

K-12 Facilities Funding and Expenditures

2022 ADEQUACY STUDY

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Prepared for the Interim Senate Committee on Education
and the Interim House Committee on Education



2022 Adequacy Report



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Introduction

According to [Arkansas Code Annotated § 6-21-802](#), the General Assembly found that because of the opinions of the Supreme Court in the matter of *Lake View School District No. 25 vs. Huckabee*, it is the duty of the State of Arkansas to provide all public school children with an opportunity for an adequate education, which includes access to adequate academic facilities and equipment. The General Assembly found that in order to satisfy the constitutional expectations of the Supreme Court, the state should:

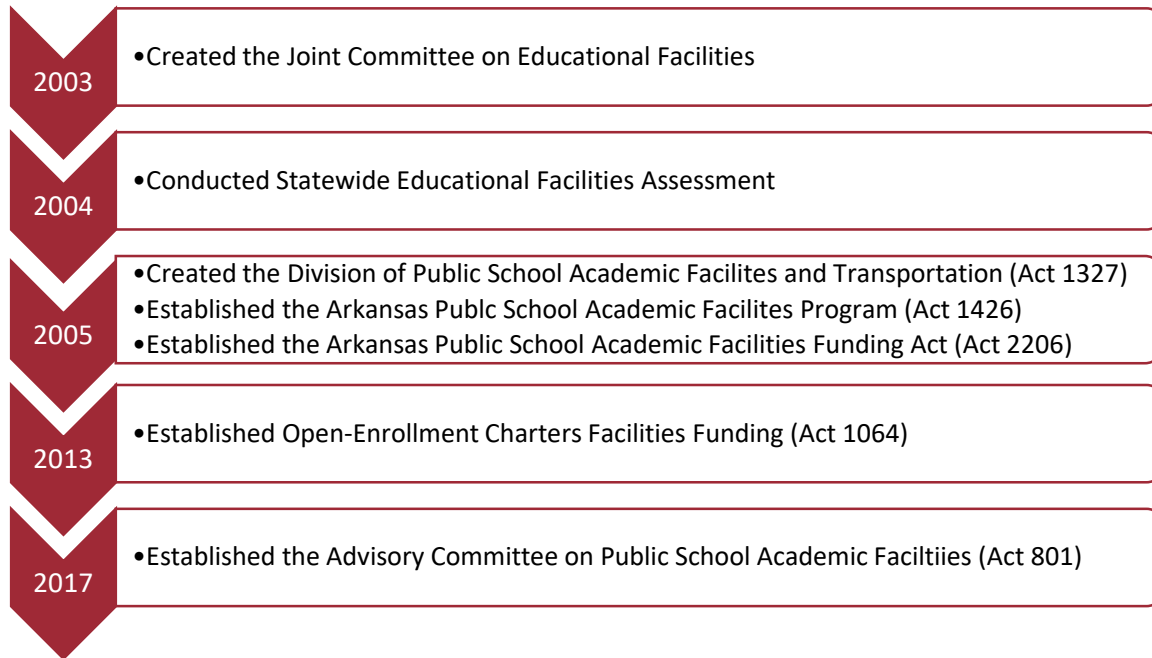
- (1) Provide constitutionally appropriate public school academic facilities for the education of each similarly situated child in the public schools of Arkansas, regardless of where that child resides within the state;
- (2) Require all public school academic facilities to meet applicable facilities standards established in A.C.A. § 6-21-802 and rules adopted by the Commission for Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation;
- (3) Provide that all public school students are educated in facilities that are suitable for teaching in accordance with:
 - (A) Standards for accreditation adopted by the State Board of Education;
 - (B) Curriculum frameworks adopted by the state board; and
 - (C) Technology systems, instructional materials, and related academic equipment necessary to provide the adequate education explicated in subdivisions (c)(3)(A) and (B) of this section; and
- (4) Require school districts to conserve and protect their academic facilities in such a manner that the academic facilities remain adequate.

Arkansas is not the only state where courts agree that access to adequate facilities is important to providing all public school children an opportunity for an adequate education. In the 45 states that have had school finance cases similar to Arkansas's *Lake View* case, 17 state courts have heard school facility inequity arguments and have recognized the detrimental effect of poor quality school facilities, citing disparities in school facilities as a violation of student rights and as evidence of the need for change in the state's school facility funding formula. State courts have determined that school facility quality is so integral to the basic educational experience that mechanisms that perpetuate facility inequities must be struck down.¹

Below is an abbreviated timeline showing the state's ongoing efforts to satisfy Arkansas statutory requirements related to providing adequate academic facilities and equipment to all public school children. A full history of legislative changes since Judge Kilgore's May 25, 2001 decision is available in Appendix A.

¹ Filardo, Mary, Jeffrey M. Vincent, and Kevin Sullivan. 2018. *Education Equity Requires Modern School Facilities*. Washington, DC: 21st Century School Fund.

Legislative Response Timeline



This report provides an overview of research on the impact of facilities on student learning, includes information on state models for funding academic facilities, and reviews the funding programs established for Arkansas school district and open-enrollment public charter school academic facilities.

Impact of Facilities on Learning

In December 2017, the Education Commission of the States (ECS) published a summary² of research discussing the effects of school facilities – specifically, construction and renovation – on student learning. Below is a list of several of those studies on the relationship between student outcomes and school building quality as well as research examining the state of school facilities investments.

- [The Effect of School Construction on Test Scores, School Enrollment, and Home Prices](#) (2011): This study examined the impact of school facilities' investment on test scores, enrollment, and home prices. The authors used academic and residential home sale data from a low-income urban school district (New Haven, Connecticut) over six years to understand the effects of school construction on elementary and middle school children. The study found a positive correlation in student reading scores per \$10,000 in facilities investment. Additionally, school construction was shown to improve home values in the surrounding area and improve district enrollment.
- [Does High School Facility Quality Affect Student Achievement? A 2-Level Hierarchical Linear Model](#) (2011): Research here countered findings showing a relationship between building quality and student achievement. This study examined data from 520 public schools on 8110 students in their final two years of high school. The authors found no statistically significant

² State Information Request: School Environment, <https://www.ecs.org/state-information-request-school-environment/>

relationship between facility quality and achievement. The authors suggested that facility maintenance and disrepair may operate through a mediated lens, meaning teacher and administrator perception of facility quality had a role on the student impact.

- [Investing in Schools: Capital Spending, Facility Conditions, and Student Achievement](#) (2016): This paper analyzed the impact of school facilities improvements from locally initiated and financed school districts. Specifically, this paper considered the role of local facilities improvement campaigns in Texas over a 14-year period to better understand what, if any, effects local bond measure campaigns may have had on student outcomes. While the authors found local bond efforts led to large increases in facilities funding in local school districts, these investments had no statistical impact on operations spending, average class size, teacher retention, or student recruitment at the individual school level. The research further found that large local investments in capital projects had no impact on student achievement.

The summary of research provided by ECS also included several other sources that may be useful for understanding the relationship between physical school environments and student outcomes and behavior. The following resources do not focus on one specific approach, but rather provide an overview of research in this area:

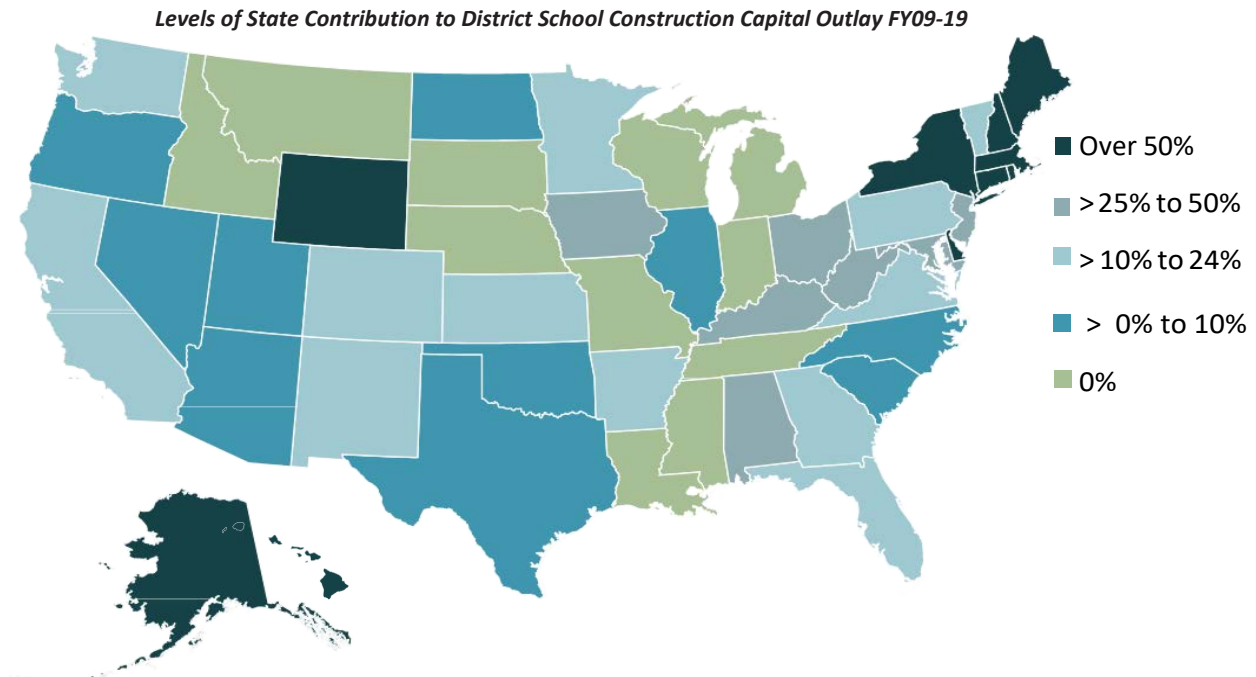
- [School Climate Research Summary](#) (2012): Research for the National School Climate Center included a section on the role of physical environment in student learning (p. 9-10), but discussed the role in the broader context of an analysis of school climate literature. Nonetheless, the literature presented in this summary demonstrates that – in addition to student and faculty perception and quality factors – the physical size of a school has implications for the type of learning community the building creates and has an impact on student perceptions of safety in that environment.
- [State of Our Schools: America's K-12 Facilities](#) (2016): This report adopted a holistic approach to the understanding the impact of educational facilities on student behavior and performance. The research highlights student health and performance, the environment, and equity questions as they relate to school facilities. Additionally, the report provides a national overview of state investments in public school facilities.

State Models for Funding Academic Facilities

States use various methods of funding for academic facilities. Some states use direct reimbursement, while others use grants or loan programs to assist public schools with facilities funding. Below is a table summarizing how academic facilities are funded in contiguous states. A table of methodologies for top performing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states are included in Appendix B.

State	State Capital Construction Policy
Louisiana	State does not provide K-12 facility funds.
Mississippi	Direct Appropriations of Grants
Missouri	State does not provide K-12 facility funds
Oklahoma	State does not provide K-12 facility funds.
Tennessee	Direct Appropriations of Grants
Texas	Direct Reimbursement

The following map identifies the level of state funding dedicated to school facilities capital investments. Thirty-four state departments of education fund some level of local district school facilities improvements or debt service. Six states (Massachusetts, Ohio, New Mexico, Wyoming, West Virginia and recently Hawaii) have separate public authorities with responsibilities for funding public school construction projects. However, 11 state departments of education had neither a separate authority nor provided funds to school districts specifically for school construction or debt service from fiscal year 2009 to 2019 (FY2009-2019).



Data Source: U.S. Census of Governments F-33 Fiscal Survey: data field C11—State Revenue for Capital Outlay and Debt Service, (adjusted for Ohio, New York, and Oregon). See Appendix E: Source of Capital Funds for School Construction Capital Outlay FY2009-2019 in 2020.

According to the [2021 State of Our Schools: America’s PK–12 Public School Facilities](#) report by the National Council on School Facilities, in the United States, elementary and secondary school facilities are the second largest infrastructure capital outlay behind highways. However, unlike transportation, which has most of its capital costs paid from federal and state sources, local school districts bear the heaviest responsibilities for funding school construction projects. Local school districts paid 77% of the costs for PK–12 capital projects during FY2009-2019. States paid 22% to districts for capital outlay and debt service. State support, however, is highly variable, ranging from 11 states paying nothing to eight states paying over 50% of district level capital costs. Public school districts received slightly more than 1% from federal funds from FY2009-2019, or about \$7.1 billion in 2020 dollars for school construction. Local districts held \$486 billion in long-term debt at the end of FY2019, a national average of slightly over \$11,000 per student. School districts paid \$20 billion in FY2019 for interest on their long-term debt—an annual amount that is \$4 billion higher than the entirety of U.S. Department of Education Title I funding for disadvantaged students.

Arkansas State Funding for Academic Facilities

Arkansas public school districts and open-enrollment public charter schools (“charter schools”) have access to different funding sources for building, renovating and, maintaining academic facilities. Funding for routine maintenance is provided to districts and charter schools through foundation funding, while funding for new construction and renovation projects is provided differently for school districts and charter schools. The specific funding programs for each are outlined in their respective sections of this report.

