CU Analysis

10-year School Finance Impacts from SB24-233, #50, and #108 & State Budget Impact from #108

August 5, 2024



Background on CU Analysis

- Forecasting team includes:
 - Chad Marturano (CU CFO, former OSPB, CDE, and CDHE)
 - Kate Watkins (Bright Fox Analytics, former Chief Economist LCS)
 - o Alexis Senger (CU Consultant, former JBC and OSPB)
 - Phyllis Resnick (R² Analysis Economist)
- Based on Moody's baseline
- Assumes current law, major 2024 K-12 legislation including SB24-188, HB24-1207, and HB24-1448
- Includes full CU K-12 education forecast



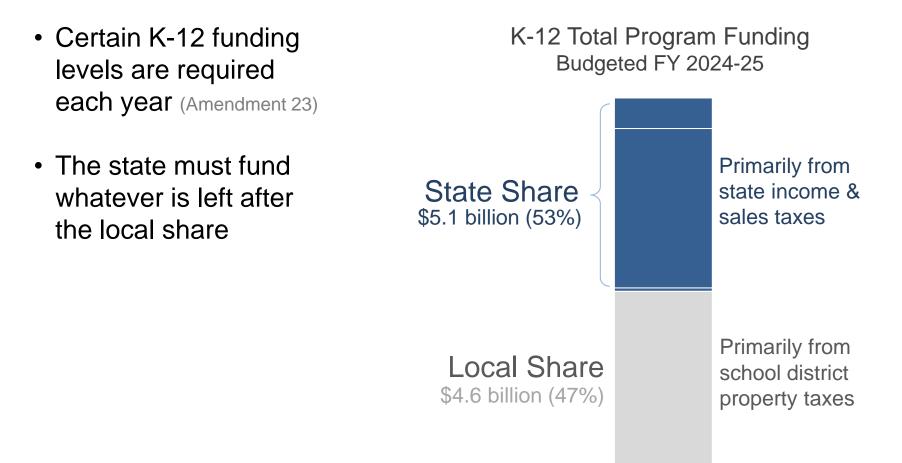
What's Included in this Analysis?

The CU analysis:

- Does not include estimated state budget impacts for local governments and special districts. The analysis only considers state budget impacts due to local property tax collections for K-12 school district.
- Uses the LCS local share forecast until 2026
- Incorporates OSPB March 2024 forecast for K-12 funding including marijuana revenues, federal mineral lease revenues, state education fund and inflation, followed by out-year CU assumptions
- Provides a unique 10-year forecast of the state General Fund budget for K-12 resulting from the proposed measures



State and Local Governments Share K-12 Education Funding



Sources: SB24-188, HB24-1207, and HB24-1448.



Colorado Property Tax Formula

Actual Value × Assessment Rate = Assessed Value

Assessed Value × Local Mill Levy = Taxes Owed

EXAMPLE \$500,000 Home × 7.15%* = \$35,750 Assessed Value

\$35,750 × 72 Mills/1000 = \$2,574 Owed



School Finance Property Tax Structure Comparisons

	Tax Year	Base Case Pre-SB24-233	SB24-233	#108	#50
Residential Assessment	2024	6.8% multifamily; 7.06% all other	6.7% and \$55,000 subtraction	Base case	
Rates	2025+	7.15%	7.15%*	5.7%	
	2024	26.4% ag & renewable 29% all other	26.4% ag & renewable 27.9% all other	Base case	Beginning in 2025, 4.0% annual growth limit for statewide property tax revenue
Non- residential Assessment Rates Excluding oil & gas	2025	29%	27% ag & renewable, commercial 29% all other	24%	
	2026+	29%	25% ag & renewable, commercial 29% all other	24%	

* If local share exceed 60%, residential assessment rates decline.



Current Law SB 24-233 School Finance Impacts

Does not include local government impacts

Baseline Growth Recession \$0 -\$200 -\$400 -\$600 -\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,600 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$2,000	General Fund Budget Flexibility Millions of Dollars	Impact Summary (in millions) Baseline Growth	Annual Impact Range \$87 to \$429	Cumulative thru FY 2034-35 \$2,062
\$0 -\$200 -\$400 -\$600 -\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,400 -\$1,600 -\$1,600 -\$1,600 -\$1,800 -\$2,000	Baseline Growth Becassion	Recession	\$87 to \$571	\$3,893
$ = \frac{1000}{2034} + \frac{1000}{1.8\%} + \frac{1000}{1$	\$0 -\$200 -\$400 -\$600 -\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,400 -\$1,600 -\$1,800	Pr	ASSUMPTI operty Tax Reve Tax Year Baselin 2024 9.5 2025 -1.0 2026 0.8 2027 6.0 2028 1.8 2029 6.0 2030 1.8 2031 6.0 2032 1.8 2033 6.0 2034 1.8	enue Growth e Recession % 9.5% % -1.0% % 0.8% % 0.8% % 6.0% % 1.8% % 1.8% % 8.0% % 1.8% % 8.0% % 1.8%



#50 School Finance Impacts

SB24-233 repeals automatically if 50 is adopted

Does not include local government impacts

General Fund Budget Flexibility Millions of Dollars	Impact Summary (in millions)	Range		Cumulative thru FY 2034-35
	Baseline Growth			\$2,061
Baseline Growth Recession	Recession	\$181 to \$77	2	\$3,883
S0 -\$200 -\$400 -\$600 -\$800 -\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,400 -\$1,600 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$2,000 -\$2,000	Pr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034	ever	Nue Growth Recession 6 10.3% 6 1.7% 6 0.8% 6 4.0% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8% 6 1.8%



