

COLORADO SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT ELEVEN
Dr. Michael J. Thomas, Superintendent
Phoebe Bailey, Assistant Superintendent – Personnel Support Services

**District Accountability Committee
Full DAC Committee Meeting**

October 18, 2018
6:00 – 8:00 pm

**Tesla Opportunity Center – 2560 International Circle
Room 112/113**

1. Welcome/Introductions/Opening Remarks– Dr. Parth Melpakam, DAC Chair– 15 minutes
2. 2017 MLO Amendments – Deputy Superintendent, Glenn Gustafson, Assistant Superintendent, John McCarron, Executive Director, Scott Lewis – 25 minutes
3. Amendment 73 Factual Summary – Director Nora Brown – 10 minutes
4. Coperni 3 Charter School Review Update – Dr. Wendy Chiado – 10 minutes
5. Family Learning Institute – Joseph Mezzofante – 5 minutes
6. Budget Subcommittee Report – Jan Rennie – 10 minutes
7. Training and SAC Support Subcommittee Report – Lyman Kaiser – 10 minutes
8. 2018 SPF/DPF & Accreditation Subcommittee Report/ Observations – Dr. Ed Plute – 30 minutes
9. Miscellaneous – Dr. Parth Melpakam – 5 minutes

T & SS meetings, December 4, January 8, February 5, March 5,
April 2, May 7, Garden Level Conference Room

SAC Training, November 8, January 31, April 4, Tesla

DAC meetings, November 15, January 17, February 21, March 21, April 18, May 16, Tesla

Date: September 28, 2018

From:

Dr. Parth Melpakam and Dr. Ed Plute
DAC & DAC-Accreditation
School District 11

To:

Board of Education and
Mr. Michael Thomas, Superintendent
School District 11

Dear Board of Education Members and Superintendent Thomas,

During the September 12th BOE Meeting, a work session was scheduled for October 3rd on the topic of school accreditation and student achievement. The DAC was invited to participate in that work session. The BOE requested a deeper dive into the achievement data that was presented on September 12th, with an understanding that the work session would provide a clearer understanding on what is required for every District 11 school and student to perform at their full academic potential.

The DAC and DAC-Accreditation Subcommittee would like to submit the following brief report and attached graphs for your consideration as a read-ahead in preparation for the October 3rd work session. This report covers some of the preliminary observations and response to the 2017-18 state mandated test results. In developing this report for the BOE, the DAC wanted to be completely objective, unbiased, and equitable. The goal was to present data and recommendations to the BOE and District, so as to come up with a best strategic, future course of action that would benefit our students, schools, and district.

The DAC would like to acknowledge Dr. Janeen Demi-Smith and her entire team at EDSS for the considerable support and assistance provided.

The DAC and DAC-Accreditation looks forward to discussing this report and answering any questions you may have during the October 3rd work session.

Respectfully Submitted for the DAC and DAC – Accreditation,

Dr. Parth Melpakam
Chair – DAC

Dr. Ed Plute
Chair – DAC-Accreditation

Initial Observations:

The District currently has four years of CMAS (Colorado Measures of Academic Success) test results and therefore three years of Performance Framework (DPF, SPF) data. Overall, School District 11 performed better on the State mandated 2017-18 tests as compared to the preceding year, often reaching and exceeding prior year scores.

Notable Achievements

- The District Performance Framework improved to 52.9% of points earned and the District met the 95 % participate rate (prior year DPF was 47.7% and D11 was cited for low participation). That is a 5.2 percentage point increase in DPF points earned. That places School District 11 at the 144th position out of 178 Colorado school districts (Last year School District 11 finished 158th out of 178).
- The district went from 10 schools on the clock (Priority Improvement or Turnaround) to only 3 schools at Priority Improvement (0 at Turnaround). The three Priority Improvement schools are Galileo, Jack Swigert, and Mitchell.
- The Median Growth Percentiles (MGPs) in both Math and ELA indicated improvement across nearly all grades (Grades 2-9) and subgroups (MGP for all students in ELA went up from 43 in 2017 to 49 in 2018; MGP for all students in Math went up from 42 in 2017 to 47 in 2018).

Elementary Schools

- In general, District 11 elementary schools posted strong scores in both academic achievement and growth, receiving a rating of Accreditation with 61.6% of points earned.
- Chipeta, Columbia, Academy ACL, Bristol, Henry, Scott, Steele, and Taylor are the top performing D11 elementary schools. The above-mentioned schools were able to post strong scores in both academic achievement and growth, thereby laying a dynamic and positive academic framework which can hopefully be scaled and emulated at other D11 elementary schools.
- The DAC wants to particularly applaud high FRL schools such as Columbia, Edison, Henry, Bristol, Taylor, and Penrose for posting robust SPF scores and not letting high FRL numbers serve as an impediment to student achievement. The DAC wants to especially note the achievement of Taylor and Penrose as they are high FRL, non-Title 1 schools and do not have access to additional funding as other Title 1 schools.
- Chipeta Elementary posted the highest mean scale scores as far as academic achievement in ELA (97 percentile rank), Math (98 percentile rank), and Science (94 percentile rank) and deserves due recognition.

- Scott Elementary posted outstanding Median Growth Percentile scores (MGP – 65 in ELA and MGP – 67 in Math) which is indicative of Scott students demonstrating excellent academic growth between assessments.
- CMAS Data from the last three years indicate that Audubon, Keller, Martinez, Buena Vista, Wilson, and West Elementary Schools are exhibiting considerable concerns as far as academic achievement and/or growth scores. It is the opinion of the DAC that these schools would benefit this year from proactive early intervention as far as additional district resources to reverse this trend (resources and guidance like what ACT schools receive).

Middle Schools

- The overall performance of District 11 Middle Schools is average at best, receiving a rating of Improvement with 50.5% of points earned.
- Holmes Middle School has posted consistent steady scores as far as both academic achievement and growth over the past three years and could be considered the top performing D11 Middle School.
- The data from Russell is inconsistent (better scores in ELA, but math achievement and growth scores are below average).
- North and West Middle Schools rebounded well this year and must continue to sustain that upward trend.
- Jenkins is of mild concern showing some downward trend in both SPF and growth scores.
- Mann and Sabin posted improved scores but should continue to receive additional support and resources.
- Swigert and Galileo are schools of **HIGH CONCERN**. Both are in Year 2 of Priority Improvement and are trending downward as far as 3-year SPF trend. Both schools will fall under Performance Watch when the new House Bill 18-1355 takes effect next academic year and as such could be subject to potential statutory actions.
- In general, CMAS test data indicated that District 11 Middle Schools are not performing adequately in Math (35th percentile in achievement and 43 on Median Growth Percentile) and Science (36th percentile achievement).

High Schools

- District 11 High Schools received a rating of Improvement with 51.3% of points earned in the DPF. Palmer, Coronado, and Doherty are exhibiting steady positive 2-year trend.

- Mitchell is a school of **HIGH CONCERN**. Mitchell is in Year 3 of Priority Improvement and is trending downward as far as 3-year SPF trend. Mitchell will fall under Performance Watch when the new House Bill 18-1355 takes effect next academic year and as such could be subject to potential statutory actions.
- In general, CMAS test data indicates that District 11 High Schools are not performing adequately in Science in all subgroups. It should also be noted that student participation in CMAS-Science tests was poor.
- Mean scale scores in CO PSAT also indicate that academic achievement is less than desirable in both math and evidence-based reading & writing.

Suggestions:

A few suggestions in response to the above observations.

- Mr. Jeremy Koselak and the team at Achievement, Learning, and Leadership (ALL) have developed a comprehensive approach for the development and monitoring of improvement plans for ACT schools (USIPs) and providing District support to ACT schools. It is the strong opinion of the DAC that BOE support the development and implementation of a similar approach at all District 11 schools using the Tiered School Improvement Model briefed by Mr. Koselak at the SAC Training Session on September 13th, 2018. It may be necessary to scale this approach to a few more D11 schools before a full-scale implementation at all schools.
- In the development of the last UDIP, Deputy Superintendent David Engstrom proposed a series of new, standards aligned district benchmark assessments using a schedule of assessed standards for ELA and Math. The DAC strongly concurs that these Galileo K-12 revised assessments would provide better meaningful data that would proactively benefit our schools and district in monitoring results and identifying instructional weaknesses.
- Overall, there is a need for increased focus and rigor at our Middle and High Schools. All areas of improvement should be further studied, but math and science are particular areas of concern.
- The science CMAS test results at all levels in the District are concerning and inconsistent. There is a demonstrated need to examine the instructional approach at some of our schools. It may be advisable to look at the currency and alignment of curriculum. It may also be necessary to study if the current science kits need to be updated or modified to match the curriculum at our elementary schools.

- The current Galileo K-12 assessments do not test the student's writing abilities. A consistent and definitive approach to gauge a student's growth and progress as far as writing abilities must be developed.
- Several of our schools are performing exceedingly well and are reasons for celebration. Some of these schools have been able to overcome high FRL numbers and post consistent, sustained, high academic scores. DAC recommends that we study and emulate the approaches of these successful schools by capturing their overall school academic culture and transferring it through our district.
- The DAC is providing this report proactively to the District and BOE with the hope that the information, data, and recommendations contained in the report is beneficial in the development of the 2018-19 UDIP (Unified District Improvement Plan).

COLORADO SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT ELEVEN

Mr. Michael Thomas, Superintendent
District Accountability Committee (DAC)
DAC Website: <http://www.d11.org/dac>

DAC Meeting Notes
September 20, 2018

Members In attendance:

Parth Melpakam, Wendy Chiado, Vicky McLaughlin, Darleen Daniels, Nila Rickard, Velvet Stepanek, Desiree Leonard, Dana Stinson, Carl Schueler, Joseph Mezzofante, Marquita Carr, Esther Smith, Carla Scott, Amanda Hawkins, LynDel Randesh, Aaron Ford, Cynthe Winebrenner, Lyman Kaiser, Bob Null, Sally Sue Coddington, Victoria Henderson, Jan Rennie, Trudy Tool, Phoebe Bailey, Cynthia Martinez

Guests in attendance:

Board Directors Theresa Null and Julie Ott, Dr. Greg Ecks, Sonia Urban, Tom Hunt

Welcome – Dr. Parth Melpakam, DAC Chair

The regular meeting of the DAC Committee was called to order at 6:00pm by Dr. Parth Melpakam, Chair. Dr. Melpakam welcomed everyone in attendance, including the Board members present. Dr. Melpakam commented on the following:

- The SAC Training went well – Mr. Kaiser will cover that in more detail later in the meeting
- A work session with the BOE has been scheduled for DAC Accreditation on October 3rd at 4:00pm
 - On September 24th the DAC Accreditation Subcommittee will meet and create a written report for the Board
- Patriot's Day was celebrated at Scott ES and Mitchell HS and was very well done
- The new district organizational structure was approved by the Board and Dr. Melpakam went over the new positions that included a Chief of Staff and Director of Curriculum and Instruction

Dr. Melpakam introduced Dr. Greg Ecks, Tom Hunt and Sonia Urban

Early Warning System – Dr. Greg Ecks/Tom Hunt/Sonia Urban

- This system is for internal consumption only
- What is an Early Warning Indicator and Intervention System (EWS)?
 - This system represents a collaborative approach among educators, administrators, parents and communities to use data effectively to keep our students on the pathway to graduation.
 - There are three early warning indicators which are:
 1. Attendance: Missing 20 days or being absent 10% of school days;
 2. Behavior: Two or more mild or more serious behavior infractions; and
 3. Course performance: An inability to read at grade level by the end of third grade; failure in English or math in 6th through 9th grade; a GPA of less than 2.0; two or more failures in 9th grade courses; and failure to earn on-time promotion to the 10th grade

- The District 11 Early Warning System – Risk level is currently generated from a weighted formula of these A, B, C indicators (absence rate, incidents, suspensions, # of Ds, # of Fs, weighted GPA) and graduation credits.
 - Future work for the EWS will be incorporating graduation requirements such as targeted credit acquisition and college and career readiness indicators such as:
 - SAT/ASVAB/Accuplacer/AP/IB/Industry Certifications/Capstone. In addition, an elementary school rubric will be established.
- There are multiple Dashboards that have been set up that include enrollment and course grades. Examples of the Dashboards in a screen shot were shown to the DAC. They can be sliced in multiple ways: real time – day old - refreshed each night.
 - Most of the data comes from Q
 - Assessment Data (Achieve 300, Galileo K-12)
 - Attendance (attendance summary, attendance detail)
 - Discipline/Behavior (student discipline, classroom behavior)
 - Early Warning System (DWS Summary, EWS Detail – secondary)
- MTSS Specialist – works with teams in schools regarding interventions
- Includes all secondary – will eventually start Elementary

Charter School Review Update – Dr. Parth Melpakam

- DAC usually forms a subcommittee and reviews and makes recommendations to the Board in regard to Charter School applications. A committee will be formed to review Corperni 3 Charter School. Mr. Mike Miles has already met with the District Charter Committee. The DAC committee for Charter Review will meet separately to review. Volunteers for the subcommittee are:
 - Marqueta Carr
 - Bob Null
 - Lyndel Randash
 - Wendy Chiado – Chair
 - Vicki McLaughlin
 - Parth Melpakam

Accreditation Subcommittee Report – Lyman Kaiser

Mr. Kaiser provided the report on behalf of Dr. Ed Plute. Mr. Kaiser provided hand-outs and reviewed each one. The hand-outs provided were:

- 2017 School Accreditation Ratings compared to 2018 Preliminary School Performance Framework Rating
- Preliminary 2018 District Performance Framework
 - Accreditation Rating
 - Academic Achievement
 - Academic Growth
 - Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness

The individual forms can be found in the DAC Hand-outs for this meeting

Budget Subcommittee Report – Jan Rennie

- The subcommittee hasn't met yet this school year. The first meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, September 25, 2018
-

Membership Subcommittee Report – Dr. Wendy Chiado

- Dr. Chiado thanked everyone for their participation on DAC committees.
- Dr. Chiado indicated that the Budget Subcommittee needs more parents or community members and the Training & SAC Support Subcommittee could use a parent.
- The DAC Membership and Charges are scheduled to go to the Board as a non-action item on September 26, 2018, and action on October 10, 2018

Training and SAC Support Subcommittee Report – Lyman Kaiser

- Mr. Kaiser reviewed the attendance and survey results from the 1st SAC Training on September 13, 2018.
- The training was well attended, with 35 schools represented and 82 total attendees.
- The individual survey results can be found as part of the hand-outs section on the DAC website. The individual training sessions were:
 - SAC 101
 - Colorado Growth Model, Growth Results, and School Performance Frameworks
 - ACT Plan Development (USIP) & Tiered School Improvement Model
 - Galileo K-12 New Assessment Plan
 - Peachjar/Communication/Volunteers

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 pm

T & SS Meetings, October 3 9, December 4, January 9, February 6, March 6, April 3, May 1,
Garden Level Conference Room

SAC Training, November 9, February 1, April 5, Tesla

DAC Meetings, October 18, November 15, January 17, February 21, March 21, April 18, May 16,
Tesla



Colorado Springs School District 11
Mill Levy Override Spending Plan
Plan Amendment Form

Item no. PIP 4
Item description: School Security Enhancements

Plan Amendment Category:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| • Spending plan definition deviation | <u>Early phasing</u> |
| • Moving funds to another authorized item | _____ |
| • Moving funds to a new item | _____ |
| • Moving unspent funds to a new item | _____ |
| • Other | _____ |

Plan Amendment Rationale:

Five (5) School Resource Officers (SROs) for middle schools are currently planned to phase-in during the 2020–21 school year. After discussions with Colorado Springs Police Department, we have come to conclusion that we cannot add five SROs all at once and should instead incrementally add SROs. In addition, we feel it is important to start adding middle school SROs as soon as possible to enhance student safety and security.

Several years back the five middle school SROs assigned to District middle schools were eliminated by the Colorado Springs Police Department due to budgetary and staffing restraints. Since that time high school SROs have responded to assist middle schools if they are available and the police have added one roving SRO to respond to the District's nine middle schools. Due to emerging school threats such as the planned school attack at Florence R. Sabin Middle School and recent school incidents of national concern it is in the best interest of the District to add the five SROs in a more timely manner in order to provide a safe and secure learning and working environment for our students and staff. This will assist the District in providing a prompt police emergency response to our middle schools. In addition, the SROs assigned to middle schools will be able to provide more mentorship to students, more classroom student training, more police visibility, more assistance to the middle schools in mediating parent or student concerns, and assist the middle schools in the implementation and use of restorative justice practices. The initial two middle school SROs and the one roving SRO would be assigned primary responsibility for three middle schools.

The police department has agreed to add two middle school SROs in August of 2019 and another three in August of 2020. This would mean the addition of all five middle school SROs one year sooner than expected. The police have requested this two-year deployment plan due to their hiring and other staffing demands.

For 2019-20, we are requesting funding to add two (2) middle school SROs at an

approximate cost of \$150,000. Starting in 2020-21, full funding for five SROs will phase-in and support the program going forward. This will require a change to our present Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the District and the Colorado Springs Police Department. The police department has alerted their financial services staff to begin work on the budgetary planning for the addition of the two middle school staffs and alerted their SRO supervisory staff to this possible earlier than planned addition of middle school SROs. Once the IGA is completed and assigned a purchase order, payment is made to the police department in January and June of the school year.

Attached to this amendment are statistics pertaining to SRO responses to district middle schools and high schools, a Colorado Springs Police Department job description outlining an SRO's responsibilities, and a syllabus of the SRO training that is required to be completed within the first year by incoming SROs (all training is provided by the police department).

Plan Amendment Approval:

- District Administration (Superintendent's Staff)
- District Mill Levy Override Oversight Committee
- District Accountability Committee (DAC)
- District Board of Education (5 vote minimum)

Date:

10/2/2018
9/25/18
10/18/18
10/10/18 & 10/24/18

Attachments:

2017-18 fourth quarter SRO statistics
 Colorado Springs Police Department SRO job description
 Syllabus SRO required training

**Colorado Springs School District 11
2017 Mill Levy Override Plan**

Program: Security
 Program Budget Manager: James Hastings
 Division: Technology Services
 Division Head: John McCarron

Program No.: 26600

MLO Item No.: 4

Item Description: School Security Enhancements

Alignment with District Business Plan Goal:

Goal 1: Demonstrate improvement of student achievement

Goal 5: Provide a safe learning and working environment

This PIP Aligns with Ballot Question Point: #5, Improving student safety and security by adding a school resource officer at every middle school

Explanation for Use of Resources:

Presently there are four (4) school resource officers (SROs) assigned to District 11 high schools, one (1) school resource officer assigned to the Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus, and one (1) roving school resource officer. These existing six (6) officers respond to district middle schools only if they are available.

During the 2015-16 school year, current high school SROs responded to 154 calls for service at the District's middle schools, participated in 55 middle school mediations, made 30 arrests at middle schools, and conducted six middle school training sessions. During the first semester of the 2016-17 school year current high school SROs responded to 92 calls for service at the District's middle schools, participated in 21 middle school mediations, made 10 arrests at middle schools, and conducted 16 middle school training sessions. All these activities were conducted on an as-available basis.

The requested resources will provide for an additional five (5) contracted full time school resource officers who will be assigned to the nine (9) middle schools. These resource officers will be scheduled to work certain days at each middle school. The officers will provide immediate response to emergency situations at middle schools, provide training to students, be a deterrent to criminal activity, act as role models to students, and assist with major events that happen at other schools on an as-available basis. The addition of these five new SRO positions will greatly help in the provision of safety and security for our middle schools.

Description for Use of Funds and Calculations:

These funds will be used to pay 100 percent of the school year costs to add five school resource officers. Each officer will cost \$71,000 (salaries and benefits) for the school year.

Acct #	Object	Job Class	FY14-15 Actual	FY15-16 Actual	FY16-17 Actual	Changes	FY17-18 Adopted Budget
039000	PURCHASED PROF. SERVICES		-	-	-	-	375,000
	Total Expenditures		-	-	-	-	375,000

Initial PIP Review:	PIP Review Date(s)
8/21/2018	



Colorado Springs School District 11
Security Department
1115 N. El Paso Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
(719) 520-2287 Telephone
(719) 520-2289 Facsimile

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Date: July 2, 2018
To: Michael Thomas, Superintendent
From: Jim Hastings, Commander of Security Operations
RE: 17-18 Fourth Quarter School Resource Officer Monitoring Report

School District 11 presently contracts with Colorado Springs Police Department to provide six School Resource Officers. One officer is assigned to each of the High Schools and one is assigned as a rover. The following statistics are broken down into contracted services the District receives from the six officers, the non-contracted services provided, and extra classes the officers have provided to schools or District staff.

Type	Definition
Classes Taught	Classes taught by SROs on law and crime prevention matters. Classes are requested by the school.
Calls for Service	A call for police assistance.
Reports	Written report on a criminal or suspicious incident.
Supplements	Follow-up to a written report.
Warrant Arrests	Taking an individual into custody as directed by a court issued arrest warrant.
Field Contacts	Contact a suspicious individual on or near school grounds.
Felony Arrests	Take into custody on a felony criminal code violation.
Misdemeanor Arrests	Issuance of a summons and complaint for a misdemeanor criminal code violation. The individual is usually served the summons and released upon their promise to appear in court.
Tickets	A citation for a traffic offense.

Contracted Services Statistics for School Resource Officers to High Schools

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Classes Taught	Type of Class
Coronado	26	Taught seven classes on illegal drugs, and nine classes on laws and directives. Attended ten staff meetings.
Doherty	6	Taught one class on illegal drugs and one class on Internet crimes against children. Attended four staff meetings.
Mitchell	3	Attended three staff meetings.
Palmer	0	No classes taught or meetings attended.
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	1	Attended one staff meeting.
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	36	
Total year to date	154	

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Calls for Service	Reports	Supplements	Warrant Arrests
Coronado	54	8	4	0
Doherty	50	10	6	0
Mitchell	74	9	11	0
Palmer	54	10	2	0
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	21	8	3	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	253	45	26	0
Total year to date	1337	217	103	1

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Field Contacts	Felony Arrests	Misdemeanor Arrests	Tickets
Coronado	0	2	7	1
Doherty	0	0	5	0
Mitchell	0	5	9	1
Palmer	0	1	6	0
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	2	2	17	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	2	10	44	2
Total year to date	2	20	199	13

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Neighborhood Justice Referral	Teen Court Referral	District Attorney Diversion Program Referral
Coronado	0	0	0
Doherty	0	0	0
Mitchell	0	0	0
Palmer	0	0	0
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	3	2	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	3	2	0
Total year to date	10	21	1

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Mediation	Check the Welfare Home Visits	Contacts with School Neighbors and Businesses	Safe 2 Tell Tips Followed Up On
Coronado	11	2	5	7
Doherty	9	6	0	21
Mitchell	14	0	0	8
Palmer	8	0	0	17
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	7	2	0	4
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	49	10	5	57
Total year to date	264	71	24	160

Non-Contracted Services Statistics for School Resource Officers to Middle Schools

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Classes Taught	Type of Class
Galileo	0	No classes taught or meetings attended.
Holmes	1	Attended one staff meeting.
Jenkins	1	Taught one class on Internet crimes against children.
Mann	1	Attended one staff meeting.
North	0	No classes taught or meetings attended.
Russell	2	Taught two classes on Internet crimes against children.
Sabin	0	No classes taught or meetings attended.
Swigert	0	No classes taught or meetings attended.
West	2	Attended two staff meetings.
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	7	
Total year to date	33	

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Calls for Service	Reports	Supplements	Warrant Arrests
Galileo	5	1	1	0
Holmes	20	1	0	0
Jenkins	8	0	0	0
Mann	7	0	0	0
North	12	1	0	0
Russell	12	1	0	0
Sabin	5	0	0	0
Swigert	10	0	0	0
West	6	0	0	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	85	4	1	0
Total year to date	329	55	9	0

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Field Contacts	Felony Arrests	Misdemeanor Arrests	Tickets
Galileo	0	1	0	0
Holmes	0	0	0	0
Jenkins	0	0	0	0
Mann	0	0	0	0
North	0	0	0	0
Russell	0	0	0	0
Sabin	0	0	1	0
Swigert	0	0	2	0
West	0	0	0	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	0	1	3	0
Total year to date	0	3	43	0

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Neighborhood Justice Referral	Teen Court Referral	District Attorney Diversion Program Referral
Galileo	0	0	0
Holmes	0	0	0
Jenkins	0	0	0
Mann	0	0	0
North	0	1	0
Russell	0	0	0
Sabin	0	0	0
Swigert	0	0	0
West	0	0	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	0	1	0
Total year to date	0	14	6

April 1- June 30, 2018

School	Mediation	Check the Welfare Home Visits	Contacts with School Neighbors and Businesses	Safe 2 Tell Tips Followed Up On
Galileo	1	0	0	0
Holmes	3	0	0	2
Jenkins	5	0	0	11
Mann	3	1	0	1
North	5	0	0	0
Russell	1	0	0	4
Sabin	5	0	0	1
Swigert	9	0	0	0
West	4	1	0	0
Total April 1 to June 30, 2018	36	2	0	19
Total year to date	90	24	4	72

SRO Job Description

COLORADO SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT SWORN JOB DESCRIPTION

JOB TITLE: High School Resource Officer

BUREAU: Patrol

IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR: School Resource Sergeant

GENERAL UNIT DESCRIPTION: Four-fold, non-supervisory position. 1) Conduct programs to prevent crime and enhance police/community relations 2) Provide a proactive approach against juvenile delinquency by promoting positive attitude between youth and law enforcement by counseling and mentoring within the high school; 3) Deploy on foot, bike or cruiser into targeted neighborhoods and act as both a primary police presence during assigned hours and an in-depth problem solver in that neighborhood.

