2018 State Profiles Update for the State of Our Schools Report 2016

21st CENTURY SCHOOL FUND
IMPROVING URBAN PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON SCHOOL FACILITIES
States Advancing Effective K-12 Policy, Planning, and Practice

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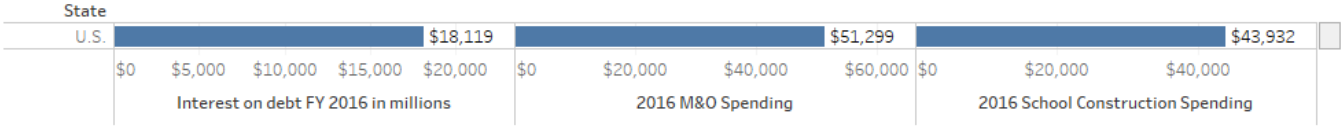
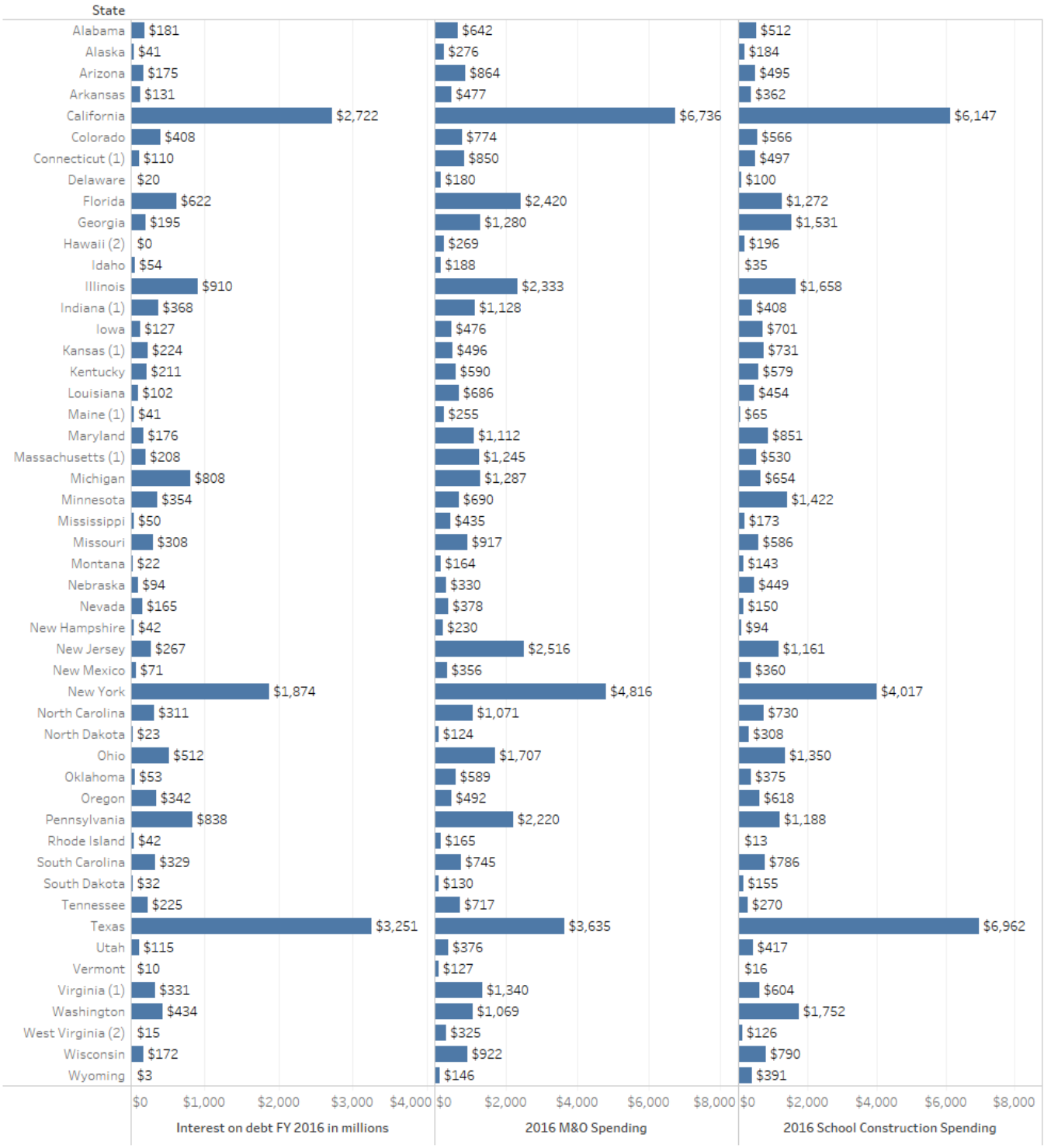
Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey
New Mexico	New York	North Carolina
North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma
Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island
South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee
Texas	Utah	Vermont
Virginia	Washington	West Virginia
Wisconsin	Wyoming	

K–12 Public School Facilities – **2018 Update**

FY 2016 Total U.S. School District Facilities Expenditures *in millions*



FY 2016 Facilities Expenditures by State *in millions*



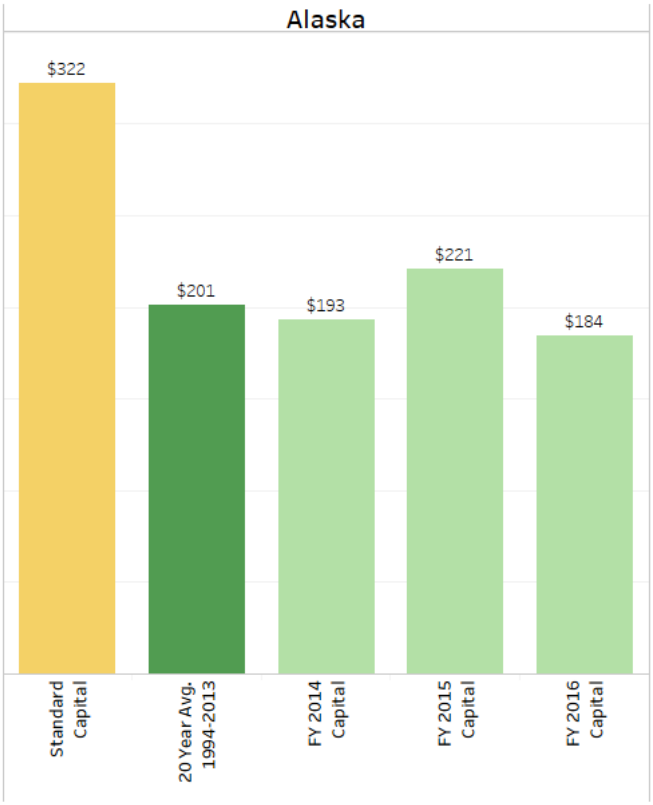
Alaska K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

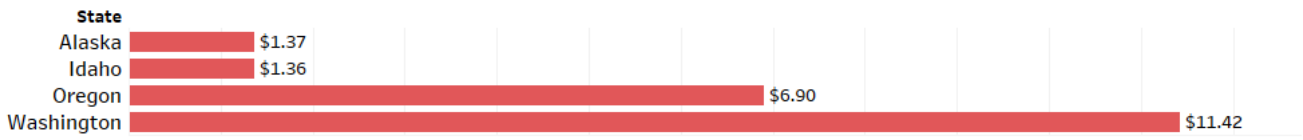
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alaska	132,477	$2,148	$1,506	$10,360
Idaho	274,849	$659	$157	$4,951
Oregon	574,252	$834	$738	$12,017
Washington	1,083,973	$937	$1,282	$10,535

Alaska K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
131,091	509	34 million gross square feet (GSF)	257 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Alaska can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$275 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$2,096	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$8.16	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Alaska public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $4.8 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Alaska school districts spent 12.9% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$201 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,537	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$30,738	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Alaska K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $4.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 39% of Alaska's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Alaska school district enrollments increased by 3.9% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Alaska's school districts paid 63% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Alaska's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $1.3 billion or $10,080 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 37% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$239 per GSF	X	34 million GSF	=	$8 billion

For Alaska school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $241 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Alaska spent 114% of this standard.

Alaska K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Alaska should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $322 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Alaska districts spent 62% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $121 million statewide or $923 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Alaska will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 22,311 students or 17.0 percent. Alaska should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $110 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
17,849	257	$ 239	$1,096 M	$110 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Alaska should plan to spend an average annual total of $673 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $197 million statewide or about $1,503 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$241 M	$275 M[2]	114%	$-34 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$322 M	$201 M[3]	47%	$231 M
	New Facilities	$110 M			
TOTAL		**$673 M**	**$476 M**	**71%**	**$197 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Alabama K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

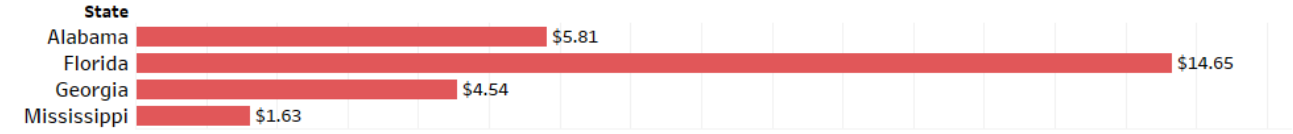
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alabama	734,652	$869	$648	$7,910
Florida	2,776,933	$865	$390	$5,277
Georgia	1,727,085	$722	$858	$2,630
Mississippi	486,245	$900	$334	$3,343

Alabama K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
744,548	1,637	128 million gross square feet (GSF)	171 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Alabama can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$620 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$832	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.85	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Alabama public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $10.8 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Alabama school districts spent 8.9% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$575 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$772	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$15,431	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Alabama K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $11.5 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 58% of Alabama's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Alabama school district enrollments increased by 1.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Alabama's school districts paid 78% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Alabama's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $5.1 billion or $6,872 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 22% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$171 per GSF	X	128 million GSF	=	$22 billion

For Alabama school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $655 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Alabama spent 95% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $35 million statewide or about $47 more per student.

Alabama K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Alabama should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $873 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Alabama districts spent 66% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $298 million statewide or $400 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Alabama will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 20,737 students or 2.8 percent. Nevertheless, any Alabama district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	171	$ 171	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Alabama should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,528 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $333 million statewide or about $447 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$655 M	$620 M[2]	95%	$35 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$873 M	$575 M[3]	66%	$298 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$1,528 M**	**$1,195 M**	**78%**	**$333 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Alabama State Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

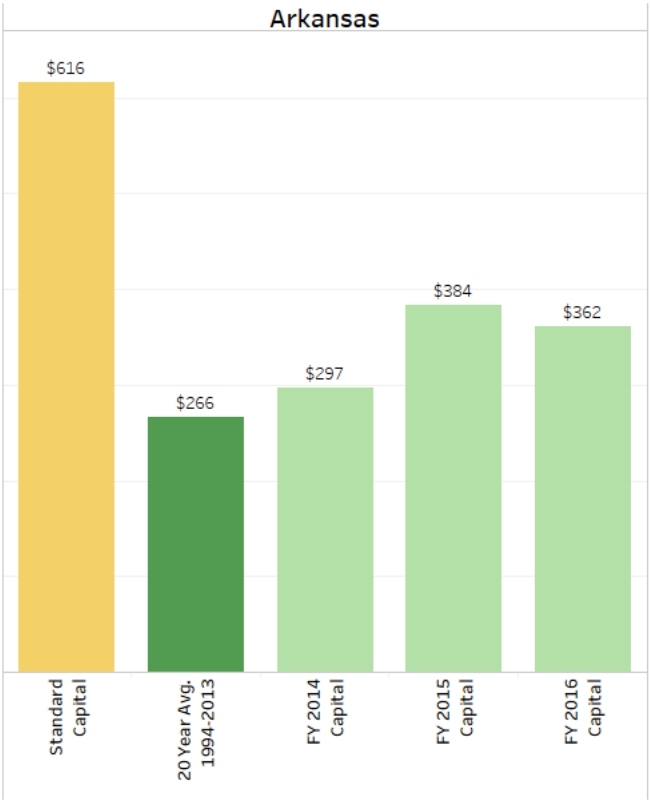
Arkansas K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

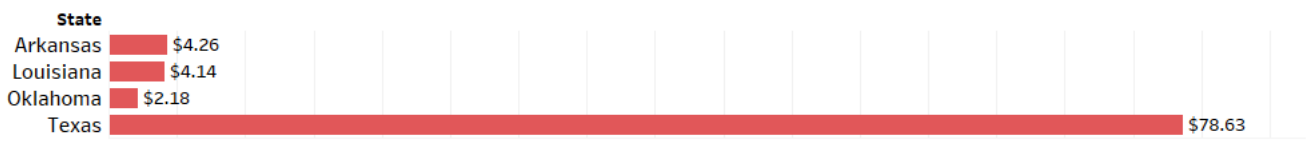
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arkansas	479,177	$977	$725	$8,898
Louisiana	660,561	$1,040	$869	$6,261
Oklahoma	672,777	$881	$578	$3,241
Texas	5,053,291	$834	$1,134	$15,560

Arkansas K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
477,716	1,102	103 million gross square feet (GSF)	215 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Arkansas can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

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20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$444 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$929	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.32	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Arkansas public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $7.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Arkansas school districts spent 9.2% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$266 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$556	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$11,116	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Arkansas K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $5.3 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 54% of Arkansas's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Arkansas school district enrollments increased by 7.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Arkansas's school districts paid 88% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Arkansas's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $3.7 billion or $7,671 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 12% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$150 per GSF	X	103 million GSF	=	$15 billion

For Arkansas school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $462 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Arkansas spent 96% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $18 million statewide or about $38 more per student.

Arkansas K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Arkansas should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $616 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Arkansas districts spent 43% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $350 million statewide or $733 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Arkansas will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 3,357 students or 0.7 percent. Nevertheless, any Arkansas district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	215	$ 150	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Arkansas should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,078 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $368 million statewide or about $770 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$462 M	$444 M[2]	96%	$18 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$616 M	$266 M[3]	43%	$350 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$1,078 M**	**$710 M**	**66%**	**$368 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Arkansas Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 123% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

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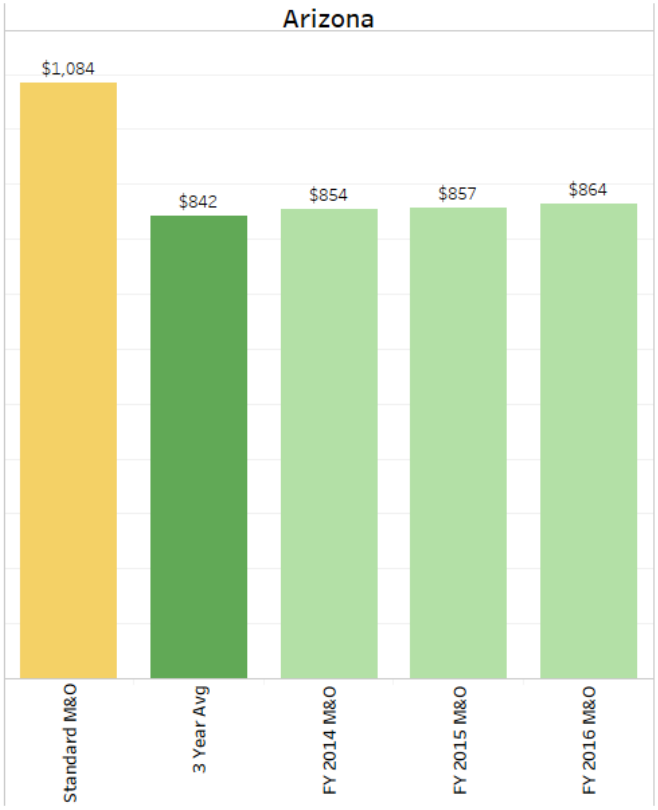
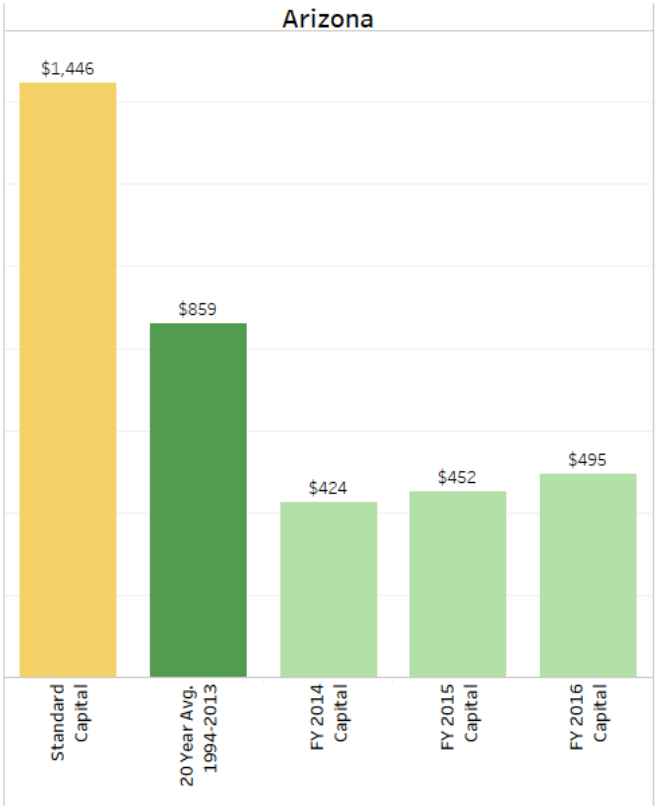


School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



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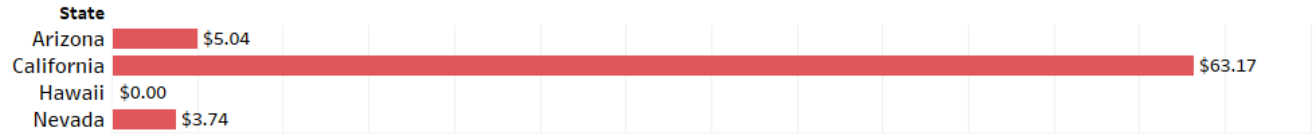


Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arizona	938,274	$915	$487	$5,373
California	6,217,031	$1,020	$945	$10,160
Hawaii	181,995	$1,332	$922	$0
Nevada	441,623	$859	$270	$8,478

Arizona K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
941,726	2,267	131 million gross square feet (GSF)	139 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Arizona can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$842 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$894	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.44	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Arizona public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $17.0 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Arizona school districts spent 12.1% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$859 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$912	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$18,234	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Arizona K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $17.2 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 59% of Arizona's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Arizona school district enrollments increased by 24.7% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Arizona's school districts paid 79% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Arizona's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $4.3 billion or $4,534 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 21% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$276 per GSF	X	131 million GSF	=	$36 billion

For Arizona school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,084 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Arizona spent 78% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $242 million statewide or about $257 more per student.

Arizona K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Arizona should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,446 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Arizona districts spent 59% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $587 million statewide or $623 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Arizona will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 230,616 students or 21.2 percent. Arizona should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $708 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
184,493	139	$ 276	$7,080 M	$708 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Arizona should plan to spend an average annual total of $3,238 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,537 million statewide or about $1,632 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,084 M	$842 M[2]	78%	$242 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,446 M	$859 M[3]	40%	$1,295 M
	New Facilities	$708 M			
TOTAL		**$3,238 M**	**$1,701 M**	**53%**	**$1,537 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

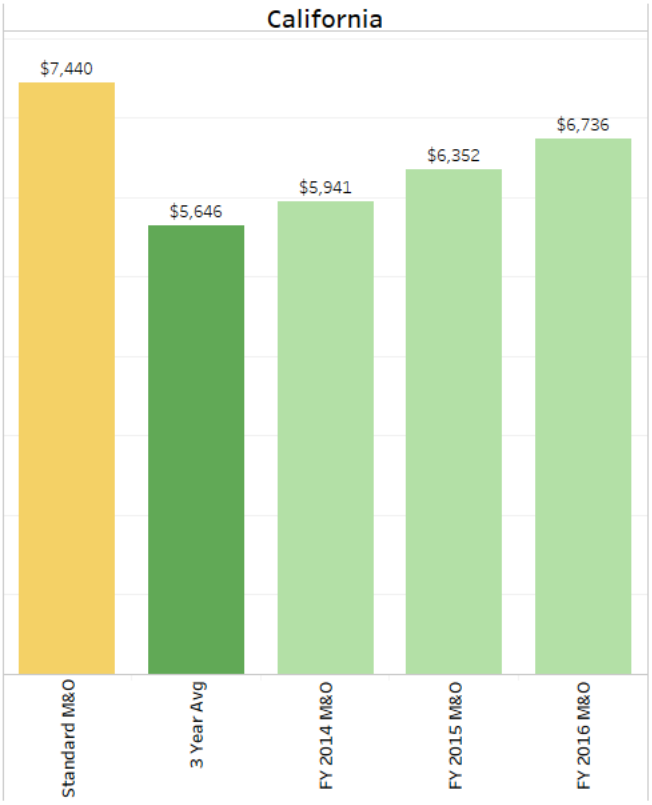
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

California K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

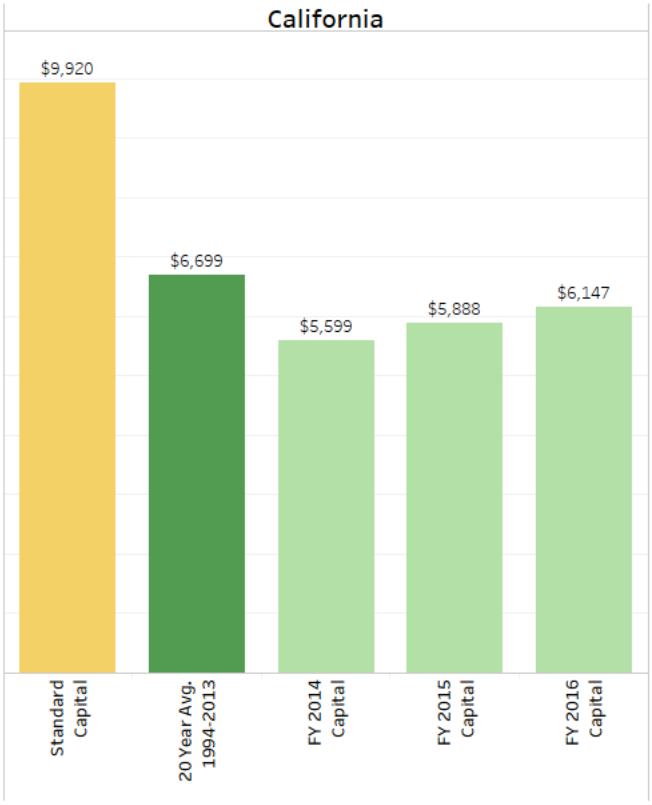
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

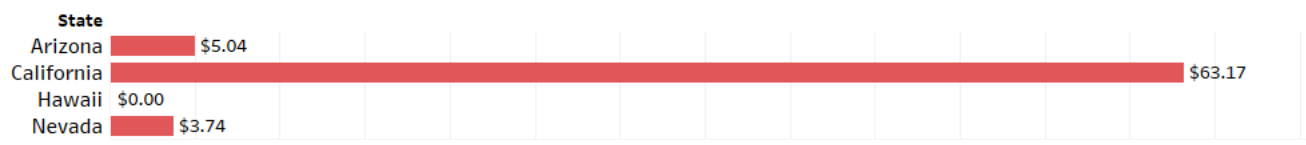
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arizona	938,274	$915	$487	$5,373
California	6,217,031	$1,020	$945	$10,160
Hawaii	181,995	$1,332	$922	$0
Nevada	441,623	$859	$270	$8,478

California K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
6,208,733	10,315	620 million gross square feet (GSF)	100 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how California can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$5,646 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$909	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$9.11	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, California public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $100.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, California school districts spent 8.9% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$6,699 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,079	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$21,579	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, California K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $134.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 47% of California's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, California school district enrollments increased by 14.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

California's school districts paid 72% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and California's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $54.6 billion or $8,799 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 28% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$400 per GSF	X	620 million GSF	=	$248 billion

For California school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $7,440 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, California spent 76% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $1,794 million statewide or about $289 more per student.

California K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

California should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $9,920 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, California districts spent 68% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $3,221 million statewide or $519 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, California will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 533,749 students or 8.5 percent. California should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $1,706 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
426,999	100	$ 400	$17,056 M	$1,706 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, California should plan to spend an average annual total of $19,066 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $6,721 million statewide or about $1,083 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$7,440 M	$5,646 M[2]	76%	$1,794 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$9,920 M	$6,699 M[3]	58%	$4,927 M
	New Facilities	$1,706 M			
TOTAL		**$19,066 M**	**$12,345 M**	**65%**	**$6,721 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

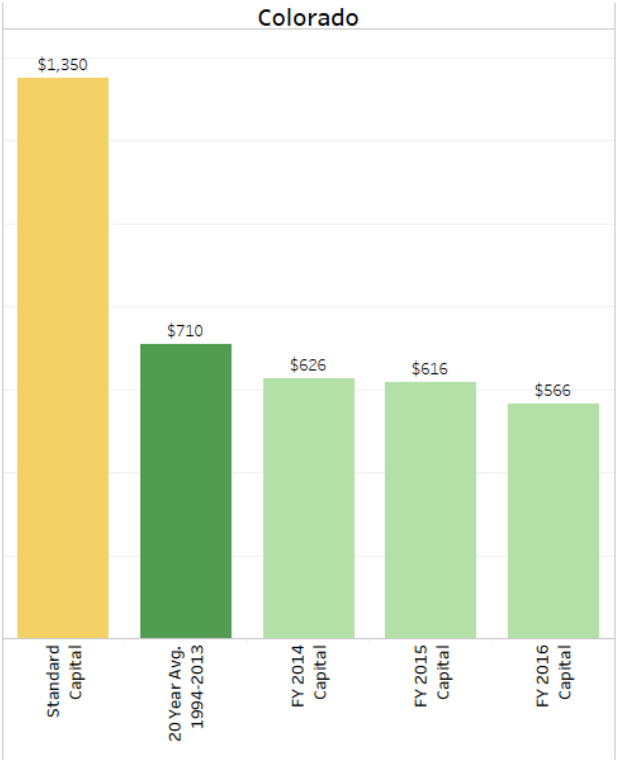
Colorado K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

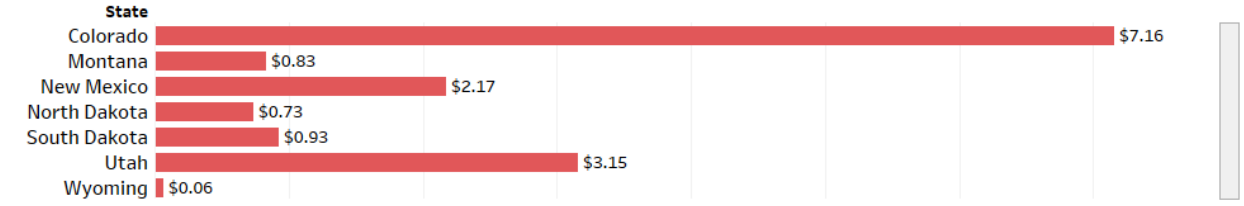
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

Colorado K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
851,063	1,825	124 million gross square feet (GSF)	145 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Colorado can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$719 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$845	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.82	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Colorado public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $12.9 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Colorado school districts spent 9.6% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$710 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$834	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$16,674	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Colorado K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $14.2 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 53% of Colorado's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Colorado school district enrollments increased by 26.6% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Colorado's school districts paid 97% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Colorado's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $7.7 billion or $9,087 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 3% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$273 per GSF	X	124 million GSF	=	$34 billion

For Colorado school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,012 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Colorado spent 71% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $293 million statewide or about $344 more per student.

