support of ELLs provides approximately \$90 (ELPA) and \$70 (ESEA Title III) dollars in per pupil funding in support of Colorado’s ELL students. In 2011-12, the Per Pupil Adjusted Funding per student was \$6,474. Combined, ELPA and Title III provide an additional \$160 per ELL student to help schools move ELL students to both English and academic proficiency.

Figure 1: State and Federal Per Pupil Funding for ELLs



Question 19: What is working well within the ELL program? What is not working well? Are we meeting overall goals associated with bilingual education and these students?

RESPONSE:

What is working well within the ELL program?

English language learners (ELLs) in Colorado are reaching English language and academic proficiency. Colorado data suggest that it takes five or six years for ELLs to reach proficiency and begin to close the gap with their native English-speaking peers in academic areas. English language proficiency has been incorporated into Colorado's system of school and district performance frameworks, unified improvement planning, standards, and assessment. The Department is providing ongoing support to school districts and BOCES in understanding the essential elements of an effective English language acquisition program.

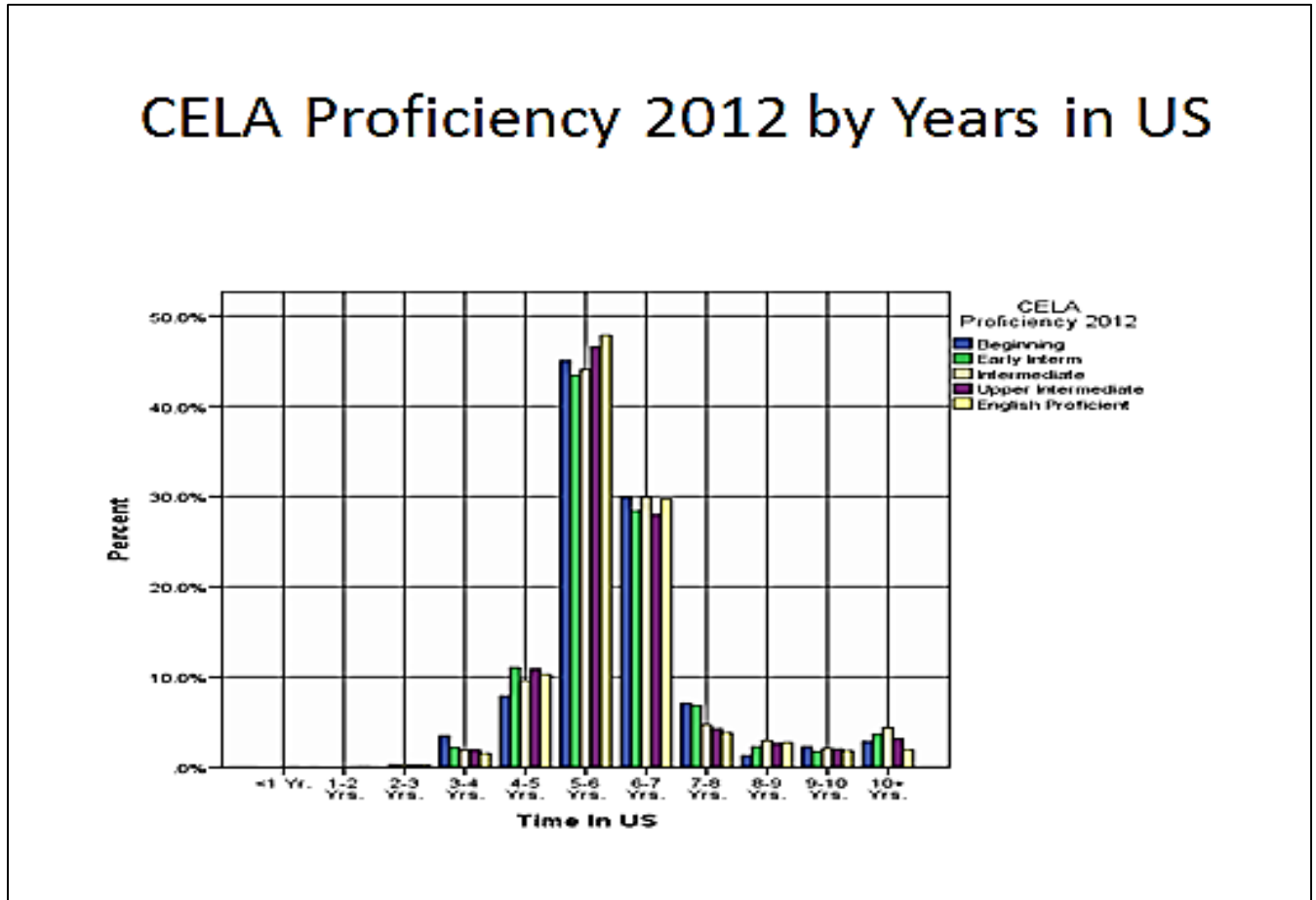
What is not working well? Are we meeting overall goals associated with bilingual education and these students?

Although the State has seen an increase in the percentage of ELLs scoring proficient or advanced over the last six years, the achievement gap that remains is significant and poses a real challenge for Colorado. Some small rural school districts are experiencing rapid increases in the number of ELL students enrolled and need support in planning and implementing programs for English language acquisition. In ten Colorado districts, ELL students comprise 40 percent or more of the district's entire enrollment – in one district it is over 60 percent. The bullets below identify some of the major challenges that confront Colorado and the Department in meeting the goal of all ELL students exiting their K-12 education college and career ready. The figures and tables below provide information regarding how well Colorado is doing in moving students to English and academic proficiency.

- Currently, ELPA provides only two years of funding for each ELL student. The majority of students in Colorado are moving to English proficiency within four to six years. After 3 years, less than 3 percent of ELLs have moved to English proficiency. Less than 1 percent of ELLs move to English proficiency within two years.
- Currently, the Department receives approximately \$40,000 annually to administer the ELPA program and fulfill the requirements and duties described for the State in the legislation. Providing more funding for the Department to administer the ELPA program and provide ELL support for schools and districts would likely increase the impact of the ELPA funding.
- Many school districts do not have the capacity or resources to implement an effective language and instructional program for ELLs.