DUTIES:

1. Strive to improve police cooperation, communication, and collaboration in order to facilitate crime prevention, intervention, and suppression at schools.
2. Spend the appropriate amount of time at assigned school. Enforce statutes.
3. Build continuity and develop improved intelligence/information networks regarding problems and crime solvability.
4. Conduct preliminary investigations of criminal or suspected criminal activity involving students, non-students, and school personnel, either as a victim or a suspect; complete follow up investigation as appropriate.
5. Work cooperatively with staff and security at the school.
6. Differentiate between criminal activity/disciplinary issues; make appropriate referrals.
7. Mediate issues of conflict between students, parents, faculty, etc., to alleviate problems which may raise a concern for public safety.
8. Act as liaison between CSPD and the school; support school district's policies and procedures.
9. Attempt to establish cooperative partnership between Police Department and schools in order to curb destructive behavior, to support youth, and to provide methods of resistance to drugs, alcohol, violence, and gang activities.
10. Take initiative to maintain high visibility and interact with students in order to serve a positive role model and assist students in the development of basis lifestyle skills.
11. Locate and identify known criminals/wanted persons; provide traffic enforcement at schools.
12. Comply with departmental policies, SOP's, and directives; ensure SRO Sgt. is aware of issues.
13. Be available to speak to classes/individuals about law enforcement and related activities/careers.
14. Provide the High School Resource Sergeant a written monthly report concerning activities the SRO has been involved in, to include solutions to problems observed by the SRO.
15. Pursues fleeing suspects on foot or in vehicle.
16. Climbs, crawls, jumps and/or runs to pursue suspects and protect life.
17. Pushes, pulls, lifts and/or carries persons and/or suspects who may be injured or unconscious.
18. Makes forceful arrests.

WORKING CONDITIONS: Monday through Friday day shift with weekends off. Shift adjustments required during the summer season according to operational needs.

REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN POSITION: First Class Police Officer.

DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS: Communication skills, self-motivated, knowledge of Problem Oriented Policing, knowledge of School Resource and Crime Prevention; public speaking ability, professional demeanor and appearance; physically fit.

CONTACTS: City personnel; school district personnel; elementary, junior high and high school students; parents of students; the general public and the media

Sample Syllabus SRO Training

**Colorado Springs Police Department and El Paso County Sheriff's Department
El Paso County Sheriff's Department 3755 Mark Dabbling Blvd.
2018 SRO Training Class Agenda
40 Hour Training**

June 11th (Monday 0800 -1600)

- 1) Introductions / Class schedule: 0800 - 0815
- 2) Transition from Patrol to SRO: 0815 - 1030
Presenters: Sgt. Lisa Cintron, Officer Bill Walsh, Deputy Travis Kitowski
- 3) The Juvenile Brain: 1030 - 1130
Presenter: Alan Pocock (retired Special Education teacher)

Lunch: 1130 - 1230

- 4) School Bomb Threat Response: 1230 – 1400
Presenter: CSPD EOD Unit
- 5) SRO media scrutiny: 1400 – 1600
Presenter: CSPD and EPSO SRO's

June 12th (Tuesday 0800-1600)

- 1) Human Trafficking: 0800 – 1000
Presenter: Det. Ben Heule and Sgt. Craig Simpson CSPD
- 2) Pikes Peak Suicide Prevention Partnership: 1000 - 1130
Presenter: Janet Karnes

Lunch: 1130 – 1230

- 3) Critical Incident After Action Review: 1230 - 1400
Presenter: Officer Brian Ubelhoer
- 4) School Threat Assessment training: 1400 - 1500
Presenter: Dennis Coates
- 5) Standard Response Protocol / Safe2Tell: 1500 – 1600
Presenter: CSPD/EP SO

June 13th (Wednesday 0800-1600)

1) Juvenile Law (interview/interrogation and Search & Seizure): 0800 – 1000

Presenter: 4th Judicial District Attorney's Office (Kelsey Tipps)

2) IEP/504/ FERPA: 1000 – 1130

Presenter: Dr. Carolina Steen, Cheyenne Mountain School District, Assistant Superintendent

Lunch: 1130 – 1230

3) Anti-basis training: 1230 - 1430

Presenter: TBA

4) Wrap up and evaluations: 1430 – 1600

June 14th (Thursday 0800-1600)

Active Gunman Training (Palmer HS 301 N. Nevada Ave.)

Presenter: CSPD TEU

Required equipment: duty belt with handgun. Vest optional. Clothing is casual, shorts are okay.

June 15th (Friday 0800- 1600)

Range Day: Pikes Peak Community College (5675 S. Academy Blvd.)

Presenter: CSPD/EPSO Range Instructors

Required equipment: duty belt with handgun and vest, eye and ear protection. Ammunition requirements: 200-300 rounds per attendee. The following is the list of necessary equipment for the range as presented by the range master.

Soft ballistic vest

Duty belt with all equipment except for radio

Duty handgun with 3 empty magazines

AR15 with 3 empty magazines (if they carry an AR15)

"Heavy" ballistic vest (i.e.-Shield 616 vest)

Ballistic helmet

150 rounds of handgun practice ammo

150 rounds of AR15 practice ammo (if they carry an AR15)

5-6 dummy rounds for their duty handgun

I do not have any .40 cal dummy rounds for Fountain PD or EPSO SRO's to borrow, so they will need to bring their own.



Colorado Springs School District 11
Mill Levy Override Spending Plan
Plan Amendment Form

Item no. 2017 PIP 8
Item description: Facilities Projects

Plan Amendment Category:

- Spending plan definition deviation
- Moving funds to another authorized item X (Coronado HS)
- Moving funds to a new item X (New Projects)
- Moving unspent funds to a new item _____
- Other _____

Plan Amendment Rationale:

This proposal is to transfer funds originally designated to pay bonds early to address several urgent project requirements. Several physical facilities projects have been identified for repairs or replacement due to mission critical functionality or the environmental safety of our students.

Most of these projects are partially funded and one project is new. What follows is our proposal to completely fund all of these projects.

1. **Roy J Wasson Academic Campus – Drinking Water Pipes** - This project has been identified through water quality testing in the spring of 2017 for the replacement of drinking water piping. Due to the age and material of the old water lines we are experiencing significant rust and other materials in the water. In addition, the water is brownish in color and has an odor. Current funding in the capital reserve (\$900,000) is allocated to replace a portion of this piping, yet this will not cover the entire project. The design is complete, we bid this project out for construction, yet received no bids from contractors. Preliminary estimates acquired from the design engineer and market research with local contractors have confirmed the amounts requested in this plan amendment. The scope of work that is recommended to be completed includes replacement of all cold water piping, drinking fountains, and associated hot water boilers and storage tanks.
2. **General William Mitchell High School – Gym Roof** - The lower gym roof has been identified for replacement. The roof is leaking into the locker rooms. The original budget was based on standard roof pricing. During the planning stage, it was determined that the roofing material dates to at least 30 years old and the slope of the roof is no longer code compliant. Current code requires additional drains, the slope requires a higher eve line, and the mansard side of the roof also requires work. The updated Current Working Estimate (CWE) is more than twice the original budget. This proposal is to fund the project entirely through the MLO, allowing funds designated in the capital reserve to augment other project budgets in the capital reserve.

3. **District-Wide Door Hardware Replacement for Fire Code** - This project purchases and installs door hardware to be in compliance with the Colorado Fire Code. This code impacts all school districts in Colorado. All school districts in Colorado were required to comply with the updated code by December 31, 2017. While significant progress has been made at District 11, additional funding is required to reach full compliance. The District requested a waiver from the fire marshal due to the effective date of this code and was denied the formal waiver. Currently, a majority of the elementary schools are complete along with one high school. This requested funding covers all remaining schools in District 11.
4. **Thomas B. Doherty High School – Gymnasium Floor Replacement** - During the replacement of the existing flooring in the Florence R. Sabin Middle School gymnasium, we followed the proper techniques of removing rubber-type flooring with some level of mercury content. The mercury was used in a variety of rubber-type floors as a catalyst during construction. That mercury actually 'off-gases' into the atmosphere and may also impact the concrete below the rubber surface.

In sampling the other eleven (11) rubber-type floors throughout the District, the flooring material at Doherty High School had the highest levels of mercury as a result of the hardwood floor being laid over the rubber material. The District is following the protocol developed in the state of Arizona as adopted by the Arizona School Facilities Board in forwarding this funding request. We are currently mitigating the other rubber floor vapors with ventilation and plan to begin a systematic replacement of the other floors in following year. None of the other rubber floors have hardwood floors on top of the rubber surface.

5. **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado High School – Boiler and Pump Replacement** - This project was identified to replace the boilers and pumps only. During the design phase, the engineers discovered that numerous piping modifications were needed throughout the building for the system to function efficiently and effectively. This project is funded by MLO funds, yet based on the additional work identified, requires additional funding. The higher construction costs we are facing in the front range are also a significant factor in this adjustment to our current working estimate.
6. **Mitchell High School – Fire Alarm** - This project is funded in the FY 2018-2019 capital reserve. Meanwhile, bids were received for the Winfield Scott Stratton Elementary School boiler replacement and air conditioning installation project and they exceeded the project budget. This is disappointing since we have recent pricing from our North Middle School air conditioning project that was completed last year. Accordingly, this recommendation shifts the Mitchell High School fire alarm project from the capital reserve to the MLO in order to adequately fund the project at Stratton. Due to the condition and age, the fire alarm system currently demonstrates intermittent functionality and requires extensive maintenance and repairs.

Due to high construction costs and existing facility conditions that require repairs now, the proposal is to transfer \$8,000,000 from the bond reserve fund to PIP 8 with the intention to repay these funds over a four-year time frame from 2022-2023 -> 2026-2027. This will be a \$2 million per year repayment.

The \$8 million would fund these projects as shown and as attached.

Plan Amendment Approval:	Date:
• District Administration (Superintendent's Staff)	<u>10/2/18</u>
• District Mill Levy Override Oversight Committee	<u>9/25/18</u>
• District Accountability Committee (DAC)	<u>10/18/18</u>
• District Board of Education (5 vote minimum)	<u>10/10/18 & 10/24/18</u>

Attachments:

Project Spreadsheets and capital plans

Colorado Springs School District 11
2017 Mill Levy Override Plan

Program:	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	Program No.: 26230
Program Budget Manager:	Scott Lewis	
Division:	Business Services	MLO Item No.: 8
Division Head:	Glenn Gustafson	

Item Description: Capital Renewal and Capital Improvements

Alignment with District Business Plan Goal:

Goal 1: Demonstrate improvement of student achievement
Goal 5: Provide a safe learning and working environment
Goal 7: Demonstrate fiscal prudence and financial responsibility

This PIP Aligns with Ballot Question Point: #1, Attracting and retaining high quality teachers and support staff by offering salaries and benefits that are competitive with other school districts
#2, Extending the life of existing schools by repairing, maintaining, and modernizing aging buildings

Explanation for Use of Resources:

This line item proposed to protect the District's investment in real property (facilities), assets (schools), and update facilities to accommodate modern teaching methods and technology. External facility managers generally recommend funding annual maintenance and repair budgets at two percent of the replacement cost of the facilities. For District 11, that is approximately \$18 to \$20 million. Current annual funding is approximately \$1.5 million. At \$18.7 million, the proposed will provide a reliable funding stream to repair and improve our facilities on a long term basis.

Description for Use of Funds and Calculations:

Capital renewal includes: deferred maintenance, major maintenance, major repairs, and component replacements. It may include some alterations if that will allow the facility to accommodate an updated function. It also includes the replacement of building subsystems such as roofs, electrical systems, heating/ventilation/air conditioning systems and plumbing systems that have reached the end of their economic or useful life. Capital improvements may also include the addition of capital projects to the existing facility infrastructure.

Some of the major categories include: asphalt and concrete pavements, bleachers, ceilings, doors and door hardware, electrical systems, elevators, windows and walls, fire alarms and sprinklers, tile and carpet replacements, foundation work, heating and ventilation systems (boilers, air handlers), air conditioning systems (chillers, ventilators), cafeterias, libraries, gymnasiums, swimming pools, exterior grounds (playgrounds, tracks, and sports fields), plumbing fixtures and associated piping, portable buildings, roofs, sanitary and storm sewers, and security alarms and cameras.

In some cases, where cost-appropriate, it may support major remodels or updates, and/or replacement facilities. Staff will be hired as appropriate to manage the workload. These staff positions will be added to plan execute the work so they do not exceed five percent of the working budget. Total amount of request for funding 11 new FTE is \$899,242. The planned FTE breakout is as follows:

Capital Program Manager	Executive Professional	1 FTE
Project Manager	Executive Professional	4 FTE
Procurement Contracting Officer	Executive Professional	1 FTE
CAD/Engineering Assistant	Educational Support Professional	1 FTE
Scheduler/Planner	Educational Support Professional	2 FTE
Administrative Assistant	Educational Support Professional	2 FTE

Colorado Springs School District 11
2017 Mill Levy Override Plan

Acct #	Object	Job Class	FY14-15 Actual	FY15-16 Actual	FY16-17 Actual	Changes	FY17-18 Adopted Budget
011030	REGULAR EMPLOYEE SALARIES	PROFESSIONAL	-	-	-	-	494,755
011050	REGULAR EMPLOYEE SALARIES	CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	112,232
011060	REGULAR EMPLOYEE SALARIES	CRAFTS AND TRADES	-	-	-	-	84,738
020030	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	PROFESSIONAL	-	-	-	-	148,426
020050	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	CLERICAL	-	-	-	-	33,670
020060	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	CRAFTS AND TRADES	-	-	-	-	25,421
072000-072300	BUILDINGS-MAJOR RENOVATIONS		-	-	-	-	16,655,758
Total Expenditures			-	-	-	-	17,555,000
Staff FTE:							
	PROFESSIONAL		-	-	-	-	6.00
	ESP		-	-	-	-	5.00
FTE Totals			-	-	-	-	11.00

Initial PIP Review:	PIP Review Date(s)
5/15/2018	

BUDGET ADMINISTRATOR:	Scott Lewis	FUND: Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund
DIVISION HEAD:	Glenn Gustafson	DATE: June 13, 2018

CAPITAL RESERVE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Prior to FY09/10, the Colorado School Finance Act had mandated that the primary funding for the capital reserve fund was from a set allocation of total program funding to the capital reserve fund and/or to the risk related activities fund. Under this mandate, the proper identification of this fund was to identify the fund as a special revenue fund. With the arrival of a new mandate and in accordance with GASB 54 (Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54), beginning with FY10/11, this fund is now identified as a capital reserve capital projects fund.

Expenditures of the fund are used for a) acquisition of and improvements to land, b) acquisition of new facilities, c) additions to existing facilities, d) purchase of equipment, e) major repairs and renovations, and f) necessary safety expenditures.

Designated reserves include a) restricted reserve for debt service for the District's existing certificates of participation or COPs, b) restricted capitalized interest held in trust on COPs issued, and c) a designated contingency reserve to handle emergencies.

The District updated and published its five-year investment and fund plan (2016-2020) in early 2016. This plan now includes over \$400 million in projected capital needs during this five-year period, including both capital renewal (facilities, technology, and transportation assets) and capital improvements.

The District 11 Board of Education has previously committed to the concept of allocating \$600,000 per year to partially fund an annual bus and/or vehicle replacement program. This budget also reflects a decision to allocate \$250,000 per year in partial support of annual replacement of technology equipment. The balance of the available capital reserve capital projects fund is used for the highest priority facilities-related capital needs.

Specific ownership tax as deemed generated from the 1996 general obligation bond as of mid-year FY08 is being included as revenue in the capital reserve capital projects fund. This is being done to prevent the District from using these funds for recurring uses and having a budget shortfall when the specific ownership tax related to the 1996 bond ends in year 2022.

The capital reserve capital projects fund has a total staffing of 12.50 FTE.

FULL TIME POSITIONS	FY2015-16 AUTHORIZED	FY2016-17 AUTHORIZED	FY2017-18 MID-YEAR	CHANGE	FY2018-19 ADOPTED
Administrative	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional	3.00	3.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
ESP	0.50	0.50	2.50	0.00	2.50
TOTAL FTE	3.50	3.50	12.50	0.00	12.50

Colorado Springs School District 11
CAPITAL RESERVE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balance
FY2018-19

	Actual			Budget		
	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Mid-Year	Change	2018-19 Adopted
Beginning Fund Balance						
Assigned for Future Projects	4,947,458	204,083	1,447,576	583,673	1,903,942	2,487,615
Committed for Carryover Projects	1,678,254	6,365,358	8,471,737	4,487,578	(393,339)	4,094,239
Committed for MLO Carryover Projects	-	-	-	-	3,388,480	3,388,480
Committed Emergency Contingency	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Committed for Pymnt - 09 & 16 COP	3,161,263	3,161,263	3,512,674	2,898,794	-	2,898,794
Total Beginning Fund Balance	10,786,975	10,730,704	14,431,987	8,970,045	4,899,083	13,869,128
Fund Balance Available for Appropriation	10,786,975	10,730,704	14,431,987	8,970,045	4,899,083	13,869,128
Revenues						
Specific Ownership Taxes	1,005,996	1,005,996	1,005,996	1,006,000	-	1,006,000
Earnings on Investments	6,359	25,886	60,006	60,000	-	60,000
Rental Revenue	106,302	114,427	122,552	97,500	-	97,500
School Land Fees	170,723	246,441	409,076	90,000	-	90,000
Sale of Assets	40,502	2,426,293	27,651	-	-	-
Donations & Gifts	-	134,590	-	-	-	-
Charter School Revenue	246,365	216,354	209,599	215,099	-	215,099
State Lottery & Grant Revenue	876,805	-	-	-	-	-
Arbitrage Refund	-	-	-	1,215,108	(1,215,108)	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	105,631	15,600	57,961	29,515	-	29,515
Total Revenues	2,558,683	4,185,588	1,892,841	2,713,222	(1,215,108)	1,498,114
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Lease Financing Proceeds	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
Transfer from GF - Energy Lease	594,200	612,000	630,460	649,200	(192,192)	457,008
Transfer from GF - 2016 COPs	-	-	289,805	521,811	(2,974)	518,837
Transfer from GF	-	-	250,000	1,743,000	(1,373,000)	370,000
Transfer from MLO Fund	-	-	-	4,033,305	97,117	4,130,422
Transfer from General Fund	4,733,229	5,527,954	4,597,453	4,549,300	(49,300)	4,500,000
Total Financing Sources	5,327,429	11,139,954	5,767,718	11,496,616	(1,520,349)	9,976,267
Total Resources Available	18,673,087	26,056,246	22,092,546	23,179,883	2,163,626	25,343,509
Expenditures						
Capital Outlay Projects:						
Buildings Renovation & Repair	2,457,898	6,235,428	3,548,748	3,437,000	(297,000)	3,140,000
2017 MLO Carryover Projects	-	-	-	-	3,388,480	3,388,480
2017 MLO New Funded Projects	-	-	-	3,634,000	(93,620)	3,540,380
Transportation Equipment	825,565	816,039	613,147	600,000	-	600,000
Technology Equipment	381,574	271,888	297,973	250,000	-	250,000
OU Projects Carryover	148,044	-	-	-	-	-
Other Carryover Projects	-	-	4,516,746	4,487,578	(393,339)	4,094,239
Debt Service:						
Paying Agent Fees	-	-	2,753	750	-	750
Principal - 2009 COP	2,440,000	2,565,000	2,690,000	2,775,000	95,000	2,870,000
Principal - 2016 COP	-	-	240,000	440,000	5,000	445,000
Capitalized Leases	594,200	529,173	630,460	613,999	(163,640)	450,360
Interest Expense	721,263	596,135	489,981	481,198	(110,349)	370,850
Interest on Leases	-	82,827	92,693	35,201	(28,552)	6,648
Rentals - Land & Building	-	-	-	375,000	(375,000)	-
Capital Reserve Office	373,839	527,769	-	430,728	9,000	439,728
Capital Reserve Office - MLO	-	-	-	396,000	7,500	403,500
Total Expenditures	7,942,382	11,624,259	13,122,501	17,956,454	2,043,480	19,999,934
Net Resources Over (Under)						
Expenditures	10,730,704	14,431,987	8,970,045	5,223,428	120,146	5,343,575
Fund Balance:						
Committed for Pymnt - 09 & 16 COP	-	-	-	2,898,794	-	2,898,794
Assigned for Future Projects	-	-	-	1,324,634	(309,994)	1,014,641
Assigned for Future Projects - 2017 MLO	-	-	-	-	430,140	430,140
Committed Emergency Contingency	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Total Fund Balance	-	-	-	5,223,428	120,147	5,343,575
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 10,730,704	\$ 14,431,987	\$ 8,970,045	\$ -	\$ (0)	\$ -
Total Appropriation				\$ 23,179,882	\$ 2,163,627	\$ 25,343,509

Colorado Springs School District 11
CAPITAL RESERVE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Detail Schedule
FY2018-2019

FY18-19
25,343,509

Facilities		Building Renovations/Repairs	
Coronado HS	Provide security (entrance) improvements	220,000	
Coronado HS	Replace gym wood floor	350,000	
Doherty HS	Replace main electrical breaker	100,000	
Garry Berry	Planning - investigate track subsurface conditions	15,000	
Mitchell HS	Replace lower roof on school's gymnasium building	370,000	
Mitchell HS	Replace Fire Alarm System	725,000	
Mitchell HS	Provide security (entrance) improvements	200,000	
Palmer HS	Replace smoke vents in the auditorium	75,000	
Palmer HS	Provide security (entrance) improvements	200,000	
Palmer HS	Repair / Replace pool boiler & HVAC system	50,000	
Russell MS	Repiping project	100,000	
RJWAC	Repiping project	80,000	
S. Admin	Curriculum storage building	80,000	
Sabin MS	Gym Floor	140,000	
Stratton ES	Replace boiler and heating system components	200,000	
Various	Replace pool & locker room grout	35,000	
Various	Asphalt & Concrete Repairs	100,000	
Various	Planning - security (entrance) improvements (3 schools)	15,000	
Various	Planning - update site master plans	10,000	
Various	Planning - ADA transition plans	75,000	
		Total Building Renovations/Repairs	3,140,000
Transportation	Buses, Vehicles - annual renewal allowance	600,000	600,000
Technology	Allowance for technology equipment replacement	250,000	250,000
		Carryover Projects	
Adams ES	Refurbishment - addition...	461,445	
Patrick Henry ES	Interior Modifications	17,500	
Howbert ES	HVAC Systems	10,000	
Rogers ES	Drainage for playground project	45,000	
Edison ES	Drainage for playground project	75,000	
Stratton ES	Install central air conditioning	1,209,000	
North MS	Install central air conditioning	40,000	
Russell MS	Re-pipe due to elevated levels of copper	233,100	
Coronado HS	Replace fire alarm system	466,800	
Mitchell HS	Replace main parking lot	560,000	
Palmer HS	Replace stage lighting controller	58,400	
Palmer HS	Gym lockers (phase 1)	12,500	
RJ Wasson	Re-pipe due to elevated levels of copper	722,400	
FOTC	FOTC security	63,000	
Distribution Center	Install modular building and mezzanine	120,094	
		Total Carryover Projects	4,094,239
		2017 MLO Funded Projects	
		See Pages 10-11 For List of FY17/18 Carryover Projects	
Various	See Page 12 For List of FY18/19 Projects	3,388,480	
Various		3,540,380	
		Total 2017 MLO Funded Projects	6,928,860

Colorado Springs School District 11
CAPITAL RESERVE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Detail Schedule
FY2018-2019

FY18-19

Debt Service		
Paying agent fees	750	
Capitalized leases (energy equipment)	457,008	
COP 2009 principal	2,870,000	
COP 2009 interest	297,013	
COP 2016 principal	445,000	
COP 2016 interest	73,837	
Total Debt Service	<u>4,143,607</u>	4,143,607
Capital Reserve Office		
Professionals (procurement)	42,533	
Professionals (facilities)	216,596	
ESP salaries	25,152	
Fringe benefits (Procurement)	10,536	
Fringe benefits (Facilities)	56,102	
Fringe benefits (ESP)	9,429	
Mileage allowance - Professionals	2,880	
Professional services	53,000	
Planning efforts	5,000	
Legal services	5,000	
Printing	1,000	
Mileage reimbursement	500	
Supplies	2,000	
Furniture and small equipment	10,000	
Total Capital Reserve Office	<u>439,728</u>	439,728
MLO Capital Reserve Office		
Professionals salaries	165,138	
Clerical salaries	13,418	
Crafts & Trades Salaries	19,547	
Professionals salaries - Procurement	33,596	
Professionals benefits	70,773	
Clerical benefits	5,750	
Crafts & Trades benefits	8,378	
Professionals benefits - Procurement	14,400	
Legal Services	1,000	
Professional/Planning Services	30,000	
Copier repairs	2,000	
Printing	2,500	
Mileage reimbursement	500	
Supplies	4,000	
Furniture and small equipment	15,000	
Software	10,000	
Training / Travel	7,500	
Total Capital Reserve Office	<u>403,500</u>	403,500
Committed for payment - 2009 refunding COPs and 2016 COPs	2,898,794	
Assigned for future projects - 2017 MLO Contingency	430,140	
Assigned for future projects	1,014,641	
Committed emergency contingency	1,000,000	
Total Committed and Assigned Fund Balance	<u>5,343,575</u>	5,343,575
Total Capital Reserve		<u><u>\$25,343,509</u></u>

