

JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE



STAFF BUDGET BRIEFING FY 2024-25

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(Programs *other than* School Finance and Categorical Programs)

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

PREPARED BY:
AMANDA BICKEL, JBC STAFF
NOVEMBER 30, 2023

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

CONTENTS

Department Overview	1
Department Budget: Recent Appropriations	2
Department Budget: Graphic Overview	3
Cash Funds Detail.....	5
Additional Information – Select Fund Sources	6
General Factors Driving the Budget.....	8
Discretionary Decisions.....	8
Marijuana-Related Revenue.....	10
Summary: FY 2023-24 Appropriation & FY 2024-25 Request.....	12
Healthy School Meals For All FY 2023-24 Revenue And Expenses	20
Summary.....	20
Recommendation.....	20
Discussion.....	21
H.B. 22-1215 Task Force & Efforts to Support Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness	28
Summary.....	28
Recommendation.....	28
Discussion.....	29
Accelerating Students Through Concurrent Enrollment Program (ASCENT)	41
Summary.....	41
Recommendation.....	41
Discussion.....	41
One-time Funding Authorized in Recent Legislative Sessions	46
Summary.....	46
Recommendation.....	46
Discussion.....	46
Appendix A Numbers Pages.....	1
Appendix B Footnotes and Information Requests	2
Appendix C Department Annual Performance Report	1

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Brief summaries of all bills that passed during the 2021 and 2022 legislative sessions that had a fiscal impact on this department are available in Appendix A of the annual Appropriations Report:

<https://leg.colorado.gov/publications/appropriations-report-fiscal-year-2022-23>

The online version of the briefing document may be found by searching the budget documents on the General Assembly’s website by visiting leg.colorado.gov/content/budget/budget-documents. Once on the budget documents page, select the name of this department's *Department/Topic*, "Briefing" under *Type*, and ensure that *Start date* and *End date* encompass the date a document was presented to the JBC.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Management and Administration, Assistance to Public Schools - Grant Programs and Other Assistance, Library Programs, School for the Deaf and the Blind

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Commissioner of Education, who is appointed by the State Board of Education, is the chief state school officer and executive officer of the Department of Education. The Commissioner and department staff, under the direction of the elected members of the State Board of Education, have the following responsibilities, among others:

- Supporting the State Board in its duty to exercise general supervision over public schools and K-12 educational programs operated by state agencies, including appraising and accrediting public schools, school districts, and the State Charter School Institute (Institute).
- Developing and maintaining state academic standards, and administering the associated statewide assessment program.
- Annually accrediting school districts and the Institute and making education accountability data available to the public.
- Administering the public school finance act and distributing federal and state moneys appropriated or granted to the Department for public schools.
- Administering educator licensure and professional development programs.
- Administering education-related programs, including services for children with special needs, services for English language learners, public school transportation, adult basic education programs, and various state and federal grant programs.
- Supporting the State Board in reviewing requests from school districts for waivers of state laws and regulations and in serving as the appellate body for charter schools.
- Promoting the improvement of library services statewide to ensure equal access to information, including providing library services to persons who reside in state-funded institutions and to persons who are blind and/or physically disabled.
- Maintaining the Colorado virtual library and the state publications library.

The Department also includes three “type 1”¹ agencies:

- A seven-member Board of Trustees that is responsible for managing the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, located in Colorado Springs.
- A nine-member State Charter School Institute Board that is responsible for authorizing and monitoring the operations of “institute charter schools” located within certain school districts.
- A nine-member Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board that is responsible for assessing public school capital construction needs statewide and making recommendations

¹ Pursuant to Section 24-1-105 (1), C.R.S., a type 1 agency exercises its prescribed powers and duties independently of the head of the department.

concerning the prioritization and allocation of state financial assistance for school construction projects.

DEPARTMENT BUDGET: RECENT APPROPRIATIONS

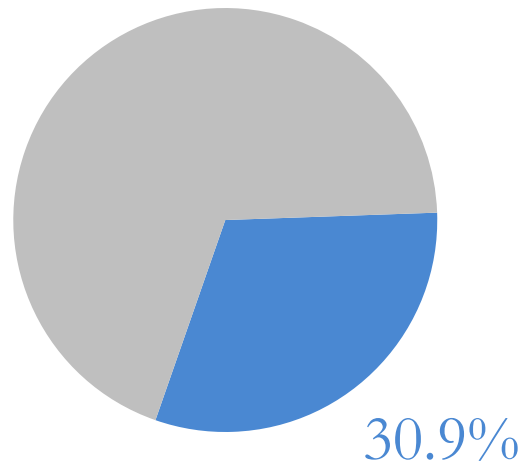
FUNDING SOURCE	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 ¹
General Fund ²	\$4,294,161,543	\$4,500,428,610	\$4,670,389,088	\$4,679,444,166
Cash Funds	1,469,771,240	1,517,239,273	1,684,873,868	1,943,276,527
Reappropriated Funds	47,339,278	72,285,315	82,260,248	56,007,674
Federal Funds	620,755,044	1,048,449,871	1,049,944,421	1,051,843,913
TOTAL FUNDS	\$6,432,027,105	\$7,138,403,069	\$7,487,467,625	\$7,730,572,280
Full Time Equiv. Staff	614.4	638.3	661.9	664.7

¹Requested appropriation.

²Includes General Fund Exempt.

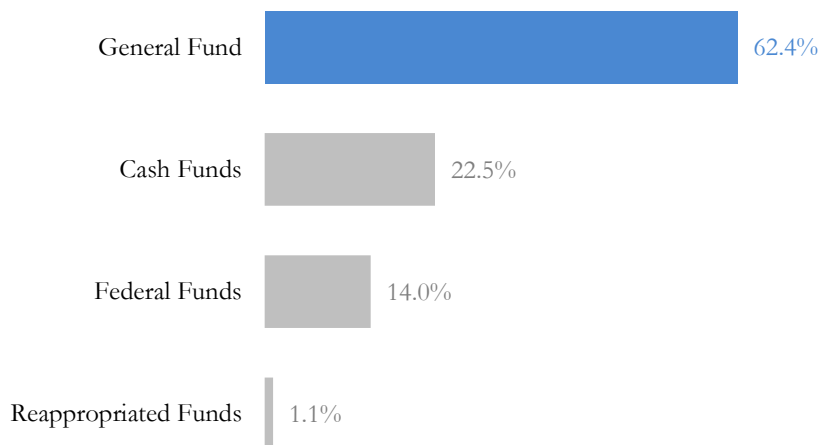
DEPARTMENT BUDGET: GRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Department's Share of Statewide General Fund



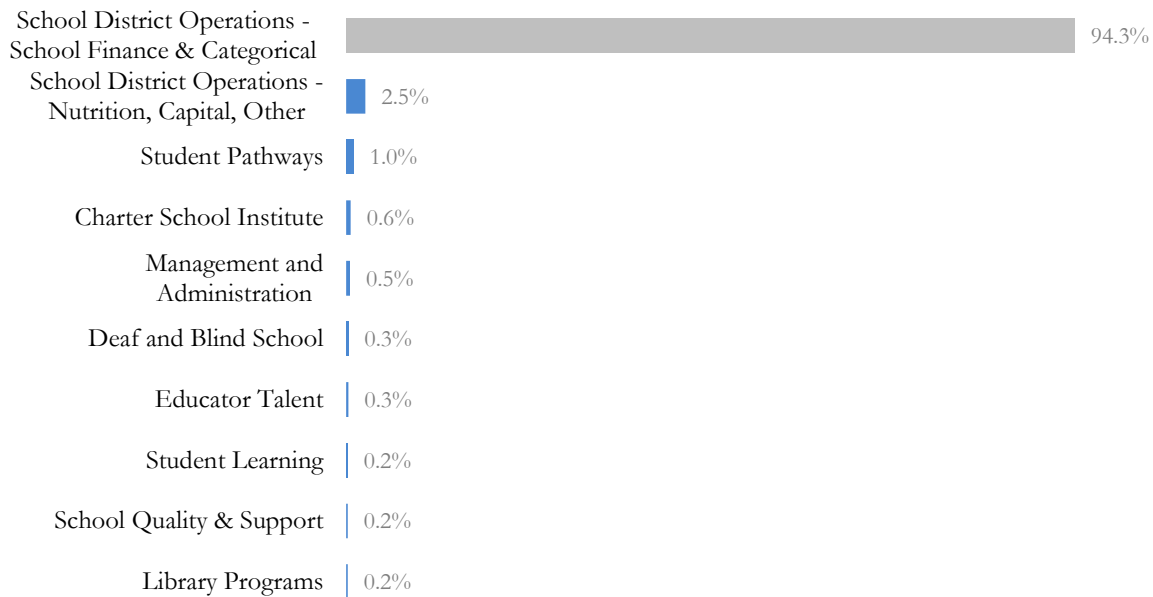
Based on the FY 2023-24 appropriation.

Department Funding Sources



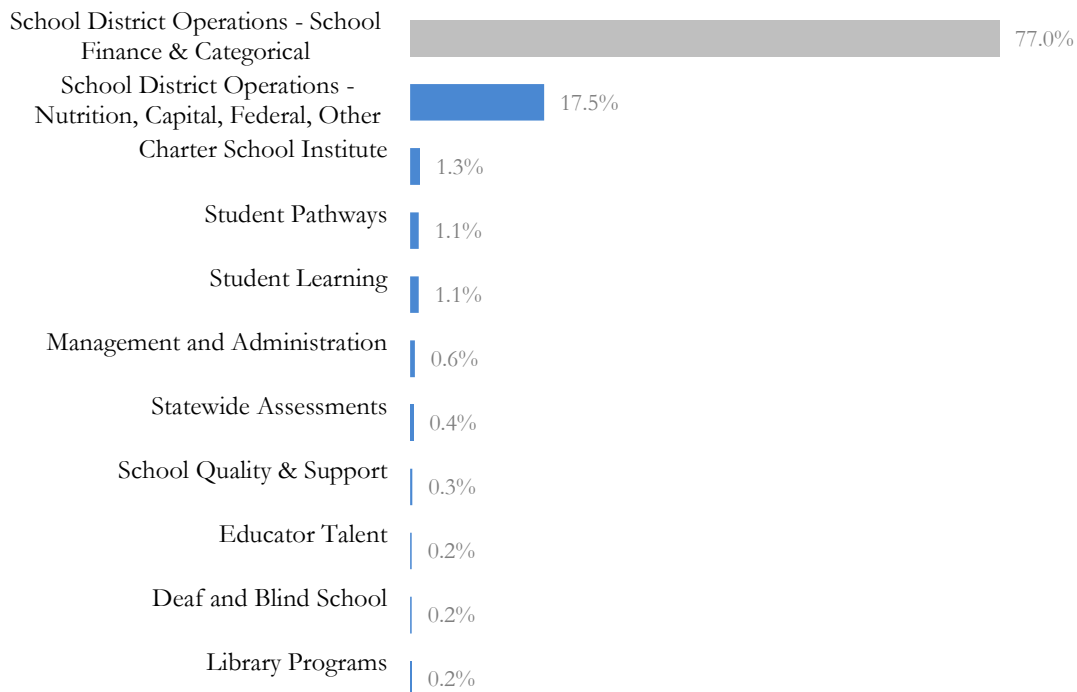
Based on the FY 2023-24 appropriation.

Distribution of General Fund by Division



Based on the FY 2023-24 appropriation.

Distribution of Total Funds by Division



Based on the FY 2023-24 appropriation.

CASH FUNDS DETAIL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION <i>EXCEPT</i> SCHOOL FINANCE AND CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS				
CASH FUNDS APPROPRIATION DETAIL				
FUND NAME OR GROUP	FY 2023-24 APPROP.		PRIMARY SOURCES OF FUND REVENUE	PRIMARY USES IN THIS DEPARTMENT [EXCEPT SCHOOL FINANCE/CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS]
Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund + Charter School Facilities Assistance Account	\$296,614,163	¹	PSCCAF: State Land Board Revenue, Marijuana Excise Taxes, Lottery Proceeds; CSFAA: Marijuana Excise Taxes. See additional detail below for both funds.	PSCCAF: Grants to school districts and charter schools for school construction and renovations; CSFAA: formula distributions to eligible charter schools based on enrollment. See additional detail below for both.
State Education Fund	115,775,203	¹	Income tax of 0.3%, pursuant to Amendment 23	Used throughout Department for eligible activities under Amendment 23.
Early Literacy Fund	40,147,689	¹	Annual transfer from the State Education Fund of \$34.0 million	Early literacy activities including grants, formula distributions to school districts, teacher and administrator training, administration and evaluation
Marijuana Tax Cash Fund	22,159,936	¹	Taxes on retail marijuana. See Marijuana Tax briefing.	Behavioral Healthcare Professional Matching Grant Program and other programs, primarily focused on student wellness
Educator Licensure Cash Fund	4,636,698		Fees assessed on applicants for educator licenses	Office of Professional Services in Educator Talent section and related line items in Management and Administration
State Public School Fund	3,728,124	¹	Federal mineral lease (FML) revenue: 48.3 percent of non-bonus revenue received from the federal government based on mineral leases on federal public lands in Colorado or statutory cap, whichever is less. [Section 34.63-102, C.R.S.] See briefing for Department of Local Affairs for additional information on FML revenue.	Specific uses required by statute: state match for federal school lunches, supplemental on-line education services, reprinting laws concerning education
Fees - various	2,100,813		Fees for workshops and programs offered by CDE and fees to the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind from school districts, out of state tuition; other programs.	Appropriated Sponsored Programs line item under School District Operations section and Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind
Gifts, grants, and donations	2,001,376	¹	Various	Appropriated Sponsored Programs line item and Library Programs
Institute Charter School Assistance Fund	1,800,000	¹	Spill-over from amounts retained by CSI for central administration that are not required for this purpose and are transferred to the Fund.	Appropriated to line item in CSI Section. Enables distribution of funds not needed for central administration or held in reserve (historically \$750,000) to CSI schools
Start Smart Nutrition Program Fund	1,150,000	¹	Appropriation from the General Fund	Start Smart Nutrition Program [22- 82.7-105 (1), C.R.S.]
Various	949,026			
Total	\$491,063,028			

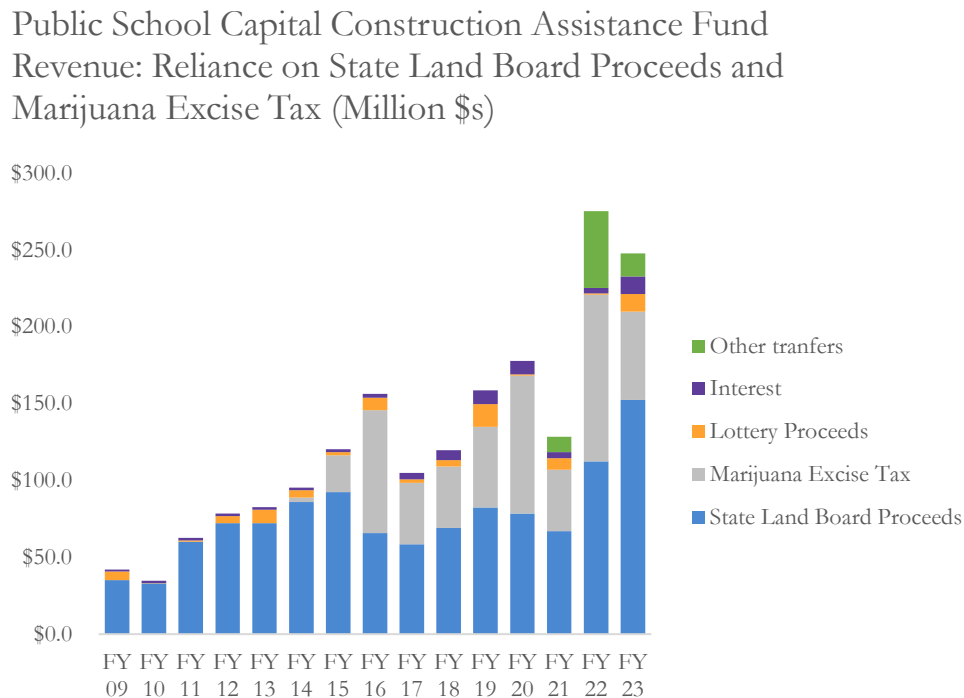
¹TABOR exempt. This includes fund sources that TABOR exempts such as federal revenue and gifts, sources the voters have exempted such as the State Education Fund, and funds that originate from transfers from other funds that are TABOR exempt such as federal mineral lease revenue, the State Education Fund, marijuana excise revenue, and lottery proceeds, and funds that originate from a source subject to TABOR (such as the General Fund) but that is not counted a second time when transferred to another fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – SELECT FUND SOURCES

PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE FUND: The Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund, which supports the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program, receives funding from multiple sources. The scale of funding from these sources varies substantially from year to year, since the Fund receives percentages of revenue from income streams that are themselves highly variable. Fund sources include:

- 50 percent of the gross amount of revenues from income and mineral royalties derived from state public school lands, with a guarantee of \$40.0 million per year (even if that is more than 50.0 percent of revenues);
- all recreational marijuana excise tax funds based on current law, with a guarantee of the first \$40.0 million raised from the recreational marijuana excise tax, pursuant to Section 16(5)(d) of Article VIII of the state constitution;
- lottery “spillover” proceeds that would otherwise be transferred to the General Fund;
- interest and investment income earned on the Public School Capital Construction Fund; and
- other one-time transfers and investments from the General Assembly. This has included transfers from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund and the State Education Fund, among other sources.

The chart below shows the history of revenue to the fund, which is dominated by State Land Board and marijuana excise tax revenue.



Appropriations from the PSCCAF for FY 2023-24 total \$286.5 million, including \$159.7 million for cash grants and \$125.0 million for Certificate of Participation (COP) payments, with the balance for administrative expenses. The FY 2023-24 appropriation and revenue includes adjustments in [S.B. 23-220](#) which directs \$49.7 million of the total cash grant appropriation to supplemental grants, removes a previously-scheduled \$30.0 million transfer from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund, adds a transfer of \$15.0 million from the State Education Fund, increases revenue from the State Land Board by \$10.0 million, and removes restrictions from \$4.7 million previously deposited in the fund.

Annual appropriations for cash grants for the BEST program are calculated based on the unrestricted revenue projected to be available in the PSCCAF at the beginning of the year for which funds are appropriated. **The Department of Education currently projects \$133.5 million will be available for cash grants from the PSCCAF for FY 2024-25, based on early projections of FY 2023-24 revenue.** This assumes a minimum transfer of \$40.0 million from the State Land Board (a figure that is likely to go higher) and a currently scheduled \$20.0 million transfer from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. It is uncertain whether marijuana revenue will be sufficient for this transfer. Updated figures will be available at figure setting and prior to the closure of the Long Bill.

CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES ASSISTANCE ACCOUNT: The Charter School Facilities Assistance Account is comprised of a portion of the marijuana excise tax revenue directed to the PSCCAF. The amount is based on the statewide charter school enrollment as a percentage of total student enrollment in the prior school year. For FY 2023-24, revenue was projected to be \$9,486,400. Preliminary estimates for FY 25 are for \$8,855,663. Amounts allocated to the account are combined with statutory allocations from the State Education Fund and are typically distributed to charter schools on a per-pupil basis, so funds are not typically retained in the account.

STATE FUNDING FOR CHARTER SCHOOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS				
FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	TOTAL FUNDING PER PUPIL FOR ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS ^a	STATE EDUCATION FUND APPROP.	CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES ASSISTANCE ACCOUNT ^b
2012-13	5,000,000	78.98	5,000,000	
2013-14	6,000,000	87.67	6,000,000	
2014-15	7,000,000	94.40	7,000,000	
2015-16	13,500,000	169.29	13,500,000	
2016-17	22,000,000	258.48	20,000,000	2,000,000
2017-18	25,000,000	263.18	20,000,000	5,000,000
2018-19	29,250,000	299.87	20,000,000	9,250,000
2019-20	28,607,917	278.85	20,656,559	7,951,358
2020-21	31,820,762	302.56	22,430,131	9,390,631
2021-22	31,526,047	291.85	22,829,962	8,696,085
2022-23	38,609,676	309.91	23,939,893	17,978,510
2023-24 ^c	43,865,416	Info. pending	34,379,016	9,486,400
^a These figures represent the amount that most eligible schools receive.				
^b Based on estimate of 12.5 percent of marijuana excise tax revenues credited to the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund in the preceding fiscal year for FY 2016-17 through FY 2018-19. For FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, the percentage of marijuana excise tax collections (from the prior year) is based on the statewide charter school enrollment as a percentage of total student enrollment in the prior school year. For FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, based on percentage of charter school enrollment in the prior year, adjusted in FY 2020-21 to include spending from fund balance. FY 2022-23 appropriation exceeded excise tax funds available by \$3,308,727.				
^c The FY 2023-24 State Education Fund appropriation includes a one-time allocation of \$10,000,000 included in the School Finance Act (S.B. 23-287).				

GENERAL FACTORS DRIVING THE BUDGET

The FY 2023-24 budget for the Department of Education totals \$7.5 billion including \$4.7 billion from the General Fund and \$1.0 billion from the State Education Fund.² Most of this funding is distributed on a formula basis for school finance and categorical programs and is augmented by local funds which are not reflected in the state budget. Administration, grants, and other special programs--the balance of K-12 education programs--are addressed in this briefing and total \$1,720,792,139 in FY 2023-24 of which \$381,805,012 is from the General Fund, Healthy School Meals for All General Fund Exempt Account, or State Education Fund. A significant share of this section of the budget also originates from Marijuana-related taxes.

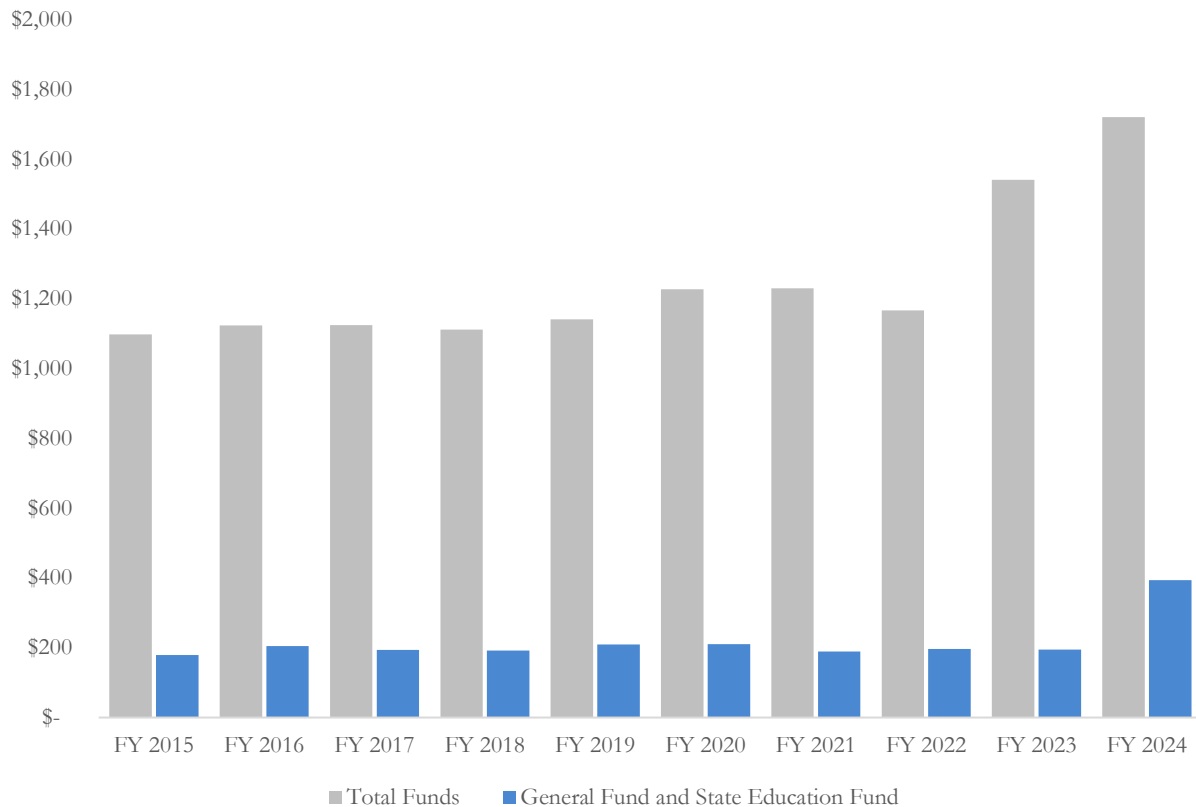
DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS

The most important factor driving this section of the budget is discretionary decisions by the General Assembly. The chart below shows the total funding for the sections of the budget addressed in this briefing. These are the amounts that are appropriated or reflected for informational purposes in the Long Bill and other legislation. As shown, both total funding and General Fund/State Education Fund support have grown since FY 2013-14, even after adjusting for inflation, but growth has not been consistent from year to year.

- The large jump in total funds for FY 2022-23 is based on *showing* federal stimulus funds, which will be received whether or not they are reflected in the state budget.
- A further large jump in 2023-24 derives in substantial part from H.B. 22-1414 (Healthy School Meals for All), which referred a measure to voters' (Proposition FF) that was adopted in November 2022. This program provides for free meals for all public school students and is supported by limiting income tax exemptions for households with incomes greater than \$300,000.

² The State Education Fund, like the General Fund, derives from general tax revenue. Under the provisions of Amendment 23, adopted in November 2000, the State Education Fund is derived from a tax of one-third of one-percent on taxable income.

Appropriations for K-12 administration and special programs addressed in this briefing packet increased from \$803.3 million total funds in FY 2014-15 to \$1.7 billion total funds in FY 2023-24



The overall budget trend reflects a multiplicity of specific decisions about program needs, as well as revenue available, as exemplified by some of the decisions of the last two years.

FY 2022-23

- Added \$8.0 million General Fund for CSI mill levy equalization, \$2.2 million General Fund for two new grant programs related to student transitions to postsecondary education and careers, and \$2.0 million General Fund for the School Transformation Grant Program, among other increases;
- Reflected \$451.7 million additional funds shown for informational purposes, comprised primarily of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds. School districts are expected to spend from ESSER funds at approximately this level through FY 2023-24;
- Added \$7.0 million from one-time federal ARPA funds for the Behavioral Health Care Professional Matching Grant Program.