FOUNDATION FUNDING – MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

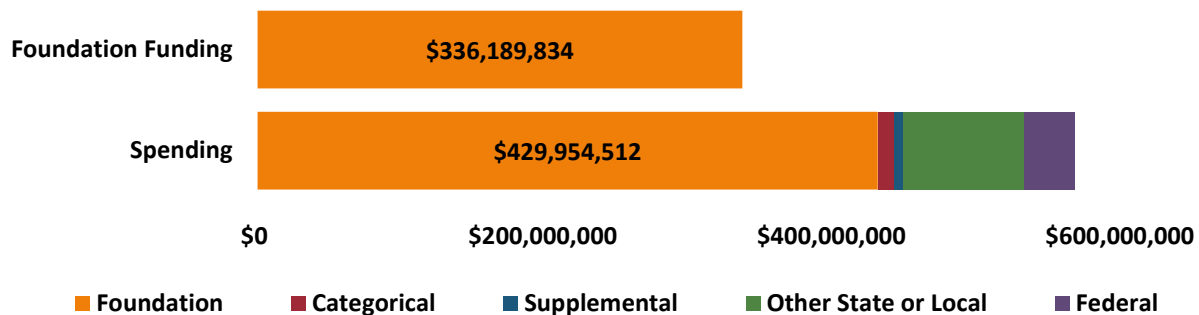
Operations and maintenance includes the staff and other resources necessary to maintain school facilities and grounds and to keep school buildings clean, heated, and cooled³. The funding level for utilities and costs of custodial, maintenance, repair, and renovation activities, including related personnel costs, is based on 9% of each public school district's respective foundation funding amount.⁴

While public school districts are required to spend at least 9% of their annual foundation funding on maintenance and operation needs (, charter schools do not have this spending requirement for foundation funding they receive. In 2021, districts spent close to \$409 million on maintenance and operation expenditures from foundation funding, or 13% of the total foundation funding available to districts. All but one district (Nevada) spent 9% or more of their foundation funding on maintenance and operations costs.

District-Level Resources Matrix Items	2021 Per Pupil Amt.
Operations & Maintenance	\$706

Overall, districts and charters spent almost \$430 million on maintenance and operation expenditures from foundation funding. In fact, districts and charter school systems spent a little over \$566 million on operations and maintenance in total, almost \$230 million more than they received in foundation funding. District and charter schools used over \$136 million from other funding sources, with the majority coming from other state or local funding sources.

Maintenance and Operations: Funding vs. Spending



³ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-21-809(b)(6)(D) (requiring the Arkansas Public School Academic Facility Manual to contain uniform design and construction standards concerning, among other items, the quality of materials and systems for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning).

⁴ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-21-808(d) (further providing that public school districts may use funds from their public school facilities escrow accounts in a given fiscal year, in addition to the 9% contributed from their foundation funding amount, for the payment of utilities and costs of custodial, maintenance, repair, and renovation activities).

SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES FUNDING

School district facilities funding is generally drawn from two main funding sources:

1. **General Revenue:** From FY2007 through FY2015, the State allocated about \$35 million annually for school district facilities. Beginning in FY2016, the allocation for facilities was increased to almost \$42 million annually. In FY2023, the allocation will jump to over \$70 million annually.
2. **Bonded Debt Assistance:** As its distributions to districts decrease, the remaining funds are transferred to the Academic Facilities Partnership Program⁵. DESE estimates Bonded Debt Assistance for FY2023 will be over \$19 million.

The following table shows the funding amounts provided to the Facilities Division to administer facilities funding programs between FY2019-FY2023. Including the estimated funding for FY2023, **the General Assembly has provided facilities programs an average of about \$88.4 million annually between FY2005 and FY2023.**

State Academic Facilities Funding FY2019-FY2023			
Fiscal Year	General Revenue	Transfers from Savings in Specified PSF Line Items or GIF	Total Funding
FY2019	\$41,828,951	\$17,017,230	\$58,846,181
FY2020	\$41,828,951	\$17,940,512	\$59,769,463
FY2021	\$41,828,951	\$18,608,566	\$60,437,517
FY2022	\$41,828,951	\$47,776,620	\$89,605,571
FY2023*	\$70,238,951	\$19,944,674	\$90,273,625

*Funding for this fiscal year is estimated.

The following table shows total state expenditures for the facilities programs between FY2017 and FY2021. Between FY2005 and FY2021, a total of \$1.3 billion has been spent from all academic facilities funding programs established by Act 2206 of 2005 for regular school districts.

State Academic Facilities Expenditures FY2017-FY2021			
Fiscal Year	Partnership	Catastrophic	Total
FY2017	\$73,790,114	\$0	\$73,790,114
FY2018	\$71,948,301	\$5,944	\$71,954,245
FY2019	\$96,253,022	\$0	\$96,253,022
FY2020	\$105,281,931	\$0	\$105,281,931
FY2021	\$79,997,440	\$6,428	\$80,003,868
Total	\$427,270,808	\$12,372	\$427,283,180

⁵ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2503(b)(3)(B) (providing that the amount of bonded debt assistance provided by the state will decrease "to correlate with reductions in principal and interest payments and increases in property assessments

Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2507 (creating the Academic Facilities Partnership Program under which the Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation shall "provide state financial participation based on a school district's academic facilities wealth index in the form of cash payments to a school district for eligible new construction projects").

According to the 2018 Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities report⁶, Arkansas had a five-year facilities needs estimate of almost \$605 million, including \$346 million per year to keep existing academic facilities in good repair. The following table provides the facilities capital needs identified by the committee.

Estimate of Annual Academic Facilities Capital Needs 2019-2023	
Condition Adequacy of academic facilities	\$346,000,000
Design Suitability and Adequacy of academic facilities	\$173,000,000
New construction of 11,274 seats—over 5 years	\$85,682,400
Total Annual Needs	\$604,652,400

Academic Facilities Partnership Program

The Academic Facilities Partnership Program (“Partnership Program”) is a program of financial partnership between the state and public school districts to share the cost of school facilities construction and major renovations. Every two years, school districts have the opportunity to apply for state financial participation for projects that support their facilities master plan. Projects may include new schools, additions to existing schools, conversions of existing space, and “warm, safe, and dry” renovations such as replacements of roofs, HVAC, electrical, plumbing or structural system.⁷ Projects cannot be for maintenance or repair, and the program does not fund non-academic projects such as district administration offices or athletic facilities. Open-enrollment public charter schools are not entitled to participate in the Partnership Program because they do not have taxing authority and cannot raise millage revenue to provide the local share required by the Partnership Program.

Project applications submitted by school districts by March 1 of even-numbered years are reviewed by the Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation (“Division”) for consideration of participation in the Partnership Program.⁸ After a thorough evaluation of project applications against established criteria⁹, and a detailed analysis of the current state of school facilities, a tentative list of approved projects are ranked by the Division per the prioritization method established in Partnership Program Rules¹⁰. A state financial participation for each project is computed by the Division using standards and cost factors, and the district’s Facilities Wealth Index (FWI),¹¹ which is more fully explained later in this report. Based upon the amount of program funding provided by the legislature, the Commission for Academic Facilities and Transportation approves funding for projects based on ranking. Funding for the approved projects is not available until the beginning of the fiscal year of odd-numbered years.¹²

⁶ Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities, *Arkansas Committed to Adequate & Equitable K-12 Academic Facilities – Progress, Ongoing Needs & Recommendations, July 31, 2018.*

⁷ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2502(12) (defining a “project” as maintenance, repair, and renovation activities of an academic facility; new construction of an academic facility; or any combination of maintenance, repair, and renovation and new construction activities with regard to an academic facility).

⁸ See “Commission for Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation Rules Governing the Academic Facilities Partnership Program,” Rule 4.01 (Dec. 2021).

⁹ See “Commission for Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation Rules Governing the Academic Facilities Partnership Program,” Rule 5.00 (Dec. 2021).

¹⁰ See “[Commission for Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation Rules Governing the Academic Facilities Partnership Program](#),” Rule 5.05 (Dec. 2021).

¹¹ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2507(f)(1)(B).

¹² See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2507(d)(1) (requiring the division to notify school districts of the application decision and, if applicable, the estimated amount of state financial participation in a new construction project no later than May 1 of each odd-numbered year).

Once a district's project(s) have been approved for funding, the district is required to submit a Partnership Program Project Agreement form¹³, which commits the state and district financially to the project. The project must be under contract within 18 months of the funding approval date, and the full project must be completed within four years of the funding approval date. If changes to the project occur, such as scope or size, funding levels can be changed by executing a Project Agreement Amendment. State participation will be reduced if the final project cost is less than the Division's computed qualifying cost.

Partnership Program Changes

Act 801 of 2017 created a temporary, uncodified requirement that the Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities ("Advisory Committee") conduct a "comprehensive review and provide a report to the Commission for Academic Facilities and Transportation" on a variety of issues relating to academic facilities programs.¹⁴ As a result of this review, the Advisory Committee presented a report to the Commission on July 31, 2018, which identified recommendations for changes to the Partnership Program process, rules, and criteria used for making funding decisions. A full list of the Advisory Committee's recommendations can be found in Appendix C.

In response to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, numerous changes have been made to the Partnership Program, including amendments to the Arkansas Public School Academic Facility Manual and the Project Agreement Form. Additionally, the Division promulgated revised Partnership Program rules, which were approved by the Commission for Academic Facilities and Transportation and went into effect on December 3, 2021. The new rules will be implemented in the 2023-25 Partnership Program funding cycle. The 2023-2025 Partnership Program process outlined in Appendix D reflects many of these changes. For example, there are now two Partnership Program project categories, rather than three, and projects are prioritized within the two lists, rather than Space/Growth projects taking priority over Warm, Safe, and Dry projects. While not reflected in the process itself, Partnership funds will now be distributed equally between the project type categories. Another example is the establishment of a statewide needs priority list¹⁵ that guides district-level planning, and is used as part of the project ranking process.

Approved Projects

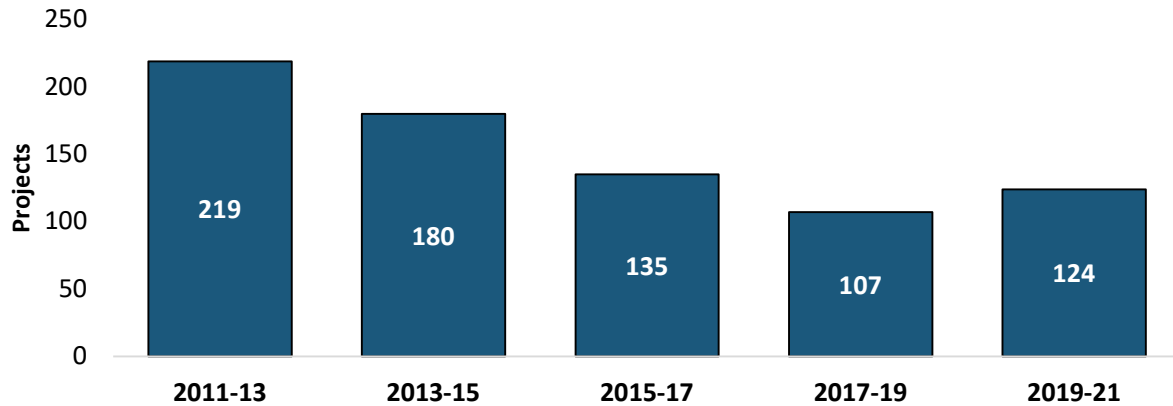
The following chart shows the total number of projects funded between the FY2011-13 and FY2019-21 funding cycles. A total of 35 projects have been approved for funding for year-one of the funding 2021-23 funding cycle, and year-two projects will go before the Commission in May. The list of projects approved for funding for the FY2019-21 cycle can be found in Appendix E, along with links to the list of projects approved for the FY2011-13 through FY2017-19 funding cycles.