Colorado Springs School District 11
2017 MLO FY17/18 Carryover Capital Needs

Location	Description	Estimate	Year	Building System	Type	Category for Mill Levy 2017	Subject Matter Expert
FY 17-18							
Holmes Middle School	Replace existing bleachers as they have exceeded their useful life. Structure shows signs of fatigue.	\$ 50,000	FY 17-18	Bleacher System	Interior Bleachers	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Audubon Elementary School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 30,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Bristol Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 150,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Fremont Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 90,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Grant Elementary School	Replace the exterior lighting system as it is past its service life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 10,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Holmes Middle School	Replace the electrical exit & em lighting system as it is past its service life.	\$ 20,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Emergency & Exit Lights	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Howbert Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 8,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Howbert Elementary School	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 15,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Jack Swigert Aerospace Academy	Install electrical and data for additional computer lab.	\$ 20,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Branchwiring	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Jack Swigert Aerospace Academy	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 65,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Jackson Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 70,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Jackson Elementary School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Jackson Elementary School	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Keller Elementary School	Install electrical and data for additional computer lab.	\$ 20,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Branchwiring	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Keller Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 40,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Mann Middle School	Install electrical and data for additional computer lab to support new testing requirements.	\$ 20,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Branchwiring	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Martinez Elementary School	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Mitchell High School	Install proper electrical for computer lab in room #207. Was temporarily set up during re-utilization project.	\$ 7,500	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Branchwiring	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Penrose Elementary School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 100,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Queen Palmer Elementary School	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Rogers Elementary School	Replace the exterior lighting system as it is past its service life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 15,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Rogers Elementary School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 30,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Rogers Elementary School	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 15,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Stratton Elementary School	Replace branch wiring that still has cloth insulation.	\$ 35,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Branchwiring	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Stratton Elementary School	Install additional computer lab.	\$ 20,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Branchwiring	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Stratton Elementary School	Replace the exterior lighting system as it is past its service life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Stratton Elementary School	Replace stage lighting as it has exceeded its useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 15,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Stage Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Taylor Elementary School	Replace the exterior lighting system as it is past its service life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 7,500	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Tesla Professional Development Center	Improve exterior building lighting	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Exterior Site Adds	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Tesla Professional Development Center	Improve parking lot lighting	\$ 30,000	FY 17-18	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Exterior Site Adds	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Coronado High School	Replace existing elevator as it has exceeded its useful life. Repairs are getting difficult to make.	\$ 150,000	FY 17-18	Elevator System	Passenger Elevator	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Doherty High School	Replace existing elevator as it has exceeded its useful life. It is getting difficult to find parts for the controller.	\$ 150,000	FY 17-18	Elevator System	Passenger Elevator	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
District Wide	Portables - Thermostats HVAC Controls (Programmable Thermostats): 0 to 3 year payback	\$ 30,000	FY 17-18	Energy Savings Projects	HVAC Controls	Energy Savings Items	Josh Chism
District Wide	Pool Commissioning (Valves Leaking Water, Pumps, Seals, Gaskets): 1 to 5 year payback	\$ 100,000	FY 17-18	Energy Savings Projects	Swimming Pools	Energy Savings Items	Josh Chism
Howbert Elementary School	Construct or modify main entry so it is more visible from the main office area.	\$ 75,000	FY 17-18	Exterior Wall System	Exterior Walls	Exterior Site Adds	Terry Johns
McAuliffe Elementary School	Repair damage to existing structure due to shifting soil.	\$ 150,000	FY 17-18	Exterior Wall System	Exterior Walls	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Carver Elementary School	Upgrade horns and strobes on fire alarm system to meet current code requirements.	\$ 97,500	FY 17-18	Fire Alarm System	Horns & Strobes	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Henry Elementary School	Upgrade horn & strobes in classrooms to meet new code requirements.	\$ 97,500	FY 17-18	Fire Alarm System	Horns & Strobes	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Coronado High School	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 25,000	FY 17-18	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Doherty High School	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 24,000	FY 17-18	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Mitchell High School	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 12,000	FY 17-18	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Palmer High School	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 12,000	FY 17-18	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Mann Middle School	Replace carpet as it has exceeded its useful life. Carpet has worn thin and is stained in many areas.	\$ 52,000	FY 17-18	Flooring System	Carpet	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Martinez Elementary School	Replace existing carpet as it has exceeded its useful life.	\$ 224,000	FY 17-18	Flooring System	Carpet	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Taylor Elementary School	Replace existing carpet in Library	\$ 9,200	FY 17-18	Flooring System	Carpet	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Bristol Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Keller Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Penrose Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism

Colorado Springs School District 11
2017 MLO FY17/18 Carryover Capital Needs

Location	Description	Estimate	Year	Building System	Type	Category for Mill Levy 2017	Subject Matter Expert
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Rudy Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Sabin Middle School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 12,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Steele Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Wilson Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 17-18	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Columbia Elementary School	Air Handling Units: cabinets, motors and controls have reached their useful life;	\$ 372,000	FY 17-18	HVAC System	Air Handling Equipment	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Howbert Elementary School	Air Handling Units: cabinets, motors and controls have reached their useful life;	\$ 45,000	FY 17-18	HVAC System	Air Handling Equipment	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Mitchell High School	Install separate cooling for main office area so it can operate during the summer months without the chiller running	\$ 50,000	FY 17-18	HVAC System	Air Conditioner	Interior Improvements	Josh Chism
Roosevelt Elementary Charter School	Air Handling Units: cabinets, motors and controls have reached their useful life;	\$ 44,000	FY 17-18	HVAC System	Air Handling Equipment	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
District Wide	Playgrounds	\$ 255,000	FY 17-18	Playgrounds			
Key		Capital Renewal	IT Infrastructure	Total			
		\$ 3,082,200	\$ 306,280	\$ 3,388,480			

Colorado Springs School District 11
2017 MLO FY18/19 Capital Needs

Location	Description	Estimate	Year	Building System	Type	Category for Mill Levy 2017	Subject Matter Expert
FY 18-19							
Queen Palmer Elementary School	Replace existing bleachers as they have exceeded their useful life. Structure shows signs of fatigue.	\$ 40,000	FY 18-19	Bleacher System	Interior Bleachers	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Sabin Middle School	Replace existing bleachers as they have exceeded their useful life. Structure shows signs of fatigue.	\$ 50,000	FY 18-19	Bleacher System	Interior Bleachers	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Academy ACL at Pike	Replace the exterior lighting system as it is past its service life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 20,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Academy ACL at Pike	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 40,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Columbia Elementary School	Modify electrical outlets in computer lab so computers have less of a chance to get unplugged	\$ 25,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Electrical Devices	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Edison Elementary School	Replace the exterior lighting system as it is past its service life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 25,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Edison Elementary School	Replace hallway lights as parts are no longer available.	\$ 20,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Interior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Holmes Middle School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 20,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Holmes Middle School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 65,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Howbert Elementary School	Replace sub-panels as they have exceeded their useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 40,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Sub-Panel	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Jackson Elementary School	Replace sub-panels as they have exceeded their useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 40,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Sub-Panel	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Madison Elementary School	Replace hallway lights as parts are no longer available.	\$ 15,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Interior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Midland Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 30,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Monroe Elementary School	Replace hallway lights as parts are no longer available.	\$ 15,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Interior Lighting	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Rogers Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 20,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Roosevelt Elementary Charter School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 105,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Rudy Elementary School	Install additional parking lot lighting as there is not adequate lighting levels in the parking lots.	\$ 25,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Exterior Lighting	Interior Improvements	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Rudy Elementary School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 30,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Sabin Middle School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 50,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Steele Elementary School	Replace original MDP as parts are difficult to find.	\$ 30,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Main Distribution Panel (MDP)	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Stratton Elementary School	Replace sub-panels as they have exceeded their useful life and parts are difficult to find.	\$ 140,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Sub-Panel	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Wilson Elementary School	Replace aluminum feeders as the insulation is dried and brittle	\$ 50,000	FY 18-19	Electrical Power System	Feeders	Maintenance / Repair	Jeff Palmer / Randy Jewell
Palmer High School	Replace existing freight elevator by loading dock as it has exceeded its useful life. Repairs are getting difficult to make.	\$ 250,000	FY 18-19	Elevator System	Freight Elevator	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Palmer High School	Replace existing elevator by library as it has exceeded its useful life. Repairs are getting difficult to make.	\$ 150,000	FY 18-19	Elevator System	Passenger Elevator	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Palmer High School	Replace existing elevator in Industrial Arts Building as it has exceeded its useful life. Repairs are getting difficult to make.	\$ 150,000	FY 18-19	Elevator System	Passenger Elevator	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
District Wide	Energy Savings Projects	\$ 100,000	FY 18-19	Energy Savings Projects		Energy Savings Items	
Jack Swigert Aerospace Academy	Upgrade horn & strobes in classrooms to meet new code requirements.	\$ 257,500	FY 18-19	Fire Alarm System	Horns & Strobes	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Galileo School of Math & Science	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 72,000	FY 18-19	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Mann Middle School	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 12,000	FY 18-19	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	Per NFPA 25, Sprinklers heads are nearing the end of their 50 year service life. Inspect associated fire protection Backflow Preventer (RPZ).	\$ 6,000	FY 18-19	Fire Sprinkler System	Fire Sprinklers	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Russell Middle School	Replace the carpet as it is past its rated life. The carpet in the media center was replaced in the summer of '06.	\$ 240,000	FY 18-19	Flooring System	Carpet	Maintenance / Repair	Terry Johns
Carver Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Columbia Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Fremont Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Grant Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Henry Elementary School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Jack Swigert Aerospace Academy	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Mitchell High School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
West Middle School	Gas Piping: Extend life expectancy of exterior gas piping. Replace broken supports.	\$ 9,000	FY 18-19	Gas Piping System	Exterior Gas Piping	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
Coronado High School	Boilers: unit in its entirety including burner and controls are reaching their useful life;	\$ 614,000	FY 18-19	HVAC System	Boiler	Maintenance / Repair	Josh Chism
District Wide	Playgrounds	\$ 285,000	FY 18-19	Playgrounds		Maintenance / Repair	
TBD	2017 MLO Contingency	\$ 123,000	FY 18-19				
Key		Capital Renewal	IT Infrastructure	Total			
		\$ 3,226,500	\$ 313,880	\$ 3,540,380			

Colorado Springs School District 11
CAPITAL RESERVE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
Schedule of Debt Service
FY2018-19
ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENT

Year	Certificates of Participation Leases		Energy Equipment Lease		ES Renovation Certificates of Participation (1)		Total Annual Debt Service Requirement	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
FY 2018-19	2,870,000	297,013	450,360	6,648	445,000	73,837	3,765,360	377,498
FY 2019-20	2,980,000	183,600	-	-	455,000	65,728	3,435,000	249,328
FY 2020-21	3,100,000	62,000	-	-	465,000	57,439	3,565,000	119,439
FY 2021-22	-	-	-	-	470,000	49,014	470,000	49,014
FY 2022-23	-	-	-	-	480,000	40,455	480,000	40,455
FY 2023-24	-	-	-	-	490,000	31,715	490,000	31,715
FY 2024-25	-	-	-	-	495,000	22,840	495,000	22,840
FY 2025-26	-	-	-	-	505,000	13,830	505,000	13,830
FY 2026-27	-	-	-	-	515,000	4,640	515,000	4,640
TOTALS	\$ 8,950,000	\$ 542,613	\$ 450,360	\$ 6,648	\$ 4,320,000	\$ 359,498	\$ 13,720,360	\$ 908,759

(1) In May 2016, the District issued certificates of participation (COP) notes, to implement a fixed rate funding of series 2016 COPs. The term of the 2016 obligation will be from from December 1, 2016 through December 2026. with a fixed coupon rate of 1.802 percent. Private placement with Commerce Bank.

Note : This budget provides for the appropriation by the Board of Education for the debt obligations of D11 during FY18/19.

School	Project	Capital Reserve	MLO	Total Required	Current Budget	Shortfall	Notes
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	Domestic Water Pipe Replacement (Cold Lines) - Phase I	\$809,000		\$809,000	\$809,000	\$0	Phase I
Mitchell High School	Parking Lot - Phase II	\$1,226,450		\$1,226,450	\$1,226,450	\$0	Funded from University Park & MHS Roof.
Stratton Elementary School	Air Conditioning + Boilers	\$2,190,790		\$2,190,790	\$2,190,790	\$0	Funded from MHS - Fire Alarm
Mitchell High School	Fire Alarm		\$870,000	\$870,000	\$0	(\$870,000)	Move the \$725k into Stratton - AC
Coronado High School	Boiler/Pump Replacement		\$1,320,300	\$1,320,300	\$707,450	(\$612,850)	Move circ pump project up.
Doherty High School	Rubber Floors Removal and Replacement		\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$0	(\$2,400,000)	Dependent upon testing results
Door Hardware - Phase 2/3/4	Door Hardware - Phase 2/3/4		\$780,000	\$780,000	\$0	(\$780,000)	Fire Code Only. Not Security
Mitchell High School	Gym Roof		\$840,000	\$840,000	\$0	(\$840,000)	Move the \$394,450 into MHS Lot
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	Domestic Water Pipe Replacement (Cold Lines) - Phase II		\$1,591,000	\$1,591,000	\$0	(\$1,591,000)	Phase II
Contingency	Contingency		\$906,150	\$906,150	\$0	(\$906,150)	
		\$4,226,240	\$8,707,450	\$12,933,690	\$4,933,690	(\$8,000,000)	

Emergency Projects
MLO Amendment

Location	Project	Capital Reserve		MLO		Total Required	Current Budget	Shortfall	Notes
		Current	After	Current	After				
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	Domestic Water Pipe Replacement (Cold Lines) - Phase I	\$809,000	\$809,000	\$0	\$0	\$809,000	\$809,000	\$0	Phase I
Roy J. Wasson Academic Campus	Domestic Water Pipe Replacement (Cold Lines) - Phase II	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,591,000	\$1,591,000	\$0	(\$1,591,000)	Phase II
University Park	Property Sale	\$832,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Funding to arrive in December 2018.
Mitchell High School	Gym Roof	\$394,450	\$0	\$0	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$0	(\$840,000)	Move the \$394,450 into MHS Lot
Mitchell High School	Parking Lot - Phase II ¹	\$0	\$1,226,450	\$0	\$0	\$1,226,450	\$1,226,450	\$0	Funded from University Park & MHS Roof.
Mitchell High School	Fire Alarm	\$725,000	\$0	\$0	\$870,000	\$870,000	\$0	(\$870,000)	Move the \$725k into Stratton - AC
Stratton Elementary School	Air Conditioning + Boilers	\$1,465,790	\$2,190,790	\$0	\$0	\$2,190,790	\$0	\$0	Funded from MHS - Fire Alarm
Coronado High School	Boiler/Pump Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$707,450	\$1,320,300	\$1,320,300	\$707,450	(\$612,850)	Move the \$185,800 circ pump project up. ¹
Doherty High School	Rubber Floors Removal and Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$0	(\$2,400,000)	Dependent upon testing results
Door Hardware - Phase 2/3/4	Door Hardware - Phase 2/3/4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$780,000	\$780,000	\$0	(\$780,000)	Fire Code Only. Not Security
Contingency	Contingency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$906,150	\$906,150	\$0	(\$906,150)	Contingency
		\$4,226,240	\$4,226,240	\$707,450	\$8,707,450	\$12,933,690	\$2,742,900	(\$8,000,000)	

Footnotes:

1

The circulating pumps project is scheduled for FY 2021-2022. This needs moved up to accompany the Coronado Boiler Replacement project.

Amendment 73 Factual Summary for Colorado Springs 11 School District



What is Amendment 73?

Amendment 73 (A73) is the result of the [citizen's ballot initiative #93](#), known as *Great Schools, Thriving Communities* (GSTC). A73 is a statewide school funding initiative that will increase income taxes for 8% of tax filers and for C Corporations, while decreasing property taxes for business property owners, farmers and ranchers. It will:

- **stabilize and increase funding** statewide for preschool through twelfth grade (P-12) public education
- create the **Quality Public Education Fund** that can only be used for public education, is exempt from the TABOR revenue limit, must be used to supplement General Fund appropriations for P-12 public education, and is adjusted each year for inflation up to 5 percent

How would it impact funding for Colorado Springs 11 School District?

Based on the most recent CDE estimates for 2018-2019, Colorado Springs 11 School District would receive **\$46.2 million in additional ongoing revenue** if the initiative were implemented for the 2018-2019 school year.

2018-2019 Per Pupil Budget Stabilization Factor for Colorado Springs 11 (the reduction in state funding to the local district in order to achieve budget savings)	2018-2019 Additional Per Pupil Funding for Colorado Springs 11 with A73
-\$846	\$1,688

The A73 estimate is based on current student count and demographics that are subject to change. Funding estimates will be revised when updated data is released.

How is funding stabilized and raised?

A73 is a property tax decrease for nonresidential property owners and it stabilizes the local share of school funding by permanently setting property tax assessment rates. A73 will prevent future reductions to the residential assessment rate (RAR) as currently required by the Gallagher Amendment. It permanently sets the RAR at 7% (currently 7.2%), and decreases and permanently sets the assessment rate at 24% (currently at 29%) for business property owners, farmers and ranchers — **for property taxes levied by school districts**.

A73 is an income tax increase for 8% of Colorado tax filers with taxable income (*income after exemptions and deductions*) over \$150,000. In addition, A73 increases the state corporate income tax rate by 1.37% for "C" Corporations (does *not* include LLCs, sole proprietorships and S corporations). A73 raises \$1.6 billion in revenue that is deposited in the Quality Public Education Fund.

How will the revenue be spent?

The initiative allows school districts to make local decisions about the best use of new funds that reflect local community priorities and needs — examples of how funding could be used include programs supporting mental health, safety and security, career and technical education, school maintenance and repair needs, reducing class size, etc.

How are property taxes for other local governments impacted?

A73 cuts property tax assessment rates *only* for property taxes levied by school districts. Property taxes levied by other local governments are unaffected by A73.

Will the drop in property tax rates hurt school funding?

No. Setting the residential assessment rate at 7.0% and the nonresidential assessment rate at 24% for mills levied by school districts, the measure decreases local property tax revenue to fund P-12 public schools in FY2019-2020. However, under the School Finance Act, each district's local share is calculated first, and state aid makes up the difference between the local portion and the total funding need identified through the formula.

What percentage of tax filers will be impacted in El Paso county and by how much?

The income tax change will impact tax filers with taxable income over \$150,000. Income of \$180,000 is estimated to equate to \$150,000 in taxable income (income after deductions and exemptions). According to the US Census Bureau data, El Paso county tax filers fit this profile:

- **Average income: \$78,509**
- **Percent of taxpayers with income between \$150,000 and \$200,000: 7%**
- **Percent of taxpayers with income over \$200,000: 5%**

The following scenarios provide examples of local Colorado Springs 11 tax filers with various income levels, home values and business properties:

Based on average income in El Paso county

Tax Filer

Income

\$78,509

Taxable Income

\$59,964

Home Value

\$260,000

Tax Changes Under Amendment 73*

\$0

additional income tax

\$12 – \$21

property tax savings

↓ \$12 – ↓ \$21

net change

95% of El Paso tax filers have income below \$200,000

Tax Filer

Income

\$200,000

Taxable Income

\$166,306

Home Value

\$400,000

Tax Changes Under Amendment 73*

\$60

additional income tax

\$19 – \$33

property tax savings

↑ \$28 – ↑ \$42

net change

Business scenario (not a C Corporation)

Tax Filer

Income

\$300,000

Taxable Income

\$253,598

Home Value

\$500,000

Business Value

\$500,000

Tax Changes Under Amendment 73*

\$919

additional income tax

\$23 – \$41

property tax savings

\$581 – \$1,020

property tax savings

↓ \$142 – ↑ \$315

net change

Farmer / Rancher scenario

Tax Filer

Income

\$150,000

Taxable Income

\$124,729

Home Value

\$260,000

Business Value

\$300,000

Tax Changes Under Amendment 73*

\$0

additional income tax

\$12 – \$21

property tax savings

\$349 – \$612

property tax savings

↓ \$361 – ↓ \$633

net change

*Ranges are used above as property tax savings in relation to the current tax rates vary depending on the language used in school districts' local mill and bond elections. Visit www.cosfp.org/impactcalculator to utilize the A73 Impact Calculator to input your own scenario.

Arguments For

- The state needs a sustainable source of revenue to adequately and equitably fund public education.
- The measure provides property tax relief for business property owners, farmers, and ranchers who have paid an increasingly higher proportion of property taxes compared to residential property owners.
- One of government's most important functions is to provide children with a high-quality education.
- Stabilizing the local share of required school formula funding and creating a dedicated source of state revenue for education provide additional flexibility for the state to use more of its general operating budget on other core programs, such as transportation, public safety, and health care.

Arguments Against

- The measure imposes a tax increase without any guarantee of increased academic achievement.
- Increasing the state income tax rate could negatively impact the state's economy. Businesses will have less money to invest in their workers and individuals will have less money to spend, save, and invest.
- The measure complicates an already complicated property tax system. By creating one assessed value for school districts and another assessed value for all other local taxing entities, the measure will lead to confusion among taxpayers and further complicate tax administration for state and local governments.
- The measure does not allow the state legislature to adjust the income tax thresholds to account for inflation.

Resource documents for additional information: [Fiscal Impact Statement for Initiative #93](#) (Colorado Legislative Council Staff); [School Finance in Colorado](#) (Colorado Legislative Council Staff)

Amendment 73 Funding for Public Schools

(This measure requires at least 55 percent of the vote to pass.)

ANALYSIS

Amendment 73 proposes amending the Colorado Constitution and Colorado statutes to:

- ♦ increase funding for preschool through twelfth grade (P-12) public education;
- ♦ raise the state individual income tax rate for taxpayers with taxable income over \$150,000, and increase the state corporate income tax rate to provide additional funding for education; and
- ♦ for property taxes levied by school districts, set the assessment rate at 7.0 percent for residential properties and decrease the assessment rate to 24.0 percent for most nonresidential properties.

Summary and Analysis

Amendment 73 increases funding for P-12 public education by raising the individual income tax rate for some individuals, increasing the corporate income tax rate, and setting new assessment rates for property taxes levied by school districts. This analysis describes current funding for public education, how the measure increases school funding, and how the measure changes Colorado's income and property tax systems.

Education Funding

Current P-12 education funding. P-12 public schools in Colorado are funded through a combination of state, local, and federal sources. Based on the latest available data, total education funding is approximately \$9.7 billion, of which \$6.6 billion is allocated to school districts through a formula in state law. Formula funding begins with the same amount of funding per student, known as the base per pupil funding, which is constitutionally required to increase by at least the rate of inflation annually. In budget year 2017-18, the base per pupil amount was \$6,546. The base funding amount is then adjusted by the following factors to determine a final per pupil amount that varies by district:

- **district size factor**, which provides additional funding based on student enrollment, with smaller districts receiving more funding;
- **cost-of-living factor**, which provides additional funding based on the cost of living in a given district relative to other districts;
- **at-risk factor**, which provides additional funding based on the number of low-income and non-English speaking students; and
- **budget stabilization factor**, which was adopted in 2010 as a budget-balancing tool and applies an equal percentage reduction in formula funding across all school districts.

After the factors were applied, final per pupil amounts ranged from \$7,236 to \$16,247 across all school districts in budget year 2017-18. Once the funding is distributed to districts, each locally elected school board determines how to spend the revenue in its own district.

Formula funding sources. Formula funding is provided by state and local sources. The state pays for the portion of the formula that school districts are unable to fund with their local revenue. Of the \$6.6 billion distributed through the formula in budget year 2017-18, the state share was \$4.1 billion and the local share was \$2.5 billion. The state share is funded by income taxes, sales taxes, and other state revenues, while the local share is funded through local property taxes and vehicle ownership taxes.

Other funding sources. In addition to funding set by the formula, districts receive additional state assistance for specific programs, known as "categoricals." Categoricals include special education, English language learning, gifted and talented and vocational programs, and transportation and totaled \$297.6 million in budget year 2017-18. Additional sources of revenue for education include federal funding, district-assessed fees, competitive state grants for specific purposes, and state capital construction programs, among other sources.

In many school districts, voters have approved property tax revenue above the amount authorized through the school finance formula. These additional property taxes are called "mill levy overrides," and are used for specific local education needs. As of 2018, voters in 121 out of 178 districts have approved mill levy overrides. For those districts, the additional per pupil funding ranges from \$32 to \$5,024 per student.

Education funding under the measure. The measure encourages the state legislature to adopt a new public school finance act that distributes funding to public schools. The new distribution formula must be transparent and easy to understand, and meet criteria related to:

- an increase in base per pupil funding;
- equitable allocation of funding among districts, based on certain student and district characteristics;
- additional funding for certain specialized and early childhood programs; and
- the recruitment and retention of teachers.

Until a new act is adopted, the additional revenue generated by the measure must be spent as shown in Table 1. Of the \$1.6 billion in new revenue generated in the first year of implementation (budget year 2019-20), \$866 million must be spent on specific funding criteria. The remaining \$738.6 million must also be spent on public education, as determined by the state legislature.

**Table 1. Funding Requirements Under Amendment 73
Until a New Formula is Adopted**

Funding Criteria	Under Current Law For Budget Year 2018-19	Under Amendment 73 For Budget Year 2019-20
Base Per-Student Funding	\$6,769 per student	\$7,300 per student
Fully Fund Kindergarten	Districts receive approximately half of the per-student funding for each kindergarten student.	Districts receive full per-student funding for each kindergarten student.
Low-income Students	Districts receive funding based on the number of students whose families earn below a certain income level.	Relaxes the income requirements for students to be considered low-income for funding purposes.
Special Education	\$176.1 million	\$296.1 million (an increase of \$120 million)
Gifted and Talented	\$12.5 million	\$22.5 million (an increase of \$10 million)
English Language Proficiency	\$21.6 million	\$41.6 million (an increase of \$20 million)
Preschool	\$121.0 million	\$131.0 million (an increase of \$10 million)
Remaining funding generated by the measure to be spent on public education as determined by the state legislature.		\$738.6 million*

*Money generated in budget year 2018-19 and future years is also required to be spent on public education.

Tax Changes to Fund Education

Income taxes. Amendment 73 increases income tax rates to provide additional revenue for public education. Colorado's current individual and corporate income tax rate is a flat 4.63 percent. Beginning in 2019, the measure creates a graduated individual income tax rate for taxable income above \$150,000, and increases the corporate tax rate from 4.63 percent to 6.0 percent. The measure is expected to generate \$1.6 billion in budget year 2019-20, the first year of implementation, to be spent on public education. This revenue is exempt from constitutional spending limits.

Individual income tax. Table 2 shows the change in individual income tax rates under the measure and the percentage of filers in each tax bracket. The income tax increase will impact 8.2 percent of individual and joint income tax filers. For joint filers, the income tax tiers shown in Table 2 apply to the joint filers' combined taxable income. The graduated income tax rate also applies to estates, trusts, and businesses that file individually. The change in income tax rates is expected to increase state revenue by an estimated \$1.4 billion in budget year 2019-20.

Table 2. Individual Income Tax Rates Under Amendment 73

Taxable income* between...	...is taxed at a rate of...	Percent of filers whose maximum income is in each tax bracket
\$0 and \$150,000	4.63% (current rate)	91.8%
\$150,001 and \$200,000	5.0%	3.2%
\$200,001 and \$300,000	6.0%	2.5%
\$300,001 and \$500,000	7.0%	1.4%
Over \$500,000	8.25%	1.1%

*These taxable income tiers apply to single, head of household, and joint filers.

Those with taxable income equal to or less than \$150,000 will not experience an income tax increase under the measure. The impact of the graduated tax increase on taxpayers with higher earnings will differ based on a taxpayer's taxable income. For example, a taxpayer with taxable income equal to \$250,000 would be taxed at 4.63 percent for the first \$150,000 in income. The subsequent \$50,000 would be taxed at a rate of 5.0 percent, and the final \$50,000 would be taxed at a rate of 6.0 percent. Table 3 shows examples of average annual increases in individual income tax liability under the measure.

Table 3. Example Individual Income Tax Increases Under Amendment 73

If your taxable income* is...	The measure will increase your annual income tax liability** by...
less than \$150,000	\$0
\$200,000	\$185
\$250,000	\$870
\$400,000	\$3,925
\$1.0 million	\$24,395

* These examples apply to single, head of household, and joint filers.

