



Fiscal Note

Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado’s Legislature

SB 26-135: STATE PUBLIC K-12 EDUCATION FUNDING

Prime Sponsors:

Sen. Bridges; Kipp
Rep. Bacon; Lukens

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Fiscal note status: This revised fiscal note reflects the reengrossed bill. It also has been revised to reflect the FY 2026-27 Long Bill Package and changes to Senate Bill 26-023.

Summary Information

Overview. The bill refers a measure to voters at the November 2026 election that, if approved, allows the state to retain revenue collected above the Referendum C cap, up to a newly established limit. Revenue retained under the measure must first be used to fund reimbursements for the homestead property tax exemption and to support additional funding for K-12 education. Any additional revenue after required spending on homestead exemption reimbursements and K-12 education, with any remaining money spent or saved as determined by the General Assembly.

Types of impacts. The bill is projected to affect the following areas on an ongoing basis:

- State Expenditures
- TABOR Refunds
- School Districts

Appropriations. No change in appropriations is required.

Table 1
Conditional State Fiscal Impacts

Type of Impact	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures	\$136.1 million	\$969.7 million
Transferred Funds	\$0	\$0
Change in TABOR Refunds	-\$136.1 million	-\$969.7 million
Change in State FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

Fund sources for these impacts are shown in the tables below.

**Table 1A
 Conditional State Expenditures**

Fund Source	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
General Fund	\$0	\$205.3 million
Children’s Account in General Fund	\$136.1 million	\$764.3 million
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0
Centrally Appropriated	\$0	\$0
Total Expenditures	\$136.1 million	\$969.7 million
Total FTE	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE

**Table 1B
 Conditional Change in TABOR Refunds**

Fund Source	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
Property Tax Refunds	-\$136.1 million	-\$212.2 million
Income Tax Rate Reduction	\$0	-\$354.0 million
Six-tier Sales Tax Refund	\$0	-\$403.4 million
Net Change in TABOR Refunds	-\$136.1 million	-\$969.7 million

Summary of Legislation

This bill refers a ballot measure to voters at the November 2026 general election. If approved, the measure would allow the state to retain and spend additional revenue under TABOR above the current limit (“Referendum C cap”) beginning in FY 2026-27. The additional retained revenue, after paying for the homestead property tax exemption, is deposited in the newly created Children’s Account in the General Fund, and spent as discussed below. Additional retained revenue is spent in the fiscal year in which it is retained.

Retain and Spend Additional Revenue

Conditional on voter approval, the bill allows the state to retain and spend revenue in excess of the Referendum C cap, which would otherwise be refunded to taxpayers as TABOR refunds under current law. The additional amount that may be retained and spent is equal to the amount spent on state public education funding, including the amount of the positive factor, in the highest previous year. State public education funding includes appropriations for the state share of school finance and categorical programs paid from sources that are subject to TABOR, as determined by Legislative Council Staff no later than August 1 each year.

Any additional revenue that is retained under this bill must first be spent to reimburse local governments for their lost revenue due to the homestead property tax exemption, and then on a newly established “positive factor” for K-12 education (described below). If additional revenue remains after funding the positive factor, the remaining revenue may be spent for any purpose.

School Finance Positive Factor

Beginning in FY 2026-27, the bill distributes retained revenue to school districts through the newly created positive factor. For FY 2026-27 through FY 2034-35, the positive factor equals two percent of the program foundation plus the prior year positive factor. For years after FY 2034-35, the positive factor is equal to the FY 2034-35 positive factor. Program foundation is equal to the state share of school finance until the new school finance formula is fully phased in, and is equal to the total program after the new formula is phased in.

The positive factor is distributed in two ways:

- first, the positive factor is used to accelerate the phase-in of the new school finance formula; and
- after the new school finance formula is fully phased in or if there is money remaining after accelerating the phase in, a school district’s distribution through the positive factor is equal to the district’s percent of statewide total program funding under the new school finance formula fully implemented, multiplied by the total amount of the positive factor. This portion of the positive factor is not included in a district’s total program funding.

The positive factor must be used to fund increased teacher pay, teacher retention, smaller class sizes, and access to career and technical courses. Local education providers must post information online about how they spend the positive factor distributions.

Prior to FY 2034-35, if there is not sufficient revenue in the Children’s Account to pay the full positive factor, the state must increase the amount paid via the positive factor in future years when revenue is available to make up the difference, known as the deferred positive factor. After FY 2034-35, the deferred payment does not continue to accrue but may be paid off in years where there is sufficient revenue.