FY 2023-24

- Added \$115.3 million General Fund Exempt based on voters' adoption of Prop FF in November 2022. This measure increased tax revenue from households with over \$300,000 in annual income and created the Healthy School Meals for All Public School Students program.

- Added \$26.7 million for programs to support math education (almost all one-time funding).
- Added \$18.6 million State Education Fund, ongoing, for rate increases and program expansion for facility schools that support students with exceptionally severe or specialized needs.
- Added \$10.0 million in state aid for charter school facilities.
- Added \$7.5 million General Fund for CSI mill levy equalization, \$5.0 million General Fund for the Career Development Success Program, \$5.0 million General Fund for adult high school, and \$2.0 million General Fund for adult literacy programs.

MARIJUANA-RELATED REVENUE

Marijuana tax revenues play a significant role in the Department's budget. Current law dedicates specific marijuana revenues specifically to education. This includes a requirement that *all* retail marijuana excise tax revenues be directed to education. Pursuant to Amendment 64, the State Constitution directs the first \$40.0 million of annual marijuana excise tax revenues to the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund (PSCCAF) which supports the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program as well as a share of the formulaic distribution for charter school capital construction. However, the General Assembly has flexibility with the use of excise tax revenues above the first \$40.0 million and has made several statutory changes in recent years to modify the disposition and use of those revenues.

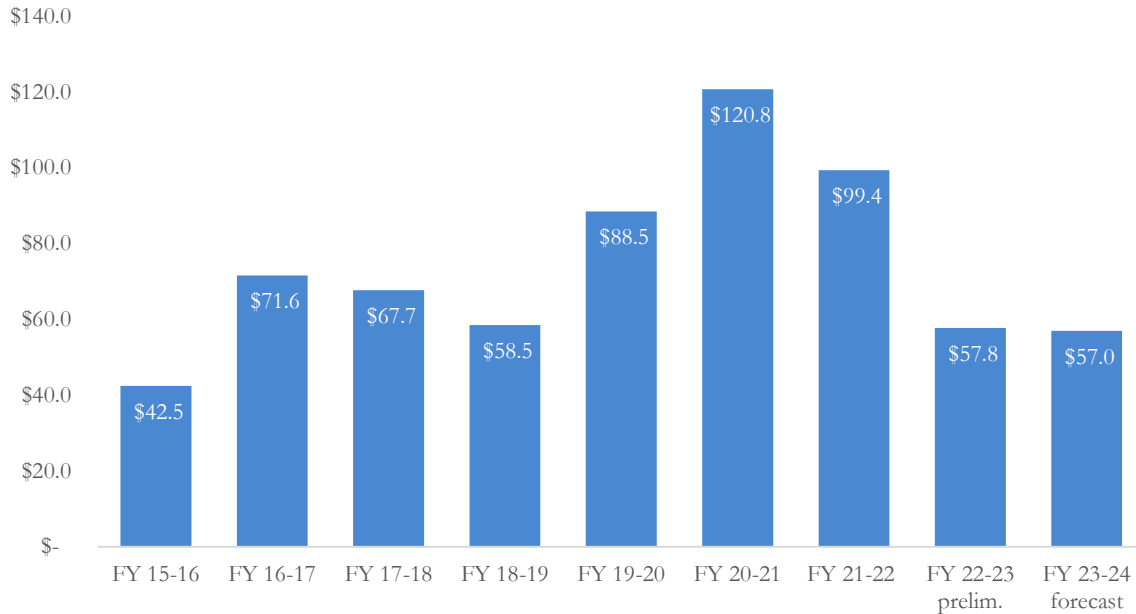
For FY 2014-15 through FY 2017-18, statute transferred any *additional* excise tax collections (above \$40.0 million per year) to the *Public School "Permanent" Fund*, which is a constitutionally created trust fund that generates income to support public K-12 schools.

- Starting July 1, 2018, H.B. 18-1070 (Additional Public School Capital Construction Funding) required the transfer of 90.0 percent of excise tax revenues to support the BEST Program.³
- Beginning in FY 2019-20, H.B. 19-1055 (Public School Capital Construction Financial Assistance) transferred *all* marijuana excise tax revenues to the PSCCAF, thereby eliminating deposits of excise tax revenues to the Permanent Fund.
- For *FY 2020-21 only*, H.B. 20-1418 (School Finance) diverted all excise tax revenues above the first \$40.0 million to the State Public School Fund, making those revenues available for appropriation to support school finance (rather than BEST).
- Beginning in FY 2021-22, 100.0 percent of excise tax revenues are again credited to the PSCCAF. This policy has continued.

Excise tax revenues have fluctuated since the inception of the tax in FY 2014-15, largely driven by changes in the "Average Market Rate" calculated by the Department of Revenue, as well as increases in use. Excise tax revenues grew significantly from the inception of the tax until peaking at \$120.8 million in FY 2020-21. Revenue fell in FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 and is forecast to continue to fall slightly in FY 2023-24 before beginning a modest upward trend, based on the Legislative Council Staff September 2023 forecast.

³ The bill specifically required the transfer of the greater of 90.0 percent of excise tax revenues or \$40.0 million.

MARIJUANA EXCISE TAX REVENUE GROWTH (MILLION \$S)



*Source of forecast: Legislative Council Staff, September 2023

Revenue to the PSCCAF for the BEST program in FY 2022-23 through FY 2024-25 is also affected by the availability of revenue in the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. This has been used in part to replace BEST program revenue that was transferred away from the program in the 2020 session.⁴ Pursuant to statute, \$50.0 million was transferred from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to the PSCCAF for BEST on June 1, 2022. However, because of a decline in Marijuana Tax Cash Fund revenue, Senate Bill 23-220 (Public School Capital Construction Assistance Grants; a JBC bill) eliminated a further \$30.0 million transfer from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund and replaced it with other funding sources. See Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund discussion in the Cash Funds Detail section for additional information.

Section 39-28.8-501(4.8), C.R.S., requires a final \$20.0 million transfer from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to the PSCCAF on June 1, 2024. **During the 2024 legislative session, the JBC and General Assembly will need to determine whether to proceed with this transfer based on the March 2024 Marijuana forecast, whether to eliminate the transfer entirely, or whether to replace the transfer with a different transfer as occurred in S.B. 23-220.** Staff notes that there is a large discrepancy between LCS and OSPB Marijuana Tax Cash Fund forecasts as of September 2023 and the \$20.0 million planned transfer to the PSCCAF appears at risk based on the LCS forecast.

⁴ Action in the 2020 legislative session diverted \$100 million in Marijuana Excise Tax revenue away from the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund. Section 39-29.9-501 (4.8), C.R.S., as it appeared in 2023, indicated that this would be repaid through \$100 million to be transferred from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund, including a transfer of \$50.0 million on June 1, 2022 (transfer occurred), \$30.0 million on June 1, 2023 (stricken in H.B. 23-220), and \$20.0 million on June 1, 2024.

SUMMARY: FY 2023-24 APPROPRIATION & FY 2024-25 REQUEST

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
FY 2023-24 APPROPRIATION:						
FY 2023-24 Long Bill	7,004,038,646	4,512,345,184	1,361,942,038	79,976,873	1,049,774,551	636.5
Other legislation	483,428,979	158,043,904	322,931,830	2,283,375	169,870	25.4
TOTAL	\$7,487,467,625	\$4,670,389,088	\$1,684,873,868	\$82,260,248	\$1,049,944,421	661.9
FY 2024-25 REQUESTED APPROPRIATION:						
FY 2023-24 Appropriation	\$7,487,467,625	4,670,389,088	\$1,684,873,868	\$82,260,248	\$1,049,944,421	661.9
R1 State share of total program	305,455,136	75,000,000	230,455,136	0	0	0.0
R2 Categorical programs increase	24,897,895	0	24,897,895	0	0	0.0
R3 CSI mill levy equalization	(11,876,574)	(27,000,000)	42,123,426	(27,000,000)	0	0.0
R4 Human resources capacity	298,662	298,662	0	0	0	0.9
R5 School finance system modernization	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0.0
R6 ESSER staff closeout	571,416	0	0	0	571,416	0.0
R7 Facility school baseline model inflation	2,425,756	0	2,425,756	0	0	0.0
R8 Facility schools & RCCI inclusion in Healthy School Meals	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
R9 State Board of Education operating	133,250	133,250	0	0	0	0.0
R10 CDIP enhancement	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0.0
R11 STEM extended learning time programming	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0	0	0.9
R12 Proactive intervention expansion	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0.0
R13 Ed talent mentorship grant program	3,132,271	3,132,271	0	0	0	1.2
R14 Payroll office support	130,056	130,056	0	0	0	0.9
R15 CDE facility needs	95,662	95,662	0	0	0	0.9
R16 BEST term-limited FTE continuation	7,423	0	7,423	0	0	0.0
R17 Colfax security	89,241	89,241	0	0	0	0.0
R18 CSDB teacher salary increase	504,053	504,053	0	0	0	0.0
R19 CSDB deans	201,892	201,892	0	0	0	1.6
R20 CSDB preschool personnel	166,575	166,575	0	0	0	1.8
Centrally appropriated line items	6,855,686	2,765,492	904,774	736,028	2,449,392	0.0
Non-prioritized requests	577,413	571,802	4,346	1,265	0	0.0
Technical adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Annualize prior year legislation	(96,293,090)	(46,773,339)	(49,349,881)	0	(169,870)	(5.3)
Annualize prior year budget actions	(4,967,698)	(2,960,539)	(1,124,699)	(23,406)	(859,054)	(0.1)
Indirect cost assessment	(370)	0	58,483	33,539	(92,392)	0.0
TOTAL	\$7,730,572,280	\$4,679,444,166	\$1,943,276,527	\$56,007,674	\$1,051,843,913	664.7
INCREASE/(DECREASE)	\$243,104,655	\$9,055,078	\$258,402,659	(\$26,252,574)	\$1,899,492	2.8
Percentage Change	3.2%	0.2%	15.3%	(31.9%)	0.2%	0.4%

R3 CSI MILL LEVY EQUALIZATION [REQUIRES LEGISLATION AS REQUESTED]: The Governor's Office and Charter School Institute (CSI) request a \$15,123,426 General Fund increase for mill levy equalization for CSI charter schools, which would bring total General Fund support for equalization to \$42,123,426 from the current \$27,000,000 General Fund. The request as submitted shows a decrease in total funds, including a reduction of \$27,000,000 General Fund, based on a proposal to

change the structure of funding for this program from a General Fund appropriation with a reappropriated funds double-count to a General Fund statutory transfer with a cash funds appropriation. Legislation would be required to implement the proposed structural change. The primary impact of the proposed structural change, other than how funding appears in the budget, would be to eliminate the need for a 15.0 percent General Fund reserve associated with the program, as transfers are not subject to the reserve requirement.

R3 CHANGES REQUESTED – IMPACT OF STRUCTURAL CHANGE					
	FY 23-24 CSI MLOE APPROPRIATION (A)	FY 24-25 CSI MLOE REQUEST IF NO STRUCTURAL CHANGE (B)	FY 24-25 CHANGE TO MLOE IF NO STRUCTURAL CHANGE (B-A)	FY25 CSI MLOE APPROP. IF STRUCTURAL CHANGE ADOPTED (LEGISLATION REQUESTED) (C)	PROPOSED APPROP. CHANGE R3 (ASSUMES LEGISLATIVE CHANGE) (C-A)
Total	\$54,000,000	\$84,246,852	\$30,246,852	\$42,123,426	(\$11,876,574)
General Fund	27,000,000	42,123,426	15,123,426	0	(27,000,000)
Cash Funds based on deposit of General Fund	0	0	0	42,123,426	42,123,426
Reappropriated Funds (double-count)	27,000,000	42,123,426	15,123,426	0	(27,000,000)

The FY 2023-24 School Finance Act (S.B. 23-287) requires that “beginning in the 2024-25 budget year and each budget year thereafter, the general assembly shall appropriate from the general fund the amount necessary each budget year to fund full mill levy equalization for all institute charter schools for the applicable budget year.” The amount in the request operationalizes this requirement based on the data that was available at the time of the submission. The statutory requirement added in S.B. 23-287 is intended to ensure that students enrolled at CSI schools receive per pupil funding equal to the district per pupil funding in each district where a CSI school is located.

JBC Staff notes that the cost of “full equalization” is not a fixed number and will continue to evolve over the course of the year. Updated data requested from CSI, which incorporates the impact of a Douglas County mill levy override approved in November 2023, incorporates a revised cost estimate of \$45,057,168 (an increase of \$18,057,168 General Fund over the FY 2023-24 base). However, CSI also notes that two schools may shift from CSI oversight to district oversight, which could reduce costs back to \$41,341,677.

R4 HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITY: The Department requests \$298,662 of General Fund and 0.9 FTE in FY 2024-25, annualizing to \$296,433 General Fund and 1.0 FTE in FY 2025-26, to hire an additional human resources position and to implement a cloud-based Human Resource Information System. The Department currently operates without a Human Resources Information System and relies primarily on spreadsheets and other ad hoc tools to manage human resources information. A new system would address employee data management, record keeping, data reporting and metrics, performance management, and onboarding. The new FTE would enable the Department to meet the increased workload. This request would support a basic cloud based system for human resources automation within the Department.

R6 ESSER STAFF CLOSEOUT: The Department requests \$571,416 in one-time federal State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (state-appropriated ARPA funds) accrued by the state to support staff in the close out of ARPA-ESSER grants. This request is for a one-time appropriation to facilitate the closeout of ESSER projects and the creation of final reports after the ESSER funds no longer are

available to state staff to charge to. ESSER funds, which were not under the General Assembly’s control, expire September 30, 2024, but accounting will be required after the close-out.

R7 FACILITY SCHOOL BASELINE MODEL INFLATION: The Department requests an increase of \$2,425,756 from the State Education Fund in FY 2024-25 to address projected inflation and expansion in the use of facility schools. This request modifies *and lowers* the annualization assumed in S.B. 23-219 (Supports to Students and Facility Schools; a JBC bill) for FY 2024-25 only. Because of the size, complexity, and adjustments anticipated in the annualization for S.B. 23-219, the Department submitted this change as a decision item, rather than including the fiscal note annualization amount as the second-year impact of new legislation. The table below compares the annualization for FY 2024-25 included in the S.B. 23-219 final fiscal note with the most recent estimate incorporated in R7. The Department currently anticipates that additional annualization assumed for FY 2025-26 in the fiscal note will occur and that costs for new specialized day schools will be \$11.2 million in FY 2025-26 compared to \$3.1 million in FY 2023-24; however, out-year figures will also continue to evolve.

FACILITY SCHOOL BASELINE FUNDING MODEL COSTS			
	FY 2023-24 ENACTED	FY 2024-25 PROJECTION/REQUEST	CHANGE
SB 23-219 Fiscal Note Assumption	\$26,648,310	\$31,077,641	\$4,429,331
R7 Request	26,648,310	29,074,066	2,425,756
Request above/(below) Fiscal Note Assumption		(\$2,003,575)	

R8 FACILITY SCHOOLS & RCCI INCLUSION IN HEALTHY SCHOOL MEALS [LEGISLATION REQUIRED]: The Department requests legislation to include facility schools and residential child care institutions in the Healthy School Meals for All Program. The request states that no additional appropriation is required but estimates the additional cost to be between \$258,793 and \$487,002. The request states that the additional cost can be absorbed within the existing \$115.0 million General Fund Exempt appropriation for the Healthy School Meals for All Program (although as discussed later in this packet, the current projection for the program exceeds the appropriation even without this addition). The proposed legislation would add facility schools to the statutory definition of “school food authority”, thus aligning state statute with the related federal regulations.

R9 STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OPERATING: The Colorado State Board of Education requests a General Fund increase of \$133,250 for Board operating-related expenses, including \$77,250 for operating costs, \$6,000 for computer replacement, and \$50,000 for IT room support. This would increase the budget for the Board by 31.3 percent.

R10 CDIP ENHANCEMENT [LEGISLATION OPTION]: The Governor’s Office requests \$2,000,000 in one-time General Fund to increase funding for the Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP). This funding will allow the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) to provide a one-time boost in the per-pupil reimbursement rates for the 2023-24 school year. The request states that this will provide an additional \$100 (approximate) per pupil enrolled in CDIP for School Year 2023-24, bringing reimbursement closer to historical reimbursement rates and the \$1,000 Tier 1 cap. The request proposes to add funding in FY 2024-25 to retroactively fund FY 2024-25 CDIP enrollment, based on a projected FY 2023-24 enrollment of 16,000, given average annual program growth of 30-35 percent. This proposal is discussed in more detail in a staff budget briefing issue. While legislation is not required to add funding to the program, the General Assembly may wish to consider changes to the program and might consider including funding as part of such legislation.

R11 STEM EXTENDED LEARNING TIME PROGRAMMING: The Governor’s office requests \$8,000,000 in one-time State Education Fund and 0.9 FTE ongoing to bolster academic enrichment and extended learning time programming related to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) as part of the Colorado Academic Accelerator Grant Program established in H.B. 23-1231 (Math in Pre-Kindergarten Through Twelfth Grade). This funding will allow the Department to expand the Colorado Academic Accelerator Grant Program to include grantees specifically focused on improving science instruction through community learning centers that provide free academic enrichment and support activities and tutoring programs. The request indicates (and staff concurs) that expanding current funding to support STEM programming is consistent with the program as created in H.B. 23-1231 and does not require statutory change *if* the new funding is used before spending authority ends and the program repeals. Amounts appropriated for this program may be expended through FY 2026-27 without further appropriation.

Additional information: The H.B. 23-1231 math accelerator application is currently under development; applications are expected to be due in February 2024, with programs starting in summer 2024. The fiscal note for H.B. 23-1231 reflected expenditures of \$5.9 to \$6.0 million per year for three years through FY 2025-26 for math acceleration programs. The Department indicates that the program is built on a longstanding federal program that is administered by the State, the Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC), which supports after-school and summer programming with grants totaling \$5.5 million per year in Colorado.

R12 PROACTIVE INTERVENTION EXPANSION: The Governor’s Office requests an increase of \$500,000 General Fund, to be continued in future years, for the School Transformation Grant Program. The requested increase would add to the \$1.0 million added and set aside in FY 2023-24 specifically for schools which are early in the accountability clock process. The request would enable the Department to fund proactive interventions for 10-12 schools per grant cycle using a set-aside of \$1.5 million, rather than serving 6-8 schools with the initial set-aside of \$1.0 million. The set-aside provides grants of up to \$100,000 (spread over 1-2 years) for schools that are “on the clock” (because they are rated priority improvement or turnaround), with the goal of avoiding having these schools remain on the accountability clock. Schools that remain on the clock require intensive (and expensive) state interventions. The School Transformation Grant Program operates with base funding of \$7.5 million General Fund and approximately \$8.0 million federal Every Student Succeeds Act Funds, but most of this money is used for schools that have remained on the accountability clock for five or more years. The request notes that the number of schools that are on the clock has grown sharply since the pre-pandemic period.

PRELIMINARY SCHOOL RATINGS – 2019 AND 2023		
	2019	2023 (FIRST FULL REINSTATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES POST-PANDEMIC)
On Watch (exiting accountability)	28	19
On Clock Y2+	64	53
Newly Identified On Clock (Y1)	86	159

R13 EDUCATOR TALENT MENTORSHIP GRANT PROGRAM [LEGISLATION REQUIRED]: The Department requests \$3,132,271 General Fund and 1.2 FTE in FY 2024-25 and ongoing to sustain support for the Teacher Mentorship Grant Program, which is currently funded with federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds. ESSER funds were part of

federal COVID-relief funding and were distributed based on federal formulas and decisions by the State Board of Education. These funds expire September 30, 2024. The Department used \$9.5 million in FY 2022-23 and \$3.15 million in FY 2023-24 from its ESSER set-aside to fund teacher mentor grants. The ESSER funds have been used for mentor and inductee stipends, teacher release time, mentor training, technology, and other supports for teachers in year 1-3 and their mentors. The Department cites national studies indicating that mentorship programs improve new teacher retention and indicates that initial evaluation results indicate that 97 percent of teachers who participated in the ESSER-funded program intend to stay in education, with 95 percent intending to continue in teaching.

The request proposes \$3.0 million in mentorship grant awards ongoing to support 20-30 districts a year in a competitive grant process and requests 1.2 FTE for administration. It indicates that it believes the \$3.0 million requested should be sufficient to seed new mentorship programs without providing ongoing program support.

This proposal requires legislation. The Department of Education has authority to establish standards for induction programs, but no apparent authority for a related grant program. At the same time, the Colorado Department of Higher Education operates a Teacher Mentor Grant Program, authorized by Section 23-78-105, C.R.S. (FY 2023-24 appropriation of \$548,477 General Fund and 0.5 FTE) One statutory option would be to move and modify the teacher mentorship program currently created in CDHE. S.B. 23-258 consolidated educator training program oversight in the Department of Education, but the teacher mentorship grant program was not moved in that bill. *Staff recommends asking both departments to discuss the differences between the programs in the two departments and whether the mentorship program and other programs related to teacher preparation that are currently in CDHE should be moved to CDE.*

R14 PAYROLL OFFICE SUPPORT: The Colorado Department of Education (CDE) requests \$130,056 and 0.9 FTE for FY 2024-25 from the General Fund, and an annual allocation of \$142,203 and 1.0 FTE in subsequent years. This request for a payroll office supervisor will enable the Department to meet the payroll processing demands associated with the Office of the State Controller's fiscal rule requiring all new employees to be put onto the bi-weekly payroll as, over time this requirement will come close to doubling the workload for the payroll office.

R15 CDE FACILITY NEEDS: The Department requests a General Fund increase of \$95,662 and 0.9 FTE for FY 2024-25, annualizing to \$98,443 and 1.0 FTE for FY 2025-26 and ongoing to obtain a dedicated staff member to address facility needs, including safety and security and coordination with Capitol Complex.

R16 BEST TERM-LIMITED FTE CONTINUATION: The Department requests \$102,584 cash funds from the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund and the continuation of 1.0 FTE in FY 2024-25 and ongoing to support the continuation of staff in the Capital Construction Program. In FY 2022-23, a term-limited position (through FY 203-24) was approved for a fifth regional program manager for the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) grant program due an increase in the number and complexity of grant requests. Given continued workload and additional responsibilities, the request is to make the position permanent. With this FTE, the Capital Construction Unit has been able to provide additional support for charter schools and rural school districts that struggle with facilities planning, grant applications, and project management.

R17 COLFAX SECURITY: The Department requests a General Fund increase of \$89,241 for FY 2024-25 and \$89,645 for FY 2025-26 and ongoing to address the safety and security needs of 201 E Colfax

and the Capitol Complex. The request includes increasing its current contracted security to provide two guards (rather than one) present at all times and to purchase a weapons detection system. The request also notes that the Department is exploring having Colorado State Patrol provide security similar to what is provided at other state locations but State Patrol has informed the Department that such a change could only be implemented after FY 2024-25.

R18 CSDB TEACHER SALARY INCREASE: The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind (CSDB) requests an increase of \$504,053 General Fund to provide staff step increases and other adjustments, consistent with the Colorado Springs District 11 pay scale. The District 11 Board of Education and the Colorado Springs Education Association agreed to the following: a 5.0 percent increase to the salary schedule, with a BA starting at \$50,000, a one-step movement for staff who have not reached the maximum step increase (representing an approximately a 2.0 percent increase), and a 6.0 percent non-recurring compensation increase. The CSDB requests funding to match these adjustments.

R19 CSDB DEANS: The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind (CSDB) requests \$201,892 General Fund for the continuation of 1.62 FTE. These positions include two full-time Deans of Student, including one for the School for the Deaf and one for the School for the Blind. Currently, these positions are funded using one-time ARPA funds and this request is for state funding to sustain them. The ongoing funding will support student behavior, discipline, attendance, and restorative justice practices for preschool through age 21, and it will also help address deaf and blind students who are developmentally behind in relationship building and self-regulation.

R20 CSDB PRESCHOOL PERSONNEL: The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind (CSDB) requests \$166,575 ongoing General Fund for the continuation of 1.8 FTE positions in the Preschool program. A section of the Preschool program is currently being funded by one-time ARPA funds and this request is to replace that funding after the roll-off of ARPA funds. The request includes \$49,829 for a preschool coordinator, \$74,604 for an early childhood/preschool teacher, and \$42,142 for a state teacher aide/paraprofessional.

CENTRALLY APPROPRIATED LINE ITEMS: The request includes adjustments to centrally-appropriated line items, as detailed in the table below.

CENTRALLY APPROPRIATED LINE ITEMS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
Salary survey	\$4,331,406	\$1,708,481	\$623,819	\$445,887	\$1,553,219	0.0
PERA Direct Distribution	1,121,515	834,900	161,188	125,427	0	0.0
Short-term disability	361,569	(160,317)	120,235	35,390	366,261	0.0
Payments to OIT	328,409	184,218	65,940	78,251	0	0.0
DPA Paid family leave	265,628	98,074	38,371	29,501	99,682	0.0
Capitol Complex leased space	252,229	84,694	13,398	(21,499)	175,636	0.0
AED	172,177	44,159	6,352	14,894	106,772	0.0
SAED	172,177	44,159	6,352	14,894	106,772	0.0
Workers' compensation	115,554	55,519	15,080	3,905	41,050	0.0
ALJ services	35,988	0	35,988	0	0	0.0
Shift differential	20,149	20,064	69	16	0	0.0
CORE adjustment	(138,833)	(69,410)	(53,785)	(15,638)	0	0.0
Legal services	(126,668)	(23,435)	(128,233)	25,000	0	0.0
Risk management & property adjustment	(55,614)	(55,614)	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$6,855,686	\$2,765,492	\$904,774	\$736,028	\$2,449,392	0.0

NONPRIORITIZED REQUESTS: The request includes several nonprioritized requests, summarized in the table below. These requests are driven by common policy or budget requests in other departments that affect appropriations required in this department.

NON-PRIORITIZED REQUESTS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
DPA Central services omnibus request	\$562,622	\$562,622	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
CORE Operating Resources	11,220	5,609	4,346	1,265	0	0.0
DPA fleet vehicle	3,571	3,571	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$577,413	\$571,802	\$4,346	\$1,265	\$0	0.0

TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS: The request includes net zero dollar technical adjustments.