**Actual tax liability may vary based on state income tax credits.

Corporate income tax. The measure increases the corporate income tax rate from 4.63 percent to 6.0 percent. In contrast to the measure's individual tax rate changes, the increase in the corporate income tax rate is not a graduated tax rate and applies to all corporate taxpayers. The change is expected to generate \$229.4 million in budget year 2019-20. On average, each corporate income taxpayer with an income tax liability is expected to pay an additional \$14,139 per year under the measure.

Property taxes. Property taxes are paid on a portion of a property's value, determined by an assessment rate. Under current law, the assessment rate for most nonresidential property is set at 29 percent, and the rate for residential property is determined by the state legislature based on a formula in the state constitution. Over time, the residential assessment rate has declined from 21 percent in 1983 to the current rate of 7.2 percent. Based on the most recent projection published by Legislative Council Staff, the rate is expected to fall to approximately 6.1 percent for 2019 and 2020. The actual rate will be determined during the 2019 legislative session.

Changes to property taxes under Amendment 73. For school district property taxes only, beginning in 2019, Amendment 73 reduces the nonresidential assessment rate from 29 percent to 24 percent, thereby reducing taxes for nonresidential property. The measure reduces the current residential assessment rate from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent, and sets it at this lower rate, keeping it from falling further. Relative to a projected 6.1 percent residential assessment rate, the rate under the measure will result in a tax increase for residential property taxpayers. The measure does not impact the assessment rates for mines and lands producing oil and gas.

Taxpayer impacts. As explained above, the measure is expected to decrease school district property taxes for most nonresidential property taxpayers, and increase school district property taxes for residential property taxpayers above what would be paid in 2019 without the measure. The impact on property owners will vary significantly based on several factors, including the school finance formula mill levy rate for the local school district, the actual value of the property, the 2019 residential assessment rate without the measure, and whether and what type of mill levy overrides have been approved by the voters in the school district. For information about the projected impacts on taxpayers in a particular school district, please visit <http://www.coloradobluebook.com/amendment73map>.

School finance impacts. In 2019, the measure is projected to decrease school district property tax revenue by \$62.4 million, reflecting a decrease in nonresidential property tax revenue of \$317.8 million, partially off-set by an increase in residential property tax revenue of \$255.3 million. This decrease in school district revenue in 2019 could be replaced by state funding, which could come from the additional income tax revenue generated by the measure, depending on decisions made by the state legislature. In future years, local property tax revenue for school districts will only be impacted by changes in property values and mill levy rates, not by a changing residential assessment rate.

Reporting Requirements

Amendment 73 requires the Colorado Department of Education, within five years of the measure's implementation, to review how the additional revenue is spent and identify best practices for promoting continuous student achievement. In addition, the state legislature, within ten years of the implementation of the new school finance formula, is required to review the formula and make any necessary adjustments.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 6, 2018, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information: <http://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

Arguments For

- 1) The state needs a sustainable source of revenue to adequately and equitably fund public education. Colorado cut P-12 public education funding as a result of the Great Recession, and funding levels have not recovered relative to what the formula would otherwise require, even though Colorado has one of the healthiest economies in the nation. Since the 2010-11 budget year, the budget stabilization factor has cut education funding by a total of \$7.2 billion. As a result, school districts have had to make difficult choices, such as limiting teacher salaries, increasing class sizes, limiting mental health and counseling services for students, and narrowing course offerings. Further, approximately half of Colorado school districts are currently operating on four-day weeks. The measure alleviates the impact of these historical cuts by providing a dedicated income tax increase to fund public education.
- 2) The measure provides property tax relief for business property owners, farmers, and ranchers who have paid an increasingly higher proportion of property taxes compared to residential property owners. Since 1983, the nonresidential assessment rate has been set at 29 percent, while the residential assessment rate has fallen from 21 percent to the current 7.2 percent. The measure lessens these inequities between residential and nonresidential property owners by both stabilizing the residential assessment rate and lowering the nonresidential assessment rate for school district property taxes.

- 3) One of the government's most important functions is to provide children with a high-quality public education. Local school districts will prioritize how to spend the new revenue in ways that best fit their community, such as recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers, improving access to early childhood education programs, strengthening science and math, vocational, and literacy programs, and providing a safe learning environment for all students. These are key investments in a successful public education system, which could help ensure a strong Colorado economy that is capable of competing in today's global market.
- 4) Constitutional constraints have suppressed local property tax revenue in many areas and led to greater pressure on the state general operating budget to meet required education funding levels. Stabilizing the local share of required school formula funding and creating a dedicated source of state revenue for education provide additional flexibility for the state to use more of its general operating budget on other core programs, such as transportation, public safety, and health care.

Arguments Against

- 1) The measure imposes a tax increase without any guarantee of increased academic achievement. A focus on educational reform and opportunity rather than new revenue is more likely to improve student outcomes. Policymakers should find efficiencies within the current system and reprioritize existing revenue in order to meet current education funding requirements. Since the 2012-13 budget year, total formula funding has increased by between 1.3 percent and 7.4 percent annually, and just this year, the state share of school formula funding increased by \$425.6 million without a tax increase.
- 2) Increasing the state income tax rate could negatively impact the state's economy. Individuals will have less money to spend, save, and invest, and businesses will have less money to invest in their workers. Many businesses report their earnings through individual income tax returns and would pay the higher income tax rates under the measure. Colorado may also have a harder time attracting or retaining workers and businesses, as the top income tax rate under the measure would be 8.25 percent, the ninth highest state income tax rate in the country. This puts Colorado at a competitive disadvantage compared to other states.
- 3) The measure increases the property tax burden on homeowners, providing a tax cut for businesses at the expense of homeowners. In addition, it complicates an already complicated property tax system. By creating one assessed value for school districts and another assessed value for all other local taxing entities, the measure will lead to confusion among taxpayers and further complicate tax administration for state and local governments.
- 4) The measure does not require the state legislature to adjust the income tax thresholds to account for inflation. As a result, over time, more taxpayers could end up in the higher tax brackets as their incomes are adjusted for inflation, resulting in additional revenue that must be spent only on education. To the extent that more revenue is raised than is needed to sufficiently fund education, the state will not be able to use this money to address other critical needs such as transportation and health care. Finally, the additional revenue generated by the measure is exempt from the state's constitutional spending limit, thereby removing an important protection for taxpayers.

Estimate of Fiscal Impact

State revenue. The measure increases state revenue by \$750.9 million in budget year 2018-19 (half-year impact) and \$1.6 billion in budget year 2019-20. This amount is from individual income taxes and corporate income taxes. This revenue is exempt from constitutional spending limits and must be used for educational purposes identified in the measure.

State expenditures. The measure increases state expenditures by \$174,933 in budget year 2018-19 for administrative costs. In budget year 2019-20, the measure increases expenditures for education by \$1.6 billion. Revenue generated in other years must also be spent on education.

School district impact. The measure increases school district revenue by a minimum of \$866 million and up to a net \$1.5 billion in budget year 2019-20, the first full fiscal year the measure is implemented. The minimum spending represents the funding requirements specified in the measure; the maximum increase is the result of the \$1.6 billion in new state revenue in budget year 2019-20, and a \$62.4 million decrease in revenue from property taxes.

Local government impact. The measure increases costs for county assessors and treasurers offices to update computer and data systems related to the changes in assessment rates. Specific costs will vary among counties.

State Spending and Tax Increases

Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado constitution requires that the following fiscal information be provided when a tax increase question is on the ballot:

- estimates or actual amounts of state fiscal year spending for the current year and each of the past four years with the overall percentage and dollar change; and
- for the first full year of the proposed tax increase, estimates of the maximum dollar amount of the tax increase and of state fiscal year spending without the increase.

"Fiscal year spending" is a legal term in the Colorado constitution. It equals the amount of revenue subject to the constitutional spending limit that the state or a district is permitted to keep and either spend or save for a single year. Table 4 shows state fiscal year spending for the current year and each of the past four years.

Table 4. State Fiscal Year Spending

	Actual FY 2014-15	Actual FY 2015-16	Actual FY 2016-17	Preliminary FY 2017-18	Estimated FY 2018-19
Fiscal Year Spending	\$12.36 billion	\$12.82 billion	\$12.89 billion	\$13.70 billion	\$14.35 billion
Four-Year Dollar Change in State Spending: \$1.99 billion					
Four-Year Percent Change in State Spending: 16.1 percent					

FY = fiscal year. The state's fiscal (or budget) year runs from July through June.

Table 5 shows the revenue expected from the income tax increase for FY 2019-20, the first full fiscal year for which the tax increase would be in place, and an estimate of state fiscal year spending without the tax increase.

Table 5. Estimated State Fiscal Year Spending and the Proposed Income Tax Increase

	FY 2019-20 Estimate
Fiscal Year Spending Without the Income Tax Increase	\$17.2 billion
Revenue from the Income Tax Increase	\$1.6 billion

TITLE AND TEXT

The ballot title below is a summary drafted by the professional staff of the offices of the secretary of state, the attorney general, and the legal staff for the general assembly for ballot purposes only. The ballot title will not appear in the Colorado constitution or Colorado Revised Statutes. The text of the measure that will appear in the Colorado constitution and Colorado Revised Statutes below was drafted by the proponents of the initiative. The initiated measure is included on the ballot as a proposed change to current law because the proponents gathered the required amount of petition signatures.

Ballot Title:

SHALL STATE TAXES BE INCREASED \$1,600,000,000 ANNUALLY BY AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION AND A CHANGE TO THE COLORADO REVISED STATUTES CONCERNING FUNDING RELATING TO PRESCHOOL THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, CREATING AN EXCEPTION TO THE SINGLE RATE STATE INCOME TAX FOR REVENUE THAT IS DEDICATED TO THE FUNDING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS; INCREASING INCOME TAX RATES INCREMENTALLY FOR INDIVIDUALS, TRUSTS, AND ESTATES USING FOUR TAX BRACKETS STARTING AT .37% FOR INCOME ABOVE \$150,000 AND INCREASING TO 3.62% FOR INCOME ABOVE \$500,000; INCREASING THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE BY 1.37%; FOR PURPOSES OF SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY TAXES, REDUCING THE CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT RATE OF 7.2% TO 7.0% AND THE CURRENT NONRESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT RATE OF 29% TO 24%; REQUIRING THE REVENUE FROM THE INCOME TAX INCREASES TO BE DEPOSITED IN A DEDICATED PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND AND ALLOWING THE REVENUE COLLECTED TO BE RETAINED AND SPENT AS VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGES; REQUIRING THE LEGISLATURE TO ANNUALLY APPROPRIATE MONEY FROM THE FUND TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO SUPPORT EARLY CHILDHOOD THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS THROUGHOUT THE STATE WITHOUT DECREASING GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS; DIRECTING THE LEGISLATURE TO ENACT, REGULARLY REVIEW, AND REVISE WHEN NECESSARY, A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE LAW THAT MEETS SPECIFIED CRITERIA; UNTIL THE LEGISLATURE HAS ENACTED A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE LAW, REQUIRING THE MONEY IN THE FUND TO BE ANNUALLY APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIFIED EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND PURPOSES; REQUIRING THE MONEY IN THE FUND TO BE USED TO SUPPORT ONLY PUBLIC SCHOOLS; REQUIRING GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIC EDUCATION TO INCREASE BY INFLATION, UP TO 5%, ANNUALLY; AND REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TO COMMISSION A STUDY OF THE USE OF THE MONEY IN THE FUND WITHIN FIVE YEARS?

Text of Measure:

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In the constitution of the state of Colorado, section 17 of article IX, **add** (4.5) as follows:

Section 17. Education – Funding. (4.5) Quality Public Education Fund Created. (a) THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE KNOWN AND CITED AS THE "QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND AMENDMENT OF 2018". THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION IS TO CREATE A MORE SUSTAINABLE, FAIR, AND ADEQUATE SYSTEM FOR FINANCING PUBLIC SCHOOLS THAT IS DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF EVERY STUDENT IN THE STATE OF COLORADO TO PREPARE THEM FOR SUCCESS IN CAREER, COLLEGE, AND LIFE.

(b) THERE IS HEREBY CREATED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND. THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND SHALL RECEIVE ALL REVENUES COLLECTED THROUGH AN INCOME TAX INCREMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING APPROVED BY THE VOTERS AT THE 2018 GENERAL ELECTION. ALL INTEREST EARNED ON MONEYS IN THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND AND SHALL BE USED BEFORE ANY PRINCIPAL IS DEPLETED. MONEYS REMAINING IN THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND AT THE END OF ANY FISCAL YEAR SHALL REMAIN IN THE FUND AND NOT REVERT TO THE GENERAL FUND, THE STATE EDUCATION FUND, OR TO ANY OTHER CASH FUND.

(c) IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020, AND EACH FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL ANNUALLY APPROPRIATE, AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY ANNUALLY EXPEND, MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY LAW TO IMPROVE, SUPPORT AND ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, RESOURCES, AND OPPORTUNITIES ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS FOR THE BENEFIT OF STUDENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

(d) MONEYS APPROPRIATED FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND SHALL BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT, AND NOT SUPPLANT, THE LEVEL OF FISCAL YEAR GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION FUNDING EXISTING ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SUBSECTION.

SECTION 2. In the constitution of the state of Colorado, section 3 of article X, **amend** (1)(b) as follows:

(1)(b)(I) Residential real property, which shall include all residential dwelling units and the land, as defined by law, on which such units are located, and mobile home parks, but shall not include hotels and motels, shall be valued for assessment at twenty-one percent of its actual value. For the property tax year commencing January 1, 1985, the general assembly shall determine the percentage of the aggregate statewide valuation for assessment which is attributable to residential real property. For each subsequent year, the general assembly shall again determine the percentage of the aggregate statewide valuation for assessment which is attributable to each class of taxable property, after adding in the increased valuation for assessment attributable to new construction and to increased volume of mineral and oil and gas production. For each year in which there is a change in the level of value used in determining actual value, the general assembly shall adjust the ratio of valuation for assessment for residential real property which is set forth in this paragraph (b) as is necessary to insure that the percentage of the aggregate statewide valuation for assessment which is attributable to residential real property shall remain the same as it was in the year immediately preceding the year in which such change occurs. Such adjusted ratio shall be the ratio of valuation for assessment for residential real property for those years for which such new level of value is used. In determining the adjustment to be made in the ratio of valuation for assessment for residential real property, the aggregate statewide valuation for assessment that is attributable to residential real property shall be calculated as if the full actual value of all owner-occupied primary residences that are partially exempt from taxation pursuant to section 3.5 of this article was subject to taxation. All other taxable property shall be valued for assessment at twenty-nine percent of its actual value. However, the valuation for assessment for producing mines, as defined by law, and lands or leaseholds producing oil or gas, as defined by law, shall be a portion of the actual annual or actual average annual production therefrom, based upon the value of the unprocessed material, according to procedures prescribed by law for different types of minerals. Non-producing unpatented mining claims, which are possessory interests in real property by virtue of leases from the United States of America, shall be exempt from property taxation.

(b)(II) NOTWITHSTANDING THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION (1)(b)(I) OF THIS SECTION, FOR ALL SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY TAX LEVIES IN ANY PROPERTY TAX YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2019, RESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY SHALL BE VALUED FOR ASSESSMENT AT SEVEN PERCENT OF ITS ACTUAL VALUE, AND ALL OTHER TAXABLE PROPERTY SHALL BE VALUED FOR ASSESSMENT AT TWENTY-FOUR PERCENT OF ITS ACTUAL VALUE EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION (1)(b)(I) OF THIS SECTION WITH REGARD TO PRODUCING MINES AND LANDS OR LEASEHOLDS PRODUCING OIL OR GAS.

SECTION 3. In the constitution of the state of Colorado, section 20 of article X, **amend** (8)(a) as follows:

(8) Revenue limits. (a) New or increased transfer tax rates on real property are prohibited. No new state real property tax or local district income tax shall be imposed. Neither an income tax rate increase nor a new state definition of taxable income shall apply before the next tax year. Any income tax law change after July 1, 1992 shall also require all taxable net income to be taxed at one rate, excluding refund tax credits or voter-approved tax credits, with no added tax or surcharge; EXCEPT THAT MULTIPLE RATES MAY APPLY TO TAXABLE NET INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS, TRUSTS, ESTATES, AND CORPORATIONS IF SPECIFIC RATE INCREASES IN EXCESS OF THE TAX RATE IN EFFECT ON THE DAY OF AN ELECTION ARE APPROVED BY VOTERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING AN INCOME TAX INCREMENT DEDICATED TO THE FUNDING OF PRE-PRIMARY THROUGH SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 22-55-109 as follows:

22-55-109. Quality Public Education Fund – purpose and implementation. (1) KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING BEING ESSENTIAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIBERTY AND A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO DECLARE THAT:

(a) A SOUND PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IS FUNDAMENTAL TO ENABLING EVERY PERSON TO DEVELOP HIS OR HER FULL POTENTIAL AND TO PARTICIPATE MEANINGFULLY IN THE CIVIC AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY;

(b) QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUALITY WORKFORCE THAT WILL DRIVE A VIBRANT COLORADO ECONOMY FOR DECADES TO COME;

(c) OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN THE PATHWAY TO OPPORTUNITY AND A BETTER LIFE FOR GENERATIONS OF COLORADOANS;

(d) EACH AND EVERY COLORADO CHILD REQUIRES ACCESS TO EXCELLENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION OFFERINGS, A HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL AND WELL-SUPPORTED TEACHING FORCE, APPROPRIATE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, TEXTBOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL SUPPLIES, AND BROAD, HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; AND

(e) A MORE SUSTAINABLE, FAIR, AND ADEQUATE SYSTEM FOR FINANCING PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS AND MEET THE NEEDS OF EVERY STUDENT IN THE STATE OF COLORADO TO PREPARE THEM FOR SUCCESS IN CAREER, COLLEGE AND LIFE IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

(2) THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION IS TO IMPLEMENT SUBSECTION (4.5) OF SECTION 17 OF ARTICLE IX OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION, AS APPROVED BY THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THIS STATE AT THE 2018 GENERAL ELECTION.

(3) (a) IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020, AND EACH FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL ANNUALLY APPROPRIATE, AND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY ANNUALLY EXPEND, MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND FOR THE PURPOSES STATED IN THIS SUBSECTION (3).

(b) UNTIL SUCH TIME AS A COMPREHENSIVE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE LAW SUBSTANTIALLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH SUBSECTION (3)(c) OF THIS SECTION HAS BEEN ENACTED AND HAS TAKEN EFFECT, THESE MONEYS SHALL BE APPROPRIATED AND SPENT AS FOLLOWS:

(I) TO INCREASE THE ANNUAL STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION FROM PRESCHOOL THROUGH THE TWELFTH GRADE TO NO LESS THAN SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, PLUS ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION;

(II) TO INCREASE THE LEVEL OF TOTAL ANNUAL STATE FUNDING FOR CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO SPECIAL EDUCATION BY AN AMOUNT NO LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS, TO PROGRAMS FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS BY AN AMOUNT NO LESS THAN TEN MILLION DOLLARS, AND TO PROGRAMS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY BY AN AMOUNT NO LESS THAN TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS OVER THE AMOUNTS OF FUNDING FOR THOSE PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019, PLUS ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION;

(III) TO INCREASE ANNUAL STATE FUNDING FOR PRE-SCHOOL EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY AN AMOUNT NO LESS THAN TEN MILLION DOLLARS OVER THE AMOUNT OF FUNDING FOR THOSE PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019, PLUS ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION;

(IV) TO INCREASE ANNUAL STATE FUNDING FOR PUPILS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE LUNCH AS NECESSARY TO INCLUDE PUPILS ELIGIBLE FOR REDUCED LUNCH PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL "RICHARD B. RUSSELL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT", 42 U.S.C. SEC. 1751, ET SEQ; AND

(V) TO FUND ALL KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN A FULL DAY PROGRAM AT THE LEVEL OF ONE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT.

(c) IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL ENACT AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE LAW THAT WILL SUBSTANTIALLY MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: PROVIDE A BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING LEVEL FOR ALL STUDENTS MOVING TOWARD OR EXCEEDING THE NATIONAL AVERAGE; ALLOCATE FUNDING IN A FAIR AND EQUITABLE MANNER AMONG THE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WITH RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES RELATED TO SIZE, GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS, AND LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COST FACTORS; ASSURE MORE ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS ADDRESSED TO STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS, STUDENTS LIVING IN POVERTY, ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS, AND OTHER IDENTIFIABLE GROUPS WHO WOULD BENEFIT FROM SUCH PROGRAMS; MORE ADEQUATELY FUND PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING; PROVIDE FOR THE RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF QUALITY TEACHERS; AND PROVIDE A MODEL FOR FUNDING THAT WILL BE TRANSPARENT AND EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE BY THE PUBLIC. AT SUCH TIME AS A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE LAW SUBSTANTIALLY MEETING THESE CRITERIA HAS BEEN ENACTED AND HAS TAKEN EFFECT, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY ANNUALLY APPROPRIATE, AND THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY ANNUALLY EXPEND, MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND FOR THE PURPOSES PROVIDED IN SUCH LAW.

(4) MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND SHALL BE APPROPRIATED AND EXPENDED TO SUPPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EXCEPT THAT SUCH MONEYS MAY BE SPENT AS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO AN INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM UNDER THE FEDERAL "INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT OF 2004", 20 USC §1400, ET SEQ., AS AMENDED, OR SUCCESSOR ACT.

(5) MONEYS APPROPRIATED FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND SHALL BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT, AND NOT SUPPLANT, THE LEVEL OF FISCAL YEAR GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION FUNDING EXISTING ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SUBSECTION, PLUS ANNUAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION UP TO A MAXIMUM ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF FIVE PERCENT.

(6)(a) UPON RECEIVING MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND, AND PURSUANT TO ESTABLISHED DISTRICT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE "EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2009", ARTICLE 11 OF TITLE 22, THE FEDERAL "EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT", PUB.L. 114-95, AND REGULATIONS DEVELOPED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PURSUANT TO STATE EDUCATION LAW, EACH DISTRICT SHALL MAKE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON ITS WEB SITE ITS MISSION AND VISION AND CURRENT BUDGET, AUDIT, UNIFORM IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT SCORES.

(b) WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND, AND PURSUANT TO A REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS PROCESS WITH COMPETITIVE BIDDING, THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WILL COMMISSION A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE HOW MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND WERE SPENT AND TO DETERMINE THE BEST PRACTICES OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS FROM DIVERSE GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS IN PROMOTING CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT. MONEYS FROM THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND MAY BE USED FOR THIS STUDY. THIS STUDY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC AND POSTED ON THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WEBSITE.

(c) WITHIN TEN YEARS AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SUCCESSOR TO THE "PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE ACT OF 1994", AND EVERY FIVE YEARS THEREAFTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUCCESSOR ACT TO ENSURE THAT THE FORMULA SET FORTH IN THE SUCCESSOR ACT ENABLES ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO MEET COLORADO ACADEMIC STANDARDS AND PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORKS. IF THE FORMULA REQUIRES CHANGES TO MEET THESE GOALS IN AN ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE MANNER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL ADOPT REVISIONS TO THE SCHOOL FINANCE FORMULA.

SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-104, **amend** (1.7) as follows:

39-22-104. Income tax imposed on individuals, estates, and trusts – single rate – definitions – repeal. (1.7) Except as otherwise provided in section 39-22-627, subject to subsection (2) of this section, with respect to taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 2000, a tax of four and sixty-three one hundredths percent is imposed on the federal taxable income, as determined pursuant to section 63 of the internal revenue code, of every individual, estate, and trust. IN ADDITION TO THE TAX RATE AUTHORIZED IN THIS SUBSECTION ON FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS, ESTATES, AND TRUSTS, FOR ALL TAXABLE YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2019, AN INCOME TAX INCREMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING TO BE DEDICATED TO THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND CREATED BY SUBSECTION (4.5) OF SECTION 17 OF TITLE IX OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION SHALL BE IMPOSED ON THE FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME OF SUCH TAXPAYERS:

(a) OVER ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UP TO AND INCLUDING TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT THE RATE OF THIRTY-SEVEN ONE HUNDREDTHS PERCENT;

(b) OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UP TO AND INCLUDING THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT THE RATE OF ONE AND THIRTY-SEVEN ONE HUNDREDTHS PERCENT;

(c) OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UP TO AND INCLUDING FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT THE RATE OF TWO AND THIRTY-SEVEN ONE HUNDREDTHS PERCENT; AND

(d) OVER FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT THE RATE OF THREE AND SIXTY-TWO ONE HUNDREDTHS PERCENT.

SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-301, **amend** (1)(d)(I)(I), as follows:

39-22-301. Corporate tax imposed. (1)(d)(I) A tax is imposed upon each domestic C corporation and foreign C corporation doing business in Colorado annually in an amount of the net income of such C corporation during the year derived from sources within Colorado as set forth in the following schedule of rates:

(I) Except as otherwise provided in section 39-22-627, for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2000, four and sixty-three one hundredths percent of the Colorado net income. IN ADDITION TO THE TAX RATE AUTHORIZED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1)(d)(I)(I), FOR ALL TAXABLE YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2019, AN INCOME TAX INCREMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING TO BE DEDICATED TO THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND CREATED BY SUBSECTION (4.5) OF SECTION 17 OF TITLE IX OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION SHALL BE IMPOSED ON COLORADO NET INCOME AT THE RATE OF ONE AND THIRTY-SEVEN ONE HUNDREDTHS PERCENT.

SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-623, **amend** (1)(b) as follows:

39-22-623. Disposition of collections. (1) The proceeds of all moneys collected under this article, less the reserve retained for refunds, shall be credited as follows:

(b) Following apportionment of the city, town, and county shares pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) and pursuant to section 29-21-101, C.R.S., all remaining funds, less the amount credited to the reserve created in section 39-29-107.8, in accordance with subsection (2) of said section, shall be credited AS FOLLOWS:

(I) FOR ALL TAXABLE YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2019, ALL MONEYS DERIVED FROM THE INCOME TAX INCREMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING UNDER SECTIONS 39-22-104(1.7) AND 39-22-301(1) C.R.S., SHALL BE CREDITED TO AND DEPOSITED IN THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND CREATED BY SUBSECTION (4.5) OF SECTION 17 OF ARTICLE IX OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY LIMITATIONS ON REVENUE, SPENDING, OR APPROPRIATIONS CONTAINED IN SECTION 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION OR ANY OTHER PROVISION OF LAW, ALL MONEYS CREDITED TO AND DEPOSITED IN THE QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND PURSUANT TO THIS SUBPARAGRAPH AS APPROVED BY THE VOTERS AT THE STATEWIDE ELECTION IN NOVEMBER 2018, MAY BE COLLECTED AND SPENT AS VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGES AND SHALL NOT REQUIRE SUBSEQUENT VOTER APPROVAL.

