

Strategic Financial Plan

 BOULDER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT

2026-27



Funding
Sources

Page 7



District
Spending

Page 14



Budget
Development

Page 23



Our work is focused by the [All Together For All Students Strategic Plan](#), which aims to Inspire a love of learning in every student, Equip them with the knowledge and skills that will help to make them successful and give them the opportunities and connections so that they can Soar after high school in the college or career pathway of their choice.

Launched in 2019, the effort has resulted in great success, including incredibly high student achievement and increased access for students.

We, however, will not be satisfied, until we reach our Long Term Student Outcomes:



INSPIRE

All students benefit from challenging and relevant educational opportunities



EQUIP

Reduce disparities in achievement



SOAR

Every student graduates empowered with the skills necessary for post-graduate success



This Strategic Financial Plan overview is a guide to understanding the components that make up BVSD's budget, how it is created, and some of the priorities and choices it reflects.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

We are building on the success of the BVSD Strategic Plan through four Key Objectives



No Limits

All students experience grade-level, standards-based instruction.



Next Best Step

Educators and administrators implement & track tiered supports and instructional strategies to engage and grow all students, and monitor success in doing so.



Define the Destination

Throughout their PK-12 career, all students access career exploration opportunities and earn at least one of the following: College Credit, Industry Certification, Work-Based Learning Experience or Seal of Biliteracy.



Valued & Included

All students feel included and valued in their learning environments, schools engage in restorative practices with students when appropriate, and schools consistently apply recommended resolutions for specific disciplinary events (i.e., discipline framework).



 **BOULDER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT**



"We believe that Boulder Valley is uniquely positioned because of its resources and outstanding educators to overcome the challenges we face, including an achievement gap that educators across Colorado and the nation have struggled to address."

-Dr. Rob Anderson, BVSD Superintendent

UNDERSTANDING SCHOOL FINANCE IN COLORADO

Every homeowner and business owner in Colorado pays property taxes for schools, along with sales taxes for police, fire, and other local public services. The Colorado state government is responsible for funding other public services such as prisons and transportation, in addition to determining the funding for schools.

Each year the state budget is crafted by the governor and legislature to determine how much of the total budget will be allocated to K-12 education.

Constitutional Amendments that affect school funding:

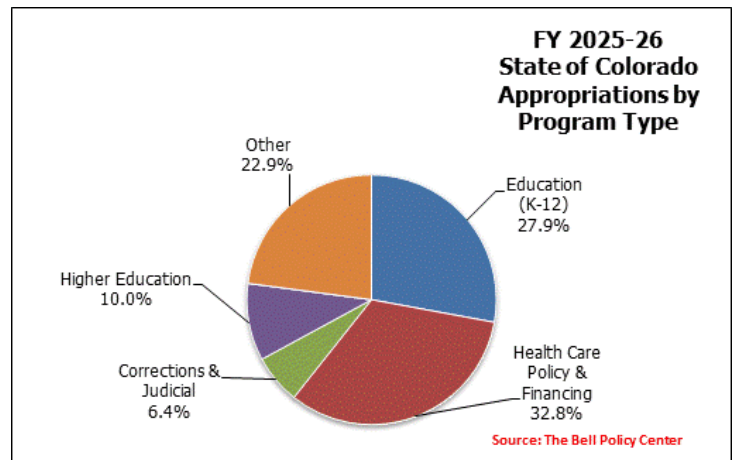
TABOR:

Colorado's "Taxpayer's Bill of Rights," also known as TABOR, sets taxing and spending limits on all levels of government in the state, from special districts such as fire protection and schools to county and state governments. TABOR's primary objective is to "restrain the growth of government" as stated in the Colorado Constitution. TABOR has many provisions that impact school funding from the state. The most significant limitations are:



- TABOR requires voter approval of tax increases.
- TABOR limits revenue collections.
- TABOR limits spending.

TABOR also impacts district spending as the law requires that a school district hold 3 percent of expenditures in reserve. This reserve can only be spent in an emergency, which excludes economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary and fringe benefit increases.



Amendment 23:

In November of 2000, Colorado taxpayers approved Amendment 23 to the Colorado Constitution. This amendment identifies increases in funding to public elementary and secondary schools at a rate of inflation plus 1 percent for a total of 10 years, through the 2010-11 fiscal year, and then at the rate of inflation thereafter. The amendment's stated goal was to restore public education funding back to 1988 levels.

Referendum C:

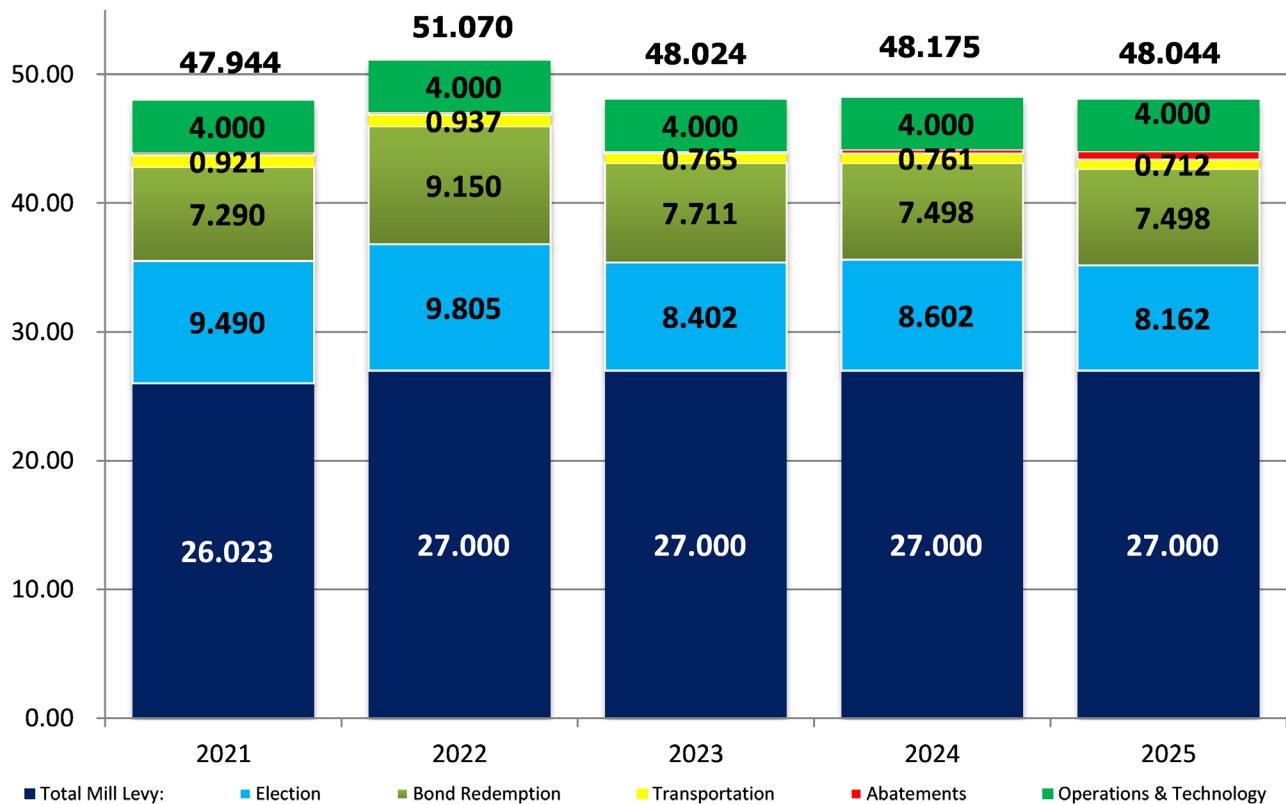
In November 2005, Colorado voters passed Referendum C, which temporarily overrides the current TABOR revenue formula that limits annual growth in state revenues to the rate of change of inflation plus population. With no increase to current tax rates, Referendum C allows the state to keep and spend the revenue it collects under current rates for five years. The revenue retained by this change will be used to fund healthcare, K-12 and higher education, pension plans for firefighters and police officers, and specifically identified Department of Transportation projects. The referendum's stated goal was to restore state budget cuts since 2001 and reset the base funding level.

PROPERTY TAX RATES

The Colorado SFA was revised in 1994 creating Title 11, Article 50 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, which determines the base revenue of the General Operating Fund of the school district. This 1994 SFA set the standard mill levy at 40 mills for all districts. Due to dramatic increases in property values (assessed valuation) in some areas of Colorado (since 1994), the Act of 1994 was amended during the 2007 legislative session which froze the existing mill levy for most districts in the state, to reduce the pressure on state funding for local school districts.

The total 2025-26 BVSD mill levy was certified at 48.044 mills which is a 0.27 percent decrease from the prior year. The mill levy is applied to assessed valuation which increased by 6.88 percent or approximately \$660M, from the prior year, net of tax incremental financing (TIF) agreements.

- General Operating Fund mills are 27.000
- The district's 1991, 1998, 2002, and 2010 budget override elections result in a levy of 8.162 mills.
- The mill levy for abatements, refunds, and omitted property is 0.672 mills.
- The Bond Redemption Fund is at 7.498 mills.
- The transportation mill levy is at 0.712 mills.
- The operations and technology mill levy is at 4.000



How Does Supporting Education Impact Your Taxes?

Local tax money goes to the county treasurer who in turn distributes it to each governmental entity in the county.

Doing the Math:

State law sets the property tax assessment rate. In the 2025 collection year, homeowners will pay an estimated assessment rate of 6.95 percent of the actual assessed value of their home, while businesses will pay a 29 percent assessment rate.

Here's how the math works for each \$100,000 in home value:

- The 6.95 percent of assessed value is calculated to be \$6,950. That's the amount on which taxes are based.
- One tax mill is equal to 1 cent on \$10. So, \$6,950 in value multiplied by 0.001 equals \$6.95 per mill.
- For example, in December 2025, the BVSD tax rate for 2026 was certified at 48.044 mills or \$336.91 in taxes per year for each \$100,000 of assessed home value.

You can use the same formula to calculate your property taxes for your schools if you know your home's assessed value. The same calculations based on a 29 percent business rate net \$1,393.28 in school taxes for each \$100,000 of taxable business property.

Overlapping Property Tax Rates

In addition to mills that affect the district, there may be overlapping rates that apply to some taxpayers.

Overlapping rates are those of governments that apply to property owners within the Boulder Valley School District RE-2 boundaries.

Not all overlapping rates apply to all district property owners (e. g. the rates for Special Districts apply only to the district's property owners whose property is located within the geographic boundaries of the Special District).