¹³ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2507(e)(1); see also [2023-2025 Academic Facilities Partnership Program Project Agreement](#)

¹⁴ Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities, *Arkansas Committed to Adequate & Equitable K-12 Academic Facilities – Progress, Ongoing Needs & Recommendations*, July 31, 2018.
https://dpsaft.ade.arkansas.gov/Files/Revised_MP_PP_Program_Recommendations_-_071718_201021122352.pdf

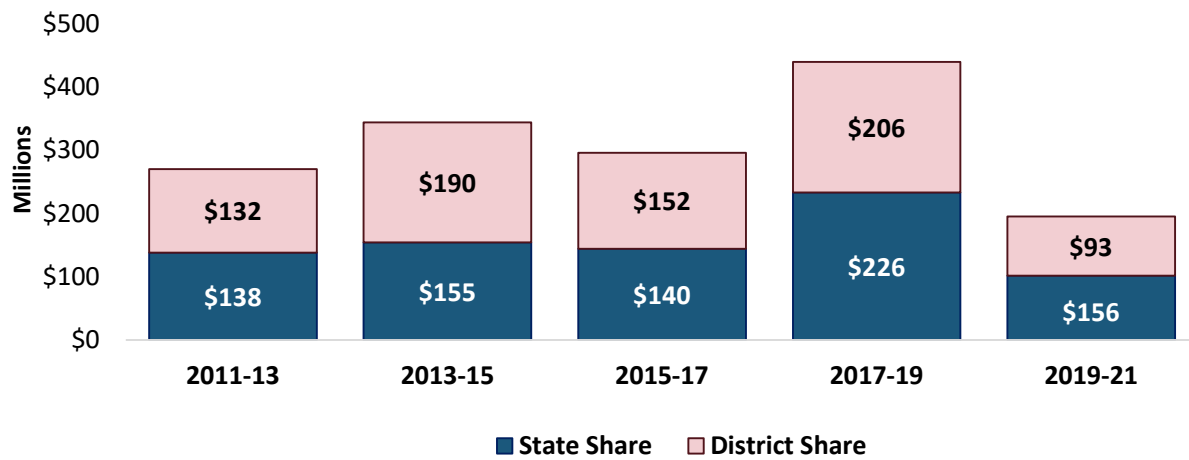
¹⁵ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-21-112(f)(18) (requiring the Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation to, among other things, develop and implement a statewide facilities needs priority list).

Funded Partnership Projects by Funding Cycle



The cost of approved projects is shared by the state and the district. The following table provides information on the state’s and districts’ shares for the FY2011-13 through FY2019-21 funding cycles.

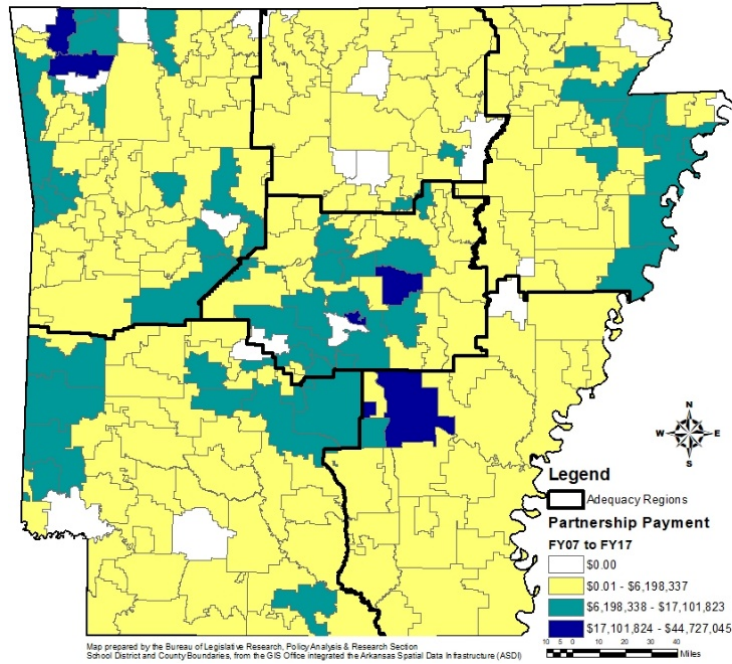
State and District Share by Partnership Funding Cycle



Regional Analysis of Partnership Funding

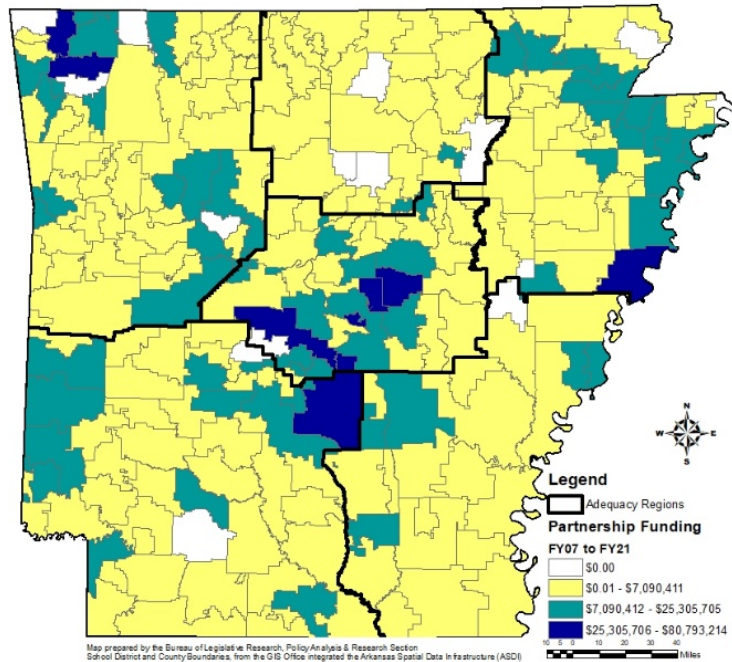
The following map shows the total dollar amount the state has actually paid in each district from the inception of the Partnership Program through the FY2015-17 funding cycle. Partnership funding awarded to districts that have since been consolidated is counted in the funding totals of the districts into which the districts were annexed. The map shows that generally, the districts with the highest population concentrations – Central and Northwest Arkansas –received some of the highest amounts of Partnership Program funding. **(See Appendix F for a larger version of this map.)**

Total Partnership Program Payments
FY2007 through 2015-17 Funding Cycle



The following map shows the total amount of Partnership Program funding the state has either paid, or committed to pay (outstanding obligations), for school facilities projects from its inception through the last full funding cycle (FY2019-21). Partnership funding awarded to districts that have since been consolidated is counted in the funding totals of the districts into which the districts were annexed. (See Appendix G for a larger version of this map.)

Total Partnership Program Funding
FY2007 through FY2019-21 Funding Cycle



Of the currently operating districts, 13 have never received any Partnership Program payments.

Districts That Have Never Received Partnership Funding ¹⁶			
Armored ²	Eureka Springs ¹	Nevada ¹	West Side (Cleburne) ¹
Brinkley ^{2, 3}	Fayetteville ²	Rector ³	
Calico Rock ^{2,3}	Fountain Lake ¹	Russellville ²	
Cedar Ridge ¹	Gravette	Shirley ^{1,3}	
¹ Six districts that have never applied for Partnership Program funding. ² Five districts that had approved projects that were rescinded before Partnership Program funding was disbursed. ³ Four districts received facilities funding from Programs that preceded the implementation of the Partnership Program, Immediate Repair and Transitional.			

Six of these districts (Cedar Ridge, Eureka Springs, Fountain Lake, Nevada, Shirley, and West Side [Cleburne]) have never applied for Partnership funding. Five of these districts (Armored, Brinkley, Calico Rock, Fayetteville, and Russellville) received approval for Partnership Program funding, but the projects were rescinded before any funding was distributed. The Division reports that Brinkley and Rector submitted project applications for the 2023-25 funding cycle. Only one of the 13 districts, Gravette, applied for Partnership Program funding and the project was disapproved as incomplete.

Four of these districts received funding from earlier facilities funding programs, either Immediate Repair or Transitional (Brinkley, Calico Rock, Rector, and Shirley). **Nine districts** (Armored, Cedar Ridge, Eureka Springs, Fayetteville, Fountain Lake, Gravette, Nevada, Russellville, and West Side [Cleburne]) **have never received state funding for facilities from any of the facilities funding programs created since 2005** (Catastrophic, Immediate Repair, Transitional, and Partnership) and have no currently approved and funded projects in process.

Millages

To draw down the state share of Partnership funding, districts must contribute their share of local funding. Districts use debt service millage to generate revenue to pay the long-term cost of construction and renovation.¹⁷ According to the millages approved in 2020 (for collection in 2021), all but three (Gosnell, Mountain View, and Salem) have passed some level of debt service mills.¹⁸ The number of debt service mills authorized for each district ranges from 1.3 mills for the Lee County School District to 29.8 mills for the Earle School District. The average number of debt service mills among Arkansas school districts is 12.8 mills.

There has long been concern that some districts would be unable to pass enough millage to raise the local share. In response, Acts 34 and 35 of 2006 created the Academic Facilities Extraordinary Circumstances Program to provide state financial assistance to districts that do not have enough local resources to qualify for Partnership Program funding; however, this program has never been funded.

Facilities and Bonded Indebtedness

Bonded debt is one of the mechanisms districts use to finance school facilities. The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education of the Department of Education (“Department”) publishes a debt ratio for each school district each fiscal year, which is the **total district indebtedness less energy savings**

¹⁶ Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation

¹⁷ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2507(b)(1)(B) (requiring that, in order to apply for state financial participation in a new construction project, school districts shall provide evidence of, among other things, a resolution certifying the school district's dedication of local resources to meet its share of financial participation in the project).

¹⁸ *Outstanding Indebtedness for Arkansas Public Schools June 30, 2021*, Arkansas Department of Education – Division of Fiscal and Administrative Services.

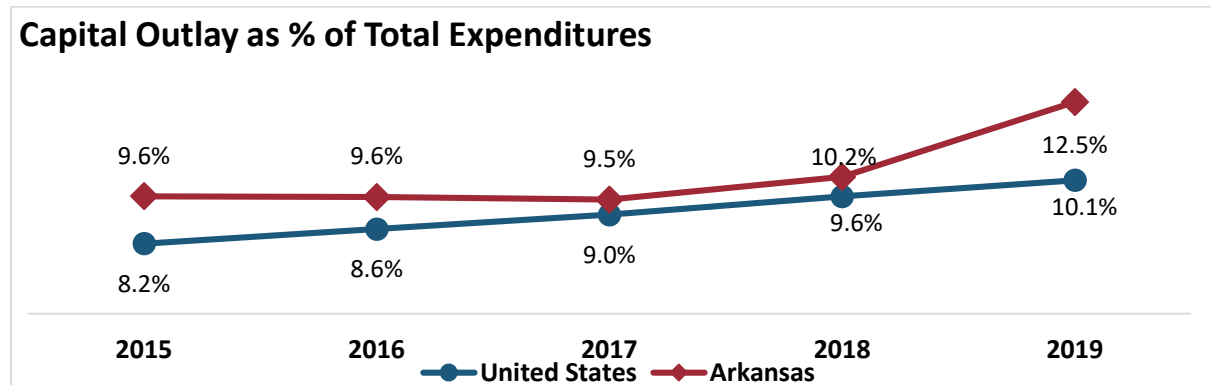
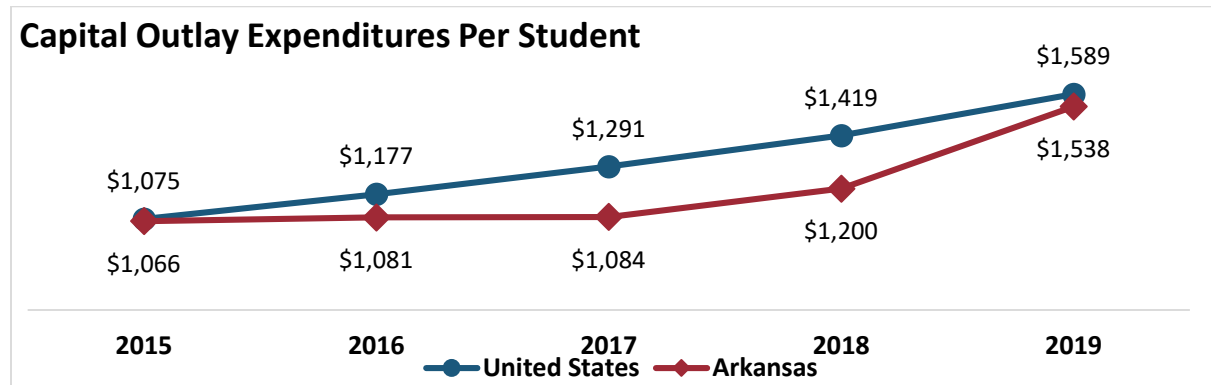
contracts divided by the districts assessed valuation.¹⁹ The debt ratio ranges from 0% for districts that had no debt for FY2021 (Salem, Gosnell, and Mountain View) through 36.1% (Cutter-Morning Star).

Facilities Wealth Index

The **Facilities Wealth Index (FWI)** is the percentage of the qualified cost of an approved Partnership Program project that a school district is required to pay. Act 1080 of 2019 created a new FWI calculation which is required to be fully implemented for the 2023-25 Partnership Program funding cycle. Details on the phased-in calculation used for a transitional period during the 2021-23 funding cycle, as well as the calculation used prior to FY2021 can be found in Appendix H. A list of School Districts’ FY2017 Facilities Wealth Index and Proposed Facilities Wealth Index after the new FWI calculation is implemented can be found in Appendix I.

National Comparison

The creation of the Partnership Program appears to have improved Arkansas’s spending on capital projects compared to other states. The U.S. Census collects data on K-12 school district capital expenditures using data collected by state departments of education. The tables below provide Arkansas’s capital outlay expenditures per student and the percentage capital outlay expenditures comprised of total expenditures compared to the United States. Arkansas’s per-student expenditures for 2019 were close to the national average. Arkansas’s capital outlay expenditures’ percentage of total expenditures has exceeded the national average each of the last five years.