State Audit

The bill requires the Office of the State Auditor to prepare a report for each fiscal year describing how much revenue was retained under the bill and how the state spent the additional revenue.

Background

Homestead Property Tax Exemption

Under current law, certain seniors, veterans with a disability, and Gold Star spouses are eligible for property tax exemptions. The state is required to reimburse local governments for lost property tax revenue due to the exemption. Under current law, in years where revenue exceeded the Referendum C cap in the prior year, reimbursements to local governments are considered a TABOR refund mechanism of the prior year's revenue. In years where prior year revenue was below the Referendum C cap, reimbursements must be paid from another source.

Triggered Tax Credits

There are four tax credits in current law, known as triggered tax credits, whose availability or amounts are dependent on state revenue conditions. Changes to state revenue subject to TABOR may affect the availability or level of these triggered tax credits. This bill increases the amount of revenue that the state is permitted to retain and spend, but it is not expected to impact the amount of nonexempt revenue that is collected. As a result, the bill is not expected to impact the availability or amounts of triggered tax credits. The bill also includes conforming amendments to ensure that the availability and amounts of the family affordability tax credit and the expanded earned income tax credit are not changed.

Affordable Housing Diversion

Under Proposition 123, a portion of taxable income is diverted to the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) for affordable housing, and is exempt from TABOR. Under current law, if the Legislative Council Staff March forecast anticipates that revenue will fall below the Referendum C cap in the upcoming year, the General Assembly may reduce the amount diverted to OEDIT to balance the state budget. The bill maintains the requirement that revenue must fall below the Referendum C cap, not the new cap created in this bill, for the General Assembly to be permitted to reduce the amount diverted to OEDIT to balance the state budget.

Assumptions

State Public Education Funding

The fiscal note assumes that state public education funding includes appropriations for the state share of total program and categorical programs from the General Fund, and the Kids Matter Account within the State Education Fund (SEF). It does not include spending from the SEF that is already exempt from TABOR under Amendment 23 or from the State Public School Fund, which receives various sources of TABOR-exempt revenue. Based on current estimates, the state is estimated to spend \$4.6 billion in FY 2025-26 and \$4.7 billion in FY 2026-27 on state public education funding.

School Finance Assumptions

The fiscal note assumes continued implementation of the school finance formula as specified under current law for FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28, and the December 2025 LCS K-12 Enrollment and Assessed Values Forecast. Any changes to the school finance formula for those years will impact the estimates in the State Expenditures and School District sections of the fiscal note.

Pending Legislation and Current Forecast

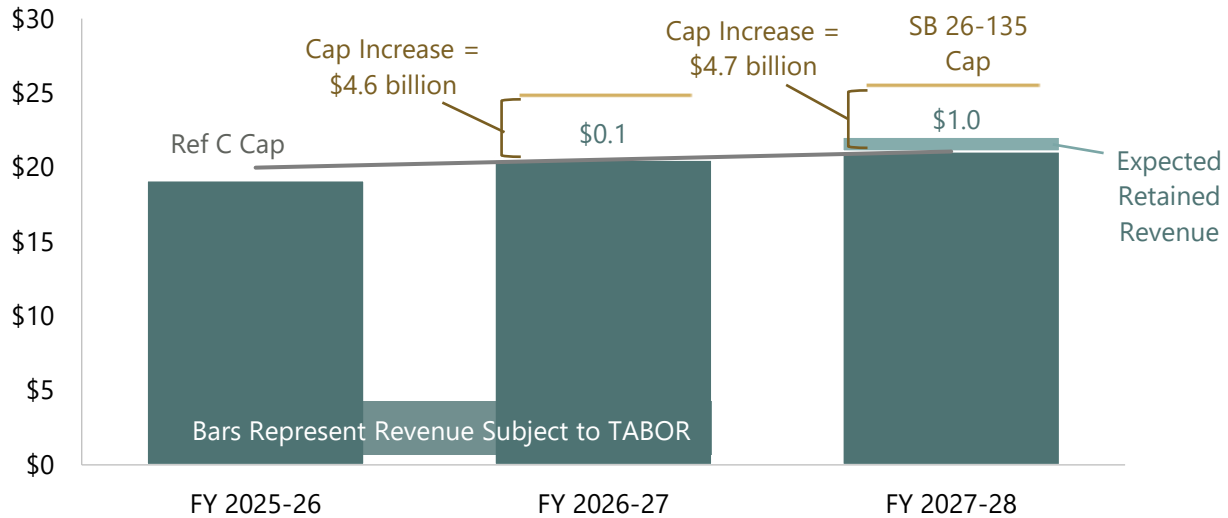
This fiscal note reflects the FY 2026-27 Long Bill package, assumes passage of Senate Bill 26-023 (School Finance Act) as amended by the Senate Education and Appropriations committees, and House Bill 26-1357 with the first conference committee report, and accounts for placeholders approved by the Joint Budget Committee for FY 2026-27 budget balancing. Under the March 2026 LCS revenue forecast and the assumptions for pending legislation discussed above, the state is expected to have TABOR surpluses of \$136.1 million in FY 2026-27 and \$969.7 million for FY 2027-28.