Direct and Overlapping Governments	Unaudited Property Tax Rates (FY25)
Boulder County	22.661
Cities and Towns	
Boulder	11.648
Broomfield	28.968
Lafayette	15.873
Louisville	6.559
Jamestown	23.500
Nederland	17.274
Superior	13.627
Ward	3.920
Special Districts (Ranges)	.250 to 74.018
Fire Districts (Ranges)	2.502 to 22.800
Water/Sanitation Districts (Ranges)	.900 to 17.046

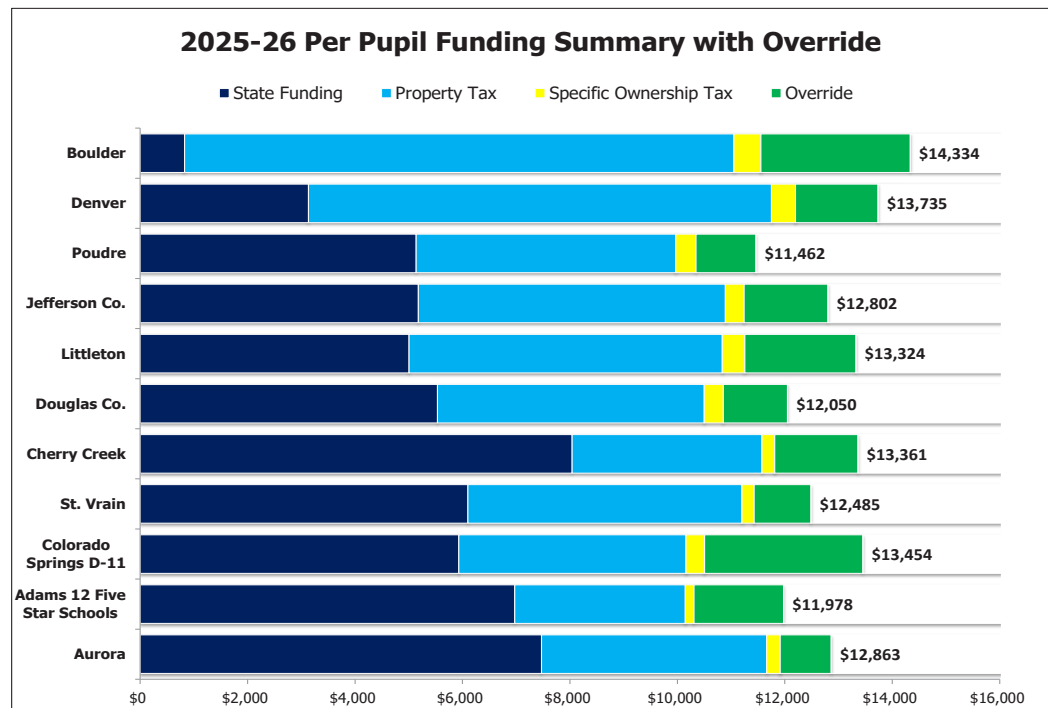
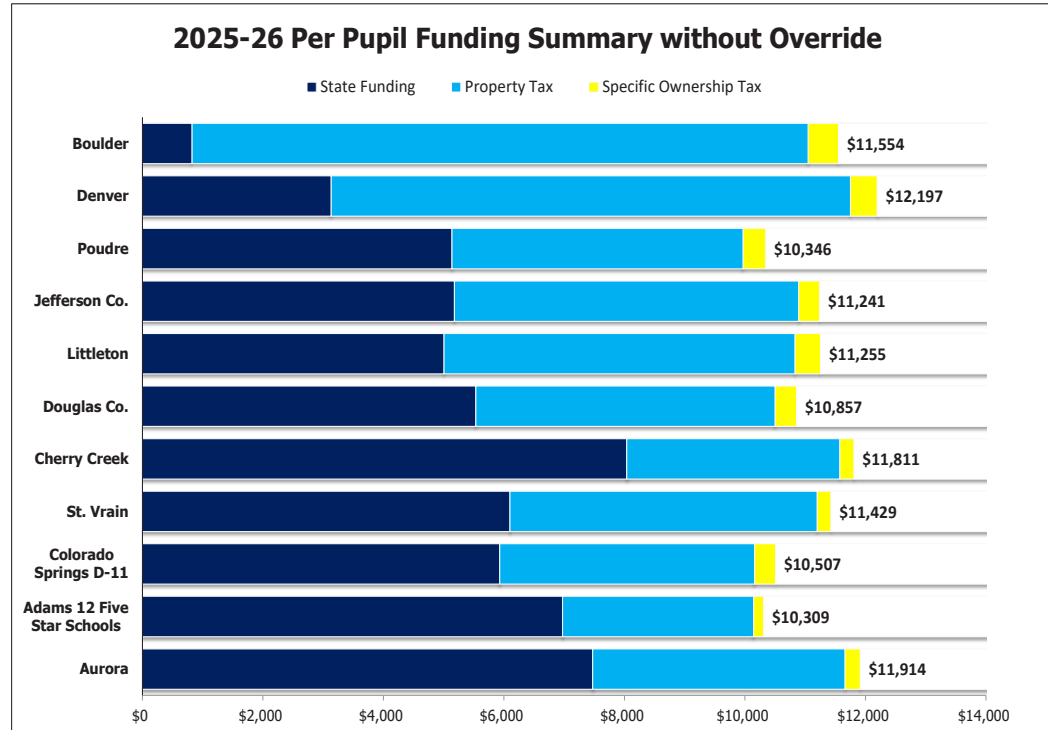
Source: Boulder County, Broomfield County and Gilpin County Assessor's Office

FUNDING SOURCES

Schools are funded from three sources: state funds, local property tax, and vehicle registration fees, known as Specific Ownership Tax (SOT). Although the state determines individual school district funding levels, the amount contributed from the three different sources varies according to local assessed property valuation.

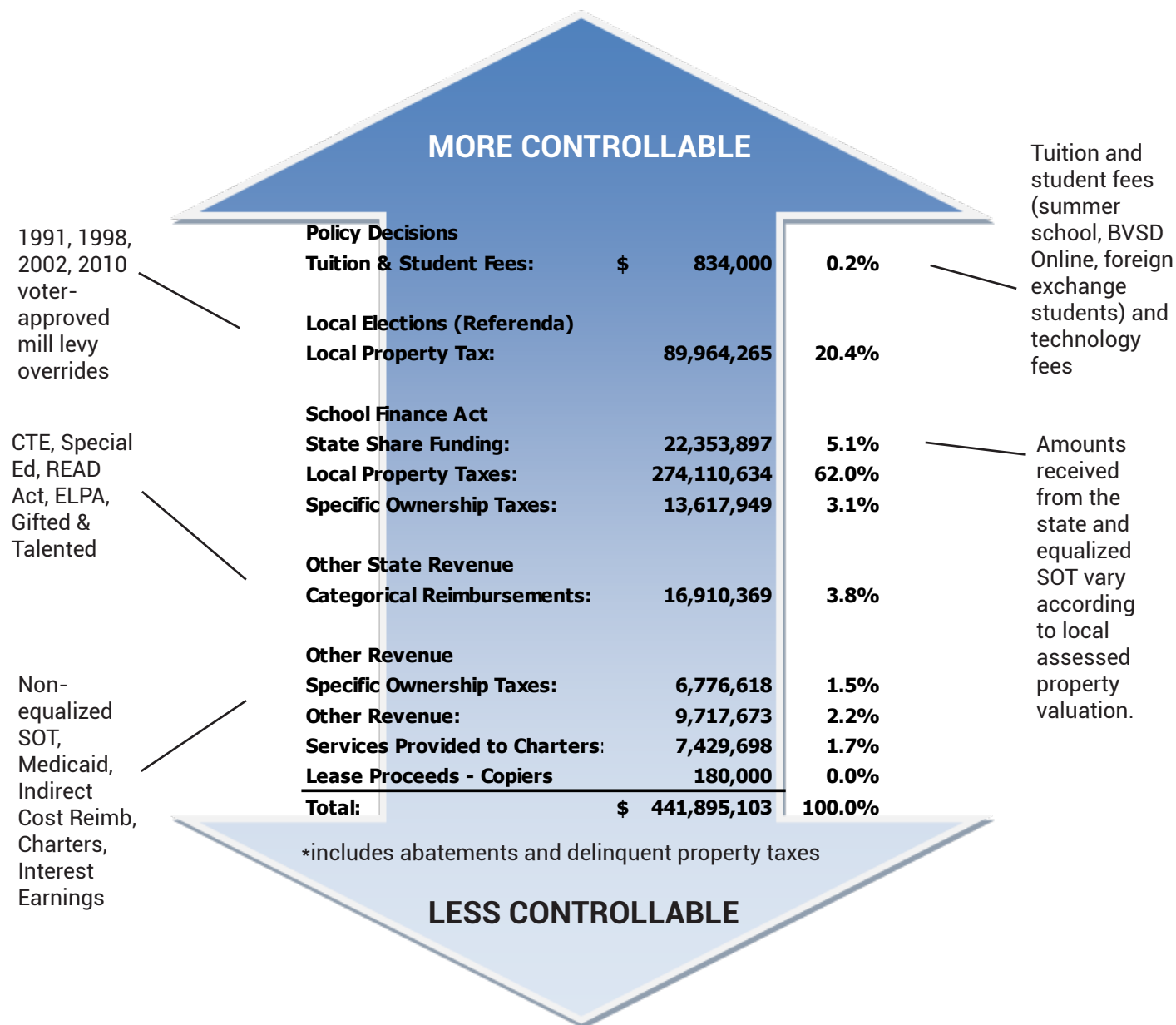
As evidenced in these graphs, because of higher assessed valuation, BVSD receives a larger portion of its revenue from local property taxes and therefore, the state contribution is less than peer districts. As a result, BVSD is projected to receive \$11,554 for each student FTE in 2025-26.

In order to ease the burden caused by the state's Budget Stabilization Factor, BVSD asked voters to approve override funding through additional mill levies. These override revenues increase the district's projected per pupil revenue to \$14,334 in 2025-26.



GENERAL OPERATING FUND REVENUE

There are a variety of factors that impact the amount of money the district receives in its General Operating Fund from its different funding sources. The district and/or its constituents have more control over some factors than others. As you can see from the diagram below, the smaller funding sources are typically the ones over which the district has more control. For example, the district or the schools can control what kind of fundraising projects to have and how that money is to be used. However, at the other end of the spectrum, there is virtually no control over how many children live in the district and attend our schools.



Override Elections

The BVSD electorate has control over passing local property tax increases for school funding which represents 19.4 percent of the district's 2025-26 General Operating Fund budgeted revenue.

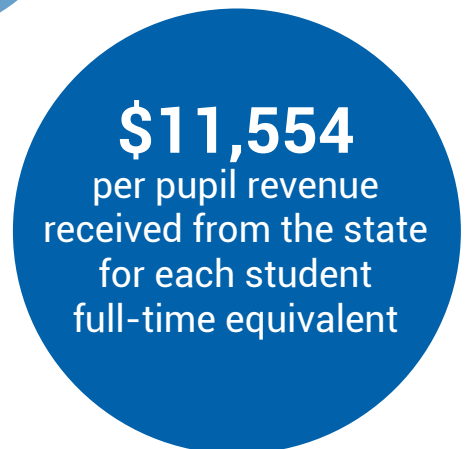
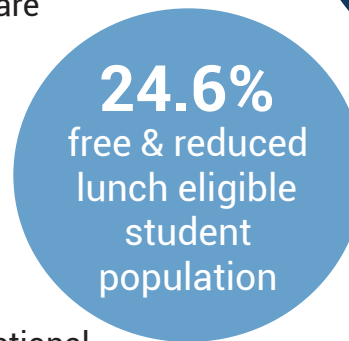


Socio-Economic Status

The per pupil revenue is calculated taking into consideration the percentage of students in the district who are eligible for free and reduced lunch status.