(II) ALL REMAINING FUNDS SHALL BE CREDITED to the general fund, and the general assembly shall make appropriations therefrom for the expenses of the administration of this article.

COPERNI 3 Charter School Review

Colorado Springs School District 11 District Accountability Committee

November 2018

Overview

- ▶ Coperni 3, will be a K-8 school intended to enroll students primarily in the 80909 zip code of Colorado Springs (neighborhoods surrounding the Citadel Mall area and including the Mark Twain Elementary School enrollment area)
- ▶ Coperni 3 desires to serve an area of Colorado Springs that has a high concentration of poverty and/or disadvantaged students
- ▶ If approved, Coperni 3 would be the second school of the Third Future Schools **network**. The first of the Third Future Schools is operating in Aurora, Colorado
- ▶ Coperni 3 will start with grades K-6, with approximately 60 students per grade in August, 2019. The following school year (2020-2021), they will add sixty 7th graders, and then sixty 8th graders one year later

DAC Recommendation

- ▶ The District Accountability Committee (DAC) can recommend one of four options to the Board of Education
 - ▶ Approve
 - ▶ Approve with conditions. Two types of conditions.
 - ▶ Condition to approve the contract (can only apply for a certain limit of non-federal funds (TABOR))
 - ▶ Condition to open (i.e., facility concern, safety concern)
 - ▶ Examples: (submit some evidence before approval by a certain, realistic timeframe)
 - ▶ All the conditions go into a resolution that the BOE votes on 28 Nov
 - ▶ Deny. By statute only reasons to deny are:
 - ▶ Duplication of services
 - ▶ Illegal (i.e., religious, charge)
 - ▶ Application was not complete
 - ▶ Refer to CSI (Charter School Institute)

The DAC Charter School Review Process

- ▶ Five member DAC subcommittee
 - Three parents including one charter school parent
 - One community member
 - One charter school teacher
 - Special advisor (Charter School Principal)
- ▶ Independent DAC review and assessment
- ▶ Careful review of, detailed discussion about, and lengthy deliberation on Coperni 3 charter school application
- ▶ Use of charter school rubric to guide evaluation
- ▶ Examination of answers to questions posed to the current Coperni 3 CEO by the Colorado Springs School District 11 (D11) charter school evaluation subcommittee to include videotaped interview; examination of questions posed by DAC subcommittee
- ▶ Review of applicable Colorado State Statutes and CSSD-11 policy to ensure proper handling and adherence to charter school application review criteria
- ▶ DAC concurrence with subcommittee recommendation

Duplication of Services within D11 Boundaries

- ▶ Except for free before and after school care there is no apparent new and/or novel educational service that is not provided by D11
 - ▶ Main instructional practice
 - ▶ Combination of Direct Instructional Practice & Personalized Learning (both of which are already being delivered at several D11 schools).
 - ▶ Additional instructional practice
 - ▶ Intervention through a Multi-tiered System of Supports (MTSS) is also being carried out rigorously within D11 schools.

Highlights of Subcommittee Review

- ▶ Educational Program
 - ▶ Light on research based evidence
 - ▶ Large class sizes
 - ▶ Coperni 3 model calls for a class size of 30 students per teacher. After direct instruction, students are divided into groups to work by themselves or supported by Learning Coaches in the “team center”. Learning Coaches need not be certified teachers.
 - ▶ Kinder and 1st grade will not follow the above rotational model and thereby will have up to 30 students in a traditional classroom setting.
 - ▶ No music teacher, technology teacher, school counselor or gifted/talented teacher
- ▶ Governance plan
 - ▶ Gives maximum power to the CEO with limited checks and balances
 - ▶ Newness of this type of governance in a public school setting

Highlights of Subcommittee Review (Cont.)

- ▶ Vision
 - ▶ Coperni 3 is founded on the notion that a Year 2030 workplace will require new skills and the ability to think critically. What are these Year 2030 workplace skills which is not defined anywhere within the charter school application?
- ▶ Facilities
 - ▶ Location (environment around the Citadel Mall, concern for safety of students in this environment)
- ▶ Budget
 - ▶ Financial solvency relies heavily on money received from grants; given TABOR restrictions it is unclear how will they meet this goal.
 - ▶ Only about \$6,000 is allotted for security. Is this enough to provide adequate security in this day and age and in conjunction with proposed location at the mall and its current environment

Highlights of Subcommittee Review (Cont.)

- ▶ Evidence of Support
 - ▶ Generic survey used to show evidence was phrased in a manner to generate positive response in support of the new charter
 - ▶ Only 6 stakeholders have signed a letter of support. The table used to indicate community support is ambiguous and questionable.
- ▶ Employees
 - ▶ Limited money set aside for professional development of teachers
 - ▶ Lack of a technology specialist (heavy reliance on on-line curriculum)
 - ▶ Staffing formula not clearly defined

Highlights of Subcommittee Review (Cont.)

- ▶ Transportation
 - ▶ Lack of to and from transportation to school (considering the high FRL population that they are targeting) for the first year
- ▶ Other
 - ▶ No specific plan for before and after school day care (free care is touted, but what is the plan for kids during that time?)

Other DAC Concerns

- ▶ Enrollment effect on D-11 schools in the Citadel neighborhood, especially on Mark Twain Elementary School
- ▶ Financial Impact on D-11
 - ▶ Cannot deny charter school application based on financial impact
 - ▶ DAC subcommittee and DAC can bring this concern to the attention of the Board of Education
 - ▶ Loss of 98% of Per Pupil Revenue (PPOR)
 - ▶ 420 students first year
 - ▶ Loss of \$2500 per student of Mill Levy Override (approx. \$1M)
 - ▶ PPOR Loss of D11 students (over \$2M)
- ▶ Instructional Program
 - ▶ Instruction centering on academics; may compromise other areas such as music; concern over educating “the whole child”.

DAC Way Ahead

- ▶ DAC subcommittee will finish evaluation of application
 - ▶ Answers to questions (to both Coperni 3 and D-11)
 - ▶ Develop a recommendation
- ▶ Receive DAC concurrence
 - ▶ Tight timeline requires such concurrence via e-mail
- ▶ Timeline
 - ▶ **October 18: DAC Meeting - Presentation to the DAC**
 - ▶ October 31: DAC subcommittee final report
 - ▶ November 7: Complete written report along with the recommended decision to be forwarded to the BOE so it can be attached to their packet and BoardDocs for preview
 - ▶ November 14: Non- Action Agenda Item before the BOE
 - ▶ November 15: Discuss complete report and BOE comments at the November DAC Meeting
 - ▶ November 28: Action Agenda Item before the BOE

BACK-UP

Area of Coperni 3 Strengths

- ▶ Plan for evaluating pupil performance
 - ▶ Strong plan for assessment of student performance



Colorado Springs School District 11

Family Learning Institute

October 30, 2018

Jenkins Middle School

6410 Austin Bluffs Parkway,
Colorado Springs, CO 80923

6pm - 8pm

Topics:

Anxiety in Students

Child Safety

Cyber Bullying & Social Media

Human Trafficking

The goal of the Family Learning Institute is to actively engage parents, guardians, and community members in hot topics in education meeting the needs of the school, community, and district.



www.d11.org





SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE (SAC) TRAINING

NOVEMBER 8, 2018

This training will provide information on:

- Capturing Kid's Hearts
- School Budget 101
- Galileo K-12 (Using October Test Results)
- Early Warning System (EWS)
- The Division of Achievement, Learning & Leadership (ALL) – What's New
- Break-out sessions

When:

November 8, 2018

Time:

6:00 – 8:00pm

Where:

**Tesla Professional
Development
Center-room 116
(2560 International
Circle)**

Highly

recommended for

School

Administrators, SAC

Chairs & SAC

Members

Open to all parents

and community

members

**LIGHT REFRESHMENTS
WILL BE SERVED**

Child Care will be provided
for children ages preschool to
12

Please RSVP to Trudy Tool at
Trudy.Tool@d11.org with
number of people attending
from your school and if child
care is needed

District 11 Student Achievement Data

Report from the Accreditation and Achievement Subcommittee to the District Accountability Committee

October 18, 2018

Ed Plute
Chair, Accreditation and Achievement Subcommittee

OUTLINE OF DATA SETS

Four years of CMAS data (Math and ELA)

- Mean Scale Score
 - District Trends
 - Compare to State
- Levels (Exceeded, Met, Approached, Partially Met, Not Meet)
 - District Trends
 - Compare to State

Two years of SAT and PSAT data

- District Trends
- Compare to State

Three years of Performance Frameworks (DPF, SPF)

- Achievement
- Median Growth Percentile
- (HS) Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness (PSWF)
 - District (DPF)
 - District Trends
 - Compare to Other Districts
 - Schools (SPF)
 - School Trends
 - Overall, High School, Middle School, Elementary School

CMAS Data

Math

English Language Arts (ELA)

- Mean Scale Score

District Trends

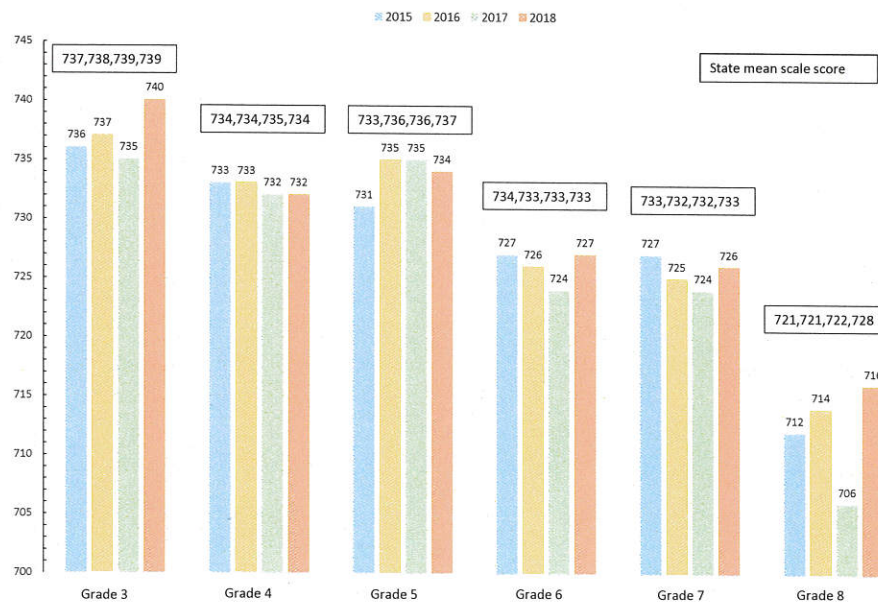
Compare to State

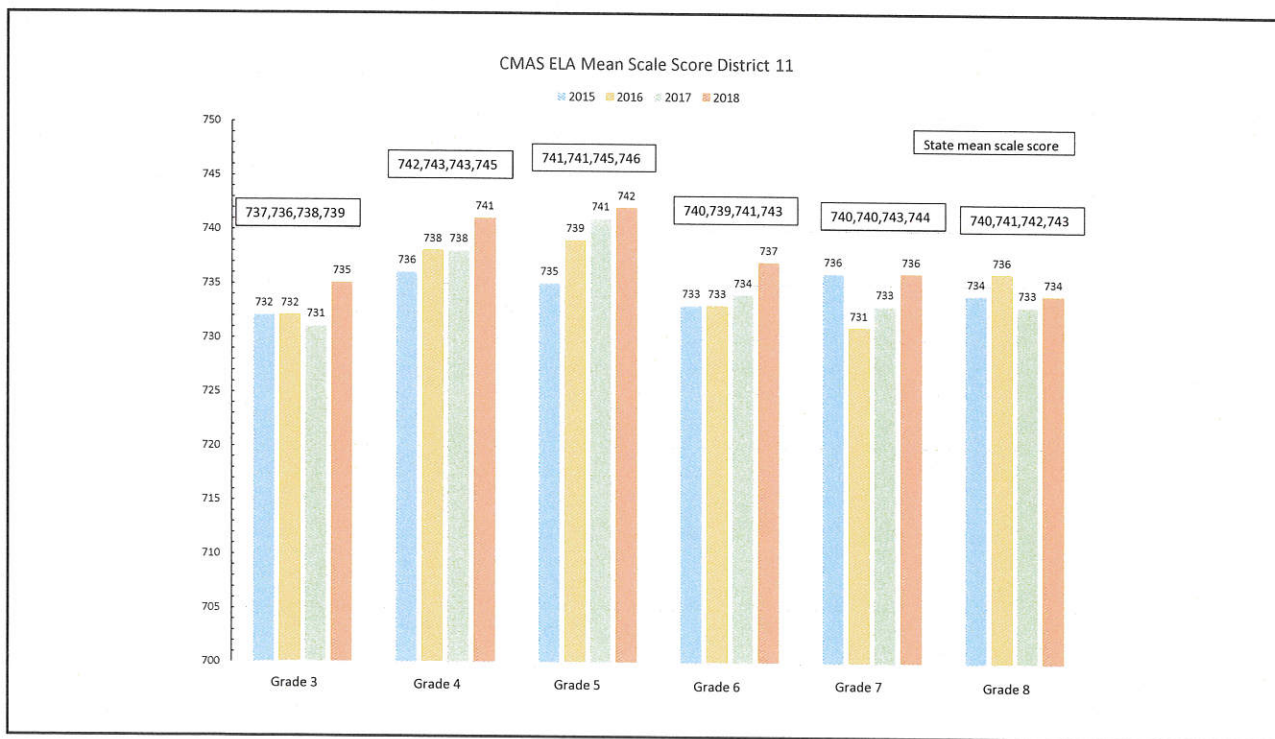
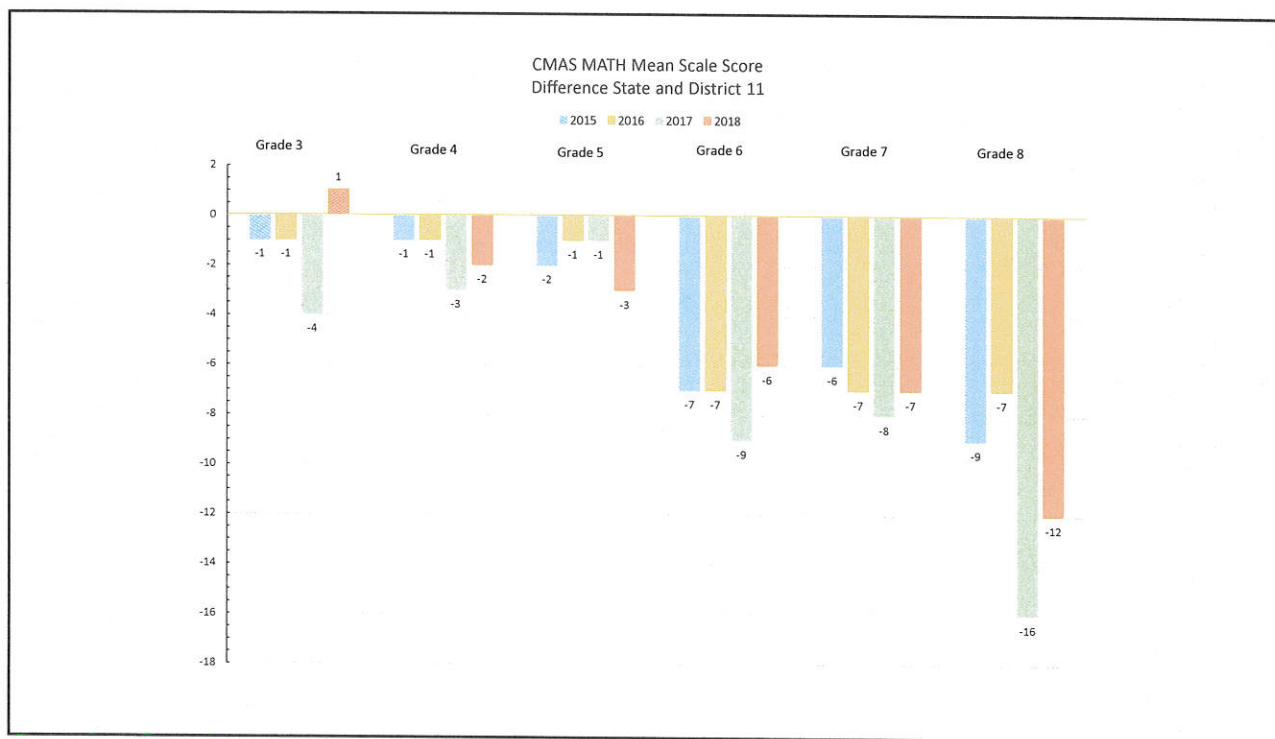
- Levels (Exceeded, Met, Approached, Partially Met, Not Meet)

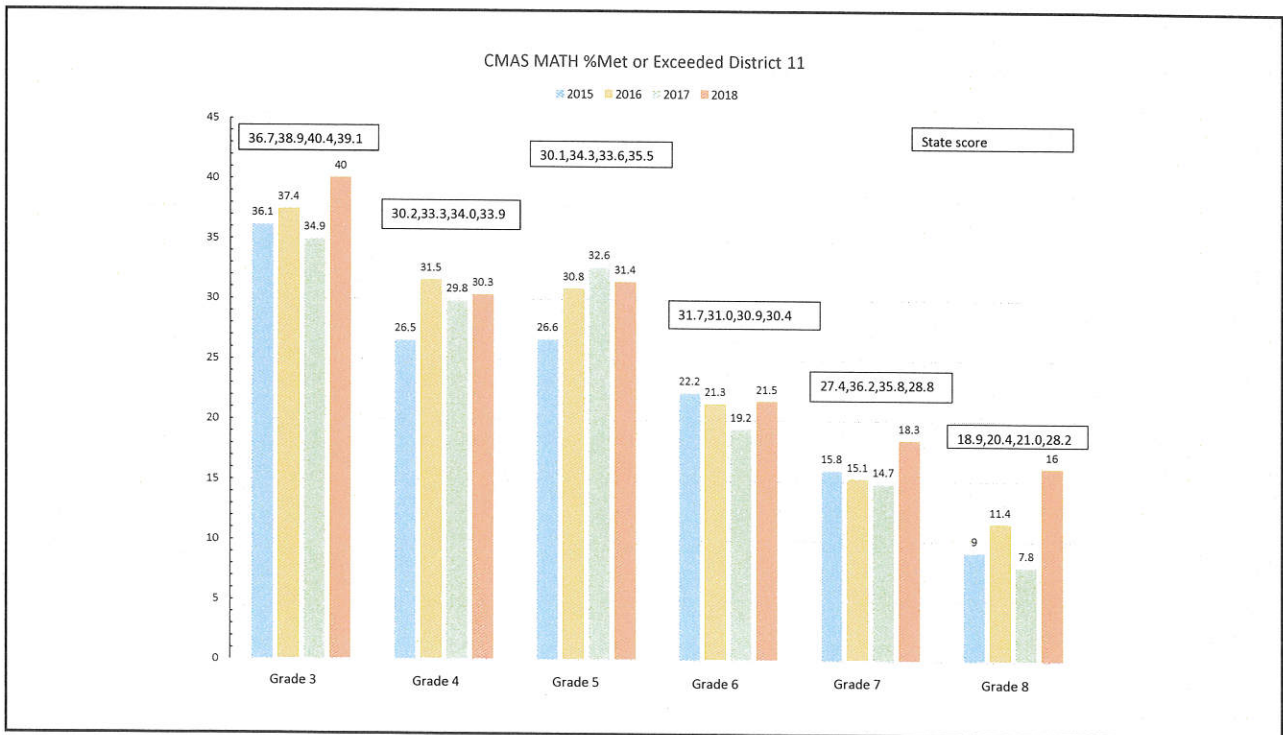
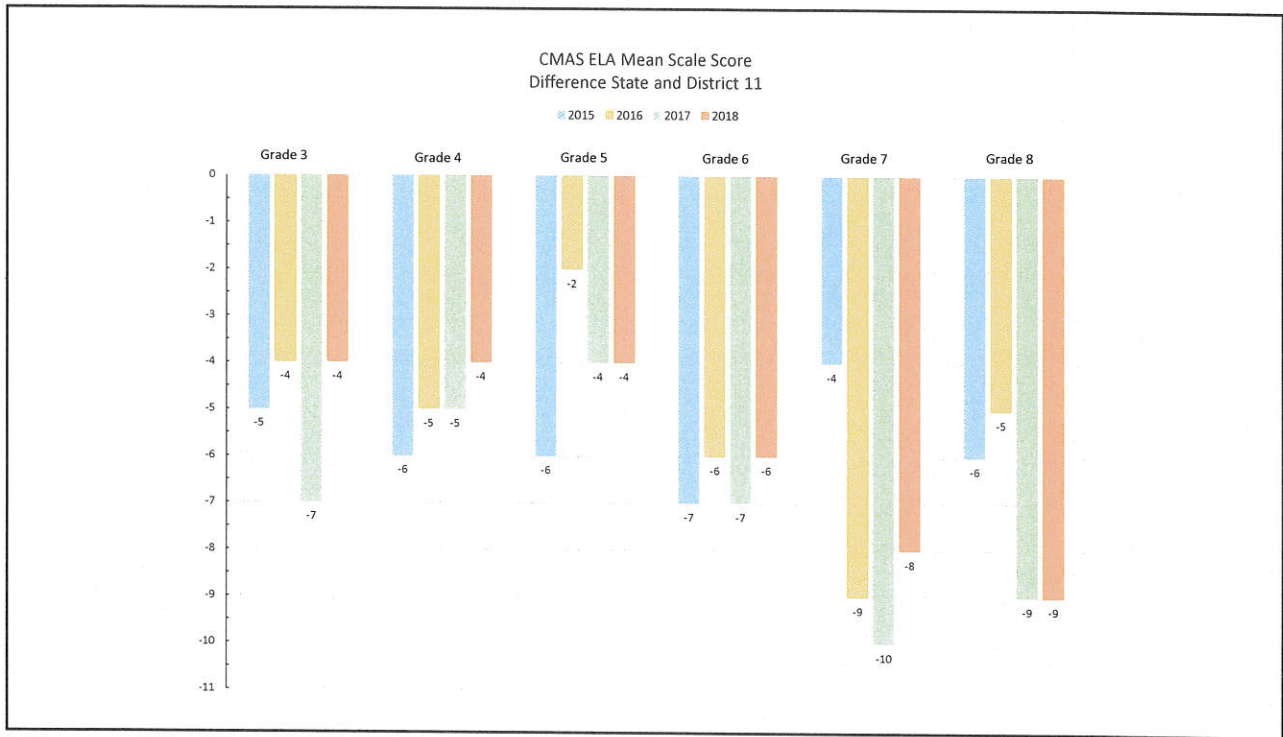
District Trends

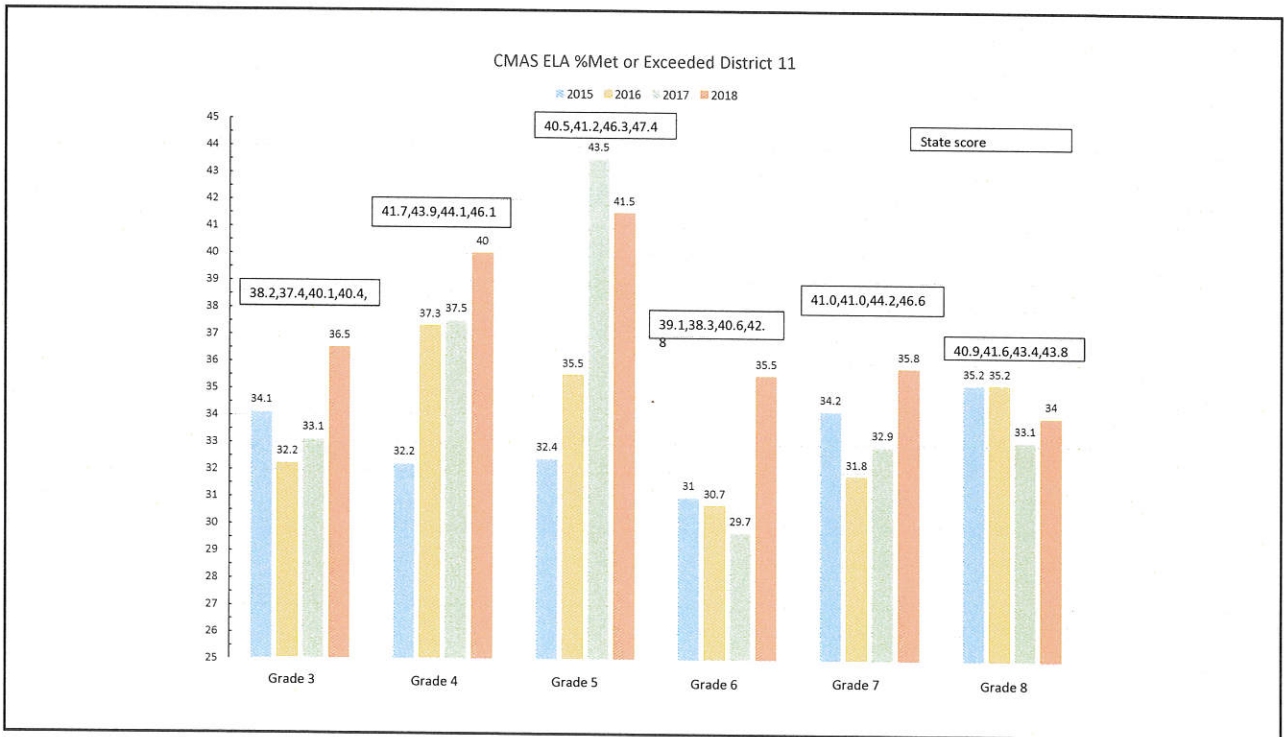
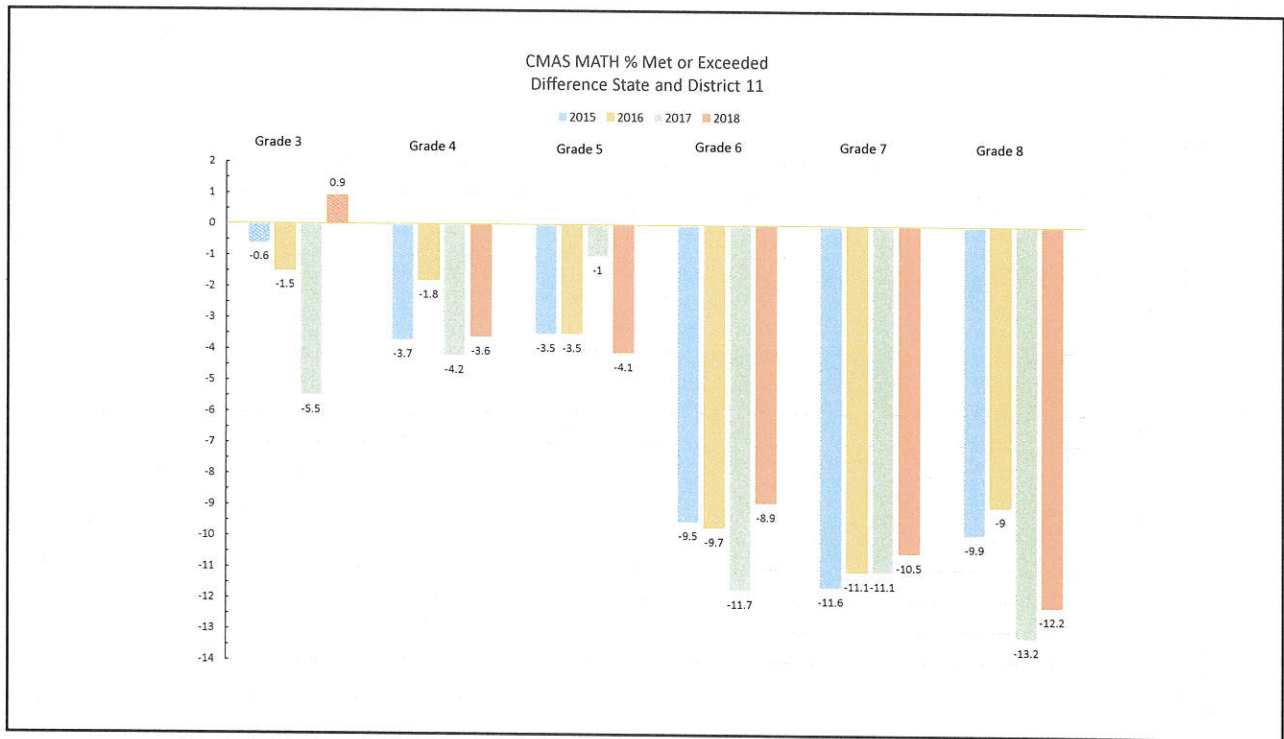
Compare to State