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR LEGISLATION: The appropriation includes adjustments for the out-year impacts of prior year legislation. Annualization for S.B. 23-287 includes eliminating one-time funding of \$30.0 million for additional funding for rural schools, \$10.0 million for state aid for charter school facilities, and \$10.0 million for the special education preschool maintenance of effort, among other adjustments.

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR LEGISLATION					
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
SB 23-219 Supports to students	\$264,423	\$0	\$264,423	\$0	0.5
SB 23-172 Protecting workers' rights	10,648	10,648	0	0	0.0
SB 23-258 Consolidate ed prep prog	9,423	0	9,423	0	0.2
SB 23-086 Student leaders institute	744	744	0	0	0.0
SB 23-065 Career Dev Success Prog	0	0	0	0	0.2
SB 23-287 Public school finance act	(49,623,727)	0	(49,623,727)	0	(0.4)
HB 23-1231 Math in Pre-K	(26,223,638)	(26,223,638)	0	0	(3.5)
SB 23-221 HSMA program	(13,886,234)	(13,886,234)	0	0	1.1
SB 23-003 Adult high school	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	0	0	(0.4)
HB 20-1418 Local food purchasing prog	(675,729)	(675,729)	0	0	0.0
SB 23B-002 Summer EBT Program	(339,740)	(169,870)	0	(169,870)	(1.8)
HB 23-1241 Accountability task force	(300,709)	(300,709)	0	0	(0.3)
SB 23-029 School discipline task force	(164,398)	(164,398)	0	0	(0.5)
SB 23-094 Transportation task force	(95,313)	(95,313)	0	0	(0.5)
HB 20-1032 K12 education standards review	(92,174)	(92,174)	0	0	0.0
HB 23-1009 Secondary student substance use	(49,950)	(49,950)	0	0	(0.2)
HB 23-1291 Procedures for expulsion	(48,771)	(48,771)	0	0	0.1
HB 23-1212 Promotion of apprentices	(44,000)	(44,000)	0	0	0.0
HB 23-1168 Legal representation	(13,260)	(13,260)	0	0	0.0
SB 23-087 Teacher degree apprent	(12,185)	(12,185)	0	0	0.2
HB 21-1087 Teaching & learning conditions	(8,500)	(8,500)	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	(\$96,293,090)	(\$46,773,339)	(\$49,349,881)	(\$169,870)	(5.3)

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR BUDGET ACTIONS: The appropriation includes adjustments for the out-year impacts of prior year budget actions.

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR BUDGET ACTIONS					
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FTE
FY 2023-24 R6 Personnel	\$17,363	\$11,973	\$5,390	\$0	0.2
FY 2023-24 R8 Evaluation support	7,291	7,291	0	0	0.1

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR BUDGET ACTIONS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
FY 2023-24 R3 Translation services	6,034	6,034	0	0	0	0.1
FY 2023-24 OIT Accessibility	(2,929,144)	(2,346,830)	(582,314)	0	0	0.0
FY 2023-24 R9 Leased space	(1,778,658)	(598,423)	(297,775)	(23,406)	(859,054)	0.0
FY 2023-24 R5 Gifted & talented DMS	(250,000)	0	(250,000)	0	0	0.0
FY 2022-23 R7 Empowering parents	(40,584)	(40,584)	0	0	0	(0.5)
TOTAL	(\$4,967,698)	(\$2,960,539)	(\$1,124,699)	(\$23,406)	(\$859,054)	(0.1)

INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT: The request includes a net decrease of \$370 in indirect cost assessments with related fund source adjustments.

HEALTHY SCHOOL MEALS FOR ALL FY 2023-24 REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Proposition FF, adopted by voters in November 2022, created the Healthy School Meals for All Program, which provides free meals for all public school students. Recent projections of revenues and expenditures for the program indicate that revenues are likely to be lower and expenditures higher than originally projected for FY 2023-24. Based on preliminary projections, a \$7.4 million General Fund subsidy will be required to close the gap.

SUMMARY

- Proposition FF, adopted by voters in November 2022, created the Healthy School Meals for All Program, which provides free meals for all public school students. The referred measure established a funding mechanism for the program through a change in income tax deductions for filers with incomes greater than \$300,000 that was expected to provide over \$100.0 million per year in new revenue. Tax provisions went into effect for the 2023 tax year (second half of FY 2022-23). The State began to pay for all student meals that are not covered by the federal free and reduced school meal program in FY 2023-24. Several grant programs created by Proposition FF are scheduled to begin in FY 2024-25.
- Legislative Council Staff and the Office of State Planning and Budgeting are projecting less revenue from Proposition FF than was originally forecast. At the same time, the Department of Education is projecting higher expenditures for the Healthy School Meals for All Program than was originally forecast. Based on the current OSPB revenue forecast and the CDE expenditure forecast, **staff anticipates a need for a \$7.4 million General Fund supplemental for the program for FY 2023-24.** This figure will continue to evolve over the coming months, but, given that the program has already launched, staff sees little alternative but to fully cover any current year shortfall with General Fund.
- **The Department of Education has not yet attempted to forecast FY 2024-25 program costs.** The cost of providing meals was expected to decline in FY 2024-25 as the federal Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) became more widely used. (This provision allows entire schools to qualify for free meals based on the percentage of students enrolled in federal programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).) Use of CEP was expected to create sufficient fiscal “room” to add grant programs in FY 2024-25.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends discussing with the Department whether Proposition FF grant programs that are scheduled to launch in FY 2024-25 should be delayed for at least one year until the balance between program revenues and expenditures is more clear. This would avoid an estimated \$22.1 million in program costs for FY 2024-25.

DISCUSSION

BACKGROUND – H.B. 22-1414 AND PROPOSITION FF (2022)

During the 2022 legislative session, the General Assembly adopted H.B. 22-1414, which referred a measure to the voters to authorize and fund free meals for all students on an ongoing basis. Voters adopted the referred measure, Proposition FF, in November 2022. Statutory provisions added in Section 22-82.9-201 through 209, C.R.S., create the Healthy School Meals for All Program and require the state to participate in the federal demonstration program for Medicaid direct certification. Statutory provisions added in Section 29-22-104 (p.5), C.R.S., establish a funding mechanism for the program through a change in income tax deductions for filers with incomes greater than \$300,000.

Federal Medicaid direct certification demonstration program. Provisions added in H.B. 22-1414/Proposition FF require that the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) apply to participate in the federal demonstration project for direct certification for children receiving Medicaid benefits. If selected, CDE was required to enter into an agreement with the Colorado Department of Health Care and Financing (HCPF) to directly certify students enrolled in Medicaid as eligible for free and reduced price meals without further application. [The Department of Education was notified in December 2022 that Colorado had been accepted to participate in the federal demonstration program.]

Healthy School Meals for All Program. The referred measure created the Healthy School Meals for All Program to provide reimbursement to participating school food authorities (SFAs) for offering meals without charge to all students, beginning in FY 2023-24. The reimbursement amount is based on the federal free meal reimbursement rate for each meal served, minus the amount an SFA receives from the federal school breakfast and lunch programs, and current state reimbursement programs.

Conditional upon the state's participation in the federal demonstration project, the program also included three other components for participating SFAs. These programs begin the first full year after the State begins including Medicaid direct certification in calculating eligible student percentages. [Because Colorado was accepted into the federal demonstration project, these programs will begin in FY 2024-25 under current law.]

- Local food purchasing grant program. Participating SFAs that establish a parent and student school food advisory committee may receive a grant to purchase Colorado grown, raised, or processed products. CDE must distribute to each participating SFAs a grant of \$5,000, or \$0.25 for each lunch provided in the prior school year, whichever is greater. No more than 25 percent of the grant may be used to purchase value-added processed products, up to 10 percent may be used to cover costs, and up to 12 percent may be used to support the school advisory committee.
- Employee wages or stipends. Participating SFAs may receive the greater of \$3,000 or \$0.12 per school lunch, to be used to increase wages or provide stipends for employees who prepare and serve school meals.
- Technical assistance and education grant program. CDE must issue a grant to a statewide nonprofit to assist with the promotion of Colorado products to participating SFAs and to assist them with preparing meals using basic ingredients with minimal reliance on processed products. Grants may be used for training, technical assistance, physical infrastructure for SFAs, growers associations, and other organizations that aggregate products for producers, as well as for education, outreach, and promotion for schools and growers to engage with school communities.

Community eligibility provision. In order to participate in the program, SFAs must maximize federal reimbursement by participating in the community eligibility provision (CEP), if eligible. If the US Department of Agriculture creates the option for the community eligibility provision to be implemented statewide, CDE must work with SDAs and state and local agencies to participate.

Reporting. Beginning December 1, 2024, CDE must submit an annual report on the program to the General Assembly. CDE must contract with an independent auditor to conduct a biennial financial and performance audit of the program, and make the audit easily accessible on the website.

Funding. Beginning in FY 2023-24, the General Assembly must appropriate the amount necessary for the program, including at least \$5.0 million for the technical assistance grant program when that provision becomes effective. The appropriation must include an amount of General Fund at least equal to the revenue generated from the income tax add-back (discussed below), but no more than the amount required to fund the direct and indirect costs of implementing the program. The Department may not expend more than 1.5 percent of the amount appropriated for administrative costs.

Add-back to Colorado taxable income. Beginning for tax year 2023, the referred measure requires taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$300,000 or more to add back a portion of their federal itemized or standard deductions when calculating their Colorado taxable income. Taxpayers filing singly are required to add back itemized or standard deductions that exceed \$12,000 in total, and taxpayers filing jointly are required to add back itemized or standard deductions that exceed \$16,000 in total.

This provision does not apply in a future year if the Healthy School Meals for All program is repealed. The bill specifies that this section constitutes a voter-approved revenue change if approved by voters at the November, 2022 election.

IMPLEMENTATION STEPS TAKEN DURING THE 2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION – S.B. 23-221

During the 2023 legislative session, the JBC sponsored S.B. 23-221 (Healthy School Meals for All Program Fund) to create a fiscal framework to implement the Healthy School Meals for All Program.

The bill created the Healthy School Meals for All Program General Fund Exempt Account to contain the revenue generated for the program from the income tax addition created in Proposition FF. The bill requires that the Department of Revenue (DOR) deposit the money in the fund on a monthly basis, based on an estimate from the Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB). OSPB must estimate the revenue received each month from the income tax addition created in Proposition FF, including adjustments to address any errors, and must annually report expenditures from the account and any over expenditures paid from the General Fund to the Joint Budget Committee.

Money in the account is subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly to the Department of Education for Healthy School Meals for All program components. The Department may over-expend appropriations for meal and wage reimbursements if appropriations are insufficient to cover costs.⁵ Further, if there is insufficient money in the Healthy School Meals for All General Fund

⁵ Expenditures above the appropriation result in a restriction on the subsequent year's appropriation that may be lifted through a supplemental appropriation. Procedures are the same as the over expenditure/restriction procedures used for Medicaid premiums in the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

Exempt Account, CDE may make the required expenditures for meal and wage reimbursements from the General Fund. Local food purchasing and technical assistance grants are only paid out of the account if there are sufficient funds in the account after paying for meal and wage reimbursements and administrative expenses.

The bill included an appropriation of \$115,339,107 from the General Fund Exempt Account and 3.1 FTE for FY 2023-24.

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PROPOSITION FF AND FY 2023-24 FIGURE SETTING

Appropriations in S.B. 23-221 relied entirely on the original H.B. 22-1414 and Proposition FF revenue and expenditure projections, as no better information was available. The table below reflects these projected revenue and expenditure impacts in H.B. 22-1414.

State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 22-1414				
		Budget Year FY 2022-23	Out Year FY 2023-24	Out Year FY 2024-25
Revenue	General Fund	\$50.4 million	\$100.7 million	\$104.2 million
	Total Revenue	\$50.4 million	\$100.7 million	\$104.2 million
Expenditures	General Fund	\$193,354	up to \$115.5 million	\$71.4 - \$101.5 million
	Centrally Appropriated	\$18,935	\$84,998	\$91,824
	Total Expenditures	\$212,289	up to \$115.5 million	\$71.5 - \$101.5 million
	Total FTE	1.2 FTE	5.4 FTE	5.6 FTE

As shown:

- The fiscal note indicated that expenditures of up to \$115.5 million in FY 2023-24 would be covered by \$151.1 in revenue, coming from the sum of revenue from the second half of FY 2022-23 (\$50.4 million) and all of FY 2023-24 (\$100.7 million).
- The fiscal note projected that expenditures would decline in FY 2024-25, with costs of \$71.5 million to \$101.5 million. By fully implementing Medicaid direct certification and community eligibility provisions, the State expected to leverage additional federal funding and thus offset meal costs. Grant and stipend programs would begin in FY 2024-25, after lower meal expenses created the fiscal space. Projected annual revenue of \$104.2 million was expected to cover program costs.

The table below shows the Department's initial estimates for program participation, which were based on the 20.0 percent increase in enrollment in meals that occurred when the federal government began paying for all student meals during the pandemic. As shown, the Department also assumed that over 50 percent of students receiving free meals would have costs for their meals covered in whole or in part by federal reimbursement in FY 2023-24.

HEALTHY MEALS FOR ALL - PROP FF PROJECTION AS OF FEBRUARY 2023

	DISTRICTS	SCHOOLS	TOTAL STUDENT COUNT	FREE ELIGIBLE STUDENTS (FEDERAL PROGRAM COUNT)	REDUCED- PRICE ELIGIBLE STUDENTS (FEDERAL PROGRAM COUNT)	PAID ELIGIBLE STUDENTS (FUNDED BY PROP FF STARTING IN FY 2023-24)
FY 2022-23 Mid-year Estimate						
Breakfast - Average Daily Meals served (using October 2022; 17 serving days)			143,422	86,392	15,500	41,530
Lunch - Average Daily Meals served (using October 2022; 17 serving days)			344,615	156,982	33,826	153,807
FY 2023-24 - Estimate						
Breakfast - Average Daily Meals served (using October 2022; 17 serving days; 20% increase in participation)			172,107	107,057	15,214	49,836
Lunch - Average Daily Meals served (using October 2022; 17 serving days; 20% increase in participation)			413,538	195,769	33,200	184,569

- Estimated participation increase in SY 2023-24 is 20% as this is the increase for SY 2021-22 with universal free meals for pandemic
- There is not a forecasted increase in Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) eligibility in SY 2023-24, but anticipate an increase in CEP participation compared to SY 2022-23
- Reduced Price meals for SY 2023-2024 were adjusted to Free Meals in response to expected increase in CEP participation - forecasting CEP increase sites to increase which will decrease Reduced- price Meal counts, not students

UPDATED PROJECTIONS FOR FY 2022-23 AND FY 2023-24

The State will not actually know how much revenue has come from the Prop FF tax provisions until well after the close of FY 2023-24, but projections will improve over the course of the year. Expenditure information for FY 2023-24 will likewise improve over the course of the year, as school districts submit monthly billing for the meals they provide and they identify which students are eligible for federally-paid meals. The figures below represent the best estimates currently available.

REVENUE: The table below compares the original forecast included in H.B. 22-1414 and the 2022 Blue Book for Proposition FF with September 2023 Forecasts from Legislative Council Staff and the Office of State Planning and Budgeting. As shown, **both forecasting agencies are currently projecting less revenue from the measure than was originally anticipated.**

HEALTHY SCHOOL MEALS FOR ALL REVENUE FORECASTS: ORIGINAL HB 22-1414/PROP FF VERSUS LCS & OSPB SEPTEMBER 2023 FORECASTS (MILLION \$S)			
	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	2 YEAR TOTAL
HB 22-1414/Prop FF	\$50.4	\$100.7	151.1
LCS September 2023	42.7	99.8	142.5
LCS Sept 23 above/(below) Prop FF	(\$7.7)	(\$0.9)	(\$8.6)
OSPB September 2023	42.7	95.0	137.7
OSPB Sept 23 above/(below) Prop FF	(\$7.7)	(\$5.7)	(\$13.4)

EXPENDITURES: On November 15, the Department provided the school meals claims data it had received for September, noting that Denver County September claims were estimated. **This data**

indicates that costs for the program in FY 2023-24 are likely to be substantially more than anticipated.

- The previous projection (shown at FY 2023-24 figure setting) was for an overall growth in meals of 20.0 percent from FY 2022-23 to FY 2023-24, including 20.0 percent for the new state-paid program.
- As shown below, meal claims data for September 2023 shows 31.0 percent growth in breakfasts and 29.6 percent growth in lunches overall, with far more growth in the state-paid program: 97.2 percent for breakfasts and 58.0 percent for lunches.

AVERAGE DAILY MEAL CLAIMS – SEPTEMBER 2022 v. SEPTEMBER 2023 v. PROP FF FORECAST								
	BREAKFASTS				LUNCHES			
	2022	2023	CHANGE	% CHANGE	2022	2023	CHANGE	% CHANGE
<i>Actual Claims</i>								
Free (Paid by federal program)	86,500	101,354	14,854	17.2%	162,858	196,217	33,359	20.5%
Reduced Price (Subsidized by federal)	15,852	6,997	(8,855)	(55.9%)	35,441	19,484	(15,957)	(45.0%)
State Only (Healthy School Meals for All)	<u>38,768</u>	<u>76,460</u>	<u>37,691</u>	97.2%	<u>145,691</u>	<u>230,129</u>	<u>84,438</u>	58.0%
Total Actual /weighted % change	141,120	184,811	43,691	31.0%	343,990	445,831	101,840	29.6%
Total - Proposition FF Forecast	143,422	172,107	28,685	20.0%	344,615	413,538	68,923	20.0%
Actual Above/(below) FF Forecast	(2,302)	12,704	15,006	11.0%	(625)	32,293	32,917	9.6%

The Department notes the following factors contributing to eligibility trends and program costs.

- Increase in state-paid category: decrease in federal free and reduced lunch application collections are causing students to default to state-paid
- Increase in state-paid category: universal free meals has had more exposure in media so more paying parents are aware
- Increase in paid category: universal free meals reduces stigma; normally paying students in the past would potentially avoid eating school meals
- Reduction in reduced price: Community Eligibility Provision increases
- Increase in Free: Increase in direct certification for free and reduced lunches using Medicaid
- Increase in reimbursement rates: Based on CPI index – inflation originally projected at 3.5% versus current 7.5%

Based on actual data to date, **the Department is currently projecting meal costs of \$144,807,203 for FY 2023-24**—far higher than the \$115,000,000 projected when Proposition FF was adopted. As shown below, if forecasts do not improve, the combination of higher projected meal costs and lower projected revenue will drive the need for a General Fund subsidy for FY 2023-24. **Based on the current OSPB revenue forecast, which determines the amount in the Healthy School Meals for All General Fund Exempt Account, and the current Department expenditure estimate, the program will require a supplemental General Fund appropriation of \$7.4 million to cover its costs in FY 2023-24.** Both revenue and expenditure estimates will continue to evolve over the course of the year, but this is something that will need to be closely monitored by the JBC.

HEALTHY SCHOOL MEALS FOR ALL UPDATED REVENUE V. EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR FY 2023-24	
	AMOUNT
<u>Healthy School Meals for All Program Cost Estimate – Nov 2023</u>	
Admin & centrally-appropriated (appropriated)	\$339,107
Meals (Nov 2023 Update)	144,807,203
Healthy School Meals for All (HSMA) Total Program Cost Estimate	\$145,146,310
<u>Cost Estimate v. Appropriation</u>	
HSMA Total Program Cost Estimate	\$145,146,310
HSMA Total FY 2023-24 GFE Appropriation	115,339,107
Appropriation above/(below) Estimated Program Costs	(\$29,807,203)
<u>Cost Estimate v. Revenue Projection</u>	
HSMA Total Program Cost Estimate	\$145,146,310
OSPB Revenue Projection – HSMA General Fund Exempt Account	137,700,000
Revenue Projection above/(below) Estimated Program Costs	(\$7,446,310)

There are both upside and downside risks to this projection. One concern is that the number of students qualifying for free federal meals could fall further, driving up costs for the state-paid program. For the first two months of the year (August and September) school districts are allowed to use the prior year's federal free school meal eligibility determination. **Beginning with the October count, which will be known in December, eligibility will be based on free and reduced meal forms completed in fall 2023. Schools have reported that it is difficult to persuade students to complete applications for free federal meals if they will receive a free meal either way, so applications for free and reduced meals may decline. Senate Bill 23B-002 (Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer Program) may help to address this problem,** since students will only be eligible for federal electronics benefits transfers over the summer if they are determined to be eligible for federal free or reduced lunch.

The Department has not yet attempted to re-forecast FY 2024-25 costs for the Healthy School Meals for All Program, but this will be of critical importance to the JBC as it approaches figure setting. As described above, the cost for the Healthy School Meals for All Program meals was projected to *decline* significantly beginning in FY 2024-25 based on expanded use of the federal community eligibility provision.⁶ This reduction in costs was expected to allow the state to add grant and wage stipend programs that were also created in H.B. 22-1414/Proposition FF. The Department still anticipates that FY 2024-25 costs will be below those in FY 2023-24; however, given a higher FY 2023-24 base and revised revenue projections, staff is concerned that program costs may still exceed revenues. Pending additional data, staff encourages the Committee to discuss with the Department whether the start-date for grant programs created in Proposition FF that were supposed to begin in FY 2024-25 should be delayed until FY 2025-26, when the expenditure/revenue balance will be better understood. The H.B. 22-1414 fiscal note included the program costs shown in the table below. **At least \$22.1 million in costs could be avoided in FY 2024-25 by delaying the start-date for grant and wage stipend programs.**

⁶ This provision allows school districts to serve breakfast and lunch at no cost to all enrolled students without collecting household income applications. Rather than collecting applications, schools that adopt CEP are reimbursed by federal funds using a formula based on the percentage of students participating in specific programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Any difference between the federal reimbursement and the cost of providing all meals at no charge needs to be covered from sources other than federal funds.

Expenditures Under HB22-1414

Cost Components	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Department of Education			
Personal Services	\$88,214	\$246,053	\$328,525
Operating Expenses	\$1,755	\$4,185	\$5,805
Capital Outlay Costs	\$18,600	-	-
Legal Services	\$14,786	\$14,786	-
Information Technology Costs	\$70,000	-	-
Meal Reimbursements	-	up to \$115,000,000	\$48.5 - \$78.5 million
Local Food Purchasing Grant	-	-	\$9,494,109
Local Food Technical Assist. Grant	-	-	\$5,000,000
Employee Wage Distributions	-	-	\$7,644,126
Program Audit	-	\$17,850	\$400,000
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	\$18,935	\$53,133	\$71,551
FTE – Personal Services	1.1 FTE	3.1 FTE	4.2 FTE
FTE – Legal Services	0.1 FTE	0.1 FTE	0.0 FTE
CDE Subtotal	\$212,289	up to \$115,336,007	\$71.4 - \$101.4 million

H.B. 22-1215 TASK FORCE & EFFORTS TO SUPPORT POSTSECONDARY AND WORKFORCE READINESS

The H.B. 22-1215 Secondary, Postsecondary, and Work-based Learning Integration Task Force final report recommends consolidating some existing programs under a broader program umbrella to streamline administration and reporting and adding start-up and ongoing funding for postsecondary and workforce readiness programs.

SUMMARY

- The H.B. 22-1215 Secondary, Postsecondary, and Work-based Learning Integration Task Force final report recommends consolidating some existing programs under a broader program umbrella to streamline administration and reporting and adding start-up and ongoing funding for postsecondary and workforce readiness programs, among other proposals.
- JBC Staff estimates that current state subsidies for postsecondary and workforce readiness programs operated by the Department that are above-and-beyond funding in the primary school finance formula include \$24.2 million for discrete grant and incentive programs (FY 2023-24); and at least \$9.3 million for 5th and 6th year programs funded through school finance per pupil mechanisms. These are dwarfed by the funding for postsecondary and workforce readiness that comes through “normal” school finance mechanisms, including roughly \$118.2 million in FY 2020-21 that was used for concurrent enrollment classes that also earned postsecondary credit.
- Staff supports efforts to improve and expand Colorado’s existing postsecondary and workforce readiness programs, including by reducing administrative barriers, improving outcomes data, and adding front-end funding and financial incentives. Staff also believes most school districts’ postsecondary and workforce readiness activities should be supported by regular school finance formula funding, as is currently the case.

RECOMMENDATION

- The JBC may be an appropriate sponsor for some of the next steps that flow from the H.B. 22-1215 Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness Task Force. Staff believes the JBC’s involvement could be helpful for legislation that focuses on items related to the efficiency, effectiveness, administration, and cost of existing postsecondary workforce readiness programs. This includes establishing a clear timeline and process for nesting existing postsecondary workforce readiness programs under an administrative “umbrella” to rationalize grant applications, outcomes, and reporting structures.
- As part of the above effort, the JBC could also consider sponsoring legislation to refine or replace the Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP), which is now one of the larger programs supporting postsecondary and workforce readiness activities in Colorado high schools. Staff recommends establishing a statutory timeframe under which CDIP, or a broader replacement program created under the new “umbrella”, will evaluate the costs and outcomes of programs and identify related changes to the incentive structures.

DISCUSSION

HB 22-1215 STUDY OF EXPANDING EXTENDED HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS

The Secondary, Postsecondary and Work-based Learning Integration task force, established by House Bill 22-1215, was charged with “develop[ing] and recommend[ing] policies, laws and rules to support the equitable and sustainable expansion and alignment of programs that integrate secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning opportunities in every region of the state.”

As noted in an advance draft of the task force’s report “At the core of its discussions and recommendations, the task force reflects the values that by the time a learner turns 21, every Coloradan should have no-cost access to:

- In-demand industry credential attainment
- College credit that is part of a defined postsecondary workforce readiness (PWR) pathway
- High-quality work-based learning (WBL) opportunities”.

