

Capital Funding - A National Overview Harrisburg, Pennsylvania August, 2016

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Presentation Overview

- What are the components of a high-quality funding system?
- How do other states fund schools?
- What would it take to transition to a high-quality school funding formula?



Overview

- 1. Capital funding issues
 - 1. Needs assessment
 - 2. State funding levels
 - 3. State distribution systems
- 2. Overview of state funding systems
- 1. Promising capital funding practices
- 2. Other funding issues



The First Steps in Capital Funding

Needs Assessment

- What is the current condition of your public schools
- Most states do this through a survey of schools

Determine priorities

 Are their any priority areas - such as space for early learning programs or science/computer labs?

Identify those things that the state will not fund

 Will the state fund auditoriums, gyms, athletic fields or swimming pools?



State Funding Decisions

- How much funding will be available?
 - The state needs to determine an affordable level of funding
- How long will it last for?
 - A single year, multiple years, indefinitely?
- Will the state earmark funding or fund year-toyear?



Total Capital Expenditures FY 2013-14

| | Capital Expenditures | Per Pupil Expenditures |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| United States | \$47.6 billion | \$984 |
| Pennsylvania | \$1.6 billion | \$976 |
| New York | \$4.1 billion | \$1,550 |
| Delaware | \$171.6 million | \$1,423 |
| Maryland | \$1.1 billion | \$1,307 |
| West Virginia | \$286 million | \$1,020 |
| Ohio | \$1.5 billion | \$965 |
| New Jersey | \$895 million | \$671 |

Source: U.S. Census



Spending on Capital FY 1994-2013

| | Capital Expenditures | State Funding | State Share |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| United States | \$1.26 trillion | \$226.8 billion | 18% |
| Pennsylvania | \$48.9 billion | \$7.3 billion | 15% |
| Delaware | \$3.7 billion | \$2.1 billion | 57% |
| New York | \$98.2 billion | \$35.4 billion | 36% |
| New Jersey | \$34.1 billion | \$10.9 billion | 32% |
| Ohio | \$46.4 billion | \$12.5 billion | 27% |
| Maryland | \$21.1 billion | \$5.5 billion | 26% |
| West Virginia | \$5.2 billion | \$468 million | 9% |

Source: 21st Century School Fund: "State of our Public Schools – 2016"

Spending on Capital FY 1994-2013

| | Per Pupil Capital Expenditures | State Per Pupil Expenditures | Average Annual State Expenditures |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| United States | \$20,157 | \$3,628 | \$181 |
| Pennsylvania | \$26,077 | \$3,912 | \$195 |
| Delaware | \$25,430 | \$14,495 | \$725 |
| New York | \$31,962 | \$11,506 | \$575 |
| New Jersey | \$20,133 | \$6,442 | \$322 |
| Ohio | \$21,683 | \$5,854 | \$293 |
| Maryland | \$18,811 | \$4,891 | \$245 |
| West Virginia | \$10,687 | \$962 | \$48 |

Source: 21st Century School Fund: "State of our Public Schools – 2016"

State Distribution Systems



State Capital Funding

- 12 states have provided no capital funding to districts over the past 20 years
 - Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada,
 Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin
- <u>7 states</u> have provided some capital funding over the past 20 years but do not currently provide funding
 - Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and West Virginia
- 6 states have provided greater than 50% of capital funding over the past 20 years
 - Hawaii (100%), Rhode Island (78%), Massachusetts (67%), Wyoming (63%), Connecticut (57%) and Delaware (57%)



State Capital Funding Grants

State grants (23 states)

- Pros:

- Relatively easy to administer
- Can be equalized based on a district's wealth
- Funds can be targeted to types of districts or toward specific educational programs/services

– Cons:

- If funding is not sufficient to meet all districts needs then the state must pick winners and losers
- Funding is not always predictable
- Grants can be equalized but they tend to favor wealthy districts



Funding Within The State's Primary Formula

- A per- pupil amount in the funding formula (9 states)
 - Pros
 - Funding is usually equalized based on a district's relative wealth
 - Provides districts with flexibility
 - Cons
 - Funding is not targeted either to districts or to programs
 - Assumes that all districts have the same capital needs



State Programs That Provide Indirect Capital Funding

Subsidizing school district borrowing:

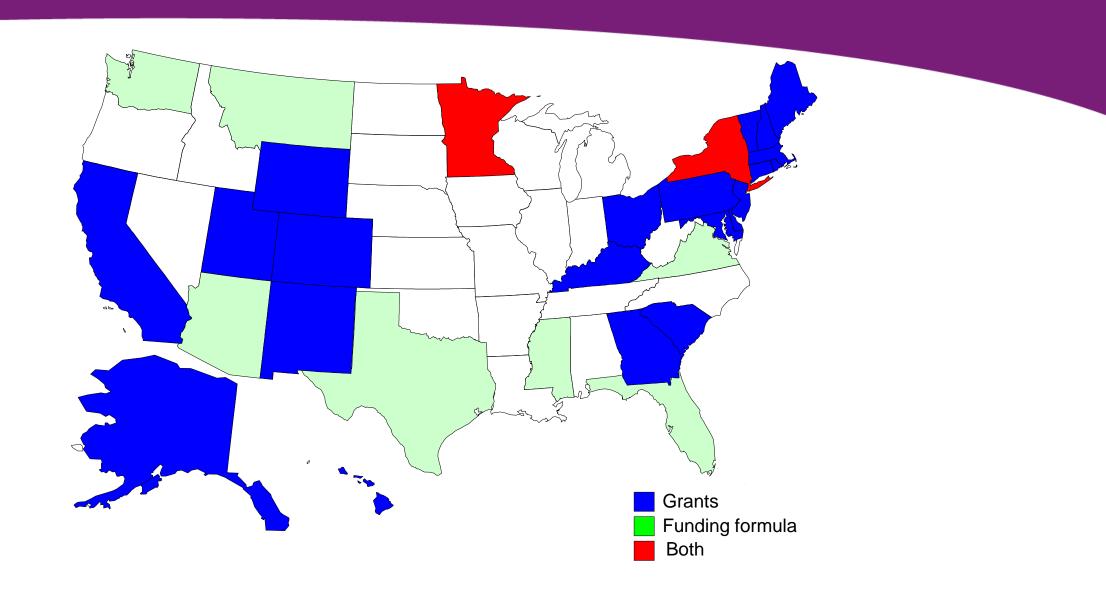
Debt service grants (8 states)

Bond guarantees (5 states)

Loans (4 states)

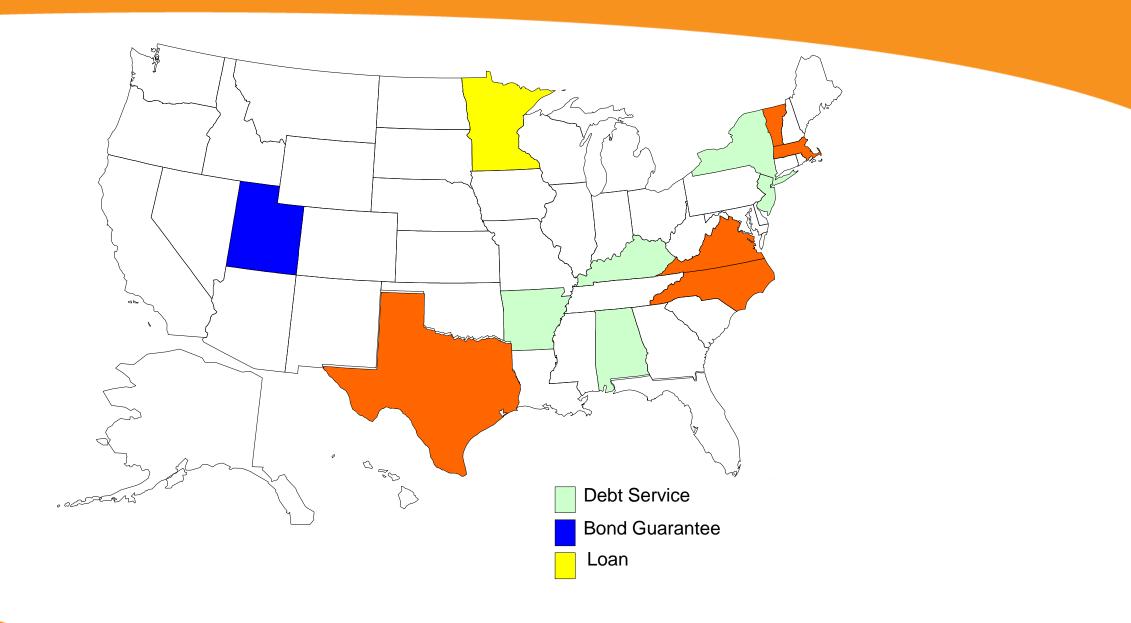


Direct Capital Funding





Indirect Capital Funding





State Capital Funding Examples



Connecticut School Construction Grants

- The state surveys districts every three years on their school facility needs
- Districts annually request funding for school facility projects
- The state ranks projects based on health/safety needs, school environment and capacity issues



Connecticut School Construction Grants

- The legislature provides funding for grants from the states general fund
- Funding for the FY 2015-17 biennium is \$382 million (a 60% reduction from past biennium)
- Over the past 20 years the state has provided 57% the funding for capital projects



Massachusetts

Massachusetts School Building Authority

Needs assessment (2010)

- On-site assessment of 1,757 school buildings every 5 years
- Charter school buildings (64) were not part of the study
- 84% received a highest rating of 1 or 2
- 2% (23 schools) received lowest ratings

Funding priorities

- Schools with lowest rating
- Science labs
- Vocational/technical program space



Massachusetts Massachusetts School Building Authority

Commitment to funding

- Between 2004-2015 Massachusetts expended
 \$12.1 billion on school facilities
- State funding comes from a 20% earmark of the states 5% sales tax
- Over the past 20 years the state has provided 67% the funding for capital projects



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