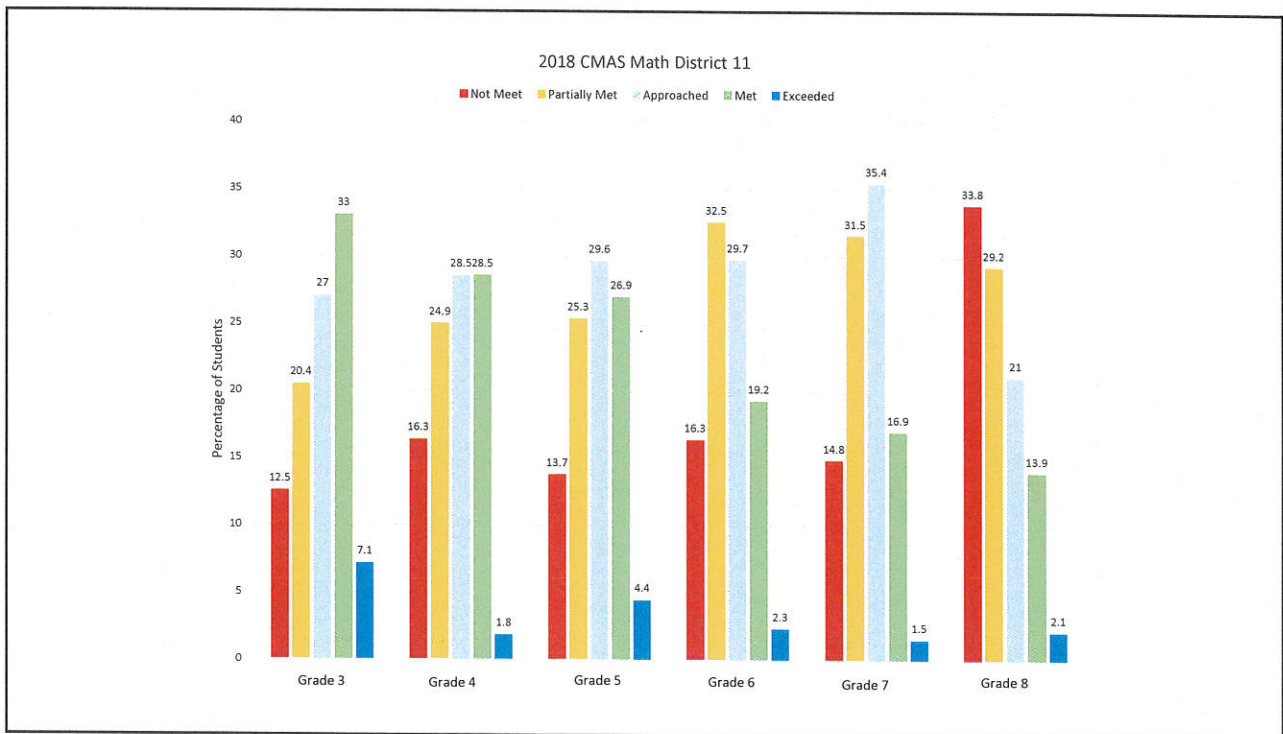
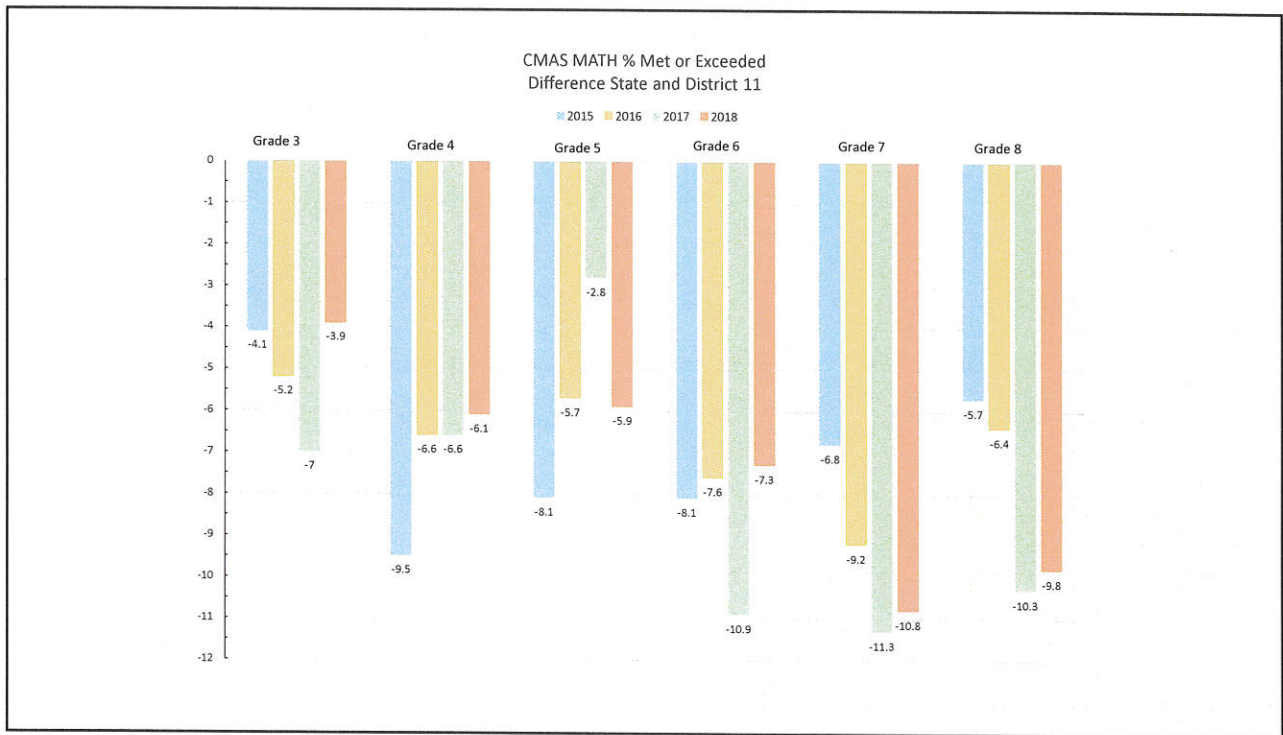
CMAS MATH Mean Scale Score District 11

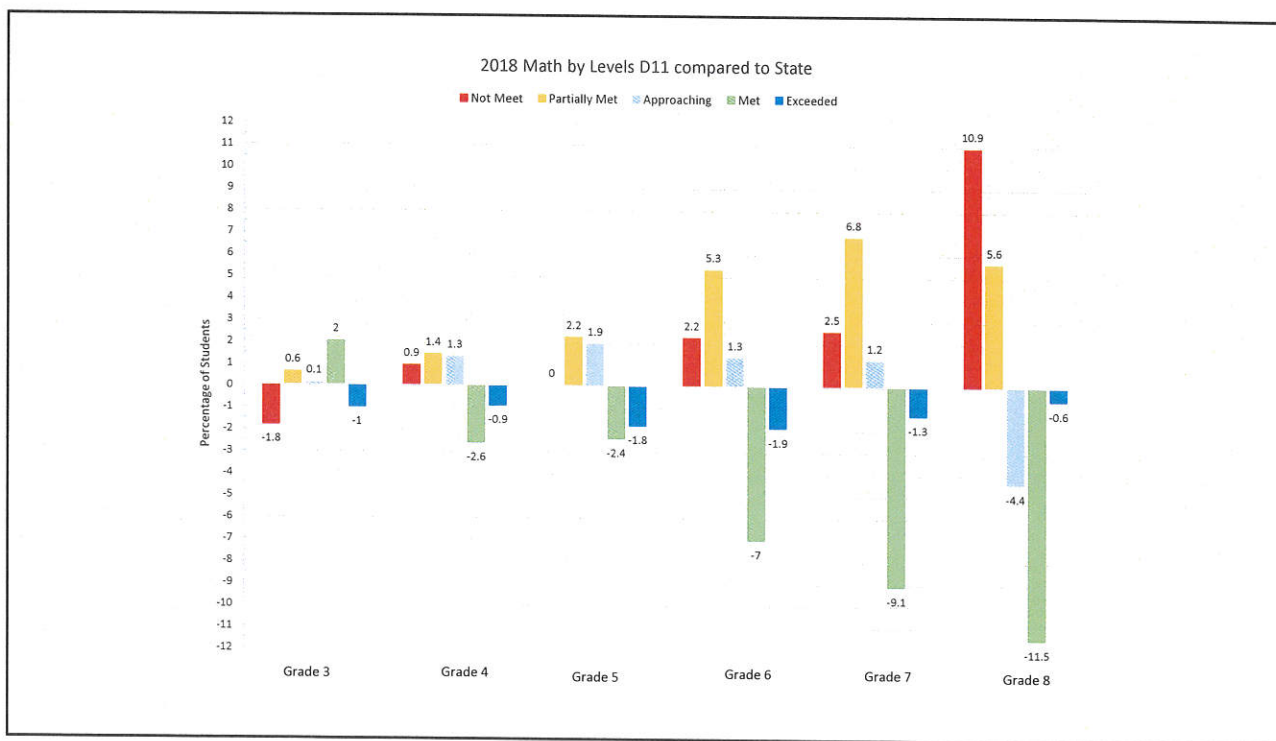
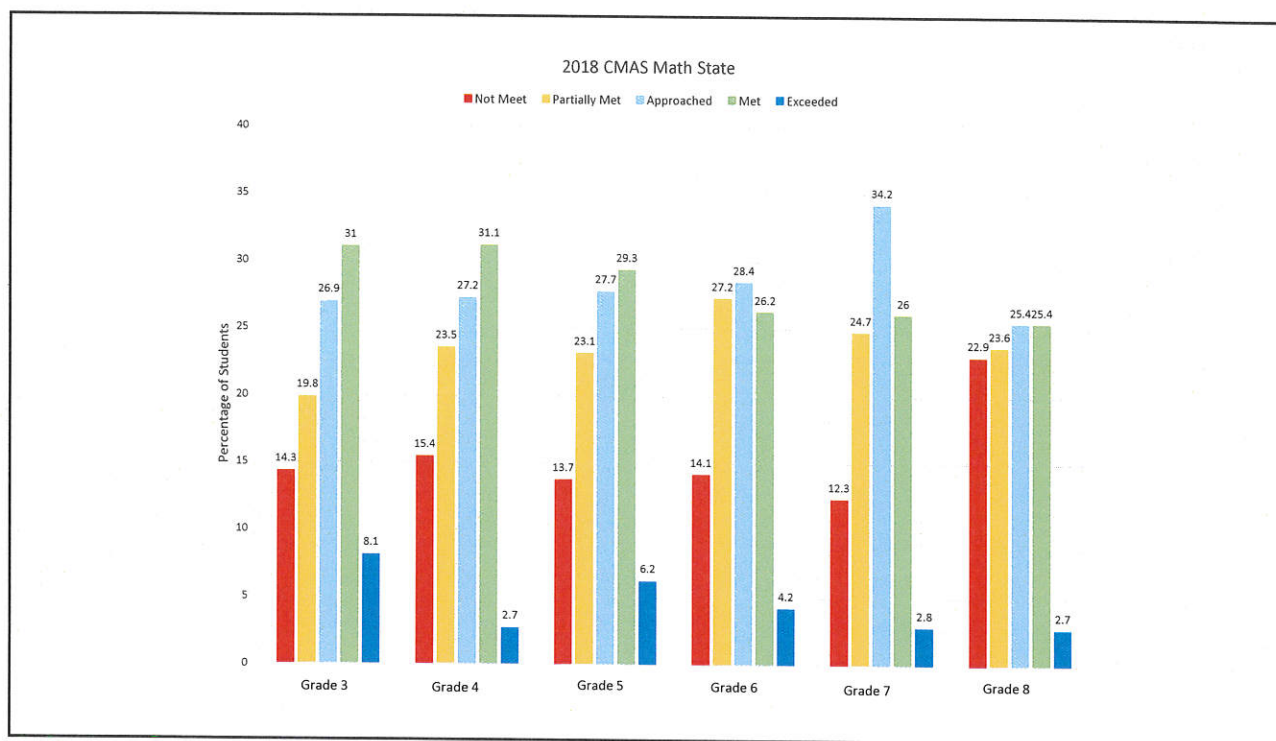


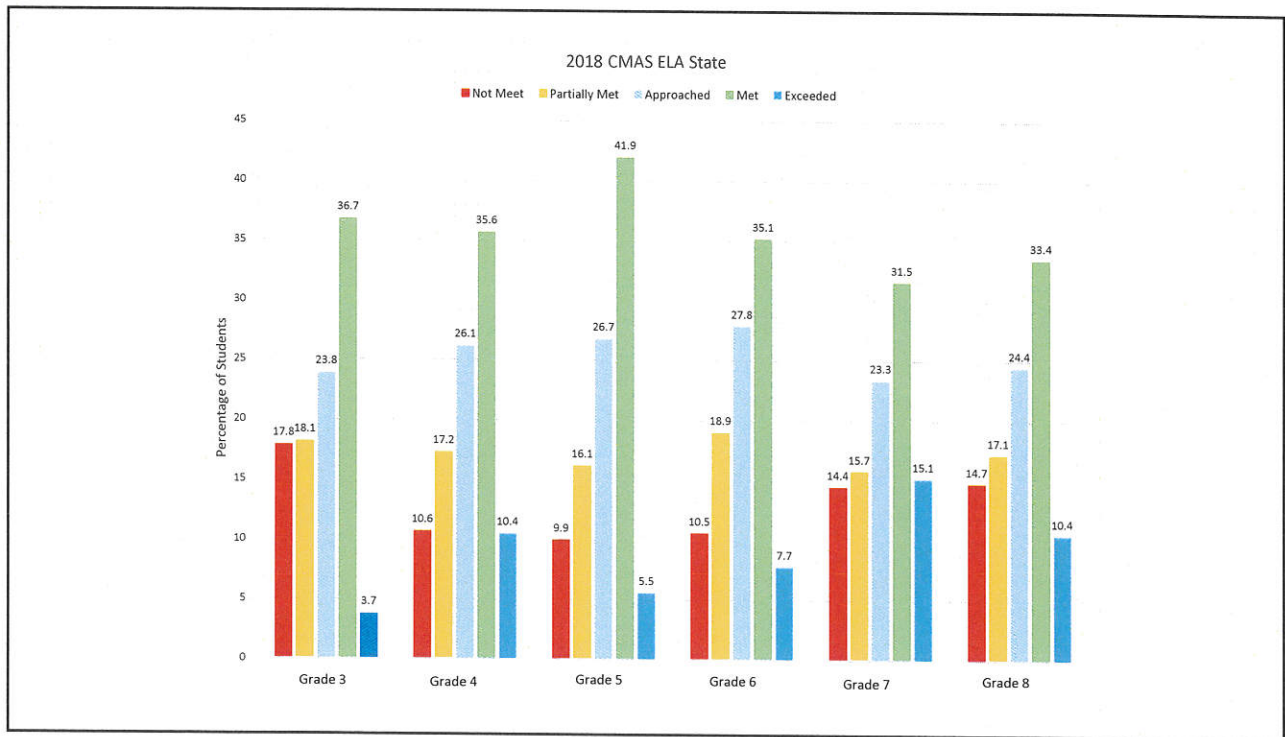
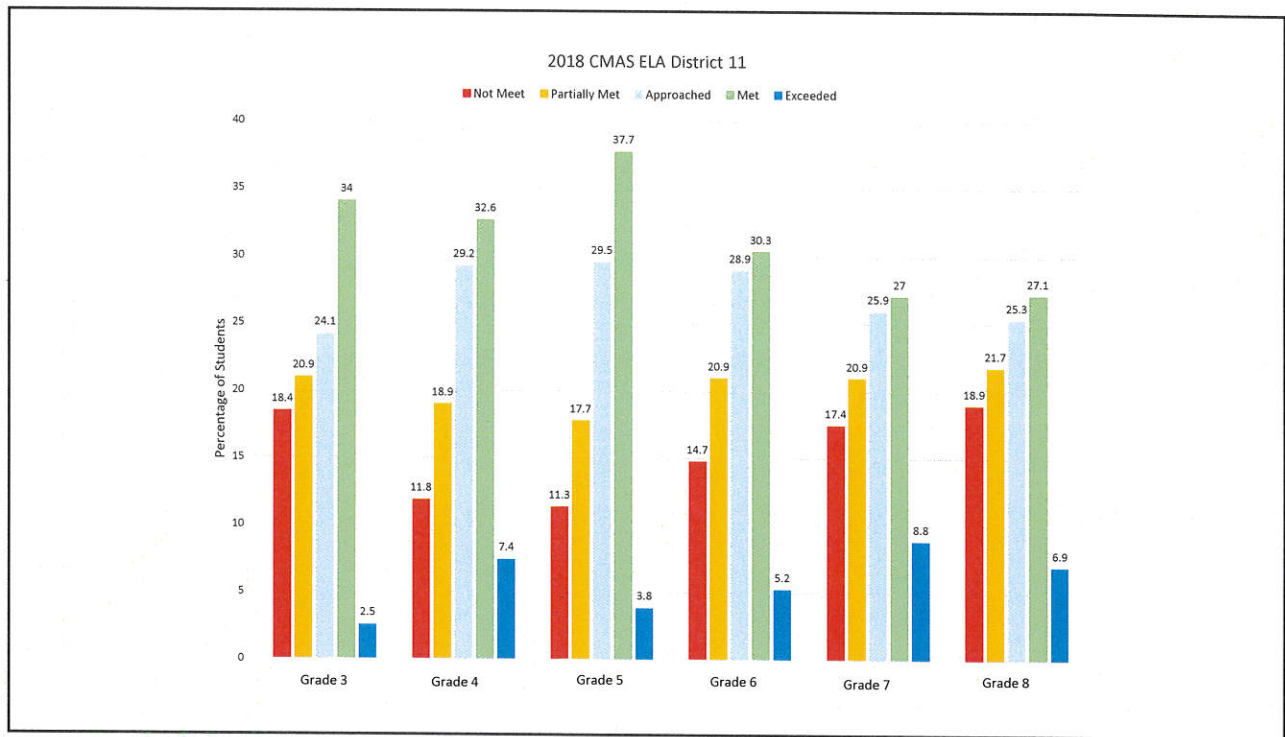