The draft report notes that “while schools and [local education providers] are required to offer concurrent enrollment, availability of [postsecondary workforce readiness] programs that offer access to job skills training and early credential attainment are rare outside of the primary transportation categories.” JBC Staff believes that the State needs additional information on what school districts are and are not doing in this arena, the effectiveness, and the cost-effectiveness of their activities if it wishes to make progress in this area.⁷

POSTSECONDARY WORKFORCE READINESS PROGRAMS AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT

The three tables below summarize existing postsecondary and workforce readiness programs managed in the Colorado Department of Education and referenced in the H.B. 22-1215 report. JBC Staff has added appropriations and cost estimates and grouped the programs in three categories:

- Department Grants and Incentive Programs for Local Education Providers
- Extended High School Programs Adding 5th & 6th Years of High School; and
- Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness Programs Funded Under Existing School Finance Structure for Students in Grades 9-12

As reflected in the tables below, JBC Staff estimates that current state subsidies for postsecondary and workforce readiness programs that are above-and-beyond funding in the primary school finance formula include \$24.2 million for discrete grant and incentive programs (FY 2023-24); and at least \$9.3 million for 5th and 6th year programs funded through school finance per pupil mechanisms. These are dwarfed by the funding for postsecondary and workforce readiness that comes through “normal” school finance mechanisms: Staff estimates that, of the funding provided for K-12, roughly \$118.2 million in FY 2020-21 was used for concurrent enrollment classes that also earned postsecondary credit.

⁷ The draft report did not attempt to quantify the scope of program shortages in rural areas. JBC Staff notes that for concurrent enrollment per se, there appears to be wide variation in the degree of penetration around the State, and some rural school districts are at the forefront. https://cdhe.colorado.gov/sites/highered/files/2021_Concurrent_Enrollment_March_2023.pdf

DEPARTMENT GRANTS AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL EDUCATION PROVIDERS				
		FUND SOURCE	FY 2023-24 APPROP.	PROGRAM FUNCTION/OTHER NOTES
<i>State-funded Programs</i>				
School Counselor Corps Grant Program		State Ed Fund	\$12,016,250	Competitive grant to increase the availability of effective school-based counseling and support work-based learning awareness, education, and opportunities
Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP)		General Fund	9,520,000	The Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP), or Career Development Success Program, provides financial incentives for school districts and charter schools that encourage high school students, grades 9-12, to complete: Tier 1: qualified industry credential programs, pre-apprenticeships and apprenticeships; Tier 2: Workplace training programs (internships); or Tier 3: Computer Science Advanced Placement (AP) courses. Participating districts, charter schools or BOCES could receive up to \$1,000 for each pupil who completes a program, and 120% of the per-pupil amount for each pupil who is eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, distributed in tiered order.
Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program		State Ed Fund	1,476,896	Supports grants to local education providers for expanding concurrent postsecondary enrollment and work-based learning awareness, education, and opportunities.
Accelerated College Opportunity Grant Program	Exam Fee	General Fund	563,242	Grants to partially or completely offset AP and IB exam fees for low-income students
Innovative Learning Opportunities Pilot Program (ILOP)		General Fund	349,407	Technical assistance for school districts that are part of the ILOP pilot (described below)
Automatic Enrollment in Advanced Courses (John Buckner)		General Fund	250,000	Assistance to LEPs that automatically enroll students in advanced courses; funding may be used to expand the number of advanced courses available, incentivize teachers, develop curricula
Path4ward		General Fund	68,208	At participating pilot high schools, for students who graduate early, directs school finance savings to postsecondary scholarships for the student and incentives for the high school (incentive shown here; scholarships are in the Department of Higher Education)
Subtotal - state-funded grants and incentives			\$24,244,003	
<i>Federally Funded Program</i>				
Rural Coaction Program [temporary funding]		ESSER	\$22,000,000	Funding to coalitions of LEPs and/or Board of Cooperative Services (BOCES) designated as rural to utilize a collaborative partnership to increase student access to and engagement with student career pathways and career-connected learning

EXTENDED HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS ADDING 5TH & 6TH YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL				
	STATE FUNDING AMOUNT (FY 2022-23 PRELIMINARY ACTUALS)	STUDENT COUNTS FOR PROGRAMS FUNDED IN SCHOOL FINANCE	PROGRAM FUNCTION/OTHER NOTES	
<i>Funded Through School Finance using State General Fund as 5th year extension of high school</i>				
Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT) (year 5)	5,367,330*	618*	ASCENT is a fifth-year high school program that allows students to participate in concurrent enrollment the year after 12th grade, to enroll in postsecondary courses and	

EXTENDED HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS ADDING 5TH & 6TH YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL			
	STATE FUNDING AMOUNT (FY 2022-23 PRELIMINARY ACTUALS)	STUDENT COUNTS FOR PROGRAMS FUNDED IN SCHOOL FINANCE	PROGRAM FUNCTION/OTHER NOTES
			earn college credit at no tuition cost to them or their families.
Pathways in Technology Early College High Schools (P-Tech; years 5 & 6)	781,650	90	P-TECH allows participating students to graduate with a high school diploma, as well as, an industry recognized associate degree. The program is a partnership between a school district, a community college(s), and one or more local high growth industry employer(s). Students may attend for up to six years, including two years after 12 th grade.
Teacher Recruitment, Education and Preparation Program (TREP; years 5 & 6)	373,455	43	The TREP program creates the opportunity for qualified students in an educator career pathway to concurrently enroll in postsecondary courses and earn college credit at no tuition costs to them or their families, for up to two years after the 12th grade year.
Concurrent Enrollment, Innovative Learning Opportunities, and Early College 5 th Year Participation (Programs are not Structured for 5 th year, but some students may attend who have not graduated)	2,798,799	286	See descriptions below.
Subtotal - state support through school finance PPR	\$9,321,234*	1,037*	

Source: Colorado Department of Education, data distributed to H.B. 22-1215 task force members, September 2023.

*Preliminary data indicates that the FY 2023-24 enrollment in the ASCENT program, and related costs, has nearly doubled.

POST-SECONDARY AND WORKFORCE READINESS PROGRAMS FUNDED UNDER EXISTING SCHOOL FINANCE STRUCTURE FOR STUDENTS IN GRADES 9-12	
	PROGRAM FUNCTION & ESTIMATED COSTS WHERE AVAILABLE
Concurrent Enrollment	<p>The Concurrent Enrollment program provides high school students with the opportunity to enroll in postsecondary courses and earn college credit at no tuition cost to them or their families. Local Educator Provider (LEP) use existing Per Pupil Revenue to pay community college tuition. Rough estimate of the value of concurrent enrollment program costs within the K-12 system using credit hour data from the Colorado Department of Higher Education's 2021 concurrent enrollment report:</p> <p>[338,673 concurrent enrollment credit hours attempted <i>including P-Tech & Early College High Schools</i>] x [community college tuition cost per credit hour of \$349] = \$118,196,877.⁸</p> <p>In most cases, dual enrollment classes that are provided by high schools within the normal K-12 environment cost the high school approximately the same as if the course were not dual/concurrent enrollment. However, if a student receives instruction at a community college, their high school may be obligated to pay \$349 per credit hour plus, potentially, additional fees.</p>
Career and Technical Education (CTE)	<p>CTE Programs are funded by the State as part of state K-12 categorical distributions but are then distributed to K-12 schools through the Colorado Community College System. Federal Perkins Grant funds that support CTE are also distributed through this mechanism. In 2021-22, the state share of CTE funding was \$28,244,361 and the federal share was \$16,978,824. The FY 2023-24 CTE state funds appropriation is \$30,514,944. Federal distributions are estimated in the Long Bill to be \$16,056,131.</p>
Early College, P-Tech, TREP	<p>An Early College, as defined by Section 22-35-103(10)(a), C.R.S., is a secondary school that provides only a curriculum that requires each student to enroll in and complete secondary and postsecondary courses while enrolled in the four years of high school such that, upon successful completion of the curriculum, the student will have</p>

⁸ https://cdhe.colorado.gov/sites/highered/files/2021_Concurrent_Enrollment_March_2023.pdf

POST-SECONDARY AND WORKFORCE READINESS PROGRAMS FUNDED UNDER EXISTING SCHOOL FINANCE STRUCTURE FOR STUDENTS IN GRADES 9-12			
PROGRAM FUNCTION & ESTIMATED COSTS WHERE AVAILABLE			
			completed the requirements of a high school diploma and an associate's degree or other postsecondary credential or at least sixty credits toward the completion of a postsecondary credential. Local Educator Provider (LEP) use existing Per Pupil Revenue to pay community college tuition. See descriptions of P-Tech & TREP above under 5 th and 6 th year programs. For years 1-4, these programs are funded within the normal school finance funding formula structure. LEPs may use existing Per Pupil Revenue to pay community college tuition.
Innovative Learning Opportunities Program (ILOP)			ILOP enables participating LEPs to offer their 9th through 12th grade high school students a variety of learning experiences that usually occur outside of the classroom. Students attending part-time may be counted as a full-time student FTE. Approximately 600 students participated in the program in FY 2021-22, including 310 part-time students who were counted as full-time. ⁹

H.B. 22-1215 RECOMMENDATIONS MOST RELEVANT TO THE JBC

The HB 22-1215 report (11/21/23 draft) includes 13 recommendations in four categories. A summary of all the recommendations (excerpt from the draft report appendix) is attached. In this issue brief, JBC Staff is highlighting five recommendations where staff believes the JBC might consider becoming involved by sponsoring related legislation as a committee. Staff is generally recommending items as good candidates for JBC involvement if:

- The focus is on efficiency, effectiveness, and administration of existing government programs;
- The next step in moving the recommendation forward is process-oriented, so extensive stakeholder work or testimony seems unlikely to be needed in the 2023 session.

Staff recognize that other legislators, including the sponsors of H.B. 22-1215 (Reps. McCluskie and Bacon, as well as Senator Bridges), may be interested in taking the lead on related legislation. Staff recommends discussing the best path forward with the Department, leadership and the Education Committee members.

The five recommendations staff particularly recommends discussing with the Department as potential candidates for one or more JBC bills follow.

PROGRAM MODERNIZATION

- Recommendation #1: To streamline program administration, all postsecondary and workforce readiness (PWR) programs under CDE's statutory authority should be housed under a new singular PWR umbrella.

JBC Staff Comment: JBC Staff believes that the next step on this is a “process” bill –essentially establishing legislative intent, a deadline for creation of a program umbrella, and a report in which CDE, in collaboration with existing school district and other participants in existing programs, work out details of how a program umbrella should be structured and reports back with a detailed proposal for implementation and related statutory changes. Staff recommends discussing the timeline for the creation of such an umbrella with the Department of Education.

⁹ <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdedepcom/innovativelearningopportunitiespilotreport>

- 2 Recommendation #2: Create a single, streamlined postsecondary workforce readiness program reporting structure that results in one annual, comprehensive report.

JBC Staff Comment: Staff believes that that changes in the reporting structure could be part of the “process” initiative above, with 2023 legislation establishing the deadline for consolidating reports on programs that fall within the umbrella and (potentially) other related programs. As part of a new centralized reporting structure (as well as recommendation #3 below) staff hopes to see ongoing development of standardized metrics for assessing the costs and benefits of existing and yet-to-be-developed initiatives to support postsecondary workforce readiness.

- 3 Recommendation #3: Establish and utilize a robust statewide longitudinal data system (SLDS). This system should interface with data reported from the relevant entities that is shareable across agencies and comply with existing statutory parameters, including state and federal data privacy laws. There should also be an investment in a public-facing dashboard with education and employment outcomes to help inform decisions made by learners and families (see Recommendation 5).

JBC Staff Comment: This is a major undertaking that has been under discussion for some time, with some components funded already. The cost is likely to be significant. Similar to items #1 and #2, the JBC/General Assembly could propose some deadlines for receiving a proposal from the Executive Branch, but actually moving forward with the details of a resulting proposal is likely to be best addressed by the Joint Technology Committee and potentially members of the Education Committee.

SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

JBC Staff Comment: The two recommendations below are the areas of most relevance for the JBC. However, neither the Task Force membership nor the facilitators (Jobs for the Future) had sufficient background to bring these recommendations to the level of detail required for implementation. Staff is supportive of Recommendation #10 (innovation funding), but recommends caution and further exploration before proceeding with Recommendation #9 (ongoing funding) as it was presented. For many programs, little if any ongoing funding may be required beyond the existing school finance structure and the CDIP incentive program. Staff recommends further analysis of existing program costs and benefits before considering any ongoing expansion.

- 4 Recommendation #10: Create an additional innovation fund to cover start-up and program costs for initiating a postsecondary workforce readiness program and to incent program expansion in more areas of the state. Expansion funding would be provided in order for LEPs to offer a new pathway or expand current programming to additional learners.

JBC Staff Comment: Staff supports establishing an innovation fund as part of a new “umbrella” for all postsecondary workforce readiness programs. This concept could be embedded in a 2023 session bill that establishes deadlines for creating this “umbrella”, but funding should probably not be added until the “umbrella” actually exists. Staff recommends discussing with the Department how much time will be required to create and implement the “umbrella” and whether an innovation fund (and an expectation of future funding) should be incorporated in the “umbrella” bill.

- 5 Recommendation #9: Ensure there is guaranteed, reliable, and consistent funding for postsecondary workforce readiness (PWR) programs to fund attainment for learners who participate in PWR programs. The attainment fund can either be created through a new categorical funding stream, modeled after the Career and Technical Act (formerly the Colorado Vocational Act of 1970, C.R.S. 23-8-101) or a streamlined funding mechanism.

JBC Staff Comment: Staff recommends continuing to refine the Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP) over time as a mechanism to encourage school districts to expand postsecondary and workforce readiness programs. Additional information about this is included below.

At present, staff recommends caution with respect to expanding other ongoing funding for postsecondary and workforce readiness. Some of the steps already approved for “fifth year” funding (e.g., ASCENT) may already be driving excessive financial risk for the state budget, and staff believes that many of the postsecondary workforce readiness activities should fit within normal secondary school obligations. Consistent with this, JBC Staff believes that adequate funding for School Finance overall should be the General Assembly’s primary and most urgent focus.

Creating a new “categorical” funding stream, as recommended in the HB 22-1215 report, would be particularly problematic from a state budget perspective. Under the provisions of Amendment 23, funding for categorical programs as a group must increase annually at the rate of inflation. Adding another program to this group will merely dilute funding for the other components, such as special education. Even now, state funding for categorical programs only partially funds school district expenditures for the existing programs.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP), created in Section 22-54-138, C.R.S., provides financial incentives for school districts and charter schools to encourage high school students, grades 9-12, to complete qualified industry credential programs, pre-apprenticeships, apprenticeships and internships aligned with in-demand industries, as well as Computer Science Advanced Placement (AP) courses. School districts, charter schools or BOCES that participate in CDIP may receive up to \$1,000 for each pupil who completes a program, and as of 2023, 120% of the established reimbursement rate for each pupil who is eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, distributed in tiered order: Tier 1 – qualified industry credential programs, pre-apprenticeships, and apprenticeships; Tier 2 – workplace training (internships); and Tier 3 – computer science AP course. The Department collaborates with the Colorado Workforce Development Council in the Department of Labor and Employment, and with other partners in government, industry, and higher education to identify qualifying programs for students.

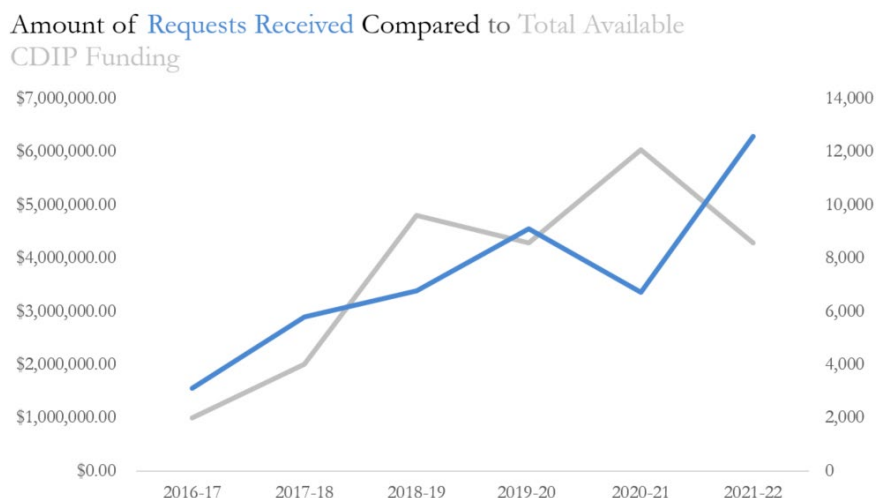
During the 2023 legislative session, the General Assembly adopted S.B. 23-065 (Career Development Success Program; Sens. Lundeen & Bridges and Reps. Bird and Wilson). The bill added \$5.0 million General Fund to existing base funding for the program. For FY 2023-24 the first priority for the money is to double payments to local education providers that have a graduation requirement that requires that all students enroll in and successfully complete at least one qualified industry credential program, one qualified workplace training program, or one qualified advanced placement course prior to graduation. In subsequent years the additional funding is to be used for regular CDIP incentives.

The bill also extends funding through September 1, 2034, and sets a new \$9.5 million base for CDIP going forward.

For FY 2024-25, the Governor's Office R10 request is for an additional \$2.0 million General Fund for CDIP for one-time only, which it states would add approximately \$100 per Tier 1 incentive payments related to FY 2023-24 outcomes.¹⁰

POTENTIAL NEW LEGISLATION: The Career Development Incentive Program has grown at an impressive rate. Requests for reimbursements from local education providers have increased, and legislators and the Governor's Office have responded by adding funding. The Governor's Office estimates that 81 of Colorado's 178 school districts are expected to receive funding from the program based on FY 2022-23 awards.

The Governor's Office notes that demand for the program has always been so high that the state has never been able to fully fund tier one. The chart below¹¹ compares CDIP requests and funds available for incentives over time.



While funding has grown rapidly, the State's understanding of the *impact* of the program has not caught up. For example, there are currently 122 industry-recognized certificates for which reimbursement is sought based on FY 2022-23 awards. These range from certificates in Adobe Photoshop (715 of certificates) to Subaru University certification (75 Level 1 certificates) to certification as a front desk representative (3). All of these have been approved through a process led by the Colorado Workforce Development Council, but no other data is available on either the costs associated with providing these programs or value of the programs to students. Indeed, staff is not yet certain whether the increase in program applications corresponds with an increase in district offerings or just with increases in district awareness about the program.

¹⁰ Due to some inconsistencies in data submitted, as well as information that is not yet known (the amount of the FY 2023-24 appropriation that will be required to comply with one-time graduation requirement incentives included in S.B. 23-065), FY 2023-24 reimbursements for FY 2022-23 performance are not yet finalized, and FY 2024-25 funding needs require further analysis. Staff hopes to have better data and analysis available prior to figure setting.

¹¹ Compiled by Tayg Hill, JBC Budget and Policy Assistant, from data in Governor's Office submission

Request R10 calls this program “theory informed”, but it does not claim that it is evidence-informed. In response to staff questions about program evaluations, the Department has noted that formal evaluation of the program is not required nor funded in statute, and 2023-24 is the first time ever that any FTE has been provided to CDE for the CDIP program, so overall capacity has been quite limited. The Department states that it hopes to utilize the Student Pathways Unit evaluator (that was approved by the JBC in Feb. 2023 for 2023-2026) to evaluate this program in the future considering its growth, popularity and the amount of funding associated with it.

Staff believes that CDIP may offer a useful mechanism for incentivizing districts to provide students with postsecondary workforce readiness preparation on an even wider scale. However, staff is concerned about further expansion without adequate plans for assessing the program.

JBC Staff recommends that the Committee consider sponsoring legislation that lays out a timeline by which various elements of the program’s costs (to districts) and impacts (on students) can be assessed and the reimbursement structure can be refined. If the General Assembly replaces CDIP with a new postsecondary and work-based learning “umbrella” program, the same recommendation applies. With an incentive program of this type, there is clearly a risk that districts will be incentivized to offer lower-cost certifications, and there is no clear information available about the payoffs to students from these certifications (whether they are expensive or not to offer). Staff hopes that, in time, the scale of program awards can be related to program outcomes and/or program costs. Staff anticipates that program costs will be faster to assess, while payoffs to students may be harder to assess, particularly if impacts rely on a statewide longitudinal data system which will take years to develop. Nonetheless, establishing deadlines by which the Department will make various refinements to the program (or an initiative that replaces it) would be helpful for both the Department and districts that may, over time, become reliant on this funding. Staff encourages the Committee to engage with the Department about this option.

ATTACHMENTS – EXCERPTS FROM H.B. 22-1215 REPORT

RECENT LEGISLATION

Recent Legislation supporting a “Big Blur” between secondary, postsecondary, and work-based education.

- [House Bill 21-1330](#): created the 1330 Task Force and Higher Education Student Success Legislation (\$51.5 million)
- [House Bill 22-1349](#): tasked CCHE to establish a postsecondary student success data system that includes student mobility and workforce outcomes (\$3 million)
- [House Bill 22-1350](#): created The Regional Talent Development Initiative Grant – Opportunity Now (\$85 million)
- [House Bill 22-1390](#): removes ASCENT enrollment cap (\$4.9 million)
- [House Bill 22-1329](#): dedicated additional funding for ASCENT (\$4.2 million)
- [Senate Bill 22-192](#): outlined the stackable credential pathways work and provided additional funding for learners to complete nondegree credential programs (\$3.6 million)
- [House Bill 22-1366](#): created a grant program to help Local Education Providers (LEPs) increase FAFSA/CASFA completion, train school counselors, and update the K-12 financial literacy resource bank (\$2.8 million)
- [Senate Bill 22-165](#): created the Career Advisor Training Grant program (\$1 million)
- [House Bill 23-1212](#): created a navigator program to promote apprenticeships to high school students and added apprenticeships to the Individualized Career and Academic Plan (ICAP) (\$386,600)
- [Senate Bill 23-065](#): reauthorized the Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP) for 10 years and increased the minimum annual allocation (from \$1 million to \$9.5 million annually)

PROGRAMS TASK FORCE PROPOSES TO INCLUDE IN “UMBRELLA”

[Accelerated College Opportunity Exam Fee Grant Program](#)

[Automatic Enrollment in Advanced Courses \(John W. Buckner\)](#)

[ASCENT](#)

[Career Development Incentive Program](#)

[Concurrent Enrollment](#)

[Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program](#)

[Early College High School](#)

[Innovative Learning Opportunities Pilot Program](#)

[Pathways in Technology Early College High Schools \(P-TECH\)](#)

[Rural Coaction Program](#)

[School Counselor Corps](#)

[Teacher Recruitment Education and Preparation Program \(TREP\)](#)

TASK FORCE CHARGES, LEVER, AND ASSOCIATED RECOMMENDATIONS (11/21/26 DRAFT)

This table documents *draft* Task Force recommendations organized by the original charges and associated levers.

Lever	Task Force Charge	Recommendations
<i>Program Modernization</i> (formerly Administration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommending characteristics of and standards for secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs for purposes of authorizing and measuring the performance of these programs and make recommendations concerning how best to use data to build evidence of the long-term impact of these programs. The characteristics and standards must allow high schools of all sizes and from every region of the state to demonstrate program quality, regardless of the size of the school. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To streamline program administration, all PWR programs under CDE’s statutory authority should be housed under a new singular PWR umbrella. Create a single, streamlined PWR program reporting structure that results in one annual, comprehensive report. Establish and utilize a robust statewide longitudinal data system (SLDS). This system should interface with data reported from the relevant entities that is shareable across agencies and comply with existing statutory parameters, including state and federal data privacy laws. There should also be an investment in a public-facing dashboard with education and employment outcomes to help inform decisions made by learners and families (see Recommendation 5). Update the PWR measures in Colorado’s accountability performance framework, including data elements (and ultimately, weights) to reflect the importance of learners graduating ready for jobs and additional training.
<i>Access and Awareness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and recommending comprehensive, uniform policies that encourage and empower high schools and postsecondary institutions to create and sustain secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs in every region of the state. The task force shall design the policy recommendations to increase the number, coordination, and collaboration of these programs and must include, at a minimum, policies that enable a high school that chooses to provide an early college program to structure the program as a four-year program, encompassing grades nine through twelve; a five-year program, encompassing grades nine through thirteen; or a six-year program, encompassing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a “single source of information” web-based platform for empowering Coloradans with data and guidance to find, finance, and flourish in personalized, lifelong career pathways. Develop and execute a comprehensive and complementary communications strategy to raise awareness and interest among Coloradans about personalized, lifelong career pathways Invest in personalized career navigational support by prioritizing and professionalizing the function of career coaching in education and workforce development systems and in community settings.

	<p>grades nine through fourteen. In designing comprehensive, uniform policies to enable four-, five-, and six-year early college programs, the task force shall address the ways in which existing statutes and rules must be modified, combined, or repealed to accomplish the goal of enabling school districts and charter schools, working with postsecondary institutions, to provide early college programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and recommending policies to coordinate and expand innovative postsecondary and workforce credential options and career pathways available through secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs, with a focus on career pathways leading to credentials associated with high-need, in-demand, high-value businesses and industries. • Making recommendations concerning the creation of a statewide corps of counselors to assist students in identifying, understanding, and navigating options for secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs. • Making recommendations concerning methods for publicizing the requirements, benefits, and availability of secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs to students and families throughout the state. • Identifying challenges students face in accessing and completing credentials through secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs and recommending ways to address and reduce these challenges. 	<p>8. Carefully deploy a suite of tech-enabled advising and coaching tools to augment human capacity and focus attention on high-touch supports.</p>
<i>Sustainable Funding</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking into account all existing and potential funding sources, designing policy recommendations that create a uniform and comprehensive funding mechanism for secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration programs. The policy recommendations must address implications for existing programs, including the ASCENT program, the TREP program, and P-TECH high schools. 	<p>9. Ensure there is guaranteed, reliable, and consistent funding for PWR programs to fund attainment for learners who participate in PWR programs. The attainment fund can either be created through a new categorical funding stream, modeled after the Career and Technical Act (formerly the Colorado Vocational Act of 1970, C.R.S. 23-8-101), or a streamlined funding mechanism.</p>

		<p>10. Create an additional innovation fund to cover start-up and program costs for initiating a PWR program and to incent program expansion in more areas of the state. Expansion funding would be provided in order for LEPs to offer a new pathway or expand current programming to additional learners.</p>
<i>Partnerships</i>		<p>11. Define and invest in regional intermediaries to lead PWR partnerships.</p> <p>12. Continue to expand investment in Sector Partnerships as the foremost platform for employers in a sector to share their common workforce needs.</p> <p>13. Support employer engagement in high-quality work-based learning opportunities, while minimizing burdensome requirements.</p>

ACCELERATING STUDENTS THROUGH CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT PROGRAM (ASCENT)

Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT) is a fifth-year high school program that allows students to earn college credit at no tuition cost to them or their families. Program enrollment was uncapped through legislation in the 2022 session and is growing more rapidly than projected.