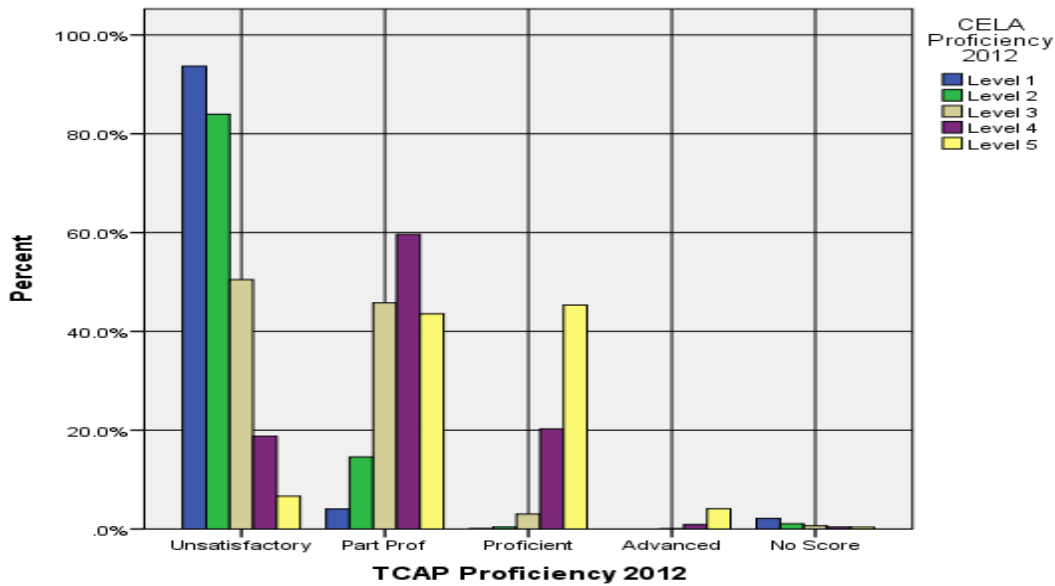
- Many of Colorado’s teachers have not had the training or background to provide effective classroom instruction for ELL students.
- Many of Colorado’s lowest performing districts and schools are struggling with meeting the instructional needs of their ELLs.
- Significant achievement gaps (20 to 28 percent) exist in math, reading, and writing between ELLs and their non-ELL peers.

Figure 2: English Language Proficiency among ELLs by Years in the U.S.



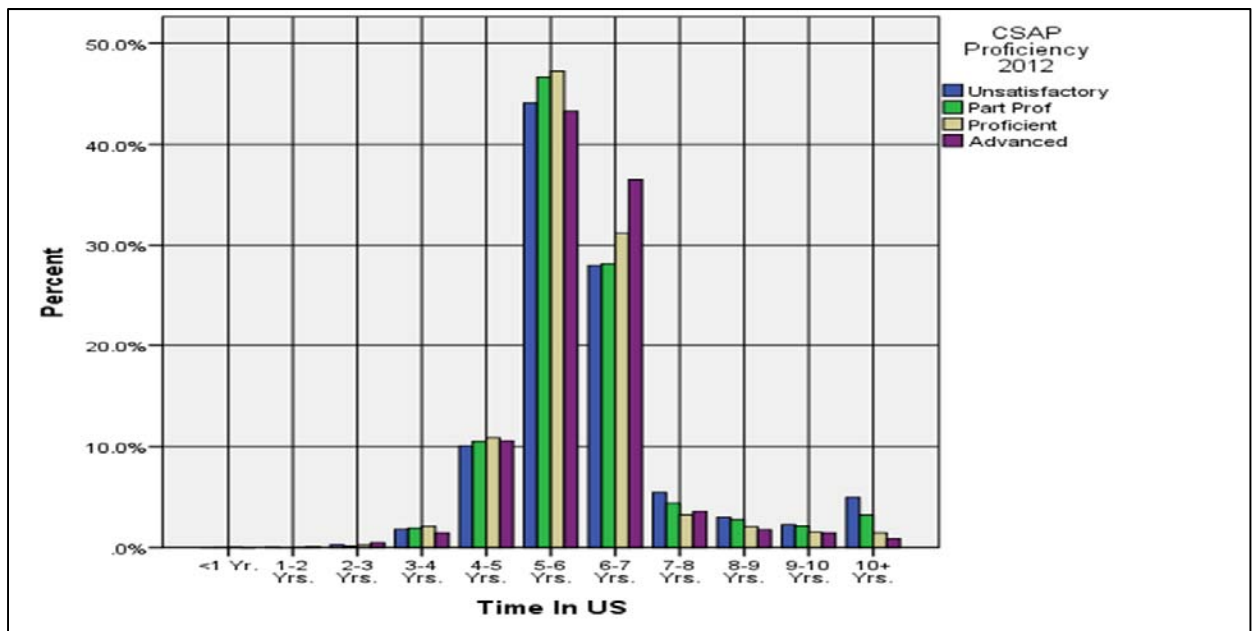
- The majority of ELLs move to Fluent English Proficiency in four to seven years.