#108 School Finance Impacts

General Fund Budget Flexibility

SB24-233 repeals automatically if 108 is adopted

Does not include local government impacts

Millions of Dollars	В
Baseline Growth Recession	
\$0 -\$200 -\$400 -\$600 -\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,200 -\$1,400 -\$1,600 -\$1,600 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$2,000	
-\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,400 -\$1,600 -\$1,800	

Impact Summary	Annual Impact	Cumulative thru
(in millions)	Range	FY 2034-35
Baseline Growth	\$336 to \$1,192	\$8,880
Recession	\$336 to \$1,330	\$10,428

ASSUMPTIONS Property Tax Revenue Growth

Tax Year	Baseline	Recession
2024	10.3%	10.3%
2025	-17.3%	-17.3%
2026	0.8%	0.8%
2027	6.0%	6.0%
2028	1.8%	1.8%
2029	6.0%	-2.0%
2030	1.8%	1.8%
2031	6.0%	8.0%
2032	1.8%	1.8%
2033	6.0%	8.0%
2034	1.8%	1.8%
2035	6.0%	8.0%



#50 & #108 School Finance Impacts

SB24-233 repeals automatically if 50 or 108 are adopted Does not include local government impacts

Millions of Dollars	Ba
Baseline Growth Recession	
\$0 -\$200 -\$400 -\$600 -\$600 -\$800 -\$1,000 -\$1,200 -\$1,200 -\$1,200 -\$1,400 -\$1,600 -\$1,600 -\$1,800 -\$1,800 -\$2,000	

General Fund Budget Flexibility

Impact Summary	Annual Impact	Cumulative thru
(in millions)	Range	FY 2034-35
Baseline Growth	\$336 to \$1,497	\$10,552
Recession	\$336 to \$1,759	\$12,032

ASSUMPTIONS Property Tax Revenue Growth

Tax Year	Baseline	Recession
2024	10.3%	10.3%
2025	-17.3%	-17.3%
2026	0.8%	0.8%
2027	4.0%	4.0%
2028	1.8%	1.8%
2029	4.0%	-2.0%
2030	1.8%	1.8%
2031	4.0%	4.0%
2032	1.8%	1.8%
2033	4.0%	4.0%
2034	1.8%	1.8%
2035	4.0%	4.0%



Legislative Council Analyses: Initiative #108

Prior Legislative Council analysis:

- **-\$3.0 billion** reduced property tax in 2025
- -\$800 million to -\$2.25 billion range of loss in property tax reimbursed by state government in FY 2025-26

- "Preliminary Fiscal Summary", January 2, 2024

Current Legislative Council analysis:

- -\$2.4 billion reduced property tax in 2025
- -\$630 million to -\$1.7 billion range of loss in property tax reimbursed by state government in FY 2025-26

-"Ballot Analysis 2nd Draft", July 29, 2024



Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) June 14, 2024 – Targeted Cuts Estimates

- OSPB used LCS's prior analysis to show what the impact of 108 could be on the FY 2025-26 state budget.
- OSPB identified areas of "Targeted Cuts" including:

Sweep Local Severance Funding to Backfill Adjust HUTF Revenue to free up funds under the TABOR cap Reduce Higher Education Reinstitute Budget Stabilization Factor (K-12) Provider rate cuts All other

 "Not decisions by the Administration" and were intended "to show potential size and type of impacts on the budget."



Estimated Targeted Cuts based on LCS Current Analysis, -\$630 million to -\$1.7 billion

- Assuming LCS Ballot Analysis 2nd Draft #108 from July 29, 2024
- Assuming adjustments to OSPB Targeted Cuts from June 14, 2024 presentation

Droft Estimates Using OSDB, June 2024 Materials	7-29-24 LCS 2nd Draft			
Draft Estimates Using OSPB June 2024 Materials	High Range Estimate <1>		Low Range Estimate <2>	
	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
Sweep Local Severance Funding to Backfill	(100,000,000)	-100%	(50,000,000)	-50%
Adjust HUTF Revenue to free up funds under the TABOR cap	(450,000,000)	-100%	(160,000,000)	-36%
Reduce Higher Education	(450,000,000)	-27%	(160,000,000)	-10%
Reinstitute Budget Stabilization Factor (K-12)	(300,000,000)	-6%	(105,000,000)	-2%
Provider rate cuts	(300,000,000)	-6%	(105,000,000)	-2%
All other	(100,000,000)	-2%	(50,000,000)	-1%
Total	(1,700,000,000)		(630,000,000)	

<1> Lowered June 2024 OSPB Targeted Cuts proportionally between "Reduce Higher Education" and "Reinstitute Budget Stabilization Factor".

<2> Lowered "High Range Estimate <1>" roughly proportional across all categories.



Estimated Budget Impacts to CU in FY 2025-26

- Higher Education budget cut ranging between -\$160 million and -\$450 million.
- CU's portion ranges between -\$43 million and -\$120 million.
- Resident tuition rates would need to increase between 7 percent and 21 percent, to generate enough revenue to backfill the state funding cut to CU.
- Could impact CU Boulder Tuition Guarantee for resident students.
- Of course, a funding reduction of this magnitude would likely be addressed through a combination of CU budget cuts and tuition increases.
- Additionally, any Provider Rate reduction would negatively impact funding for CU healthcare providers serving Colorado Medicaid patients.