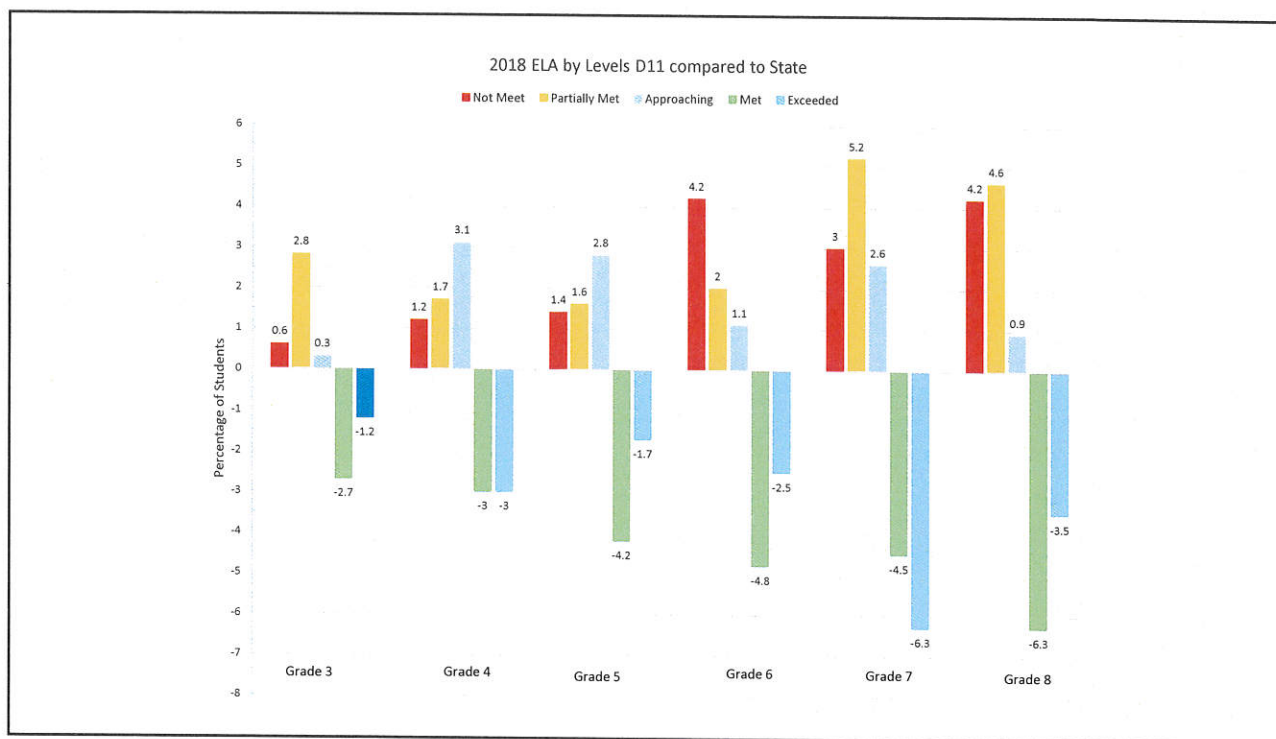






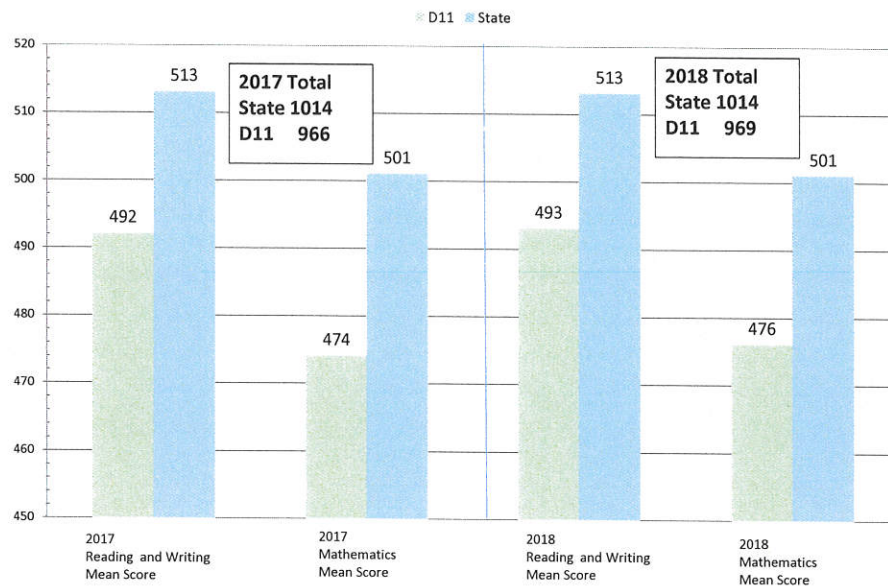




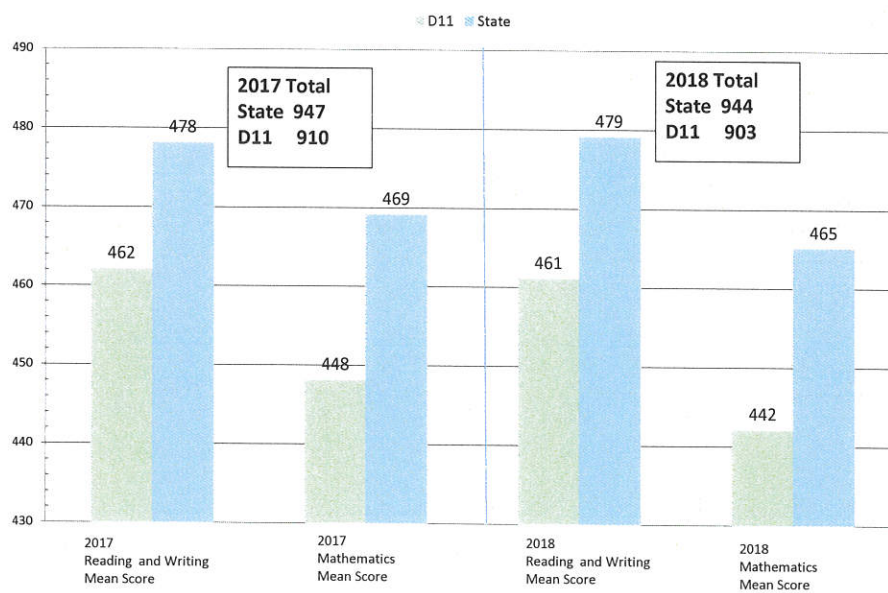


SAT and PSAT

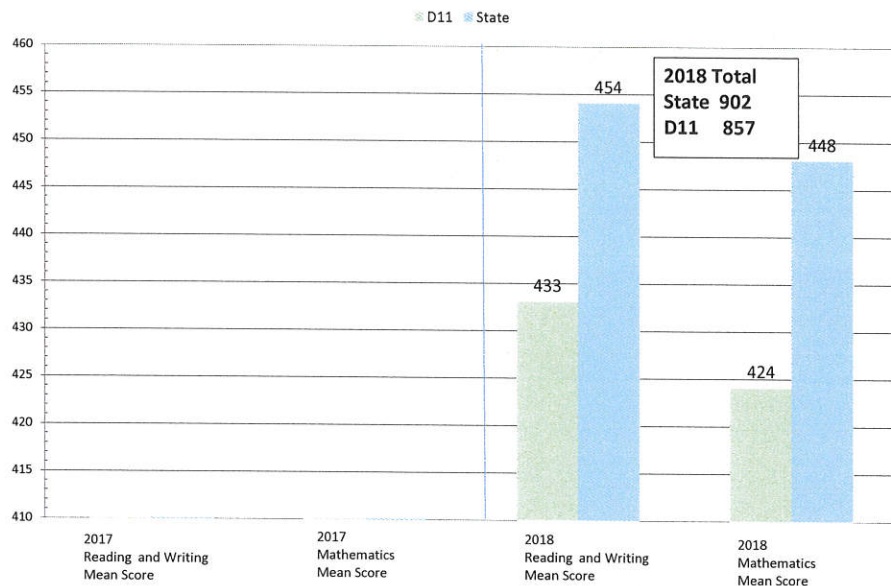
SAT (Grade 11) State and District 11



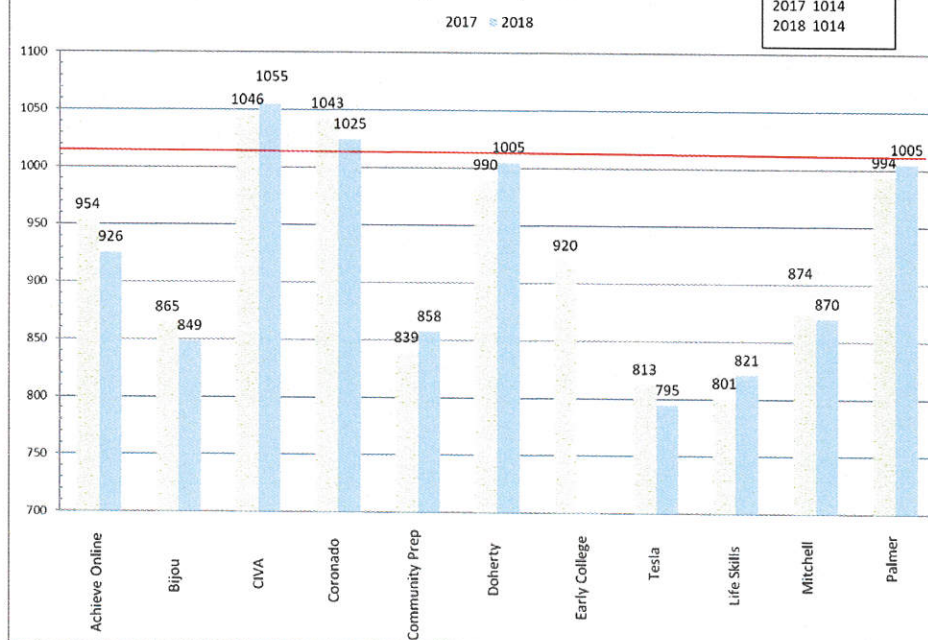
PSAT (Grade 10) State and District 11



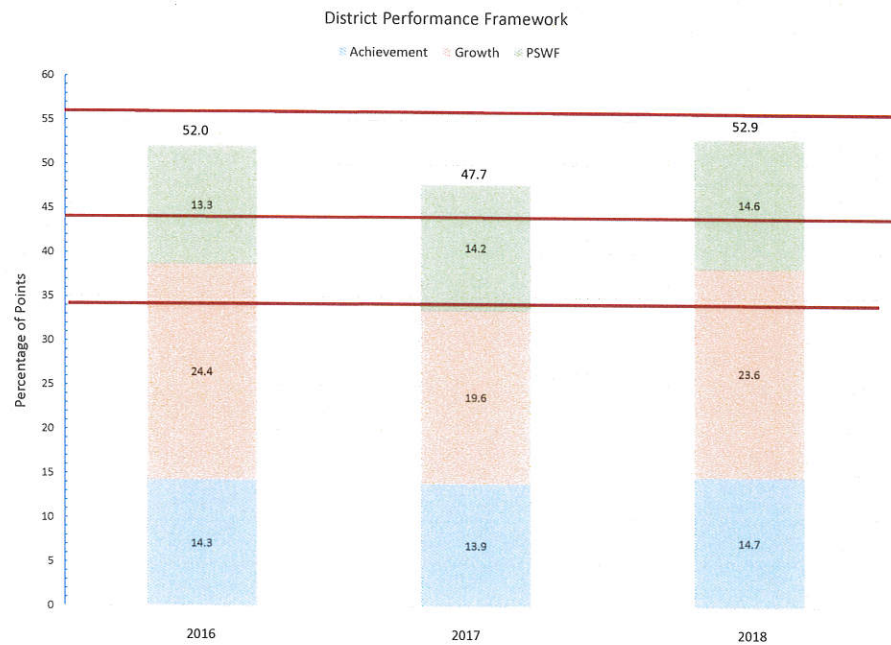
PSAT (Grade 9) State and District 11

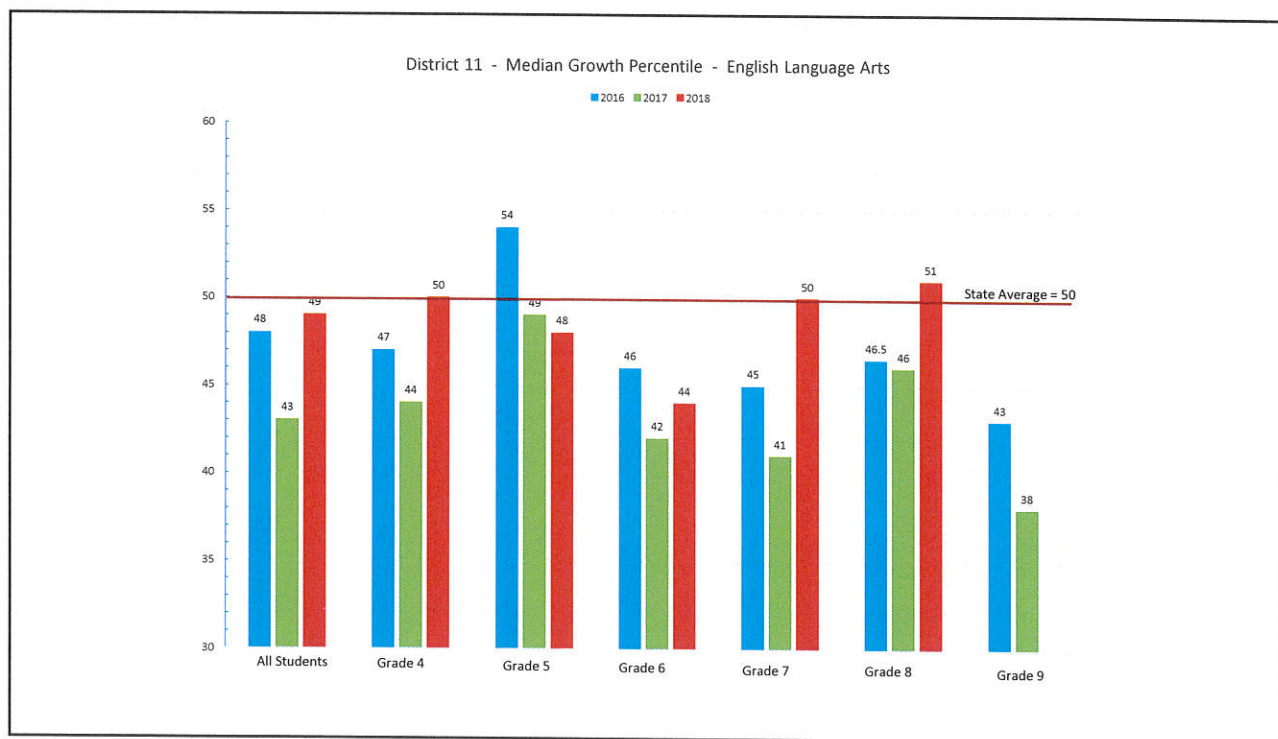
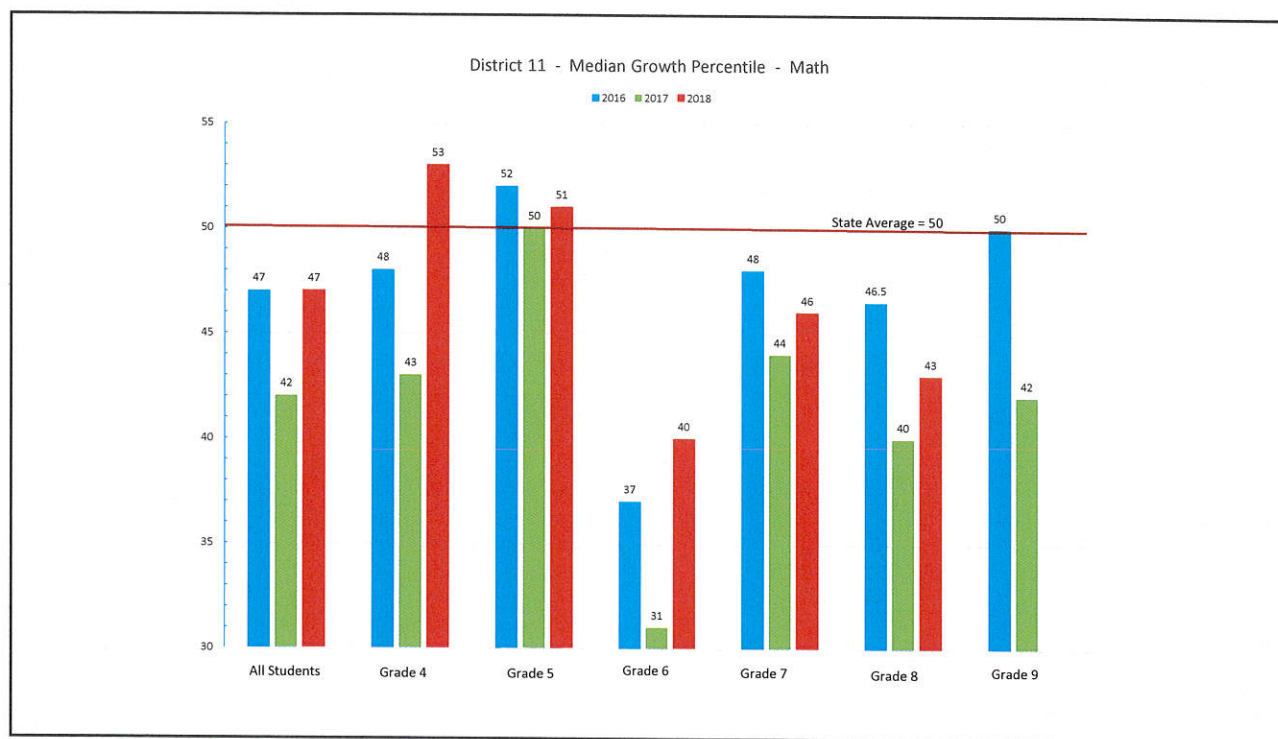


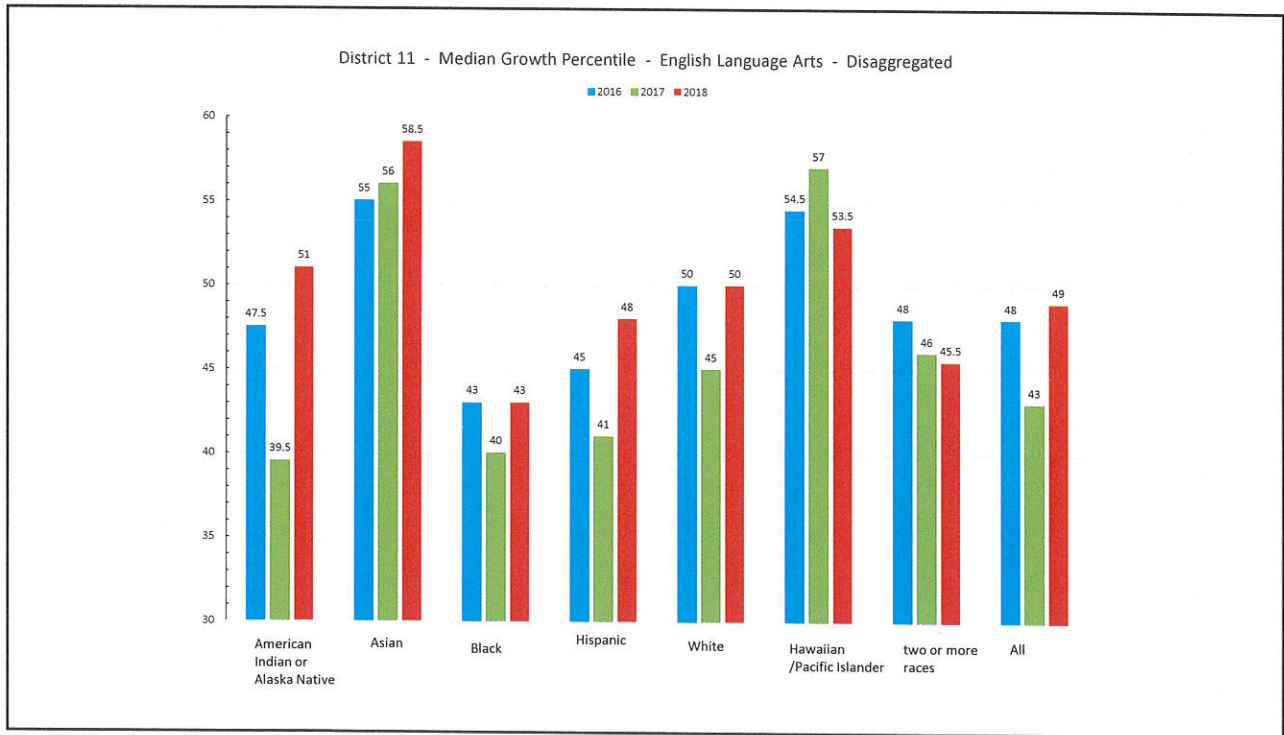
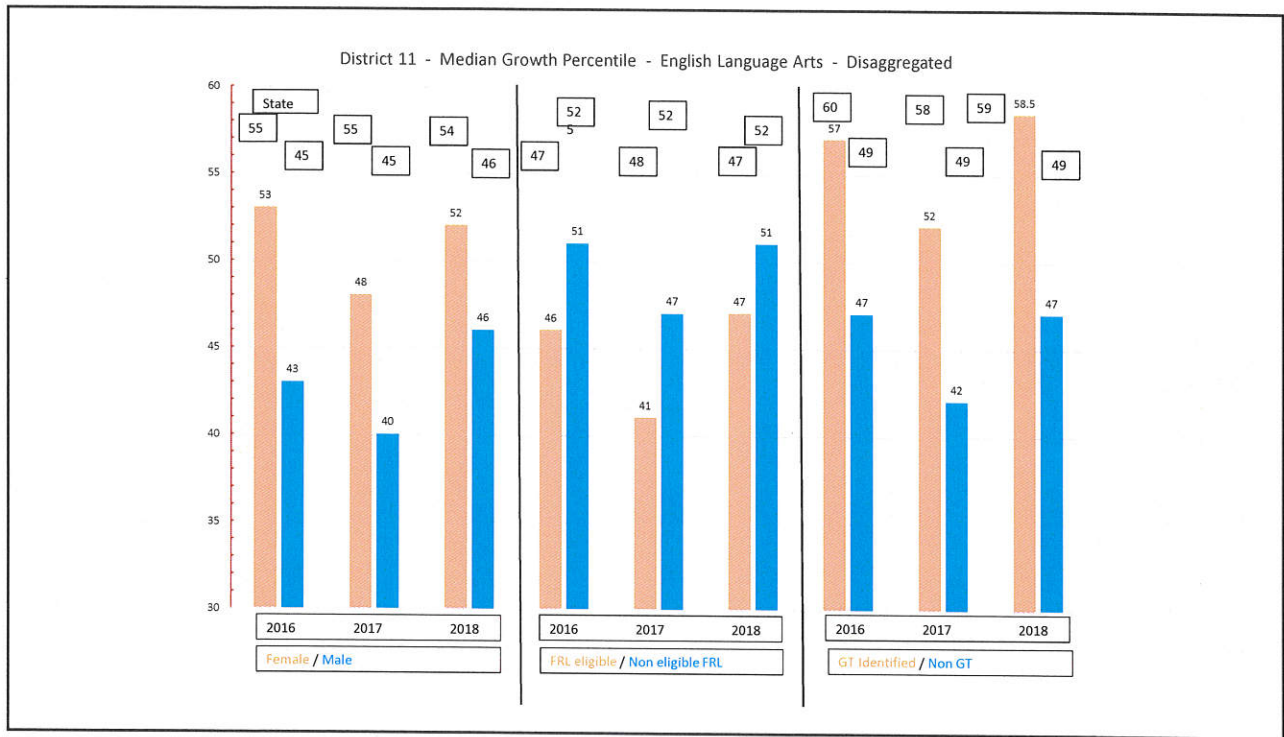
SAT (Grade 11) Total

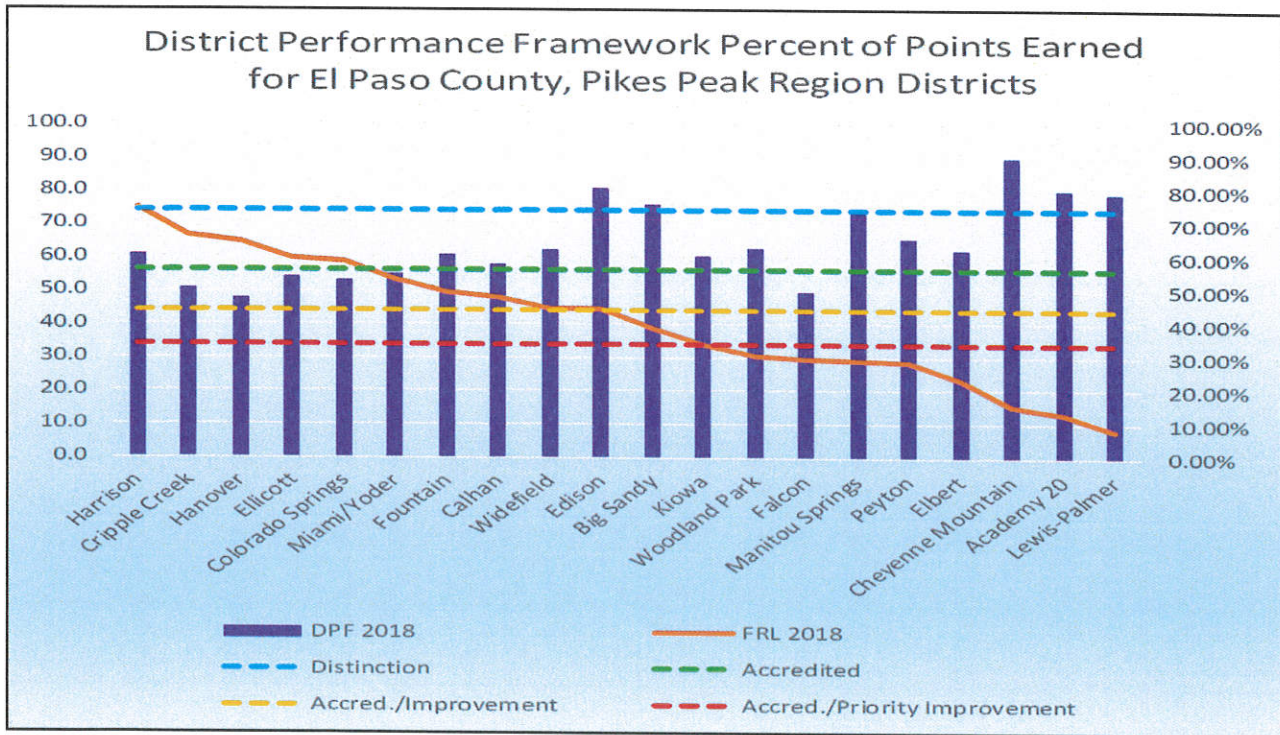
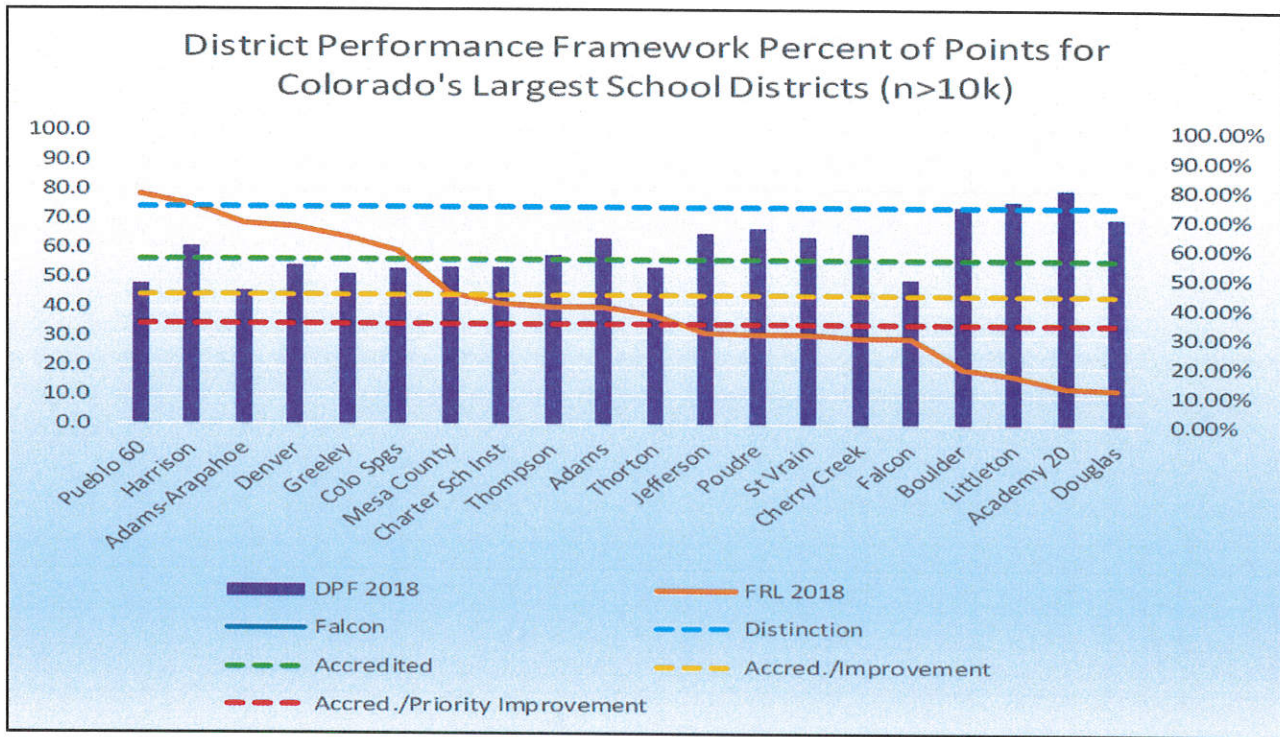