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finances/data/tables.html>.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

Catastrophic Facilities Funding

The Catastrophic Program is still in existence and, as the name implies, it provides funding to districts for emergency facility projects required “due to an act of God or violence” (See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2508). The Catastrophic Program authorizes the Arkansas Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation (“DPSAFT”) to distribute catastrophic facilities funding, the purpose of which is to supplement insurance or other public or private emergency assistance.

The following table provides the total Catastrophic Program funding distributed to districts between FY2008 through FY2021.

Total State Funding Provided to Districts	Districts
\$2,849,290	16

OPEN-ENROLLMENT PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES FUNDING

As noted before, open-enrollment public charter schools are not entitled to participate in the Academic Facilities Partnership Program because they do not have taxing authority and cannot raise millage revenue to provide the local share required by the Partnership Program. Instead, the Arkansas General Assembly has begun providing state funding for charter school facilities. While there have been appropriations authorized for a few facilities funding programs for charter schools, only one program, the Charter Schools Facilities Funding Aid Program, has actually been implemented.

Open Enrollment Charter School Facilities Funding Aid Program

Act 739 of 2015 created the Open Enrollment Charter School Facilities Funding Aid Program. Act 735 of 2015 authorized a \$15 million FY2016 appropriation for the new facilities funding aid program and authorized the transfer of the \$5 million previously provided for the Charter School Facilities Loan Program to the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education of the Department of Education (DESE) Public School Fund Account for the benefit of the new Charter School Facilities Funding Aid Program. DESE first distributed funds to charter schools for facilities in FY2016 and has continued to spend money on charter facilities in each succeeding fiscal year.

Eligibility for Funds

According to A.C.A. § 6-23-908, each charter school must successfully complete the charter school application review and approval process prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which funding will be disbursed. Moreover, each charter school must meet the following criteria²⁰:

- Virtual technology is not the school’s primary method of delivering instruction, and
- The school’s facility meets all applicable health, fire, and safety codes, and accessibility requirements as reviewed by the DPSAFT.

In addition, the charter school **cannot** be:

- In need of Level 5 – Intensive support under A.C.A. § 6-15-2915 or in fiscal distress under the Arkansas Fiscal Assessment and Accountability Program, A.C.A. § 6-20-1901 et seq., and the corresponding rules adopted by the State Board of Education;
- In receipt of a rating of “F” in the school rating system provided for in A.C.A. § 6-15-2105; or
- Placed in probationary status by the state charter authorizer under A.C.A. § 6-23-105

²⁰ See Ark. Code Ann. § 6-23-908(c).

Funding Calculations

Under Arkansas Code § 6-23-908, funding is distributed on a pro-rata basis depending on the available funding for the Charter Schools Facility Funding Aid Program. A per-student funding rate is calculated by dividing the total available funding by the prior-year three-quarter average daily membership (ADM) counts for all eligible charter schools. The facilities funding aid for each charter school is determined by multiplying the per-student funding rate by the charter’s ADM count (prior year three-quarter ADM or current-year ADM for those schools adding grades or campuses). The Charter Schools Facility Funding Aid Program differs from the funding distributed through the Academic Facilities Partnership Program in that the charters receive facility funding on a per-ADM basis each year that the charter qualifies. In comparison, the Partnership Program funding is awarded to school districts on a facility project basis.

The table below provides the number and percentage of charter school facilities participating and the final per-ADM funding rate for FY2016 through FY2021. The per-ADM funding rate for charter schools has ranged from \$562 per student in FY2016 to \$455 in FY2018. An increase in the ADM count of the eligible charter schools has contributed to the decline of the funding rate per student.

School Year	# of Charter Systems	# of Charters Receiving Facilities Funding Aid	% Participating	Funding Rate Per ADM
2015-16	22	14	64%	\$562.57
2016-17	24	17	71%	\$533.24
2017-18	24	16	67%	\$455.34
2018-19	26	24	92%	\$473.57
2019-20	22	18	82%	\$514.09
2020-21	23	21	91%	\$465.29

Source: DESE Fiscal Services

The following table illustrates the appropriations, annual funding, and expenditures of the funding made available from FY2017 through FY2022 and the estimated amount of funding to be available in FY2023. Since the first fund transfer in FY2014²¹, the state has allocated a total of \$56.3 million (including FY2023 estimated funding) for charter school facilities.

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Total Annual Funding	Expenditures
2016	\$15,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,583,328
2017	\$15,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,999,985
2018	\$5,000,000	\$6,500,000 ²²	\$5,000,000
2019	\$6,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$6,370,546
2020	\$7,575,000	\$7,575,000	\$7,477,803
2021	\$7,575,000	\$7,575,000	\$7,509,218
2022	\$9,075,000	\$9,075,000	\$5,906,492
2023 (Est)	\$9,075,000	\$9,075,000	
Total	\$130,800,000	\$56,300,000	\$41,847,372

Source: BLR Fiscal Services

²¹ Five million dollars from the GIF Fund was originally transferred to the Open-Enrollment Public Charter School (OEPCS) Facilities Loan Fund Account for the OEPCS Facilities Loan Program. Act 735 of 2015 transferred this \$5 million to the Public School Fund to provide funding in FY2016 for the Open Enrollment Public Charter School Facilities Funding Aid Program created by Act 739 of 2015.

²² Includes one million five hundred dollars transferred from the Rainy Day Fund.

Allowable Use of the Funds: The Charter School Facility Funding Aid Program funds can be used only for the lease, purchase, renovation, repair, construction, installation, restoration, alteration, modification, or operation and maintenance of an approved facility that meets specific criteria established in A.C.A. § 6-23-908(d). If a charter school fails to use the funds in an approved way or no longer has the need for the funds, the Division shall certify and recoup the funds. Importantly, the funds from which DESE may recoup funds are limited to state foundation funding, state categorical funding, federal funding if allowed by federal law, and the net assets of a charter school deemed property of the state upon revocation or nonrenewal of the charter after all legal debts are paid (A.C.A. § 6-23-908(e)).

According to staff in DESE's Fiscal and Administrative Services office, the Arkansas Public School Compute Network produces an exception if a charter school attempts to incorrectly post revenue or expenditures using funding from the Charter School Facilities Funding Aid Program. The charter school cannot close out its financial report until all exceptions are corrected.²³ DESE has established a wide array of allowable expenditure codes charter schools may expense from Charter School Facilities Funding Aid, including Personal Services Salaries, Personal Services Employee Benefits, Purchased Professional and Technical Services, Purchased Property Services, Other Purchased Services, Supplies and Materials, Property, and Other.²⁴

Actual Use of Funds: Charters reported total expenditures have increased by 40% since the first year of funding in FY2016. Total expenditures for rental of land and buildings account for 88% of these total expenditures. The table below illustrates how the charter schools have used Charter Schools Facilities Funding Aid Program dollars for school years 2015-16 through 2020-21.

Category of Expense	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Personal Services (Includes Salaries and Employee Benefits)	\$146,952	\$0	\$175,099	\$210,829	\$245,121	\$254,477
Purchased Professional and Technical Services	\$0	\$0	\$41,528	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purchased Property Services (Includes Utility and Cleaning Services, Repair and Maintenance Services, Rental of Land & Buildings, Construction Services)	\$3,870,614	\$4,018,539	\$3,696,307	\$6,596,994	\$6,709,110	\$6,067,220
Other Purchased Services (Includes Property Insurance)	\$188,340	\$225,506	\$148,452	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials (Includes Energy Expenses)	\$285,612	\$303,733	\$268,391	\$295,029	\$322,558	\$218,198
Property Expenditures - Acquisition of Capital Assets (Includes Building Expenditures & Tech. Related Hardware)	\$179,903	\$402,479	\$49,812	\$131,252	\$2,733	\$0
Dues and Fees	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenditures	\$4,671,420	\$4,950,357	\$4,379,589	\$7,234,104	\$7,279,522	\$6,539,895

²³ Email from Anita Sacrey, Coordinator of State LEA Funding/Loans & Bonds. Arkansas Department of Education, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, Fiscal and Administrative Services, September 5, 2019.

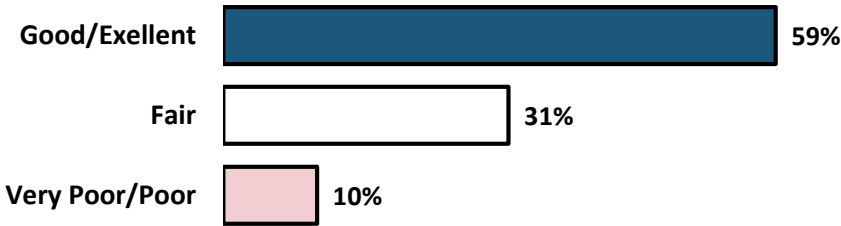
²⁴ Email from Kathleen Crain, Arkansas Public School Computer Network (APSCN), September 5, 2019.

District and Charter Survey Responses

The Bureau of Legislative Research surveyed school district superintendents to assess their perceptions regarding their districts' ability to address facility and safety needs and what they say are their greatest obstacles to addressing facility needs.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

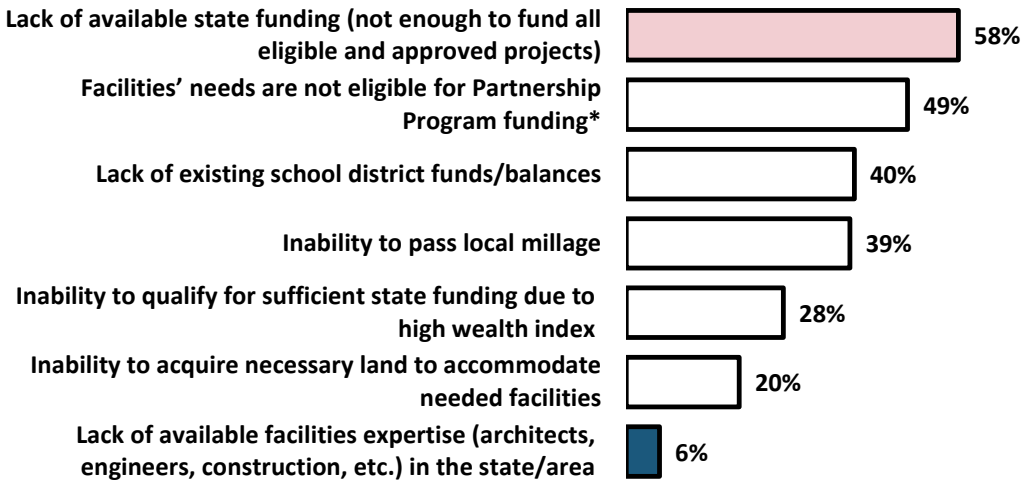
Most superintendents rated the overall condition of their schools' facilities as fair or better.²⁵



In terms of space, superintendents were most satisfied with their core academic classrooms:²⁶



Superintendents also responded to a question about funding obstacles. Lack of available state funding was cited most frequently as the top obstacle.²⁷



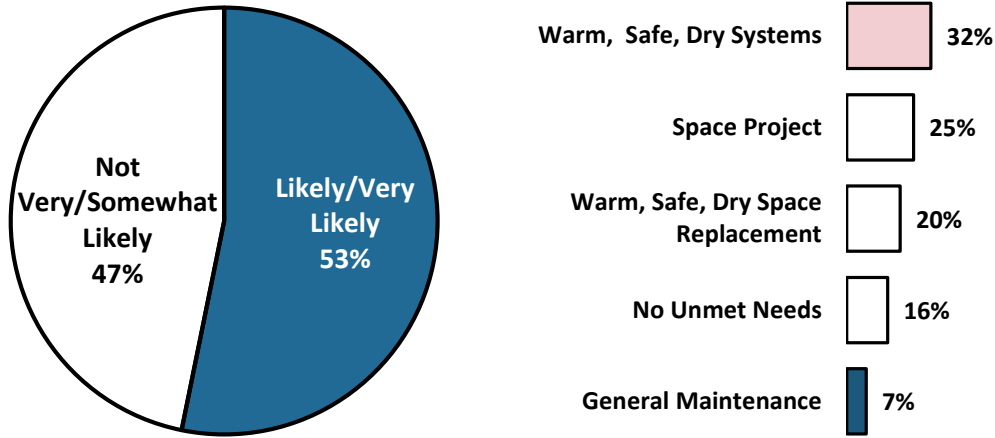
* e.g., central office, facilities need does not meet minimum project cost

²⁵ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 33.

²⁶ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 34.

²⁷ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 35.