Colorado K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Colorado should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,350 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Colorado districts spent 53% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $640 million statewide or $752 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Colorado will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 97,639 students or 11.3 percent. Colorado should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $310 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
78,111	145	$ 273	$3,097 M	$310 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Colorado should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,672 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,242 million statewide or about $1,459 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,012 M	$719 M[2]	71%	$293 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,350 M	$710 M[3]	43%	$950 M
	New Facilities	$310 M			
TOTAL		**$2,672 M**	**$1,429 M**	**54%**	**$1,242 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Connecticut K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

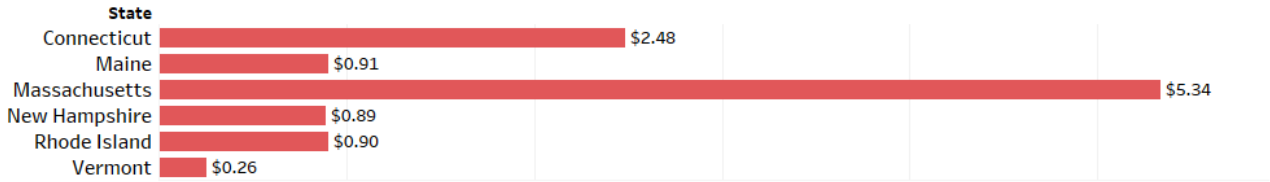
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Connecticut	499,494	$1,697	$826	$4,969
Maine	179,879	$1,415	$233	$5,035
Massachusetts	921,029	$1,367	$569	$5,796
New Hampshire	179,682	$1,296	$415	$4,944
Rhode Island	133,856	$1,240	$90	$6,748
Vermont	87,974	$1,465	$271	$2,932

Connecticut K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
517,812	1,148	101 million gross square feet (GSF)	195 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Connecticut can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$789 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,524	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.82	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Connecticut public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $14.3 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Connecticut school districts spent 9.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$763 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,473	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$29,459	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Connecticut K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $15.3 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 31% of Connecticut's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Connecticut school district enrollments increased by 4.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Connecticut's school districts paid 43% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Connecticut's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $2.9 billion or $5,655 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 57% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$360 per GSF	X	101 million GSF	=	$36 billion

For Connecticut school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,089 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Connecticut spent 72% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $300 million statewide or about $579 more per student.

Connecticut K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Connecticut should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,452 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Connecticut districts spent 53% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $689 million statewide or $1,331 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Connecticut will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 26,554 students or 4.8 percent. Nevertheless, any Connecticut district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	195	$ 360	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Connecticut should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,541 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $989 million statewide or about $1,910 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,089 M	$789 M[2]	72%	$300 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,452 M	$763 M[3]	53%	$689 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$2,541 M**	**$1,552 M**	**61%**	**$989 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 129% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, the profile reflects an increased the amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Delaware K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Delaware	121,225	$1,477	$981	$5,160
Maryland	879,196	$1,289	$999	$5,039
Virginia	1,283,493	$1,041	$434	$6,550
West Virginia	276,764	$1,185	$552	$1,249

Delaware K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
129,026	224	20 million gross square feet (GSF)	153 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Delaware can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$171 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,443	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$8.70	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Delaware public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $2.9 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Delaware school districts spent 10.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$164 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,271	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$25,430	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Delaware K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $3.3 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 42% of Delaware's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Delaware school district enrollments increased by 18.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Delaware's school districts paid 43% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Delaware's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.5 billion or $4,601 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 57% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$338 per GSF	X	20 million GSF	=	$7 billion

For Delaware school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $199 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Delaware spent 86% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $28 million statewide or about $217 more per student.

Delaware K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Delaware should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $266 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Delaware districts spent 62% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $102 million statewide or $791 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Delaware will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 9,274 students or 7.2 percent. Delaware should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $38 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
7,419	153	$ 338	$382 M	$38 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Delaware should plan to spend an average annual total of $503 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $168 million statewide or about $1,302 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$199 M	$171 M[2]	86%	$28 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$266 M	$164 M[3]	54%	$140 M
	New Facilities	$38 M			
TOTAL		**$503 M**	**$335 M**	**67%**	**$168 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Delaware Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

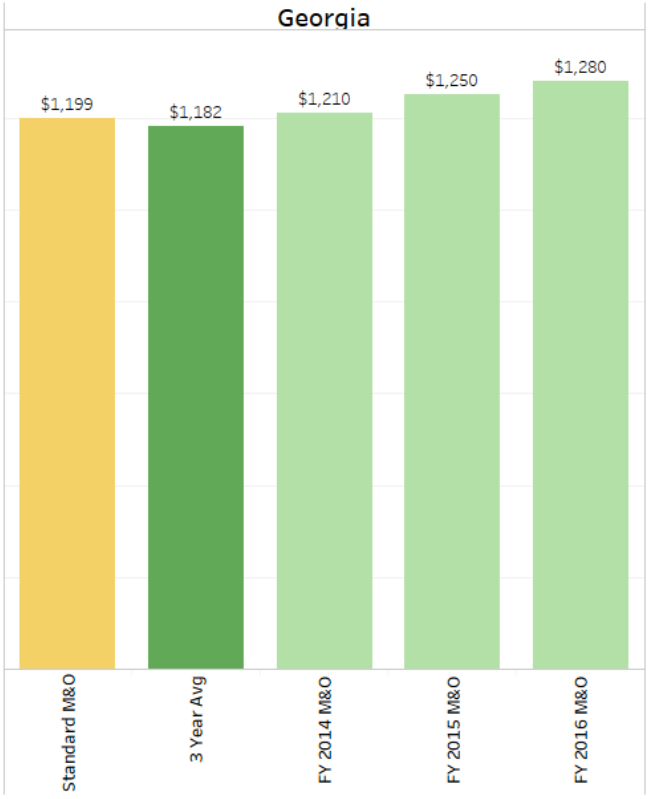
• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Georgia K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

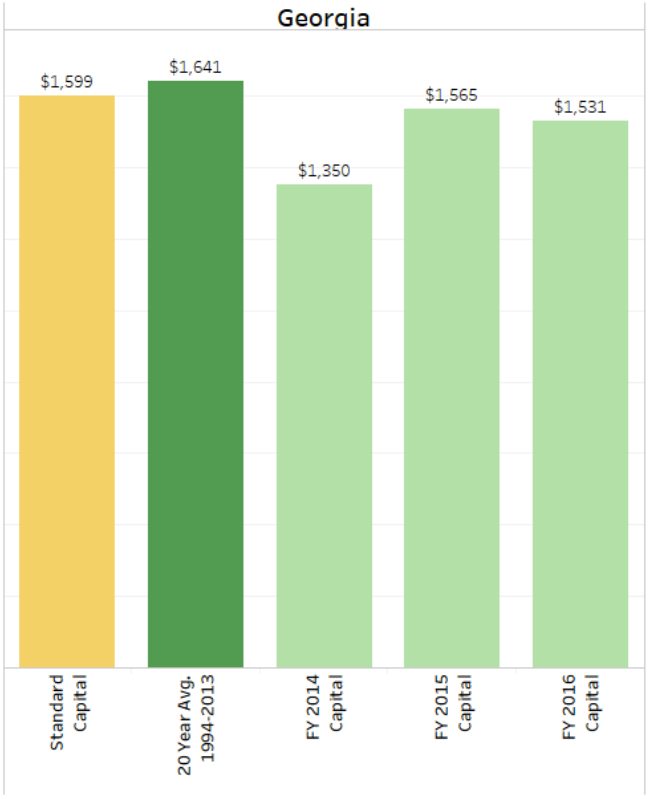
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

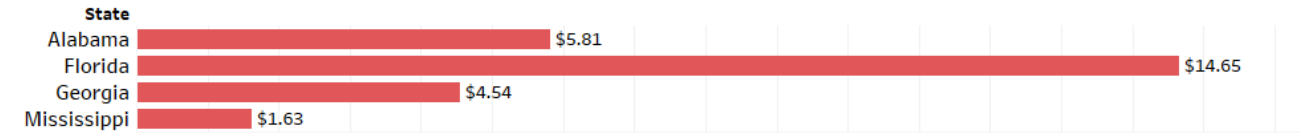
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alabama	734,652	$869	$648	$7,910
Florida	2,776,933	$865	$390	$5,277
Georgia	1,727,085	$722	$858	$2,630
Mississippi	486,245	$900	$334	$3,343

Georgia K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,682,620	2,387	233 million gross square feet (GSF)	139 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Georgia can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,182 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$702	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.07	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Georgia public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $21.6 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Georgia school districts spent 7.6% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,641 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$975	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$19,502	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Georgia K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $32.8 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 59% of Georgia's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Georgia school district enrollments increased by 26.6% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Georgia's school districts paid 88% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Georgia's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $4.5 billion or $2,684 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 12% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$171 per GSF	X	233 million GSF	=	$40 billion

For Georgia school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,199 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Georgia spent 99% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $17 million statewide or about $10 more per student.

Georgia K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Georgia should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,599 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Georgia districts spent 103% of the standard.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Georgia will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 154,968 students or 9.1 percent. Georgia should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $295 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
123,974	139	$ 171	$2,945 M	$295 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Georgia should plan to spend an average annual total of $3,093 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $269 million statewide or about $160 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,199 M	$1,182 M[2]	99%	$17 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,599 M	$1,641 M[3]	87%	$253 M
	New Facilities	$295 M			
TOTAL		**$3,093 M**	**$2,823 M**	**91%**	**$269 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Georgia Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

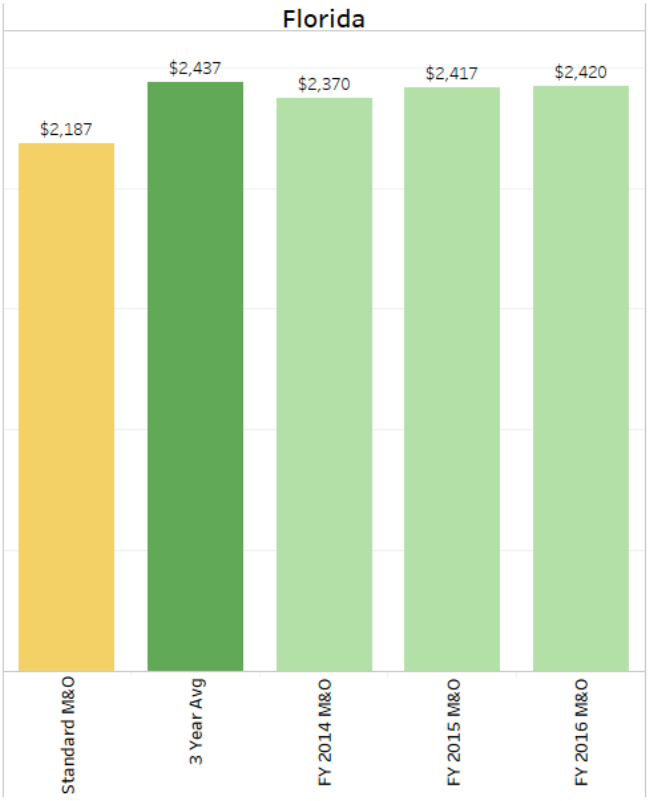
• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Florida K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

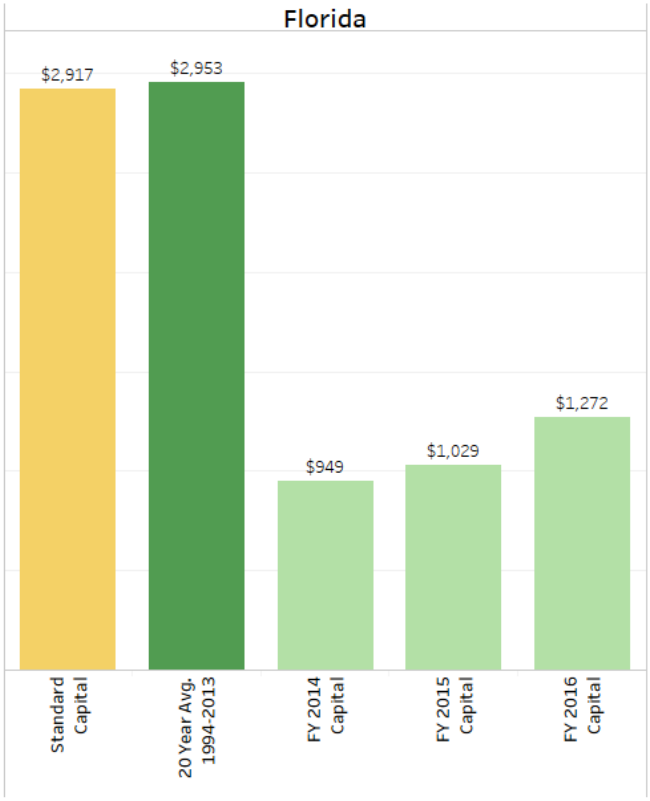
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

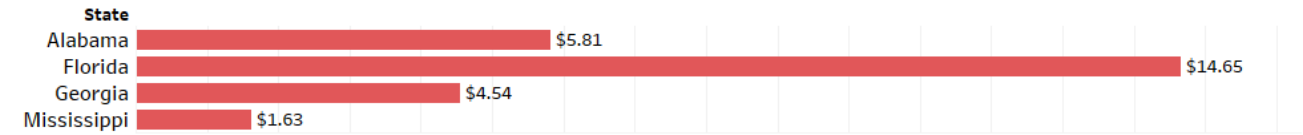
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alabama	734,652	$869	$648	$7,910
Florida	2,776,933	$865	$390	$5,277
Georgia	1,727,085	$722	$858	$2,630
Mississippi	486,245	$900	$334	$3,343

Florida K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
2,680,074	4,269	425 million gross square feet (GSF)	159 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Florida can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,437 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$909	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.73	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Florida public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $46.9 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Florida school districts spent 10.9% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,953 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,102	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$22,035	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Florida K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $59.1 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 56% of Florida's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Florida school district enrollments increased by 23.9% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Florida's school districts paid 85% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Florida's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $15.4 billion or $5,756 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 15% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$171 per GSF	X	425 million GSF	=	$73 billion

For Florida school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $2,187 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Florida spent 111% of this standard.

Florida K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Florida should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,917 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Florida districts spent 101% of the standard.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Florida will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 348,738 students or 13.0 percent. Florida should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $759 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
278,990	159	$ 171	$7,590 M	$759 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Florida should plan to spend an average annual total of $5,863 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $473 million statewide or about $176 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$2,187 M	$2,437 M[2]	111%	$-250 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,917 M	$2,953 M[3]	80%	$723 M
	New Facilities	$759 M			
TOTAL		**$5,863 M**	**$5,390 M**	**92%**	**$473 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Florida Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

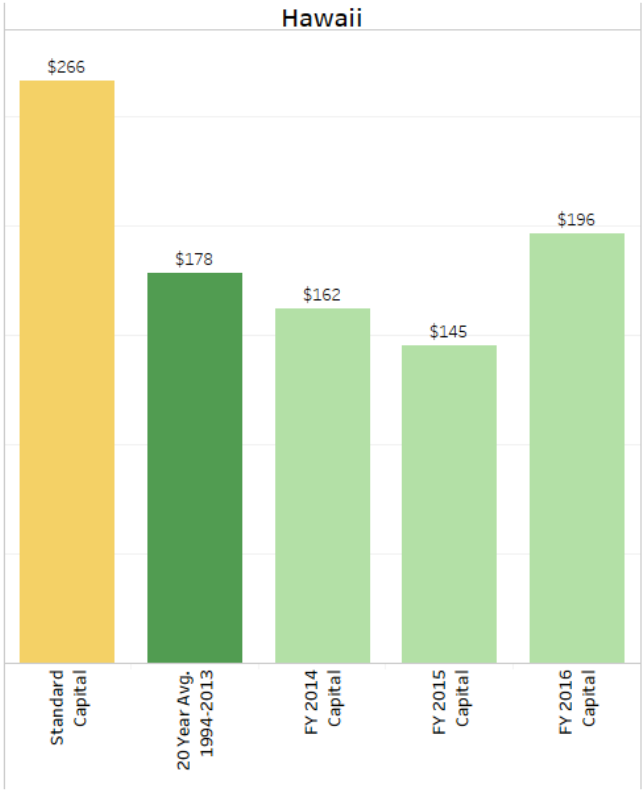
Hawaii K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

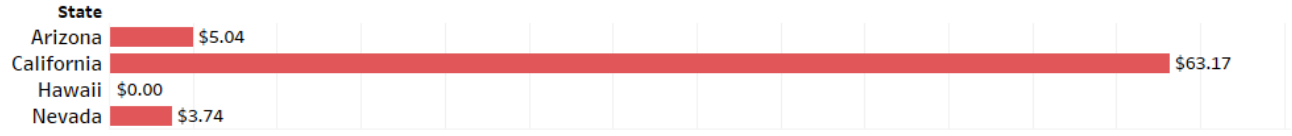
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arizona	938,274	$915	$487	$5,373
California	6,217,031	$1,020	$945	$10,160
Hawaii	181,995	$1,332	$922	$0
Nevada	441,623	$859	$270	$8,478

Hawaii K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
184,760	254	19 million gross square feet (GSF)	103 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Hawaii can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$159 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$861	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$8.37	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Hawaii public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $3.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Hawaii school districts spent 8.1% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$178 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$963	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$19,256	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Hawaii K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $3.6 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 37% of Hawaii's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Hawaii school district enrollments increased by 2.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Hawaii's school districts paid 0% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Hawaii's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.0 billion or $0 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 100% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$350 per GSF	x	19 million GSF	=	$7 billion

For Hawaii school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $200 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Hawaii spent 79% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $41 million statewide or about $222 more per student.

Hawaii K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Hawaii should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $266 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Hawaii districts spent 67% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $88 million statewide or $476 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Hawaii will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 4,540 students or 2.5 percent. Hawaii should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $13 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
3,632	103	$ 350	$131 M	$13 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Hawaii should plan to spend an average annual total of $479 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $142 million statewide or about $769 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$200 M	$159 M[2]	79%	$41 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$266 M	$178 M[3]	64%	$101 M
	New Facilities	$13 M			
TOTAL		**$479 M**	**$337 M**	**70%**	**$142 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

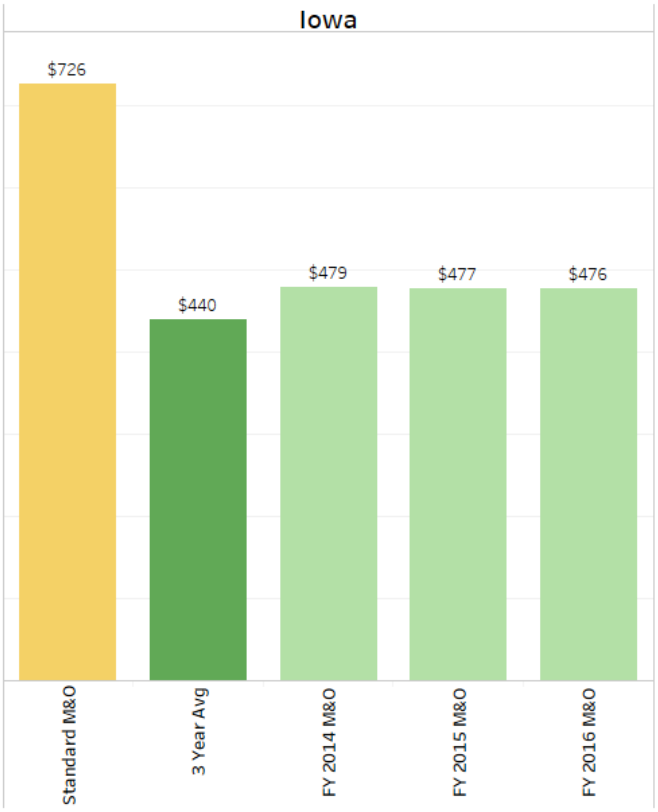
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Hawaii Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Hawaii Department of Education corrected the F-33 maintenance and operations expenditures for FY2011-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 172% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, the profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Iowa K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

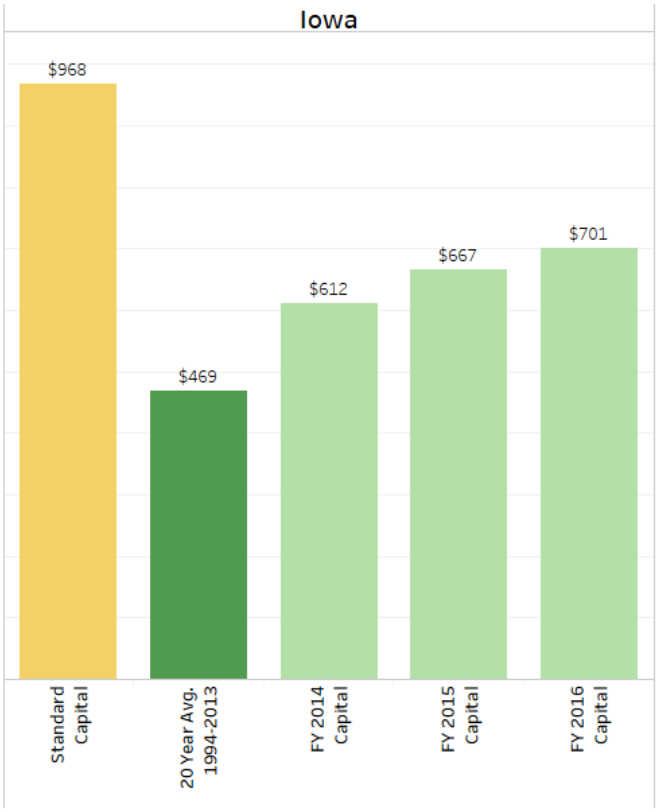
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

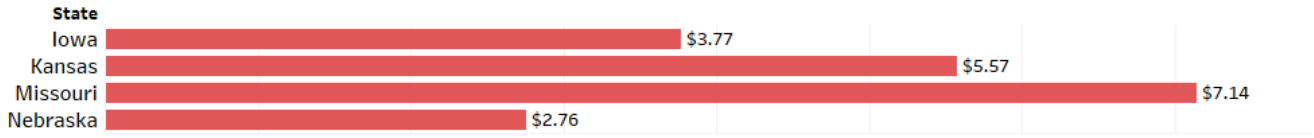
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Iowa	508,014	$939	$1,299	$7,423
Kansas	495,545	$991	$1,338	$11,238
Missouri	891,554	$1,025	$680	$8,013
Nebraska	315,542	$1,017	$878	$8,746

Iowa K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
499,489	1,390	92 million gross square feet (GSF)	184 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Iowa can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$440 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$881	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.78	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Iowa public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $8.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Iowa school districts spent 8.7% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$469 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$940	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$18,793	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Iowa K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $9.4 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 35% of Iowa's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Iowa school district enrollments increased by 0.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Iowa's school districts paid 65% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Iowa's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $3.3 billion or $6,688 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 35% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$263 per GSF	X	92 million GSF	=	$24 billion

For Iowa school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $726 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Iowa spent 61% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $286 million statewide or about $573 more per student.