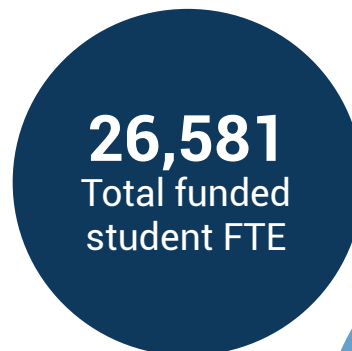
Equity in School Funding

While tax dollars are collected locally for education, the state legislature determines how much funding each school district will receive. The SFA is aimed at ensuring that all children in the state receive an equitable educational experience and has devised a formula that evaluates various factors and determines the funding needed to provide an equitable educational experience in each school district. For the 2025-26 school year, it is estimated BVSD will receive \$11,554 for each student full-time equivalent (FTE). The legislature has not determined an adequate level of funding to meet the expectations for educating all public school students.



School Finance Act

The SFA is a combined total of the state's funding of BVSD's student FTE, local property taxes as determined by property assessed valuation, and equalized specific ownership taxes.



Categorical Reimbursements

Other State Revenues are provided in the School Finance Act to support programs for specific groups of students or particular student needs. These programs are often referred to as "categorical" programs and include Special Education, Career and Technical Education, English Language Proficiency programs, and the READ Act.



WHAT THIS MEANS FOR BVSD

Total program funding, as calculated in the School Finance Act, was projected to be \$312.8M for BVSD in 2025-26.

Since 2009, the Legislature decreased total funding by applying a Budget Stabilization Factor (negative factor) to reduce total program funding. However, beginning in 2024-25, Governor Polis and lawmakers eliminated the Budget Stabilization Factor, returning public education funding to 1989 levels. At the same time, we know that the elimination of it in no way fully funds K-12 education, and that Colorado still ranks at the bottom in per-pupil funding as compared to other states.

District administrators are committed to the course our learning community is taking in 2025-26 as we work toward the vision, mission, and goals throughout all levels of the organization.

School Finance Total Program Funding	\$	312,852,280
Minus: State Finance Act Funding		(22,353,897)
Equalized Specific Ownership Tax		<u>(13,617,949)</u>
School Finance Act Local Property Tax Amount	\$	276,880,434
Plus: Override Elections:		
1991	\$	7,062,468
1998		10,600,000
2002		15,000,000
2010		<u>51,033,267</u>
Total Override Elections	\$	83,695,735
TOTAL REVISED ADOPTED 2025-26 GENERAL OPERATING FUND TAX LEVY	\$	360,576,169

TRANSPORTATION FUND

The Transportation Fund was created to capture the expenses of transporting students to/from school and after-school events. Funding is provided by the mill levy passed in 2005 (starting in 2005-06, the district began collecting the maximum amount authorized of \$7.2 million), the CDE transportation reimbursement, paid usage by outside organizations, and chargebacks to other departments for BVSD activities.

2025-26 REVISED ADOPTED BUDGET	AMOUNT
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 1.6M
Property Taxes - Election	7.2M
Other Sources	0.1M
State Categorical Reimbursement	3.4M
Transfer from General Fund	9.0M
Total Resources	\$21.3M
Total Expenditures and Reserves	\$ 21.3M
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 0



BVSD Education Center

OPERATIONS & TECHNOLOGY FUND

The 2016 Ballot Measure 3A approved by voters established an operational mill levy which funds a portion of the \$34.0 million in present ongoing maintenance, custodial, security, and technology expenditures. Resources from the levy allows investment for ongoing preventative maintenance and repairs to extend facility life.

General fund resources freed up by the operational levy will be available to support the following areas:

- Maintain present level of educational services.
- Invest in preventative maintenance for buildings and equipment.
- Replace out-of-date textbooks and learning materials.
- Fund compensation and benefits for all employees.
- Provide training for staff.
- Employ educators to meet student needs.

According to state statute, the district Board of Education has authority to increase the levy to 4 mills, which would provide more than \$25 million dollars a year for district investment in services. In fiscal year 2019-20, the board voted and approved the increase of these mills up to the 4 mills maximum.

2025-26 REVISED ADOPTED BUDGET	AMOUNT
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 18.0M
Property Taxes - Election	40.3M
Interest Revenue	0.3M
Total Resources	\$ 58.6M
Personnel	\$.2M
Projects & Other Costs	2.1M
Property and Equipment	.3M
Allocation to Charters	3.4M
Other - ERP Implementation	1.5M
Other - Information Technology	4.1M
Other - Maint and Operations	25.3M
Reserves	1.9M
Total Expenditures and Reserves	\$ 38.8M
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 19.8M



GENERAL FUND - FUND BALANCE

In order to meet the challenges of school funding in Colorado and BVSD, the Board of Education adopted Policy DB in the spring of 2005, which dictated a minimum level of year-end fund balance in order to ensure the district's ongoing financial health. To further bolster the district's financial position and address the current economic challenges, the Board of Education updated this policy in January 2009, strengthening the requirements of the policy. The policy restricts the district from using one-time money for ongoing expenditures. This ensures programs are sustained with ongoing revenue. In addition, current policy specifies the amount to be held as a contingency reserve.

Per policy, the district reserves a percentage of General Operating Fund expenditures equal to required reserves: 3.0% for state-required TABOR, and 3.0% for contingency reserves.

(As permitted per Policy DB, beginning in 2019-20 the district reserved an additional 1.0% in contingency reserves beyond the 3.0% requirement, increasing it to a total of 4.0%.) The use of TABOR reserves excludes factors related to economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, and district salary or fringe benefit increases.

Following the requirements of this policy means BVSD will have to make annual budget adjustments so that new expenditures do not exceed new revenues and a moderate level of

2025-26 Revised Adopted Budget - Numbers - Policy DB Calculation		
\$ 441,895,103	Total Revenues	
(468,190,261)	Less Total Expenditures & Transfers	
(8,339,372)	Less one-time Revenue	
8,788,101	Plus one-time Transfers	
25,886,493	Plus one-time Expenditures & Carryover	
40,064	Total Policy DB Ongoing Available	
\$ 37,443	Net available ongoing funds after 7% reserves	

2025-26 REVISED ADOPTED BUDGET	AMOUNT
Beginning Balance	\$ 83.1M
Revenue	441.9M
Total Resources	\$ 525.0M
Expenditures	\$ 391.4M
Transfers	76.8M
Reserves	54.1M
Total Uses	\$ 522.3M
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 2.7M

reserves is maintained. Because the district has in the past funded necessary programs with fixed revenue provided by override funds, the cost of these programs will eventually exceed the fixed revenue stream. Application of the policy means the district can make smaller adjustments over time rather than making dramatic cuts when the cost of programs has outgrown revenue sources.

DRIVING RESOURCES TO SCHOOLS

The Differentiated School Support Fund was created in FY22 and is used to track spending of resources allocated to schools as part of the district's Strategic Plan. Beginning fiscal 2024-25, with the conclusion of ESSER funding high support schools are now accounted for similar to all schools in this fund. Through a tiered system of school requirements, supports, and accountability metrics which drive the allocation of resources, the goal is to help close the opportunity and achievement gap in the District. A weighted and differentiated funding model was implemented to distribute resources to schools identified with levels of Flexible, Targeted, and High support needs. The table below outlines the revised differentiated levels and per pupil tiered approach to funding for the second iteration of funds:

- Flexible Support receive weight on student demographics only and have access to VIP Program/Targeted Support (x2) / High Support (x5)
- Targeted and High Support Enrollment - \$60
- Special Education - \$50
- Free and Reduced Lunch - \$75
- English Language Development - \$50

Flexible Support	Targeted Support	High Support	District Support	Total
18 schools	26 schools	7 schools		51 schools
\$0.2M / year	\$2.8M / year	\$1.6M / year	\$0.5M / year	\$5.0M / year



DISTRICT SPENDING PATTERNS

Major functional areas are reported annually in the district's financial documents. The financial reports document expenditures for the Combined General Fund which includes: General Operating Fund, Differentiated School Funding, PERA On-Behalf, Risk Management, Athletics, Community Schools Program, and Preschool Funds.

(millions)	2021-22 Audited	2022-23 Audited	2023-24 Audited	2024-25 Audited	2025-26 Revised Budget
Instruction - Regular Programs	\$204.1	\$226.3	\$218.7	\$236.1	\$250.5
Instruction - Special Programs*	57.4	61.3	70.1	77.0	84.7
Student Support Services**	18.8	22.9	25.6	27.3	27.4
Instructional Staff Services***	14.1	15.1	15.8	18.2	20.6
General Administration	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.7
School Administration	28.7	29.2	31.7	33.2	33.2
Business Services	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.5	6.1
Operations and Maintenance	8.6	11.0	11.4	15.3	17.4
Central Support Services	15.6	15.4	16.4	17.3	20.5
Community Services	6.1	7.6	9.1	6.8	7.7
Debt Service-P&I	0.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.0
Total (Rounded)	\$363.1	\$400.7	\$412.0	\$443.4	\$473.8

*Special Programs: CTE, CoCurricular Activities, Gifted and Talented, Special Education, English Language Development.