Figure 3: TCAP Proficiency by CELA Proficiency



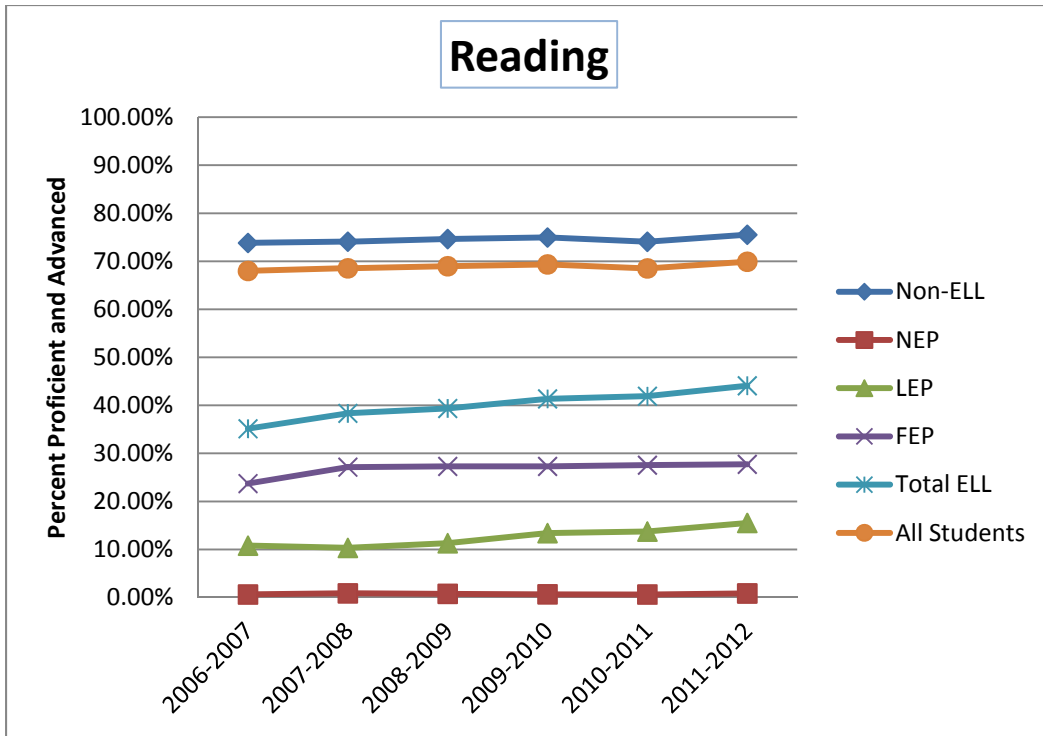
- This graph shows clearly the positive relationship between English proficiency and academic proficiency. As ELL students move to fluency in English, they move to academic proficiency.

Figure 4. ELL Performance on the State Reading Assessment based on Number of Years in the U.S.



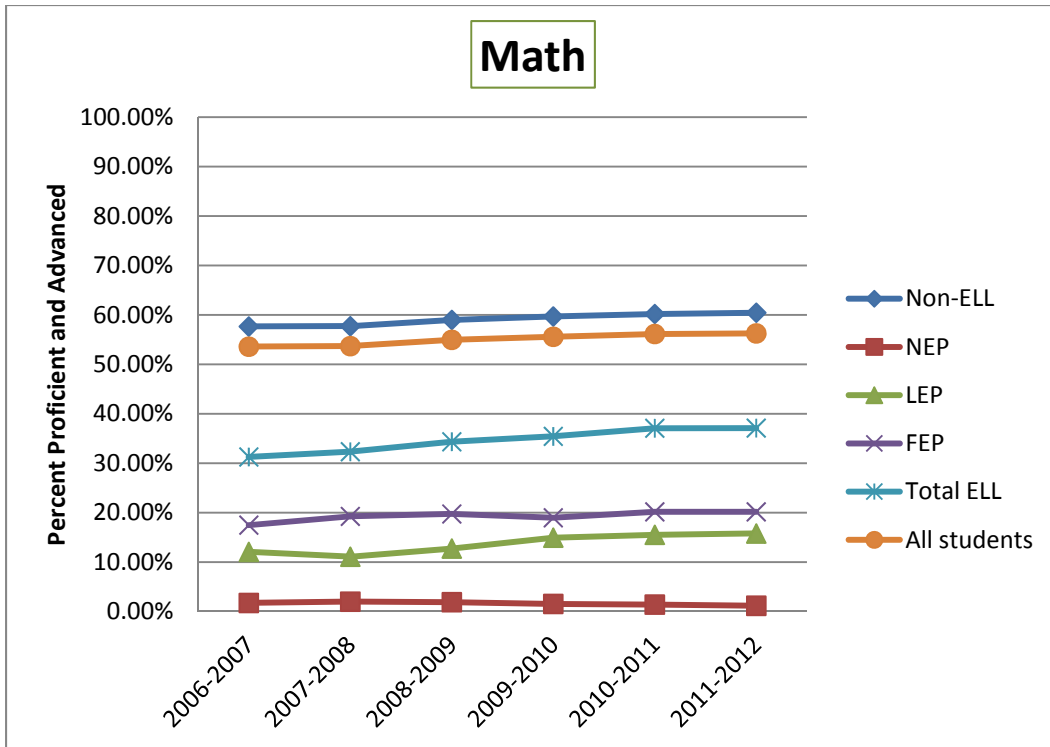
- ELLs reach higher reading proficiency in four to seven years of living in the U.S.

Figure 5: Percent of Students that Scored Proficient and Advanced on the State Reading Assessment



- As would be predicted, as ELL students move from NEP to FEP, reading proficiency increases. However, overall, ELL student proficiency rates are far below those of non-ELL and have a significant impact on proficiency rates for the State.

Figure 6. Percent of Students that Scored Proficient and Advanced on the State Math Assessment



- As with reading, as ELL students move from NEP to FEP, math proficiency increases. However, overall, ELL student math proficiency rates are far below those of non-ELL and have a significant impact on math proficiency rates for the State.

Table 2: State versus ELL Average Proficiency in Math, Reading, and Writing

Academic Year	Subject Name	State Average Proficient or Advanced	ELL Average Proficient or Advanced
2010	Math	54.86%	35.16%
	Reading	68.40%	40.94%
	Writing	52.97%	27.15%
2011	Math	55.73%	36.88%
	Reading	67.91%	41.55%
	Writing	55.31%	30.51%
2012	Math	55.80%	36.99%
	Reading	69.32%	43.52%
	Writing	54.04%	32.09%

- This table shows consistent gaps ranging from 19 percent to 28 percent when comparing ELL students scoring proficient or advanced in math, reading, and writing when compared to the state average scoring proficient or advanced over the last three year.

Question 20: Is the Department seeing an increase in the diversity of languages served in Colorado?