Iowa K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Iowa should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $968 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Iowa districts spent 48% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $499 million statewide or $999 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Iowa will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 6,575 students or 1.3 percent. Iowa should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $25 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
5,260	184	$ 263	$255 M	$25 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Iowa should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,719 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $810 million statewide or about $1,622 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$726 M	$440 M[2]	61%	$286 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$968 M	$469 M[3]	47%	$524 M
	New Facilities	$25 M			
TOTAL		**$1,719 M**	**$909 M**	**53%**	**$810 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

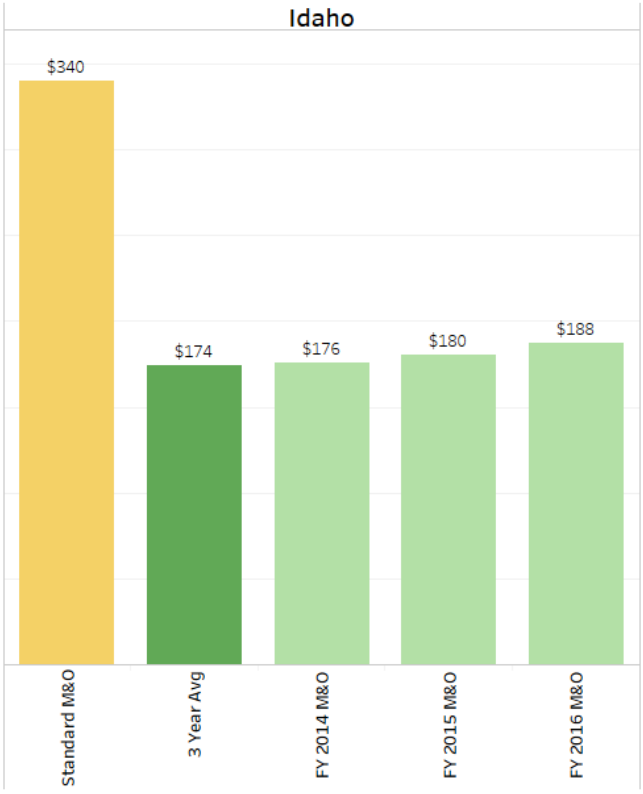
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Iowa Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Idaho K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

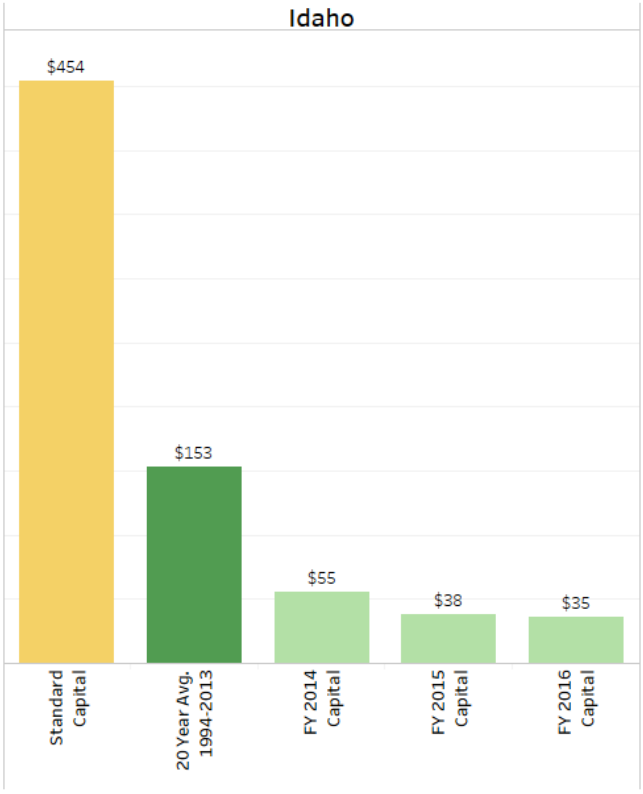
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

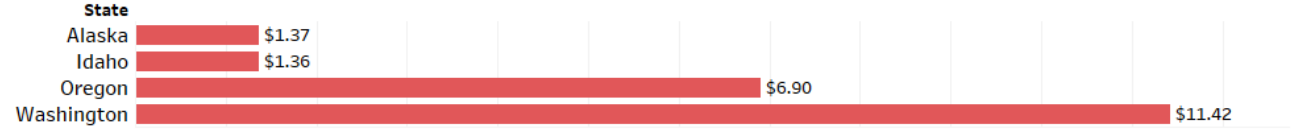
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alaska	132,477	$2,148	$1,506	$10,360
Idaho	274,849	$659	$157	$4,951
Oregon	574,252	$834	$738	$12,017
Washington	1,083,973	$937	$1,282	$10,535

Idaho K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Idaho should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $454 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Idaho districts spent 34% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $301 million statewide or $1,106 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Idaho will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 28,166 students or 9.9 percent. Idaho should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $94 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
22,533	174	$ 239	$939 M	$94 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Idaho should plan to spend an average annual total of $888 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $561 million statewide or about $2,062 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$340 M	$174 M[2]	51%	$166 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$454 M	$153 M[3]	28%	$395 M
	New Facilities	$94 M			
TOTAL		**$888 M**	**$327 M**	**37%**	**$561 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

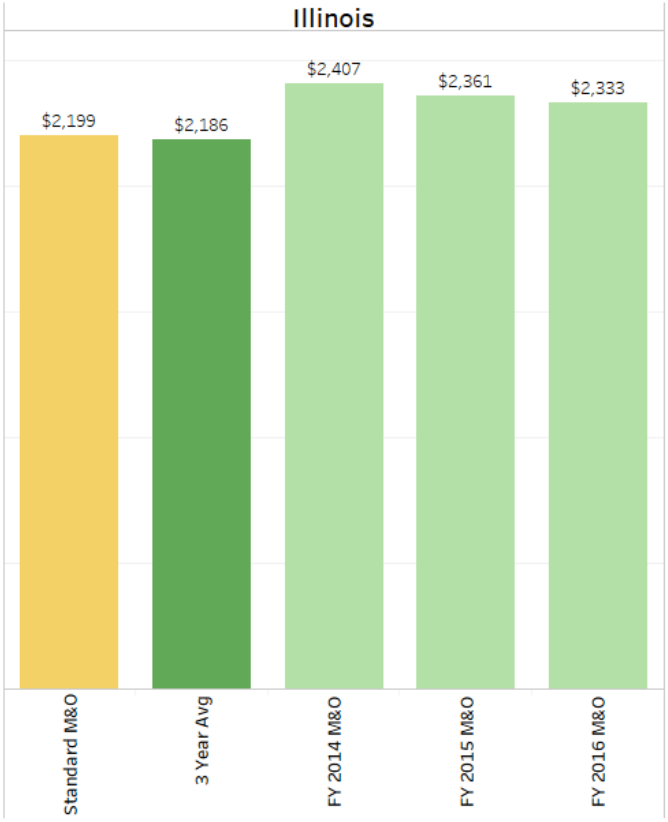
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Illinois K–12 Public School Facilities – **2018 Update**

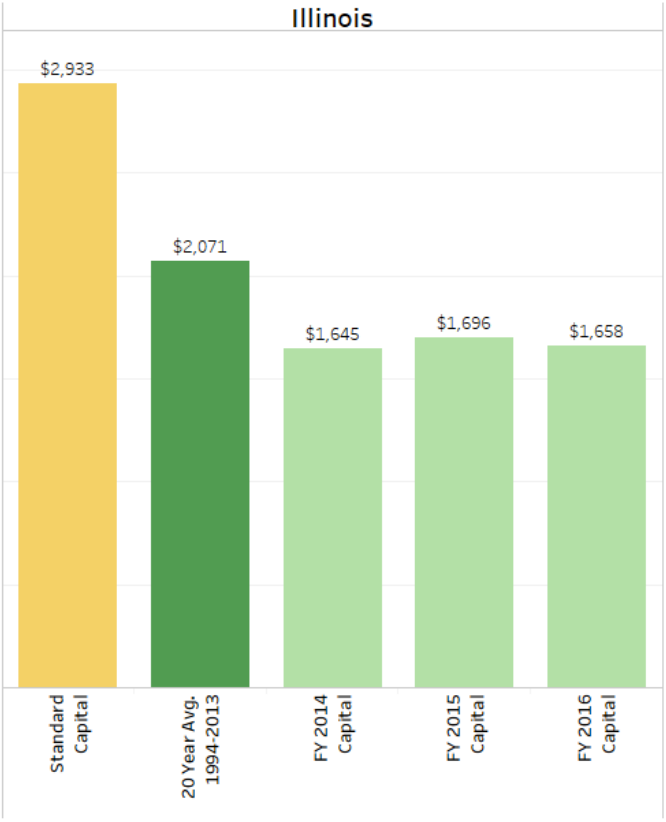
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

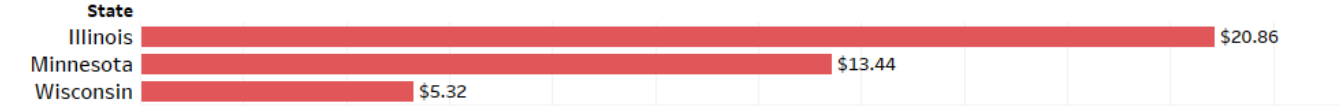
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Illinois	2,030,717	$1,166	$821	$10,273
Minnesota	811,157	$845	$1,318	$16,565
Wisconsin	857,736	$1,084	$733	$6,199

Illinois K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
2,069,823	4,266	359 million gross square feet (GSF)	174 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Illinois can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,186 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,056	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.08	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Illinois public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $42.5 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Illinois school districts spent 9.8% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,071 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,001	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$20,010	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Illinois K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $41.4 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 36% of Illinois's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Illinois school district enrollments increased by 8.5% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Illinois's school districts paid 96% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Illinois's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $21.0 billion or $10,128 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 4% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$204 per GSF	X	359 million GSF	=	$73 billion

For Illinois school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $2,199 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Illinois spent 99% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $13 million statewide or about $6 more per student.

Illinois K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Illinois should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,933 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Illinois districts spent 71% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $862 million statewide or $416 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Illinois will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 35,880 students or 1.7 percent. Nevertheless, any Illinois district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	174	$ 204	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Illinois should plan to spend an average annual total of $5,132 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $875 million statewide or about $423 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$2,199 M	$2,186 M[2]	99%	$13 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,933 M	$2,071 M[3]	71%	$862 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$5,132 M**	**$4,257 M**	**83%**	**$875 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
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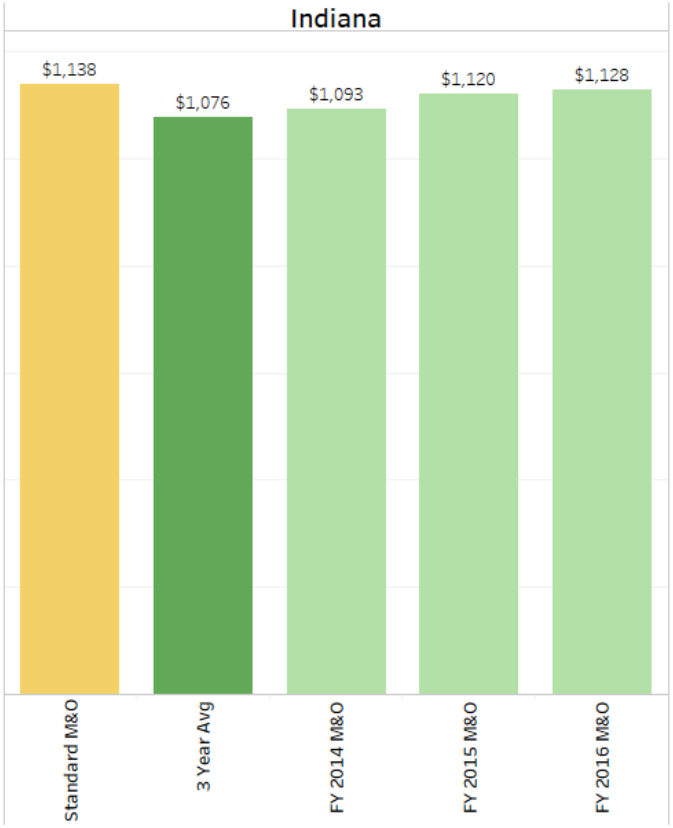
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Indiana K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

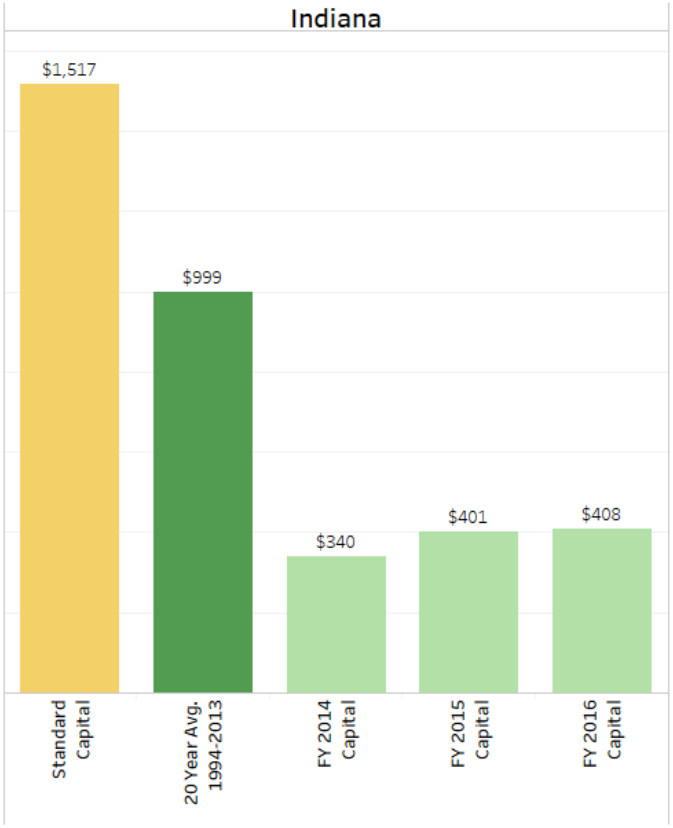
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Indiana	1,002,696	$1,111	$382	$10,296
Michigan	1,335,713	$977	$428	$13,591
Ohio	1,595,024	$1,063	$768	$7,849

Indiana K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,002,772	1,925	180 million gross square feet (GSF)	180 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Indiana can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,076 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,073	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.97	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Indiana public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $21.7 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Indiana school districts spent 11.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$999 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$997	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$19,934	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Indiana K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $20.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 34% of Indiana's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Indiana school district enrollments increased by 3.7% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Indiana's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Indiana's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $11.3 billion or $11,280 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$211 per GSF	X	180 million GSF	=	$38 billion

For Indiana school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,138 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Indiana spent 95% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $62 million statewide or about $62 more per student.

Indiana K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Indiana should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,517 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Indiana districts spent 66% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $518 million statewide or $517 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Indiana will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 11,569 students or 1.1 percent. Nevertheless, any Indiana district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	180	$ 211	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Indiana should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,655 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $580 million statewide or about $578 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,138 M	$1,076 M[2]	95%	$62 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,517 M	$999 M[3]	66%	$518 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$2,655 M**	**$2,075 M**	**78%**	**$580 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 145% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Kansas K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

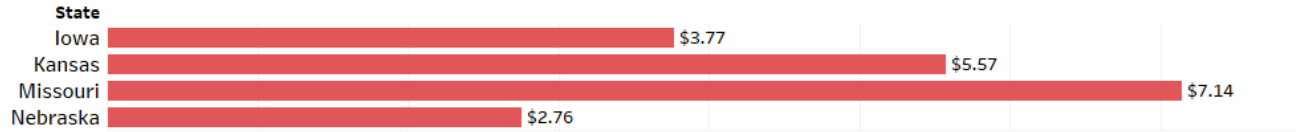
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Iowa	508,014	$939	$1,299	$7,423
Kansas	495,545	$991	$1,338	$11,238
Missouri	891,554	$1,025	$680	$8,013
Nebraska	315,542	$1,017	$878	$8,746

Kansas K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
488,590	1,351	83 million gross square feet (GSF)	170 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Kansas can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$463 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$947	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.56	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Kansas public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $9.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Kansas school districts spent 10.4% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$451 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$923	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$18,463	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Kansas K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $9.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 44% of Kansas's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Kansas school district enrollments increased by 6.3% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Kansas's school districts paid 92% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Kansas's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $4.6 billion or $9,486 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 8% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$213 per GSF	X	83 million GSF	=	$18 billion

For Kansas school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $531 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Kansas spent 87% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $68 million statewide or about $139 more per student.

Kansas K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Kansas should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $708 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Kansas districts spent 64% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $257 million statewide or $526 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Kansas will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 10,757 students or 2.2 percent. Kansas should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $31 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
8,606	170	$ 213	$312 M	$31 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Kansas should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,270 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $357 million statewide or about $731 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$531 M	$463 M[2]	87%	$68 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$708 M	$451 M[3]	61%	$288 M
	New Facilities	$31 M			
TOTAL		**$1,270 M**	**$914 M**	**72%**	**$357 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

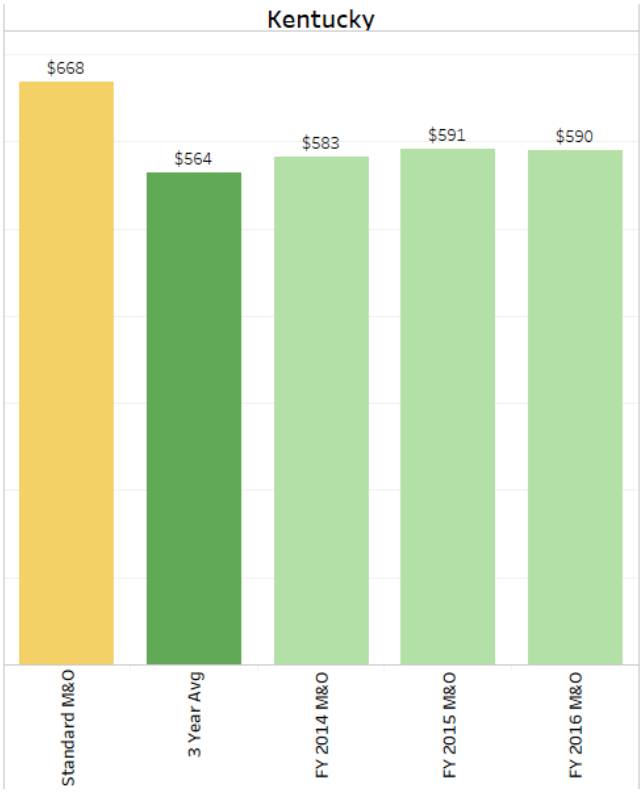
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 148% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Kentucky K–12 Public School Facilities – **2018 Update**

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

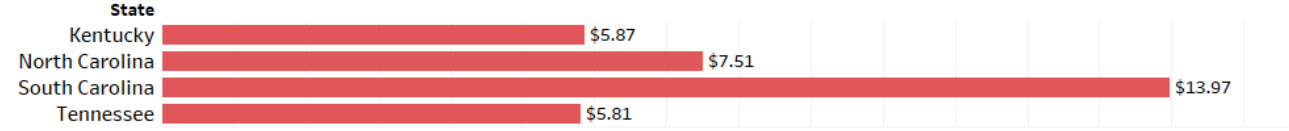
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant ***in Millions***



School Construction Capital Outlay ***in Millions***

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) ***in Billions***



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Kentucky	686,440	$857	$720	$8,545
North Carolina	1,462,036	$731	$389	$5,135
South Carolina	743,320	$977	$937	$18,795
Tennessee	999,265	$716	$283	$5,817

Kentucky K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
685,009	1,568	116 million gross square feet (GSF)	169 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Kentucky can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$564 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$824	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.87	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Kentucky public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $10.3 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Kentucky school districts spent 8.9% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$437 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$638	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$12,751	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Kentucky K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $8.7 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 42% of Kentucky's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Kentucky school district enrollments increased by 4.3% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Kentucky's school districts paid 67% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Kentucky's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $5.6 billion or $8,112 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 33% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$192 per GSF	X	116 million GSF	=	$22 billion

For Kentucky school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $668 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Kentucky spent 85% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $104 million statewide or about $152 more per student.

Kentucky K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Kentucky should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $890 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Kentucky districts spent 49% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $453 million statewide or $661 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Kentucky will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 4,033 students or 0.6 percent. Kentucky should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $10 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
3,226	169	$ 192	$105 M	$10 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Kentucky should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,568 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $568 million statewide or about $829 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$668 M	$564 M[2]	85%	$104 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$890 M	$437 M[3]	49%	$463 M
	New Facilities	$10 M			
TOTAL		**$1,568 M**	**$1,001 M**	**64%**	**$568 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
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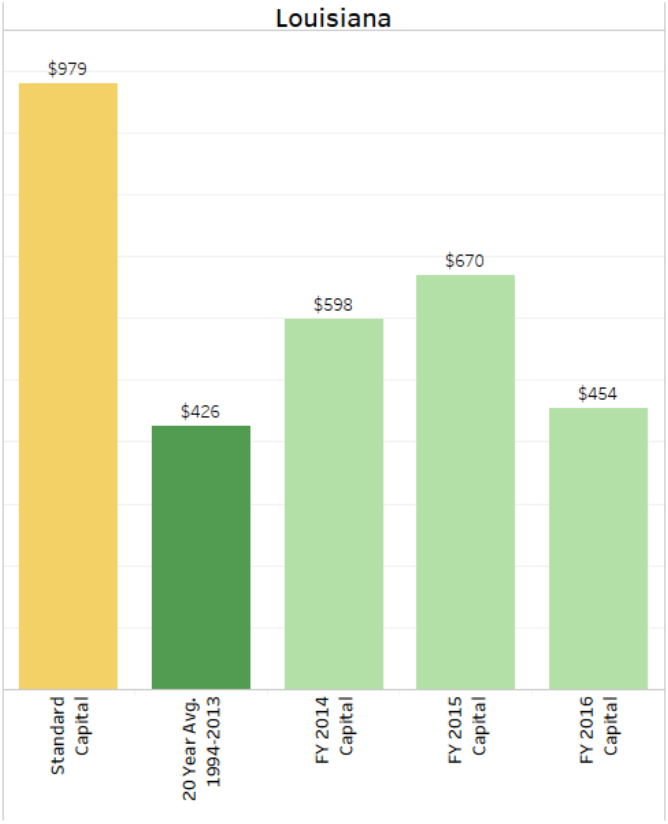
Louisiana K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

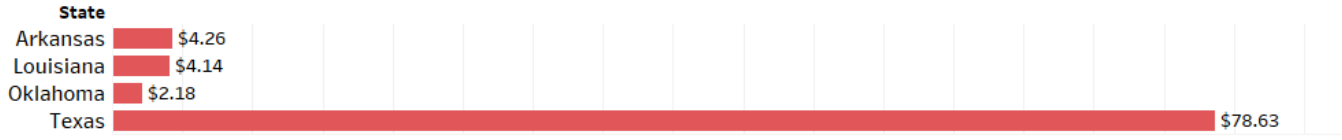
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arkansas	479,177	$977	$725	$8,898
Louisiana	660,561	$1,040	$869	$6,261
Oklahoma	672,777	$881	$578	$3,241
Texas	5,053,291	$834	$1,134	$15,560

Louisiana K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
671,156	1,407	120 million gross square feet (GSF)	179 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Louisiana can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$692 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,031	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.77	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Louisiana public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $12.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Louisiana school districts spent 9.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$426 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$635	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$12,703	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Louisiana K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $8.5 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 40% of Louisiana's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Louisiana school district enrollments decreased by 19.3% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Louisiana's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Louisiana's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $3.8 billion or $5,717 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$204 per GSF	X	120 million GSF	=	$24 billion

For Louisiana school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $734 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Louisiana spent 94% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $42 million statewide or about $63 more per student.

Louisiana K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Louisiana should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $979 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Louisiana districts spent 44% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $553 million statewide or $824 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Louisiana will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 3,503 students or 0.5 percent. Nevertheless, any Louisiana district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	179	$ 204	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Louisiana should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,713 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $595 million statewide or about $887 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$734 M	$692 M[2]	94%	$42 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$979 M	$426 M[3]	44%	$553 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$1,713 M**	**$1,118 M**	**65%**	**$595 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

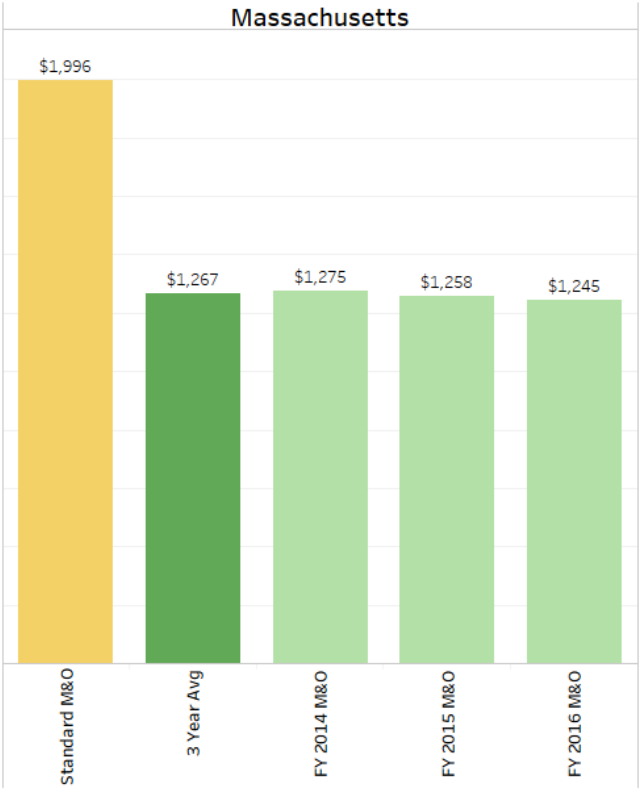
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Massachusetts K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

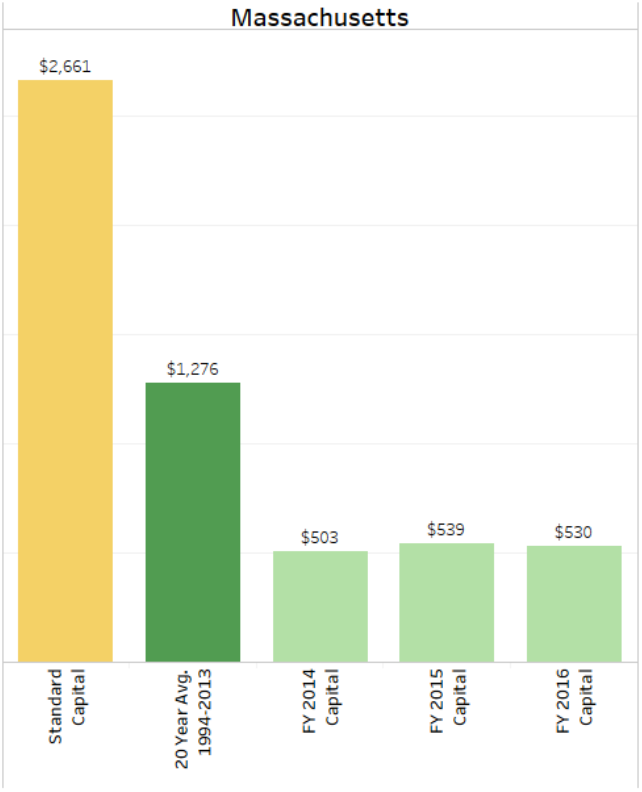
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

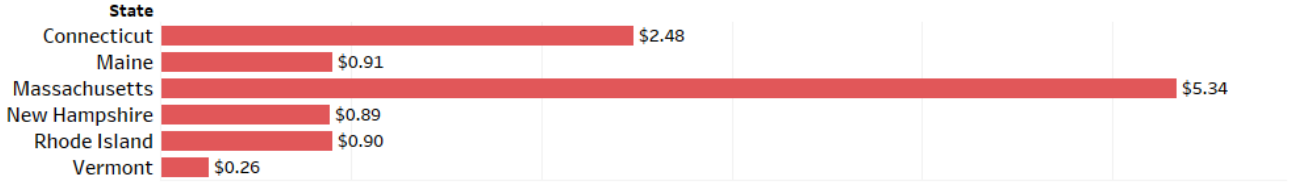
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Connecticut	499,494	$1,697	$826	$4,969
Maine	179,879	$1,415	$233	$5,035
Massachusetts	921,029	$1,367	$569	$5,796
New Hampshire	179,682	$1,296	$415	$4,944
Rhode Island	133,856	$1,240	$90	$6,748
Vermont	87,974	$1,465	$271	$2,932

Massachusetts K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
922,848	1,854	180 million gross square feet (GSF)	195 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Massachusetts can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,267 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,373	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.03	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Massachusetts public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $23.3 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Massachusetts school districts spent 9.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,276 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,383	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$27,652	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Massachusetts K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $25.5 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 45% of Massachusetts's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Massachusetts school district enrollments increased by 4.9% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Massachusetts's school districts paid 33% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Massachusetts's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $5.1 billion or $5,565 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 67% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$369 per GSF	X	180 million GSF	=	$67 billion

For Massachusetts school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,996 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Massachusetts spent 63% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $729 million statewide or about $790 more per student.