**Student Support Services: Counselors, Nurses, and Health Services.

***Instructional Staff Services: Librarians and Staff Development.

DISTRICT SPENDING PATTERNS (continued)

(percentages)	2021-22 Audited	2022-23 Audited	2023-24 Audited	2024-25 Audited	2025-26 Budget
Instruction - Regular Programs	56.2%	56.5%	53.1%	53.3%	52.9%
Instruction - Special Programs*	15.8%	15.3%	17.0%	17.4%	17.9%
Student Support Services**	5.2%	5.7%	6.2%	6.2%	5.8%
Instructional Staff Services***	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%
General Administration	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
School Administration	7.9%	7.3%	7.7%	7.5%	7.0%
Business Services	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Operations and Maintenance	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	3.5%	3.7%
Central Support Services	4.3%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%
Community Services	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Debt Service - P&I	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%

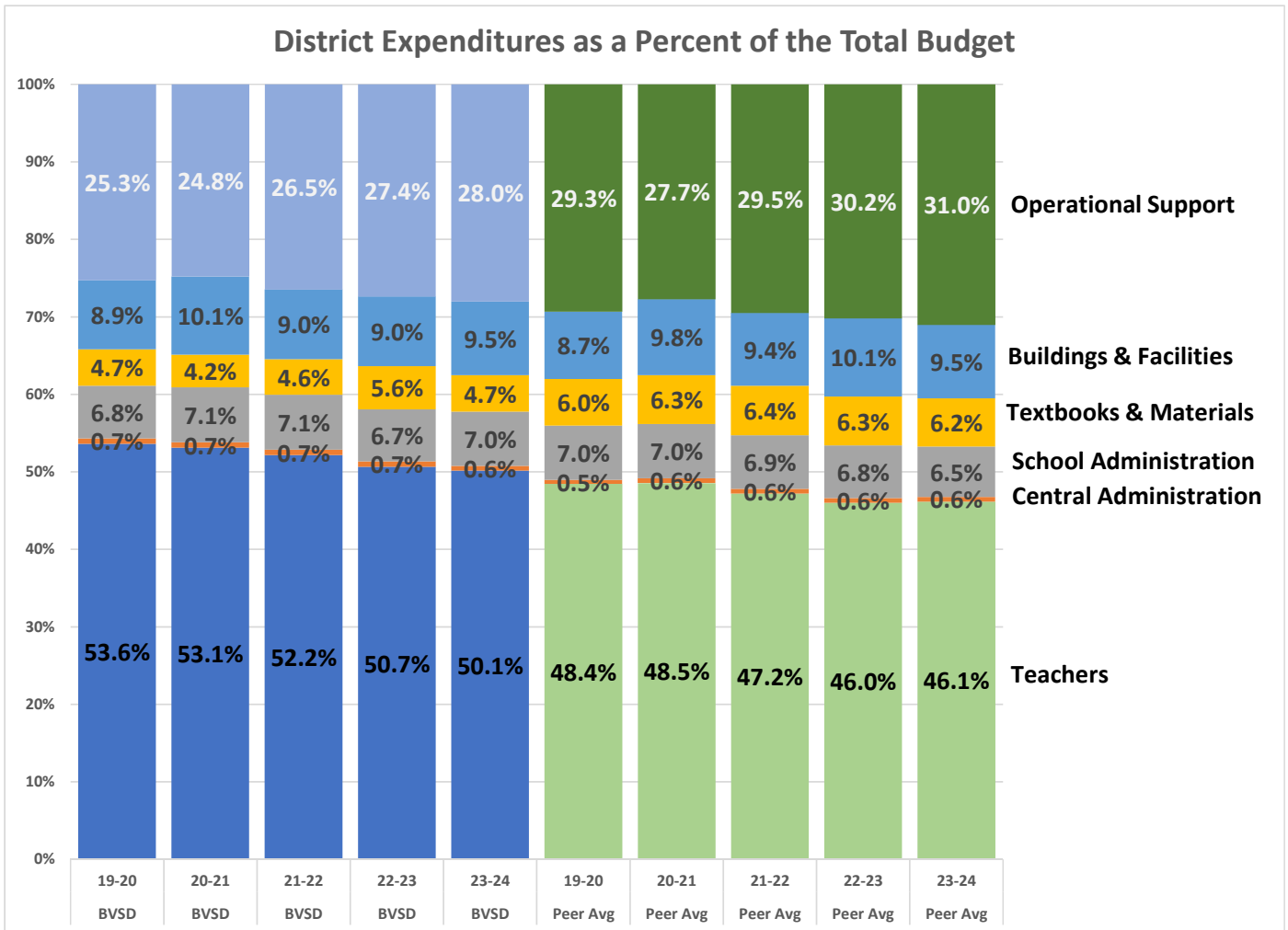
*Special Programs: CTE, CoCurricular Activities, Gifted and Talented, Special Education, English Language Development.

**Student Support Services: Counselors, Nurses, and Health Services.

***Instructional Staff Services: Librarians and Staff Development.

PEER DISTRICT FINANCIAL COMPARISONS

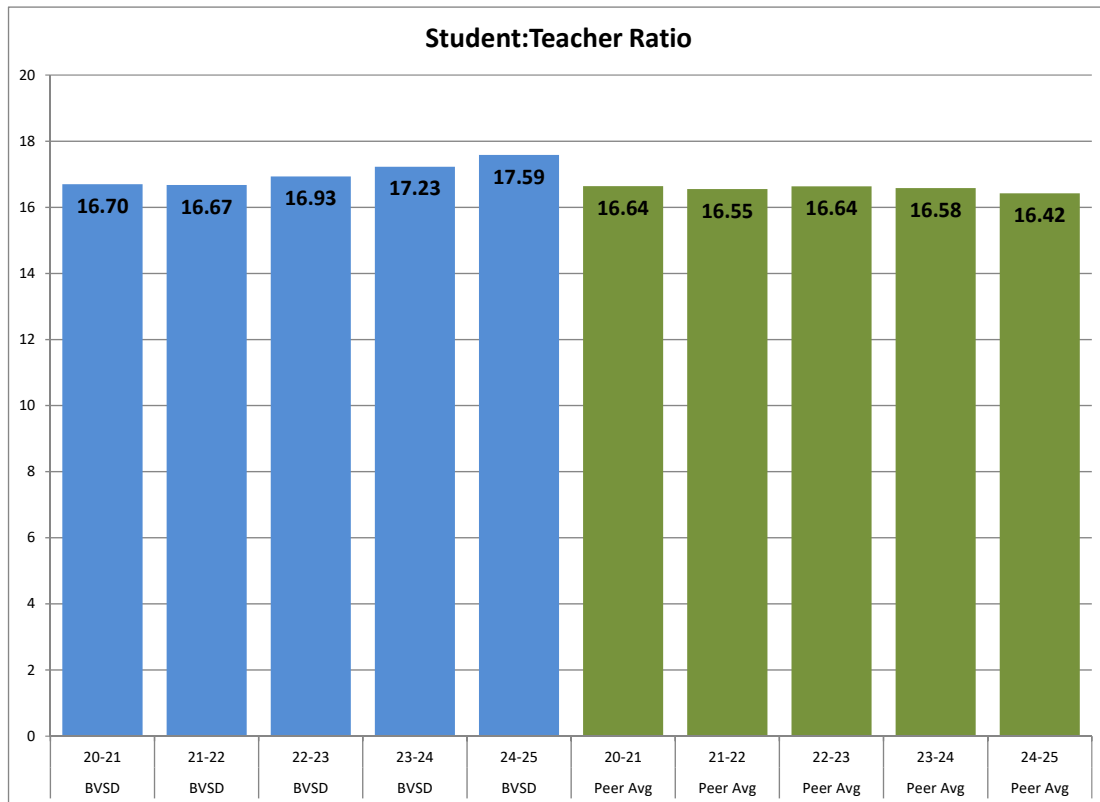
The district has a long history of providing financial comparisons to other Colorado school districts. The districts selected for comparison have been the top ten largest districts plus Littleton Public Schools. Littleton was included for its proximity, demographics, mill levy support and high student achievement. The following tables compare spending patterns and other fiscal data points related to district operations.



CDE data include:

- Preschool-12 student membership;
- All district schools, inclusive of charter schools;
- The CDE category of "Teachers" captures all Regular Education Teachers, Special Education Teachers and Title I Teachers.

PEER DISTRICT FINANCIAL COMPARISONS (continued)



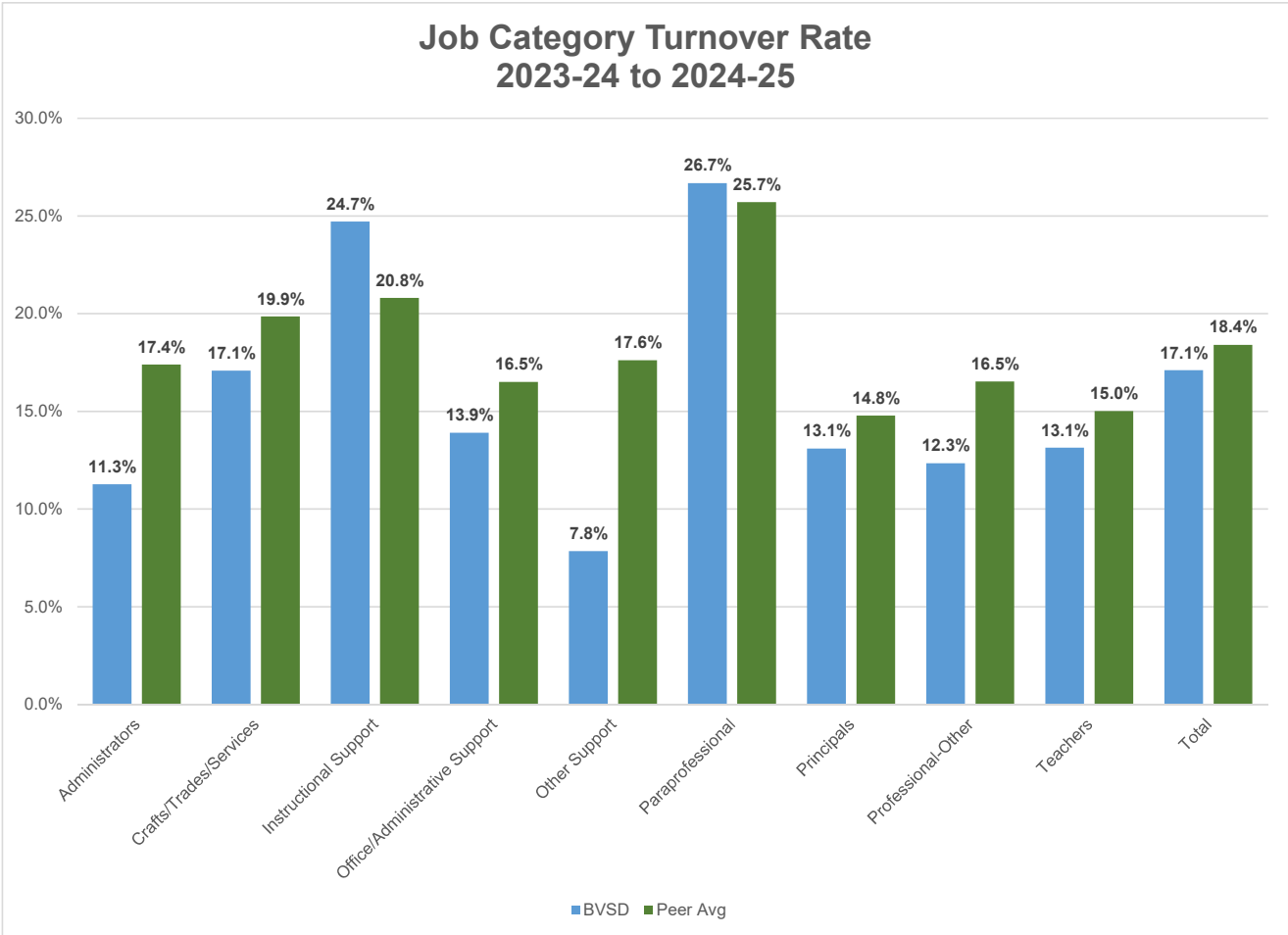
CDE data include:

- Preschool-12 student membership;
- All district schools, inclusive of charter schools;
- The CDE category of "Teachers" captures all Regular Education Teachers, Special Education Teachers and Title I Teachers.