SUMMARY

- Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT) is a fifth-year high school program that allows students to participate in concurrent enrollment the year after 12th grade, to enroll in postsecondary courses, and earn college credit at no tuition cost to them or their families.
- Enrollment for the program was capped at 500 students in FY 2021-22. It was uncapped in 2022 session legislation and now appears to be growing faster than projected. Enrollment in FY 2023-24 is projected to be 1,239 student FTE, which is 2.5 times the FY 2021-22 enrollment cap. Program costs are projected to be \$6,949,769 above the FY 2021-22 cap.
- The State is paying school districts substantially more than community college tuition and fees to support students' 5th year. While the additional funding may be used for additional student costs and student support services, actual uses vary by district, and data is not readily available.
- The State is funding students at 100 percent General Fund. For some students this is being provided in lieu of federal financial aid, for which they would qualify if they graduated high school.

RECOMMENDATION

- Staff recommends the Committee and General Assembly consider both near-term and longer-term changes to the program, including placing a moratorium on growth.
- In lieu of allowing ASCENT to continue to expand, staff encourages the Committee to consider sponsoring legislation that benefits a broader array of students, e.g., guaranteeing that all new high school graduates with incomes below a specified level can attend college without paying tuition and fees.

DISCUSSION

BACKGROUND – ASCENT

Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT) is a fifth-year high school program that allows students to participate in concurrent enrollment the year after 12th grade, to enroll in postsecondary courses and earn college credit at no tuition cost to them or their families. The program is authorized in Section 22-35-108, C.R.S. The General Assembly adopted statutory changes H.B. 22-1390 (Public School Finance), which incorporated components originally in H.B. 22-1002 (Fifth Year High School Concurrent Enrollment) to remove restrictions that capped the size of the program based

on a Long Bill footnote, as well as remove other obstacles that had limited the program's size. Under current law, a local education provider may designate a student for the program if the student:

- Has completed or is on schedule to complete at least nine credit hours of postsecondary course work prior to the completion of the qualified student's twelfth-grade year;
- Is not in need of a developmental education course;
- Has been accepted into a postsecondary degree program at an institution of higher education; and
- Has not been designated as an ASCENT program participant in a prior year.

Pursuant to provisions outlined in Section 22-54-204 (4.7), C.R.S., that establish the reimbursement rate for extended high school students, the State pays \$8,686 per student FTE for FY 2023-24 through the school finance formula.

Under statute, students enrolled in the ASCENT program must be counted in high school graduation rates as part of state accountability requirements, although they are not counted as graduates for school finance purposes. School districts are not required to cover additional costs for participating students, such as textbooks, fees, and transportation, though some do. Similarly, school districts are not required to provide participating students with related support services, though many may do so.

GROWTH OF THE ASCENT PROGRAM AND BUDGETARY IMPACTS

Over the years, school districts and legislators have expressed interest in building connections between K-12 and postsecondary education. JBC Staff has likewise been very supportive of providing a coherent link between K-12 and postsecondary education, given state workforce estimates that most good jobs require some postsecondary training.¹² **At the same time, from a budget perspective, Staff is conscious of the substantial risks to the state budget of unfettered expansion of 5th and 6th year programs.** Staff has three major concerns:

- 1) The ASCENT program appears to be growing faster than projected when it was originally uncapped, and the costs may rapidly become unmanageable.
- 2) The State is paying school districts substantially more than community college tuition and fees to support students' 5th and 6th year programs. While the additional funding may be used for student support services, actual uses vary by district and are not transparent.
- 3) The State is funding students at 100 percent General Fund. For some students this is being provided in lieu of federal financial aid, for which they would qualify if they graduated high school. Other students might not qualify for federal financial aid based on their income—but

¹² As reported in the 2022 Talent Pipeline report, in 2022 91.4 percent of Tier 1 Top Jobs (jobs that provide a living wage to support a family of 3) and 70.4 percent of Tier 2 Top Jobs (jobs that provide a living wage for an individual) require some type of postsecondary education past a high school diploma. For most of the last ten years, about 55.0 percent of Colorado students have pursued post-secondary education immediately after high school, and about 65.0 percent have pursued postsecondary education within two years, indicating that even if these students complete postsecondary education (which many do not), Colorado will not be able to meet its workforce needs without importing talent. See Colorado Workforce Development Council *2022 Talent Pipeline Report*.

<https://cwdc.colorado.gov/resources/colorado-talent-pipeline-report> and Colorado Department of Higher Education, *Pathways to Prosperity: Postsecondary Access and Success for Colorado's High School Graduates*, 2023.

https://cdhe.colorado.gov/sites/highered/files/2023_CDHE_Postsecondary_Report_0.pdf

if this is the case, are these the students for which the State wants to prioritize postsecondary financial support?

Based on these concerns, staff recommends that the General Assembly consider changes to the ASCENT program.

GROWTH OF THE ASCENT PROGRAM: As noted above, the State pays districts the extended high school rate of \$8,686 per ASCENT student FTE for FY 2023-24. Because school districts' property tax contributions do not increase with the number of students, the State bears the full cost of the additional student counts added by 5th and 6th year programs, *i.e.*, the per-pupil amount is 100 percent state dollars.

As also noted above, in FY 2021-22 and prior years, the ASCENT program was capped at 500 slots per year, a figure that was set in the Long Bill. House Bill 22-1390 (School Finance) uncapped the program and included other changes to reduce barriers for program participation, including reducing the number of postsecondary credit hours required before ASCENT participation to 9 and eliminating the risk for students that they would need to repay their school district if they failed a course paid for by ASCENT (or other concurrent enrollment classes).

These changes were expected to increase program enrollment, and they have. Growth is now exceeding expectations.

- In FY 2021-22, the Long Bill included \$3,812,185 to fund 500 students in the ASCENT Program. The fiscal note for H.B. 22-1390 projected that enrollment would increase by 350 students in FY 2022-23 (to approximately 850 FTE) and to approximately 940 FTE by FY 2023-24, with a total cost increase estimated at \$2.8 million above the base by FY 2023-24.
- While actual FY 2022-23 FTE figures were lower than the fiscal note projection, totaling 625 in FY 2022-23, preliminary FY 2023-24 figures are well above the projection. **Enrollment has grown an estimated 150 percent since the cap was removed, based on preliminary figures.**
- A substantial component of program growth is based on additional local education providers joining the program. Pursuant to Section 22-35-108.5 (2)(b), C.R.S., school districts are required to report, and the Department to submit, estimates of ASCENT enrollment for the upcoming fiscal year. For FY 2024-25, 61 local education providers (including BOCES and charters) indicated that they expected to have ASCENT students in FY 2024-25. Of these 22 were new to the ASCENT program compared to the 39 local education providers that participated in 2022-23—an increase of 56.4 percent.

COMPARISON FY 2021-22 ASCENT CAP VERSUS FY 2023-24 ESTIMATED PROGRAM COST				
	STUDENT FTE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (2 YEAR)	ESTIMATED COST (STATE FUNDS)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (2 YEAR)
FY 2021-22 ASCENT cap	500		\$3,812,185	
FY 2023-24 Preliminary Estimate (CDE)	1,239		10,761,954	
Projected Increase FY 22 to FY 24	739	147.8%	\$6,949,769	182.3%

Source of Estimate: Legislative Council Staff 11/24/23, based on data from the Department of Education

Continued growth at this rate could be difficult for the State to manage. It is unclear at what level growth might cap out. However, for scale, note that in 2021 there were 62,714 high school graduates, of which 25,918 participated in concurrent enrollment.¹³ If ten percent of those who participated in concurrent enrollment chose not to graduate and to instead participate in ASCENT, the cost to the State would be \$22.5 million.

COST TO STATE VERSUS COST TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS: The State pays districts the extended high school rate of \$8,686 for FY 2023-24 per FTE for ASCENT. This significantly exceeds tuition and mandatory fees for resident students attending the Colorado Community College System. **Even at a community college with high fees, such as the Community College of Denver, the cost for a full-time student to attend 30 credit hours in FY 2023-24 is \$6,062 in tuition and fees, which is \$2,624 less than the typical state payment to a district for a student enrolled in ASCENT.** The district operating the program may use the differential to pay for student books and other materials or student support services, but staff has not thus far found consistent reporting on how these funds are used.

DOES THE PROGRAM SUBSTITUTE STATE FUNDING FOR FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID? DOES IT TARGET STATE FUNDS TO THE RIGHT STUDENTS?

One of the goals of ASCENT according to statute is to “increase the percentage of students who participate in postsecondary education, especially among low-income and traditionally underserved populations”. Nearly 40 percent of ASCENT students are Latinx, a traditionally underserved population. However, the vast majority of ASCENT students (72.6 percent) are not eligible for free or reduced lunch.

2020-21 ASCENT PARTICIPATION BY FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH STATUS	
FRL ELIGIBILITY STATUS	PERCENTAGE
Free lunch	22.2%
Reduced-price lunch	5.2%
Not Eligible	72.6%

Source: Colorado Department of Higher Education, Pathway to Affordability: Annual Report on Dual and Concurrent Enrollment, 2022¹⁴

Federal funding for students in postsecondary education is targeted to qualified low income students. However federal financial aid, including Pell grants, is only available for students who have graduated high school or earned a GED. Programs like ASCENT tap into funding from the K-12 system by keeping students from graduating high school. However, this also means that they are not tapping into federal funding that could potentially cover all or almost all of their tuition and fees.

- **For those students who qualify for a full federal Pell grant but use ASCENT instead, the State is substituting its limited General Fund dollars for federal support.** A maximum federal Pell grant for FY 2023-24 is \$7,395, which is sufficient to cover community college tuition and

¹³ Colorado Department of Higher Education, *Pathways to Prosperity: Postsecondary Access and Success for Colorado’s High School Graduates*, 2023.

https://cdhe.colorado.gov/sites/highered/files/2023_CDHE_Postsecondary_Report_0.pdf

¹⁴ https://cdhe.colorado.gov/sites/highered/files/2021_Concurrent_Enrollment_March_2023.pdf

fees and some other costs. Staff does not know how large a problem this is, but, at a minimum, the State should determine this by requiring participating students to complete either the federal application for student aid (FAFSA) or the state application for student aid (CASFA).

- **Low-income students who qualify for federal financial aid may be opting out of ASCENT¹⁵—but, if this is true, which students are receiving state financial support through ASCENT?** Some ASCENT students may be lower middle-income students who do not qualify for sufficient financial aid but still find the cost of college daunting. Some ASCENT students may not have access to federal financial aid due to their legal status. And some of these students may well be groups for which the General Assembly wishes to provide additional financial support. However, *if the State wishes to provide equitable support for needy students statewide, there are probably more fair and efficient mechanisms than ASCENT.*

LEGISLATIVE OPTIONS

Near-term options:

- Restore a cap on the ASCENT program or a moratorium on further expansion as a temporary measure while considering other program changes.
- Require any student participating to complete a financial aid application (either the federal FAFSA or the state CASFA). This will help show students whether they may be better off relying on postsecondary support than relying on the ASCENT program. It will also add information for school districts and legislators about students' financial needs.
- Require districts to provide information on how they use the differential between what the State pays them for extended high school programs and what they pay community colleges and other postsecondary providers.
- Create a separate budget line item for ASCENT so that costs can be more easily tracked.
- Consider launching a more broad-based free college program that could be accessed by any new high school graduate, subject to income limits. Staff will discuss this option further in the Higher Education briefing. In general, rely on the postsecondary system, which incorporates both state funding and federal and state financial aid supports, to fund student tuition and fees.

Over the next year, explore more substantial statutory changes to ASCENT:

- Restructure ASCENT so that it no longer funds additional years of high school. Instead, provide funding for subsidies to school districts that enable them to offer student supports to qualifying students as one of multiple types of postsecondary workforce readiness interventions.
- If the General Assembly determines ASCENT is filling an important financial aid funding gap for students, add a new mechanism—through the secondary or postsecondary system—to fill the gap for the targeted students.
- Develop a phased transition from the old structure to the new structure for districts that have effective programs based on the old structure.

¹⁵ As noted in a December 2022 letter from the Concurrent Enrollment Advisory Board: “We know that students with FRL [free and reduced lunch] status are underrepresented in the ASCENT program, in part as a result of dual eligibility. Many of these students may be eligible for both the ASCENT program and for Federal Pell grants. The Pell grant is often viewed as a better funding option for some students since the funds can be used for more than just tuition (e.g. books, fees, living expenses), though we do not have data to estimate the effect. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1di_bbddNG09ULn2krNrg_I0IAB9dGc7c/view

ONE-TIME FUNDING AUTHORIZED IN RECENT LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

During the 2021, 2022, and 2023 legislative sessions, the General Assembly allocated significant one-time funding to the Department of Education. This includes \$41.9 million originating as state General Fund and \$13.8 million originating as federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery funds (ARPA funds) that were directed to specific programs.

SUMMARY

- During the 2021, 2022, and 2023 legislative sessions, the General Assembly allocated \$55,642,756 in one-time funds to the Department of Education for various targeted programs. This figure includes both General Fund and federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recover funds (ARPA funds).¹⁶
- For some of the targeted programs, including federally-funded programs for which there is a hard end-date, spending thus far appears to be below expectations.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Committee seek updates from all departments during their budget hearings on the use of significant one-time allocations of federal and state funding. In this department, staff recommends that the Committee explore:

- The projected speed of expenditure and projected reversions for \$5.0 million in one-time ARPA funds appropriated for adult education and literacy in FY 2020-21. Only \$1,022,055 had been expended as of the end of FY 2022-23, although the Department reports that \$3,301,198 has been awarded.
- The projected speed of expenditure and projected reversions (if any) for \$7.0 million ARPA Funds appropriated in FY 2022-23 for the Behavioral Health Care Professional Matching Grant Program. The Governor's Office indicates that most of these funds have been encumbered, but relatively little has been expended thus far.
- The reason some one-time General Fund and one-time federal ARPA funds appropriations were not expended and thus reverted, including a portion of the General Fund appropriation in H.B. 21-1104 to subsidize educator licensure operations and a portion of the federal ARPA funds appropriation in S.B. 21-268 for concurrent enrollment expansion and innovation.

DISCUSSION

During the 2021, 2022, and 2023 legislative sessions, the General Assembly allocated \$55.6 million in one-time funding to for Department of Education programs through appropriations and transfers.

¹⁶ Excludes General Fund amounts that were transferred to the State Public School Fund and State Education Fund for future use in school finance distributions.

For many programs, authority was provided to expend the funds through FY 2023-24 or beyond. To assist the Committee in tracking the use of these funds, the tables below show the sum of allocations provided for FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24, and expenditures through FY 2022-23 by the original source of the funds (General Fund and federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds).

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE OF ONE-TIME GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - ONE-TIME GENERAL FUND			
BILL NUMBER AND SHORT TITLE	APPROPRIATION/ TRANSFER OF FUNDS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS THROUGH FY 2023	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM AND ANTICIPATED USE OF THE FUNDS
H.B. 21-1104 Educator Licensure	\$2,922,976	\$1,117,747	Extends licensing period for professional educators from five to seven years. Backfills reduced fee revenue for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 through one-time GF appropriation with roll-forward. Of the total \$1,805,229 reverted at the end of FY 2022-23, according to the Department.
S.B. 21-202 Pub Schl Air Quality	5,294,780	5,294,780	Originally transferred \$10.0 million from the General Fund for BEST school capital grants for air quality improvement grants; \$4.7 million was unexpended by the deadline, and S.B. 23-220 included statutory changes to allow the funds to be used for other BEST projects.
S.B. 21-268 Public School Finance, as amended by H.B. 22-1171 Education Supplemental	1,750,000	1,749,999	As amended, included \$1,750,000 for the Career Development Success Program originating as General Fund.
H.B. 22-1366 Improving Postsecondary Options	1,625,000	342,214	Funds grants to local education providers to provide information on financial aid and train counselors to assist students with financial aid forms.. Grants are provided in FY 23 to last 3 years. Also some related funding for maintaining financial literacy resources & teacher training.
S.B. 22-192 Credential Attainment	800,000	800,000	Appropriated to the Department for adult education programs.
H.B. 23-1231 Math in Pre-kindergarten through Twelfth Grade	24,500,000	n/a	Provides a one-time appropriation to CDE to be spent between FY 2023-24 and FY 2025-26 for grants to improve math instruction.
S.B. 23-003 Colorado Adult High School Program	5,000,000	n/a	Provides one-time appropriation to CDE for funding to a nonprofit for an adult high school program
Total	\$41,892,756	\$9,304,740	

¹ In addition to the appropriations and transfers for specific programs shown above, bills transferred money to the State Education Fund and the State Public School Fund for future use. For example, S.B. 22-238 transferred \$200.0 million to the State Public School Fund for use in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 related to the impact of changes in property tax assessments on school finance obligations, S.B. 21-208 transferred \$100.0 million from the General Fund to the State Education Fund, and the FY 2022-23 School Finance Act (H.B. 22-1390) included a transfer of \$300.0 million from the General Fund to the State Education Fund.

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE OF ONE-TIME FEDERAL CORONAVIRUS STATE FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS (ARPA FUNDS)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ONE-TIME FEDERAL ARPA FUNDS			
BILL NUMBER AND SHORT TITLE	APPROPRIATION/ TRANSFER OF FUNDS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS THROUGH FY 2023	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM AND ANTICIPATED USE OF THE FUNDS
H.B. 21-1264 Fund Workforce Dev. Increase Worker Skills	\$5,000,000	\$1,022,055	Appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Dept. of Education for the Adult Education and Literacy Grant Program. Allows indefinite roll-forward, contingent on state/federal restrictions (obligated by Dec 30, 2024; expended by Dec. 31, 2026). The Governor's Office reports 65.6 percent encumbered as of 9/30/23. The Department reports that \$3,301,198 has been awarded.
S.B. 21-268 Public School Finance, as amended by H.B. 22-1171 Education Supplemental	1,750,000	1,207,067	As amended, includes the following appropriations to the Dept. of Education: \$1,750,000 for the Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program originating as federal funds. Funds may be expended through FY 2022-23. The Department confirms \$542,932 has reverted.
H.B. 22-1243 School Security and School Behavioral Health Services Funding	2,000,000	96,425	Appropriates \$2,000,000 to the Dept of Education for the Behavioral Health Care Professional Matching Grant Program. The Governor's Office reports 89.7 percent encumbered as of 9/30/23.
S.B. 22-147 Behavioral Healthcare Services for Children	5,000,000	87,809	Appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Dept. of Education for the Behavioral Health Care Professional Matching Grant Program. The Governor's Office reports 71.8 percent encumbered as of 9/30/23.
Total	\$13,750,000	\$2,413,356	

IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES AND ITEMS OF NOTE

ONE-TIME GENERAL FUND

H.B. 21-1104 EDUCATOR LICENSURE: General Fund was provided to backfill anticipated reductions in licensure fee revenue. As reflected in the table above, significant General Fund reverted. Staff has not yet received an explanation for why this occurred.

ONE-TIME FEDERAL ARPA FUNDS

H.B. 21-1264 FUND WORKFORCE DEV. INCREASE WORKER SKILLS: This bill provided \$5.0 million ARPA funds for the adult education and literacy grant program. Two years after the funding was authorized, \$1.0 million had been expended. Staff recommends exploring whether the Department expects to be able to fully expend the appropriation.

S.B. 21-268 PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE, AS AMENDED BY H.B. 22-1171 EDUCATION SUPPLEMENTAL: This appropriation was intended to support the Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program. Nearly \$543,000 of the allocation reverted.

H.B. 22-1243 SCHOOL SECURITY AND S.B. 22-147 BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE: The Governor's Office reports that appropriations for these two programs are largely encumbered, but little has been expended. Staff recommends confirming whether the Department foresees any obstacles to fully expending the funds.

FUNDS OUTSIDE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY’S CONTROL – FEDERAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION RELIEF (ESSER) AND OTHER FUNDS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OR THE GOVERNOR

The vast majority of federal stimulus funds provided for the Department of Education fell outside of the General Assembly’s control. The largest funding source was federal Elementary and Secondary Education Relief (ESSER) funds, which were distributed on a formula basis to local education agencies, with 10.0 percent set aside for use by the State Board of Education. ESSER Funds totaled \$1.8 billion over three rounds of federal funding. The final (and largest) tranche of ESSER funds expires September 30, 2024.

In addition to the ESSER Funds, the Department received other allocations of federal stimulus funding, with total receipts from ESSER and other sources of \$2.5 billion. For additional information on how these funds have been allocated and used, see the report due to the Education committees in December 2023 under the provisions of Section 22-2-146, C.R.S. The Department’s reports to the General Assembly, including this one (once released) may be found at: <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdedepcom/requiredreports>

APPENDIX A NUMBERS PAGES

Appendix A details actual expenditures for the last two fiscal years, the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and the requested appropriation for next fiscal year. This information is listed by line item and fund source.

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Susana Cordova, Commissioner

(1) MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Funding for the State Board of Education, the Commissioner of Education, and general department administrative responsibilities.

(A) Administration and Centrally-Appropriated Line Items

State Board of Education	<u>317,268</u>	<u>390,810</u>	<u>425,560</u>	<u>575,805</u> *
FTE	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.5
General Fund	317,268	390,810	425,560	575,805
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
General Department and Program Administration	<u>4,594,350</u>	<u>5,251,231</u>	<u>6,270,691</u>	<u>6,863,846</u> *
FTE	34.6	44.2	43.0	45.9
General Fund	1,540,667	1,993,654	2,965,874	3,235,636
Cash Funds	132,964	128,642	186,807	188,595
Reappropriated Funds	2,920,719	3,128,935	3,118,010	3,439,615
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
Schools of Choice	<u>296,450</u>	<u>327,598</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	6.8	2.4	0.0	0.0
General Fund	296,450	327,598	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

* Includes request item.

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Health, Life, and Dental	<u>3,490,807</u>	<u>3,975,123</u>	<u>8,913,582</u>	<u>9,281,752</u>	
General Fund	2,744,061	2,627,473	3,660,444	3,420,106	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	34,100	124,785	
Cash Funds	323,422	675,852	1,359,475	1,479,466	
Reappropriated Funds	423,324	671,798	948,184	983,085	
Federal Funds	0	0	2,911,379	3,274,310	
Short-term Disability	<u>22,173</u>	<u>33,522</u>	<u>83,254</u>	<u>89,078</u>	
General Fund	16,000	26,110	31,117	32,266	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	349	961	
Cash Funds	2,389	4,166	12,546	12,790	
Reappropriated Funds	3,784	3,246	9,345	9,834	
Federal Funds	0	0	29,897	33,227	
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>265,628</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	96,797	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	1,277	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	38,371	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	29,501	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	99,682	
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>871,284</u>	<u>1,172,913</u>	<u>2,790,143</u>	<u>2,968,145</u>	
General Fund	652,444	829,320	1,045,554	1,075,524	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	10,892	30,906	
Cash Funds	100,354	131,301	419,993	426,345	
Reappropriated Funds	118,486	212,292	312,893	327,787	
Federal Funds	0	0	1,000,811	1,107,583	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization					
Disbursement	<u>901,284</u>	<u>1,172,913</u>	<u>2,790,143</u>	<u>2,968,145</u>	
General Fund	652,444	829,320	1,045,554	1,075,524	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	10,892	30,906	
Cash Funds	100,354	131,301	419,993	426,345	
Reappropriated Funds	148,486	212,292	312,893	327,787	
Federal Funds	0	0	1,000,811	1,107,583	
Salary Survey	<u>566,802</u>	<u>771,227</u>	<u>3,058,804</u>	<u>4,331,406</u>	
General Fund	437,455	556,834	1,191,395	1,687,981	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	20,500	
Cash Funds	51,791	81,358	452,059	623,819	
Reappropriated Funds	77,556	133,035	338,105	445,887	
Federal Funds	0	0	1,077,245	1,553,219	
PERA Direct Distribution	<u>1,258,290</u>	<u>534,604</u>	<u>192,768</u>	<u>1,314,283</u>	
General Fund	693,304	0	142,198	970,763	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	6,335	
Cash Funds	195,597	148,880	28,980	190,168	
Reappropriated Funds	369,389	385,724	21,590	147,017	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Temporary Employees Related to Authorized Leave	<u>0</u>	<u>29,961</u>	<u>29,961</u>	<u>29,961</u>	
General Fund	0	29,961	29,961	29,961	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Workers' Compensation	<u>82,589</u>	<u>78,796</u>	<u>228,947</u>	<u>344,501</u>	
General Fund	74,846	72,652	110,000	165,519	
Cash Funds	0	2,727	29,877	44,957	
Reappropriated Funds	7,743	3,417	7,737	11,642	
Federal Funds	0	0	81,333	122,383	
Legal Services	<u>1,193,264</u>	<u>1,039,485</u>	<u>1,550,421</u>	<u>1,361,384</u>	
General Fund	696,266	608,285	913,511	842,493	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	14,786	0	
Cash Funds	466,777	404,980	584,295	456,062	
Reappropriated Funds	30,221	26,220	37,829	62,829	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Administrative Law Judge Services	<u>146,388</u>	<u>140,578</u>	<u>187,253</u>	<u>223,241</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	121,121	140,578	187,253	223,241	
Reappropriated Funds	25,267	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds	<u>730,631</u>	<u>996,352</u>	<u>727,516</u>	<u>671,902</u>	
General Fund	730,631	996,352	727,516	671,902	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Leased Space	<u>54,947</u>	<u>13,499</u>	<u>1,270,993</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	17,866	7,386	90,758	0	
Cash Funds	19,299	2,397	297,775	0	
Reappropriated Funds	17,782	3,716	23,406	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	859,054	0	
Capitol Complex Leased Space	<u>174,702</u>	<u>266,107</u>	<u>1,117,901</u>	<u>1,370,130</u>	
General Fund	87,348	190,828	337,205	421,899	
Cash Funds	19,623	38,575	221,413	234,811	
Reappropriated Funds	67,731	36,704	110,105	88,606	
Federal Funds	0	0	449,178	624,814	
CORE Operations	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>228,808</u>	<u>101,195</u>	*
General Fund	0	0	114,393	50,592	
Cash Funds	0	0	88,642	39,203	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	25,773	11,400	
DHR State Agency Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>133,613</u>	*
General Fund	0	0	0	133,613	
Office of the State Architect	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11,646</u>	*
General Fund	0	0	0	11,646	
DPA Administration Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>71,574</u>	*
General Fund	0	0	0	71,574	
DHR Training Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,933</u>	*
General Fund	0	0	0	26,933	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
DHR Labor Relations Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39,659</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	0	39,659	
Financial Ops and Reporting Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>172,417</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	0	172,417	
Procurement and Contracts Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>106,780</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	0	106,780	
Office of Professional Services	<u>2,385,266</u>	<u>2,676,839</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	21.2	20.9	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	1,117,747	200,414	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,267,519	2,476,425	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Office of Online and Blended Learning and Innovation					
Schools	<u>312,040</u>	<u>355,473</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	312,040	355,473	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Title IX Regulation Study	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Reprinting and Distributing Laws Concerning Education	<u>27,849</u>	<u>28,195</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	27,849	28,195	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) Administration and Centrally-					
Appropriated Line Items	17,426,384	19,255,226	29,866,745	33,323,024	11.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>71.0</u>	<u>45.5</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>6.4%</u>
General Fund	10,074,797	9,686,997	12,831,040	14,915,390	16.2%
General Fund Exempt	0	0	71,019	215,670	203.7%
Cash Funds	3,141,099	4,750,850	4,289,108	4,384,173	2.2%
Reappropriated Funds	4,210,488	4,817,379	5,265,870	5,884,990	11.8%
Federal Funds	0	0	7,409,708	7,922,801	6.9%
(B) Information Technology					
Information Technology Services	<u>4,561,455</u>	<u>4,798,563</u>	<u>5,751,263</u>	<u>5,625,689</u>	
FTE	30.9	25.3	35.9	35.9	
General Fund	4,461,031	4,798,563	4,965,539	5,089,965	
Cash Funds	0	0	250,000	0	
Reappropriated Funds	100,424	0	535,724	535,724	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Payments to OIT	<u>964,619</u>	<u>584,911</u>	<u>1,370,769</u>	<u>1,699,178</u>	
General Fund	566,379	323,133	768,921	953,139	
Cash Funds	150,733	119,710	275,223	341,163	
Reappropriated Funds	247,507	142,068	326,625	404,876	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
IT Accessibility	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,929,144</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	
General Fund	0	0	2,346,830	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	582,314	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Information Technology Asset Maintenance	<u>950,967</u>	<u>969,147</u>	<u>969,147</u>	<u>969,147</u>	
General Fund	950,967	969,147	969,147	969,147	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Disaster Recovery	<u>18,925</u>	<u>18,585</u>	<u>19,722</u>	<u>19,722</u>	
General Fund	18,925	18,585	19,722	19,722	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
CORE Operations	<u>240,722</u>	<u>245,466</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	120,350	122,722	0	0	
Cash Funds	93,258	95,096	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	27,114	27,648	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL - (B) Information Technology	6,736,688	6,616,672	11,040,045	8,313,736	(24.7%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>(0.0%)</u>
General Fund	6,117,652	6,232,150	9,070,159	7,031,973	(22.5%)
Cash Funds	243,991	214,806	1,107,537	341,163	(69.2%)
Reappropriated Funds	375,045	169,716	862,349	940,600	9.1%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