More than half of the state’s superintendents said they were likely to be able to fully address facility needs in their district in the coming school year.²⁸ While 16% of superintendents said they do not anticipate having any unmet facility needs, 32% identified Warm, Safe, and Dry Systems projects as the most anticipated unmet need.²⁹



SCHOOL SAFETY

The safety concern cited most by superintendents was online bullying (53%), while the concern cited least was violence against teachers (9%).³⁰ Meanwhile, the most common additions for safety superintendents reported were surveillance cameras (88%), visitor management systems at the reception desk (68%), video-intercoms at reception areas (66%) and electronic access for exterior doors (60%). The least cited added safety measures were bullet-resistant glass and walls for receiving areas and vehicle ram protections at school entrances (10% each).³¹

²⁸ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 36.
²⁹ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 37.
³⁰ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 30.
³¹ Adequacy Study Superintendent Survey Responses, question 31.

2021 Legislation

Act (HB1103) requires the Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation to require proof of the need to replace equipment. The act provides that the division shall consider how a school district's facilities master plan addresses regularly scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, repair, and renovation in evaluating the school district's application for state financial participation in a new construction project. The act requires that, at the request of a school district, a consultation meeting be held between the school district and the division to discuss the development of the school district's facilities master plan. The act requires the division to provide notice of a school district's petition for a waiver concerning the sale or lease of a unused or underutilized public school facility with the school district. The act provides that an eligible entity or a statewide organization representing charter schools may submit a written objection to a school district's petition for a waiver to the division no later than thirty (30) days after the division provides notice of the school district's petition.

Act 620 (HB1549) and Act 648 (SB394) requires a public school to have a panic button alert system or other means of emergency communication with law enforcement if funding is available. The act requires a public school district or open-enrollment charter school to conduct a comprehensive school safety audit every three (3) years to assess the safety, security, accessibility, and emergency preparedness of district buildings and grounds in collaboration with local law enforcement, fire, and emergency management officials. The act also requires a public school district or open-enrollment charter school to conduct an annual lockdown drill for a possible threat on campus at each school in the public school district or open-enrollment charter school. The act creates the Arkansas Center for School Safety of the Criminal Justice Institute, which is tasked with assisting the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education in building the capacity of educators, leaders, and law enforcement professionals to meet the safety needs of children in public schools in this state. The act is identical to Act 620.

Appendix A – Academic Facilities Statute

2003: [Act 1181](#)- Created the Joint Committee on Educational Facilities

2004: Joint Committee on Educational Facilities filed the [Arkansas Statewide Educational Facilities Assessment](#), which included the recommendation that districts dedicate 9% of their operating expenditures “exclusively for custodial/maintenance operations” and noted that “dedicated funding must be provided” at the cited level.³² The report noted that “deferred maintenance is a key element driving the cost of current [facilities] deficiencies and repairs.” An [addendum](#) to the 2004 Assessment was also provided in early 2005.

2005:

- [Act 1327](#)- To ensure that substantially equal access to adequate educational facilities and educational equipment is provided for all public school students, this Act:
 - Created the Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation under the supervision of the Commission on Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation [A.C.A. § 6-21-112](#), which also mandates:
 - A report by October 1 of each year to the Governor, the House Committee on Education, the Senate Committee on Education, and the Academic Facilities Oversight Committee on the status of implementation of the Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities Program Act, [§ 6-21-801](#) et seq.
 - A report by October 1 of each even-numbered year to the Governor, the House Committee on Education, the Senate Committee on Education, and the Academic Facilities Oversight Committee on the state academic facilities master plan.
 - Established the Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities [A.C.A. § 6-21-113](#)
 - Created the Commission on Public School Academic Facilities & Transportation [A.C.A. § 6-21-114](#)
- [Act 1426](#)- Established the Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities Program, [§ 6-21-801](#), which included establishment of the following:
 - Academic Facilities Master Plan Program (both District and State Master Plans) [A.C.A. § 6-21-806](#), [A.C.A. § 6-21-807](#)
 - Public School Facilities Custodial, Maintenance, Repair, and Renovation Manual [A.C.A. § 6-21-808](#)
 - Public School Academic Facility Manual [A.C.A. § 6-21-809](#)
 - Public School Academic Equipment Manual [A.C.A. § 6-21-810](#)
 - Academic Facilities Distress Program [A.C.A. § 6-21-811](#)
- [Act 2206](#)- Established the Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities Funding Act [A.C.A. § 6-20-2501](#), which included the following:
 - Definitions and Computations [A.C.A. § 6-20-2502](#)
 - Bond Debt Assistance Definitions [A.C.A. § 6-20-2503](#)
 - Developed funding programs for facilities construction and renovation:
 1. Academic Facilities Immediate Repair Program [A.C.A. § 6-20-2504](#) [Repealed.]
 2. Academic Equipment Program 6-20-2505 [Repealed.]
 3. Transitional Academic Facilities Program 6-20-2506 [Repealed.]
 4. Academic Facilities Partnership Program [A.C.A. § 6-20-2507](#)
 5. Academic Facilities Catastrophic Program [A.C.A. § 6-20-2508](#)

³² Arkansas Statewide Educational Facilities Assessment (November 4, 2004). Final Report to the Joint Committee on Educational Facilities, p. 4 and 9.

- Created Project Cost Guidelines [A.C.A. § 6-20-2509](#)
- Established the Academic Facilities High-Growth School District Loan Program [A.C.A. § 6-20-2511](#) (never funded)

2006:

- [Act 22](#) and [Act 23](#)- Removed the bonded debt ratio, removing the cap on bond issuance.
- [Act 34](#) and [Act 35](#)- Created the Academic Facilities Extraordinary Circumstances Program to provide state financial assistance to eligible school districts that do not have sufficient means to contribute an amount of local resources necessary to qualify for state financial participation [A.C.A. § 6-20-2514](#) (never funded).

2007:

- [Act 995](#)- Amended the Academic Facilities High-Growth School District Loan Program [A.C.A. § 6-20-2511](#) (never funded)
- [Act 996](#)- An Act to Accelerate the Process of Ensuring that Public School District Academic Facilities are Adequate
- [Act 1021](#)- Established the Arkansas Public School Academic Facilities Financing Act [A.C.A. § 6-20-2601](#)
- [Act 1237](#)- Appropriation for the Division of Public School Academic Facilities and Transportation, including appropriations for facilities funding programs
- Arkansas Supreme Court released the state from court supervision.

2013:

- [Act 1064](#)- Established the Open-Enrollment Public Charter School Capital Grant Program Fund [A.C.A. § 6-23-802](#)
- [Act 1255](#)- Established the Open-Enrollment Public Charter School Facilities Loan Fund [A.C.A. § 6-23-901](#)

2015:

- [Act 739](#)- An Act to Establish the Open-Enrollment Charter School Facilities Funding Aid Program [A.C.A. § 6-23-908](#)

2017: [Act 801](#)- Established the Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities to conduct “a comprehensive review and provide a report to the Commission for Academic Facilities and Transportation” on a variety of issues relating to academic facilities programs.³³

2019: [Act 1080](#)- Established the 2018 Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities in statute. Act 1080 revised the method used to calculate the Academic Facilities Wealth Index (FWI), and requires the complete transition to the new FWI calculation by the FY2023-2025 Partnership funding cycle.

³³ Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities, *Arkansas Committed to Adequate & Equitable K-12 Academic Facilities – Progress, Ongoing Needs & Recommendations*, July 31, 2018.

Appendix B – NAEP, SREB, and Contiguous States Facilities Funding

State	Top NAEP State	SREB State	Contiguous State	State Capital Construction Policy	Aid Conditioned on District Wealth
Massachusetts	Yes	No	No	Debt Reimbursement	Yes, awards funds to districts that need it most based on a needs assessment
New Jersey	Yes	No	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
New Hampshire	Yes	No	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Direct Reimbursement	
Wyoming	Yes	No	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	Yes, awards funds to districts that need it most based on a needs assessment
Virginia	Yes	Yes	No	State does not provide K-12 facility funds	
Vermont	Yes	No	No	Debt Reimbursement	
Indiana	Yes	No	No	State does not provide K-12 facility funds	
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	Yes
Utah	Yes	No	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
Florida	No	Yes	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
Maryland	No	Yes	No	Debt Reimbursement	
North Carolina	No	Yes	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
Kentucky	No	Yes	No	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
Missouri	No	No	Yes	State does not provide K-12 facility funds	
Georgia	No	Yes	No	Debt Reimbursement	
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
Texas	No	Yes	Yes	Direct Reimbursement	Yes
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes	State does not provide K-12 facility funds.	
Mississippi	No	Yes	Yes	Direct Appropriations or Grants	
Louisiana	No	Yes	Yes	State does not provide K-12 facility funds.	

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH - ADEQUACY STUDY

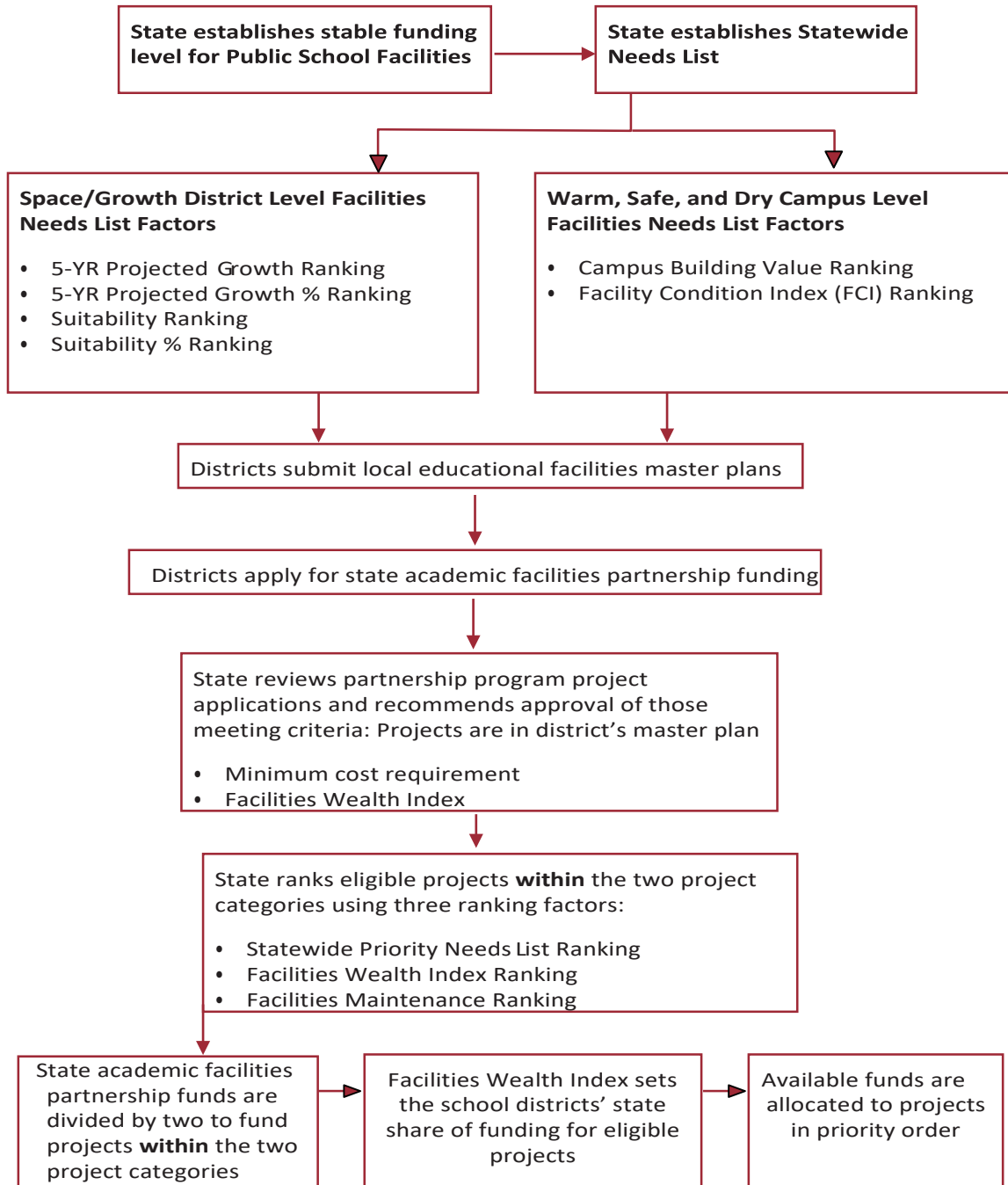
Appendix C – 2018 Advisory Committee on Public School Academic Facilities Recommendations