Preschool-12 Student Membership								
				5-Year Count Change	5-Year Percent Change	1-Year Count Change	1-Year Percent Change	
	2020-21	2024-25	2025-26	2020-21 to 2025-26	2020-21 to 2025-26	2024-25 to 2025-26	2024-25 to 2025-26	
Peer Districts								
Denver Public Schools	89,061	90,450	89,210	149	0.2%	(1,240)	-1.4%	
Jeffco Public Schools	80,088	75,495	74,177	(5,911)	-7.4%	(1,318)	-1.7%	
Douglas County School District	62,979	61,851	61,535	(1,444)	-2.3%	(316)	-0.5%	
Cherry Creek School District	54,167	52,672	51,844	(2,323)	-4.3%	(828)	-1.6%	
Aurora Public Schools	37,907	39,813	38,197	290	0.8%	(1,616)	-4.1%	
Adams 12 Five Star Schools	36,654	34,466	33,039	(3,615)	-9.9%	(1,427)	-4.1%	
St. Vrain Valley School District	31,312	32,414	32,279	967	3.1%	(135)	-0.4%	
Boulder Valley School District	29,418	29,544	29,133	(285)	-1.0%	(411)	-1.4%	
Poudre School District	29,240	27,991	27,541	(1,699)	-5.8%	(450)	-1.6%	
Colorado Springs School District 11	23,885	22,265	23,458	(427)	-1.8%	1,193	5.4%	
Littleton Public Schools	14,132	13,110	12,904	(1,228)	-8.7%	(206)	-1.6%	
Total	488,843	480,071	473,317	(15,526)	-3.2%	(6,754)	-1.4%	

JOB TURNOVER

Staff turnover, as measured by the Colorado Department of Education, is an indicator of the desirability of the district as an employer. Benefits of low turnover include reduced professional development and training costs, and consistency of instruction, whereas research shows that high teacher turnover rates in schools negatively impact student achievement for all the students in a school. BVSD turnover is below our peer district average in all job categories as defined by the Colorado Department of Education.



BVSD STUDENT POPULATIONS

The district's student population is a diverse group made up of special education students, English language learners, gifted and talented students, and students eligible for free and reduced lunch.

Student Enrollment Category	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
CDE Preschool-12 Student Membership	29,011	28,487	28,362	27,991	27,541
Funded Membership*	28,776	28,425	28,203	27,913	27,461
Student Membership Not Funded*	235	62	159	78	80
English Language Learners	2,034	2,001	2,140	2,301	2,295
ELL % of Funded Membership	7.1%	7.1%	7.8%	8.5%	8.6%
Free/Reduced Lunch Status	5,828	5,939	6,811	7,286	7,057
FRL Status % of Funded Membership	20.3%	21.0%	25.0%	26.9%	26.5%
Gifted & Talented	4,182	4,322	4,542	4,860	5,050
TAG % of Funded Membership	14.5%	15.3%	16.6%	17.9%	19.0%
Out of District	2,316	2,362	2,526	2,583	2,672
OOD Students % of Funded Membership	8.0%	8.4%	9.3%	9.5%	10.0%
Special Education	3,417	3,613	3,507	3,687	3,654
SpEd Students % of Funded Membership	11.9%	12.8%	12.9%	13.6%	13.7%

*With the implementation of the Universal Preschool Program in 2023-24, all pre-kindergarten students were moved to an "unfunded" status as they were no longer reported in the district's School Finance Act funded pupil count.

STUDENT OUTCOMES

2024-2025 Graduation and Dropout Rate Specifics:

According to the latest data released by the Colorado Department of Education, the Boulder Valley School District's graduation rate continues to increase. The four-year graduation rate for the Class of 2025 increased to 93.3%, up from 92.3% last year, and outpacing the state average of 85.6%.

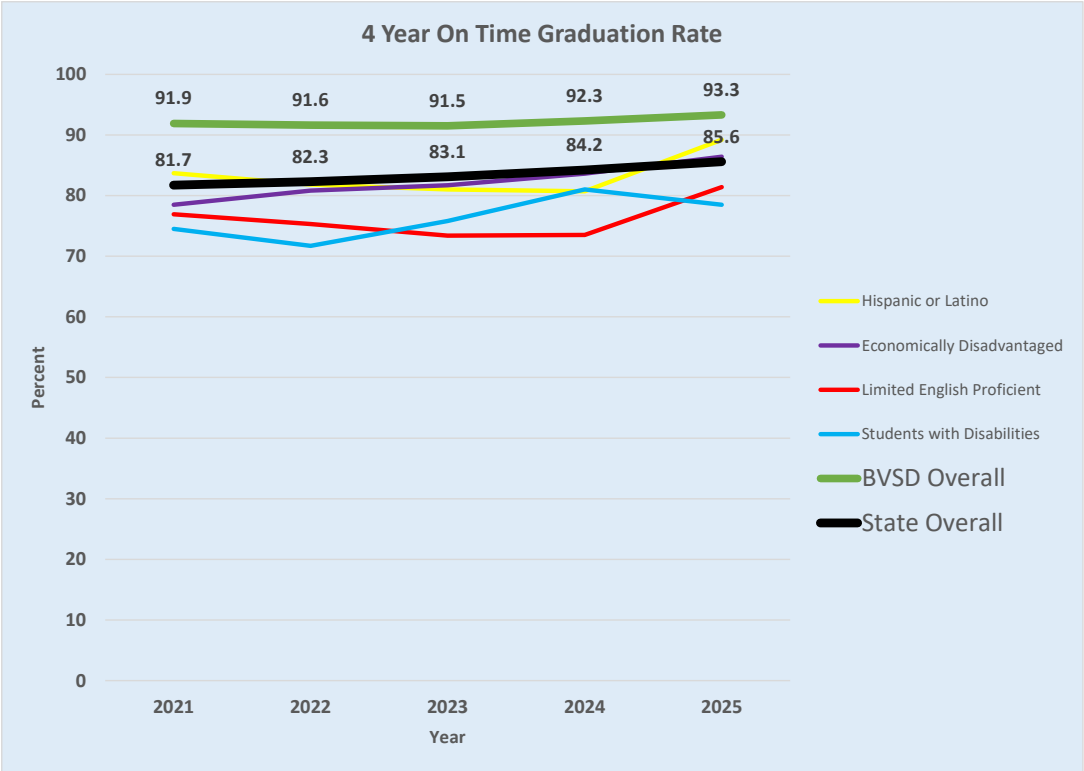
BVSD Graduation Rate Highlights

The district saw increases in the following student groups:

- Limited English Proficiency - Up 7.9%
- Economically Disadvantaged - Up 2.8%
- Hispanic or Latino - Up 8.5%
- Homeless - Up 7.4%

**BVSD's Black, American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander groups are quite small so use caution in comparing percentages from one year to the next.*

Graduation Rates



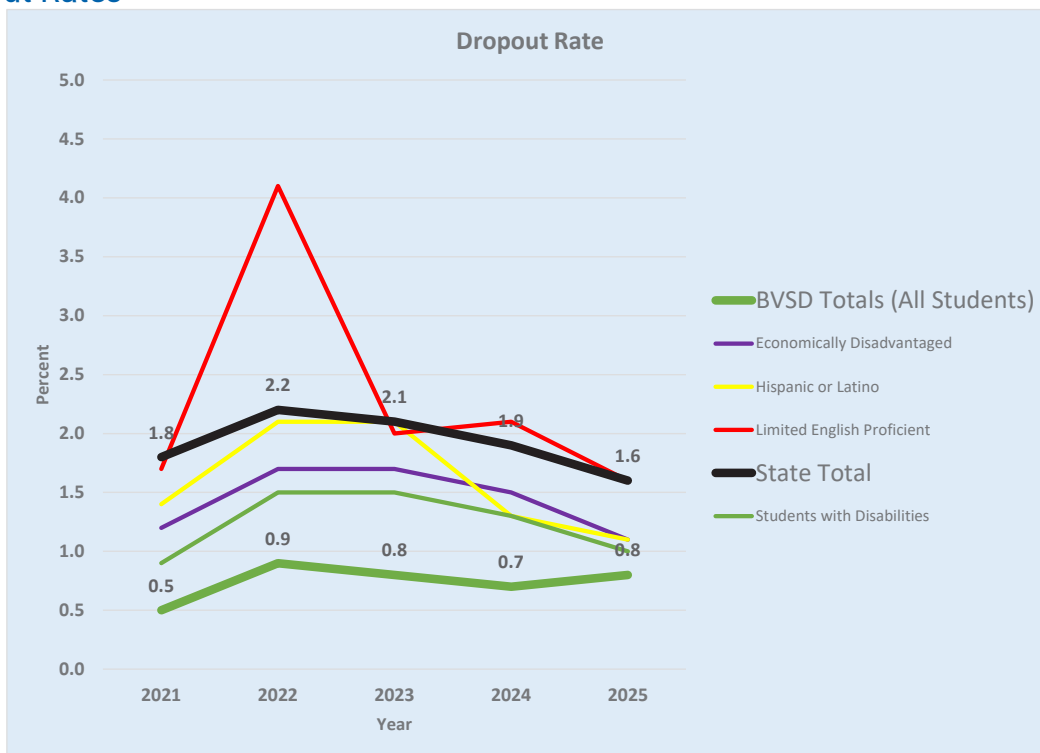
The dropout rate is calculated based on all students enrolled within the district between 7th and 12th grade a given year.

BVSD Dropout Rate Highlights

The district saw decreases in the following student groups:

- Hispanic/Latino - 0.5% decrease
- Homeless - 0.3% decrease
- Students with Disabilities - 0.6% decrease
- Economically Disadvantaged - 0.3% decrease

Dropout Rates



Please see the following websites for more information.

Graduation Statistics: <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/gradratecurrent>

Dropout Statistics: <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/dropoutcurrent>

Mobility/Stability Statistics: <https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/mobility-stabilitycurrent>

CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE OF CAPITAL ASSETS | BUILDING FUND

2022 Building Fund

In November 2022, BVSD voters supported measure 5A which allows the district to increase its debt through the sale of bonds to raise funds for the work described in the 2022 Critical Needs Plan. The plan was developed, in part, from a 2021 third-party assessment of BVSD's 4.8 million square feet of facility space and associated sites. Working with BVSD staff, the consultant evaluated major architectural, mechanical, electrical, and site infrastructure system components, estimating their "in-kind" replacement values and where each is within its expected lifecycle. The assessment prioritized identified requirements by urgency related to due date. This data was evaluated by district staff and reviewed with the 23-member Capital Improvement Plan Review Committee to develop the 2022 Critical Needs Plan.