(C) Special Purpose

BOCES Funding per Section 22-5-122, C.R.S.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,322,985</u>	<u>3,327,275</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	3,322,985	3,327,275	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,298</u>	<u>21,298</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	21,298	21,298	
Reprinting and Distributing Laws Concerning Education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35,480</u>	<u>35,480</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	35,480	35,480	
Secondary School Student Substance Use Committee	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>49,950</u>	<u>0</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	49,950	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
S.B. 23-029 School Discipline Task Force	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>164,398</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	164,398	0	
Colorado Student Leaders Institute	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>227,009</u>	<u>227,753</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
General Fund	0	0	227,009	227,753	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Special Purpose	0	0	3,821,120	3,611,806	(5.5%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>(38.9%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	441,357	227,753	(48.4%)
Cash Funds	0	0	3,379,763	3,384,053	0.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(D) Indirect Cost Assessment					
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>826,788</u>	<u>885,271</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	451,269	509,752	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	375,519	375,519	
SUBTOTAL - (D) Indirect Cost Assessment	0	0	826,788	885,271	7.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Cash Funds	0	0	451,269	509,752	13.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	375,519	375,519	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(X) State Charter School Institute					
Department Implementation of Section 22-30.5-501 et seq., C.R.S. - OLD	<u>184,486</u>	<u>173,524</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	184,486	173,524	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
CSI Mill Levy Equalization - OLD	<u>18,000,000</u>	<u>34,209,918</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	9,000,000	17,000,000	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	209,918	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	9,000,000	17,000,000	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
State Charter School Institute Administration, Oversight, and Management - OLD	<u>5,287,870</u>	<u>6,564,419</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	11.7	24.8	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,787,870	1,564,419	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	3,500,000	5,000,000	0	0	
Institute Charter School Assistance Fund - OLD	<u>1,726,924</u>	<u>2,528,720</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,726,924	2,528,720	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Other Transfers to Institute Charter Schools - OLD	<u>29,451,982</u>	<u>24,128,763</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	20,451,982	2,628,763	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	9,000,000	21,500,000	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Transfer of Federal Moneys to Institute Charter Schools - OLD	<u>27,174,290</u>	<u>19,243,053</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	27,174,290	19,243,053	0	0	
Distribution to Institute Charter Schools pursuant to Section 22-30.5-513 (11), C.R.S. - OLD	<u>0</u>	<u>375,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	375,000	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (X) State Charter School Institute	81,825,552	87,223,397	0	0	0.0%
FTE	<u>17.8</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	9,000,000	17,375,000	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	23,966,776	6,931,820	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	21,684,486	43,673,524	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	27,174,290	19,243,053	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(X) Assessments and Data Analyses

Longitudinal Analyses of Student Assessment Results - OLD

	<u>660,607</u>	<u>793,516</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	450,591	669,456	0	0
Cash Funds	210,016	124,060	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Preschool to Postsecondary Education Alignment - OLD

	<u>632,533</u>	<u>659,388</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
General Fund	17,431	18,833	0	0
Cash Funds	615,102	640,555	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Educator Effectiveness Unit Administration - OLD

	<u>2,693,294</u>	<u>3,197,983</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	16.6	15.5	0.0	0.0
General Fund	2,568,363	3,068,616	0	0
Cash Funds	124,931	129,367	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Accountability and Improvement Planning - OLD	<u>1,101,922</u>	<u>1,226,784</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	11.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	1,101,922	1,226,784	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Statewide Assessment Program - OLD	<u>27,618,948</u>	<u>29,762,511</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	16.5	17.9	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	22,063,041	18,952,413	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	5,555,907	10,810,098	0	0	
Basic Skills Placement or Assessment Tests - OLD	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (X) Assessments and Data Analyses	32,707,304	35,640,182	0	0	0.0%
FTE	<u>52.6</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	4,138,307	4,983,689	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	23,013,090	19,846,395	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	5,555,907	10,810,098	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
TOTAL - (1) Management and Administration	138,695,928	148,735,477	45,554,698	46,133,837	1.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>169.2</u>	<u>173.1</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>87.2</u>	<u>2.6%</u>
General Fund	29,330,756	38,277,836	22,342,556	22,175,116	(0.7%)
General Fund Exempt	0	0	71,019	215,670	203.7%
Cash Funds	50,364,956	31,743,871	9,227,677	8,619,141	(6.6%)
Reappropriated Funds	26,270,019	48,660,619	6,128,219	6,825,590	11.4%
Federal Funds	32,730,197	30,053,151	7,785,227	8,298,320	6.6%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(2) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Funding for the staff, operating expenses, and contract expenses associated with the State's standardized assessments.

Statewide Assessment Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33,291,308</u>	<u>33,390,666</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	16.5	16.5	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	26,000,279	26,012,967	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	7,291,029	7,377,699	

TOTAL - (2) Statewide Assessment Program	0	0	33,291,308	33,390,666	0.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	26,000,279	26,012,967	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	7,291,029	7,377,699	1.2%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(3) SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATIONS

This section provides funding that is distributed to public schools and school districts, as well as funding for Department staff who administer this funding or who provide direct support to schools and school districts.

(A) Public School Finance

Administration	<u>1,867,742</u>	<u>1,932,724</u>	<u>12,243,891</u>	<u>2,071,835</u> *
FTE	17.4	15.1	15.5	14.7
General Fund	1,775,457	1,853,111	1,737,074	1,937,473
Cash Funds	92,285	79,613	10,506,817	134,362
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
Financial Transparency System Maintenance	<u>76,208</u>	<u>87,884</u>	<u>89,172</u>	<u>92,786</u>
FTE	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
Cash Funds	76,208	87,884	89,172	92,786
State Share of Districts' Total Program Funding	<u>4,708,971,499</u>	<u>4,990,054,616</u>	<u>5,020,028,360</u>	<u>5,325,483,496</u> *
General Fund	2,994,934,217	4,238,686,861	3,057,493,696	3,132,493,696
General Fund Exempt	1,045,914,612	0	1,181,193,165	1,181,193,165
Cash Funds	668,122,670	751,367,755	781,341,499	1,011,796,635
School Finance Audit Payments	<u>517,486</u>	<u>205,165</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Cash Funds	517,486	205,165	3,000,000	3,000,000
At-risk Per Pupil Additional Funding	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Cash Funds	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
At-risk Supplemental Aid	<u>4,686,853</u>	<u>4,077,711</u>	<u>4,844,358</u>	<u>4,844,358</u>
Cash Funds	4,686,853	4,077,711	4,844,358	4,844,358

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
District Per Pupil Reimbursements for Juveniles Held in Jail	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	10,000	10,000	
Additional Funding for Rural Districts and Institute					
Charter Schools	<u>29,999,974</u>	<u>34,999,962</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	29,999,974	34,999,962	30,000,000	0	
Mill Levy Override Matching Pursuant to Sec. 22-54-107.9, C.R.S.	<u>0</u>	<u>9,999,981</u>	<u>23,376,536</u>	<u>23,376,536</u>	
Cash Funds	0	9,999,981	23,376,536	23,376,536	
Contingency Reserve Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Additional At-risk Funding for FY 2021-22 (Sec. 22-54-144, C.R.S.)	<u>91,433,760</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	91,433,760	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) Public School Finance	4,842,553,522	5,046,358,043	5,099,592,317	5,364,879,011	5.2%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>15.7</u>	(4.8%)
General Fund	2,996,709,674	4,240,539,972	3,059,230,770	3,134,431,169	2.5%
General Fund Exempt	1,045,914,612	0	1,181,193,165	1,181,193,165	0.0%
Cash Funds	799,929,236	805,818,071	859,168,382	1,049,254,677	22.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(B) Categorical Programs

(1) District Programs Required by Statute

Special Education - Children with Disabilities	<u>406,515,126</u>	<u>492,949,408</u>	<u>497,872,233</u>	<u>513,239,031</u>	*
FTE	63.0	90.8	63.0	63.0	
General Fund	93,572,347	93,572,347	93,572,347	93,572,347	
Cash Funds	126,582,286	206,582,286	247,285,957	262,183,721	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	191,090	191,090	
Federal Funds	186,360,493	192,794,775	156,822,839	157,291,873	
English Language Proficiency Program	<u>35,421,328</u>	<u>36,082,722</u>	<u>42,577,501</u>	<u>46,644,045</u>	*
FTE	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.6	
General Fund	3,101,598	3,101,191	3,101,598	3,101,598	
Cash Funds	22,156,115	22,156,144	28,192,500	32,242,323	
Federal Funds	10,163,615	10,825,387	11,283,403	11,300,124	

SUBTOTAL -	441,936,454	529,032,130	540,449,734	559,883,076	3.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>94.5</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>67.6</u>	(0.0%)
General Fund	96,673,945	96,673,538	96,673,945	96,673,945	0.0%
Cash Funds	148,738,401	228,738,430	275,478,457	294,426,044	6.9%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	191,090	191,090	0.0%
Federal Funds	196,524,108	203,620,162	168,106,242	168,591,997	0.3%

(2) Other Categorical Programs

Public School Transportation	<u>63,659,603</u>	<u>64,949,882</u>	<u>68,867,402</u>	<u>72,520,050</u>	*
FTE	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	
General Fund	36,922,227	36,922,227	36,922,227	36,922,227	
Cash Funds	26,737,376	27,983,876	31,907,010	35,559,658	
Reappropriated Funds	0	43,779	38,165	38,165	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Transfer to the Department of Higher Education for Distribution of State Assistance for Career and Technical Education	<u>28,244,361</u>	<u>28,244,361</u> 2.7	<u>30,514,944</u>	<u>32,324,498</u>	*
General Fund	17,792,850	17,792,850	17,792,850	17,792,850	
Cash Funds	10,451,511	10,451,511	12,722,094	14,531,648	
Special Education Programs for Gifted and Talented Children	<u>12,906,870</u>	<u>12,983,116</u>	<u>14,677,532</u>	<u>16,247,722</u>	*
FTE	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	
General Fund	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	
Cash Funds	7,406,870	7,483,116	9,177,532	10,747,722	
Expelled and At-risk Student Services Grant Program	<u>9,491,869</u>	<u>9,464,367</u>	<u>9,499,542</u>	<u>9,504,726</u>	*
FTE	1.0	3.3	1.0	1.0	
General Fund	5,788,800	5,788,804	5,788,807	5,788,807	
Cash Funds	3,703,069	3,675,563	3,710,735	3,715,919	
Small Attendance Center Aid	<u>1,314,250</u>	<u>1,314,250</u>	<u>1,599,991</u>	<u>1,605,338</u>	*
General Fund	787,645	787,645	787,645	787,645	
Cash Funds	526,605	526,605	812,346	817,693	
Comprehensive Health Education	<u>986,599</u>	<u>1,010,222</u>	<u>1,134,284</u>	<u>1,147,569</u>	*
FTE	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	
General Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	
Cash Funds	686,599	710,222	834,284	847,569	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL -	116,603,552	117,966,198	126,293,695	133,349,903	5.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	0.0%
General Fund	67,091,522	67,091,526	67,091,529	67,091,529	0.0%
Cash Funds	49,512,030	50,830,893	59,164,001	66,220,209	11.9%
Reappropriated Funds	0	43,779	38,165	38,165	0.0%
SUBTOTAL - (B) Categorical Programs	558,540,006	646,998,328	666,743,429	693,232,979	4.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>73.1</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>73.1</u>	<u>73.1</u>	(0.0%)
General Fund	163,765,467	163,765,064	163,765,474	163,765,474	0.0%
Cash Funds	198,250,431	279,569,323	334,642,458	360,646,253	7.8%
Reappropriated Funds	0	43,779	229,255	229,255	0.0%
Federal Funds	196,524,108	203,620,162	168,106,242	168,591,997	0.3%
(C) Federal and Other Direct Support					
Appropriated Sponsored Programs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>694,328,011</u>	<u>695,322,847</u> *	
<i>FTE</i>	0.0	0.0	56.1	56.1	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,501,087	2,501,087	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	691,826,924	692,821,760	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Federal and Other Direct Support	0	0	694,328,011	695,322,847	0.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>56.1</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	2,501,087	2,501,087	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	691,826,924	692,821,760	0.1%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(D) Nutrition

(I) Healthy School Meals for All

Program Administration	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>268,088</u>	<u>737,732</u> *	
FTE	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.2	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	268,088	737,732	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
School Meal Reimbursements	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>115,000,000</u>	<u>78,500,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	115,000,000	78,500,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Local Food Purchasing Grant	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,494,109</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	9,494,109	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Local Food Technical Assistance Grant	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	5,000,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Wage Distributions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,644,126</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	7,644,126	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL -	0	0	115,268,088	101,375,967	(12.1%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>35.5%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
General Fund Exempt	0	0	115,268,088	101,375,967	(12.1%)
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(II) Other Nutrition Programs					
Federal Nutrition Programs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>156,771,616</u>	<u>156,775,300</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	
General Fund	0	0	101,289	104,973	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	156,670,327	156,670,327	
State Match for School Lunch Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,472,644</u>	<u>2,472,644</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,472,644	2,472,644	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,578,105</u>	<u>2,578,105</u>	
General Fund	0	0	1,727,374	1,727,374	
Cash Funds	0	0	850,731	850,731	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Start Smart Nutrition Program Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	900,000	900,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Smart Start Nutrition Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,150,000	1,150,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Local School Food Purchasing Programs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>675,729</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
General Fund	0	0	675,729	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL -	0	0	164,548,094	163,876,049	(0.4%)
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	3,404,392	2,732,347	(19.7%)
Cash Funds	0	0	4,473,375	4,473,375	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	156,670,327	156,670,327	0.0%
SUBTOTAL - (D) Nutrition	0	0	279,816,182	265,252,016	(5.2%)
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>8.8%</u>
General Fund	0	0	3,404,392	2,732,347	(19.7%)
General Fund Exempt	0	0	115,268,088	101,375,967	(12.1%)
Cash Funds	0	0	4,473,375	4,473,375	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	156,670,327	156,670,327	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(E) Capital Construction					
Division of Public School Capital Construction Assistance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,646,679</u>	<u>1,726,451</u>	*
FTE	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,646,679	1,726,451	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board -					
Lease Payments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>125,000,000</u>	<u>125,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	125,000,000	125,000,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board -					
Cash Grants	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>159,705,220</u>	<u>159,705,220</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	159,705,220	159,705,220	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Financial Assistance Priority Assessment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	150,000	150,000	
State Aid for Charter School Facilities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>43,865,416</u>	<u>33,865,416</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	43,865,416	33,865,416	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Distributions to School Districts for Projects to Replace Prohibited American Indian Mascots as Required by Section 22-1-133 C.R.S.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	300,000	0	
SUBTOTAL - (E) Capital Construction	0	0	330,667,315	320,447,087	(3.1%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	330,667,315	320,447,087	(3.1%)
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(F) Indirect Cost Assessment					
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,905,863</u>	<u>3,847,010</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	25,000	25,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	55,571	89,110	
Federal Funds	0	0	3,825,292	3,732,900	
SUBTOTAL - (F) Indirect Cost Assessment	0	0	3,905,863	3,847,010	(1.5%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	25,000	25,000	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	55,571	89,110	60.4%
Federal Funds	0	0	3,825,292	3,732,900	(2.4%)

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(X) Grant Programs, Distributions, and Other Assistance

(I) Health and Nutrition

Federal Nutrition Programs - OLD	<u>397,739,786</u>	<u>262,547,202</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	9.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	99,169	173,229	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	397,640,617	262,373,973	0	0	
Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program - OLD	<u>627</u>	<u>2,082,432 0.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	627	1,554,837	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	527,595	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Local School Food Purchasing Programs - OLD	<u>584,778</u>	<u>674,176</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	584,778	674,176	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Mental Health Education Resource Bank and Technical Assistance - OLD	<u>31,013</u>	<u>37,838</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	31,013	37,838	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Menstrual Hygiene Product Accessibility Grant Program - OLD	<u>97,500</u>	<u>99,700</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	97,500	99,700	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
State Match for School Lunch Program	<u>2,472,644</u>	<u>2,472,644</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	2,472,644	2,472,644	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Start Smart Nutrition Program	<u>361</u>	<u>691,927</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	361	691,927	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Health Meals for All Public School Students - OLD	<u>0</u>	<u>102,514</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	102,514	0	0	
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	0	
S.B. 97-101 Public School Health Services - OLD	<u>182,668</u>	<u>182,351</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	182,668	182,351	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Behavioral Health Care Professional Matching Grant Program - OLD	<u>14,878,927</u>	<u>14,710,228</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	14,878,927	14,710,228	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
K-5 Social and Emotional Health Pilot Program - OLD	<u>2,441,681</u>	<u>2,450,956</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	2,441,681	2,450,956	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL -	418,429,985	286,051,968	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	813,087	2,642,294	0	0	0.0%
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	19,793,613	20,853,350	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	182,668	182,351	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	397,640,617	262,373,973	0	0	0.0%

(II) Capital Construction

Division of Public School Capital Construction Assistance -

OLD	<u>1,355,875</u>	<u>1,560,040</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	15.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,355,875	1,560,040	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board -

Lease Payments - OLD	<u>97,642,462</u>	<u>93,867,501</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	97,642,462	93,867,501	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board -					
Cash Grants - OLD	<u>85,758,504</u>	<u>83,780,576</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	85,758,504	83,780,576	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Financial Assistance Priority Assessment - OLD	<u>129,000</u>	<u>144,800</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	129,000	144,800	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
State Aid for Charter School Facilities - OLD	<u>31,044,189</u>	<u>38,609,666</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	31,044,189	38,609,666	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL -	215,930,030	217,962,583	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	215,930,030	217,962,583	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(III) Reading and Literacy					
Early Literacy Program Administration and Technical Support - OLD	<u>986,503</u>	<u>1,092,553</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	8.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	986,503	1,092,553	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Competitive Grant Program - OLD	<u>7,500,000</u>	<u>6,885,234</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	7,500,000	6,885,234	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Program Evidence Based Training Provided to Teachers - OLD	<u>1,020,261</u>	<u>1,373,958</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	3.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,020,261	1,373,958	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Program External Evaluation - OLD	<u>750,000</u>	<u>750,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	750,000	750,000	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Early Literacy Program Public Information Campaign - OLD	<u>489,897</u>	<u>495,020</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	489,897	495,020	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Program Per Pupil Intervention Funding - OLD	<u>26,261,551</u>	<u>26,243,224</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	26,261,551	26,243,224	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Assessment Tool Program - OLD	<u>2,660,776</u>	<u>2,197,606</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	2,660,776	2,197,606	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Adult Education and Literacy Grant Program - OLD	<u>1,177,055</u>	<u>1,761,740</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	970,353	1,761,740	0	0	
Cash Funds	206,702	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL -	40,846,043	40,799,335	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	970,353	1,761,740	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	39,875,690	39,037,595	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(IV) Professional Development and Instructional Support					
Content Specialists - OLD	<u>617,698</u>	<u>475,816</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	5.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	91,610	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	526,088	475,816	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Bullying Prevention - OLD	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Reengagement	<u>2,943,884</u>	<u>3,143,878</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	938,375	1,134,235	0	0	
Cash Funds	2,005,509	2,009,643	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Ninth Grade Success Grant Program	<u>699,788</u>	<u>774,136</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	699,788	774,136	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Quality Teacher Recruitment Program	<u>2,913,217</u>	<u>2,936,491</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	2,913,217	2,936,491	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Working Group for Identification of and Educational Support for Students with Dyslexia	<u>35,276</u>	<u>35,563</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	35,276	35,563	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
School Leadership Pilot Program	<u>283,112</u>	<u>224,122</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	283,112	224,122	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Local Accountability System Grant Program	<u>486,170</u>	<u>556,642</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	486,170	556,642	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
School Transformation Grant Program	<u>4,396,749</u>	<u>6,371,210</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	3.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	2,392,640	4,399,005	0	0	
Cash Funds	2,004,109	1,972,205	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Accelerated College Opportunity Exam Fee Grant Program					
- OLD	<u>510,140</u>	<u>559,637</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	510,140	559,637	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Educator Perception - OLD	<u>111,897</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	111,897	20,000	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
English Language Learners - OLD	<u>379,667</u>	<u>391,548</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	5.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	328,942	343,988	0	0	
Cash Funds	50,725	47,560	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Dyslexia Markers Pilot Program - OLD	<u>126,574</u>	<u>127,515</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	126,574	127,515	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Comprehensive Quality Physical Education Instruction Pilot Program - OLD	<u>327,536</u>	<u>340,826</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	327,536	340,826	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Computer Science Education Grants - OLD	<u>610,922</u>	<u>702,315</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	99,344	250,000	0	0	
Cash Funds	511,578	452,315	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL -	16,442,630	18,659,699	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	10,017,085	12,361,334	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	6,425,545	6,298,365	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(V) Facility Schools					
Facility Schools Unit and Facility Schools Board - OLD	<u>322,083</u>	<u>311,309</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	322,083	311,309	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Facility School Funding - OLD	<u>9,958,483</u>	<u>15,209,428</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	9,958,483	15,209,428	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
State School Funding	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Supplemental Payments to Facility Schools - OLD	<u>5,749,599</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	5,749,599	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL -	16,030,165	15,520,737	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	5,749,599	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	9,958,483	15,209,428	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	322,083	311,309	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

(VI) Other Assistance

Educator Recruitment and Retention Program - Financial

Assistance	<u>362,047</u>	<u>4,513,589</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	362,047	4,513,589	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

College and Career Readiness - OLD

FTE	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	
General Fund	225,888	321,901	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Colorado High-impact Tutoring Program - OLD	<u>4,943,720</u>	<u>4,982,375</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	4,943,720	4,982,375	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
John W. Buckner Automatic Enrollment in Advanced Courses Grant Program	<u>182,449</u>	<u>242,504</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	182,449	242,504	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
High School Innovative Learning Pilot Program	<u>218,620</u>	<u>240,950</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	218,620	240,950	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Fourth-year Innovation Pilot Program - Distributions to LEPs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Parents Encouraging Parents Conferences	<u>0</u>	<u>19,602</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	19,602	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Career Development Success Program - OLD	<u>6,255,646</u>	<u>4,519,990</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	4,505,647	4,519,990	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,749,999	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado Career Advisor Training Program - OLD	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	1,000,000	0	0	
Appropriated Sponsored Programs - OLD	<u>775,826,034</u>	<u>755,016,159</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	62.1	102.5	0.0	0.0	
Cash Funds	1,460,627	1,245,808	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	6,888,983	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	767,476,424	753,770,351	0	0	
School Counselor Corps Grant Program	<u>10,238,922</u>	<u>12,082,462</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	2.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	155,342	142,100	0	0	
Cash Funds	10,083,580	11,940,362	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
BOCES Funding per Section 22-5-122, C.R.S. - OLD	<u>3,238,426</u>	<u>3,250,492</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	3,238,426	3,250,492	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Contingency Reserve Fund - OLD	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Supplemental On-line Education Services	<u>1,220,000</u>	<u>1,220,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,220,000	1,220,000	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Connecting Colorado Students Grant Program Fund - OLD	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Teacher Recruitment Education and Preparation Program	<u>43,741</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	43,741	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children	<u>21,198</u>	<u>21,298</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	21,198	21,298	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Workforce Diploma Pilot Program	<u>202,665</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	202,665	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program - OLD	<u>1,572,690</u>	<u>1,422,603</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,572,690	1,422,603	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Early Childhood Program Transition - OLD	<u>96,867</u>	<u>12,135</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	96,867	12,135	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Student Safety Grants	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Financial Aid Training Stipends and Resource Bank	<u>0</u>	<u>54,419</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	54,419	0	0	
Postsecondary, Workforce Career, and Education Grant and Readiness Program	<u>0</u>	<u>287,795</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	287,795	0	0	
SUBTOTAL -	804,648,913	789,208,274	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>110.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	0.0%
General Fund	10,936,986	16,337,360	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	19,346,520	19,100,563	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	6,888,983	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	767,476,424	753,770,351	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
SUBTOTAL - (X) Grant Programs, Distributions, and					
Other Assistance	1,512,327,766	1,368,202,596	0	0	0.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>136.9</u>	<u>185.9</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	28,487,110	33,102,728	0	0	0.0%
General Fund Exempt	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	311,329,881	318,461,884	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	7,393,734	493,660	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	1,165,117,041	1,016,144,324	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL - (3) School District Operations	6,913,421,294	7,061,558,967	7,075,053,117	7,342,980,950	3.8%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>228.4</u>	<u>306.8</u>	<u>174.2</u>	<u>174.5</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
General Fund	3,188,962,251	4,437,407,764	3,226,400,636	3,300,928,990	2.3%
General Fund Exempt	1,045,914,612	0	1,296,461,253	1,282,569,132	(1.1%)
Cash Funds	1,309,509,548	1,403,849,278	1,531,477,617	1,737,347,479	13.4%
Reappropriated Funds	7,393,734	537,439	284,826	318,365	11.8%
Federal Funds	1,361,641,149	1,219,764,486	1,020,428,785	1,021,816,984	0.1%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(4) EDUCATOR TALENT

Funding for the Office of Professional Services and programs related to educator effectiveness.