Massachusetts K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Massachusetts should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,661 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Massachusetts districts spent 48% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $1,385 million statewide or $1,501 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Massachusetts will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 10,773 students or 1.1 percent. Nevertheless, any Massachusetts district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	195	$ 369	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Massachusetts should plan to spend an average annual total of $4,656 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $2,113 million statewide or about $2,290 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,996 M	$1,267 M[2]	63%	$729 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,661 M	$1,276 M[3]	48%	$1,385 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$4,656 M**	**$2,543 M**	**55%**	**$2,113 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

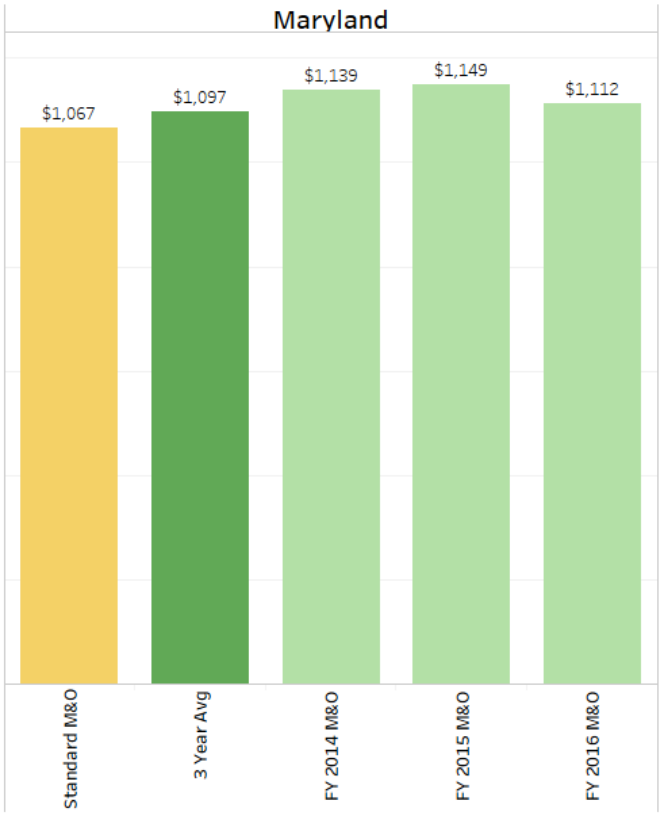
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Massachusetts School Building Authority.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 186% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Maryland K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Delaware	121,225	$1,477	$981	$5,160
Maryland	879,196	$1,289	$999	$5,039
Virginia	1,283,493	$1,041	$434	$6,550
West Virginia	276,764	$1,185	$552	$1,249

Maryland K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
859,252	1,449	138 million gross square feet (GSF)	160 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Maryland can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,097 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,277	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.96	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Maryland public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $19.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Maryland school districts spent 9.4% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$808 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$941	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$18,811	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Maryland K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $16.2 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 40% of Maryland's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Maryland school district enrollments increased by 10.1% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Maryland's school districts paid 74% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Maryland's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $4.2 billion or $4,894 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 26% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$258 per GSF	X	138 million GSF	=	$36 billion

For Maryland school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,067 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Maryland spent 103% of this standard.

Maryland K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Maryland should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,423 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Maryland districts spent 57% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $615 million statewide or $716 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Maryland will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 130,162 students or 15.1 percent. Maryland should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $431 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
104,130	160	$ 258	$4,311 M	$431 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Maryland should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,921 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,016 million statewide or about $1,182 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,067 M	$1,097 M[2]	103%	$-30 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,423 M	$808 M[3]	44%	$1,046 M
	New Facilities	$431 M			
TOTAL		**$2,921 M**	**$1,905 M**	**65%**	**$1,016 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Maryland State Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

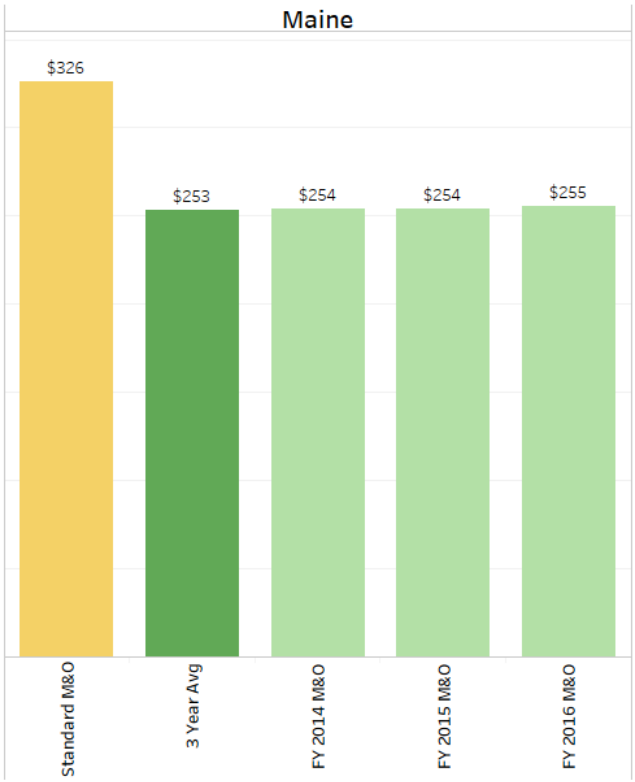
• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Maine K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

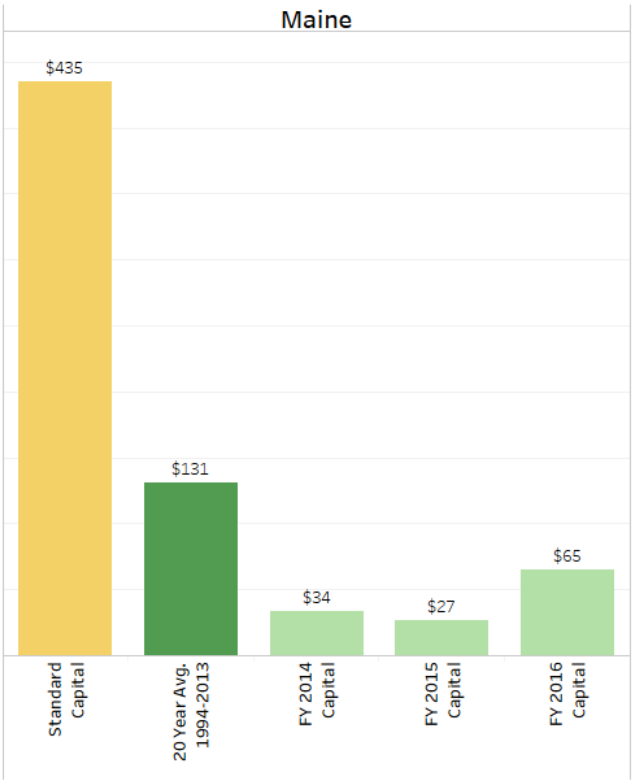
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

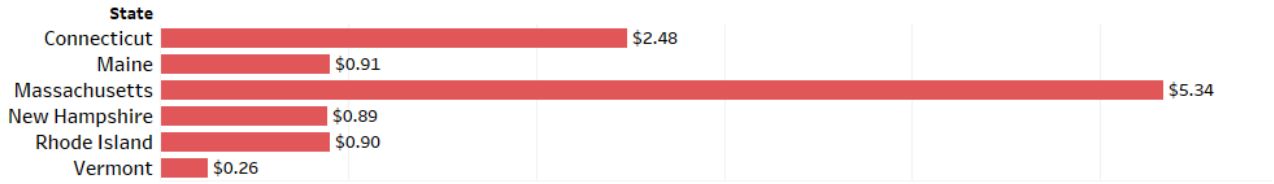
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Connecticut	499,494	$1,697	$826	$4,969
Maine	179,879	$1,415	$233	$5,035
Massachusetts	921,029	$1,367	$569	$5,796
New Hampshire	179,682	$1,296	$415	$4,944
Rhode Island	133,856	$1,240	$90	$6,748
Vermont	87,974	$1,465	$271	$2,932

Maine K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
184,682	617	36 million gross square feet (GSF)	196 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Maine can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$253 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,369	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.98	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Maine public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $4.7 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Maine school districts spent 10.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$131 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$709	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$14,179	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Maine K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $2.6 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 48% of Maine's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Maine school district enrollments decreased by 17.5% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Maine's school districts paid 72% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Maine's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.8 billion or $4,588 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 28% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$300 per GSF	X	36 million GSF	=	$11 billion

For Maine school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $326 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Maine spent 78% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $73 million statewide or about $395 more per student.

Maine K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Maine should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $435 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Maine districts spent 30% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $304 million statewide or $1,646 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Maine will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 12,639 students or 6.8 percent. Nevertheless, any Maine district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	196	$ 300	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Maine should plan to spend an average annual total of $761 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $377 million statewide or about $2,041 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$326 M	$253 M[2]	78%	$73 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$435 M	$131 M[3]	30%	$304 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$761 M**	**$384 M**	**50%**	**$377 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Maine Department of Education.
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- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 149% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
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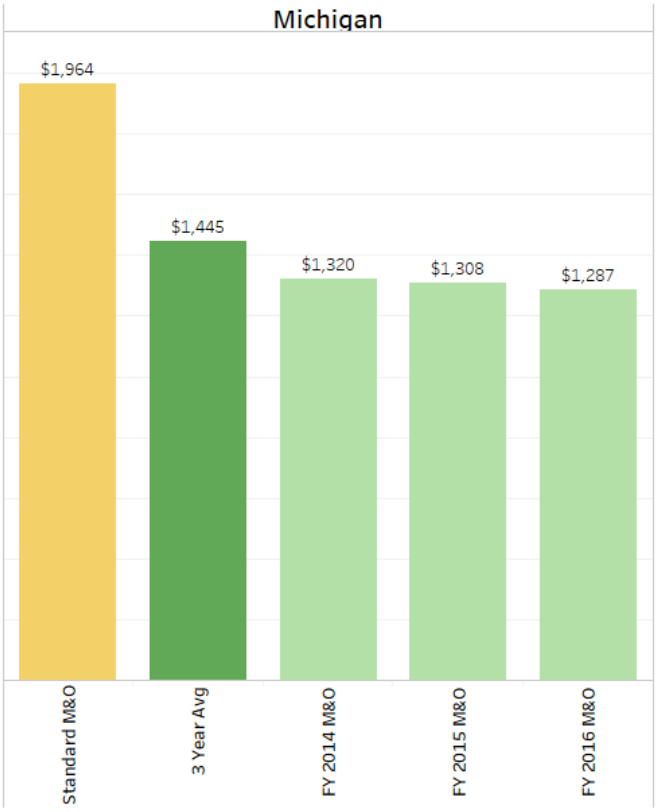
Michigan K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

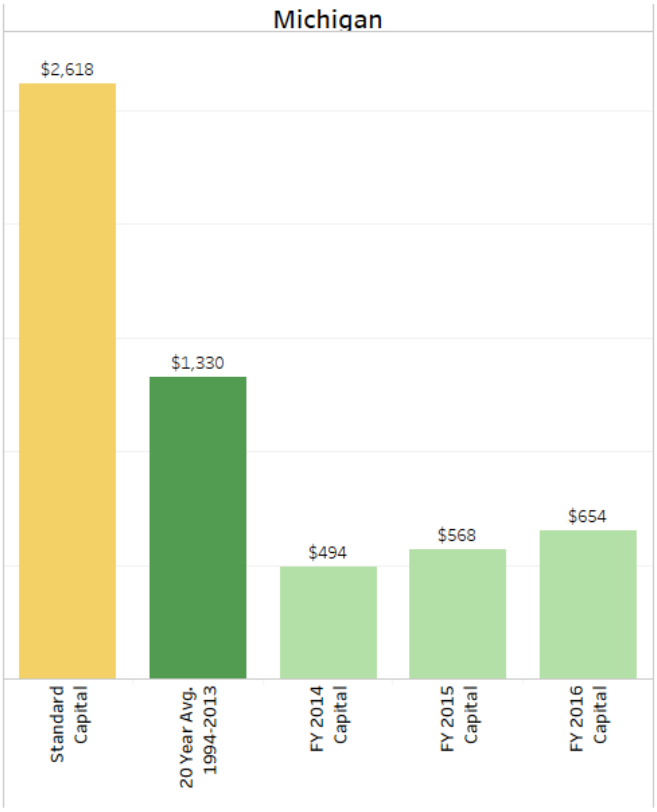
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Indiana	1,002,696	$1,111	$382	$10,296
Michigan	1,335,713	$977	$428	$13,591
Ohio	1,595,024	$1,063	$768	$7,849

Michigan K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,381,167	3,550	311 million gross square feet (GSF)	225 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Michigan can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,445 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,046	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.65	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Michigan public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $37.7 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Michigan school districts spent 10.4% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,330 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$963	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$19,261	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Michigan K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $26.6 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 33% of Michigan's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Michigan school district enrollments decreased by 15.8% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Michigan's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Michigan's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $17.3 billion or $12,533 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$211 per GSF	X	311 million GSF	=	$65 billion

For Michigan school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,964 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Michigan spent 74% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $519 million statewide or about $376 more per student.

Michigan K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Michigan should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,618 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Michigan districts spent 51% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $1,288 million statewide or $933 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Michigan will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 80,770 students or 5.2 percent. Nevertheless, any Michigan district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	225	$ 211	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Michigan should plan to spend an average annual total of $4,582 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,807 million statewide or about $1,308 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,964 M	$1,445 M[2]	74%	$519 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,618 M	$1,330 M[3]	51%	$1,288 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$4,582 M**	**$2,775 M**	**61%**	**$1,807 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

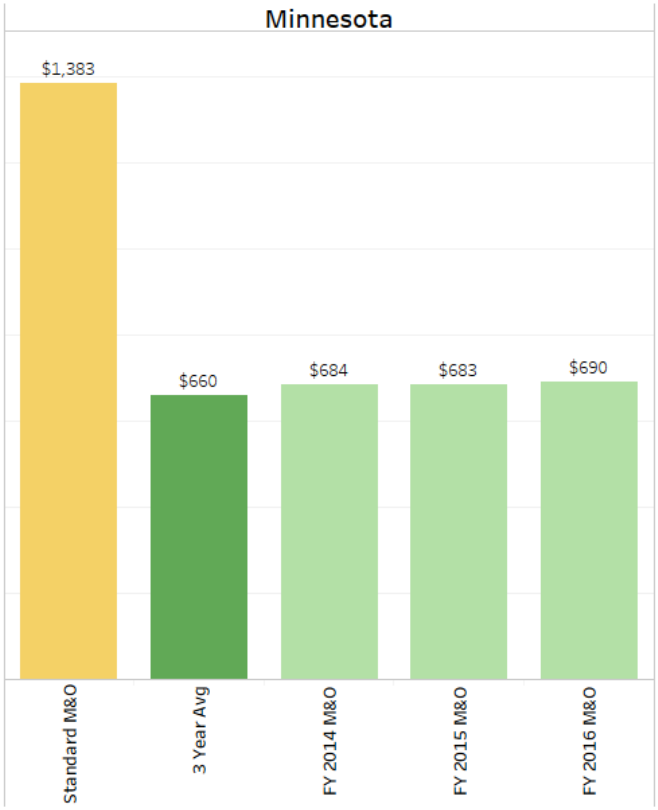
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Minnesota K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

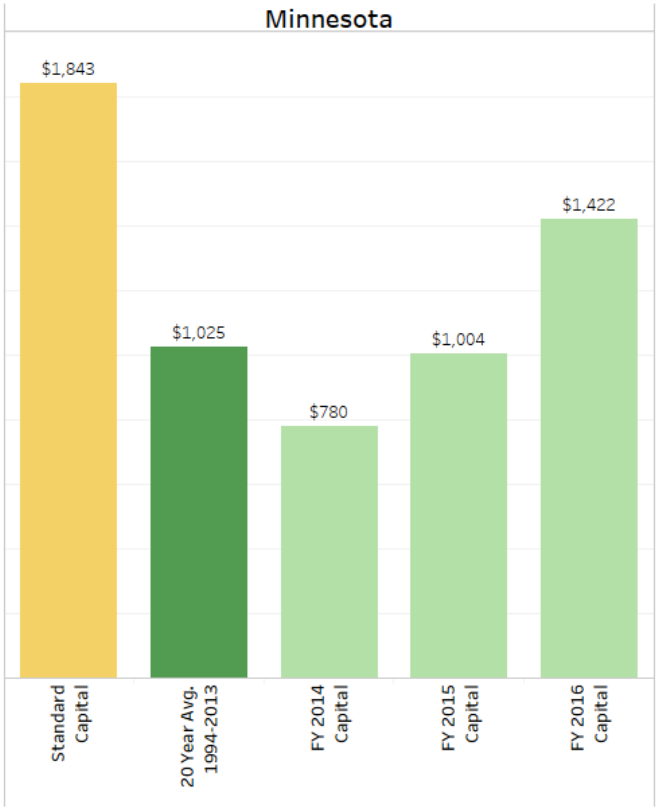
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

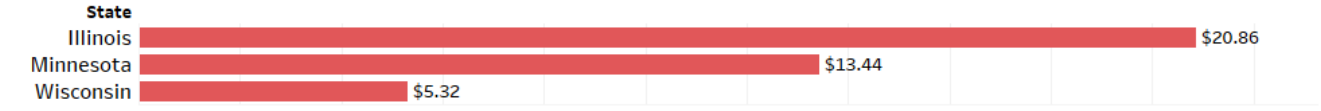
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Illinois	2,030,717	$1,166	$821	$10,273
Minnesota	811,157	$845	$1,318	$16,565
Wisconsin	857,736	$1,084	$733	$6,199

Minnesota K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
802,454	2,403	168 million gross square feet (GSF)	209 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Minnesota can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$660 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$823	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$3.94	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Minnesota public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $13.5 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Minnesota school districts spent 7.7% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,025 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,278	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$25,556	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Minnesota K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $20.5 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 37% of Minnesota's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Minnesota school district enrollments decreased by 1.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Minnesota's school districts paid 78% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Minnesota's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $10.3 billion or $12,889 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 22% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$275 per GSF	X	168 million GSF	=	$46 billion

For Minnesota school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,383 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Minnesota spent 48% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $723 million statewide or about $901 more per student.

Minnesota K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Minnesota should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,843 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Minnesota districts spent 56% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $818 million statewide or $1,019 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Minnesota will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 116,196 students or 13.7 percent. Minnesota should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $534 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
92,957	209	$ 275	$5,339 M	$534 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Minnesota should plan to spend an average annual total of $3,760 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $2,075 million statewide or about $2,586 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,383 M	$660 M[2]	48%	$723 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,843 M	$1,025 M[3]	43%	$1,352 M
	New Facilities	$534 M			
TOTAL		**$3,760 M**	**$1,685 M**	**45%**	**$2,075 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

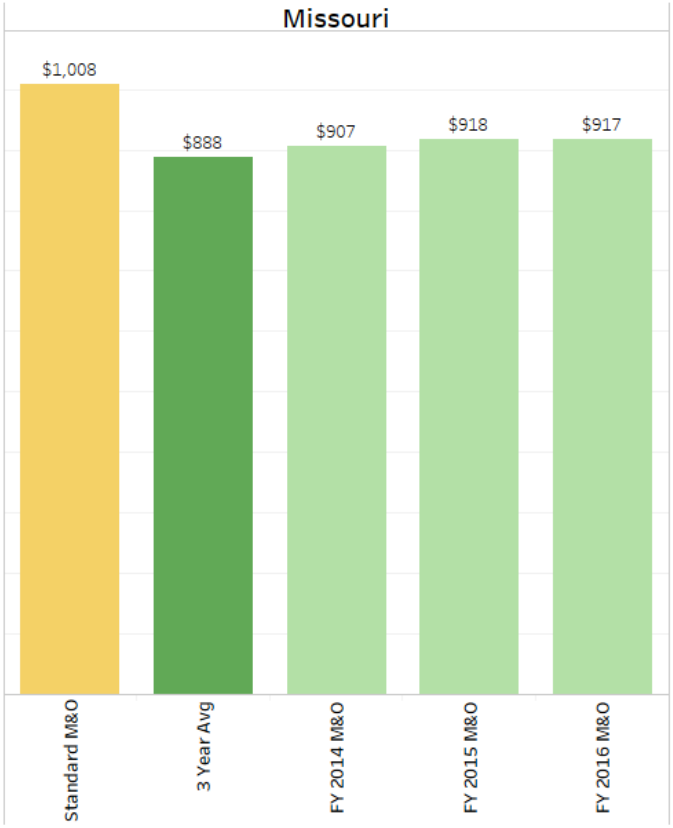
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Minnesota Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Missouri K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

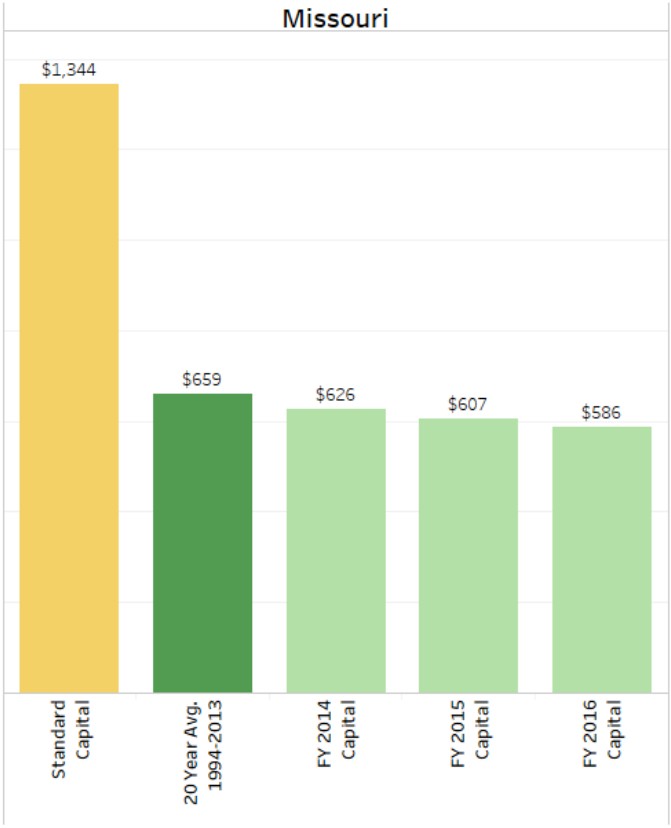
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

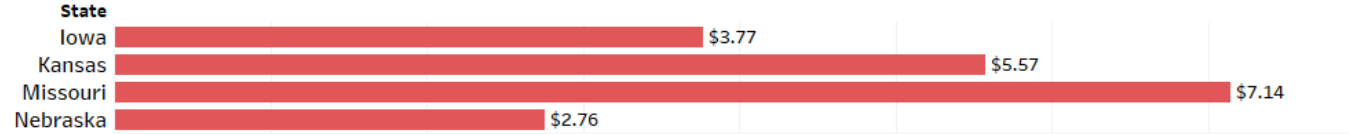
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Iowa	508,014	$939	$1,299	$7,423
Kansas	495,545	$991	$1,338	$11,238
Missouri	891,554	$1,025	$680	$8,013
Nebraska	315,542	$1,017	$878	$8,746

Missouri K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
897,224	2,406	158 million gross square feet (GSF)	176 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Missouri can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

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20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$888 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$989	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.62	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Missouri public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $16.3 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Missouri school districts spent 9.8% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$659 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$735	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$14,698	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Missouri K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $13.2 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 39% of Missouri's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Missouri school district enrollments increased by 3.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Missouri's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Missouri's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $6.7 billion or $7,415 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$213 per GSF	X	158 million GSF	=	$34 billion

For Missouri school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,008 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Missouri spent 88% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $120 million statewide or about $134 more per student.

Missouri K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Missouri should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,344 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Missouri districts spent 49% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $685 million statewide or $763 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Missouri will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 1,100 students or 0.1 percent. Missouri should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $3 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
880	176	$ 213	$33 M	$3 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Missouri should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,355 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $808 million statewide or about $901 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,008 M	$888 M[2]	88%	$120 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,344 M	$659 M[3]	49%	$688 M
	New Facilities	$3 M			
TOTAL		**$2,355 M**	**$1,547 M**	**66%**	**$808 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
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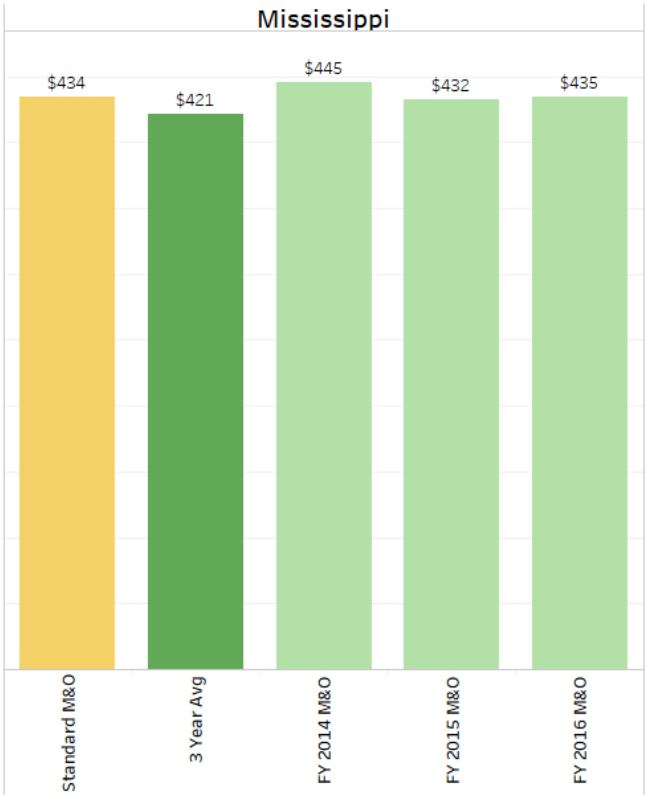
Mississippi K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

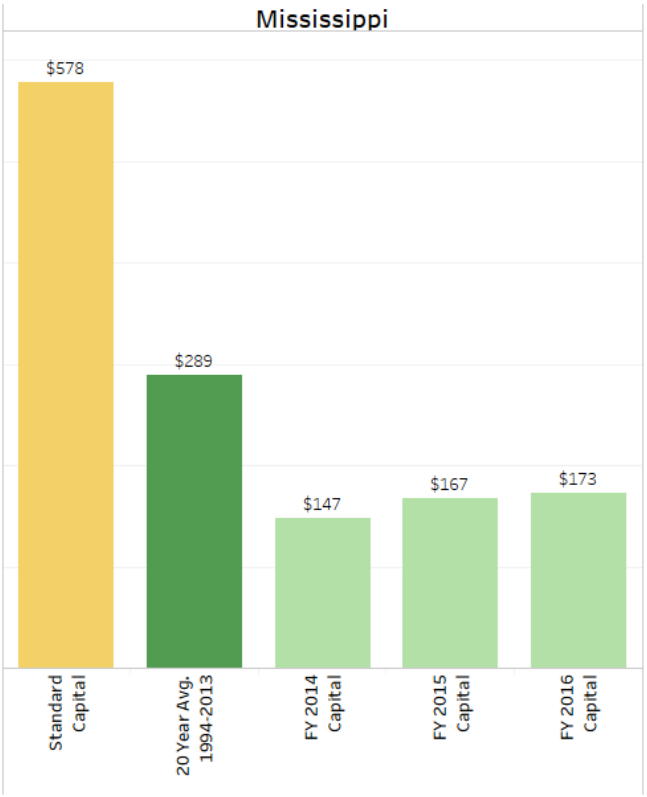
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

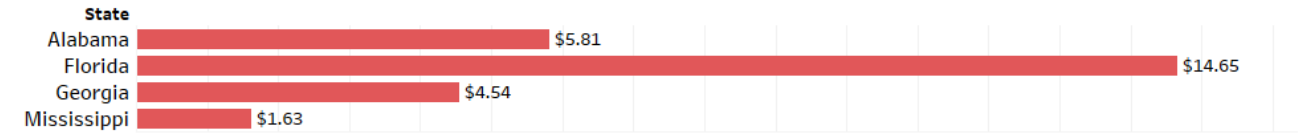
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alabama	734,652	$869	$648	$7,910
Florida	2,776,933	$865	$390	$5,277
Georgia	1,727,085	$722	$858	$2,630
Mississippi	486,245	$900	$334	$3,343

Mississippi K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
492,847	1,063	84 million gross square feet (GSF)	171 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Mississippi can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

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20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$421 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$855	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.99	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Mississippi public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $7.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Mississippi school districts spent 9.7% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$289 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$586	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$11,730	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Mississippi K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $5.8 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 48% of Mississippi's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Mississippi school district enrollments decreased by 2.7% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Mississippi's school districts paid 98% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Mississippi's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $1.7 billion or $3,461 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 2% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$171 per GSF	X	84 million GSF	=	$14 billion

For Mississippi school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $434 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Mississippi spent 97% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $13 million statewide or about $26 more per student.