[House Bill 26-1419](#) is included as a placeholder FY 2026-27 budget package approved by the JBC for balancing. That bill is expected to decrease the amount of state revenue required to be refunded to taxpayers in FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 by up to \$153 million. If the ballot measure in SB 26-135 is approved by the voters, HB 26-1419 is not expected to reduce TABOR refunds through the forecast period.

TABOR Refunds

Conditional on voter approval, the bill is expected to reduce TABOR refunds by \$136.1 million in FY 2026-27, \$969.7 million in FY 2027-28, and by varying amounts in future years. A forecast of state revenue subject to TABOR is not available beyond FY 2027-28. Changes to the amount of state revenue permitted to be retained and spent are illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1
State Revenue Limits and Additional Retained Revenue under SB 26-135
 Dollars in Billions



Source: Office of the State Controller and Legislative Council Staff. f = forecast.

As discussed in the Assumptions section, the state is estimated to spend \$4.6 billion from nonexempt sources on state public education funding in FY 2025-26 and \$4.7 billion in FY 2026-27. As a result, the state would be permitted to retain and spend up to \$4.6 billion in excess of the Referendum C cap in FY 2026-27 and \$4.7 billion in FY 2027-28. The amount that will actually be retained depends on the amount of revenue collected. The bill does not affect revenue collections.

The state is projected to collect \$20.65 billion in revenue subject to TABOR in FY 2026-27 and \$22.04 billion in FY 2027-28 under the March LCS forecast after accounting for the FY 2026-27 Long Bill package and budget balancing bills. Under these assumptions, revenue subject to TABOR is expected to exceed the Referendum C cap by \$136.1 million in FY 2026-27 and by \$969.7 million in FY 2027-28. The bill allows the state to retain and spend this amount rather than refunding it to taxpayers. In FY 2026-27, the entire amount retained is deposited in the Children’s Account in the General Fund. Beginning in FY 2027-28, the amount retained is first used to pay for homestead exemption reimbursements, and any amount remaining after paying for the reimbursements is deposited in the Children’s Account in the General Fund.

State Expenditures

Conditional upon the referred measure being approved by voters, the bill increases state expenditures by \$969.7 million in FY 2028-29, and by varying amounts in subsequent years. Expenditures are from the General Fund and the Children’s Account in the General Fund. Impacted departments include Education, Legislative, Local Affairs, Treasury, Revenue, Personnel, and other state agencies as determined by the General Assembly. Costs are as shown in Table 2 and described in the sections below.

Table 2
Conditional State Expenditures
All Departments

Use	Budget Year FY 2026-27	Out Year FY 2027-28
Property Tax Reimbursements (Treasury)	\$0	\$205.3 million
School Finance – Positive Factor (CDE)	\$107.4 million	\$221.2 million
Other State Expenditures	\$28.7 million	\$543.1 million
Office of State Auditor	\$0	\$20,000
Total Costs	\$136.1 million	\$969.7 million

Property Tax Reimbursements to Local Government

The bill is expected to increase General Fund expenditures for property tax reimbursements to local governments by \$205.3 million in FY 2027-28. Under current law, local reimbursements for homestead property tax exemptions are expected to be paid as a TABOR refund mechanism in years when the state collects revenue above the Referendum C cap in the prior year. By allowing the state to retain and spend revenue above the Referendum C cap, the bill eliminates the TABOR refund requirement for FY 2026-27, such that the FY 2027-28 reimbursements will not be counted as a TABOR refund mechanism. Instead, the bill specifies that the reimbursements are paid from retained revenue beginning in FY 2027-28.