Office of Professional Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,526,520</u>	<u>3,621,295</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	27.0	27.2	
General Fund	0	0	770,901	778,174	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,755,619	2,843,121	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
 Educator Effectiveness Unit Administration	 <u>0</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>3,459,032</u>	 <u>3,547,491</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	
General Fund	0	0	3,325,145	3,403,889	
Cash Funds	0	0	133,887	143,602	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
 Quality Teacher Recruitment Program	 <u>0</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>3,000,000</u>	 <u>3,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
 Educator Recruitment and Retention Program	 <u>0</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>5,000,000</u>	 <u>5,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
School Leadership Pilot Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>254,865</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	
General Fund	0	0	250,000	254,865	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Teacher Degree Apprenticeship Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>89,699</u>	<u>103,949</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	
General Fund	0	0	89,699	103,949	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Teacher Mentorship Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,132,271</u> *	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
General Fund	0	0	0	3,132,271	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL - (4) Educator Talent	0	0	15,325,251	18,659,871	21.8%
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>3.4%</u>
General Fund	0	0	12,435,745	15,673,148	26.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	2,889,506	2,986,723	3.4%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(5) STUDENT LEARNING

Funding for learning supports, intervention, planning, early literacy, and facility schools.

(A) Learning Supports, Intervention, and Planning

Preschool to Postsecondary Education Alignment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>744,238</u>	<u>739,254</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	
General Fund	0	0	81,584	38,331	
Cash Funds	0	0	662,654	700,923	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Computer Science Education Grants	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>559,403 0.4</u>	<u>564,621 0.4</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	559,403	564,621	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado High-impact Tutoring Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,981,472 1.2</u>	<u>4,988,859 1.2</u>	
General Fund	0	0	4,981,472	4,988,859	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Content Specialists	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>655,005</u>	<u>574,006</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	
General Fund	0	0	99,824	7,650	
Cash Funds	0	0	555,181	566,356	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
School Bullying Prevention and Education Cash Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Working Group for Identification of and Educational Support for Students with Dyslexia	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40,616</u>	<u>40,616</u>	
General Fund	0	0	40,616	40,616	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
English Language Learners Technical Assistance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>417,778 5.0</u>	<u>436,600 5.0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	358,659	377,481	
Cash Funds	0	0	59,119	59,119	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Parents Encouraging Parents Conferences	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	68,000	68,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Restraint Complaint H.B. 22-1376	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>122,501 1.0</u>	<u>122,501 1.0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	122,501	122,501	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
School Climate H.B. 22-1376	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>99,217</u>	<u>102,264</u>	
General Fund	0	0	99,217	102,264	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Legal Representation for Due Process Complaints Pursuant to Sec. 22-20-108 (3), C.R.S.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33,260</u>	<u>20,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	33,260	20,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Math Educator Training and Improvement Planning	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>594,530</u>	<u>470,892</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.5	
General Fund	0	0	594,530	470,892	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Expulsion Hearing Officer Training and Support	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>162,720</u>	<u>113,949</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	
General Fund	0	0	162,720	113,949	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Childhood Program Transition	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) Learning Supports, Intervention, and Planning	0	0	10,478,740	10,241,562	(2.3%)
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>21.1</u>	1.9%
General Fund	0	0	7,642,383	7,350,543	(3.8%)
Cash Funds	0	0	2,836,357	2,891,019	1.9%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(B) Early Literacy					
Early Literacy Program Administration and Technical Support	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,862,420</u>	<u>1,900,891</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	9.3	9.3	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,862,420	1,900,891	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Competitive Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,500,000</u>	<u>7,500,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	7,500,000	7,500,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Evidence Program Evidence Based Training Provided to Teachers	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,707,865</u>	<u>2,740,397</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,707,865	2,740,397	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Program External Evaluation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>750,000 0.0</u>	<u>750,000 0.0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	750,000	750,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Early Literacy Program Public Information Campaign	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>502,261</u>	<u>504,124</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	502,261	504,124	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Program Per Pupil Intervention Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,261,551</u>	<u>26,261,551</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	26,261,551	26,261,551	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Early Literacy Assessment Tool Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,997,072</u>	<u>2,997,072</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,997,072	2,997,072	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (B) Early Literacy	0	0	42,581,169	42,654,035	0.2%
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	42,581,169	42,654,035	0.2%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(C) Facility Schools					
Facility Schools Office, Facility School Board, and Facility School Technical Assistance Center	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>738,482</u>	<u>1,017,365</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.6	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	738,482	1,017,365	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
State School Funding	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,925,110</u>	<u>1,925,110</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,925,110	1,925,110	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Facility School Funding	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,648,310</u>	<u>29,074,066</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	26,648,310	29,074,066	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Facility Schools Work Group and Program Evaluation					
Contracts	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	100,000	100,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Facility Schools Shared Operational Services Grant					
Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	200,000	200,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Facility Schools	0	0	29,611,902	32,316,541	9.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>7.0%</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	0	29,611,902	32,316,541	9.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL - (5) Student Learning	0	0	82,671,811	85,212,138	3.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>41.1</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>2.2%</u>
General Fund	0	0	7,642,383	7,350,543	(3.8%)
Cash Funds	0	0	75,029,428	77,861,595	3.8%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(6) SCHOOL QUALITY AND SUPPORT

Funding for the Division of Online Learning, Schools of Choice Office, and programs related to accountability and transformation.

(A) Accountability and Transformation

Longitudinal Analysis of Student Assessment Results	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>640,109</u>	<u>620,960</u>
FTE	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.1
General Fund	0	0	640,109	620,960
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
Accountability and Improvement Planning	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,866,784</u>	<u>1,902,616</u>
FTE	0.0	0.0	11.9	11.9
General Fund	0	0	1,316,452	1,352,284
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	550,332	550,332
Local Accountability System Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>498,265 0.4</u>	<u>500,174 0.4</u>
General Fund	0	0	498,265	500,174
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
School Transformation Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,571,387</u>	<u>8,090,396</u> *	
FTE	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	
General Fund	0	0	5,563,139	6,077,869	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,008,248	2,012,527	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
H.B. 23-1241 Accountability, Accreditation, Student Performance, and Resource Inequity Task Force	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>300,709</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	300,709	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Educator Perception	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33,500</u>	<u>25,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	33,500	25,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) Accountability and Transformation	0	0	10,910,754	11,139,146	2.1%
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>(3.6%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	8,352,174	8,576,287	2.7%
Cash Funds	0	0	2,008,248	2,012,527	0.2%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	550,332	550,332	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
(B) Schools of Choice					
Schools of Choice	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,671,909</u>	<u>10,686,791</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.8	
General Fund	0	0	345,409	360,291	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	10,326,500	10,326,500	
Supplemental Online Education Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,220,000</u>	<u>1,220,000</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	1,220,000	1,220,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Office of Online and Hybrid Learning and Innovation					
Schools	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>522,271</u>	<u>543,519</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.8	
General Fund	0	0	46,347	48,677	
Cash Funds	0	0	475,924	494,842	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (B) Schools of Choice	0	0	12,414,180	12,450,310	0.3%
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>11.6</u>	0.9%
General Fund	0	0	391,756	408,968	4.4%
Cash Funds	0	0	1,695,924	1,714,842	1.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	10,326,500	10,326,500	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
TOTAL - (6) School Quality and Support	0	0	23,324,934	23,589,456	1.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>(2.1%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	8,743,930	8,985,255	2.8%
Cash Funds	0	0	3,704,172	3,727,369	0.6%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	10,876,832	10,876,832	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(7) STUDENT PATHWAYS

Funding for health and wellness, dropout prevention, and career readiness programs.

(A) Health and Wellness

S.B. 97-101 Public School Health Services	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>184,958</u>	<u>184,958</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	184,958	184,958	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Behavioral Health Care Professional Matching Grant					
Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,968,106</u>	<u>14,988,339</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	14,968,106	14,988,339	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Mental Health Education Resource Bank and Technical					
Assistance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>47,221</u>	<u>49,076</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	
General Fund	0	0	47,221	49,076	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
K-5 Social and Emotional Health Pilot Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,502,225</u>	<u>2,502,388</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,502,225	2,502,388	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Menstrual Hygiene Product Accessibility Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	100,000	100,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) Health and Wellness	0	0	17,802,510	17,824,761	0.1%
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>(0.0%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	147,221	149,076	1.3%
Cash Funds	0	0	17,470,331	17,490,727	0.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	184,958	184,958	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

(B) Dropout Prevention and Student Reengagement

Dropout Prevention	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,010,299</u>	<u>2,014,663</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,010,299	2,014,663	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Ninth Grade Success Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>804,250</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	
General Fund	0	0	2,400,000	804,250	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Foster Care H.B. 22-1374	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>66,200</u>	<u>69,247</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	66,200	69,247	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Educational Stability Grant	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,033,630</u>	<u>1,039,725</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	
General Fund	0	0	1,033,630	1,039,725	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
H.B. 23-1231 Colorado Academic Accelerator Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>24,500,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u> *	
FTE	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	
General Fund	0	0	24,500,000	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	8,000,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

SUBTOTAL - (B) Dropout Prevention and Student Reengagement					
	0	0	30,010,129	11,927,885	(60.3%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>(34.5%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	27,999,830	1,913,222	(93.2%)
Cash Funds	0	0	2,010,299	10,014,663	398.2%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

(C) Career Readiness

Career Development Success Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,520,000</u>	<u>11,520,000</u> *
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>
General Fund	0	0	9,520,000	11,520,000
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
College and Career Readiness	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>349,416</u>	<u>360,869</u>
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>
General Fund	0	0	349,416	360,869
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,476,896</u>	<u>1,476,948</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	1,476,896	1,476,948
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Accelerated College Opportunity Exam Fee Grant	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>563,242 0.4</u>	<u>564,549 0.4</u>	
General Fund	0	0	563,242	564,549	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
School Counselor Corps Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,016,250</u>	<u>12,029,013</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	12,016,250	12,029,013	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Fourth-year Innovation Pilot Program - Distributions to LEPs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>68,208</u>	<u>68,208</u>	
General Fund	0	0	68,208	68,208	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
High School Innovative Learning Pilot Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>349,407 0.6</u>	<u>351,744 0.6</u>	
General Fund	0	0	349,407	351,744	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
John W Buckner Automatic Enrollment in Advanced Courses Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>250,275</u>	<u>250,275</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	
General Fund	0	0	250,275	250,275	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Basic Skills Placement or Assessment Tests	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	50,000	50,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado Career Advisor Training Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Adult Education and Literacy Grant	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,977,125</u>	<u>2,977,125</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	
General Fund	0	0	2,977,125	2,977,125	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Colorado Adult High School Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,978,852</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	
General Fund	0	0	4,978,852	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (C) Career Readiness	0	0	33,599,671	30,648,731	(8.8%)
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>(1.9%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	20,056,525	17,092,770	(14.8%)
Cash Funds	0	0	13,543,146	13,555,961	0.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL - (7) Student Pathways	0	0	81,412,310	60,401,377	(25.8%)
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>(11.6%)</u>
General Fund	0	0	48,203,576	19,155,068	(60.3%)
Cash Funds	0	0	33,023,776	41,061,351	24.3%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	184,958	184,958	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(8) LIBRARY PROGRAMS

Funding for all of the department's library-related programs and staff.

Administration	<u>981,948</u>	<u>984,276</u>	<u>1,217,716</u>	<u>1,262,635</u>	
FTE	14.3	8.6	14.3	14.3	
General Fund	912,521	955,677	950,303	995,222	
Cash Funds	69,427	28,599	267,413	267,413	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
 Federal Library Funding	 <u>3,759,168</u>	 <u>5,632,783</u>	 <u>3,337,351</u>	 <u>3,418,751</u>	
FTE	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	3,759,168	5,632,783	3,337,351	3,418,751	
 Colorado Library Consortium	 <u>1,000,000</u>	 <u>1,000,000</u>	 <u>1,150,000</u>	 <u>1,150,000</u>	
General Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
 Colorado Virtual Library	 <u>359,796</u>	 <u>359,796</u>	 <u>379,796</u>	 <u>379,796</u>	
General Fund	359,796	359,796	359,796	359,796	
Cash Funds	0	0	20,000	20,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Colorado Talking Book Library	<u>283,766</u>	<u>336,892</u> 2.5	<u>349,527</u> 2.7	<u>349,527</u> 2.7	
General Fund	85,043	89,736	96,146	96,146	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	198,723	247,156	253,381	253,381	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reading Services for the Blind	<u>560,000</u>	<u>660,000</u>	<u>660,000</u>	<u>660,000</u>	
General Fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	510,000	610,000	610,000	610,000	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
State Grants to Publicly-Supported Libraries Program	<u>2,975,496</u>	<u>2,963,007</u> 0.5	<u>3,001,944</u>	<u>3,001,944</u>	
General Fund	2,975,496	2,963,007	3,001,944	3,001,944	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado Imagination Library Program	<u>235,283</u>	<u>706,718</u>	<u>1,624,365</u>	<u>1,624,365</u>	
General Fund	235,283	706,718	1,624,365	1,624,365	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>55,327</u>	<u>55,327</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	55,327	55,327	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
TOTAL - (8) Library Programs	10,155,457	12,643,472	11,776,026	11,902,345	1.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	5,618,139	6,124,934	7,232,554	7,277,473	0.6%
Cash Funds	69,427	28,599	287,413	287,413	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	708,723	857,156	863,381	863,381	0.0%
Federal Funds	3,759,168	5,632,783	3,392,678	3,474,078	2.4%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(9) SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Funding to support the operation of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, located in Colorado Springs, which provides educational services for children throughout the State who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or visually impaired.

(A) School Operations

Personal Services	<u>11,304,017</u>	<u>11,584,430</u>	<u>12,594,952</u>	<u>13,957,543</u> *
FTE	153.1	147.8	153.1	156.5
General Fund	9,848,996	9,993,994	10,809,450	12,172,041
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	1,455,021	1,590,436	1,785,502	1,785,502
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
Early Intervention Services	<u>1,071,233</u>	<u>1,302,877</u>	<u>1,334,132</u>	<u>1,376,111</u>
FTE	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0
General Fund	1,071,233	1,302,877	1,334,132	1,376,111
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0
Shift Differential	<u>86,754</u>	<u>141,569</u>	<u>66,600</u>	<u>86,749</u>
General Fund	86,754	141,569	66,600	86,664
Cash Funds	0	0	0	69
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	16
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Operating Expenses	<u>668,291</u>	<u>754,991</u>	<u>694,291</u>	<u>694,291</u>	
General Fund	668,291	754,991	694,291	694,291	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Vehicle Lease Payments	<u>32,237</u>	<u>36,302</u>	<u>35,112</u>	<u>38,683</u> *	
General Fund	32,237	36,302	35,112	38,683	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Utilities	<u>720,789</u>	<u>745,981</u>	<u>745,981</u>	<u>745,981</u>	
General Fund	720,789	745,981	745,981	745,981	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Allocation of State and Federal Categorical Program Funding	<u>165,813</u>	<u>124,077</u>	<u>190,104</u>	<u>190,104</u>	
FTE	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	165,813	124,077	190,104	190,104	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Medicaid Reimbursements for Public School Health					
Services	<u>181,359</u>	<u>214,964</u>	<u>429,896</u>	<u>446,396</u>	
FTE	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	181,359	214,964	429,896	446,396	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (A) School Operations	14,230,493	14,905,191	16,091,068	17,535,858	9.0%
FTE	<u>165.0</u>	<u>159.7</u>	<u>165.0</u>	<u>168.4</u>	<u>2.1%</u>
General Fund	12,428,300	12,975,714	13,685,566	15,113,771	10.4%
Cash Funds	0	0	0	69	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	1,802,193	1,929,477	2,405,502	2,422,018	0.7%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
(B) Special Purpose					
Fees and Conferences	<u>87,711</u>	<u>97,068</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>	
Cash Funds	87,711	97,068	120,000	120,000	
Outreach Services	<u>498,182</u>	<u>569,756</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,014,994</u>	
FTE	6.2	4.2	6.2	6.2	
Cash Funds	408,991	443,256	750,000	764,994	
Reappropriated Funds	89,191	126,500	250,000	250,000	
Tuition from Out-of-state Students	<u>38,190</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	
Cash Funds	38,190	0	200,000	200,000	

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Grants	<u>502,417</u>	<u>412,151</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	
FTE	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	412,151	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Federal Funds	502,417	0	0	0	
SUBTOTAL - (B) Special Purpose	1,126,500	1,078,975	2,320,000	2,334,994	0.6%
FTE	<u>6.2</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>(0.0%)</u>
Cash Funds	534,892	540,324	1,070,000	1,084,994	1.4%
Reappropriated Funds	89,191	538,651	1,250,000	1,250,000	0.0%
Federal Funds	502,417	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL - (9) School for the Deaf and the Blind	15,356,993	15,984,166	18,411,068	19,870,852	7.9%
FTE	<u>171.2</u>	<u>169.9</u>	<u>177.2</u>	<u>180.6</u>	<u>1.9%</u>
General Fund	12,428,300	12,975,714	13,685,566	15,113,771	10.4%
Cash Funds	534,892	540,324	1,070,000	1,085,063	1.4%
Reappropriated Funds	1,891,384	2,468,128	3,655,502	3,672,018	0.5%
Federal Funds	502,417	0	0	0	0.0%

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
--	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

(10) CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE

Funding for the Charter School Institute, which is allowed to authorize charter schools located within a school district's boundaries if the school district has not retained exclusive authority to authorize charter schools or if the school district allows the charter school applicant to seek CSI authorization.

State Charter School Institute Administration, Oversight,
and Management

	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
FTE	0.0	0.0	11.7	11.7
General Fund	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Institute Charter School Assistance Fund

	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	1,800,000	1,800,000
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Other Transfers to Institute Charter Schools

	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,500,000</u>	<u>21,500,000</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	21,500,000	21,500,000
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Transfer of Federal Money to Institute Charter Schools

	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,400,000 4.5</u>	<u>17,400,000 4.5</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	17,400,000	17,400,000
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0

Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Appropriation	FY 2024-25 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
CSI Mill Levy Equalization	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54,364,000</u>	<u>42,487,426</u> *	
General Fund	0	0	27,000,000	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	364,000	42,487,426	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	27,000,000	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Implementation of Section 22-30.5-501	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>243,362 1.6</u>	<u>243,362 1.6</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	243,362	243,362	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL - (10) Charter School Institute	0	0	100,307,362	88,430,788	(11.8%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	27,000,000	0	(100.0%)
Cash Funds	0	0	2,164,000	44,287,426	1946.6%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	71,143,362	44,143,362	(38.0%)
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL - Department of Education	7,077,629,672	7,238,922,082	7,487,127,885	7,730,572,280	3.3%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>606.9</u>	<u>685.2</u>	<u>660.1</u>	<u>664.7</u>	0.7%
General Fund	3,236,339,446	4,494,786,248	3,373,686,946	3,396,659,364	0.7%
General Fund Exempt	1,045,914,612	0	1,296,532,272	1,282,784,802	(1.1%)
Cash Funds	1,360,478,823	1,436,162,072	1,684,873,868	1,943,276,527	15.3%
Reappropriated Funds	36,263,860	52,523,342	82,260,248	56,007,674	(31.9%)
Federal Funds	1,398,632,931	1,255,450,420	1,049,774,551	1,051,843,913	0.2%

APPENDIX B

FOOTNOTES AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

UPDATE ON LONG BILL FOOTNOTES

The General Assembly includes footnotes in the annual Long Bill to: (a) set forth purposes, conditions, or limitations on an item of appropriation; (b) explain assumptions used in determining a specific amount of an appropriation; or (c) express legislative intent relating to any appropriation. Footnotes to the 2023 Long Bill (S.B. 23-214) can be found at the end of each departmental section of the bill at <https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb23-214>. The Long Bill footnotes relevant to this document are listed below.

- 11 Department of Education, School District Operations, Public School Capital Construction, Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board - Cash Grants -- This appropriation remains available until the completion of the project or the close of the 2025-26 fiscal year, whichever comes first.

COMMENT: This footnote has been included in the Long Bill for more than five years. This footnote makes funding appropriated to the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Program for cash grants available for up to three years to allow for the completion of projects requiring funding for more than a single fiscal year.

- 12 Department of Education, Student Learning, Early Literacy, Early Literacy Program Administration and Technical Support; Early Literacy Competitive Grant Program; Early Literacy Program Evidence Based Training Provided to Teachers; Early Literacy Program Per Pupil Intervention Program -- The Department is authorized to transfer up to \$1,500,000 cash funds from the Early Literacy Fund created in Section 22-7-1210 (1), C.R.S., among the line items designated with this footnote, except that the amount for Early Literacy Program Administration and Technical Support may be increased by no more than ten percent based on an assumption that the Department may require an additional 2.0 FTE

COMMENT: This footnote was added in FY 2022-23. It provides additional flexibility for the Department to move money from the Early Literacy Fund among several line items based on program needs. The Department plans to use this flexibility. The Department's budget schedules indicate that \$1.25 million was transferred from the line item for training teachers to the line item for early literacy competitive grants in FY 2022-23. The Department has indicated that it encountered some technical issues in awarding the resulting grant funds in FY 2022-23, but it expects to have these issues resolved going forward.

- 13 Department of Education, Student Pathways, Career Development Success Program -- It is the General Assembly's intent that \$200,000 of this appropriation be used for activities other than direct grants to school districts.

COMMENT: This footnote was first included in the FY 2019-20 Long Bill. The General Assembly added this footnote to authorize the Department to hold back \$200,000 from the appropriation for the Career Development Success Program. It is staff's

understanding that the Department has used these funds to support the TEACH Colorado program, a joint teacher recruiting effort between the Department and number of other partners, including school districts and the Department of Higher Education.

In response to JBC staff questions, the Department confirmed that it is in compliance with this footnote and believes that the funding for TEACH represents a good use of funds.

- 14 Department of Education, Library Programs, Reading Services for the Blind -- This appropriation is for the support of privately operated reading services for the blind, as authorized by section 24-90-105.5, C.R.S. It is the General Assembly's intent that \$540,000 of this appropriation be used to provide access to radio and television broadcasts of locally published and produced materials and \$120,000 of this appropriation be used to provide telephone access to digital transmissions of nationally published and produced materials.

COMMENT: This footnote has been included in the Long Bill for at least five years to express the General Assembly's intent concerning this appropriation. The Department annually contracts with Audio Information Network of Colorado (AINC) to provide an on-the-air volunteer reading service for the blind, visually impaired, and print-handicapped citizens of Colorado. Broadcasts are provided in Boulder, Louisville, and Lafayette and are available on local cable as a standard radio frequency at 98.9 KHz. AINC is currently working through cable associations with the cities to expand local coverage. The services provided by AINC are also made available through the internet, telephone, and podcasts. In FY 2012-13, the General Assembly increased the allocation for the contract with AINC from \$200,000 per year to \$300,000. The General Assembly added \$10,000 in FY 2014-15, \$50,000 in FY 2015-16, and \$80,000 in 2018-19 for a total of \$440,000. The JBC initiated a further increase of \$100,000 for this program in FY 2022-23, bringing the total to \$540,000.

The remaining funding (currently \$120,000) is used to purchase services from the National Federation for the Blind (NFB) for its Newsline service, which provides eligible Coloradans access to newspapers nationwide and a few magazines via touch tone telephone, internet, and by email. Newsline services now include television listings (based on an individual's zip code); the NFB indicates that this additional service has increased use of their Newsline service nationwide significantly. Anyone who is a patron of the Colorado Talking Book Library (CTBL) is eligible to access Newsline services. The CTBL is able to sign patrons up for the Newsline service through their existing database.

In response to JBC staff questions, the Department confirmed that it is in compliance with this footnote and believes that these expenditures represent a good use of funds.

UPDATE ON LONG BILL REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The Joint Budget Committee annually submits requests for information to executive departments and the judicial branch via letters to the Governor, other elected officials, and the Chief Justice. Each request is associated with one or more specific Long Bill line item(s), and the requests have been prioritized by the Joint Budget Committee as required by Section 2-3-203 (3), C.R.S. Copies of these letters are included as an Appendix in the annual Appropriations Report (Appendix H in the FY 2022-23 Report): <https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/fy23-24apprept.pdf>

The requests for information relevant to this document are listed below.