RESPONSE:

Over the last five years, the top three languages among ELLs taking CELA have been: Spanish (app. 94 percent), Vietnamese (app. 2 percent), and Russian (app. 1 percent). Arabic has increased from 0.67 percent to 1.44 percent over the same time period. However, Korean and Hmong have dropped out of the top six ELL languages and have been replaced by Somali and Chinese at approximately 1 percent each.

The number of students speaking languages other than English or Spanish increased more than 29 percent from 17,262 in 2006-07 to 24,444 in 2011-12.

Figure 7: Comparison of the Percentage of Students in the Top Five Languages other than English in the State

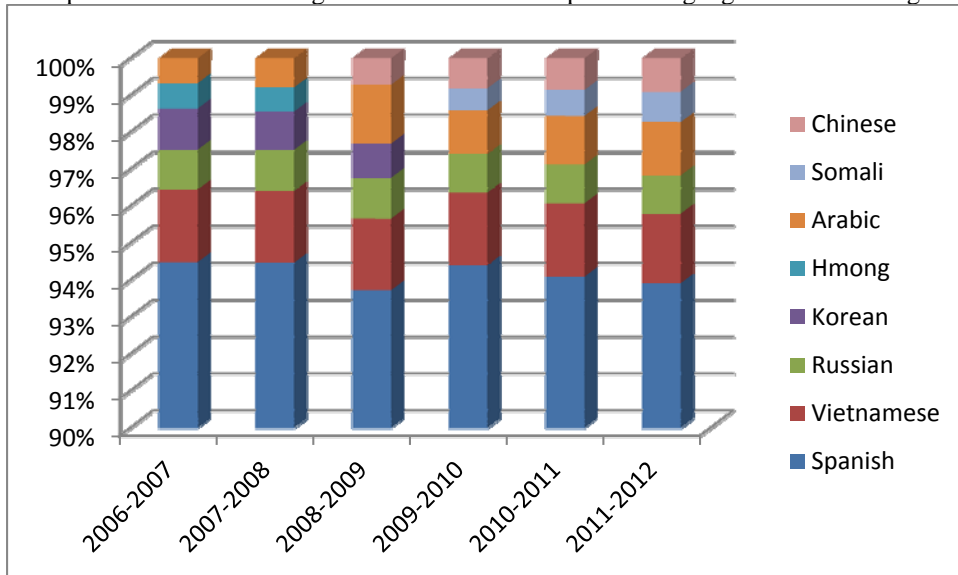
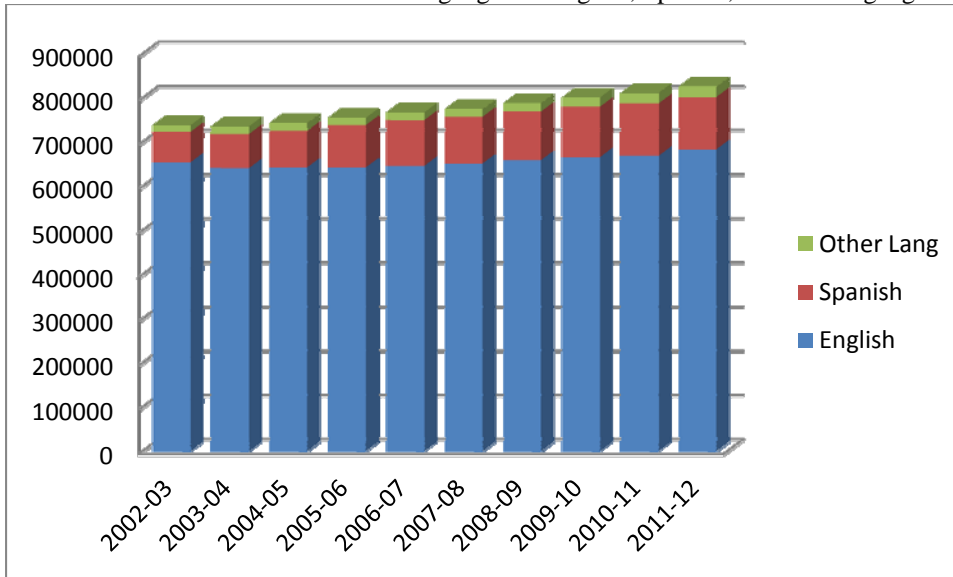


Figure 8: Number of Students with Home Languages of English, Spanish, or other language



POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF FEDERAL SEQUESTRATION ON EDUCATION

Background Information: According to the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document, the Department has estimated that federal sequestration could reduce funding in Colorado by an estimated \$39.0 million in FY 2013-14, including approximately \$3.0 million in impacts directly to the Department and \$36.0 million in reductions to funds distributed to school districts. The impacts to Title I (\$12.4 million reduction) and special education (\$12.8 million reduction) funding are particularly large. For further discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 39 of the briefing document.

Question 21: Please discuss how the Department would manage the anticipated reductions in departmental staff associated with sequestration. How would the Department continue to fulfill its responsibilities?

RESPONSE:

In the information provided at the Department's briefing, the two federal programs that comprise the majority of federal funding for the Department are the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and No Child Left Behind (NCLB). While it will be difficult to meet all responsibilities in the event sequestration occurs, guidance from the U.S. Department of Education is clear that state education departments must continue to fulfill all grant requirements even in the face of reduced funding.

One advantage to the awards the Department receives from the U.S. Department of Education is they fall under the Tydings Amendment. This makes most federal education grants available for 27 months, rather than 12 months. Therefore, if the full award is not spent in the first year, the remaining funds are carried over into the following year, providing additional funding during that period. Consequently, the Department will be able to use carryover to 'phase in' reductions, if sequestration becomes a reality.

Based on current projections, both No Child Left Behind and IDEA will have carryover balances June 30, 2013, so it will not be necessary to reduce staff immediately on July 1, 2013, if sequestration occurs because the Department can utilize carryover to sustain existing positions for a period of time. During that time, the Department will examine and prioritize all activities/expenditures that it may be possible to reduce, without jeopardizing compliance with federal requirements. Since staff is the primary mechanism by which the Department delivers services and fulfills the requirements of the grants it receives from the U.S. Department of Education, it is the last item the Department will consider for reductions whenever possible.