The bill does not impact the FY 2026-27 property tax reimbursements because they will be paid by the FY 2025-26 TABOR refund obligation, or by the General Fund if the FY 2025-26 refund obligation is insufficient. The FY 2025-26 TABOR refund is not affected by this bill.

Department of Education

School Finance – Positive Factor

Positive factor distributions are estimated to be \$107.4 million in FY 2026-27 and \$221.2 million in FY 2027-28, paid from the Children’s Account in the General Fund. CDE must distribute this funding to school districts using the calculations specified in the bill.

Of the \$107.4 million expected to be distributed in FY 2026-27, \$105.5 million will be used to implement an estimated 57 percent of the new formula, and \$1.9 million will be distributed outside the formula based on each district’s percent of statewide total program under the new formula. Of the \$221.2 million expected to be distributed in FY 2027-28, an estimated \$215.7 million will be used to implement 87 percent of the new formula and \$5.4 million will be distributed outside the formula, based on each district’s percent of statewide total program under the new formula.

Administrative Costs

CDE will have increased workload to distribute positive factor funding to school districts and state Charter School Institute schools. The fiscal note assumes that school districts are not required to report specifically how the funds are used to CDE. As a result, no change in appropriations is required.

Other State Expenditures

For FY 2027-28 through FY 2036-37, any amount retained in the account that exceeds positive factor distributions in a given year may be spent on state programs or saved as determined by the General Assembly. In FY 2026-27, \$28.7 million is expected to be available for any purpose after making the positive factor distributions. In FY 2027-28, \$543.1 million is expected to be available after paying homestead exemption reimbursements from the General Fund and making the positive factor distributions.

Legislative Department

The bill increases General Fund expenditures by \$20,000 in the Office of the State Auditor beginning in FY 2027-28. The Office of the State Auditor requires a contractor to prepare the excess state revenues legislative report required by the measure following each year in which the state retains additional revenue as a result of the measure.

Additionally, Legislative Council Staff will have increased workload to annually calculate the amount that is counted as fiscal year spending and appropriated by the General Assembly for categorical programs and the state share of school finance in the prior year, and to project the accelerated percentage used to increase phase in of the new school finance formula. No change in appropriations is required for Legislative Council Staff.

Office of the State Controller

The bill minimally increases workload for the State Controller's Office in the Department of Personnel to account for the new revenue limit and to create a new account within the General Fund. No change in appropriations is required.

Election Expenditure Impact — Existing Appropriations

This bill includes a referred measure that will appear before voters at the November 2026 general election. While no additional appropriation is required, certain election costs are incurred by the state when ballot measures are referred. These include reimbursing counties for certain election costs; publishing the text and title of the measure in newspapers across the state; and preparing and mailing the ballot information booklet.

School District

As discussed in the State Expenditures section, distributions to school districts are estimated to be \$107.4 million in FY 2026-27 and \$221.2 million in FY2027-28, paid from the Children's Account in the General Fund. Appendix A shows estimated district distribution for FY 2026-27; these numbers may change based on changes to SB26-023 (School Finance Act).

Of the amounts distributed, \$105.5 million in FY 2026-27 and \$215.7 million in FY 2027-28 will be distributed through the school finance formula, and \$1.9 million in FY 2026-27 and \$5.4 million in FY 2027-28 will be distributed outside the formula based on each district's percent of statewide total program under the new formula. For fully locally funded districts, increased total program may impact local share property tax revenue by a minimal amount.

This money must be spent on increased teacher pay, teacher retention, smaller class sizes, and access to career and technical courses. Districts will have increased workload to post information on their websites about how they spend the positive factor.

Fiscal Impacts Under OSPB Forecast

Table 3 describes the fiscal impacts of SB 26-135 under the March 2026 Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) Forecast, including the FY 2026-27 budget package. This section assumes passage of Senate Bill 26-023 (School Finance Act) as amended by the Senate Education and Appropriations Committees, and House Bill 26-1357 with the first conference committee report, and accounts for placeholders approved by the Joint Budget Committee for FY 2026-27 budget balancing.