COMMON REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

1 All Departments -- The Departments are requested to provide by November 1 of each fiscal year Schedule 9 reports for every annually and continuously appropriated cash fund administered by the Department as part of the standard November 1 budget submission. The Office of State Planning and Budgeting, in coordination with the Office of the State Controller, the Department of the Treasury, and the independent agencies, is further requested to provide by November 1 of each fiscal year a consolidated report that includes the following information for all continuously appropriated cash funds:

- The name of the fund;
- The statutory citation for the fund;
- The year the fund was created;
- The department responsible for administering the fund;
- The total cash balance as of July 1, 2023;
- The unobligated cash balance as of July 1, 2023; and
- The unencumbered cash balance as of July 1, 2023.

COMMENT: The Department submitted schedule 9s as requested. The response appears to be responsive to the request and includes multiple small cash funds, in addition to well-known larger ones. Some of these are off-budget fund sources, and in some cases the Committee may wish to consider statutory changes to clean-up small funds that are not being actively used. Staff will include additional information at figure setting based on further communication with the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

1 Department of Education; and Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind -- The Department of Education and the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind are requested to provide to the Joint Budget Committee, by September 1, 2023, detailed information concerning each entity's implementation of the recommendations of the independent review panel for the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. The requested information should include both detail on the progress made to date and each entity's plans going forward.

COMMENT: The Department submitted its response on August 28, 2023.

Background: The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) is a state-funded school that was established for the purpose of providing comprehensive educational services for children under the age of twenty-two who are blind and/or deaf. As a “Type 1” agency within the Department of Education, the CSDB is overseen by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The CSDB operates a residential campus in Colorado Springs and in recent years has served 170 to 200 students on-campus. Colorado students from the ages of birth through twenty-one are eligible to receive services either at or through the CSDB. Students enrolled at CSDB must have a documented hearing and/or vision loss and meet the enrollment criteria established by the Board of Trustees. In addition, pursuant to Section 22-80-102 (2), C.R.S., the CSDB is to "be a resource to school districts, state institutions, and other approved education programs." In this capacity, it provides in-home services to children from birth to age 3 (and their families) through the early intervention (CO-Hears) program and the Early Literacy Development Initiative (ELDI). The school also provides outreach services to school-age students being served in local districts, supported in part by fees paid by the local school districts.

Six years ago, external stakeholders voiced a variety of concerns regarding CSDB operations and management to the Committee and to JBC Staff. Concerns included, among others:

- Low academic performance;
- Inadequate spoken language instruction for students suited to such instruction (particularly related to those using cochlear implants); and
- Inadequate statewide services for those functions the CSDB is expected to provide throughout the State, including outreach services to school districts and early intervention services.

Further work with the Department and CSDB ultimately resulted in an independent program review that was issued in August 2019. This report found that there had been multiple recommendations to improve the education for deaf/hard of hearing and blind/visually impaired students for almost 30 years that had not been acted upon. The report included recommendations for improving the various components of the program at the school, as well as services it provides for deaf/hard of hearing and blind/visually impaired students statewide.

Since that time, the CSDB has been submitting reports on its progress in implementing the Independent Program Review recommendations. The 2022 version is posted on-line at the following site. JBC Staff has requested that the 2023 report also be made available on-line. <https://csdb.colorado.gov/sites/csdb/files/documents/Independent%20Program%20Review%20Update%20August%202022.pdf>

Because of large number of recommendations and the scale of the report, staff has summarized the items in the Executive Summary – Immediate Improvement category and Executive Summary – Long-term Action and State-level Action and provided the total number of complete/in progress/not started recommendations in other categories. **In general, the report indicates steady effort and progress on the independent program review recommendations.**

	NUMBER COMPLETED	NUMBER IN PROGRESS	NUMBER NOT COMPLETED/NOT STARTED
Executive Summary- Immediate Improvement	4	8	0
Completed: New evaluation process for superintendent. Board of Trustees trained annually in Board Best Practices and legal requirements. Number of principal positions reduced from five to three, while new coaches were added for math and literacy. CSDB website and CDE website are now linked and a “who to contact” resource is added to both organizations’ websites.			
In Progress:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSDB should give additional attention to the operations and outcomes of the School for the Blind – in progress - Established a Blind Advisory Committee that established the following areas of focus: braille signage updated in School for the Blind; Blind Accessibility Training for all staff; Auditory description process developed and implemented; Revision addressing Student Learning Media Plans; Blind Advisory Committee & Deaf Advisory Committee collaborated to establish communication norms for campus. In SY 2022-23 blind advisory committee provided five school-wide trainings for all CSDB staff. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSDB should provide all students and their families served by CSDB access to the full range of communication methodologies – in progress – CSDB recently revised its policy to reflect a bi-lingual (ASL & English) approach to educating students. New bilingual toddler program established & new bilingual preschool program was piloted in SY 2022-23, which resulted in a significant increase in enrollment (from the previous 8 preschool students to 19) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSDB should engage in instructional program improvement activities, including recruitment and retention activities, use of accommodation and access strategies for students, data driven effective instruction, and increasing partnerships with parents and others – in progress – These were addressed within the new 2020-2025 strategic plan. New recruitment video developed. New emphasis on a multi-tiered systems of support program to emphasize data-driven effective instruction. New curriculum identified, adopted, and implemented. New communication and outreach activities, including multiple partnerships created, e.g., art studio developed based on partnership with foundation and US Olympic and ParaOlympic Museum. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSDB Outreach staff and CDE specialists in deaf/blind education should meet to jointly clarify which services each agency is providing – in progress – There have been collaborative meetings focusing on development of a shared resource that outlines who to contact for various resources and services statewide; this will ultimately be shared publicly on CDE and CSDB websites. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSDB leadership should work closely with Department staff to define and determine CSDB’s early intervention program, in light of the new Department of Early Childhood – in progress – CSDB is engaged with the Dept. of Early Childhood and represented on task forces. In July 2023, CSDB submitted a proposal to work with Early Intervention Colorado to provide statewide training on hearing screening best practices to evaluation entities. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early intervention staff must ensure that family trainings and support offerings are available outside the Pikes Peak Region – in progress – During COVID all events went virtual. During AY 2022-23 there were 4 in-person events held in each of 3 regions (Northern CO, Denver, and Pikes Peak), and one in Durango. There were also 4 virtual events so families could attend from any location. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early intervention staff should ensure that parents have access to a range of communication methodologies – in progress – Colorado Home Intervention Program will continue to support family choice and is working with Early Intervention Colorado to simplify the program for families. As of August 2023, all events have included both ASL and spoken English strategies. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDE and the CDE should jointly conduct a statewide outreach needs assessment and use the findings to develop a plan to meet identified needs – in progress – A first phase of the statewide needs assessment was completed May 2023. Additional data will be collected in Fall 2023. 			

	NUMBER COMPLETED	NUMBER IN PROGRESS	NUMBER NOT COMPLETED/NOT STARTED
Executive Summary- Long-term Action and State-level Action	1	3	0
Completed: CSDB should set an aspirational goal to become a collaborative partner with school districts, families and advocacy groups. CSDB continues to expand partnerships with more than 500 businesses and advocacy groups.			

In Progress:

- CSDB should become nationally certified through the appropriate deaf and blind education national accreditation process – in progress – CSDB completed applications for accreditation and will begin the self-study portion during SY 2023-24. There is a long waitlist for accreditation, which is estimated to require 18-24 months.
- CSDB Superintendent should form and develop separate deaf/hard of hearing and blind/visually impaired ongoing advisory councils comprised of a wide range of stakeholders – not completed – SY 2022-23 was spent identifying the descriptions of the membership of the advisory committee and an application to serve on the board, which will fully launch once a new superintendent is selected.
- Based on the results of the statewide needs assessment, Outreach staff and CDE personnel in collaboration with school districts should explore different service models. CSDB, in coordination with CDE, should develop partnerships with higher education to enable local district staff to become licensed/certified in areas of critical staff shortage – not complete – This step will become a priority for CDE and CSDP following completion of the needs assessment, which is expected by the end of calendar year 2023.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

	NUMBER COMPLETED	NUMBER IN PROGRESS (OR RESOLUTION UNSPECIFIED)	NUMBER NOT COMPLETED/NOT STARTED
On-Campus Instruction for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Students	9	14	0
On-Campus Instruction for Blind and Visually Impaired Students	11	8	0
On-Campus Residential Programs	1	0	0
Employability Center	4	1	0
Student Academic Outcomes	2	4	1

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Pursuant to Section 2-7-205 (1)(b), C.R.S., the Department of Education is required to publish an **Annual Performance Report** for the *previous fiscal year* by November 1 of each year. This report is to include a summary of the Department's performance plan and most recent performance evaluation for the designated fiscal year. In addition, pursuant to Section 2-7-204 (3)(a)(I), C.R.S., the Department is required to develop a **Performance Plan** and submit the plan for the *current fiscal year* to the Joint Budget Committee and appropriate Joint Committee of Reference by July 1 of each year.

For consideration by the Joint Budget Committee in prioritizing the Department's FY 2024-25 budget request, the FY 2022-23 Annual Report and FY 2023-24 Performance Plan can be found at the following link:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/performancemanagement/departments-performance-plans>

JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE



ADDITIONAL STAFF BUDGET BRIEFING ISSUE FY 2024-25

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(Programs *other than* School Finance and Categorical Programs)

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

PREPARED BY:
TAYG HILL
JBC STAFF LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND POLICY ASSISTANT
NOVEMBER 30, 2023

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

INFORMATIONAL ISSUE: CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT IN OTHER STATES

This issue provides background information on concurrent enrollment and career and technical education initiatives in other states to gain an understanding of how similar they are to programs in Colorado and to explore best practices.

SUMMARY

- Colorado has implemented a range of initiatives to blur the lines between secondary and postsecondary education, including career and technical education, and is already a relatively strong performer in this arena. According to data from the Community College Research Center, Colorado ranks 13th in the nation for participation in concurrent enrollment programs that enable students who are in high school to earn both high school and postsecondary credit for a class.
- Nonetheless, this effort remains a work in progress in Colorado and elsewhere. Initiatives in the states of Indiana, Delaware, and Washington have been particularly effective. Some of the approaches used in these states may be helpful models for legislators who are interested in moving Colorado's efforts forward.

DISCUSSION

BACKGROUND

House Bill 22-1215 (Study Of Expanding Extended High School Programs) created the Secondary, Postsecondary, and Work-based Learning Integration Task Force to recommend policies to support statewide development of programs that span secondary, postsecondary, and work-based education. Part of the goal, as described in the December 2022 interim report for the Task Force, is to create a “big blur” between these education and training categories.¹ The idea of a “big blur” is to erase the boundaries between high school, college, and careers, and creating one new system that works for everyone.² This briefing issue provides additional information on how other states approach this issue and current best practices, comparing these with some of Colorado's most important programs including concurrent enrollment.

In some respects, Colorado is a leader in this area. For example, Colorado's students are participating in concurrent enrollment programs, which enable students who are in high school to earn both high school and postsecondary credit for a class, at rates above the national average. According to data from the Community College Research Center, Colorado currently ranks 13th in the nation for participation in concurrent enrollment programs.³ Nonetheless, development and expansion of a “big blur” between secondary, postsecondary, and work-based education remains a work in progress in

¹ For more information see: <http://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb22-1215> and https://www.cde.state.co.us/postsecondary/secondary_postsecondary_and_work-based_learning_integration_task_force

² Jobs for The Future Foundation, ND, <https://archive.jff.org/what-we-do/impact-stories/big-blur/>

³ Fink, Undergraduate Enrollments by Sector, 2021 <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/john.fink/viz/UndergraduateEnrollmentTrendsbySector/Summary>

Colorado. Some of the many areas in which Colorado seeks improvement, based on the interim Task Force report, include:

- Developing human capital, including supporting the instructors who are critical to the success of these programs;
- Development of quality programs and credentials for in-demand jobs; and
- Equity in geography and student access.

The examples below demonstrate how some other states have made progress on these goals.

HIGH ENROLLMENT IN INDIANA

In Indiana 60.0 percent of students participate in concurrent enrollment before graduation. For comparison, in Colorado, 42.0 percent of high school graduates participated in dual enrollment by graduation as of 2021.⁴

Colorado supports concurrent enrollment by requiring that all local education providers offer concurrent enrollment, which may include both technical postsecondary and academic postsecondary classes. Colorado also provides funding for a small grant program to expand concurrent enrollment, but it does not designate additional state funding for most ongoing concurrent enrollment costs beyond amounts provided for other kinds of K-12 funding.

Indiana attributes its impressive results to specific programs as well as state statute. Indiana statute requires each high school to offer a minimum of two dual credit classes. Along with this, the state subsidizes courses that they classify as “priority and technical dual credit” which means that they either transfer and/or count toward certificates and degrees. All technical and priority liberal arts dual credit courses are offered at no cost to qualifying low income students; all other students are offered the courses at a maximum rate of \$25 per credit hour. The state of Indiana funds dual credits at \$50 dollars per credit hour. This program costs the state \$30 million dollars in per pupil funding along with \$20 million dollars given to schools through grants based on student success and participation.⁵ Along with this, CTE is funded at \$205,000,000 in the State of Indiana.⁶

Along with this program, Indiana and The Center of Excellence in Leadership of Learning at the University of Indianapolis have endorsed 38 schools in the state as early colleges. All students at these schools earn an associate’s degree or certificate while in high school. This program is in part funded by a federal Education Innovation and Research (EIR) grant which improved early high school access for rural students.

There are two programs in Indiana which provide free classes for teachers to meet the previous standards set by the Higher Learning Commission for teaching dual credit programs. These programs are: Teach Dual Credit Indiana, which is funded by Indiana non-profit InvestED, and STEM Teach Indiana, which is funded by the State through The Indiana STEM Teacher Recruitment Fund with a

⁴ Colorado Department of Higher Education, Pathways to Prosperity: Postsecondary Access and Success of Colorado’s High School Graduates. https://cdhe.colorado.gov/sites/highered/files/2023_CDHE_Postsecondary_Report_0.pdf

See also Colorado Department of Education and Department of Higher Education concurrent enrollment data <https://higher.ed.colorado.gov/educators/policy-and-funding/concurrent-and-dual-enrollment>

⁵ This number was provided to staff by the Indiana Commission for Higher Education.

⁶ This number was provided to staff by the Indiana Commission for Higher Education.

total funding of \$5 million per annum. Without these programs the requirement that all high schools offer dual enrollment classes would have been far less tenable.

It should be noted that the Higher Learning Commission has recently changed their standards. Previously concurrent enrollment teachers were required to have a master's degree in the subject they were teaching or at least 18 graduate credits in that subject.⁷ Now the requirements determined by the colleges themselves. However, credentialing requirements must be applied consistently across on-campus facility and high-school faculty teaching dual credit, making the impact of the change uncertain.

It is not entirely clear why Indiana's concurrent enrollment figures are so much higher than Colorado's. Key differences between Colorado's programs and Indiana's appear to include:

- The specific additional funding provided by Indiana for concurrent enrollment;
- The level of state resources available for assisting high school teachers to obtain the credentials necessary for teaching concurrent enrollment; and
- The Indiana requirement that least two concurrent enrollment classes be offered by local education providers. (Colorado requires concurrent enrollment through statute but does not specify a number of classes.)

The H.B. 22-1215 Task Force has recommended that Colorado make additional resources available to support postsecondary readiness and work based learning and has also emphasized the need for additional investment in human resources.

CAREER DRIVEN IN DELAWARE

In Colorado, many recent legislative initiatives have focused on promoting career-relevant technical training both at the secondary and postsecondary level.⁸ For example, the Career Development Incentive Program (CDIP) which was increased to \$9.5 million General Fund in FY 2023-24, provides incentives for industry-recognized certifications and related work-based learning experiences. Further, like most states, Colorado has provided some career and technical education funding for decades. In FY 2023-24, this includes \$30.5 million in state categorical funding appropriated to the Department of Education for career and technical education which augments federal Perkins Grant distributions estimated at \$16.1 million. Career and technical education have long been an important component of the collaboration between secondary and postsecondary educational institutions. Notably, career and technical education courses accounted for 37.4 percent of high school course enrollments (concurrent enrollment) at the Colorado Community College System in FY 2021-22.⁹ Despite efforts so far, career and technical education opportunities vary across the state, and information about the requirements, benefits, and availability of secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning integration are not consistently available.

Delaware has been particularly proactive in ensuring that its career and technical education programs and industry certificates are career-relevant and constantly improving and that information about these

⁷ Higher Learning Commission, Adopted Policy Changes, November 2023, <https://www.hlcommission.org/Policies/adopted-policies.html>

⁸ See, for example, H.B. 23-1246 (Support In-demand Career Workforce) and H.B. 23-205 (Universal High School Scholarship Program), and S.B. 23-065 (Career Development Success Program).

⁹ Colorado Community College System, Academic Year 2021-22: High School Students Attending CCCS Colleges, p. 28. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T6LxsxNG3eMpvbB0zzdpv72yE5VPEfTE/view>

opportunities is distributed to all high school students. The Delaware Pathways Program is a workforce readiness program which includes a mix of concurrent enrollment, industry recognized certificates, and work study. This program is fundamentally built on communication and cooperation between departments. The Career and Technical Education (CTE) program in the Department of Education works with the Department of Labor and Employment to develop career pathways for jobs and industries where there is need, wages, and demand. Need and demand are determined by the Delaware Department of Labor using workforce data. Wages are based on MIT's living wage calculator. The State then uses this data to create model programs that schools can choose to offer. Alternatively, schools can develop their own programs that must meet certain criteria and be approved by the Department of Education.

These pathways vary, but they all must include: at least three levels of consecutive classes, usually taken over three to four years; a certificate of value; participation in an industry specific organization; and, wherever possible, work-based learning. All high school students are eligible for these programs. The pathways are frequently reevaluated to ensure students are prepared for their future careers. This could mean discontinuing a pathway if there is no longer wage, demand, or need. Likewise, if a high school develops a pathway that has better data than the State model, the Delaware Department of Education will either merge the two or replace the State model with the school's version.

The state funds these pathways using multiple funding sources. FY 24 Delaware was awarded \$910,000 in federal Perkins Admin/Leadership funds, Perkins Secondary Reserve fund, and Perkins Non Traditional funds.¹⁰ These are used by the CTE division to support pathways programming and distributed to districts (via grant) to support their pathways as well. Districts are also allocated state vocational funds based on enrollment in pathways programs. On top of this, Delaware gives \$3.6 million of State funds directly to local educators through the State Consolidation Grant. As of school year 2023-24 these funds supported 49,004 students.

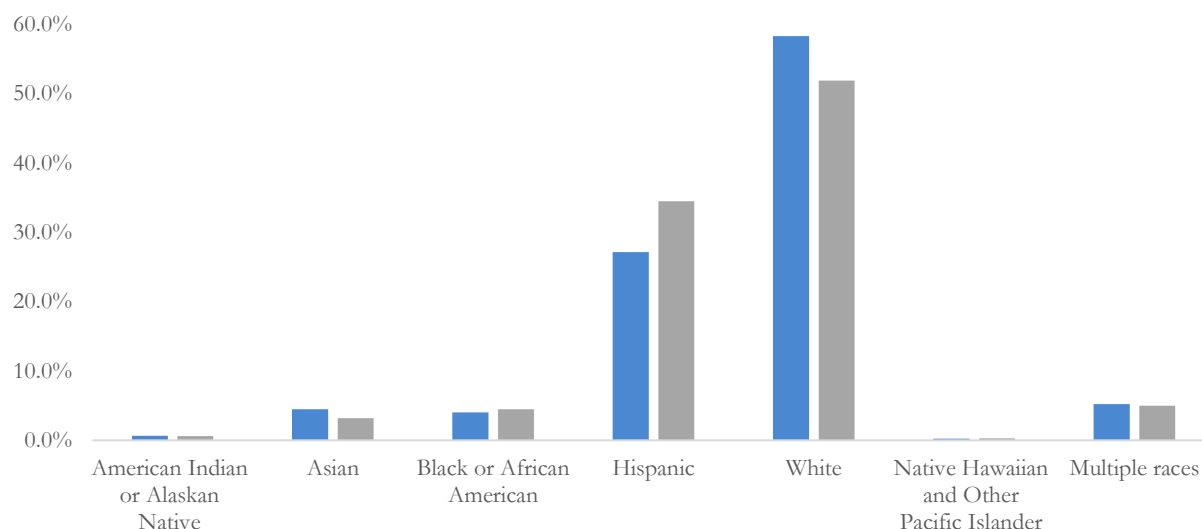
Colorado's H.B. 22-1215 task force has recommended investment in a single source web-based platform to assist Coloradans with data and guidance to find and flourish in personalized career pathways. It has also recommended expanding investment in Sector Partnerships that are coordinated by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment to improve connections between industry and education providers.

HIGH PARTICIPATION FOR HISTORICALLY UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS

One issue that seems to be present in almost all concurrent enrollment programs is lower participation for historically underrepresented groups and higher rates of participation from white students. This problem is present in Colorado as well. White students are over represented by 6.4 percent while Hispanic students are underrepresented by 7.4 percent.

¹⁰ This number was provided to staff by the Career and Technical Education division of the Delaware Department of Education.

Demographics for All Colorado K12 Students compared to those Concurrently Enrolled



The Aspen Institute and The Community College Research Center have identified Washington as a frontrunner in closing participation gaps between white and historically underrepresented students.¹¹ Washington has multiple dual credit programs, the two most important being Running Start and College in The High School.

Similar to Colorado's concurrent enrollment program, College in The High School (CiHS) allows 11th and 12th grade students in Washington to take college classes in their high schools at no cost. These classes are taught in partnership with high schools and universities in the state. Washington funds state universities at \$6,000 per CiHS class, regional universities at \$5,500 per class, and community and technical colleges at \$3,500 per class. Washington's Running Start program allows 11th and 12th grade students to take college courses at Washington's community and technical colleges. Running Start courses are regular college courses offered on the college campus. Students pay no tuition. However, students are required pay for transportation, books, and fees. The Washington State government allocated \$193,407,696 million in overall funding to all dual credit programs in the state FY 21-22.¹²

Washington implements other programs to encourage greater participation in concurrent enrollment. Such as, requiring all students from the end of 8th grade to complete a high school and beyond plan which will show students what classes they should take based on their desired future career (similar to ICAP in Colorado).¹³ This includes but is not limited to concurrent enrollment courses. Some community colleges in the state will also distribute grant funds to supply rural schools with technology and equipment to enable virtual instruction. This allows students access to concurrent enrollment that

¹¹ Aspen Institute and Community College Research Center, The Dual Enrollment Playbook, <https://highered.aspeninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/ASP-2020-Dual-Enrollment-Playbook.pdf>

¹² This number was provided to staff by the Secondary Education and Pathway Preparation Division within the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Washington

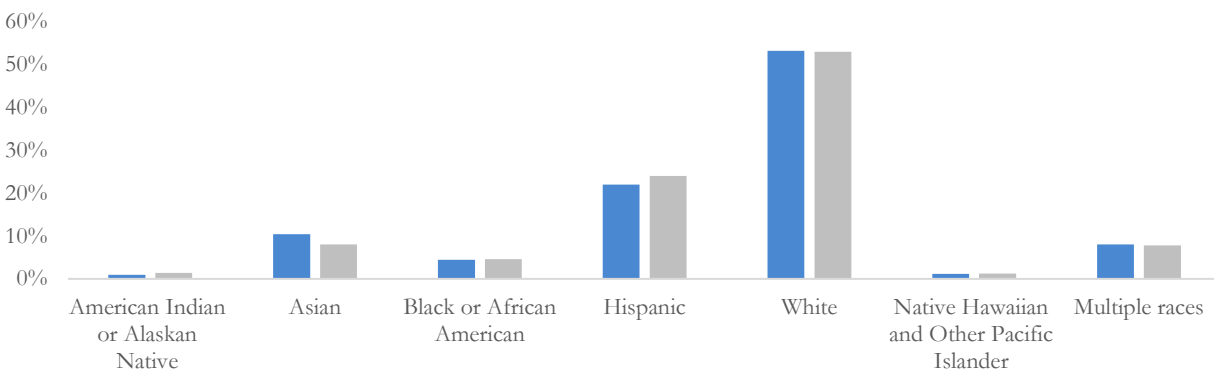
¹³ Aspen Institute and Community College Research Center, The Dual Enrollment Playbook, <https://highered.aspeninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/ASP-2020-Dual-Enrollment-Playbook.pdf>

would not usually be afforded the opportunity. Overall, 210,491 students completed at least one course in 2021 or 58.5% of all enrolled students grades 9 through 12.¹⁴

The Aspen institute indicated that its varied delivery systems and the cost free nature of these programs, along with the other support programs, have allowed minority students to participate at rates that are similar to those of white students. The Aspen institute also highlighted that the tracking of outcomes and participation that Washington conducts is also very important as it allows for underserved communities to be identified and addressed.

One difference between Colorado and Washington is that in Washington the State establishes the price high schools pay for concurrent enrollment classes; in Colorado, school districts have often had to negotiate this individually, which can create a barrier to the availability of programs. In addition, Colorado’s House Bill 22-1215 task force report has emphasized the need for increased data collection that could help the State understand the range of outcomes across the State and identify appropriate interventions.

Demographics for 11th and 12th grade students compared to those Concurrently Enrolled in Washington



OPTIONS FOR COLORADO TO EXPLORE?

Secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning programs take various forms in other states and prioritize different factors. Delaware prioritizes career readiness through planned pathways. Indiana prioritizes participation and availability by requiring access to dual credit classes at all high schools and free classes for teachers to ensure staffing for these courses. Washington prioritizes equitable participation through eliminating all cost for 11th and 12th grade students and tracking demographic and success data. Colorado has made progress in advancing concurrent enrollment and technical education initiatives, but programs in other states may offer useful lessons.

¹⁴ Rebecca Wallace, Report to The Legislature Update: Dual Credit Programs Enrollment, 2021
<https://ospi.k12.wa.us/sites/default/files/2022-12/03-22-UPDATE-Dual-Credit-Programs-Enrollment.pdf>