Under IDEA, the Department will start by identifying activities to decrease or eliminate such as (but not be limited to):

- Colorado's Alternate Assessment
- Contracts with external vendors
- Reductions to part-time and temporary staff
- Assistive Technology Project
- Parent activities outside of CSEAC which is a federal requirement
- Regional technical assistance coordinators
- Support to Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind
- The statewide IEP system

By reducing or reprioritizing these activities, it may be possible to delay staff reductions. However, if sequestration remains in effect for over 1 year, it is unlikely the Department could avoid reducing staff in the IDEA grant.

The Department will apply the same strategy to No Child Left Behind. It is possible the U.S. Department of Education would provide guidance regarding requirements that can be reduced in priority. In conjunction with any guidance that allows the Department to shift priorities, the Department would review all NCLB activities such as:

- Reductions to, and, possibly, the elimination of certain contracts with external vendors
- Absorbing some of the impact through vacancy savings
- Scaling back support for local Title I programs and low performing schools and districts
- Challenges in our ability to meet certain requirements tied to the ESEA flexibility waiver
- Reductions to part time and temporary staff

Overall, it may be possible to meet the reduction targets without reducing FTE in the short term; however, if the reductions continue for any sustained period of time (more than one year) reductions in staff will be necessary.

Question 22: How much of the Department's staff (in percentage terms) is supported by federal funds?

RESPONSE:

The Department's staffing breakdown, in percentage terms, is 60 percent federal funds and 40 percent state funds.

Question 23: The Department’s estimates indicate that school districts could lose 202 FTE associated with special education activities as a result of sequestration. Would districts be able to continue to meet legal requirements to provide special education services under that scenario or would districts have to “cannibalize” other programs to meet those requirements? Please discuss.

RESPONSE:

Although sequestration may result in reductions to IDEA funding to school districts and administrative units, they are still bound by all Federal legal requirements under IDEA. Specifically, IDEA requires local education agencies to provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to all students with disabilities. As a result, districts must continue providing FAPE to students with disabilities regardless of a potential Federal funding reduction.

Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), FAPE is defined as an educational program that is 1) individualized to a specific child; 2) designed to meet that child's unique needs; 3) provides access to the general curriculum; 4) meets the grade-level standards established by the state; and 5) from which the child receives educational benefit (individual education plan IEP).

Since the federal requirements remain, districts and administrative units may need to reallocate resources to fulfill the legal requirements.

Impacts to special education services that may be necessary due to the need for reallocation of resources include:

- Larger caseloads for special education teachers and related services providers (OT, PT, SLP, APE, etc.)
 - Cut backs on effective transition programs for students with disabilities (i.e., partnerships with Community Service Boards, etc.)
 - Cuts to professional development and related travel to further teachers’ skills
 - Elimination of administrative positions that support compliance and parent relations
 - Cuts to the provision of assistive technology
 - Cuts to support services such as paraeducators (unless specifically written into an IEP)
 - Negative impact to the districts’ systems of inclusive practices (e.g., co-teaching models and provision of teaching assistants or paraeducators)
 - Elimination of extracurricular and nonacademic activities (e.g., Special Olympics, Academic Bowl, etc.)
-

Question 24: Please discuss the potential effects of sequestration on BOCES.

RESPONSE:

The board of cooperative services (BOCES) is a regional educational service unit designed to provide support through: instructional, administrative, facility, and community services to participating district members.

For FY2010-11, Colorado BOCES operated with total aggregate revenue of \$96 million. On average, 43 percent (\$41 million) of BOCES funding comes from Federal funds. The potential reductions of 8.2 percent from sequestration would result in a decrease of approximately \$3.4 million state-wide for BOCES. Based on Department estimates provided during the briefing, the FTE impact equates to approximately 60 FTE.

While there may be opportunities to reduce costs in areas other than staffing, such a reduction is almost certain to have a negative impact on the ability of BOCES to provide adequate services to their member districts.

REQUESTED INCREASE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND IMPROVEMENT PLANNING UNDER S.B. 09-163

Background Information: The Department is requesting an increase of \$625,501 General Fund and 3.2 FTE in FY 2013-14 for costs associated with the implementation of accountability and improvement planning processes created by S.B. 09-163. For further discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 42 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document.

Question: 25: The Department has estimated that it spent \$1.4 million on S.B. 09-163 implementation in FY 2011-12, primarily from federal funds. Does the Department anticipate that sufficient federal funds would be available to continue to implement this bill if the General Assembly does not fund the requested increase?

RESPONSE:

With over two years of implementation of SB09-163, the Educational Accountability Act, the Colorado Department of Education better understands the key resources needed to more fully implement the law and attain the goal of increased student achievement. SB09-163 required that the Colorado Department of Education create a series of new systems, including developing and producing the School and District Performance Frameworks, reporting data through SchoolView, creating and supporting the Unified Improvement Plan (UIP) and implementing the sanctions associated with continued Turnaround or Priority Improvement status for schools and districts. No new state level funding was provided for this work. Therefore, CDE leveraged the recent influx of federal stimulus funds (e.g., ARRA) to initiate the development of the accountability and improvement planning systems. Since then the flow of federal stimulus has ended. CDE has been able to meet the baseline components of the work using somewhat related state funding and federal funds. However, federal formula dollars continue to be cut severely each year and need to be prioritized for federal program specific work. It is also not clear what the impact of sequestration would have on the accountability and improvement planning work yet – but it could mean even more cuts to the resources that CDE has been relying on to support the current system.

As the state progresses in its implementation of the law, the five-year clock requirements will take more specific work on the part of CDE. Given the high stakes nature of the five-year clock (e.g., loss of accreditation, school closure), CDE needs to invest in our capacity as well as in a system of checks and balances to ensure a fair system. Many of the proposed activities (e.g., staff for the five-year clock, training for the field, revised approach to the State Review Panel) in the decision item revolve around increasing the state's capacity to support a system that meets the intent of the law, is perceived as fair and leads to improved educational opportunities for students.