Table 3
Summary of Fiscal Impacts under OSPB Forecast

Type of Impact	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28
Increase in TABOR Limit	\$4,552.5 million	\$4,695.7 million
Change in TABOR Refunds	-\$570.7 million	-\$383.5 million
Property Tax Reimbursements	\$0	\$199.3 million
Positive Factor	\$107.4 million	\$184.2 million
Amount Available for Other Purposes	\$463.4 million	\$0

Effective Date

If approved by voters at the 2026 election, the bill takes effect upon proclamation of the Governor, no later than 30 days after the official canvass of the vote is completed.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	Personnel
Education	Revenue
Lcs Economists	State Auditor
Local Affairs	Treasury
Office Of Economic Development	

Estimated School District Distributions Under SB26-135

FY 2026-27

Assumes the passage of SB26-023, as amended by the Senate Education and Appropriations Committees,
and HB26-1357 with the first conference committee report

LCS #	CDE #	COUNTY	DISTRICT	Acceleration Amount (in formula)	Investment Amount (outside formula)	Total Positive Factor
1	0010	ADAMS	MAPLETON	\$2,727,908	\$16,311	\$2,744,219
2	0020	ADAMS	ADAMS 12	\$4,239,686	\$82,890	\$4,322,576
3	0030	ADAMS	COMMERCE CITY	\$1,849,986	\$13,709	\$1,863,695
4	0040	ADAMS	BRIGHTON	\$5,043,875	\$55,029	\$5,098,904
5	0050	ADAMS	BENNETT	\$913,082	\$4,864	\$917,946
6	0060	ADAMS	STRASBURG	\$640,165	\$2,898	\$643,063
7	0070	ADAMS	WESTMINSTER	\$1,300,890	\$18,836	\$1,319,725
8	0100	ALAMOSA	ALAMOSA	\$755,132	\$4,833	\$759,965
9	0110	ALAMOSA	SANGRE DECRISTO	\$86,322	\$833	\$87,155
10	0120	ARAPAHOE	ENGLEWOOD	\$551,863	\$5,145	\$557,008
11	0123	ARAPAHOE	SHERIDAN	\$0	\$2,150	\$2,150
12	0130	ARAPAHOE	CHERRY CREEK	\$3,349,903	\$109,417	\$3,459,320
13	0140	ARAPAHOE	LITTLETON	\$692,069	\$26,401	\$718,470
14	0170	ARAPAHOE	DEER TRAIL	\$154,538	\$1,062	\$155,600
15	0180	ARAPAHOE	AURORA	\$6,379,251	\$95,536	\$6,474,787
16	0190	ARAPAHOE	BYERS	\$2,318,811	\$18,252	\$2,337,063
17	0220	ARCHULETA	ARCHULETA	\$634,827	\$3,869	\$638,696
18	0230	BACA	WALSH	\$58,860	\$641	\$59,501