More than half of the plan is directed to critical, major maintenance such as roofing and building system repairs that are needed within two years to keep facilities safe, operational, code compliant, and in good condition. The plan also includes funding to complete construction of the New Vista replacement building (in addition to \$11.2M from the 2014 Bond program); a new school for enrollment growth in Erie; creation and expansion of spaces to support career and technical education (CTE) programing; asbestos abatement to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials; and replacement of equipment and surfacing on some playgrounds to expand accessibility for students of varying physical abilities.

A Community Bond Oversight Committee was appointed in May 2023 to provide accountability and transparency of the fulfillment of the program through independent monitoring and review of the implementation of the projects. In addition, the group will

review and take action on recommendations from staff for any significant changes in the scope and/or budget of existing or new projects and advise the Board of its actions on these recommendations.

Status

The first series of bonds in the amount of \$187,335,000 were issued in April 2023. The program is structured to be implemented in four phases over six years. The first issuance will provide funding for the completion of the first two phases and design work for the third phase.

Phase 1 projects began design in 2023 and most of them completed construction in the third and fourth quarters of 2024. Three larger projects (Broomfield High, Centaurus High, New Vista High) completed construction in 2025.

Design for Phase 2 projects was completed in 2024 and most projects completed construction in 2025. For the larger high school projects and BVSD's career and technical education campus, construction will continue over two summers into 2026.

Project teams for Phase 3 projects were hired in the fourth quarter of 2024. Design was completed and the project contracts were amended to include construction pricing in the fourth quarter of 2025. Construction is scheduled to be completed for all projects in 2026 except Fairview High School, which will continue into 2027.

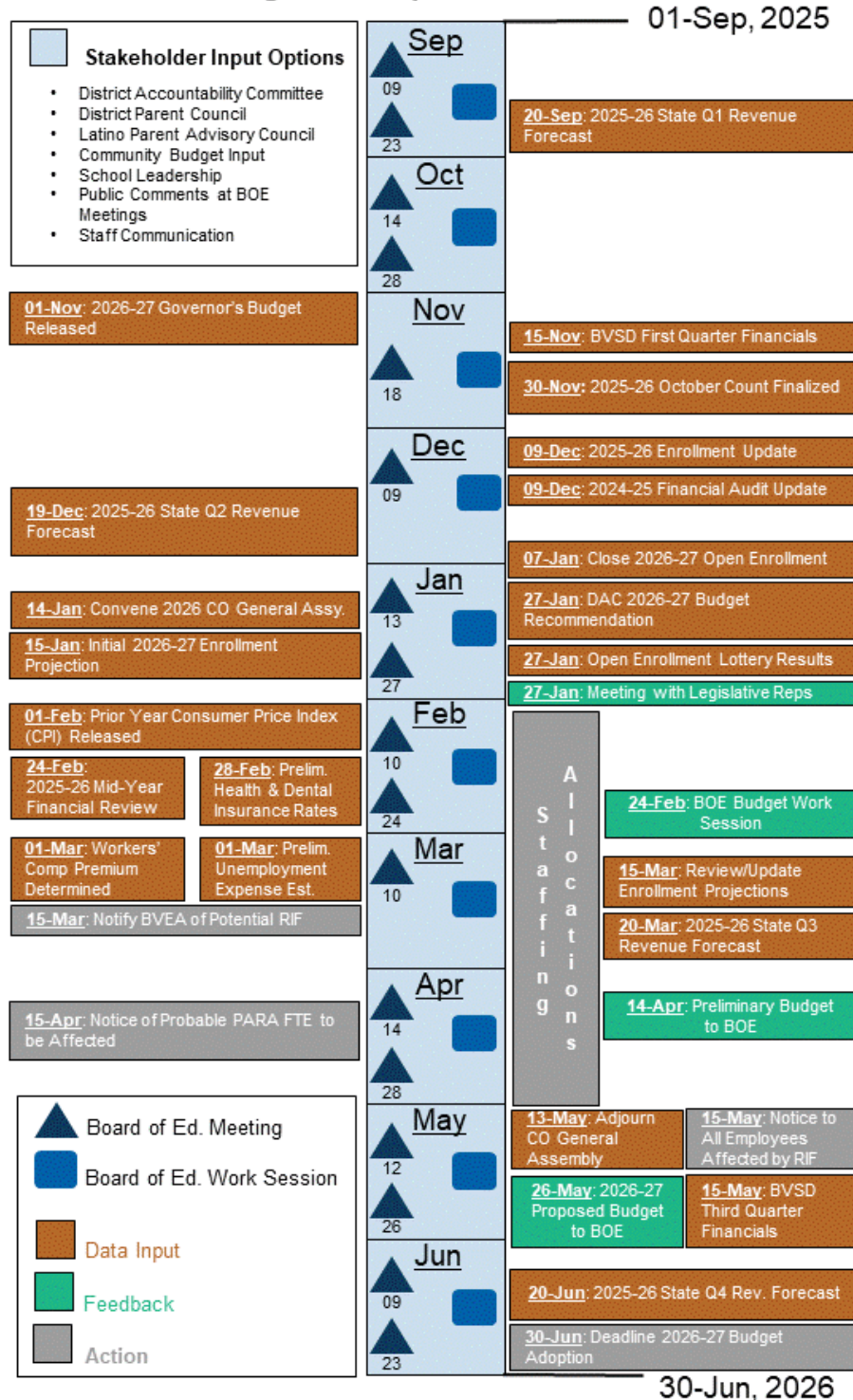
Project teams for Phase 4 projects were hired in the fourth quarter of 2025. Design will be completed in 2026, with construction occurring in 2027.

The sale of the second series of bonds is anticipated to occur in the second quarter of 2026.

2026-27 BUDGET DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND MILESTONES

The annual budget development timeline follows a path through pre-determined milestones that are established by legislative actions, board of education decisions, district policies, contractual deadlines, information availability and state statute. In conjunction with the roadmap provided by the district's strategic plan, these milestones guide the development of the district's annual budget. Changes to programmatic offerings, either through redesign, reallocation or new implementation must fit within these decision points and data inputs to insure an accurate, thorough and thoughtful budget development process.

2026-27 Budget Development Process Milestones



GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

Governor Polis' November 1 proposed budget for 2026-27 included funding for Pre-K12 enrollment decline, inflation at 2.6%, and a continued rollout of the major restructuring of the school finance act adopted during the 2025 Colorado legislative session after nearly two years of negotiation and compromise. After the Governor's budget was presented, the 2025-26 enrollment count was finalized which confirmed Colorado's dramatic drop in enrollment of nearly 12,500, repeating the drop experienced in Colorado in the fall of 2020. The decline is projected to continue into 2026-27 by an additional 1%, or almost 8,200 students, based on the state demographer's population projection for school-aged children. Updated projections will be included in budget planning when they become available.

Historically, the Governor's budget has been considered a "floor" for K-12 funding, with additional resources being allocated during the legislative session. However, the deep funding cuts made both in the 2025 legislative session and in the special legislative session in August did not prevent Colorado's current budget shortfall of about \$850 million to \$1.2 billion, depending on estimates and forecasts. However, the reality is that public education remains the only major area of the state budget that has not been cut yet, and when funding pressures increase, that puts K-12 at greater risk. Analysts say there is around a 50% chance that our state experiences a recession. The concerns expressed for the sustainability of the new finance act and planned funding increases have proven true as the state lacks funding to continue the multi-year rollout as planned.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Economic conditions in Colorado provide a leading indicator of potential fiscal impacts for school districts to manage over time. Fluctuations in state income tax collection, property value and population are not within the control of a local school district, so the budget development and fiscal management processes need to take into account projected changes

that can positively or negatively impact district financial conditions. Annual and quarterly economic updates are key to informing the school board and community about those changing fiscal conditions.

Colorado

For over 60 years, the Colorado Business Economic Outlook has been compiled by industry leaders in the state, and presented by the

Business Research Division of the Leeds School of Business at the University of Colorado Boulder. The information below was selected directly from the Colorado Economic Forecast for 2026, presented on December 8, 2025. The full report can be found at: <https://www.colorado.edu/business/media/20290>



Colorado has demonstrated one of the strongest economies over the medium-term horizon. Comparing growth from 2009-24, Colorado had the 5th-fastest real GDP growth, 6th-fastest population and labor force growth, 7th-fastest employment growth, and the 6th-highest home-price appreciation in the country.

Over the short term, though, Colorado's performance has slipped in the rankings, demonstrating the difficulty in maintaining growth-on-growth for a sustained period of time. In 2025, Colorado's growth rates appeared more average in the rankings. Second quarter real GDP growth ranked 22nd, and home-price growth ranked Colorado 50th. The unemployment rate, labor force growth rate, and employment growth rate all rank the state in the 30s. The state remains in the top 10 for per capita personal income, average annual pay, and labor force participation rate (LFPR).

While Colorado's relative ranking is lower over the past year compared to the 15-year ranking, some economic indicators recorded an acceleration in growth and/or an improvement in the rankings compared to last year. As well, for some of these metrics, slower growth is not slow growth. For instance, personal income grew 5% and per capita personal income grew 4.3%. More moderate growth may be the new reality for Colorado as population growth, especially through net migration, remains slow, creating headwinds for labor force and job growth.

For more than half a century, the Colorado Business Economic Outlook has been compiled by industry leaders in the state and presented by the Business Research Division (BRD) of the Leeds School of Business at the University of Colorado Boulder. For 61 years, this book has served as a chronicle of the changing issues and opportunities facing people and industry in Colorado. Presenting historical data and forward-looking estimates on employment for each sector of the economy, the book also offers discussion on other relevant economic metrics, ranging from sales and cash receipts to building permits and airport enplanements. This section lays the foundation for each of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) supersectors by providing an overview of labor force and wage and salary employment totals. The industry narrative is a collaboration with 130 individuals across industries, government, and nonprofits. What they share are insights and expertise from their vantage point, while many of the economic and employment estimates are model-driven results.

On September 9, 2025, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) published Current Employment Statistics Preliminary Benchmark (National) Summary. In

this publication, the BLS indicated national employment estimates may be overstated by 911,000 and would be revised downward when benchmark revisions are applied in March 2026. Examining the data, the BRD concluded that Colorado is a state that is likely to undergo downward revisions. Since Colorado represents roughly 1.9% of national employment, a proportional share of the decrease would suggest Colorado may be revised down by 17,000. Examining the differences in growth between the Current Employment Statistics (CES) and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) by industry for Colorado, the expected downward revisions are less than 15,000. The implied revisions were applied to the monthly employment estimates and were used as a basis for the 2026 forecast.