Mississippi K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Mississippi should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $578 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Mississippi districts spent 50% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $289 million statewide or $586 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Mississippi will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 14,750 students or 3.0 percent. Nevertheless, any Mississippi district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	171	$ 171	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Mississippi should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,012 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $302 million statewide or about $613 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$434 M	$421 M[2]	97%	$13 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$578 M	$289 M[3]	50%	$289 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$1,012 M**	**$710 M**	**70%**	**$302 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

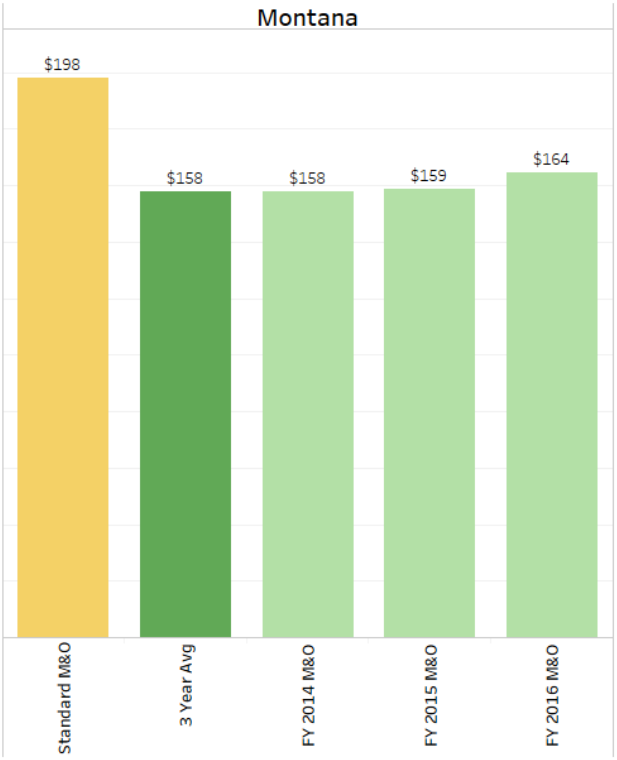
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Montana K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

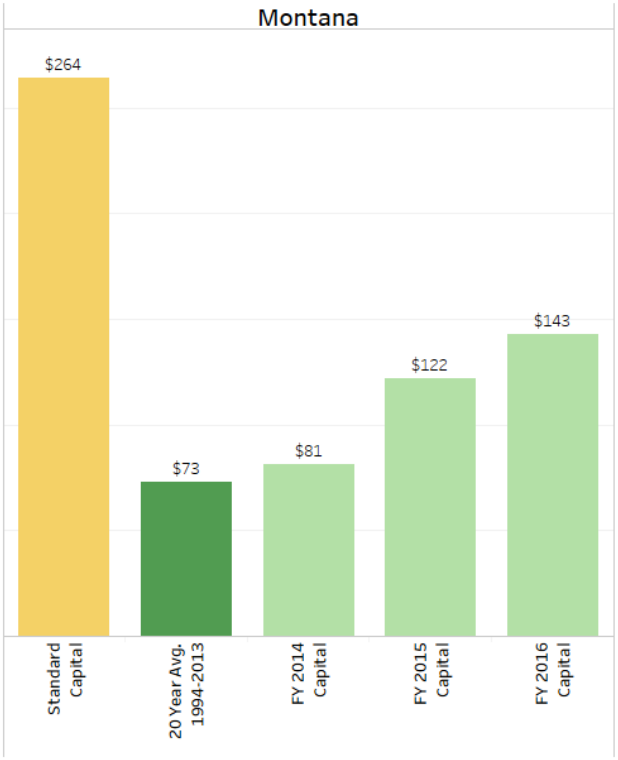
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

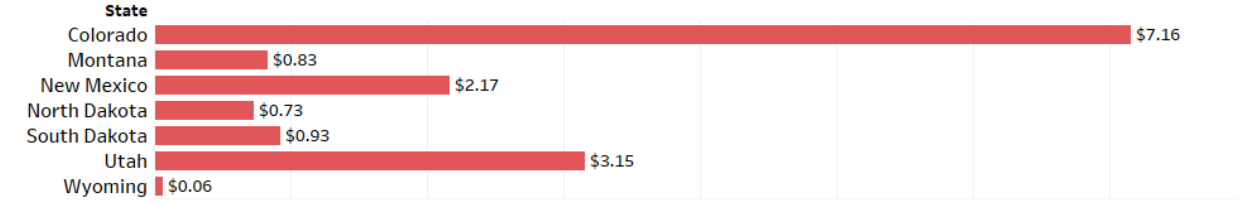
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

Montana K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
142,797	824	28 million gross square feet (GSF)	196 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Montana can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$158 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,108	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.65	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Montana public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $3.0 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Montana school districts spent 10.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$73 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$511	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$10,215	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Montana K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $1.5 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 36% of Montana's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Montana school district enrollments decreased by 14.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Montana's school districts paid 99% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Montana's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.5 billion or $3,428 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 1% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$235 per GSF	X	28 million GSF	=	$7 billion

For Montana school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $198 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Montana spent 80% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $40 million statewide or about $280 more per student.

Montana K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Montana should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $264 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Montana districts spent 28% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $191 million statewide or $1,338 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Montana will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 11,192 students or 7.8 percent. Montana should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $41 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
8,954	196	$ 235	$413 M	$41 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Montana should plan to spend an average annual total of $502 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $272 million statewide or about $1,905 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$198 M	$158 M[2]	80%	$40 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$264 M	$73 M[3]	24%	$232 M
	New Facilities	$41 M			
TOTAL		**$502 M**	**$231 M**	**46%**	**$272 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
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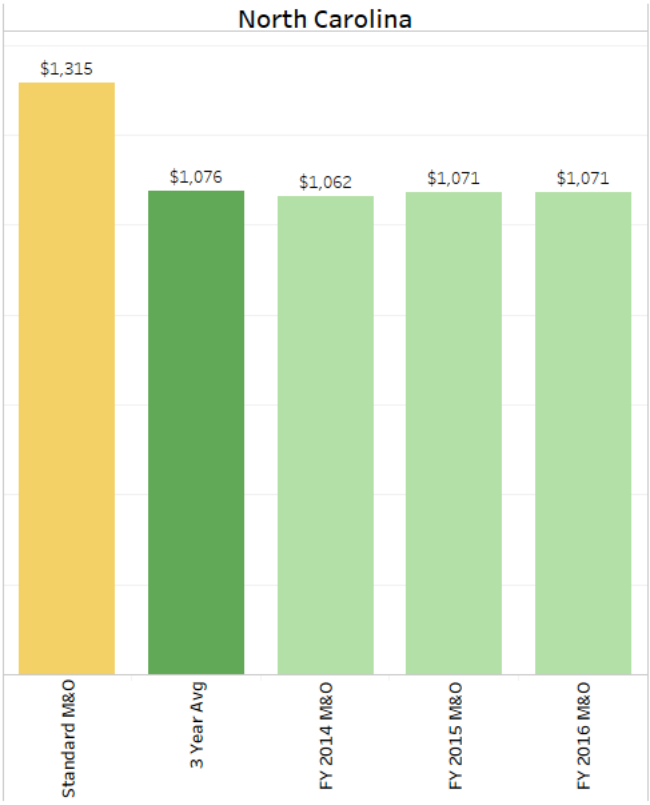
North Carolina K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

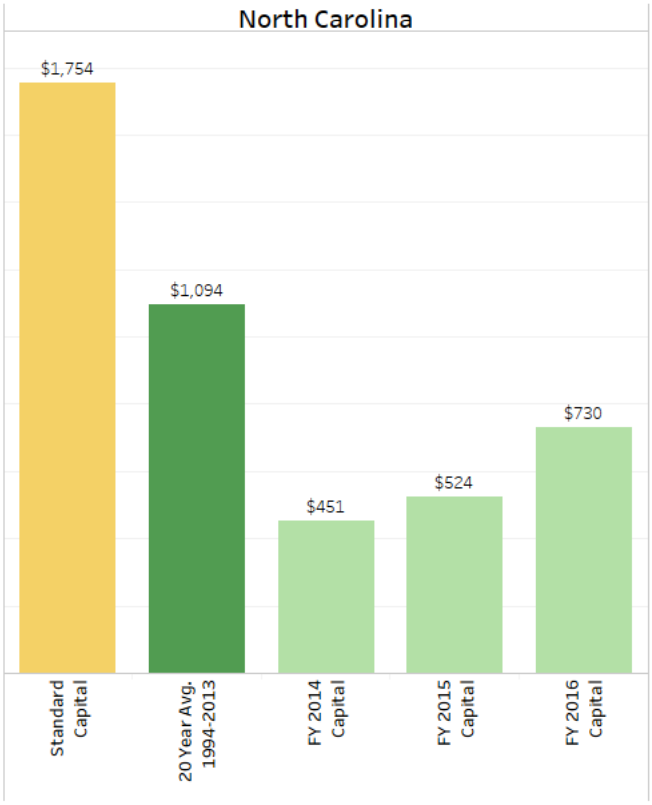
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

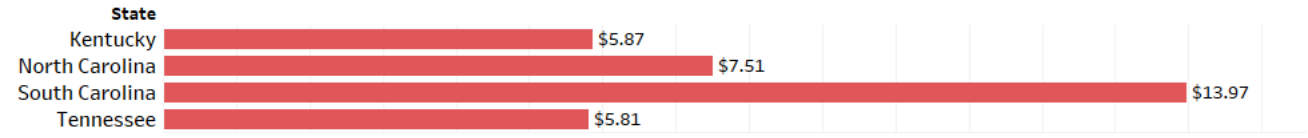
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Kentucky	686,440	$857	$720	$8,545
North Carolina	1,462,036	$731	$389	$5,135
South Carolina	743,320	$977	$937	$18,795
Tennessee	999,265	$716	$283	$5,817

North Carolina K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,468,228	2,557	228 million gross square feet (GSF)	155 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how North Carolina can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,076 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$733	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.72	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, North Carolina public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $18.5 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, North Carolina school districts spent 8.1% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,094 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$745	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$14,896	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, North Carolina K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $21.9 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 57% of North Carolina's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, North Carolina school district enrollments increased by 22.8% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

North Carolina's school districts paid 92% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and North Carolina's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $8.2 billion or $5,607 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 8% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$192 per GSF	X	228 million GSF	=	$44 billion

For North Carolina school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,315 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, North Carolina spent 82% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $239 million statewide or about $163 more per student.

North Carolina K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

North Carolina should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,754 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, North Carolina districts spent 62% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $660 million statewide or $450 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, North Carolina will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 199,435 students or 13.1 percent. North Carolina should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $476 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
159,548	155	$ 192	$4,765 M	$476 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, North Carolina should plan to spend an average annual total of $3,545 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,376 million statewide or about $937 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,315 M	$1,076 M[2]	82%	$239 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,754 M	$1,094 M[3]	49%	$1,136 M
	New Facilities	$476 M			
TOTAL		**$3,545 M**	**$2,170 M**	**61%**	**$1,376 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
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North Dakota K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

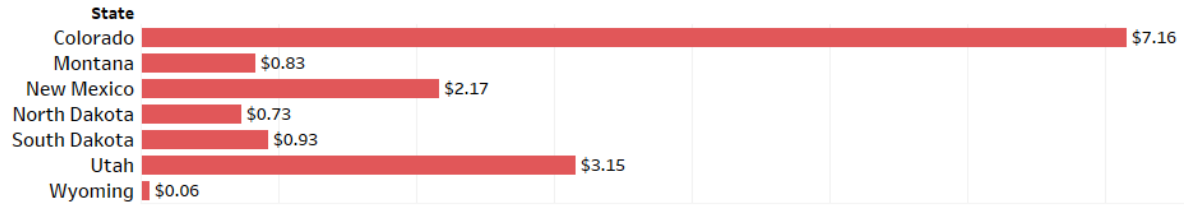
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

North Dakota K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
101,025	517	25 million gross square feet (GSF)	243 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how North Dakota can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$107 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,063	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.38	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, North Dakota public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $1.7 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, North Dakota school districts spent 8.8% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$69 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$679	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$13,570	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, North Dakota K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $1.4 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 50% of North Dakota's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, North Dakota school district enrollments decreased by 17.9% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

North Dakota's school districts paid 98% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and North Dakota's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.3 billion or $3,442 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 2% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$235 per GSF	X	25 million GSF	=	$6 billion

For North Dakota school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $173 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, North Dakota spent 62% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $66 million statewide or about $653 more per student.

North Dakota K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

North Dakota should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $231 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, North Dakota districts spent 30% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $162 million statewide or $1,604 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, North Dakota will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 23,089 students or 22.9 percent. North Dakota should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $105 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
18,471	243	$ 235	$1,055 M	$105 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, North Dakota should plan to spend an average annual total of $509 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $333 million statewide or about $3,296 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$173 M	$107 M[2]	62%	$66 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$231 M	$69 M[3]	21%	$267 M
	New Facilities	$105 M			
TOTAL		**$509 M**	**$176 M**	**35%**	**$333 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction.

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• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

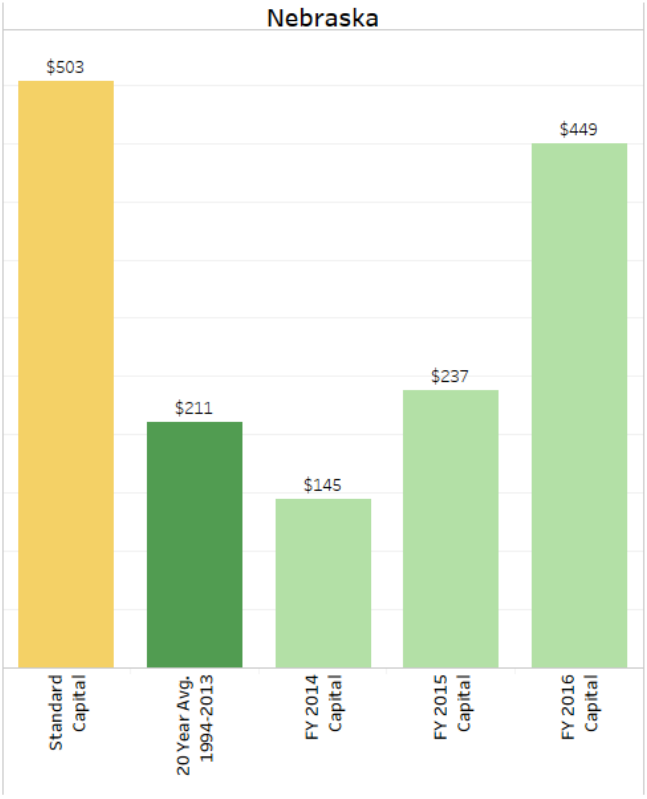
Nebraska K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

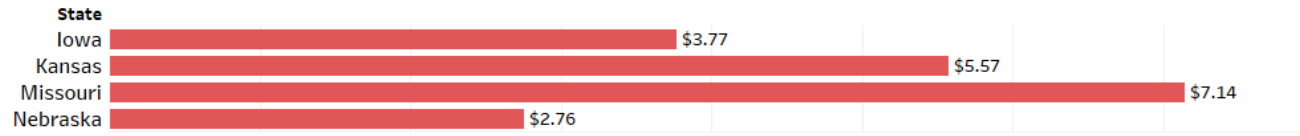
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Iowa	508,014	$939	$1,299	$7,423
Kansas	495,545	$991	$1,338	$11,238
Missouri	891,554	$1,025	$680	$8,013
Nebraska	315,542	$1,017	$878	$8,746

Nebraska K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
303,242	1,090	59 million gross square feet (GSF)	195 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Nebraska can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$300 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$991	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.08	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Nebraska public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $5.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Nebraska school districts spent 9.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$211 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$696	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$13,925	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Nebraska K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $4.2 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 35% of Nebraska's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Nebraska school district enrollments increased by 6.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Nebraska's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Nebraska's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $2.1 billion or $6,867 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$213 per GSF	X	59 million GSF	=	$13 billion

For Nebraska school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $377 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Nebraska spent 80% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $77 million statewide or about $254 more per student.

Nebraska K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Nebraska should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $503 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Nebraska districts spent 42% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $292 million statewide or $963 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Nebraska will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 12,895 students or 4.2 percent. Nebraska should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $43 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
10,316	195	$ 213	$428 M	$43 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Nebraska should plan to spend an average annual total of $923 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $411 million statewide or about $1,355 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$377 M	$300 M[2]	80%	$77 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$503 M	$211 M[3]	39%	$335 M
	New Facilities	$43 M			
TOTAL		**$923 M**	**$511 M**	**55%**	**$411 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

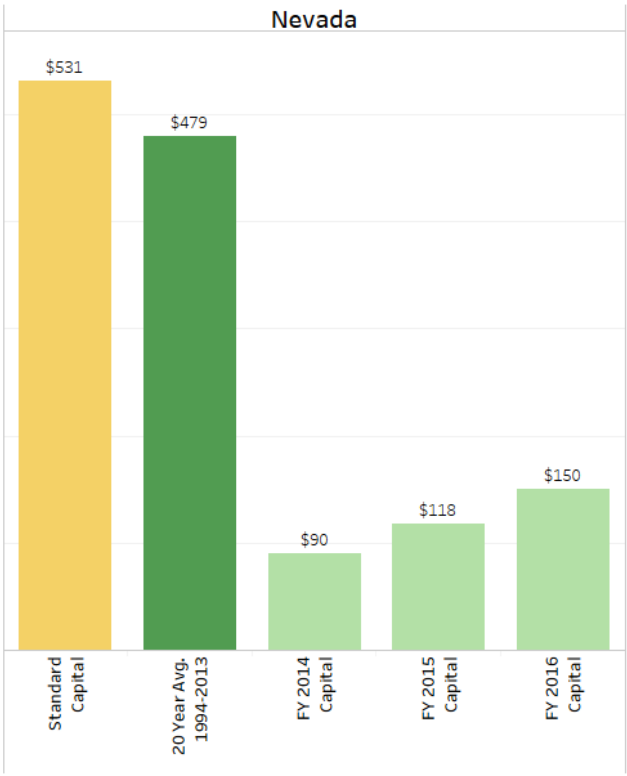
Nevada K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

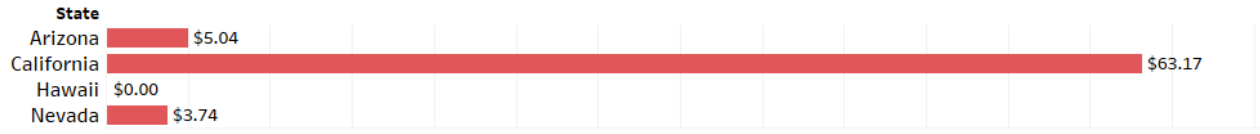
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arizona	938,274	$915	$487	$5,373
California	6,217,031	$1,020	$945	$10,160
Hawaii	181,995	$1,332	$922	$0
Nevada	441,623	$859	$270	$8,478

Nevada K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
431,776	664	48 million gross square feet (GSF)	111 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Nevada can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$396 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$916	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$8.23	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Nevada public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $6.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Nevada school districts spent 10.2% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$479 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,110	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$22,194	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Nevada K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $9.6 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 71% of Nevada's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Nevada school district enrollments increased by 45.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Nevada's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Nevada's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $4.2 billion or $9,711 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$276 per GSF	X	48 million GSF	=	$13 billion

For Nevada school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $399 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Nevada spent 99% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $3 million statewide or about $7 more per student.

Nevada K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Nevada should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $531 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Nevada districts spent 90% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $52 million statewide or $120 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Nevada will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 115,193 students or 25.8 percent. Nevada should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $284 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
92,154	111	$ 276	$2,836 M	$284 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Nevada should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,214 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $339 million statewide or about $785 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$399 M	$396 M[2]	99%	$3 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$531 M	$479 M[3]	59%	$336 M
	New Facilities	$284 M			
TOTAL		**$1,214 M**	**$875 M**	**72%**	**$339 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

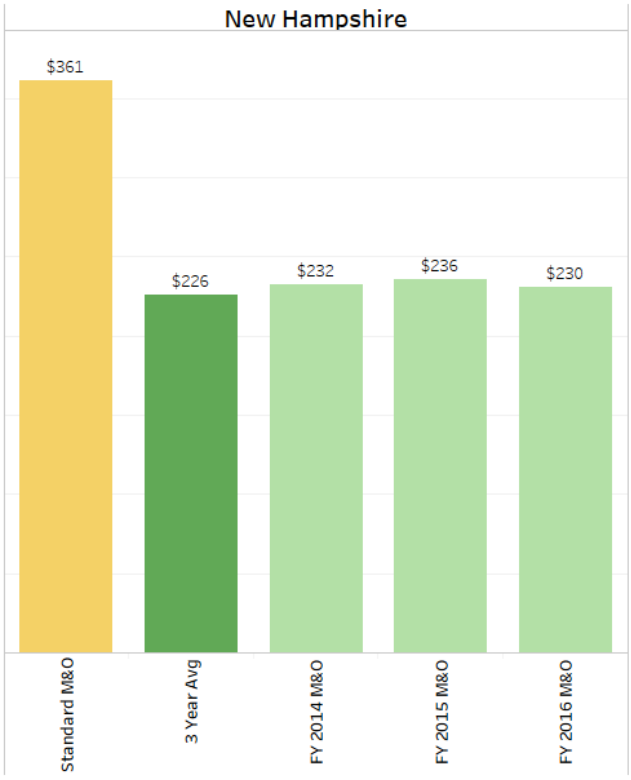
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Guinn Center for Policy Priorities.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

New Hampshire K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

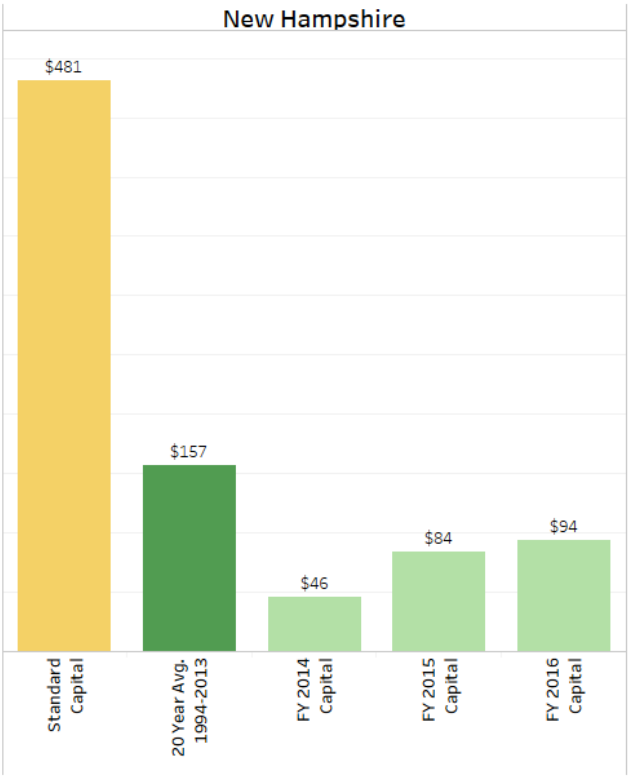
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

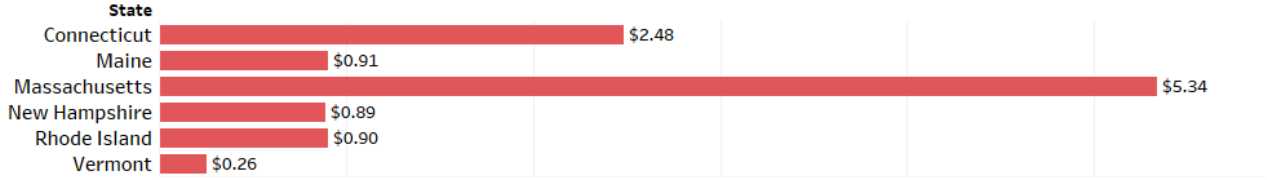
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Connecticut	499,494	$1,697	$826	$4,969
Maine	179,879	$1,415	$233	$5,035
Massachusetts	921,029	$1,367	$569	$5,796
New Hampshire	179,682	$1,296	$415	$4,944
Rhode Island	133,856	$1,240	$90	$6,748
Vermont	87,974	$1,465	$271	$2,932

New Hampshire K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
187,703	481	33 million gross square feet (GSF)	178 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how New Hampshire can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$226 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,205	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.76	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, New Hampshire public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $3.8 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, New Hampshire school districts spent 8.7% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$157 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$837	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$16,748	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, New Hampshire K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $3.1 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 38% of New Hampshire's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, New Hampshire school district enrollments increased by 1.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

New Hampshire's school districts paid 81% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and New Hampshire's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.8 billion or $4,348 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 19% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$360 per GSF	X	33 million GSF	=	$12 billion

For New Hampshire school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $361 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, New Hampshire spent 63% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $135 million statewide or about $719 more per student.