Question 26: The Department's estimated expenditures from FY 2011-12 include 1.5 FTE dedicated to support, training, and technical assistance. Does that estimate include work with the State Advisory Council for Parental Involvement in Education (SACPIE)? If not, will coordination with the SACPIE require additional resources?

RESPONSE:

No, the estimates do not include work with SACPIE as that work is outside the scope of this request. However, the Department recognizes that requirements related to parent involvement reside in both state and federal legislation. Furthermore, the Department understands the importance of the role parents must play to effectively implement the system of educational accountability and improvement planning. Recently, CDE has sought to strengthen its support for SACPIE and to better integrate the work across CDE units. This coordinated effort has been entirely federally funded. CDE would welcome the opportunity to broaden the scope of its request so that the cost of this effort could be shared across state and federal funds.

Question 27: The Department’s proposal would create an independent State Review Panel to review school districts’ and schools’ progress and advise the State Board of Education regarding districts’ and schools’ status under the “five-year clock.” The Department has suggested that an institution of higher education may manage the proposed State Review Panel. Does the Department have a specific institution in mind?

RESPONSE:

The reference to the institution of higher education was provided as evidence that there are organizations that are interested in working with the state to oversee the State Review Panel. To build the strongest system with the appropriate checks and balances, CDE is interested in selecting the most qualified and objective entity to manage the State Review Panel. With resources, the state would most likely run a competitive process to select an organization that can meet rigorous criteria (e.g., proven track record of managing sensitive data, ability to visit schools/districts and determine strength of leadership).

Question 28: The General Assembly enacted S.B. 09-163 in part to comply with federal requirements under No Child Left Behind. Now that Colorado has a waiver from some of those requirements, could Colorado scale back the accountability system and requirements under S.B. 09-163?

RESPONSE:

Colorado was one of the first states granted an NCLB accountability waiver based upon the strength of the reforms passed by Colorado's legislature. Waiver requirements included high expectations for college and career ready standards, an aligned assessment system, robust educator effectiveness policies and a meaningful and rigorous accountability system. CDE was able to point to the work that's resulted from SB 212, 191 and 163 as support for our ability to meet the waiver requirements.

Colorado was able to replace federal accountability mechanisms, such as AYP and School and District Improvement identification under Title I, with the state's accountability system. It has made the alignment of state and federal expectations for schools and districts much tighter and more straightforward. To keep this tight alignment, continued implementation of state accountability system is even more crucial.

If the state were to make substantial changes to the requirements in S.B. 09-163, CDE would need to submit these changes to the U.S. Department of Education and receive approval from them, in order to continue to have certain NCLB requirements waived.

STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT UPDATE

Background Information: In FY 2012-13, the General Assembly approved \$6.4 million to support the development of new statewide assessments, primarily for science and social studies. With the enactment of H.B. 12-1240, the General Assembly required the State to join a multi-state consortium developing assessments in mathematics and English language arts. For FY 2013-14, the Department is requesting an increase of \$4.2 million cash funds from the State Education Fund for additional assessment development and administration costs. For additional discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 48 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document.

Question 29: The FY 2012-13 appropriation for science and social studies assessments, which was based on the Department's cost estimates, assumed that the science assessment would be administered on-line but that the social studies assessment would be paper-based. The Department has elected to develop and administer both assessments as on-line assessments. The Department is awaiting responses to a survey of districts regarding their capacity to administer assessments on-line. Why did the Department elect to develop the social studies assessment as an on-line test even before receiving districts' responses regarding their capacity to administer on-line tests?

RESPONSE:

The Department chose to move forward for two different reasons: cost and preparation for spring 2015 PARCC online assessments.

- **Cost:** To provide the social studies assessments, paper-based first and then computer-based would have cost an additional \$1.8 million in FY 2013 and \$1.6 million in FY14 beyond appropriated and estimated amounts.
 - **Preparation:** Last spring, legislation directed CDE to become a governing state in one of the multi-state consortia. Up to this point, the multi-state consortium CO joined, the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers, has not made a commitment to provide an alternate format to the computer-based version. As a result, schools and districts will be expected to be ready to administer online English language arts and mathematics assessments in three grades each at the elementary, middle school and high school in 2015. Asking schools and districts to administer the state's science and social studies in single grades at elementary, middle and high school in 2014 helps districts prepare for and transition to the 2015 PARCC assessments. The successes and challenges experienced in Colorado in the spring of 2014 will inform realistic preparations for spring of 2015 when more grades and students will be assessed online.
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Question 30: Given that the Department is still awaiting survey results regarding districts' capacity, had the Department previously consulted with districts regarding the capacity to administer on-line assessments? Does the Department believe that school districts are prepared and able to administer on-line assessments? If so, why?

RESPONSE:

CDE has collected voluntary information from districts on their available hardware through the federal Title IID program in previous years. The information from the current readiness survey will provide more detailed information. Depending on the issues discovered, CDE will have a variety of means of addressing the challenges. Below are potential strategies that could be employed:

- Establish a window and administration procedures so that the required student: computer ratio is more flexible.
- CDE is hiring a technology consultant. Part of the role of that person will be to assist districts in developing administration plans. That could include:
 - Encouraging inter-school cooperation and sharing of resources
 - Encouraging inter-district and BOCES cooperation and sharing of resources
 - Encouraging cooperation and sharing of resources with other agencies (ex. community colleges, libraries, etc.)
- Pearson and PARCC also have dedicated technology consultants whom we will be tapping to support districts and provide technical expertise.
- Districts that discover they need additional equipment may choose to allocate some of their fiscal resources to acquiring technology that could be used for both instruction and assessment.
- As last resort, defer the state-wide initiation of social studies.

Question 31: Does on-line administration also mean that the assessments could be taken on an iPad?