Issue	Recommendations
Long Term Viability of State Program	Use a Statewide Master Plan focused on prioritizing and addressing aggregate statewide needs.
	Beginning with the 2021-2023 Partnership Program project funding cycle and the 2020 Master Plan, the Division will develop statewide needs priority lists to initiate school districts' planning process.
	Develop two Statewide Facility Needs Lists: 1. Space/Growth Needs 2. Warm, Safe, and Dry Needs
	State Partnership Program funding should be an annual budgeted amount of \$90 million.
	Ranking of Needs Lists 1. Space/Growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual enrollment growth % for the last 10 years; • Projected 5-YR enrollment % • Projected 5-YR enrollment total • Nominal school district suitability 2. Warm, Safe, and Dry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus value (from Division composite; based on a nominal 50-YR life of building with 2% depreciation per year) • District value (computed as a composite of Campus values) • Facility Condition Index (FCI) (computed as the ratio of system replacement costs to building replacement costs)
	Partnership Program funds should be distributed equally between the two project type categories.
	Establish a process for carryover and/or redistribution of funds if all funds in one category are not used during one funding cycle.
Efficacy of Facilities Wealth Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust the existing mill value per student by the median income in the school district to account for poverty and calculate the value of the mill per student based on the greatest enrollment of the last 10 years to adjust for significant enrollment changes. • Adopt the revised FWI during the 2019 Legislative Session and implement it to be effective for the 2021-23 project funding cycle.
Partnership Program Project Ranking and Prioritization Process	<p>Decrease three Partnership Program project categories from three to two.</p> <p>A. Space/Growth: Projects should be limited to the following based on demonstrated suitability per Partnership Program rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Schools- Phased approach with 5-YR enrollment projections for academic core and 10-YR for single purpose spaces 2. Additions- only for spaces required by the POR with funding for support spaces limited to the new school percentage of 10% for elementary and 15% for middle and high schools. No stand-alone addition of less than 10,000 sq. ft., for safety and security purposes. <p>B. Warm, Safe, and Dry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roofs, plumbing, electrical, fire and life safety, structural, and security. 2. Minimum project costs should be \$150,000 or \$300 per student.
	<p>A. Projects will be prioritized within the two lists using three ranking factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statewide Facilities Needs Lists 2. Facilities Wealth Index 3. Facilities Maintenance Composite Assessment <p>B. Projects on the two lists will be funded in priority order using funds available for that category.</p>

Issue	Recommendations
Cost Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division should publish cost factors based on the annual updates required by A.C.A. § 6-20-2509 • Partnership Program maximum cost factors for each of the 12 regions should be the lesser of the actual cost factors or \$200 per square foot. • The Division should investigate opportunities for Partnership Program efficiencies in statewide procurement for design and construction services, such as with master contracts that could be negotiated on behalf of the smallest districts to reduce costs for local districts and the state share.
Rules Governing Academic Facilities Programs	Establish Master Plan and Partnership project application timelines to ensure that all project applications receive an “early” review to ensure completeness and compliance, and to ensure the Master Plan remains the foundation of the State’s and school districts’ facilities programs.
District Compliance with Computerized Maintenance Management Systems (CMMS)	<p>The Division should establish a Facilities Maintenance Composite Assessment program to evaluate Arkansas schools facilities conditions and appearance, and determine and verify the implementation of an effective maintenance management program.</p> <p>*Additional criteria for this program were identified by the Advisory Committee and can be found in the full report.</p>

Appendix D – Upcoming Partnership Program Process

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM PROCESS FOR 23-25 CYCLE



Appendix E – Approved Partnership Program Project Lists

District	School Name	Project Primary Category	State Financial Participation Total
Year One Funding (April 24, 2019)			
Arkadelphia	New ES	Space	\$975,526.05
Bay	Bay K-12	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$741,055.99
Benton	Benton HS	Space	\$1,946,180.90
Benton	Perrin ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$253,028.36
Benton	Benton HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$1,655,811.27
Bergman	Administration	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$156,513.75
Cabot Public	Northside ES	Space	\$303,866.47
Cutter-Morning Star	Cutter-Morning Star ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$91,777.48
Dierks	JoAnne Walters ES	Space	\$345,886.22
Drew Central	Drew Central ES	Space	\$686,683.96
Earle	Earle HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,121,276.85
Earle	Earle ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$59,654.41
Earle	Earle ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$397,598.62
Elkins	Elkins PS	Space	\$845,770.96
Emerson-Taylor-Bradley	Taylor HS	Space	\$342,349.16
Emerson-Taylor-Bradley	Taylor ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$329,984.67
England	England ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$4,984,153.24
England	England HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$700,946.74
England	England HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$85,628.24
Foreman	Foreman HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$4,314,776.98
Forrest City	Forrest City HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$531,606.76
Fort Smith	Northside HS	Space	\$1,860,994.06
Genoa Central	Genoa Central ES	Space	\$4,742,051.33
Glen Rose	Glen Rose ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,587,173.47
Gosnell	JHS	Space	\$481,969.87
Harmony Grove (Benton)	Harmony Grove HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$1,383,156.78
Harmony Grove (Benton)	Harmony Grove HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$2,162,002.91
Hillcrest	Hillcrest HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$466,087.33
Hillcrest	Hillcrest ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$1,185,320.46
Jackson County	Tuckerman ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,058,943.65
Jacksonville North Pulaski	Jacksonville MS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$8,070,347.29
Lakeside (Hot Springs)	New Campus	Space	\$1,664,111.29
Lakeside (Hot Springs)	IS	Space	\$915,249.11
Lakeside (Hot Springs)	PS	Space	\$238,528.63
Little Rock	Cloverdale	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$936,820.01
Magnet Cove	Magnet Cove ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$3,335,441.07
Mammoth Spring	Mammoth Spring ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$494,528.58
Mammoth Spring	Mammoth Spring HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$567,715.95
Marked Tree	Marked Tree ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$295,321.93
Marked Tree	Marked Tree HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$439,518.56
Maynard	Maynard HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$107,568.88

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District	School Name	Project Primary Category	State Financial Participation Total
Ouachita	Ouachita HS	Space	\$690,373.07
Paragould	Paragould HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$1,916,741.58
Paragould	Paragould HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$739,854.82
Paragould	Paragould HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$843,695.84
Pea Ridge	Pea Ridge HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$3,727,748.45
Prairie Grove	New MS	Space	\$4,704,046.64
Prescott	Prescott ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$5,179,373.86
Salem	Salem HS	Space	\$757,476.24
Sheridan	Sheridan HS	Space	\$1,439,546.99
Sloan-Hendrix	K-12	Space	\$2,319,690.05
Springdale	Southwest JHS	Space	\$3,999,237.72
Springdale	Central JHS	Space	\$1,779,840.98
West Memphis	West JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$11,210,667.80
West Memphis	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$11,205,128.77
Westside	Westside ES	Space	\$346,333.96
Year Two Funding (May 8, 2020)			
Batesville	Batesville ES West	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$105,184.95
Batesville	Batesville HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$232,179.71
Beebe	Beebe ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$991,965.09
Bentonville	--District Wide--	Space	\$3,834,733.18
Bentonville	--District Wide--	Space	\$1,693,966.22
Bryant	--District Wide--	Space	\$6,979,098.56
Cabot Public	Northside ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$505,473.67
Camden Fairview	Fairview ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$682,742.96
DeWitt	DeWitt HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$578,338.56
Forrest City	Forrest City HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$377,252.90
Fouke	Fouke MS	Space	\$1,639,142.38
Genoa Central	Gary E. Cobb MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$396,161.00
Glen Rose	Gifford ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$270,318.73
Harmony Grove (Benton)	Harmony Grove HS	Space	\$364,972.82
Helena/West Helena	Central HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$274,355.21
Hope	Garland Learning Center	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$94,600.25
Jacksonville North Pulaski	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$6,996,704.99
Kirby	Kirby ES	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$479,419.26
Kirby	Kirby HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$215,080.24
Kirby	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$73,343.07
Lake Hamilton	Lake Hamilton IS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$71,824.32
Lake Hamilton	Lake Hamilton PS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$76,511.92
Lake Hamilton	Lake Hamilton MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$14,049.33
Lake Hamilton	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$123,036.84
Lake Hamilton	Lake Hamilton JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$78,636.83
Lake Hamilton	Lake Hamilton ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$47,484.67
Lake Hamilton	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$7,802.56
Lawrence County	ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$187,410.47

District	School Name	Project Primary Category	State Financial Participation Total
Lee County	Lee HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,345.07
Little Rock	Jefferson ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$40,542.12
Little Rock	Baseline ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$56,581.41
Magnolia	Magnolia HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$614,901.14
Monticello	Monticello IS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$501,791.71
Mountain Home	Mountain Home JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$129,254.47
Mountain Pine	Mountain Pine HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$115,996.32
Ouachita	Ouachita ES	Space	\$302,777.41
Pea Ridge	Pea Ridge IS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,425,109.33
Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$597,136.92
Pine Bluff	Jack Robey JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$321,013.37
Pine Bluff	ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$520,527.73
Pocahontas	--District Wide--	Space	\$9,268,749.75
Poyen	Poyen HS	Space	\$774,214.12
Poyen	Poyen HS	Warm/Safe/Dry Space	\$846,554.74
Sheridan	Sheridan HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$806,834.63
Siloam Springs	IS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$157,335.37
Smackover	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$309,031.94
South Pike County	ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$169,395.23
South Pike County	Murfreesboro HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$566,686.14
Springdale	George ES	Space	\$770,254.10
Springdale	George JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,467,014.26
Springdale	Southwest JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$636,062.55
Springdale	J. O. Kelly MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$2,133,504.55
Springdale	Helen Tyson MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$2,133,504.55
Star City	Star City MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$298,000.76
Stuttgart	Park Avenue ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$181,635.68
Trumann	Trumann MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,169,372.81
Valley View	Valley View JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$436,186.02
Van Buren	Central ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$1,396,848.90
Van Buren	Parkview ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$330,074.38
Van Buren	Rena ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$335,901.24
Viola	Viola ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$147,696.52
Viola	Viola HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$78,144.89
Viola	Viola ES	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$64,050.88
Warren	Eastside New Vision Charter Sch.	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$6,989,988.39
Watson Chapel	Watson Chapel JHS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$283,114.18
White Hall	White Hall MS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$550,177.36
Yellville- Summit	-Multiple Schools-	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$210,163.88
Yellville-Summit	Yellville-Summit HS	Warm/Safe/Dry System	\$173,607.05

Sources:

Funding Cycle 2015-17, https://dpsaft.ade.arkansas.gov/Files/Yr_2_Funding_by_SD_-_20160525_201022100950.pdf

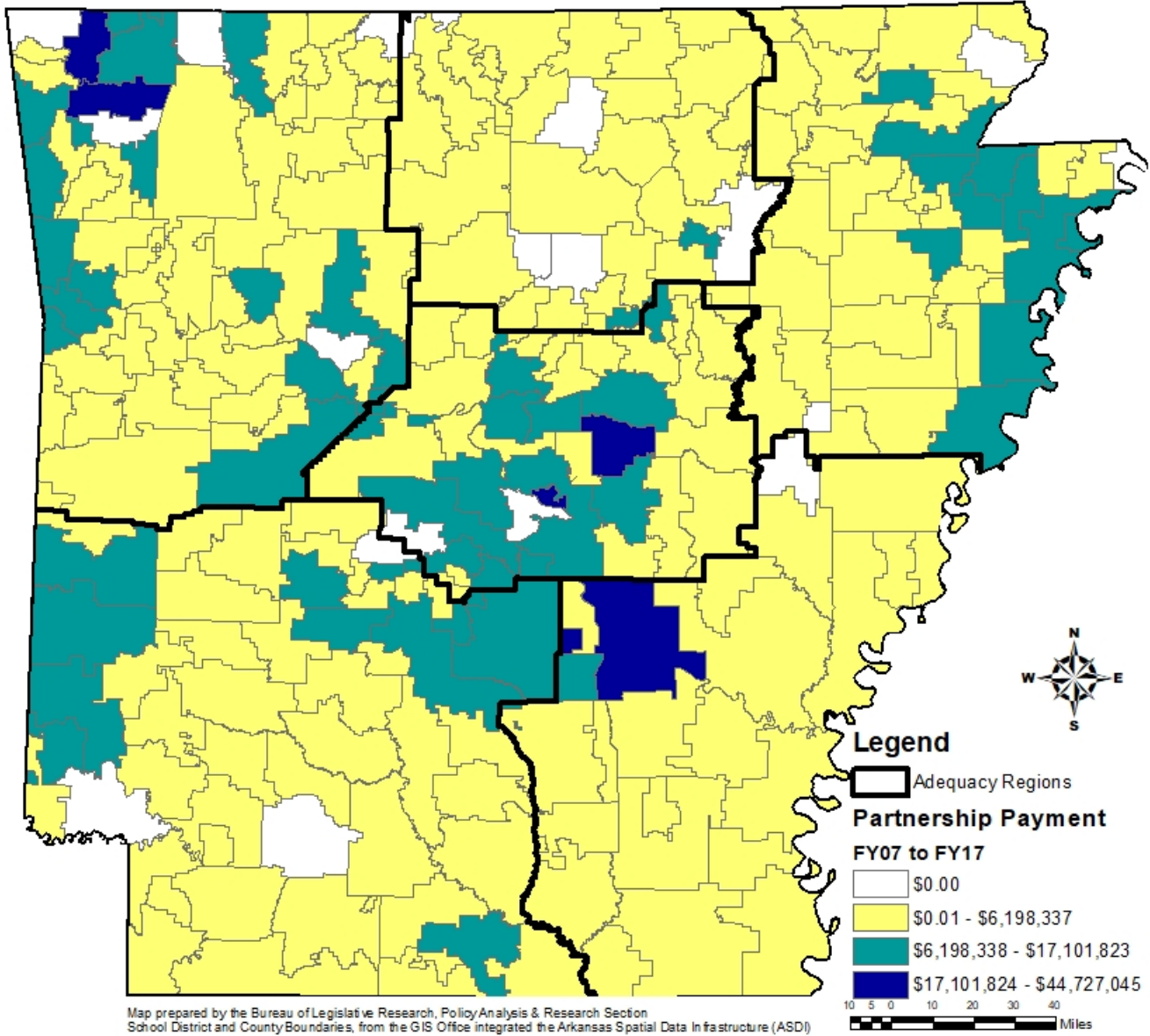
Funding Cycle 2017-19, https://dpsaft.ade.arkansas.gov/Files/1719_Partnership_Funding_District-042718_201022091223.pdf