New Hampshire K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

New Hampshire should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $481 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, New Hampshire districts spent 33% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $324 million statewide or $1,726 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, New Hampshire will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 3,974 students or 2.1 percent. Nevertheless, any New Hampshire district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	178	$ 360	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, New Hampshire should plan to spend an average annual total of $842 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $459 million statewide or about $2,445 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$361 M	$226 M[2]	63%	$135 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$481 M	$157 M[3]	33%	$324 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$842 M**	**$383 M**	**45%**	**$459 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

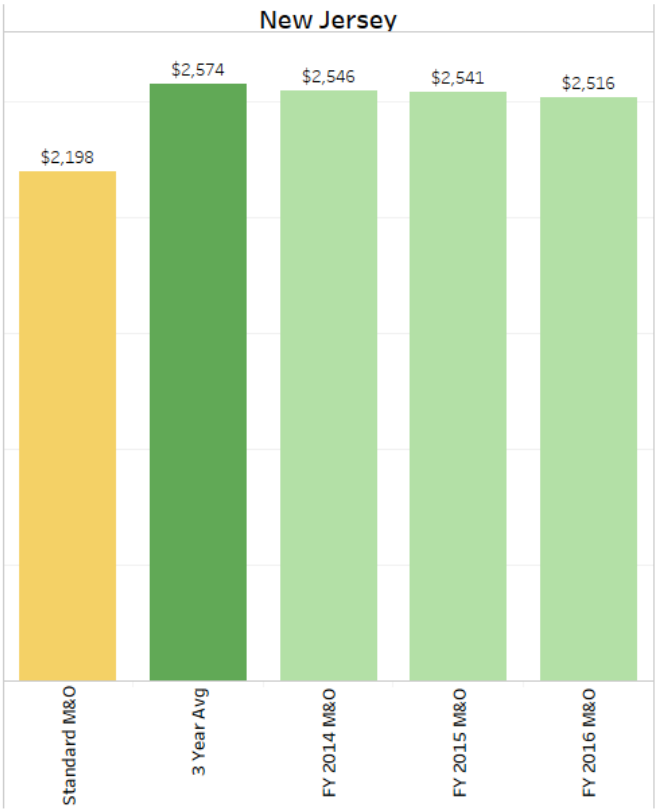
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 106% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

New Jersey K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

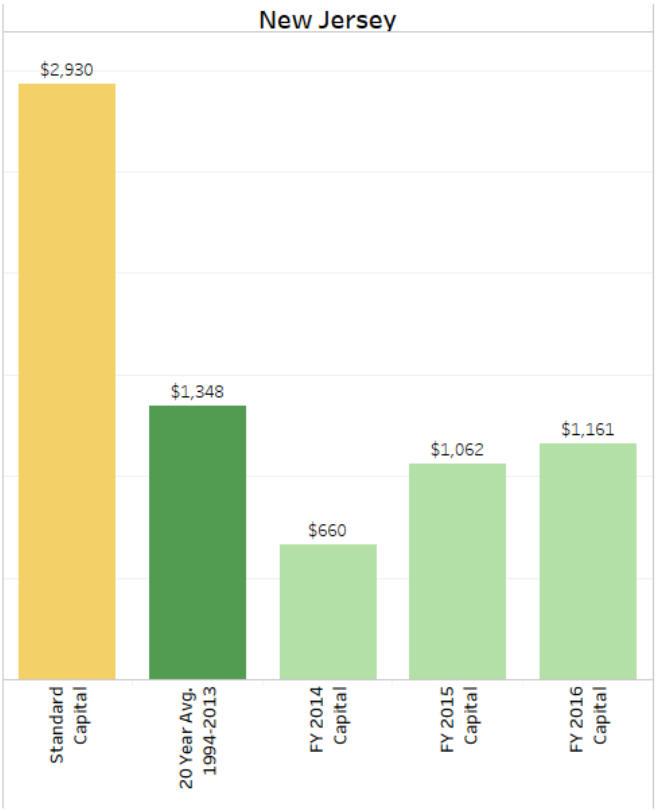
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
New Jersey	1,364,473	$1,858	$704	$5,141
New York	2,590,945	$1,841	$1,465	$11,487
Pennsylvania	1,572,593	$1,399	$766	$15,499

New Jersey K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,338,657	2,598	194 million gross square feet (GSF)	145 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how New Jersey can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,574 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,923	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$13.25	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, New Jersey public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $44.6 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, New Jersey school districts spent 10.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,348 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,007	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$20,133	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, New Jersey K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $27.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 28% of New Jersey's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, New Jersey school district enrollments increased by 14.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

New Jersey's school districts paid 68% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and New Jersey's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $9.3 billion or $6,950 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 32% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$377 per GSF	X	194 million GSF	=	$73 billion

For New Jersey school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $2,198 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, New Jersey spent 117% of this standard.

New Jersey K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

New Jersey should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,930 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, New Jersey districts spent 46% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $1,582 million statewide or $1,182 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, New Jersey will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 1,997 students or 0.1 percent. New Jersey should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $9 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
1,598	145	$ 377	$87 M	$9 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, New Jersey should plan to spend an average annual total of $5,137 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,214 million statewide or about $907 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$2,198 M	$2,574 M[2]	117%	$-376 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,930 M	$1,348 M[3]	46%	$1,591 M
	New Facilities	$9 M			
TOTAL		**$5,137 M**	**$3,922 M**	**76%**	**$1,214 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

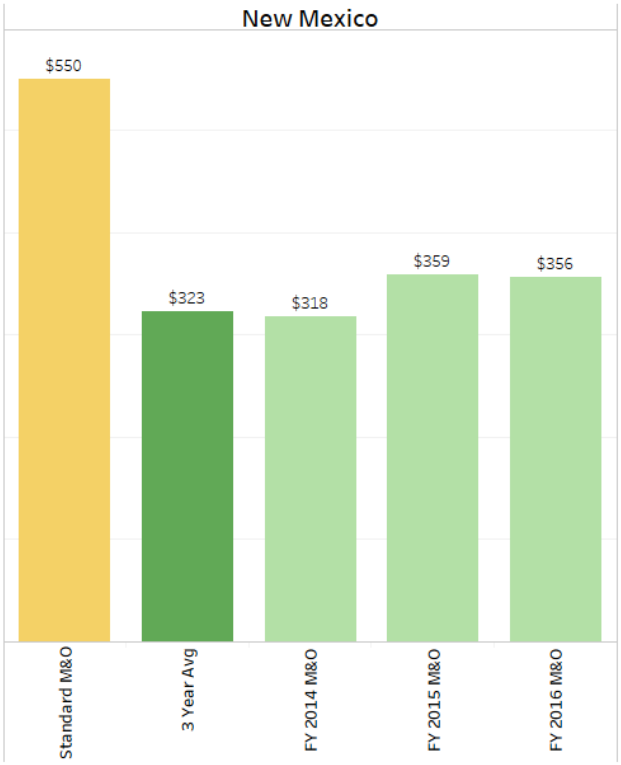
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the New Jersey Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state at project start (1995-2013).

New Mexico K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

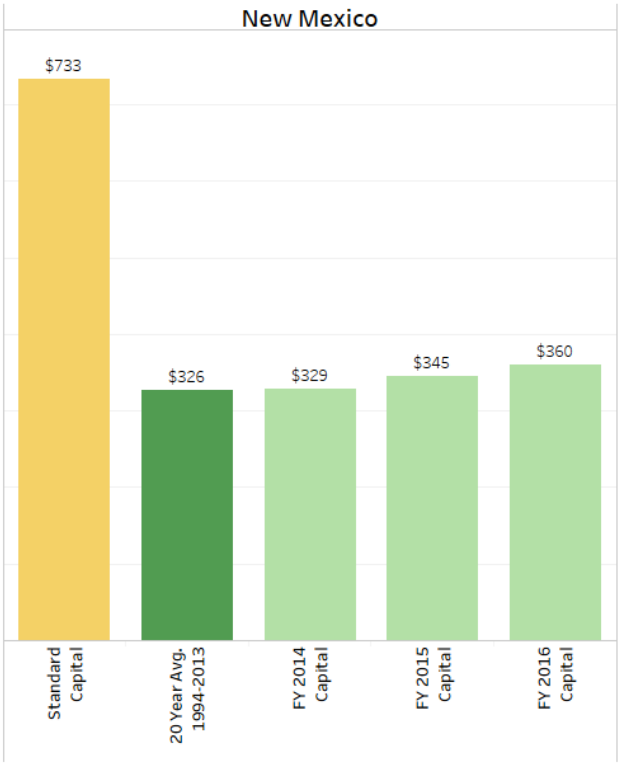
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

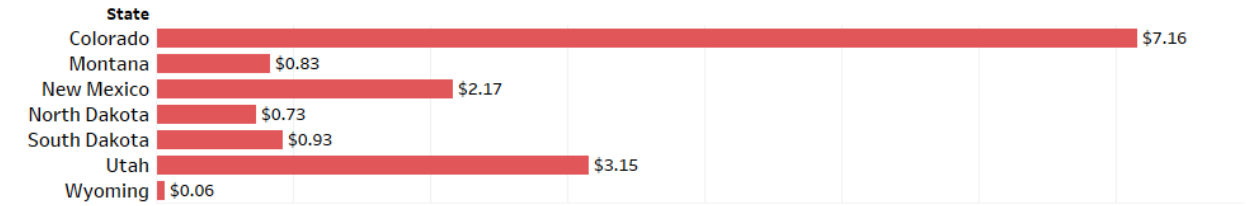
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

New Mexico K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
327,209	877	61 million gross square feet (GSF)	187 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how New Mexico can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$323 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$986	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.27	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, New Mexico public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $5.9 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, New Mexico school districts spent 10.4% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$326 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$998	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$19,952	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, New Mexico K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $6.5 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 41% of New Mexico's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, New Mexico school district enrollments increased by 1.5% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

New Mexico's school districts paid 80% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and New Mexico's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $2.0 billion or $5,962 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 20% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$299 per GSF	X	61 million GSF	=	$18 billion

For New Mexico school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $550 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, New Mexico spent 59% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $227 million statewide or about $694 more per student.

New Mexico K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

New Mexico should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $733 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, New Mexico districts spent 44% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $407 million statewide or $1,244 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, New Mexico will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 2,580 students or 0.8 percent. New Mexico should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $12 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
2,064	187	$ 299	$116 M	$12 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, New Mexico should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,294 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $645 million statewide or about $1,971 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$550 M	$323 M[2]	59%	$227 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$733 M	$326 M[3]	44%	$419 M
	New Facilities	$12 M			
TOTAL		**$1,294 M**	**$649 M**	**50%**	**$645 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

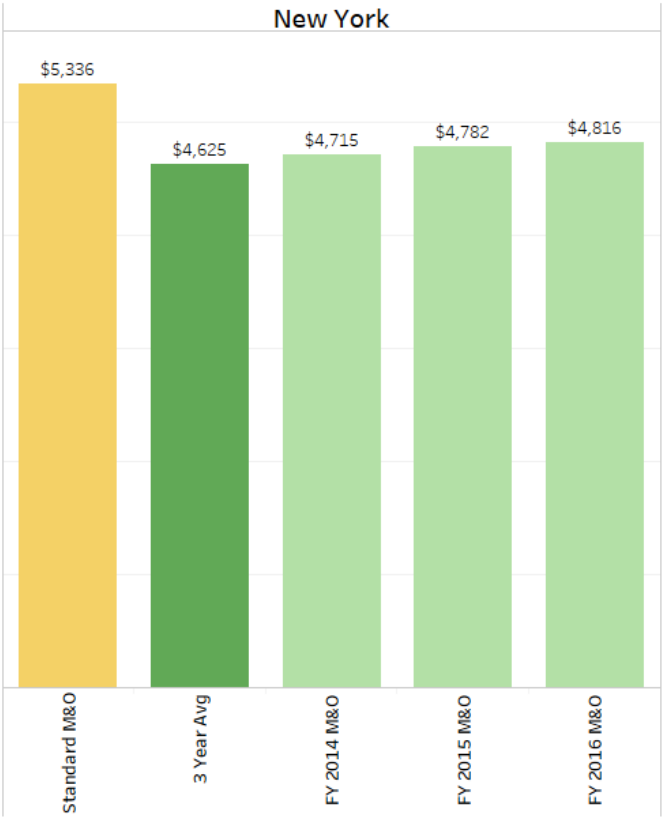
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the New Mexico Public School Facilities Authority.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

New York K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

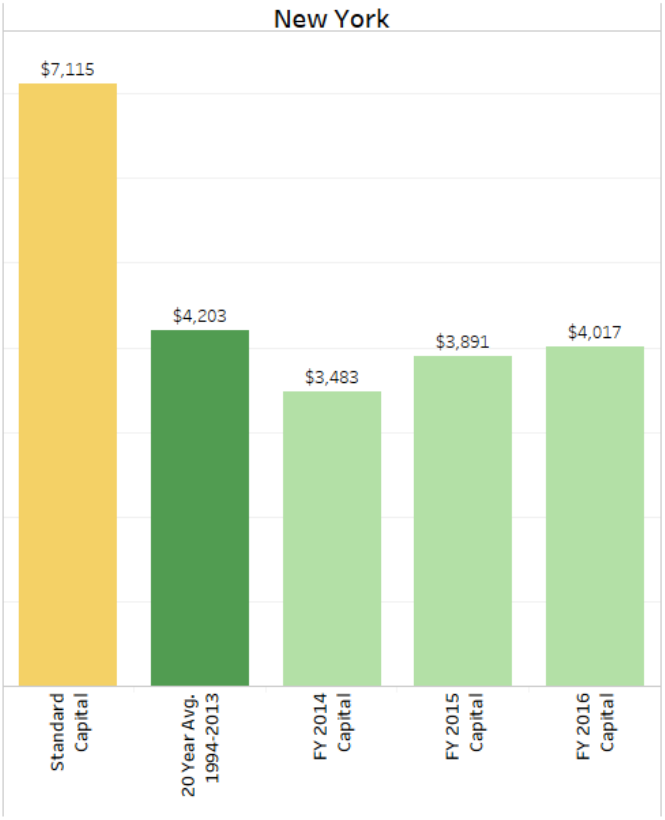
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
New Jersey	1,364,473	$1,858	$704	$5,141
New York	2,590,945	$1,841	$1,465	$11,487
Pennsylvania	1,572,593	$1,399	$766	$15,499

New York K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
2,629,805	4,822	433 million gross square feet (GSF)	165 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how New York can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$4,625 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,759	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$10.68	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, New York public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $78.7 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, New York school districts spent 8.5% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$4,203 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,598	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$31,962	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, New York K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $84.1 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 17% of New York's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, New York school district enrollments decreased by 4.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

New York's school districts paid 64% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and New York's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $30.6 billion or $11,643 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 36% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$411 per GSF	X	433 million GSF	=	$178 billion

For New York school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $5,336 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, New York spent 87% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $711 million statewide or about $270 more per student.

New York K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

New York should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $7,115 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, New York districts spent 59% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $2,912 million statewide or $1,107 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, New York will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 51,597 students or 1.9 percent. New York should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $279 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
41,278	165	$ 411	$2,792 M	$279 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, New York should plan to spend an average annual total of $12,730 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $3,903 million statewide or about $1,484 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$5,336 M	$4,625 M[2]	87%	$711 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$7,115 M	$4,203 M[3]	57%	$3,191 M
	New Facilities	$279 M			
TOTAL		**$12,730 M**	**$8,828 M**	**69%**	**$3,903 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

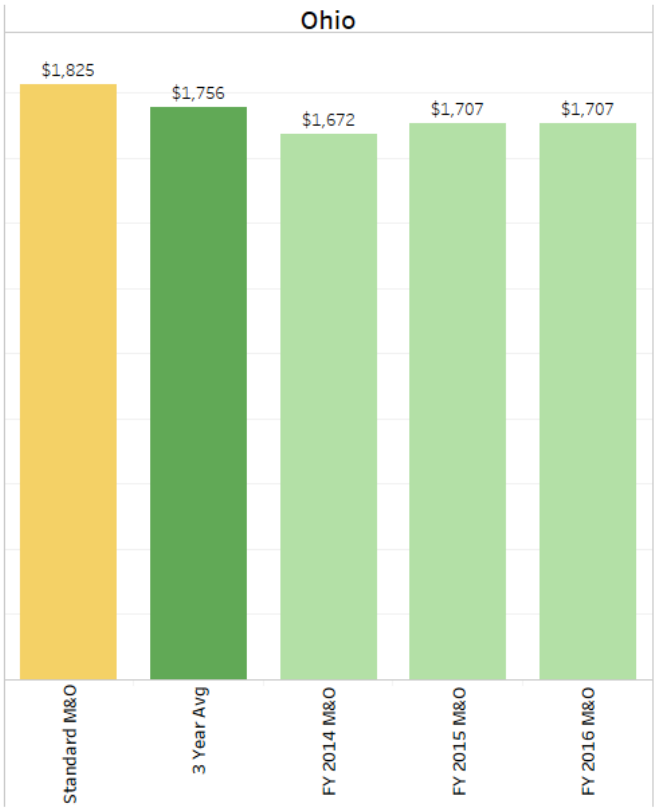
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the New York State Education Department.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Ohio K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Indiana	1,002,696	$1,111	$382	$10,296
Michigan	1,335,713	$977	$428	$13,591
Ohio	1,595,024	$1,063	$768	$7,849

Ohio K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,613,718	3,685	289 million gross square feet (GSF)	179 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Ohio can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,756 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,088	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.08	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Ohio public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $35.6 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Ohio school districts spent 9.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,750 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,084	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$21,683	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Ohio K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $35.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 60% of Ohio's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Ohio school district enrollments decreased by 12.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Ohio's school districts paid 73% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Ohio's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $9.4 billion or $5,803 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 27% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$211 per GSF	X	289 million GSF	=	$61 billion

For Ohio school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,825 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Ohio spent 96% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $69 million statewide or about $43 more per student.

Ohio K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Ohio should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,433 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Ohio districts spent 72% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $683 million statewide or $423 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Ohio will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 78,016 students or 4.5 percent. Nevertheless, any Ohio district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	179	$ 211	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Ohio should plan to spend an average annual total of $4,258 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $752 million statewide or about $466 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,825 M	$1,756 M[2]	96%	$69 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,433 M	$1,750 M[3]	72%	$683 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$4,258 M**	**$3,506 M**	**82%**	**$752 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

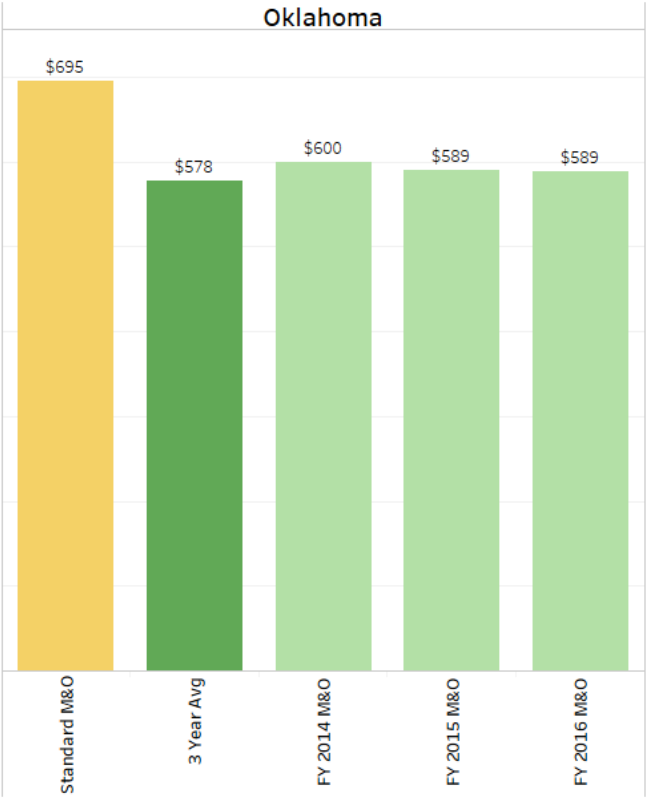
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Oklahoma K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

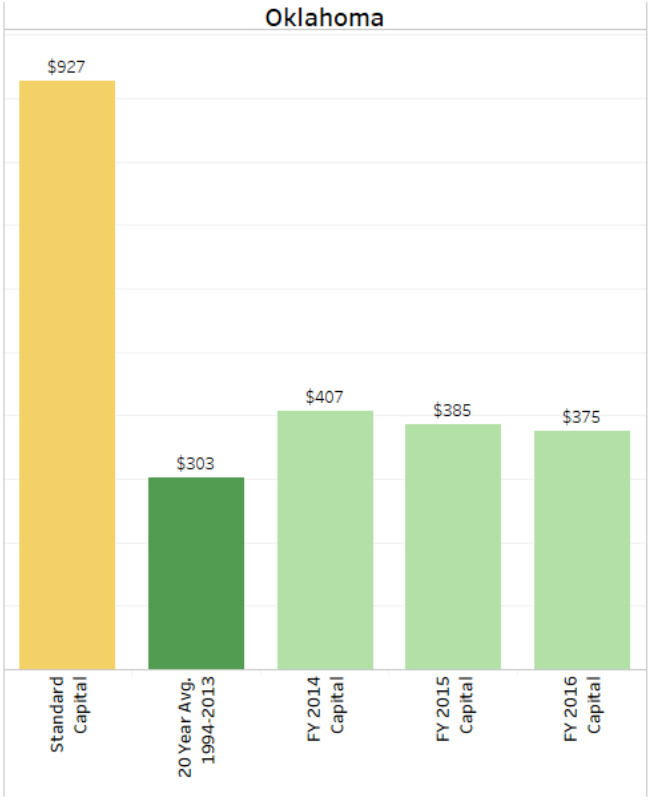
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

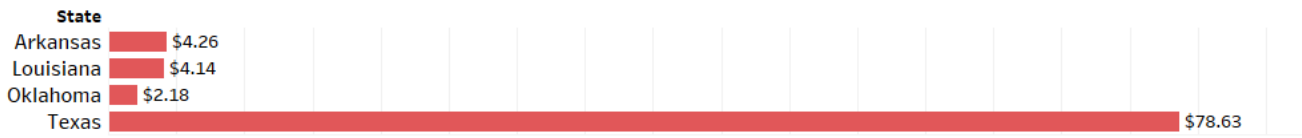
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arkansas	479,177	$977	$725	$8,898
Louisiana	660,561	$1,040	$869	$6,261
Oklahoma	672,777	$881	$578	$3,241
Texas	5,053,291	$834	$1,134	$15,560

Oklahoma K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
671,445	1,784	113 million gross square feet (GSF)	169 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Oklahoma can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$578 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$861	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.09	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Oklahoma public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $11.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Oklahoma school districts spent 11.1% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$303 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$451	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$9,013	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Oklahoma K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $6.1 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 35% of Oklahoma's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Oklahoma school district enrollments increased by 10.0% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Oklahoma's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Oklahoma's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $1.6 billion or $2,402 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$204 per GSF	X	113 million GSF	=	$23 billion

For Oklahoma school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $695 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Oklahoma spent 83% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $117 million statewide or about $174 more per student.

Oklahoma K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Oklahoma should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $927 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Oklahoma districts spent 33% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $624 million statewide or $929 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Oklahoma will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 38,017 students or 5.6 percent. Oklahoma should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $105 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
30,414	169	$ 204	$1,050 M	$105 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Oklahoma should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,727 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $846 million statewide or about $1,260 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$695 M	$578 M[2]	83%	$117 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$927 M	$303 M[3]	29%	$729 M
	New Facilities	$105 M			
TOTAL		**$1,727 M**	**$881 M**	**51%**	**$846 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

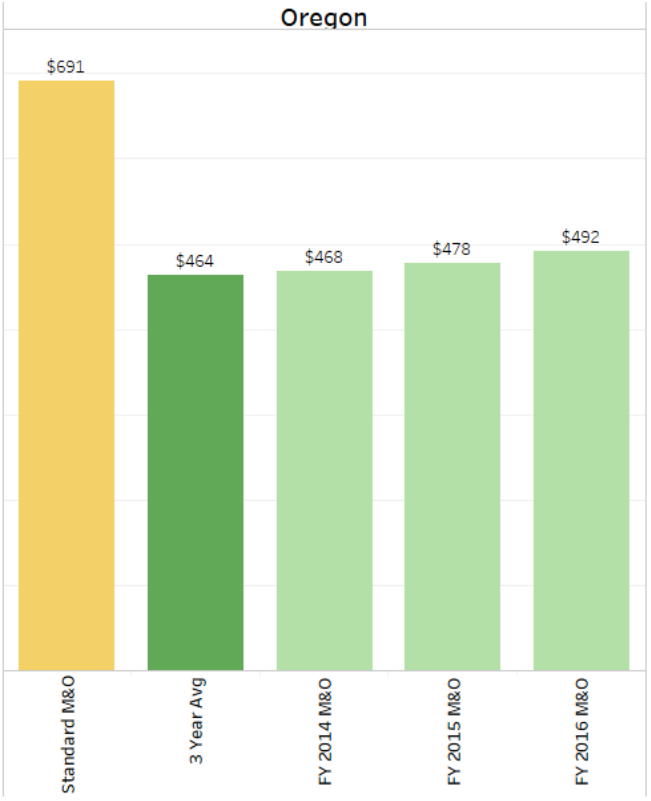
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Oregon K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

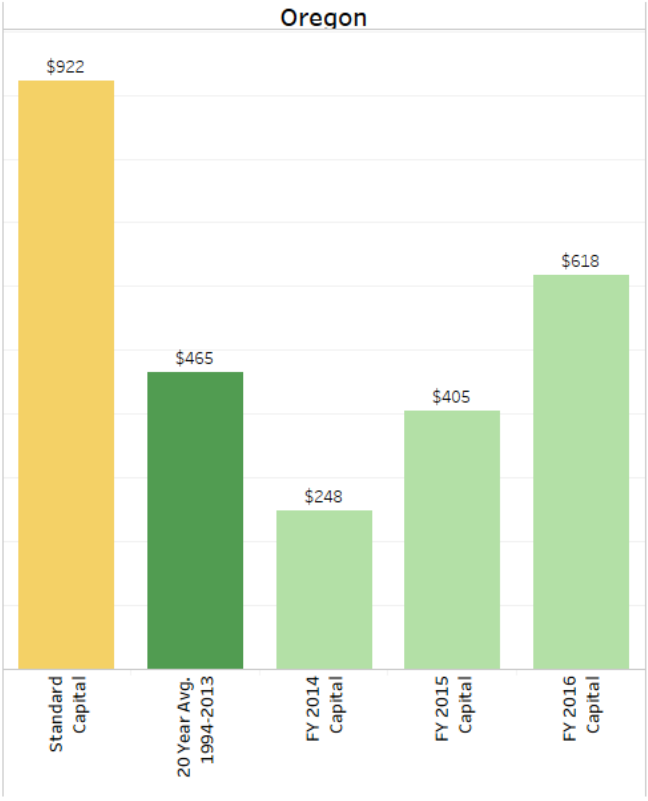
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

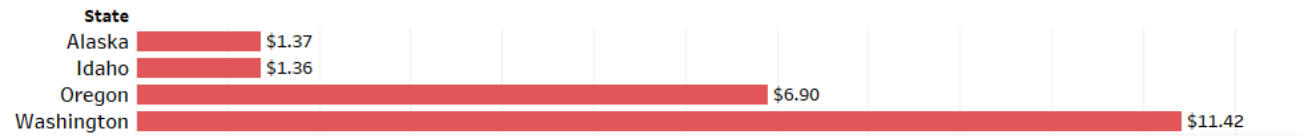
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alaska	132,477	$2,148	$1,506	$10,360
Idaho	274,849	$659	$157	$4,951
Oregon	574,252	$834	$738	$12,017
Washington	1,083,973	$937	$1,282	$10,535

Oregon K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
564,006	1,251	96 million gross square feet (GSF)	171 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Oregon can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$464 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$822	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.80	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Oregon public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $9.4 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Oregon school districts spent 8.7% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$465 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$824	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$16,475	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Oregon K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $9.3 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 45% of Oregon's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Oregon school district enrollments increased by 8.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Oregon's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Oregon's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $6.5 billion or $11,511 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$239 per GSF	X	96 million GSF	=	$23 billion

For Oregon school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $691 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Oregon spent 67% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $227 million statewide or about $402 more per student.