Employment

Colorado employment stood just shy of 3 million in August 2025, with the state notching the 3rd-consecutive year of slowing growth. Annual jobs added in 2024 totaled 33,500, or growth of 1.1%. Growth in 2025 is estimated at 12,500 (0.4%), and the forecast for 2026 is for an additional 17,500 jobs (0.6%). In 2025, a minority of the 11 industries in the state are estimated to have posted job growth—with Education and Health Services, Government, and Leisure and Hospitality posting the most jobs added and the fastest job growth. Three industries that posted the largest job losses for the year are Professional and Business Services; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; and Information. Looking ahead to 2026, eight industries are projected to add employment, led by Education and Health Services; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; and Government.

Preliminary year-over-year employment growth was mixed within the state, with growth in four metropolitan statistical

areas (MSAs): Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, and Grand Junction. Modest declines were recorded in the preliminary numbers in the Fort Collins-Loveland, Greeley, and Pueblo MSAs. The balance of the state (i.e., Colorado minus the MSAs) suggests Colorado's rural areas posted strong growth.

Most businesses in the economy are small businesses—96.5% of wage and salary establishments have fewer than 50 employees. These small businesses represent just under half (49.9%) of jobs in Colorado and 43.4% of total wages.

Population

The most recent population estimates available are for July 1, 2024. As of this date, the U.S. population reached 341.1 million, an increase of 3.3 million over the year, or a growth rate of 1%. Elevated levels of net international migration boosted growth, accounting for eight-tenths of the 1% growth. Three states declined in population relative to prior-year levels. Colorado's resident population as of July 2024 was 5,956,729, ranking 21st in size in the United States. Colorado's population increased by 56,309, or 1%, from July 2023 to July 2024, ranking it 19th in total change and 17th in percentage change. This growth is slightly higher than in 2023 and significantly slower than the 76,000 annual average during the previous decade.

Births in Colorado were 62,400, flat compared to the previous year and lower than the peak of 70,800 in 2007. Births are the largest component of population change in Colorado. There were 45,000 deaths between July 2023 and July 2024, a slowdown from the pandemic peak of 49,700 in 2022 and in line with historical prepandemic trends consistent with a growing older adult population. Natural change (births minus deaths) was 17,400. Despite the lower levels of natural change,

Colorado had the 7th-largest natural change in the country due to the state's younger average age. There are 17 states in a phase of natural decline, with more deaths than births.

More U.S. counties experienced population gains than losses in 2024, as growth accelerated across regions of the U.S. Approximately 66% (2,064) of U.S. counties gained population from 2023 to 2024. Areas that experienced high levels of domestic out-migration during the pandemic, such as in the Midwest and Northeast, have now experienced multiple years of population growth.

In Colorado, population in 20 of the state's 64 counties, or 31%, declined. Twenty counties experienced net outmigration, led by rural and mountain resort counties. Thirty-six of the 64 counties are in a phase of natural decline—meaning there were more deaths than births in 2024. Most of the counties in a phase of natural decline were in the nonmetro parts of the state and ranged from -462 to -3. However, the metro counties of Pueblo and Mesa led the list of counties in natural decline. The three counties with the largest natural increase were El Paso, Denver, and Arapahoe.

Births continued to be lower than historical trends in 2024 but are holding steady. The slowing in births will continue to have long-run impacts on K-12 and higher education, as well as the labor force, with significant variation among counties. Most counties reached their peak births in 2007, but some counties, like Jefferson, reached their peak births in 2000.

Population growth by age group continues to be a defining factor for Colorado due to two primary reasons. First, births have been declining since 2007 in both the United States and

Colorado. The second significant impact is the growth in the 65+ population, which increased by almost 30,000 between 2023 and 2024. The growth in this group is primarily due to more people aging into the cohort rather than net migration. It is estimated that 65,600 Coloradans turned 65 in 2024. The growth in the 65+ age group is impacting the labor force, with a growing number of retirements even as workers are staying in the labor force longer. It is estimated that 40,000 workers will retire annually this decade. Additionally, the 65+ population is driving the economy with demand for health services and leisure and hospitality, and is impacting housing due to lower rates of mobility and smaller household sizes.

Coloradans who are 65 and older are the fastest- and largest-growing cohort in the state, with those 75-85 years of age currently experiencing the strongest growth. The 65+ population reached 983,500 people in 2024, growing at an annual rate of 3.1% over the prior year, compared to the total population at 1%. The population under age 18 declined 5,900 in 2024 due to slowing births since 2007. The 45-64 age cohort grew only 4,600. The 25-44 age cohort increased by 19,700 from 2023 to 2024. This cohort is primarily made up of millennials, with the leading-edge age 43, peak age 31, and tail end age 28 in 2024.

Housing-unit growth did not keep up with household formation during the decade from 2010 to 2020, due to low levels of building and relatively strong population growth during and following the Great Recession, which created a tight housing market and escalating home prices. Since 2018, Colorado has built more housing units than new household growth, making a dent in the housing undersupply. In 2024, housing growth increased by 42,700, while population growth was 56,300. The projected slowdown in net migration will ease demand for additional housing in

2025 and 2026. The ratio of household population to housing units reached a low of 2.18 in 2024 after hitting a high of 2.31 in 2016. The declining ratio reflects multiple factors, including smaller household sizes due to an aging population and fewer births, as well as vacation and second homes.

Household formation is forecast to grow by an estimated annual average of 26,500 over the next 10 years. The largest cohort of the millennials are in their 30s, the primary age for first-time home buyers. The leading edge of the millennials are in their early 40s, entering the highest earning and the prime second-home buying age cohort. The largest and fastest household growth will be in the 65+ population, but most of these households already have housing. The 65+ population has the lowest moving rate, and Colorado does not attract retirees (in-migrants balance the out-migrants in the 65+ cohort). The aging of the baby boomers into their 70s and 80s may create more turnover in larger, single-family homes as they look to downsize or need more assistance. However, several factors, including location, availability, cost, and health needs, will also factor in these decisions.

Forecasts

Colorado population growth is expected to slow to 0.6% annual growth in each of 2025 and 2026. Growth will be subdued by slower economic activity and jobs growth, dampening net domestic migration. Net international migration is expected to slow considerably on changes to immigration policy enforcement under the Trump administration and on slower economic activity. Total net migration is expected to total about 13,600 in 2025 and 15,700 in 2026—historically weak levels comparable to pandemic and dot-com recession lows.

Births will remain the largest population growth driver. Births are projected to rise slightly in 2025 to 62,000 and in 2026 to 63,000. Deaths are projected to return to prepandemic trends in 2025, totaling 43,000. Beginning in 2026, deaths will begin to rise again with growth in the older adult population. Near-term population growth is projected to be strongest along the Front Range, with Weld, Douglas, and Adams counties experiencing the strongest growth in population levels.

Following a slowdown in 2025 and 2026, population growth is projected to rebound, assuming stronger economic activity. However, economic growth, immigration policies, and relative affordability of housing pose risks to the forecast. Over the long term, population growth will be constrained by lower fertility rates. That said, Colorado is expected to outpace national population growth, picking up a growing share of the U.S. population over time. Colorado is forecast to increase from 1.7% of the U.S. population in 2020 to 2.1% by 2060. Geographically, the largest population growth is forecast to be along the Front Range.

**COLORADO POPULATION BY AGE
2023-2024**

Age	2023	2024	Change	Pct Ch.
0 to 17	1,251,929	1,246,083	-5,846	-0.6%
18 to 24	547,470	555,397	7,927	1.4%
25 to 44	1,750,144	1,769,863	19,719	1.1%
45 to 64	1,397,298	1,401,886	4,588	0.3%
65+	953,548	983,491	29,943	3.2%
Total	5,900,389	5,956,720	56,331	1.0%

Source: Colorado State Demography Office

Education

Colorado public school districts educate nearly 880,000 students in prekindergarten through 12th grade. Funding for public schools comes from three main sources of revenue: local property tax, state funding, and federal dollars. The state share is primarily from income and sales tax revenues flowing through the state and then to districts. While federal education law is well established and sets strong requirements for public education, federal dollars are typically a relatively small overall component of the annual funding of public schools. Since March 2020, K-12 public education, like many sectors of the economy, has experienced dramatic changes in the delivery of services, labor force availability, and revenue fluctuations. Funding of education in Colorado compared to the national average has declined since 1992, despite such actions as Amendment 23 to the Colorado State Constitution in 2000 and the passage of cannabis sales taxes to support education. According to 2022-23 data from the National Center for Education Statistics, Colorado spent \$1,668 less per student than the U.S. average, an increasing trend since the early to mid-90s when the gap was less than \$500 per student. Many school districts have turned to increasing local property taxes to support education, but due to the wildly disparate property values within Colorado school districts, the ability to generate revenue is a function of property values, as well as local voters' willingness to support public education with additional property tax dollars. These disparities are a result of residential development, nonresidential development, oil and gas resources, property valuations, and the number of students in a district.

2026 Outlook

The outlook for 2026-27 is filled with uncertainty—financial, enrollment, policy, and programmatic. For government services like K-12 public education, stability is a key component to providing reliable, consistent, and effective programs and services. Public schools are cornerstones within a community, and research shows that instability within the public school system, including funding shortages, low achievement, and school closures, can lead to lower property values and population declines and can limit local business investments. Statewide funded enrollment in 2026-27 is projected to have a net decrease by 6,000 FTE students, or 0.7%, from 2025-26. This decrease continues a downward trend after the significant 3.3% enrollment drop recorded in October 2020. The student enrollment trend across the state has dropped from growth of 2% in 2008 to 0.1% and 0.2% in 2018 and 2019. This trend of declining enrollment is a result of declining birth rates and elevated housing costs, but it was also recently accelerated by federal immigration policies. This decline is projected to continue within Colorado in the coming years and is consistent with national trends, which indicate a 1% annual decline in the K-12 student population. Within Colorado, enrollment projections vary by specific school district and region, with varying degrees of growth and decline. The projected maximum decline is 10% and maximum growth is 9%. Among Colorado's 10 largest school districts, this spread is from a decline of 2.6% to growth of 5.4%.

While enrollment is projected to decrease, funding will be partially supported by the required inflationary increase in the School Finance Act and the continued rollout of the new School Finance Act passed in the 2025 legislative session. The new finance act supports districts with higher concentrations of disadvantaged students, as well as small,

rural districts. Concerns continue to exist that an economic downturn could cause other legislative actions and changes to the finance act as a way to reduce the state's funding obligation to PK-12 public education.

Governor Polis' 2026-27 budget proposal, released on October 31, 2025, contains a per pupil base funding inflationary increase of 2.6%, based on the Colorado September 2025 Economic Forecast. The proposal totals a funding increase of \$275.8 million, or 2.7%, for K-12 education. This totals a statewide average change of \$413, or 3.5%, more per pupil than 2025-26. The difference in the percentage changes in per pupil funding and total funding illustrates the impact of declining enrollment on funding. The sharper increase in per pupil funding can mask the reality that districts operate on total dollars, and declining enrollment means many are still facing tight budgets.