19	0240	BACA	PRITCHETT	\$66,762	\$289	\$67,052
20	0250	BACA	SPRINGFIELD	\$126,766	\$867	\$127,633
21	0260	BACA	VILAS	\$0	\$285	\$285
22	0270	BACA	CAMPO	\$59,869	\$288	\$60,157
23	0290	BENT	LAS ANIMAS	\$561,980	\$2,398	\$564,379
24	0310	BENT	MCCLAVE	\$156,216	\$832	\$157,048
25	0470	BOULDER	ST VRAIN	\$2,336,015	\$65,985	\$2,402,000
26	0480	BOULDER	BOULDER	\$679,155	\$57,337	\$736,493
27	0490	CHAFFEE	BUENA VISTA	\$181,783	\$2,145	\$183,928
28	0500	CHAFFEE	SALIDA	\$672,190	\$3,487	\$675,677
29	0510	CHEYENNE	KIT CARSON	\$37,765	\$421	\$38,186
30	0520	CHEYENNE	CHEYENNE R-5	\$57,732	\$670	\$58,402
31	0540	CLEAR CREEK	CLEAR CREEK	\$210,885	\$1,558	\$212,443
32	0550	CONEJOS	NORTH CONEJOS	\$390,235	\$2,326	\$392,561
33	0560	CONEJOS	SANFORD	\$162,609	\$1,078	\$163,687
34	0580	CONEJOS	SOUTH CONEJOS	\$85,590	\$705	\$86,295
35	0640	COSTILLA	CENTENNIAL	\$5,779	\$641	\$6,420
36	0740	COSTILLA	SIERRA GRANDE	\$206,815	\$1,035	\$207,851
37	0770	CROWLEY	CROWLEY	\$178,442	\$1,066	\$179,508
38	0860	CUSTER	WESTCLIFFE	\$32	\$939	\$971
39	0870	DELTA	DELTA	\$0	\$9,088	\$9,088
40	0880	DENVER	DENVER	\$16,622,804	\$197,431	\$16,820,235
41	0890	DOLORES	DOLORES	\$83,726	\$854	\$84,580
42	0900	DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS	\$1,194,755	\$127,569	\$1,322,323
43	0910	EAGLE	EAGLE	\$1,076,028	\$14,808	\$1,090,836
44	0920	ELBERT	ELIZABETH	\$1,226,463	\$5,805	\$1,232,268
45	0930	ELBERT	KIOWA	\$47,418	\$884	\$48,301
46	0940	ELBERT	BIG SANDY	\$111,776	\$1,012	\$112,788
47	0950	ELBERT	ELBERT	\$76,051	\$902	\$76,952
48	0960	ELBERT	AGATE	\$19,295	\$373	\$19,668
49	0970	EL PASO	CALHAN	\$87,811	\$1,126	\$88,937
50	0980	EL PASO	HARRISON	\$553,081	\$26,224	\$579,305
51	0990	EL PASO	WIDEFIELD	\$1,163,395	\$19,175	\$1,182,570
52	1000	EL PASO	FOUNTAIN	\$802,378	\$15,608	\$817,986
53	1010	EL PASO	COLORADO SPRINGS	\$2,794,955	\$52,847	\$2,847,801
54	1020	EL PASO	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	\$246,999	\$7,543	\$254,541
55	1030	EL PASO	MANITOU SPRINGS	\$0	\$2,442	\$2,442
56	1040	EL PASO	ACADEMY	\$79,504	\$51,798	\$131,301
57	1050	EL PASO	ELLCOTT	\$428,150	\$2,438	\$430,588