RESPONSE:

Last summer, Apple released an announcement regarding additional security features that will be part of iOS 6, including Guided Access:

Building on Apple's commitment to provide innovative solutions for education and accessibility, iOS 6 introduces Guided Access. This new feature allows a parent, teacher or administrator to disable hardware buttons to lock an iOS device into a single app, especially useful for test taking or helping someone with a disability stay focused on learning. Guided Access also includes the ability to confine touch input to certain parts of the screen.

The full Apple announcement may be found at <http://www.apple.com/pr/library/2012/06/11Apple-Previews-iOS-6-With-All-New-Maps-Siri-Features-Facebook-Integration-Shared-Photo-Streams-New-Passbook-App.html>.

Apple is working with assessment vendors and the multi-state consortia on the security issues related to high stakes testing. Although it is expected that in the future iPads will be secure, it is not expected in time for the 2013-2014 school year. In addition, since students interact with typical computers and tablets differently (ex. mouse vs. finger), comparability will need to be established between how items function on typical computers and tablets, including iPads, before tablets may be used interchangeably with computers.

CDE is meeting with Apple on December 17th to hear directly about the progress being made in terms of the security issue.

BUILDING EXCELLENT SCHOOLS TODAY

Background Information: The Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program provides capital construction funding for public school projects statewide. The program provides assistance through both certificates of participation (COPs, which require legislative appropriation of annual payments) and cash grants (for which funding is continuously appropriated to the program). The program has increased its use of cash grants in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13. For further discussion, see the issue paper beginning on page 53 of the Joint Budget Committee Staff briefing document.

Question 32: Please discuss the BEST program's increasing use of cash grants. What is driving the increase in the past two years? Is the program trying to spend down the existing fund balance?

RESPONSE:

Please discuss the BEST program's increasing use of cash grants. What is driving the increase in the past two years?

When the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program was developed by the BEST Board and BEST Division, there was considerable effort put into planning and modeling to implement the program. The modeling was done conservatively based on historical state land and lottery revenues and their projections of future revenues.

The past two years of increase in cash grants has been driven by the increase in the amount of available funds. In FY2010-11 state land revenues almost doubled and in FY2011-12 more than doubled the amount of revenue that was projected by the State Land Board. Therefore this created funds that were built into the modeling of BEST grant awards. BEST grants are awarded once a year, so when the revenues increased, a large unencumbered cash balance temporarily accumulated prior to the next annual round of grant awards in the summer. The increased revenue provided capacity to fund additional qualifying BEST Cash Grants.

The table below illustrates the increase in revenues that were available to fund projects.

State Revenues for the BEST Program				
Revenue Source	FY08-09	FY09-10	FY10-11	FY11-12
State Trust Land	\$35,195,168	\$33,196,010	\$60,261,217	\$72,357,278
Lottery Proceeds	\$5,534,736	\$88,550	\$662,230	\$4,559,159
<u>Interest</u>	<u>\$1,327,275</u>	<u>\$1,471,506</u>	<u>\$1,722,166</u>	<u>\$1,670,489</u>
Total Revenue	\$42,057,178	\$34,756,066	\$62,645,613	\$78,586,926

Is the program trying to spend down the existing fund balance?

The program's November 30, 2012 Cash on Hand is \$131.4 million. Within this Cash on Hand, are designations for the Emergency Reserve for BEST Emergency Grants required pursuant to 22-43.7-104(4)C.R.S.; lease payments through CY2013; local matching monies deposited in the Assistance Fund and for amounts equal to awarded cash grant. These designations of Cash on Hand total \$122.7 million. Additionally, there is Unallocated Cash on Hand that will be used for unanticipated issues and future BEST Cash Grants. As of November 30, 2012 this is \$8.6 million.

The following link provides information on the BEST Financial Position as of November 30, 2012 and is updated and posted each month:

<http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/CapConstFinancial.htm>

Question 33: Please provide a list of all of the cash grant awards from the past two years (FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13), including the projects and the grant amounts.

RESPONSE:

25 BEST Cash Awards FY2011-2012				
DISTRICT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BEST AWARD AMOUNT	DISTRICT MATCHING CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL AWARD AND MATCHING CONTRIBUTION
ADAMS 14	ES Roof Replacement	\$742,031	\$91,711	\$833,742
ADAMS 14	ES Roof Replacement	\$767,027	\$94,801	\$861,828
ADAMS 14	JrHS Roof Replacement	\$1,420,677	\$175,589	\$1,596,266
BENNETT 29J	HS RTU and Roof Replacement	\$246,181	\$313,321	\$559,502
STRASBURG 31J	HS ACM Abatement & Carpet Replacement	\$79,756	\$67,940	\$147,696
STRASBURG 31J	Replace Kitchen Floor	\$9,508	\$8,100	\$17,608
WESTMINSTER 50	ES Roof Replacement	\$449,046	\$126,654	\$575,700
BYERS 32J	PK-12 School Roof Replacement	\$555,039	\$512,344	\$1,067,383
ST VRAIN RE 1J	HS ACM Abatement and Partial Roof Replacement	\$731,505	\$702,817	\$1,434,322
SIERRA GRANDE R-30	Reroof a PK-12 School	\$803,531	\$378,132	\$1,181,663
COLORADO SPRINGS 11	Fire Alarm Replacement @ 2 ES	\$98,560	\$77,440	\$176,000
HARRISON 2	ES Boiler Replacement	\$181,565	\$34,584	\$216,149
HARRISON 2	ES Boiler Replacement	\$206,328	\$39,301	\$245,629
HARRISON 2	Replace Boilers at (3) ES	\$1,113,816	\$212,156	\$1,325,972
LEWIS-PALMER 38	MS Roof Replacement	\$420,497	\$513,941	\$934,438
KIOWA C-2	Site Work and Roof Replacement	\$459,755	\$634,899	\$1,094,654
ROARING FORK RE-1	ES Roof Replacement	\$273,694	\$486,567	\$760,261
ROCKY MOUNTAIN DEAF SCHOOL	New PK-12 Deaf School	\$12,918,446	\$500,000	\$13,418,446
THOMPSON R-2J	HS Roof Replacement	\$496,650	\$658,350	\$1,155,000
BRANSON 82	PK-12 School Roof Replacement	\$142,069	\$275,781	\$417,849
PARADOX VALLEY CS	PK-8 CS Renovation and Addition	\$2,465,319	\$304,702	\$2,770,021
HOLYOKE RE-1J	ES & JrSr HS Renovations	\$537,666	\$389,344	\$927,010
HOLYOKE RE-1J	ES & JrSrHS Roof Replacements	\$982,606	\$711,541	\$1,694,147
EATON RE-2	HS Domestic Water Piping Replacement & ACM Abatement	\$149,688	\$266,112	\$415,800
WRAY RD-2	MS Partial Roof and Exhaust Fan Replacement	\$66,604	\$54,494	\$121,098
	FY2011-12 Totals	\$26,317,564	\$7,630,620	\$33,948,184