Oregon K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Oregon should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $922 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Oregon districts spent 50% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $457 million statewide or $810 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Oregon will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 62,336 students or 10.6 percent. Oregon should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $204 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
49,869	171	$ 239	$2,038 M	$204 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Oregon should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,817 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $888 million statewide or about $1,574 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$691 M	$464 M[2]	67%	$227 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$922 M	$465 M[3]	41%	$661 M
	New Facilities	$204 M			
TOTAL		**$1,817 M**	**$929 M**	**51%**	**$888 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Oregon Department of Education.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

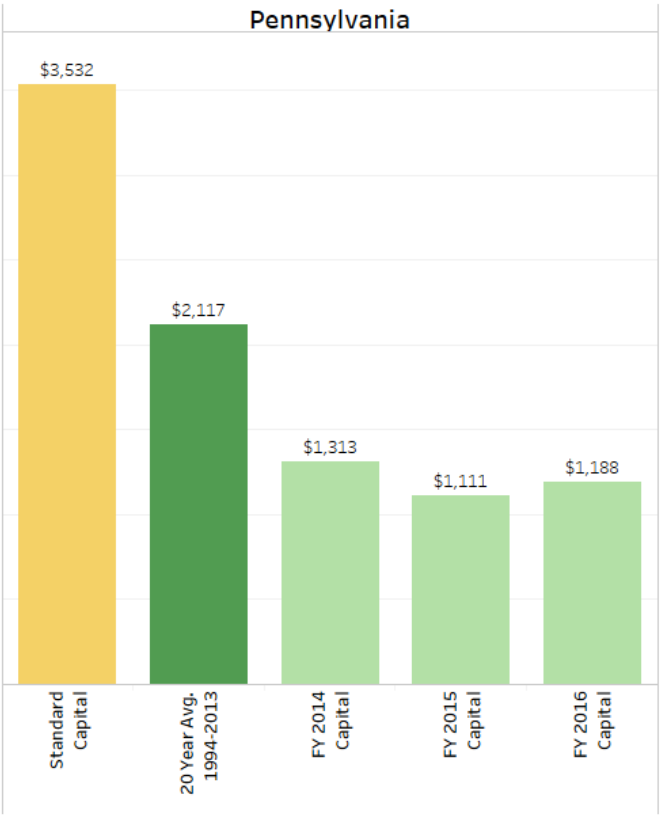
Pennsylvania K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
New Jersey	1,364,473	$1,858	$704	$5,141
New York	2,590,945	$1,841	$1,465	$11,487
Pennsylvania	1,572,593	$1,399	$766	$15,499

Pennsylvania K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,623,694	3,127	326 million gross square feet (GSF)	201 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Pennsylvania can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,234 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,376	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.86	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Pennsylvania public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $43.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Pennsylvania school districts spent 9.9% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$2,117 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,304	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$26,077	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Pennsylvania K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $42.3 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 30% of Pennsylvania's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Pennsylvania school district enrollments decreased by 7.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Pennsylvania's school districts paid 85% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Pennsylvania's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $25.4 billion or $15,638 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 15% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$271 per GSF	X	326 million GSF	=	$88 billion

For Pennsylvania school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $2,648 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Pennsylvania spent 84% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $414 million statewide or about $255 more per student.

Pennsylvania K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Pennsylvania should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $3,530 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Pennsylvania districts spent 60% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $1,413 million statewide or $870 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Pennsylvania will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 1,023 students or 0.1 percent. Pennsylvania should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $4 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
818	201	$ 271	$44 M	$4 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Pennsylvania should plan to spend an average annual total of $6,182 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,831 million statewide or about $1,128 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$2,648 M	$2,234 M[2]	84%	$414 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$3,530 M	$2,117 M[3]	60%	$1,418 M
	New Facilities	$4 M			
TOTAL		**$6,182 M**	**$4,351 M**	**70%**	**$1,831 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
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Rhode Island K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

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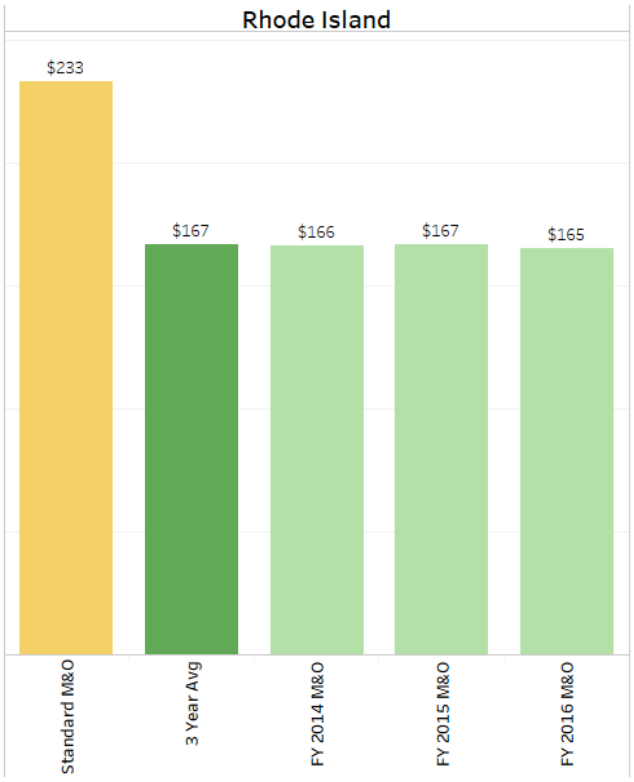
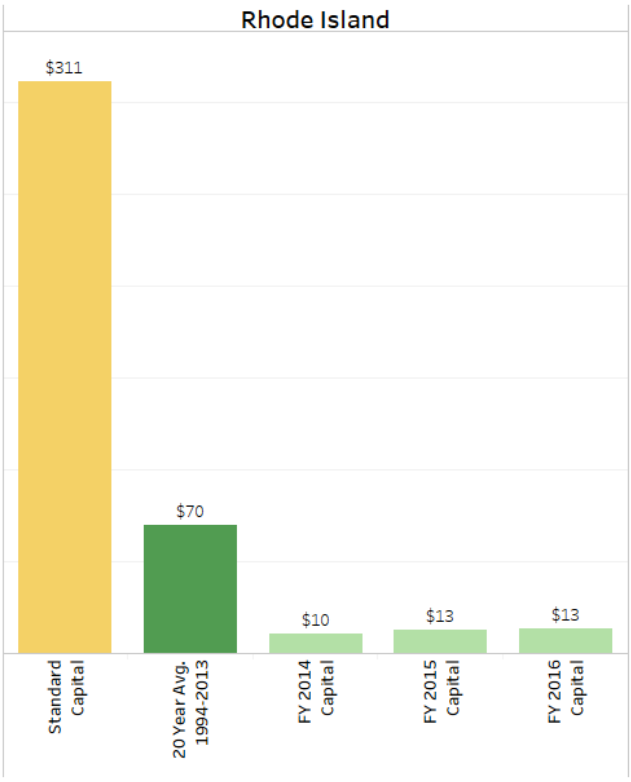
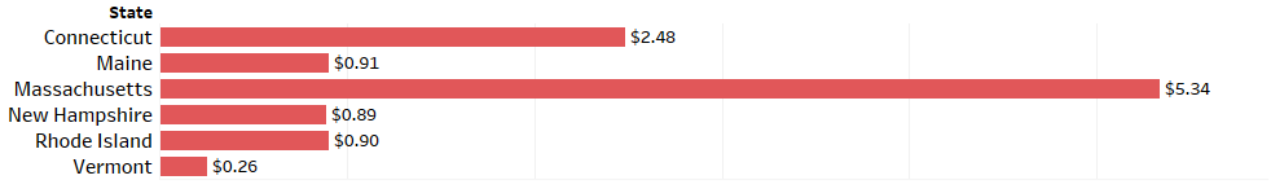
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Connecticut	499,494	$1,697	$826	$4,969
Maine	179,879	$1,415	$233	$5,035
Massachusetts	921,029	$1,367	$569	$5,796
New Hampshire	179,682	$1,296	$415	$4,944
Rhode Island	133,856	$1,240	$90	$6,748
Vermont	87,974	$1,465	$271	$2,932

Rhode Island K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
136,401	304	22 million gross square feet (GSF)	159 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Rhode Island can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$167 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,225	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.73	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Rhode Island public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $3.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Rhode Island school districts spent 8.2% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$70 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$516	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$10,311	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Rhode Island K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $1.4 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 39% of Rhode Island's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Rhode Island school district enrollments decreased by 6.8% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Rhode Island's school districts paid 22% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Rhode Island's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $1.0 billion or $7,628 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 78% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$360 per GSF	X	22 million GSF	=	$8 billion

For Rhode Island school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $233 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Rhode Island spent 72% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $66 million statewide or about $484 more per student.

Rhode Island K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Rhode Island should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $311 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Rhode Island districts spent 23% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $241 million statewide or $1,767 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Rhode Island will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 4,681 students or 3.3 percent. Nevertheless, any Rhode Island district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	159	$ 360	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Rhode Island should plan to spend an average annual total of $544 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $307 million statewide or about $2,251 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$233 M	$167 M[2]	72%	$66 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$311 M	$70 M[3]	23%	$241 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$544 M**	**$237 M**	**44%**	**$307 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Rhode Island Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

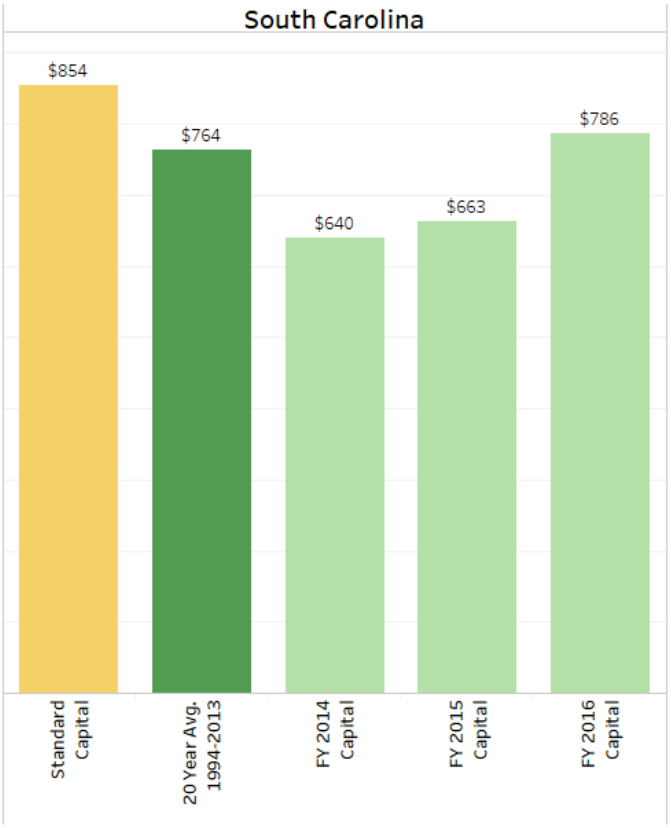
South Carolina K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

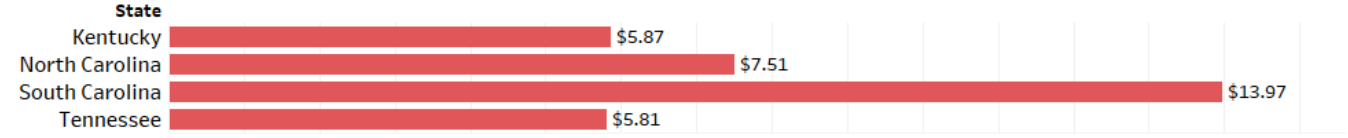
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Kentucky	686,440	$857	$720	$8,545
North Carolina	1,462,036	$731	$389	$5,135
South Carolina	743,320	$977	$937	$18,795
Tennessee	999,265	$716	$283	$5,817

South Carolina K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
722,249	1,239	111 million gross square feet (GSF)	154 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how South Carolina can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$664 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$919	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.98	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, South Carolina public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $11.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, South Carolina school districts spent 9.1% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$764 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,057	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$21,145	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, South Carolina K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $15.3 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 57% of South Carolina's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, South Carolina school district enrollments increased by 10.9% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

South Carolina's school districts paid 92% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and South Carolina's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $12.2 billion or $16,948 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 8% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$192 per GSF	X	111 million GSF	=	$21 billion

For South Carolina school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $641 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, South Carolina spent 104% of this standard.

South Carolina K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

South Carolina should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $854 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, South Carolina districts spent 89% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $90 million statewide or $125 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, South Carolina will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 69,402 students or 9.4 percent. South Carolina should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $164 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
55,522	154	$ 192	$1,641 M	$164 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, South Carolina should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,659 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $231 million statewide or about $320 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$641 M	$664 M[2]	104%	$-23 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$854 M	$764 M[3]	75%	$254 M
	New Facilities	$164 M			
TOTAL		**$1,659 M**	**$1,428 M**	**86%**	**$231 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

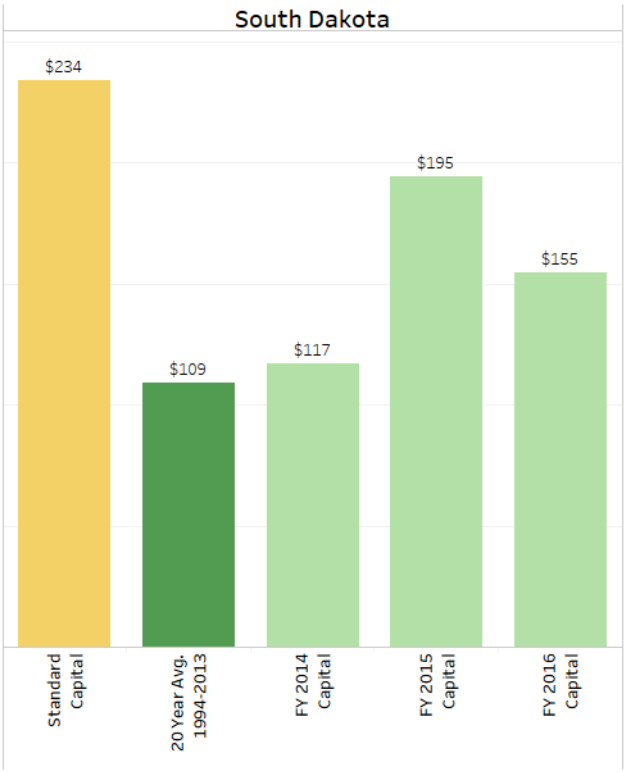
South Dakota K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

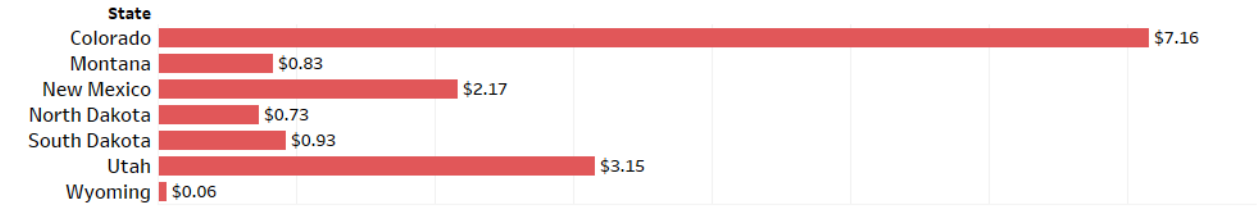
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

South Dakota K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
130,296	697	25 million gross square feet (GSF)	191 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how South Dakota can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$118 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$906	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.74	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, South Dakota public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $2.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, South Dakota school districts spent 10.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$109 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$837	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$16,740	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, South Dakota K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $2.2 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 41% of South Dakota's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, South Dakota school district enrollments decreased by 9.6% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

South Dakota's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and South Dakota's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.8 billion or $5,900 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$235 per GSF	X	25 million GSF	=	$6 billion

For South Dakota school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $176 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, South Dakota spent 67% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $58 million statewide or about $445 more per student.

South Dakota K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

South Dakota should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $234 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, South Dakota districts spent 47% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $125 million statewide or $959 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, South Dakota will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 10,129 students or 7.8 percent. South Dakota should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $36 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
8,103	191	$ 235	$364 M	$36 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, South Dakota should plan to spend an average annual total of $446 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $219 million statewide or about $1,681 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$176 M	$118 M[2]	67%	$58 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$234 M	$109 M[3]	40%	$161 M
	New Facilities	$36 M			
TOTAL		**$446 M**	**$227 M**	**51%**	**$219 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

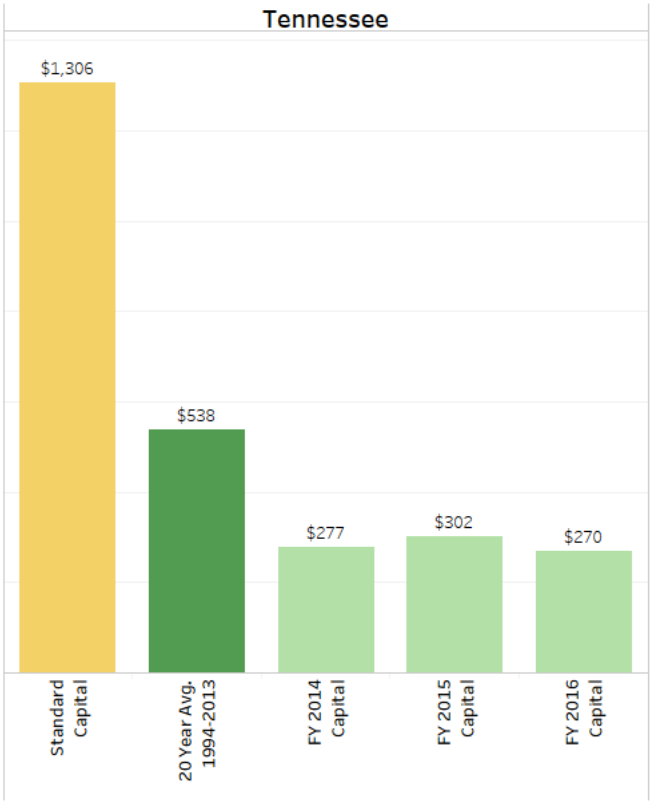
Tennessee K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

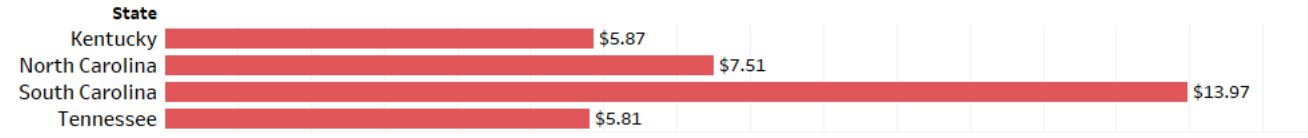
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Kentucky	686,440	$857	$720	$8,545
North Carolina	1,462,036	$731	$389	$5,135
South Carolina	743,320	$977	$937	$18,795
Tennessee	999,265	$716	$283	$5,817

Tennessee K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
992,461	1,817	170 million gross square feet (GSF)	171 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Tennessee can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$729 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$735	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$4.30	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Tennessee public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $13.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Tennessee school districts spent 9.1% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$538 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$542	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$10,834	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Tennessee K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $10.8 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 57% of Tennessee's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Tennessee school district enrollments increased by 12.7% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Tennessee's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Tennessee's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $5.2 billion or $5,216 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$192 per GSF	X	170 million GSF	=	$33 billion

For Tennessee school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $980 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Tennessee spent 74% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $251 million statewide or about $253 more per student.

Tennessee K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Tennessee should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,306 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Tennessee districts spent 41% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $768 million statewide or $774 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Tennessee will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 78,404 students or 7.9 percent. Tennessee should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $206 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
62,723	171	$ 192	$2,064 M	$206 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Tennessee should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,492 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,225 million statewide or about $1,234 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$980 M	$729 M[2]	74%	$251 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,306 M	$538 M[3]	36%	$974 M
	New Facilities	$206 M			
TOTAL		**$2,492 M**	**$1,267 M**	**51%**	**$1,225 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
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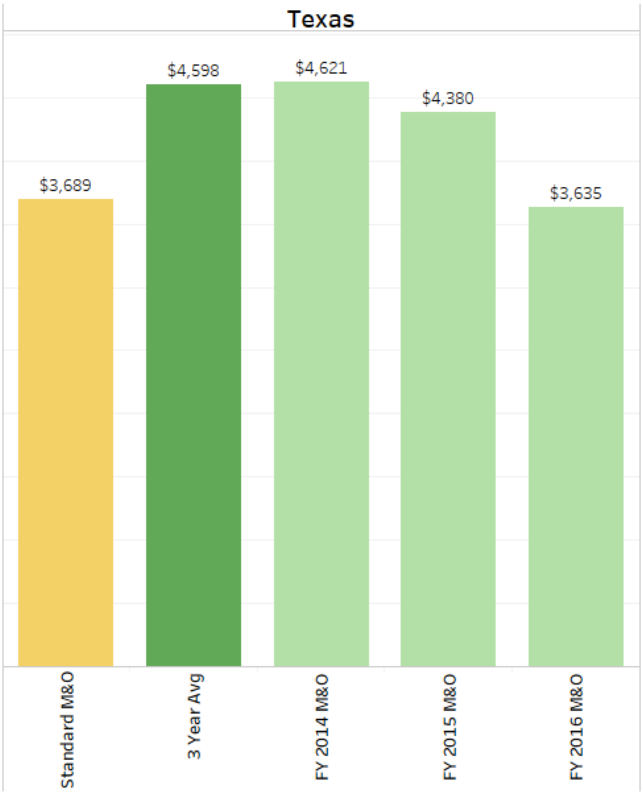
Texas K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Arkansas	479,177	$977	$725	$8,898
Louisiana	660,561	$1,040	$869	$6,261
Oklahoma	672,777	$881	$578	$3,241
Texas	5,053,291	$834	$1,134	$15,560

Texas K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
4,897,523	8,731	602 million gross square feet (GSF)	123 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Texas can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$4,598 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$939	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.64	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Texas public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $81.9 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Texas school districts spent 11.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$5,390 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,101	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$22,010	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Texas K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $107.8 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 57% of Texas's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Texas school district enrollments increased by 26.3% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Texas's school districts paid 91% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Texas's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $65.1 billion or $13,297 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 9% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$204 per GSF	X	602 million GSF	=	$123 billion

For Texas school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $3,689 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Texas spent 125% of this standard.

Texas K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Texas should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $4,918 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Texas districts spent 110% of the standard.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Texas will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 688,641 students or 13.6 percent. Texas should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $1,383 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
550,913	123	$ 204	$13,831 M	$1,383 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Texas should plan to spend an average annual total of $9,990 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $2 million statewide or about $0 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$3,689 M	$4,598 M[2]	125%	$-909 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$4,918 M	$5,390 M[3]	86%	$911 M
	New Facilities	$1,383 M			
TOTAL		**$9,990 M**	**$9,988 M**	**100%**	**$2 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

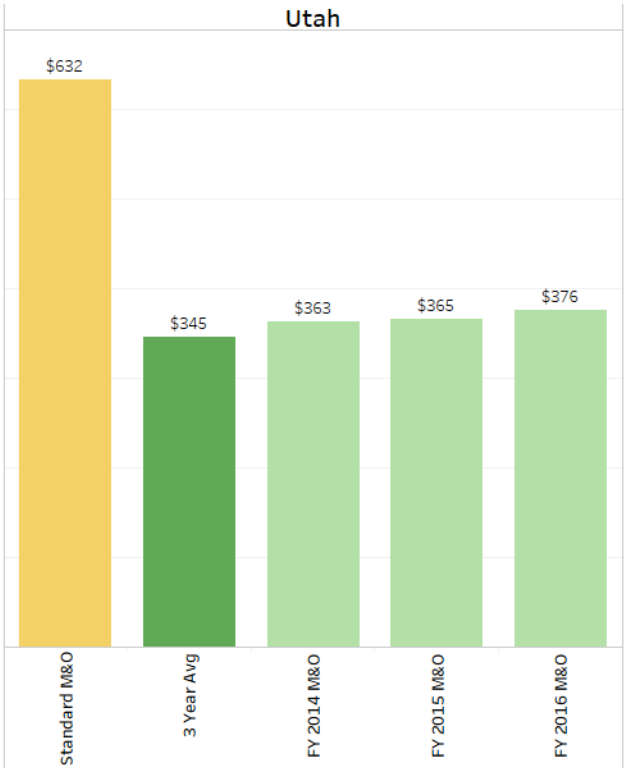
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Utah K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

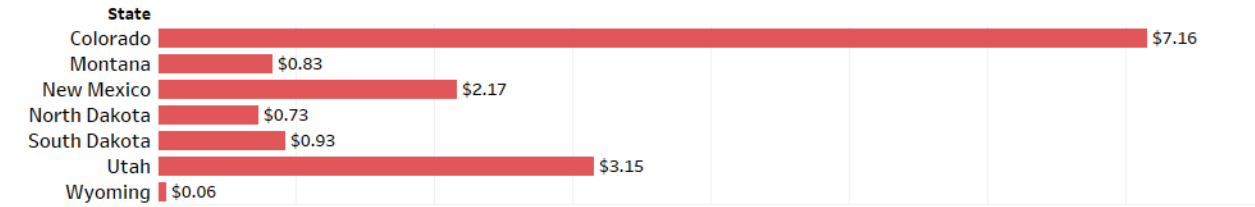
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

Utah K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
562,315	995	90 million gross square feet (GSF)	159 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Utah can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$345 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$614	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$3.85	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Utah public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $5.9 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Utah school districts spent 9.2% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$347 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$617	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$12,349	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Utah K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $6.9 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 65% of Utah's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Utah school district enrollments increased by 16.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Utah's school districts paid 94% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Utah's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $2.8 billion or $4,940 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 6% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$235 per GSF	X	90 million GSF	=	$21 billion

For Utah school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $632 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Utah spent 55% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $287 million statewide or about $510 more per student.