**District Performance Framework
Overall District Trends
Compare to Other Districts**







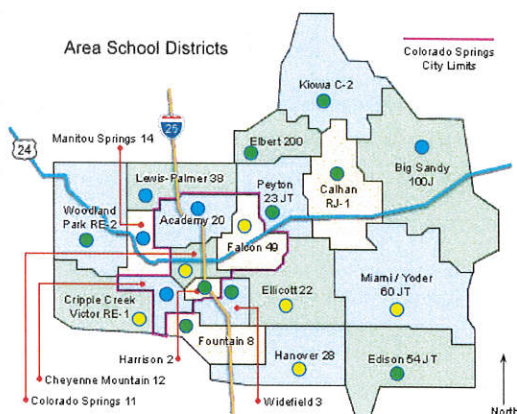


El Paso County, Pikes Peak Region and Colorado Springs Area
School District Maps

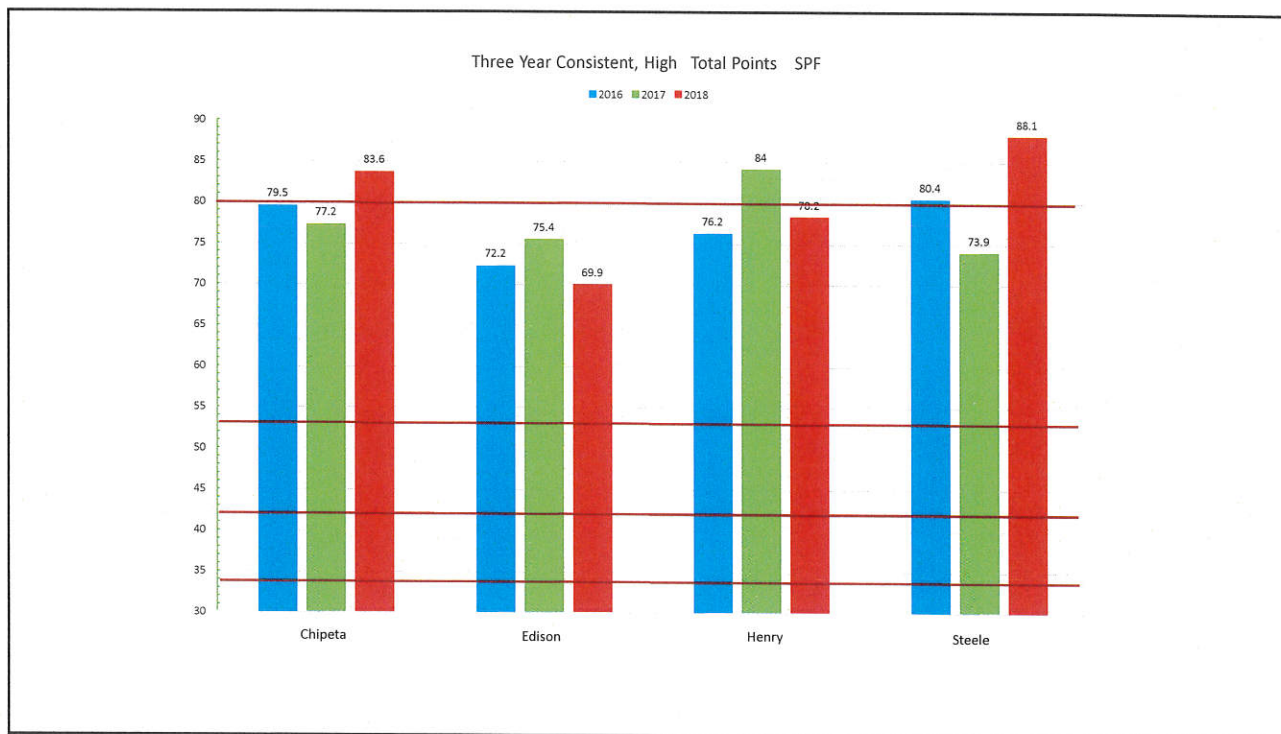
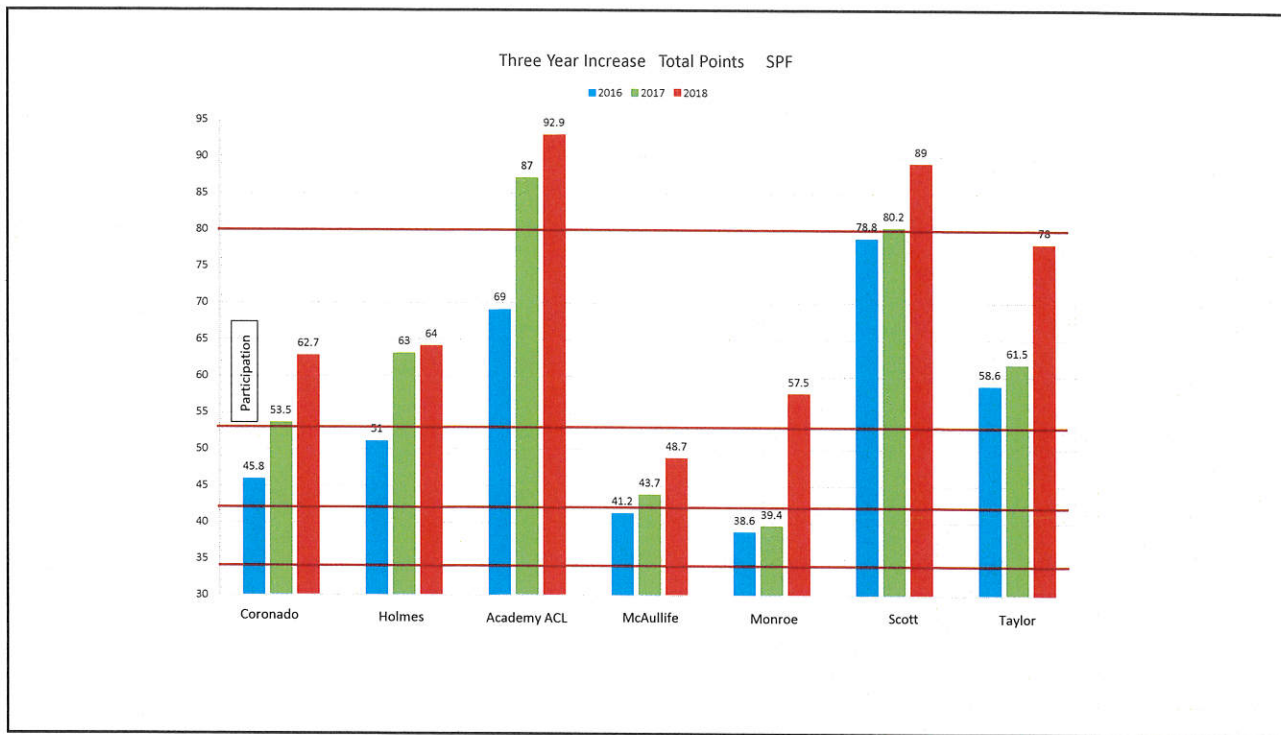
El Paso County and Pikes Peak School Districts	PK12 (1.2.18)	FRL 2018 (2.22.18)	DPF 2018	Preliminary Rating - 2018
Harrison	11,771	74.80%	60.6	Accredited: Meets 95% Participation
Cripple Creek	367	66.20%	50.8	Accredited with Improvement Plan: Meets 95% Participation
Hanover	275	64.40%	47.6	Accredited with Improvement Plan: Meets 95% Participation
Ellicott	1,055	59.40%	53.9	Accredited with Improvement Plan: Meets 95% Participation
Colorado Springs	27,427	58.80%	52.9	Accredited with Improvement Plan: Meets 95% Participation
Miami/Yoder	303	53.10%	55.0	Accredited with Improvement Plan: Meets 95% Participation
Fountain	8,338	49.20%	60.9	Accredited: Meets 95% Participation
Calhan	458	48.00%	57.7	Accredited: Meets 95% Participation
Widefield	9,695	44.50%	62.4	Accredited: Meets 95% Participation
Edison	228	44.30%	80.8	Accredited: Decreased due to Participation
Big Sandy	323	38.70%	75.7	Accredited with Distinction: Meets 95% Participation
Kiowa	263	33.80%	60.2	Accredited: Low Participation
Woodland Park	2,502	30.50%	62.6	Accredited: Low Participation
Falcon	21,448	29.30%	49.7	Accredited with Improvement Plan: Meets 95% Participation
Manitou Springs	1,400	28.90%	74.6	Accredited with Distinction: Low Participation
Peyton	624	28.50%	65.4	Accredited: Meets 95% Participation
Ebert	226	23.00%	62.1	Accredited: Low Participation
Cheyenne Mountain	5,220	15.50%	90.1	Accredited with Distinction: Low Participation
Academy 20	25,831	12.80%	80.3	Accredited with Distinction: Low Participation
Lewis-Palmer	6,703	8.10%	79.0	Accredited with Distinction: Low Participation

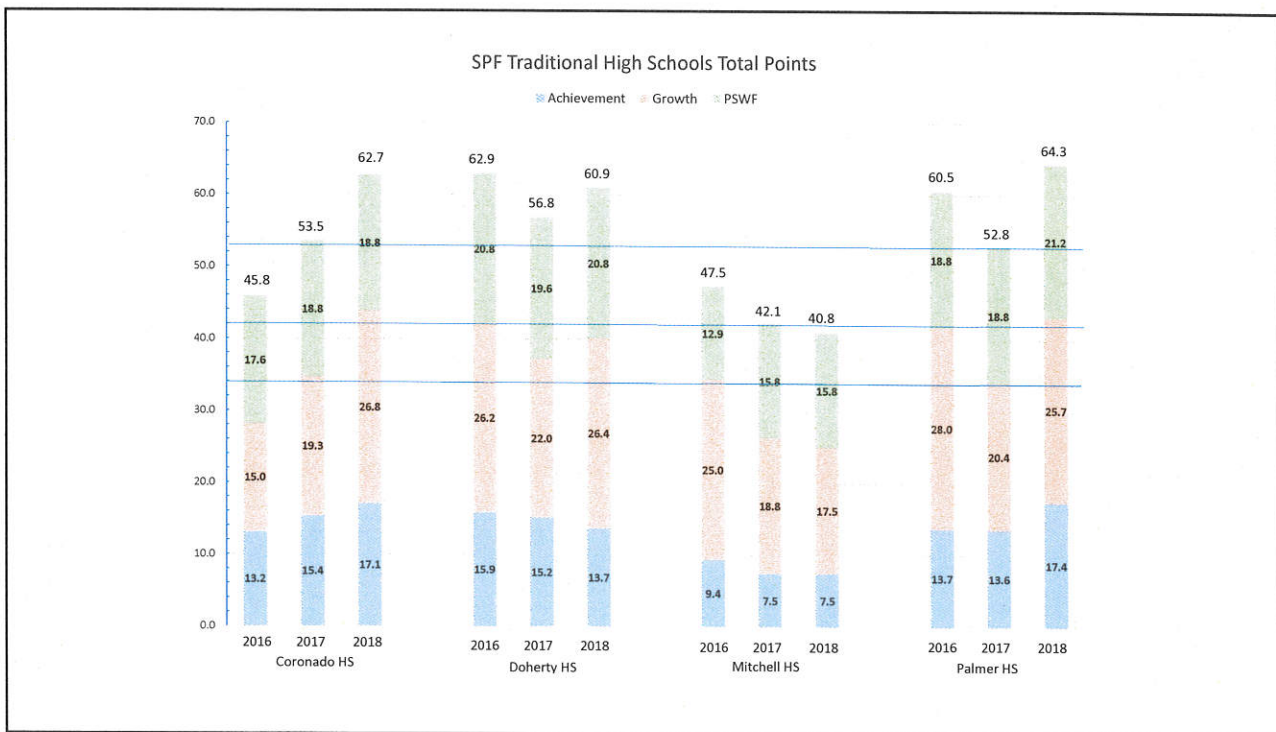
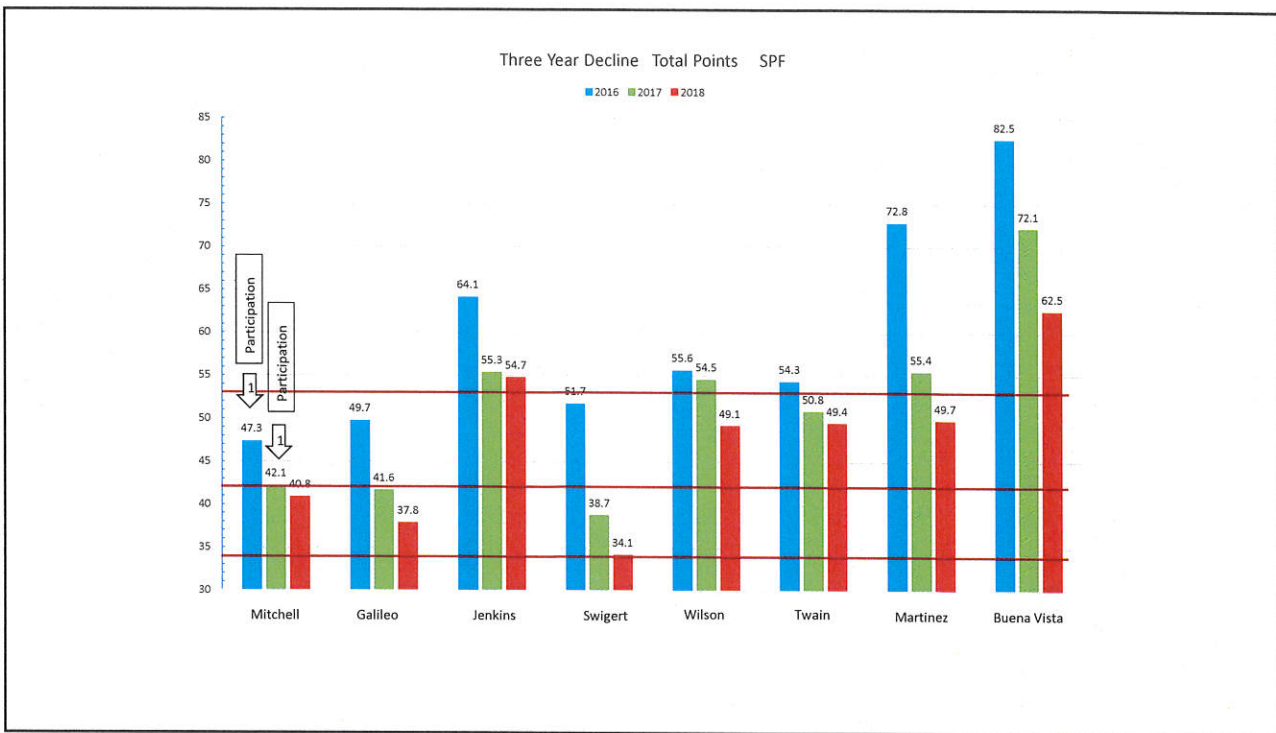
El Paso County and Pikes Peak Region School Districts

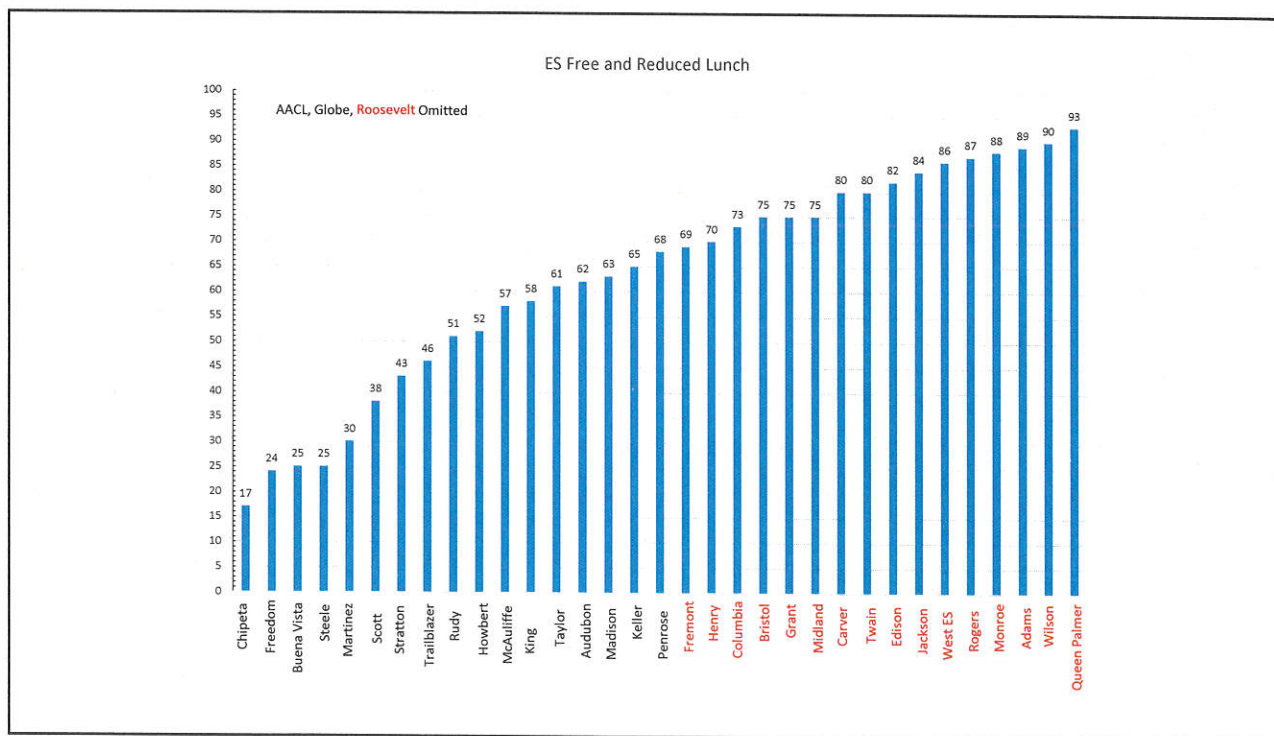
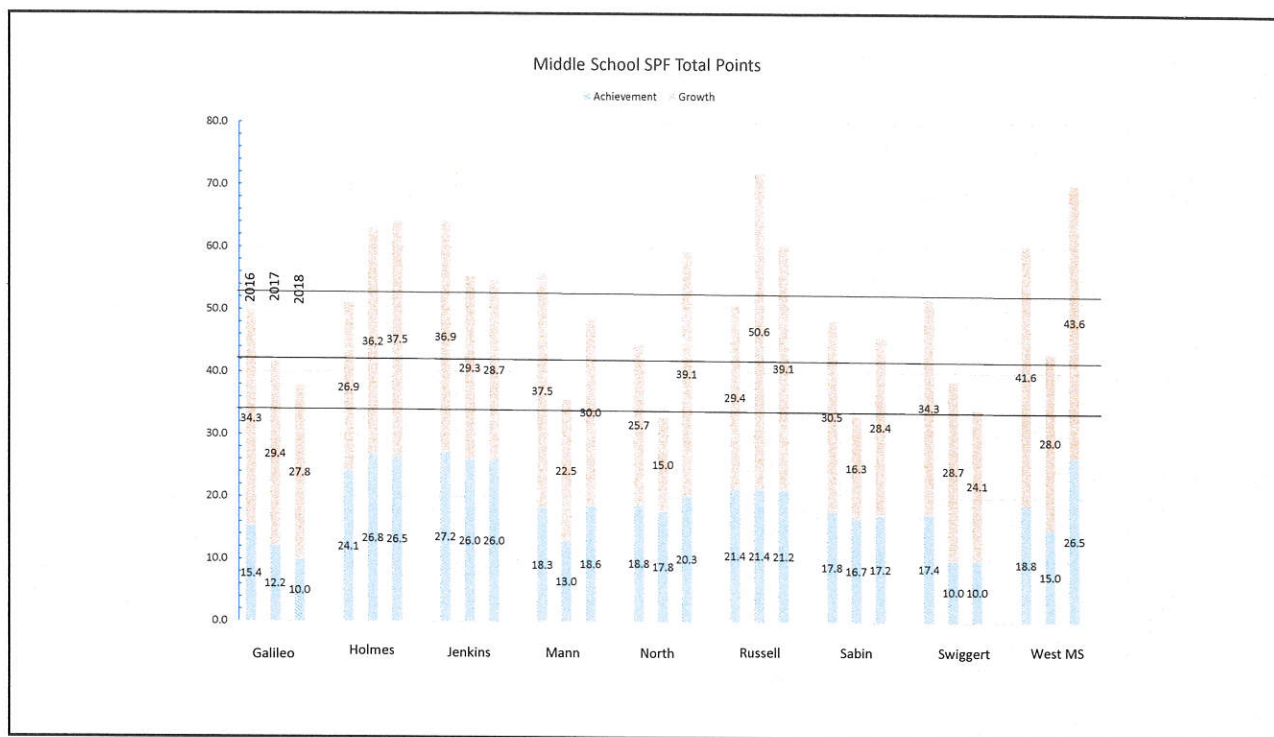
Area School Districts

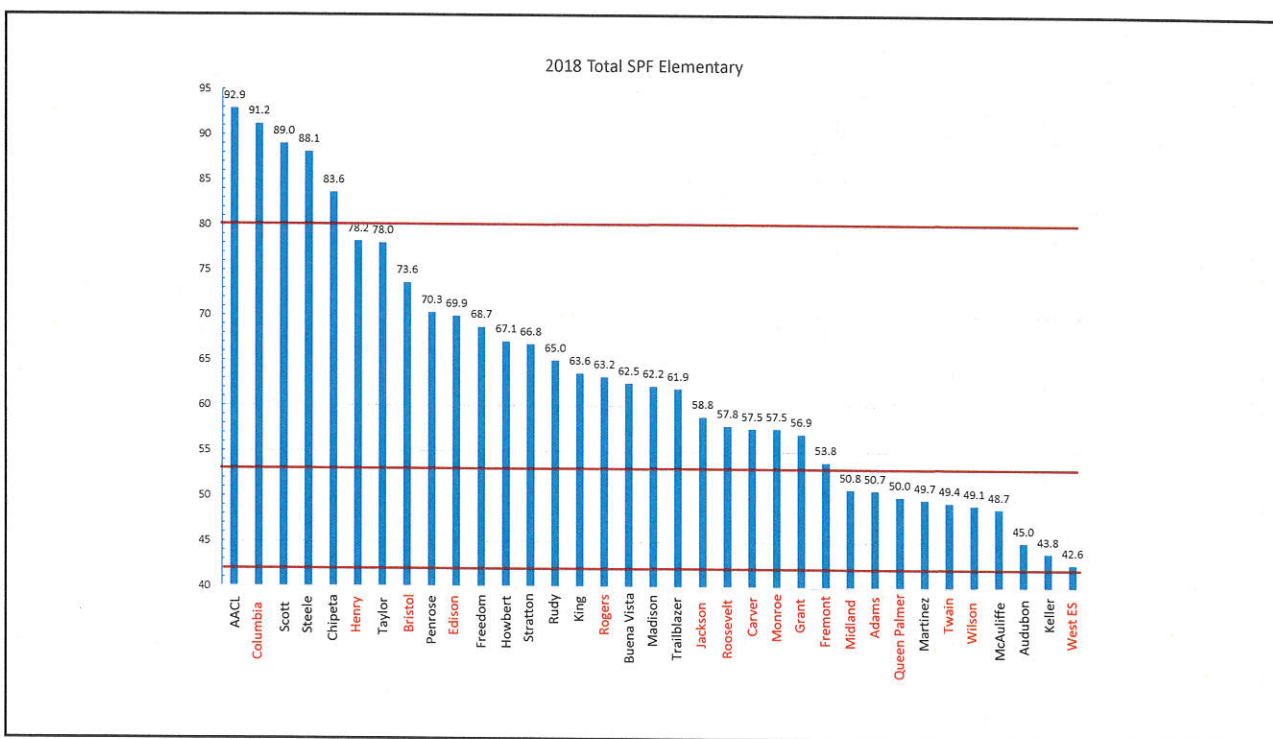
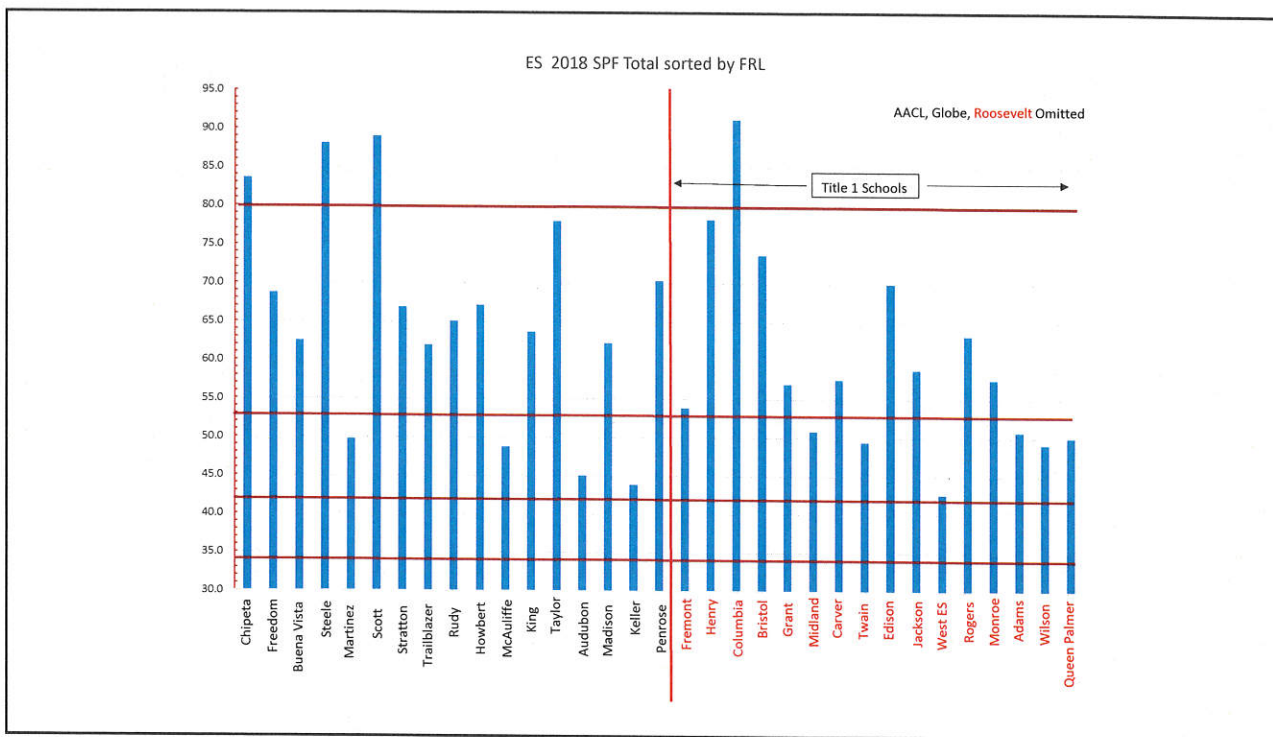


School Performance Frameworks
Overall School Trends
High School Trends
Middle School Trends
Elementary School Trends









Current List of "ACT" Schools

For your information, here is a list of our currently identified ACT Schools (tiered model of support).

This list does not include ESSA identified schools:

	Intensive	Targeted	Watch
Elementary Schools	CARVER (Kalbach); P; T1 MCAULIFFE (Kalbach); IP ADAMS (Martinez); IP; T1 QUEEN PALMER (Martinez); IP; T1 MONROE (Kalbach); P; T1; ANET/CDE ROGERS** (Kalbach); P, T1; ANET/CDE WEST ES** (Martinez); IP, T1; ANET/CDE	TWAIN (Kalbach); IP; T1 FREMONT (Kalbach); P; T1* MARTINEZ (Kalbach); IP KELLER (Kalbach) AUDUBON (Martinez) MADISON (Kalbach) HENRY (Kalbach); P; T1; CDE	WILSON (Kalbach) MIDLAND (Martinez)
Secondary Schools	MITCHELL (Keane); PIP—Year 3 ; T1; ANET* SWIGERT (Keane); PIP—Year 2 ; T1; ANET/CDE GALILEO (Keane); PIP—Year 2 ; T1; SABIN (Keane); IP; ANET/CDE	MANN (Keane); IP NORTH (Keane); P	

P (Performance), IP (Improvement Plan), PIP (Priority Improvement, on the clock—**Year 1, 2, or 3**)

CDE = Turnaround Network Partner

ANET = Partnering with Achievement Network including coaching and assessment use

ANET* = just ANET coaching support, no assessment