

## Summary of how the school district minimum matching percentages are determined for BEST grants

The criteria used are identified in 22-43.7-109(9)(a)(I)(II)(III)(IV)(V) C.R.S. The Matching percentages for school districts are determined by averaging five criteria together. The range of all school district matching percentages is normalized so the average matching percentage is approximately 50%. Below is a guide to how this is calculated.

The following school district criteria are assigned a rank:

- Per Pupil Assessed Valuation (PPAV);
- The districts median household income (from 2000 census) (HI);
- Percentage of pupils eligible for free or reduced cost lunch. (FRED);
- Bond Election failures and successes in the last 10 years;
- Bond Mill Levy.

Each school district criteria is individually sorted by PPAV, HI, FRED and Bond Mill Levy and assigned a rank 1-178, (based on number of school districts in the State).

After PPAV, HI, FRED, and Bond Mill Levy have been sorted and assigned a rank they are averaged together to give an overall rank based on the four criteria. See *Example 1*.

Example: 1

District	PPAV	HI	FRED	Bond Mill Levy	PPAV Rank	HI Rank	FRED Rank	Bond Mill Levy Rank	Average of Four Rankings
A	\$100,000	\$30,000	79%	4.2	30	67	7	34	34.5
B	\$ 79,000	\$40,000	34%	11	11	172	23	4	52.5
C	\$217,000	\$25,000	25%	0	107	8	94	80	72.25

Since a school district cannot provide more than 100% for a match, the averages need to be capped at 100. This is achieved by taking the highest calculated average rank and dividing it by 100. Currently, the highest average rank is 177 which equates to a .5649 normalization factor.

Each average rank is multiplied by the normalization factor and then divided 100 to obtain a percentage for each school district based on PPAV, HI, FRED, and Bond Mill Levy. See *Example 2*.

Example: 2

District A Average = $34.5 \times .5649 = 19.48 / 100 = 19.48\%$ for district A in Example 1
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To capture the last criteria the resulting percentage, as calculated in Example 2 above, is adjusted for failed or passed bonds during the last 10 years. The Division allows for a 1% deduction for each bond election defeat or success during the last 10 years. See *Example 3*.

Example: 3 (demonstrated with two districts having the same PPAV, HI, FRED %, Bond Mill Levy and different bonding effort history.)

District	% Based on PPAV, HI, FRED % and Bond Mill Levy	Number of bond success during last 10 years	Number of bond failures during last 10 years	Total number of bond efforts during last 10 years	Bond effort adjustment	Minimum Adjusted %
A	48%	0	4	4	-4%	44%
B	48%	3	2	5	-5%	43%

\*BOCES matching percentages are calculated by taking an average of the member districts matching percentages that comprise a particular BOCES to give that BOCES a unique matching percentage.

\*\* The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind shares the same matching figures as Colorado Springs District 11

\*\*\* Charter schools matching percentages are explained on the next page

## Summary of how the charter school minimum matching percentages were determined for BEST grants

The Matching percentages are determined by averaging two criteria together. The criteria used are identified in 22-43.7-109(9)(c)(I)(II)(III)(IV)(V) C.R.S. The range of all charter school matching percentages is normalized so the average matching percentage is approximately 50% and the range of percentages below 20% and above 80% is similar to the school district match percentage range. Below is a guide to how this is calculated.

The following charter school criteria are assigned a rank:

- The per pupil revenue received by the charter school from the State education fund for capital construction pursuant to 22-30.5-112.3 C.R.S. (SEF);
- Percentage of children enrolled in the charter school that are eligible for free or reduced cost lunch (FRED).

These additional two criteria identified in statute are not being used in the matching calculation but are being captured in the grant application and will be considered if the charter school applies for a waiver or reduction in the matching moneys required:

- The amount of per pupil operating revenue that the charter school has budgeted to expend in order to meet its facilities obligations during the fiscal year for which an application is made relative to other charter schools in the State, measured both in terms of total dollars and as a percentage of the charter school's total per pupil operating revenue;
- The amount of effort put forth by the charter school during the ten years preceding the year in which the charter school submitted the application to meet its facilities needs by accessing vacant school district facilities or obtaining funding for capital construction by having the Colorado Educational and Cultural facilities authority created and existing pursuant to 12-15-104(1)(a) C.R.S., issue bonds on its behalf, seeking voter approval of a ballot question for bonded indebtedness or for a special mill levy authorized by section 22-30.5-405, or seeking inclusion of its capital construction needs in a school district's ballot question seeking voter approval for bonded indebtedness, which factor may be used only to reduce the percentage of matching moneys required from a charter school that has put forth such effort and not to increase the amount of matching money required from any charter school.

Each charter school criteria is individually sorted by SEF and FRED and assigned a rank.

After SEF and FRED have been sorted and assigned a rank they are averaged together to give an overall rank based on the two criteria. See *Example 1*.

Example: 1

<b>Charter School</b>	<b>SEF</b>	<b>FRED</b>	<b>SEF Rank</b>	<b>FRED Rank</b>	<b>Average</b>
A	\$40,000	79%	67	7	38.50
B	\$30,000	34%	17	45	26.00
C	\$100,000	25%	75	62	70.00

After the first step, the averages are sorted lowest to highest and assigned a percentage. The percentages are normalized to have an overall charter school average as close to 50% as possible. The normalization also caps the matches to have the lowest and highest percents not exceed school district's lowest and highest percents.