Estimated School District Distributions Under SB26-135

FY 2026-27

Assumes the passage of SB26-023, as amended by the Senate Education and Appropriations Committees,
and HB26-1357 with the first conference committee report

LCS #	CDE #	COUNTY	DISTRICT	Acceleration Amount (in formula)	Investment Amount (outside formula)	Total Positive Factor
58	1060	EL PASO	PEYTON	\$179,116	\$1,488	\$180,604
59	1070	EL PASO	HANOVER	\$46,102	\$867	\$46,970
60	1080	EL PASO	LEWIS-PALMER	\$228,597	\$12,643	\$241,240
61	1110	EL PASO	FALCON	\$3,557,181	\$77,257	\$3,634,438
62	1120	EL PASO	EDISON	\$0	\$307	\$307
63	1130	EL PASO	MIAMI-YODER	\$181,256	\$1,077	\$182,333
64	1140	FREMONT	CANON CITY	\$700,282	\$6,737	\$707,019
65	1150	FREMONT	FLORENCE	\$679,774	\$3,042	\$682,816
66	1160	FREMONT	COTOPAXI	\$0	\$605	\$605
67	1180	GARFIELD	ROARING FORK	\$1,339,056	\$14,066	\$1,353,122
68	1195	GARFIELD	RIFLE	\$2,348,185	\$11,103	\$2,359,288
69	1220	GARFIELD	PARACHUTE	\$278,244	\$2,887	\$281,131
70	1330	GILPIN	GILPIN	\$0	\$1,008	\$1,008
71	1340	GRAND	WEST GRAND	\$181,179	\$1,211	\$182,390
72	1350	GRAND	EAST GRAND	\$83	\$3,273	\$3,356
73	1360	GUNNISON	GUNNISON	\$1,433,507	\$5,235	\$1,438,742
74	1380	HINSDALE	HINSDALE	\$0	\$352	\$352
75	1390	HUERFANO	HUERFANO	\$157,865	\$1,250	\$159,115
76	1400	HUERFANO	LA VETA	\$174,313	\$844	\$175,158
77	1410	JACKSON	NORTH PARK	\$0	\$524	\$524
78	1420	JEFFERSON	JEFFERSON	\$3,299,681	\$151,170	\$3,450,851
79	1430	KIOWA	EADS	\$90,770	\$707	\$91,478
80	1440	KIOWA	PLAINVIEW	\$0	\$280	\$280
81	1450	KIT CARSON	ARRIBA-FLAGLER	\$89,454	\$630	\$90,084
82	1460	KIT CARSON	HI PLAINS	\$0	\$378	\$378
83	1480	KIT CARSON	STRATTON	\$135,611	\$804	\$136,415
84	1490	KIT CARSON	BETHUNE	\$57,503	\$464	\$57,967
85	1500	KIT CARSON	BURLINGTON	\$398,147	\$1,798	\$399,945
86	1510	LAKE	LAKE	\$346,154	\$2,275	\$348,429
87	1520	LA PLATA	DURANGO	\$559,689	\$10,673	\$570,362
88	1530	LA PLATA	BAYFIELD	\$492,798	\$2,982	\$495,779
89	1540	LA PLATA	IGNACIO	\$262,887	\$1,842	\$264,729
90	1550	LARIMER	POUDRE	\$0	\$64,067	\$64,067
91	1560	LARIMER	THOMPSON	\$907,463	\$29,051	\$936,515
92	1570	LARIMER	ESTES PARK	\$0	\$2,177	\$2,177
93	1580	LAS ANIMAS	TRINIDAD	\$136,885	\$2,008	\$138,893
94	1590	LAS ANIMAS	PRIMERO	\$51,707	\$752	\$52,459
95	1600	LAS ANIMAS	HOEHNE	\$26,932	\$835	\$27,768
96	1620	LAS ANIMAS	AGUILAR	\$0	\$446	\$446
97	1750	LAS ANIMAS	BRANSON	\$229,504	\$1,096	\$230,599
98	1760	LAS ANIMAS	KIM	\$97,436	\$280	\$97,716
99	1780	LINCOLN	GENOA-HUGO	\$118,628	\$803	\$119,431
100	1790	LINCOLN	LIMON	\$288,179	\$1,313	\$289,492
101	1810	LINCOLN	KARVAL	\$88,325	\$284	\$88,609
102	1828	LOGAN	VALLEY	\$574,158	\$4,289	\$578,446
103	1850	LOGAN	FRENCHMAN	\$86,161	\$735	\$86,896
104	1860	LOGAN	BUFFALO	\$71,989	\$946	\$72,935
105	1870	LOGAN	PLATEAU	\$67,958	\$690	\$68,648
106	1980	MESA	DEBEQUE	\$57,294	\$732	\$58,026
107	1990	MESA	PLATEAU	\$82,978	\$874	\$83,852
108	2000	MESA	MESA VALLEY	\$0	\$40,340	\$40,340
109	2010	MINERAL	CREEDE	\$16,531	\$417	\$16,948
110	2020	MOFFAT	MOFFAT	\$375,501	\$3,944	\$379,445
111	2035	MONTEZUMA	MONTEZUMA	\$447,097	\$5,389	\$452,486
112	2055	MONTEZUMA	DOLORES	\$206,721	\$1,616	\$208,337
113	2070	MONTEZUMA	MANCOS	\$269,506	\$1,315	\$270,821
114	2180	MONTROSE	MONTROSE	\$1,408,013	\$13,210	\$1,421,222