Funding Cycle 2013-15, https://dpsaft.ade.arkansas.gov/Files/Tab_5f_-_Approved_by_SD_201022113248.pdf

Funding Cycle 2011-13, https://dpsaft.ade.arkansas.gov/Files/2011-2013_Approved_Master_List_Year_2_-_032812_201022143304.pdf

Appendix F – Regional Analysis of Partnership Payments

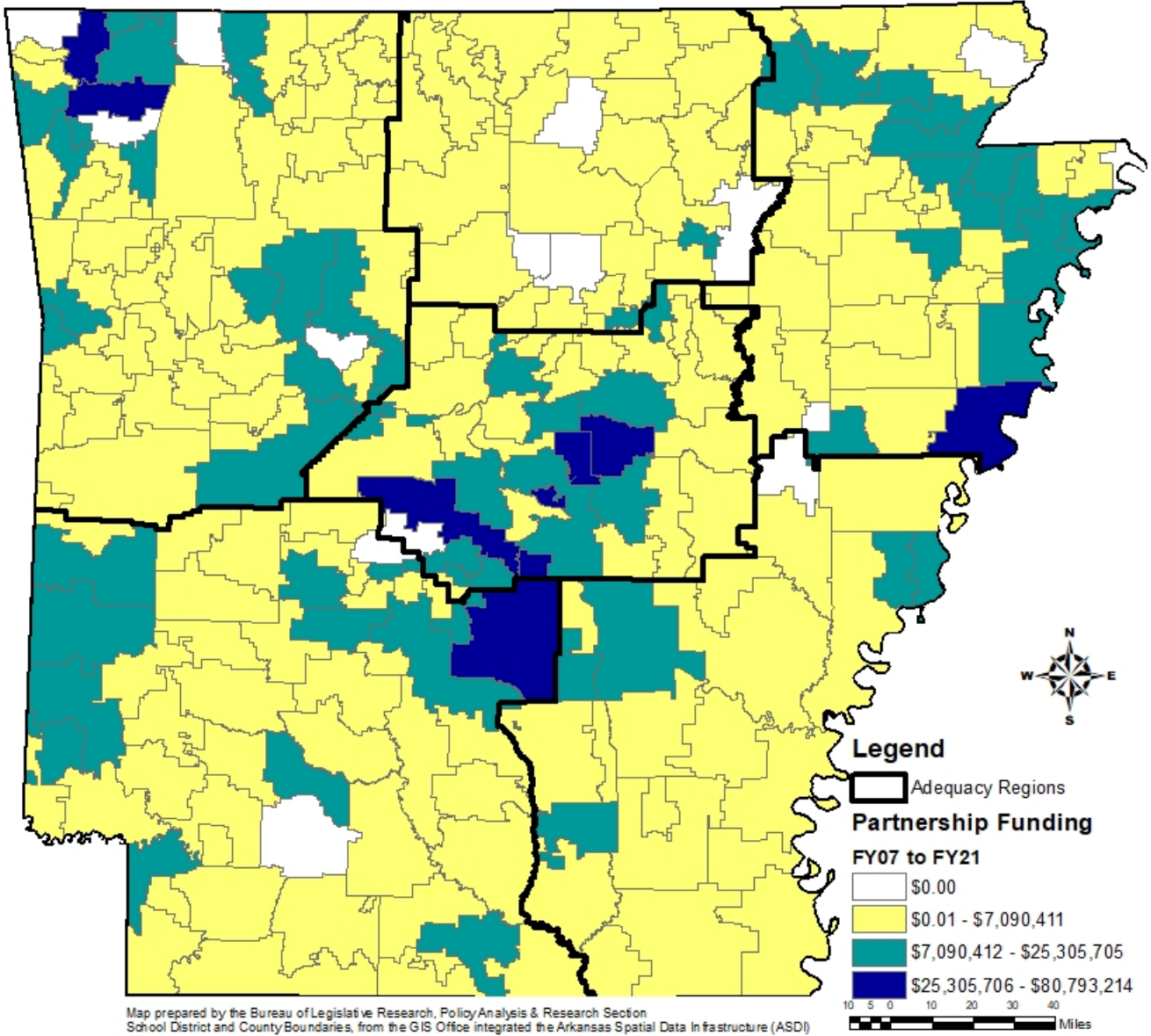
Total Partnership Program Payments FY2007 through 2015-17 Funding Cycle



Appendix G – Regional Analysis of Partnership Funding

Total Partnership Program Funding FY2007 through FY2019-21 Funding Cycle

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH - ADEQUACY STUDY



Appendix H – Facilities Wealth Index (FWI) Calculation Changes

Prior to FY2021: Districts' FWI values were calculated using two variables, value per mill (tax revenue generated for a district by one mill) and the larger of the school districts' prior year (PY) Average Daily Membership (ADM) or the prior 3-year average ADM. The facilities wealth index is calculated by determining each school district's value per mill per student based on the assessment values for the district, arraying the districts by value per mill per student (low to high), and then assigning percentile values to each district where the lowest percentile contains the students of the district with the lowest value per mill per ADM and the highest percentile, 100%, contains the students of the district with the highest value per mill per ADM. Next, the methodology requires a determination of which district's value per mill per ADM falls at the 95th percentile of the cumulative ADM count. Last, the calculation divides each district's value per mill per ADM by the value per mill per ADM for the district at the 95th percentile of the cumulative ADM.

FY2021-2023: A district's FWI equals the district's FWI using previous calculation methodology **plus** one-half of the difference between the district's FWI using the current methodology and the district's FWI using the new methodology. The intent was to phase in the impact of the new FWI, so that those districts with increasing FWIs, and therefore decreasing state funding, absorb only one-half of the change. The new methodology adjusts the existing mill value per student by median income [of the school district's community] to account for poverty and calculate the value of the mill per student based on the greatest enrollment of the last 10 years to adjust for significant enrollment adjustment.

FY2023-2025: Full implementation of the new methodology which adjusts the existing mill value per student by median income [of the school district's community] to account for poverty and calculate the value of the mill per student based on the greatest enrollment of the last 10 years to adjust for significant enrollment adjustment. In addition, Act 1080 makes a special provision for high-growth districts whereby their FWI is the lesser of the FWI determined using the current calculation or the new FWI under the Act 1080 calculation. High-growth districts will lose this special FWI provision if they fail to maintain their status as high-growth for two consecutive years. According to Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2511 (a)(1), a high-growth school district is a "public school district in which the average daily membership for the public school district in the present school year is four percent (4%) higher than the school year that is two (2) years before the present school year." [A.C.A. § 6-20-2502](#)

Appendix I – Current (FY2017) Facilities Wealth Index and Proposed Facilities Wealth Index Examples

School District	FY2017 FWI District Share	FY2017 FWI State Share	Proposed FWI District Share	Proposed FWI State Share	Difference Between Proposed & Current State Share
Alma	32.80%	67.20%	35.90%	64.10%	-3.10%
Alpena	34.80%	65.20%	25.60%	74.40%	9.20%
Arkadelphia	62.60%	37.40%	45.00%	55.00%	17.60%
Armored	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Ashdown	87.10%	12.90%	62.80%	37.20%	24.30%
Atkins	38.20%	61.80%	32.80%	67.20%	5.40%
Augusta	89.80%	10.20%	39.00%	61.00%	50.80%
Bald Knob	55.10%	44.90%	43.80%	56.20%	11.30%
Barton-Lexa	26.70%	73.30%	22.50%	77.50%	4.20%
Batesville	54.30%	45.70%	46.60%	53.40%	7.70%
Bauxite	28.90%	71.10%	34.60%	65.40%	-5.70%
Bay	36.40%	63.60%	30.20%	69.80%	6.20%
Bearden	39.70%	60.30%	26.70%	73.30%	13.00%
Beebe	38.60%	61.40%	42.30%	57.70%	-3.70%
Benton	48.80%	51.20%	59.40%	40.60%	-10.60%
Bentonville	65.50%	34.50%	99.50%	0.50%	-34.00%
Bergman	29.20%	70.80%	29.90%	70.10%	-0.70%
Berryville	43.90%	56.10%	35.80%	64.20%	8.10%
Bismarck	39.70%	60.30%	38.80%	61.20%	0.90%
Blevins	42.70%	57.30%	25.40%	74.60%	17.30%
Blytheville	45.70%	54.30%	27.50%	72.50%	18.20%
Booneville	39.40%	60.60%	26.80%	73.20%	12.60%
Bradford	33.80%	66.20%	24.90%	75.10%	8.90%
Brinkley	82.10%	17.90%	33.30%	66.70%	48.80%
Brookland	36.40%	63.60%	43.80%	56.20%	-7.40%
Bryant	50.60%	49.40%	68.20%	31.80%	-17.60%
Buffalo Island Ctrl	49.50%	50.50%	48.00%	52.00%	1.50%
Cabot	39.10%	60.90%	51.30%	48.70%	-12.20%
Caddo Hills	33.20%	66.80%	22.50%	77.50%	10.70%
Calico Rock	48.00%	52.00%	30.40%	69.60%	17.60%
Camden-Fairview	42.20%	57.80%	26.50%	73.50%	15.70%
Carlisle	56.40%	43.60%	52.70%	47.30%	3.70%
Cave City	31.20%	68.80%	21.70%	78.30%	9.50%
Cedar Ridge	99.50%	0.50%	86.00%	14.00%	13.50%
Cedarville	30.60%	69.40%	25.30%	74.70%	5.30%
Centerpoint	36.80%	63.20%	27.40%	72.60%	9.40%
Charleston	36.30%	63.70%	41.00%	59.00%	-4.70%
Clarendon	61.20%	38.80%	31.40%	68.60%	29.80%
Clarksville	38.30%	61.70%	30.50%	69.50%	7.80%
Cleveland Co.	39.90%	60.10%	37.20%	62.80%	2.70%

School District	FY2017 FWI District Share	FY2017 FWI State Share	Proposed FWI District Share	Proposed FWI State Share	Difference Between Proposed & Current State Share
Clinton	93.80%	6.20%	63.10%	36.90%	30.70%
Concord	99.50%	0.50%	75.10%	24.90%	24.40%
Conway	71.30%	28.70%	80.60%	19.40%	-9.30%
Corning	64.90%	35.10%	37.80%	62.20%	27.10%
Cossatot River	35.60%	64.40%	25.30%	74.70%	10.30%
Cotter	48.10%	51.90%	36.20%	63.80%	11.90%
Co. Line	60.10%	39.90%	47.10%	52.90%	13.00%
Cross Co.	49.70%	50.30%	35.00%	65.00%	14.70%
Crossett	83.80%	16.20%	54.90%	45.10%	28.90%
Cutter-Morning Star	42.40%	57.60%	36.00%	64.00%	6.40%
Danville	30.60%	69.40%	26.60%	73.40%	4.00%
Dardanelle	29.90%	70.10%	24.70%	75.30%	5.20%
Decatur	54.10%	45.90%	51.20%	48.80%	2.90%
Deer/Mt. Judea	40.80%	59.20%	25.00%	75.00%	15.80%
De Queen	32.60%	67.40%	26.30%	73.70%	6.30%
Dermott	54.80%	45.20%	22.00%	78.00%	32.80%
Des Arc	50.30%	49.70%	30.80%	69.20%	19.50%
Dewitt	71.80%	28.20%	49.90%	50.10%	21.90%
Dierks	43.20%	56.80%	39.90%	60.10%	3.30%
Dollarway	50.40%	49.60%	21.20%	78.80%	29.20%
Dover	36.60%	63.40%	36.70%	63.30%	-0.10%
Drew Central	45.40%	54.60%	35.60%	64.40%	9.80%
Dumas	43.50%	56.50%	22.10%	77.90%	21.40%
Earle	26.40%	73.60%	12.70%	87.30%	13.70%
East End	36.00%	64.00%	35.30%	64.70%	0.70%
East Poinsett Co.	31.10%	68.90%	20.60%	79.40%	10.50%
El Dorado	56.90%	43.10%	47.00%	53.00%	9.90%
Elkins	32.50%	67.50%	34.80%	65.20%	-2.30%
Emerson-Taylor	74.60%	25.40%	60.70%	39.30%	13.90%
England	44.50%	55.50%	37.40%	62.60%	7.10%
Eureka Springs	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Farmington	40.00%	60.00%	48.90%	51.10%	-8.90%
Fayetteville	92.70%	7.30%	86.70%	13.30%	6.00%
Flippin	78.50%	21.50%	55.60%	44.40%	22.90%
Fordyce	42.70%	57.30%	23.80%	76.20%	18.90%
Foreman	47.70%	52.30%	37.60%	62.40%	10.10%
Forrest City	40.80%	59.20%	21.80%	78.20%	19.00%
Fort Smith	62.70%	37.30%	49.60%	50.40%	13.10%
Fouke	32.70%	67.30%	37.40%	62.60%	-4.70%
Fountain Lake	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Genoa Central	23.10%	76.90%	23.40%	76.60%	-0.30%
Gentry	65.70%	34.30%	70.40%	29.60%	-4.70%
Glen Rose	32.90%	67.10%	41.10%	58.90%	-8.20%