The new School Finance Act and the required inflation adjustment to the base per pupil funding will soften but not eliminate the impact of rising costs and enrollment declines. The upcoming FY 2026 state revenue forecasts in December 2025 and March 2026 will indicate where the legislature is able to set the budget for K-12 education in 2026-27 and signal the ability of the state to continue providing the expected funding levels into the future. The uncertainty regarding funding will continue to be a challenge for school districts in the near term. The new finance act and the political pressure to implement the new formula will add to that unpredictability. Within the confines of the resources allocated by the legislature, districts across the state will be contending with labor shortages, wage pressures, and inflationary costs outstripping the funding increases. However, within these fiscal constraints, an environment of high expectations remains for educators to prepare

students for the 21st-century economy. With an uncertain near-term future, districts will bolster reserves and fund the balance to the extent possible, as state funding for K-12 tends to lag an economic downturn.

The National and Colorado summary forecast for 2026, found on page 19 of the document states:

- National real GDP grew an estimated 1.9% in 2025. U.S. real GDP is projected to grow 2.1% in 2026, led by growth in consumption.
- Consumers continue to demonstrate resiliency despite indications otherwise in consumer confidence surveys. Real personal consumption grew an estimated 2.5% in 2025, and moderate growth is projected to continue in 2026, at 1.7%.
- Employment growth in Colorado is projected at 17,500 in 2026, with jobs added in eight of the 11 major industries.
- In 2026, Colorado is projected to add 35,100 people, according to the State Demography Office. Growth will come from net migration (15,700) and from the natural increase (19,500).

Boulder County

As of 2025, Boulder County's economy has experienced a blend of growth and challenges. Key sectors, such as life sciences, technology, and outdoor recreation, are driving economic activity, while remote work and office vacancies reduce much-needed foot traffic in areas of commerce.

The presence of federal research institutions, the University of Colorado Boulder, and a strong startup culture continues to draw companies seeking to headquarter their burgeoning businesses near top-tier talent and resources.

Boulder County's economy is thriving with robust growth in key sectors. This dynamic blend of industries not only fuels current success but also sets the stage for sustained innovation and long-term prosperity, ensuring Boulder County remains a vibrant and forward-thinking economic hub.

Boulder County is home to the following incorporated communities: Boulder, Erie, Lafayette, Longmont, Louisville, Lyons, Nederland, Superior, and Ward.

The unemployment rate in Boulder County decreased 1 percentage point in August 2025 year-over-year, to 3.7%. August saw a significant decrease in the unemployment rate compared to the rest of the year, 0.8 percentage points lower than the 2025 average of 4.5%, tying the state rate for August (3.7%) but below the national rate of 4.5% (both not seasonally adjusted).

Employment in the Boulder Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) increased 1.1% in August 2025 year-over-year. This marks the first month the area's employment grew more than 1%. Census Bureau data show the 2023 median household income for Boulder County residents was \$102,772, compared to \$92,911 for Colorado residents and \$80,610 for U.S. residents.

The City of Boulder's recent decline in the unemployment rate and increase in employment are positive. However, as a whole, Boulder has not seen a lot of growth in 2025. Employment has averaged 0% growth this year, and the unemployment rate has averaged 4.6%. Median household incomes are well above state and national averages, reinforcing Boulder's position as a strong and desirable place to live and work.

Venture capital activity has continued its upward trajectory following a strong 2024, where Boulder-based companies

secured \$1.7 billion in funding. In the third quarter of 2025 alone, firms in the Boulder area drew \$251.4 million across 30 venture capital (VC) deals—a 24% increase compared to the same period last year. Statewide, investment has also surged, with the Denver Metro area achieving a decade-high total of \$1.785 billion in VC funding.

The Boulder County economy continues to benefit from a diverse mix of businesses, with high concentrations of employment in Professional and Technical Services (PTS) (17.8%), Health Care and Social Assistance (11.9%), Manufacturing (10.8%), and growing sectors including quantum computing. Collaborations between academia, government, and private-sector companies have led to increased emphasis on attracting small- to midsize quantum companies from across the nation and the globe.

BVSD ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATES

The development of the BVSD comprehensive budget is guided by the Strategic Plan, applying resources strategically, while supporting operational activities to ensure basic business functions, operations, compliance, risk-mitigation, health and safety as appropriate. Within these strategic areas, resources are applied as determined by a set of priorities, assumptions and estimates that change from year to year. For the 2026-27 fiscal year, the following data and preliminary estimates are being utilized during the initial planning phase of budget development. As always, the board's adoption of a balanced budget will be guided by available funding, policy requirements and student needs.

- Inflation - Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Core Consumer Price Index (CPI)
 - Governor's 2026-27 budget proposal: 2.6%
 - December Legislative Council Staff projection: 2.5%

- 2025 US Bureau of Labor Statistics final: 2.3%
- Employee compensation and contract adjustments
 - Longevity and salary schedule movement
 - Employee salary cost of living adjustment (COLA) at CPI
 - Health/Dental Benefits - Maximum rate increase 5%
 - Salary schedule Market Adjustments as appropriate
- Student population
 - 2022-23 - 524 decline - 28,487
 - 2023-24 - 125 decline
 - 2024-25 - 371 decline
 - 2025-26 - 450 decline
 - 2026-27 Projected - 365 decline / 1,835 5-year decline - 27,176
- Staffing adjustments
 - * Declining enrollment changes - reset staffing ratios
 - * 1X staffing to address enrollment uncertainty
- Potential Budget Stabilization Factor reintroduction (funding cut)
 - December State Revenue Forecast - State budget gap of \$0.8B to \$1.2B based on inflation, caseload growth, and current law spending promises. Other pressures include spending in previous sessions and stimulus funded programs now being supported by the State's General Fund.
- Proposed funding cut to non-equalized Specific Ownership Tax in 2027-28 with a potential impact to BVSD of \$6.5M-\$7.0M
- Implementation of a School Finance Act passed in the 2025 legislative session with expectations of reduced funding in 2027-28 and beyond
- Contractual and operational price escalations
- Continued implementation of strategic initiatives
- Reserves for continued fiscal stability

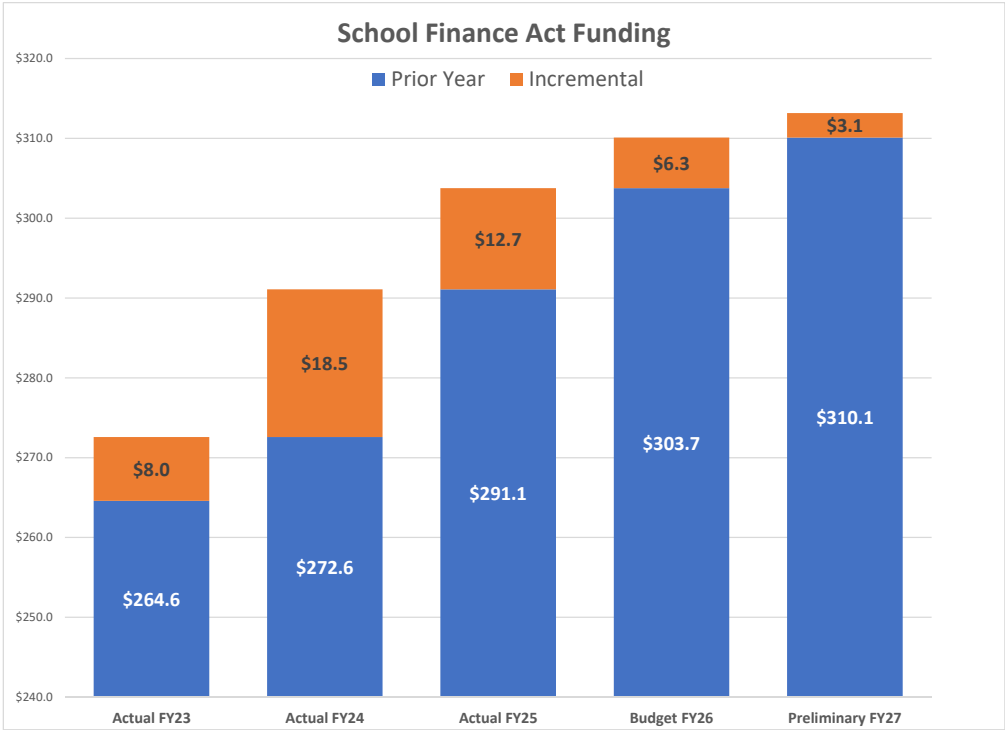
Projected School Finance Act Funding for 2026-27

The funding projection below shows the dramatic change in funding facing the Boulder Valley School District. Over the last few years, as the state legislature paid down the current balance of the Budget Stabilization Factor, combined with high inflation, the District saw fairly large incremental increases in School Finance Act funding from year to year. However, enrollment continues to decline and at the same time Governor Polis is pushing to cut funding to K-12 education. These two factors, combined with state budget shortfalls as well as the new School Finance Act that favors districts with demographics different from BVSD, means new funding for BVSD will likely be very limited. Expectations for new and/or additional expenditures will likely far outweigh new resources coming into the district.

In the graph below, each fiscal year shows the prior year total School Finance Act funding in blue and the incremental growth from the prior fiscal year in orange. For the 2026-27 projected fiscal year, growth is limited to just over \$3M due to the new School Finance Act, declining enrollment and low inflation.

Funding under the new School Finance Act, HB 24-1448, as adopted in the spring of 2024 after nearly two years of negotiation and compromise, reduces averaging to three years, maintains a "hold harmless" provision for one more year, and continues the dramatically different pupil funding methodology targeting students with certain demographic indicators - poverty, special education, and second language acquisition. The new finance act as adopted would provide BVSD an estimated 1.1% year over year increase in total funding, while per pupil revenue is increasing 1.9%, the difference being a result of declining enrollment. This limited increase is despite including additional funding infused into the formula over the 2025-26 fiscal year for an increased rollout of the new formula.

The scenarios are based on a 2.3% increase in the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Consumer Price Index (CPI) as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a BVSD one year decline in Funded FTE of just over 200 funded students.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more detailed information on areas that guide the budget process, click on the related links noted on this page.

Colorado Department of Education	http://www.cde.state.co.us
CDE-Critical Dates	https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/fppcdfy2026
BVSD Bond Program	https://www.bvsd.org/departments/operational-services
BVSD Budget Documents	https://www.bvsd.org/about/financial-transparency/budget
BVSD Audit Documents	https://www.bvsd.org/about/financial-transparency/annual-comprehensive-financila-reports
BVSD Quarterly Financial Statements	https://www.bvsd.org/about/financial-transparency/other-bvsd-financial-information/financial-statements
Student Enrollment Data	https://www.bvsd.org/parents-students/enrollment/pupil-count
District Parent Council	https://www.bvsd.org/parents-students/get-involved/district-committees/district-parent-council
BVSD Financial Transparency	https://www.bvsd.org/about/financial-transparency

Strategic Financial Plan

 BOULDER VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT

2026-27

 **BVSD Education Center**

6500 Arapahoe Rd.

Boulder, CO 80303

303-447-1010

bvsd.org