Estimated School District Distributions Under SB26-135

FY 2026-27

Assumes the passage of SB26-023, as amended by the Senate Education and Appropriations Committees,
and HB26-1357 with the first conference committee report

LCS #	CDE #	COUNTY	DISTRICT	Acceleration Amount (in formula)	Investment Amount (outside formula)	Total Positive Factor
115	2190	MONTROSE	WEST END	\$59,972	\$844	\$60,816
116	2395	MORGAN	BRUSH	\$309,877	\$3,008	\$312,885
117	2405	MORGAN	FT MORGAN	\$1,127,798	\$7,645	\$1,135,442
118	2505	MORGAN	WELDON	\$41,530	\$746	\$42,276
119	2515	MORGAN	WIGGINS	\$619,453	\$2,439	\$621,893
120	2520	OTERO	EAST OTERO	\$209,197	\$3,010	\$212,208
121	2530	OTERO	ROCKY FORD	\$103,206	\$1,575	\$104,781
122	2535	OTERO	MANZANOLA	\$82,106	\$744	\$82,850
123	2540	OTERO	FOWLER	\$145,474	\$1,046	\$146,519
124	2560	OTERO	CHERAW	\$15,649	\$716	\$16,364
125	2570	OTERO	SWINK	\$47,233	\$912	\$48,145
126	2580	OURAY	OURAY	\$212	\$695	\$907
127	2590	OURAY	RIDGWAY	\$47,072	\$940	\$48,012
128	2600	PARK	PLATTE CANYON	\$150,502	\$1,739	\$152,241
129	2610	PARK	PARK	\$216,861	\$1,717	\$218,578
130	2620	PHILLIPS	HOLYOKE	\$265,084	\$1,438	\$266,522
131	2630	PHILLIPS	HAXTUN	\$137,372	\$862	\$138,234
132	2640	PITKIN	ASPEN	\$0	\$3,657	\$3,657
133	2650	PROWERS	GRANADA	\$83,802	\$720	\$84,522
134	2660	PROWERS	LAMAR	\$363,221	\$3,172	\$366,393
135	2670	PROWERS	HOLLY	\$194,282	\$914	\$195,196
136	2680	PROWERS	WILEY	\$98,154	\$842	\$98,996
137	2690	PUEBLO	PUEBLO CITY	\$0	\$27,932	\$27,932
138	2700	PUEBLO	PUEBLO RURAL	\$554,031	\$20,660	\$574,691
139	2710	RIO BLANCO	MEEKER	\$306,725	\$1,710	\$308,435
140	2720	RIO BLANCO	RANGELY	\$225,383	\$1,219	\$226,601
141	2730	RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE	\$172,908	\$1,099	\$174,007
142	2740	RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA	\$514,884	\$2,481	\$517,366
143	2750	RIO GRANDE	SARGENT	\$96,366	\$905	\$97,272
144	2760	ROUTT	HAYDEN	\$218,895	\$1,275	\$220,170
145	2770	ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	\$585,690	\$5,982	\$591,672
146	2780	ROUTT	SOUTH ROUTT	\$81,562	\$970	\$82,532
147	2790	SAGUACHE	MTN VALLEY	\$37,283	\$624	\$37,908
148	2800	SAGUACHE	MOFFAT	\$12,881	\$819	\$13,699
149	2810	SAGUACHE	CENTER	\$412,298	\$1,711	\$414,009
150	2820	SAN JUAN	SILVERTON	\$2,446	\$347	\$2,793
151	2830	SAN MIGUEL	TELLURIDE	\$0	\$2,158	\$2,158
152	2840	SAN MIGUEL	NORWOOD	\$39,966	\$714	\$40,680
153	2862	SEDGWICK	JULESBURG	\$626,970	\$2,236	\$629,206
154	2865	SEDGWICK	PLATTE VLY	\$41,169	\$538	\$41,707
155	3000	SUMMIT	SUMMIT	\$568,888	\$8,140	\$577,028
156	3010	TELLER	CRIPPLE CREEK	\$175,308	\$968	\$176,277
157	3020	TELLER	WOODLAND PARK	\$0	\$3,946	\$3,946
158	3030	WASHINGTON	AKRON	\$219,802	\$1,195	\$220,997
159	3040	WASHINGTON	ARICKAREE	\$0	\$335	\$335
160	3050	WASHINGTON	OTIS	\$0	\$667	\$667
161	3060	WASHINGTON	LONE STAR	\$17,264	\$507	\$17,770
162	3070	WASHINGTON	WOODLIN	\$21,278	\$319	\$21,597
163	3080	WELD	GILCREST	\$829,865	\$4,147	\$834,012
164	3085	WELD	EATON	\$434,987	\$4,479	\$439,466
165	3090	WELD	KEENESBURG	\$1,498,647	\$6,259	\$1,504,905
166	3100	WELD	WINDSOR	\$321,933	\$17,813	\$339,747
167	3110	WELD	JOHNSTOWN	\$640,116	\$8,838	\$648,954
168	3120	WELD	GREELEY	\$3,989,910	\$49,885	\$4,039,795
169	3130	WELD	PLATTE VLY	\$983	\$2,820	\$3,803
170	3140	WELD	FORT LUPTON	\$600,494	\$5,288	\$605,781
171	3145	WELD	AULT-HGHLND	\$0	\$2,531	\$2,531

Estimated School District Distributions Under SB26-135

FY 2026-27

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and HB26-1357 with the first conference committee report

LCS #	CDE #	COUNTY	DISTRICT	Acceleration Amount (in formula)	Investment Amount (outside formula)	Total Positive Factor
172	3146	WELD	BRIGGSDALE	-\$5	\$630	\$625
173	3147	WELD	PRAIRIE	\$0	\$608	\$608
174	3148	WELD	PAWNEE	\$157	\$297	\$454
175	3200	YUMA	YUMA	\$266,524	\$2,097	\$268,621
176	3210	YUMA	WRAY	\$342,453	\$1,929	\$344,382
177	3220	YUMA	IDALIA	\$0	\$575	\$575
178	3230	YUMA	LIBERTY	\$0	\$333	\$333
		**STATE	TOTAL	\$105,490,890	\$1,879,709	\$107,370,599