28 BEST Cash Awards FY2012-2013				
DISTRICT / CHARTER SCHOOL	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BEST AWARD AMOUNT	DISTRICT MATCHING CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL AWARD AND MATCHING CONTRIBUTION
BRIGHTON 27J	HS ACM Abatement	\$626,790	\$337,502	\$964,292
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28-J	HS Fire Sprinkler Replacement	\$1,396,386	\$393,853	\$1,790,239
BYERS 32J	VoAg Improvements	\$94,630	\$98,493	\$193,123
LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE	Roof Replacement/Repairs; HVAC; Gym Floor	\$490,118	\$20,422	\$510,540
Pikes Peak BOCES	Replace Special and Alternative Needs School	\$11,930,727	\$604,182	\$12,534,909
ST VRAIN RE 1J	ES Roof and Boiler Replacement, Asbestos Removal, and Associated Finishes	\$932,527	\$1,010,237	\$1,942,764
BUENA VISTA R-31	Replace Primary Wing of ES	\$2,297,581	\$4,460,011	\$6,757,592
SALIDA R-32	ES Replacement	\$4,094,712	\$9,554,328	\$13,649,040
CROWLEY RE-1-J	ES & HS Gym Roof Replacement	\$630,306	\$257,449	\$887,755
DENVER 1	Plumbing, Electrical, Science Lab, Roofing, and Auditorium Upgrades	\$3,813,816	\$2,996,569	\$6,810,385
CALHAN RJ-1	Misc Safety and Security Upgrades	\$1,056,570	\$1,144,616	\$2,201,186
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN CHARTER ACADEMY	Re-Work Main Entry, HVAC Upgrade, Door Replacement	\$372,473	\$238,138	\$610,611
COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND	Upgrade Lighting and Communication	\$741,581	\$0	\$741,581
COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND	Partial Roof Replacement	\$360,609	\$0	\$360,609
JAMES IRWIN CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	Replace (18) HS RTU & Control Upgrade	\$413,284	\$61,755	\$475,039
CANON CITY RE-1	Update Fire Alarms in (3)-ES	\$209,654	\$112,890	\$322,544
ARRIBA-FLAGLER C-20	HVAC Repairs and Upgrades	\$557,676	\$313,692	\$871,368
LAKE R-1	ES Mechanical Repairs	\$940,500	\$709,500	\$1,650,000
DOLORES RE-4A	Votech/Science Replacement, Safety/Security Upgrades & Classroom Addition & Misc Other	\$2,618,558	\$3,471,112	\$6,089,670
FT. MORGAN RE-3	HS Boiler Replacement and HVAC Upgrades	\$1,097,528	\$274,382	\$1,371,910
WIGGINS RE-50(J)	ES & HS Roof Replacements	\$694,401	\$243,979	\$938,380
FOWLER R-4J	Jr/Sr HS Fire Alarm Replacement	\$50,818	\$22,831	\$73,649
PARK RE-2	Roof Replacements	\$156,928	\$333,473	\$490,401
ASPEN COMMUNITY	Replace K-8 School	\$4,179,398	\$4,906,249	\$9,085,647

CS				
LAMAR RE-2	Boiler Replacements at (2)-ES & (1)-MS	\$1,782,374	\$473,796	\$2,256,170
LONE STAR 101	PK-12 Roof, HVAC, Code Project	\$278,914	\$401,365	\$680,279
FT. LUPTON RE-8	MS Renovations	\$5,555,614	\$5,128,259	\$10,683,873
LIBERTY J-4	PK-12 Roof Replacement	\$262,840	\$362,970	\$625,810
	FY2012-13 Totals	\$47,637,314	\$37,932,052	\$85,569,366

Question 34: Please discuss any potential legal requirements or settlements affecting the state's support of the BEST program. Does the state have ongoing obligations required by prior litigation?

RESPONSE:

The Attorney General's Office has advised that it is not aware of any ongoing public school capital construction obligations required by prior litigation. The settlement agreement in *Giardino v. the Colorado State Board of Education*, No. 98CV246, was executed in 2000 and required the State to provide \$190 million of public school capital construction funding over the ensuing 11 years. As reported in the JBC Staff Budget Briefing document, the State through the BEST program has provided \$686 million of State funds for public school capital construction since FY 2009-2010. The plaintiffs in the *Lobato v. State of Colorado* public school finance litigation assert that capital construction assistance funding is constitutionally inadequate, and the case is currently on appeal to the Colorado Supreme Court. Consequently, the certainty, timing, and extent of any fiscal impact on the State cannot be determined at this time.

ADDENDUM: OTHER QUESTIONS FOR WHICH SOLELY WRITTEN RESPONSES ARE REQUESTED

- 1. The Joint Budget Committee has recently reviewed the State Auditor's Office "Annual Report of Audit Recommendations Not Fully Implemented" (October 2012). If this report identifies any recommendations for the Department that have not yet been fully implemented and that fall within the following categories, please provide an update on the implementation status and the reason for any delay.*
 - a. Financial audit recommendations classified as material weaknesses or significant deficiencies;*
 - b. Financial, information technology, and performance audit recommendations that have been outstanding for three or more years.*

RESPONSE:

This question does not apply to the Department. The above-mentioned report indicates that all audit recommendations have been fully implemented by the Department.