Utah K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Utah should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $843 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Utah districts spent 41% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $496 million statewide or $882 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Utah will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 106,121 students or 17.3 percent. Utah should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $318 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
84,897	159	$ 235	$3,182 M	$318 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Utah should plan to spend an average annual total of $1,793 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,101 million statewide or about $1,958 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$632 M	$345 M[2]	55%	$287 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$843 M	$347 M[3]	30%	$814 M
	New Facilities	$318 M			
TOTAL		**$1,793 M**	**$692 M**	**39%**	**$1,101 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Virginia K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Delaware	121,225	$1,477	$981	$5,160
Maryland	879,196	$1,289	$999	$5,039
Virginia	1,283,493	$1,041	$434	$6,550
West Virginia	276,764	$1,185	$552	$1,249

Virginia K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,264,880	2,182	191 million gross square feet (GSF)	151 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Virginia can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,331 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,052	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.95	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Virginia public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $23.6 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Virginia school districts spent 9.8% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,099 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$869	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$17,373	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Virginia K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $22.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 52% of Virginia's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Virginia school district enrollments increased by 17.3% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Virginia's school districts paid 95% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Virginia's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $8.4 billion or $6,624 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 5% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$271 per GSF	X	191 million GSF	=	$52 billion

For Virginia school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,554 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Virginia spent 86% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $223 million statewide or about $176 more per student.

Virginia K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Virginia should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $2,072 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Virginia districts spent 53% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $973 million statewide or $769 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Virginia will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 122,681 students or 9.7 percent. Virginia should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $402 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
98,145	151	$ 271	$4,020 M	$402 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Virginia should plan to spend an average annual total of $4,029 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,599 million statewide or about $1,264 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,554 M	$1,331 M[2]	86%	$223 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$2,072 M	$1,099 M[3]	44%	$1,375 M
	New Facilities	$402 M			
TOTAL		**$4,029 M**	**$2,430 M**	**60%**	**$1,599 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 108% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

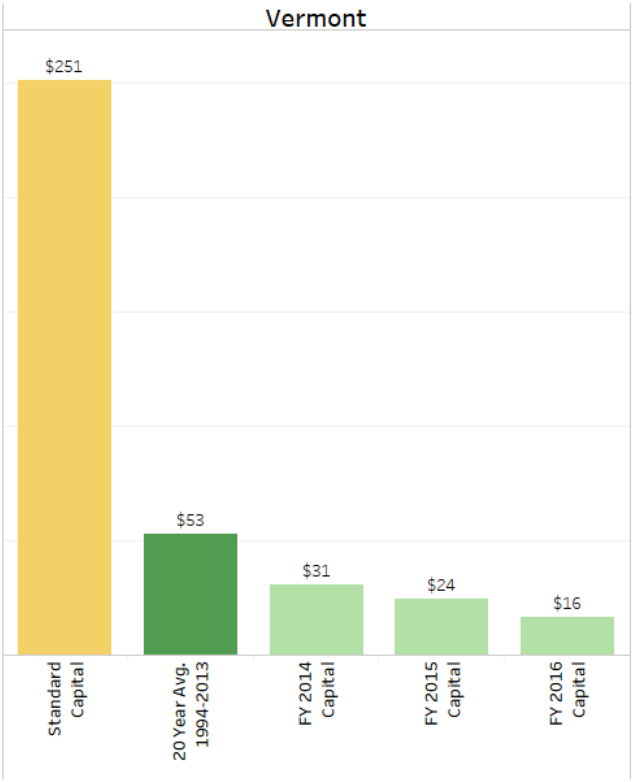
Vermont K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

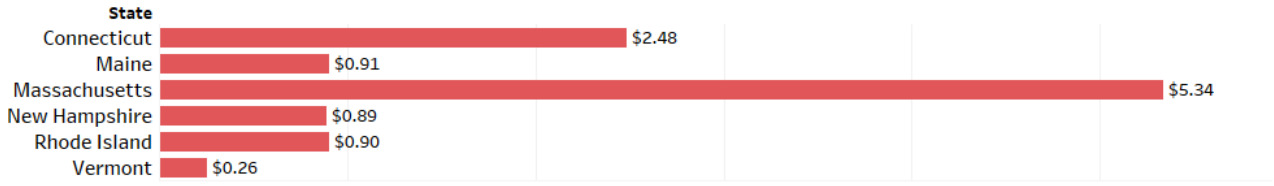
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Connecticut	499,494	$1,697	$826	$4,969
Maine	179,879	$1,415	$233	$5,035
Massachusetts	921,029	$1,367	$569	$5,796
New Hampshire	179,682	$1,296	$415	$4,944
Rhode Island	133,856	$1,240	$90	$6,748
Vermont	87,974	$1,465	$271	$2,932

Vermont K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
89,426	318	17 million gross square feet (GSF)	195 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Vermont can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$129 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,439	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.36	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Vermont public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $2.2 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Vermont school districts spent 8.2% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$53 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$595	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$11,896	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Vermont K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $1.1 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 11% of Vermont's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Vermont school district enrollments decreased by 14.9% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Vermont's school districts paid 81% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Vermont's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.3 billion or $3,333 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 19% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$360 per GSF	X	17 million GSF	=	$6 billion

For Vermont school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $188 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Vermont spent 68% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $59 million statewide or about $660 more per student.

Vermont K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Vermont should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $251 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Vermont districts spent 21% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $198 million statewide or $2,214 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Vermont will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 3,276 students or 3.6 percent. Vermont should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $18 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
2,621	195	$ 360	$184 M	$18 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Vermont should plan to spend an average annual total of $458 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $276 million statewide or about $3,086 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$188 M	$129 M[2]	68%	$59 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$251 M	$53 M[3]	20%	$216 M
	New Facilities	$18 M			
TOTAL		**$458 M**	**$182 M**	**40%**	**$276 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

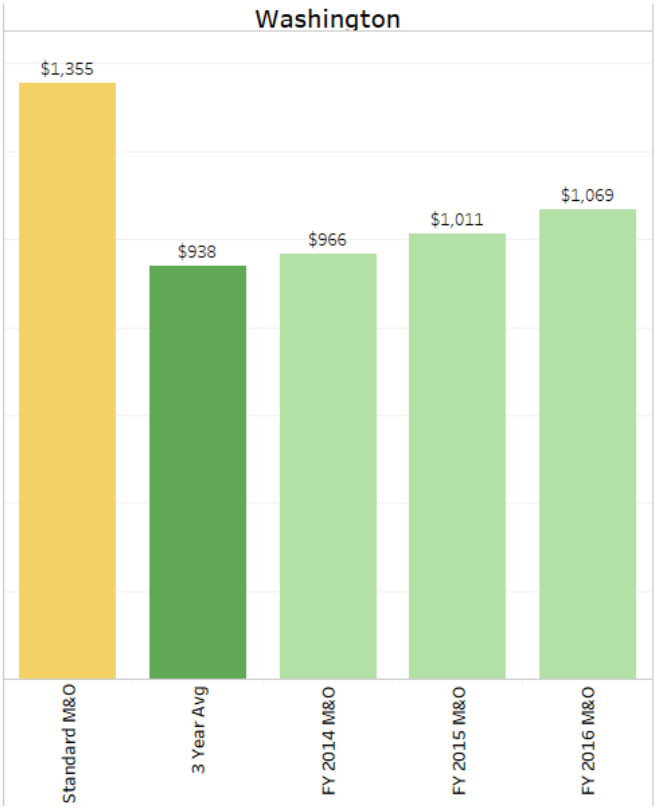
- Basic state data are from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was calculated using 2012-13 enrollment and comparable state averages for gross square feet per student.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).
- For purposes of clarity, the figures in this profile have been rounded.

Washington K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

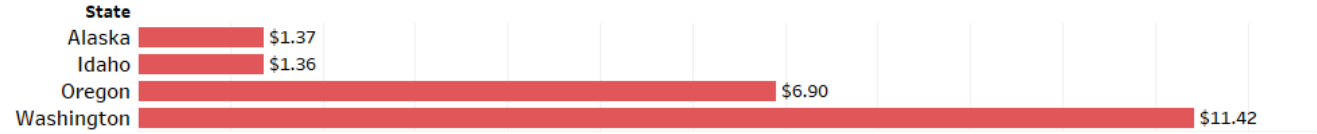
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Alaska	132,477	$2,148	$1,506	$10,360
Idaho	274,849	$659	$157	$4,951
Oregon	574,252	$834	$738	$12,017
Washington	1,083,973	$937	$1,282	$10,535

Washington K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
1,050,901	2,370	136 million gross square feet (GSF)	129 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Washington can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$938 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$893	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.92	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Washington public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $17.4 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Washington school districts spent 9.2% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$1,251 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,190	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$23,800	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Washington K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $25.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 47% of Washington's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Washington school district enrollments increased by 12.8% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Washington's school districts paid 86% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Washington's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $9.5 billion or $9,078 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 14% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$333 per GSF	X	136 million GSF	=	$45 billion

For Washington school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,355 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Washington spent 69% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $417 million statewide or about $397 more per student.

Washington K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Washington should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,807 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Washington districts spent 69% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $556 million statewide or $529 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Washington will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 165,206 students or 15.7 percent. Washington should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $568 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
132,165	129	$ 333	$5,680 M	$568 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Washington should plan to spend an average annual total of $3,730 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,541 million statewide or about $1,466 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,355 M	$938 M[2]	69%	$417 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,807 M	$1,251 M[3]	53%	$1,124 M
	New Facilities	$568 M			
TOTAL		**$3,730 M**	**$2,189 M**	**59%**	**$1,541 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

• Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.

• Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

• Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.

• Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.

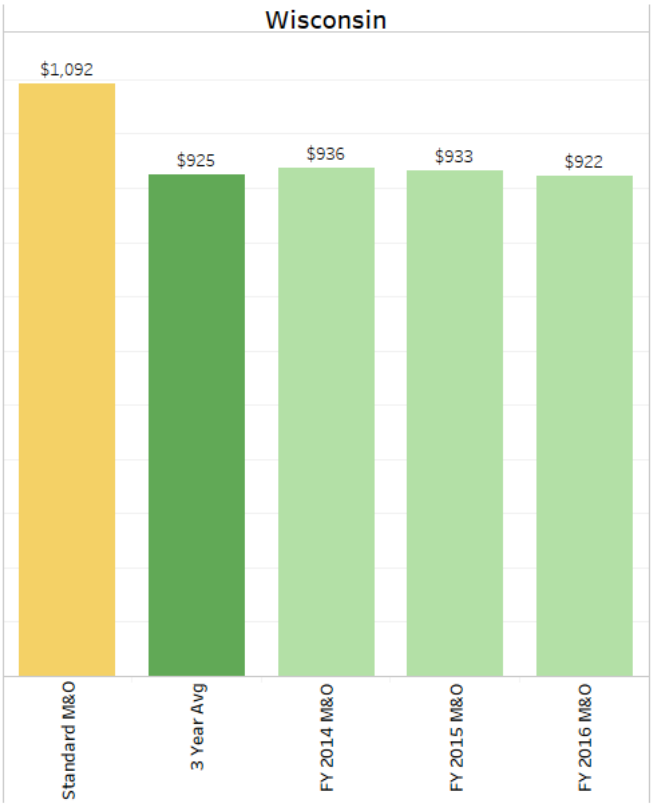
• The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Wisconsin K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

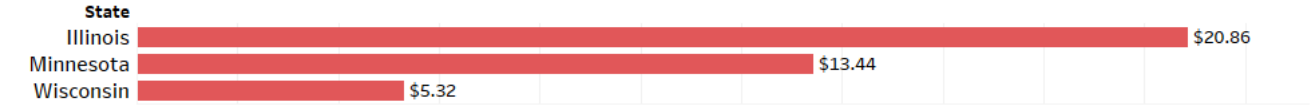
The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*

Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Illinois	2,030,717	$1,166	$821	$10,273
Minnesota	811,157	$845	$1,318	$16,565
Wisconsin	857,736	$1,084	$733	$6,199

Wisconsin K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
863,737	2,238	178 million gross square feet (GSF)	207 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Wisconsin can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$925 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,071	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$5.18	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Wisconsin public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $18.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Wisconsin school districts spent 9.3% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$619 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$716	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$14,325	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Wisconsin K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $12.4 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 35% of Wisconsin's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Wisconsin school district enrollments increased by 2.3% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Wisconsin's school districts paid 100% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Wisconsin's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $4.5 billion or $5,260 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 0% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$204 per GSF	X	178 million GSF	=	$36 billion

For Wisconsin school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $1,092 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Wisconsin spent 85% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $167 million statewide or about $193 more per student.

Wisconsin K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Wisconsin should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $1,455 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Wisconsin districts spent 43% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $836 million statewide or $968 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Wisconsin will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 19,864 students or 2.3 percent. Wisconsin should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $67 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
15,891	207	$ 204	$669 M	$67 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Wisconsin should plan to spend an average annual total of $2,614 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $1,070 million statewide or about $1,239 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$1,092 M	$925 M[2]	85%	$167 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$1,455 M	$619 M[3]	41%	$903 M
	New Facilities	$67 M			
TOTAL		**$2,614 M**	**$1,544 M**	**59%**	**$1,070 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

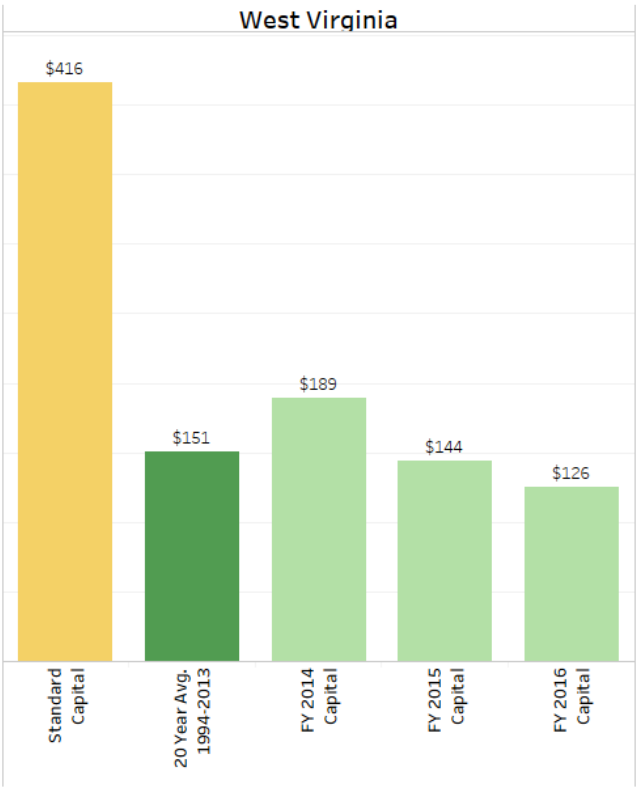
West Virginia K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*

School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*

Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Delaware	121,225	$1,477	$981	$5,160
Maryland	879,196	$1,289	$999	$5,039
Virginia	1,283,493	$1,041	$434	$6,550
West Virginia	276,764	$1,185	$552	$1,249

West Virginia K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
282,310	755	42 million gross square feet (GSF)	149 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how West Virginia can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$324 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,148	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$7.71	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, West Virginia public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $6.1 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, West Virginia school districts spent 10.0% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$151 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$534	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$10,687	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, West Virginia K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $3.0 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 55% of West Virginia's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, West Virginia school district enrollments decreased by 11.4% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

West Virginia's school districts paid 91% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and West Virginia's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.4 billion or $1,497 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 9% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$247 per GSF	X	42 million GSF	=	$10 billion

For West Virginia school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $312 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, West Virginia spent 104% of this standard.

West Virginia K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

West Virginia should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $416 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, West Virginia districts spent 36% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $265 million statewide or $939 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, West Virginia will experience a statewide total enrollment decrease of 32,344 students or 11.4 percent. Nevertheless, any West Virginia district that does experience substantial enrollment growth will need to plan to spend additional capital funds to construct new facilities.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
0	149	$ 247	$0 M	$0 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, West Virginia should plan to spend an average annual total of $727 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $252 million statewide or about $893 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$312 M	$324 M[2]	104%	$-12 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$416 M	$151 M[3]	36%	$265 M
	New Facilities	$0 M			
TOTAL		**$727 M**	**$475 M**	**65%**	**$252 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

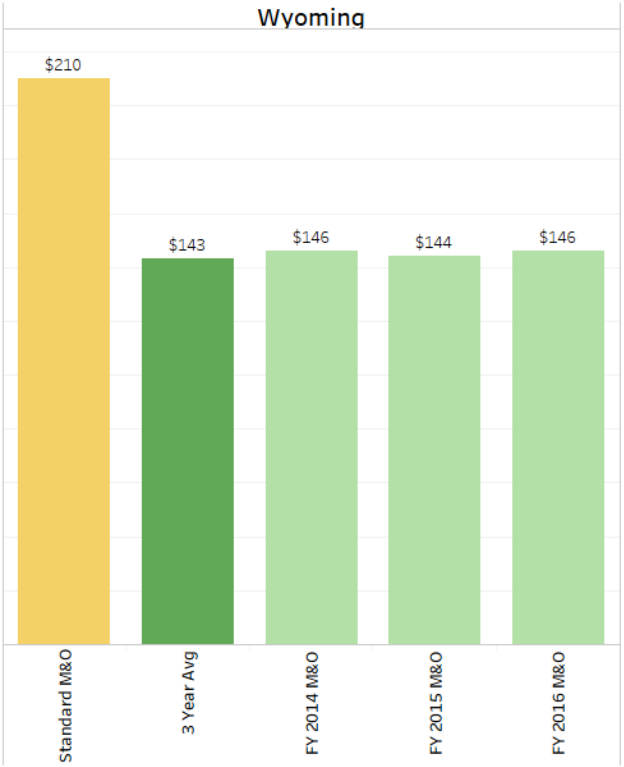
- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the West Virginia Department of Education.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Dodge Data Analytics reported school construction contract start amounts at 101% of the district reported amount for capital construction. The national average is 71%. Based on this discrepancy, this profile reflects an increased amount for capital construction investment. See Appendix B of State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for more detail.
- State share of capital construction is based on an adjusted value for state revenue for capital outlay. See Appendix C in State of our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities 2016 for details.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).

Wyoming K–12 Public School Facilities – 2018 Update

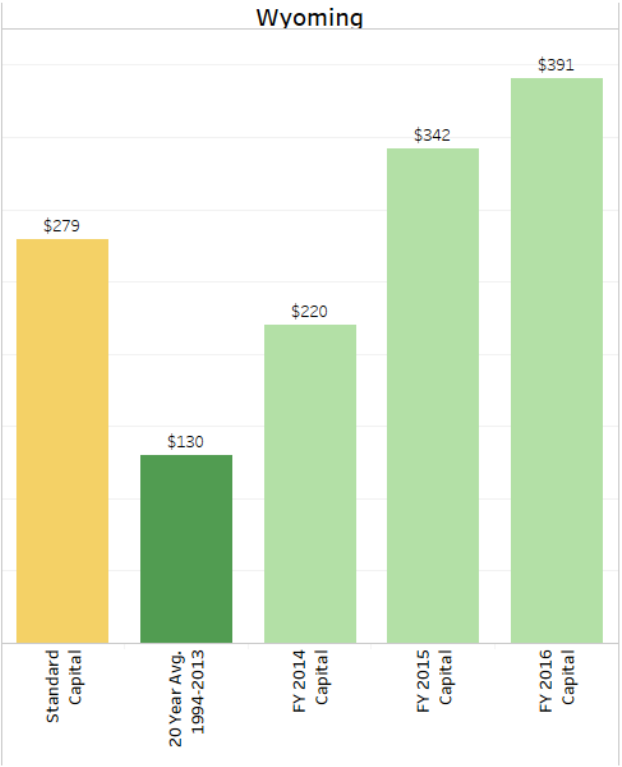
2018 Update for State of our Schools Report 2016

The National Council on School Facilities is interested in maintaining good quality local, state, and national facilities data than can be analyzed and reported to inform policy, practice and spending. The charts below provide FY2014, FY2015 and FY2016 data reported by school districts to the U.S. Census of Governments from their F-33 Financial Survey. In the State of Our Schools 2016 report, we examined 20 years of school district and state funding for K-12 public school facilities FY1994-2013. However, it is time to update building area data and current replacement value data. It is also important to check that school districts report data correctly. With updated and quality checked data we can continue to monitor what school districts, are spending on maintenance and operation of plant and on school construction.

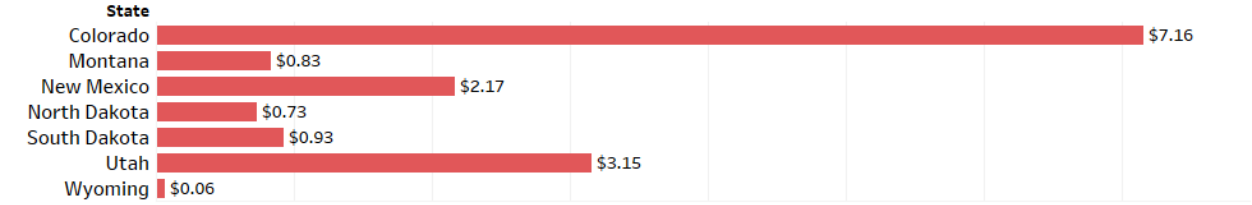
Operations & Maintenance of Plant *in Millions*



School Construction Capital Outlay *in Millions*



Long Term Debt of Local School Districts (end of FY2016) *in Billions*



Facilities Comparisons by Student

State	Elementary-secondary enrollment 2015-16	M&O per student FY 14-FY16	Construction Cap Outlay FY14-16 per student	FY16 Debt per student
Colorado	880,678	$849	$684	$8,129
Montana	145,240	$1,104	$793	$5,726
New Mexico	319,861	$1,077	$1,078	$6,786
North Dakota	108,384	$1,152	$2,167	$6,776
South Dakota	134,045	$953	$1,159	$6,914
Utah	580,215	$634	$563	$5,437
Wyoming	94,511	$1,537	$3,358	$665

Wyoming K–12 Public School Facilities

2013			
Enrollment	# of Schools	Area of K–12 District Buildings	Average Area per Student
91,533	364	24 million gross square feet (GSF)	259 GSF

K–12 school buildings and grounds have an impact on our children's educational success, the health and economic vitality of our communities, and the environment. Local school districts and many states have been working hard to support the ongoing maintenance, operations, new construction, and capital improvements of public school facilities. Without a standards framework to inform spending levels, however, communities cannot plan or advocate for what their schools need. And communities with the least wealth are often the ones least able to meet the need. This fact sheet provides facilities spending and investment data within a standards framework to encourage a solutions-oriented public dialogue on how Wyoming can provide healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate schools for all students.

For background, analysis, and data sources, visit www.stateofourschools.org for the companion report ***State of Our Schools: America's K–12 Facilities 2016****.*

20 Years of Facilities Spending and Investment

Maintenance and Operations (M&O) Spending

State Maintenance & Operations of Plant FY 2011–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$143 M	$50 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,566	$1,039
Annual Average per GSF	$6.05	$6.64

Responsible maintenance and operations result in healthy and safe environments and help to secure the full life of school-construction investments already made. From 1994 through 2013, Wyoming public school districts reported to the U.S. Census of Governments that they spent an inflation-adjusted total of $2.3 billion from their annual operating budgets on "Maintenance and Operation of Plant," which includes cleaning, routine and preventive maintenance, minor repairs, utilities, and school security. During this period, Wyoming school districts spent 10.4% of their total operating funds on maintenance and operations.

Capital Construction Investments

State Capital Outlay for School Construction FY 1994–2013 (in 2014$)		National Average
Annual Average	$130 M	$49 B
Annual Average per 2013 Student	$1,416	$1,008
Total Investment 1994–2013 per 2013 Student	$28,323	$20,157

Changes in enrollments; updated standards for education, health, and safety; and normal deterioration of building systems and components require capital investments over the lifespan of every school facility. From 1994 through 2013, Wyoming K–12 school districts reported spending an inflation-adjusted $2.6 billion on school-construction capital outlay. An estimated 67% of Wyoming's construction spending in these years went to new school construction, either as replacement schools or to serve growing enrollments. On average, Wyoming school district enrollments decreased by 10.2% between 1993-94 and 2012-13 as compared with an increase at the national level of 11.3%.

Wyoming's school districts paid 37% of the costs for K–12 capital projects with local funds, and Wyoming's local school districts' long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 2013 totaled $0.1 billion or $674 per student, as compared with the national average of $8,465. The state provided 63% of the cost of capital construction as compared with the national average of 18%.

Using Standards to Plan for the Future

M&O Spending Standards

State Average New Construction		State Facilities Gross Square Footage		Current Replacement Value
$295 per GSF	X	24 million GSF	=	$7 billion

For Wyoming school districts to operate healthy, safe, and educationally appropriate school facilities, they should plan to spend from annual operating budgets an amount equal to at least 3% of the facilities' current replacement value (CRV) on maintenance and operations—an estimated $210 million per year. From 2011 through 2013, Wyoming spent 68% of this standard. Meeting the standard would require spending an additional $67 million statewide or about $732 more per student.

Wyoming K–12 Public School Facilities

Capital Construction Investment Standards

Wyoming should plan to spend an amount equal to at least 4% of its facilities' CRV annually in capital funds on building system and component renewals, reducing accumulated deferred maintenance, and making alterations to ensure that its existing facilities support the educational programs and modern health and safety requirements—an estimated total of $279 million per year. On average, from 1994 through 2013, Wyoming districts spent 47% of the standard. Meeting the standard for its existing facilities would require an increase in annual average capital construction investments of about $149 million statewide or $1,628 per student.

New Construction to Meet Enrollment Growth

The National Center for Education Statistics projects that, between 2012 and 2024, Wyoming will experience a statewide total enrollment increase of 3,767 students or 4.1 percent. Wyoming should accordingly plan to spend an average of an additional $23 million per year for new facilities to accommodate the additional students.

New Seats[1]	GSF per New Seat	Cost per GSF	Estimated 10-Year Cost	Estimated Annual Cost
3,014	259	$ 295	$230 M	$23 M

(1) 80% of the projected increase in enrollment.

Projected Annual Gap in Facilities Spending and Investment

Including the costs of any new construction required to accommodate enrollment growth, Wyoming should plan to spend an average annual total of $512 million on its K–12 facilities. Based on historic rates of spending, meeting this standard would require spending an additional $239 million statewide or about $2,611 per student.

K–12 Facilities Responsibilities		Modern Standards	Historic Spending	% of Standard	Projected Annual Gap
Maintenance & Operations at 3% of CRV		$210 M	$143 M[2]	68%	$67 M
Capital Construction	Existing Facilities at 4% of CRV	$279 M	$130 M[3]	43%	$172 M
	New Facilities	$23 M			
TOTAL		**$512 M**	**$273 M**	**53%**	**$239 M**

(2) FY2011-13 average; (3) 20-year (FY1994–2013) average, including NEW construction.

Data Sources

- Basic state data are from the National Center on Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (2012-13) with charter school enrollment and number of schools included, when included in NCES state totals.
- Area of K-12 district building gross square footage (GSF) was provided by the Wyoming School Facilities Department.
- Facilities maintenance and operation spending, capital investment, debt, and state capital revenue data are district reported on fiscal surveys (F-33) to the U.S. Census of Governments, published by NCES for fiscal years 1994-2013.
- Maintenance and operations spending and capital construction are adjusted to 2014 dollars, using the education adjusted Consumer Price Index, and the Turner Construction Index, respectively.
- The Percentage of new construction is based on Dodge Data & Analytics costs at contract start of public school districts' school construction projects by project type and state and year (1995-2013).