School District	FY2017 FWI District Share	FY2017 FWI State Share	Proposed FWI District Share	Proposed FWI State Share	Difference Between Proposed & Current State Share
Gosnell	23.20%	76.80%	20.10%	79.90%	3.10%
Gravette	91.30%	8.70%	99.50%	0.50%	-8.20%
Green Forest	37.80%	62.20%	31.80%	68.20%	6.00%
Greenbrier	43.40%	56.60%	55.20%	44.80%	-11.80%
Greene Co. Tech	45.00%	55.00%	46.00%	54.00%	-1.00%
Greenland	58.40%	41.60%	55.00%	45.00%	3.40%
Greenwood	57.50%	42.50%	73.30%	26.70%	-15.80%
Gurdon	51.80%	48.20%	35.50%	64.50%	16.30%
Guy-Perkins	82.40%	17.60%	68.10%	31.90%	14.30%
Hackett	41.70%	58.30%	46.40%	53.60%	-4.70%
Hamburg	34.40%	65.60%	27.20%	72.80%	7.20%
Hampton	86.40%	13.60%	52.20%	47.80%	34.20%
Harmony Grove	29.90%	70.10%	23.60%	76.40%	6.30%
Harmony Grove	30.60%	69.40%	41.10%	58.90%	-10.50%
Harrisburg	51.00%	49.00%	38.70%	61.30%	12.30%
Harrison	73.30%	26.70%	60.40%	39.60%	12.90%
Hazen	69.50%	30.50%	56.50%	43.50%	13.00%
Heber Springs	99.40%	0.60%	98.80%	1.20%	0.60%
Hector	34.40%	65.60%	27.60%	72.40%	6.80%
Helena-W Helena	50.10%	49.90%	14.70%	85.30%	35.40%
Hermitage	45.90%	54.10%	32.60%	67.40%	13.30%
Highland	61.20%	38.80%	44.30%	55.70%	16.90%
Hillcrest	57.40%	42.60%	45.90%	54.10%	11.50%
Hope	44.60%	55.40%	26.20%	73.80%	18.40%
Horatio	24.30%	75.70%	18.70%	81.30%	5.60%
Hot Springs	95.80%	4.20%	58.30%	41.70%	37.50%
Hoxie	32.20%	67.80%	18.30%	81.70%	13.90%
Huntsville	47.20%	52.80%	37.40%	62.60%	9.80%
Izard Co. Consolidated	66.40%	33.60%	41.90%	58.10%	24.50%
Jackson Co.	40.90%	59.10%	31.10%	68.90%	9.80%
Jacksonville No Pulaski	53.00%	47.00%	62.90%	37.10%	-9.90%
Jasper	40.00%	60.00%	27.70%	72.30%	12.30%
Jessieville	85.30%	14.70%	91.70%	8.30%	-6.40%
Jonesboro	57.30%	42.70%	46.30%	53.70%	11.00%
Junction City	64.90%	35.10%	48.00%	52.00%	16.90%
Kirby	57.80%	42.20%	33.00%	67.00%	24.80%
Lafayette Co.	62.10%	37.90%	29.90%	70.10%	32.20%
Lake Hamilton	55.50%	44.50%	61.60%	38.40%	-6.10%
Lakeside	77.50%	22.50%	95.90%	4.10%	-18.40%
Lakeside - Total	67.10%	32.90%	39.00%	61.00%	28.10%
Lamar	34.80%	65.20%	26.70%	73.30%	8.10%
Lavaca	43.50%	56.50%	47.20%	52.80%	-3.70%
Lawrence Co.	54.50%	45.50%	36.70%	63.30%	17.80%

School District	FY2017 FWI District Share	FY2017 FWI State Share	Proposed FWI District Share	Proposed FWI State Share	Difference Between Proposed & Current State Share
Lead Hill	59.90%	40.10%	39.00%	61.00%	20.90%
Lee Co.	94.20%	5.80%	37.50%	62.50%	56.70%
Lincoln Consolidated	35.60%	64.40%	26.20%	73.80%	9.40%
Little Rock	91.60%	8.40%	87.20%	12.80%	4.40%
Lonoke	44.10%	55.90%	43.00%	57.00%	1.10%
Magazine	35.10%	64.90%	28.90%	71.10%	6.20%
Magnet Cove	58.30%	41.70%	72.60%	27.40%	-14.30%
Magnolia	71.40%	28.60%	56.70%	43.30%	14.70%
Malvern	65.30%	34.70%	48.20%	51.80%	17.10%
Mammoth Spring	52.00%	48.00%	33.00%	67.00%	19.00%
Manila	32.00%	68.00%	25.40%	74.60%	6.60%
Mansfield	44.30%	55.70%	41.90%	58.10%	2.40%
Marion	51.80%	48.20%	59.80%	40.20%	-8.00%
Marked Tree	40.70%	59.30%	22.20%	77.80%	18.50%
Marmaduke	36.20%	63.80%	36.40%	63.60%	-0.20%
Marvell	99.50%	0.50%	34.40%	65.60%	65.10%
Mayflower	42.70%	57.30%	41.90%	58.10%	0.80%
Maynard	39.90%	60.10%	28.00%	72.00%	11.90%
McCrary	63.40%	36.60%	37.10%	62.90%	26.30%
McGehee	67.90%	32.10%	44.80%	55.20%	23.10%
Melbourne	53.80%	46.20%	45.00%	55.00%	8.80%
Mena	50.00%	50.00%	33.20%	66.80%	16.80%
Midland	75.80%	24.20%	58.10%	41.90%	17.70%
Mineral Springs	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Monticello	37.50%	62.50%	26.00%	74.00%	11.50%
Mount Ida	89.90%	10.10%	61.20%	38.80%	28.70%
Mount Vernon/Enola	53.10%	46.90%	64.90%	35.10%	-11.80%
Mountain Home	89.80%	10.20%	71.60%	28.40%	18.20%
Mountain Pine	57.00%	43.00%	36.20%	63.80%	20.80%
Mountain View	55.30%	44.70%	35.40%	64.60%	19.90%
Mountainburg	34.90%	65.10%	27.60%	72.40%	7.30%
Mulberry/PleaView Bi-Co	84.20%	15.80%	47.50%	52.50%	36.70%
Murfreesboro	54.50%	45.50%	38.80%	61.20%	15.70%
N Little Rock	53.50%	46.50%	45.00%	55.00%	8.50%
Nashville	42.80%	57.20%	38.70%	61.30%	4.10%
Nemo Vista	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Nettleton	81.30%	18.70%	73.20%	26.80%	8.10%
Nevada	48.00%	52.00%	34.00%	66.00%	14.00%
Newport	69.40%	30.60%	35.10%	64.90%	34.30%
Norfork	85.90%	14.10%	68.80%	31.20%	17.10%
Omaha	48.70%	51.30%	37.10%	62.90%	11.60%
Osceola	53.90%	46.10%	29.40%	70.60%	24.50%
Ouachita	30.40%	69.60%	35.70%	64.30%	-5.30%

School District	FY2017 FWI District Share	FY2017 FWI State Share	Proposed FWI District Share	Proposed FWI State Share	Difference Between Proposed & Current State Share
Ouachita River	40.20%	59.80%	33.20%	66.80%	7.00%
Ozark	49.60%	50.40%	41.90%	58.10%	7.70%
Ozark Mountain	50.10%	49.90%	41.40%	58.60%	8.70%
Palestine-Wheatley	35.40%	64.60%	32.50%	67.50%	2.90%
Pangburn	85.40%	14.60%	68.30%	31.70%	17.10%
Paragould	46.50%	53.50%	39.10%	60.90%	7.40%
Paris	44.40%	55.60%	33.50%	66.50%	10.90%
Parkers Chapel	48.00%	52.00%	82.10%	17.90%	-34.10%
Pea Ridge	27.80%	72.20%	34.80%	65.20%	-7.00%
Perryville	33.60%	66.40%	27.80%	72.20%	5.80%
Piggott	45.70%	54.30%	29.50%	70.50%	16.20%
Pine Bluff	52.60%	47.40%	31.00%	69.00%	21.60%
Pocahontas	41.20%	58.80%	32.70%	67.30%	8.50%
Pottsville	29.10%	70.90%	31.60%	68.40%	-2.50%
Poyen	13.30%	86.70%	11.90%	88.10%	1.40%
Prairie Grove	42.10%	57.90%	55.70%	44.30%	-13.60%
Prescott	32.10%	67.90%	18.90%	81.10%	13.20%
Pulaski Co.	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Quitman	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Rector	45.80%	54.20%	39.90%	60.10%	5.90%
Riverside	33.20%	66.80%	27.50%	72.50%	5.70%
Riverview	45.90%	54.10%	34.80%	65.20%	11.10%
Rogers	73.00%	27.00%	87.60%	12.40%	-14.60%
Rose Bud	70.20%	29.80%	70.50%	29.50%	-0.30%
Russellville	99.50%	0.50%	85.30%	14.70%	14.20%
Salem	36.40%	63.60%	32.40%	67.60%	4.00%
Scranton	52.10%	47.90%	45.90%	54.10%	6.20%
Searcy Co.	50.70%	49.30%	30.60%	69.40%	20.10%
Searcy Special	81.00%	19.00%	84.80%	15.20%	-3.80%
Sheridan	44.20%	55.80%	46.70%	53.30%	-2.50%
Shirley	99.50%	0.50%	68.60%	31.40%	30.90%
Siloam Springs	46.00%	54.00%	48.20%	51.80%	-2.20%
Sloan-Hendrix	31.40%	68.60%	21.30%	78.70%	10.10%
Smackover	77.80%	22.20%	79.80%	20.20%	-2.00%
So Conway Co.	66.00%	34.00%	52.30%	47.70%	13.70%
So Mississippi Co.	43.00%	57.00%	33.00%	67.00%	10.00%
South Side	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Southside	22.00%	78.00%	18.70%	81.30%	3.30%
Spring Hill	17.00%	83.00%	16.10%	83.90%	0.90%
Springdale	43.90%	56.10%	44.90%	55.10%	-1.00%
Star City	35.50%	64.50%	24.30%	75.70%	11.20%
Strong-Huttig	72.50%	27.50%	31.30%	68.70%	41.20%
Stuttgart	77.00%	23.00%	58.30%	41.70%	18.70%

School District	FY2017 FWI District Share	FY2017 FWI State Share	Proposed FWI District Share	Proposed FWI State Share	Difference Between Proposed & Current State Share
Texarkana	54.60%	45.40%	46.90%	53.10%	7.70%
Trumann	35.80%	64.20%	25.40%	74.60%	10.40%
Two Rivers	52.80%	47.20%	36.80%	63.20%	16.00%
Valley Springs	34.30%	65.70%	29.90%	70.10%	4.40%
Valley View	45.90%	54.10%	87.70%	12.30%	-41.80%
Van Buren	43.60%	56.40%	39.40%	60.60%	4.20%
Vilonia	31.50%	68.50%	44.20%	55.80%	-12.70%
Viola	57.70%	42.30%	43.90%	56.10%	13.80%
Waldron	31.60%	68.40%	20.40%	79.60%	11.20%
Warren	34.60%	65.40%	26.10%	73.90%	8.50%
Watson Chapel	24.10%	75.90%	18.60%	81.40%	5.50%
West Fork	31.80%	68.20%	29.10%	70.90%	2.70%
West Memphis	36.00%	64.00%	23.70%	76.30%	12.30%
West Side	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Western Yell Co.	44.30%	55.70%	38.40%	61.60%	5.90%
Westside	30.10%	69.90%	21.70%	78.30%	8.40%
Westside Consolidated	40.20%	59.80%	44.10%	55.90%	-3.90%
White Co. Central	60.80%	39.20%	69.50%	30.50%	-8.70%
White Hall	56.60%	43.40%	63.10%	36.90%	-6.50%
Wonderview	99.50%	0.50%	99.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Woodlawn	31.80%	68.20%	31.90%	68.10%	-0.10%
Wynne	40.60%	59.40%	33.00%	67.00%	7.60%
Yellville-Summit	56.10%	43.90%	33.20%	66.80%	22.90%