Redbook

LBO Analysis of Executive Budget Proposal

Ohio Facilities Construction Commission

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February 2021

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Attachment:

Appropriation Spreadsheet

LBO Redbook

Ohio Facilities Construction Commission

Quick look...

- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) guides capital projects for state agencies, state-supported universities and community colleges, public K-12 schools, and state-funded cultural facilities.
- OFCC is a seven-member commission, three of whom are voting members: the directors of the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) and the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and an additional administrative department head appointed by the Governor.
- Total budget recommendations: $465.6 million for FY 2022 and $435.3 million for FY 2023.
  - Sources of the budget: GRF (98.1%) and state construction management fees deposited into an Internal Service Activity (ISA) Fund (1.9%).
  - Uses of the budget: 96.2% for debt service on bonds issued to support school facilities and cultural and sports facilities and 3.8% for OFCC's operations.
- State debt refinancing lowered GRF debt service costs on school facilities bonds in FY 2021.

Fund Group	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
General Revenue	$453,796,855	$326,248,373	$457,373,976	$426,732,443
Internal Service Activity	$7,743,587	$8,050,000	$8,257,500	$8,546,513
Total	$461,540,442	$334,298,373	$465,631,476	$435,278,956
% change	--	-27.6%	39.3%	-6.5%
GRF % change	--	*-28.1%*	*40.2%*	*-6.7%*

Chart 1: OFCC Budget by Fund Group FY 2022-FY 2023 Biennium

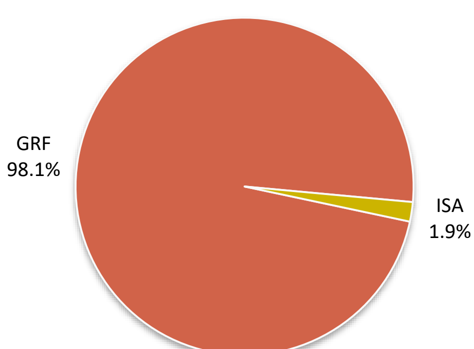
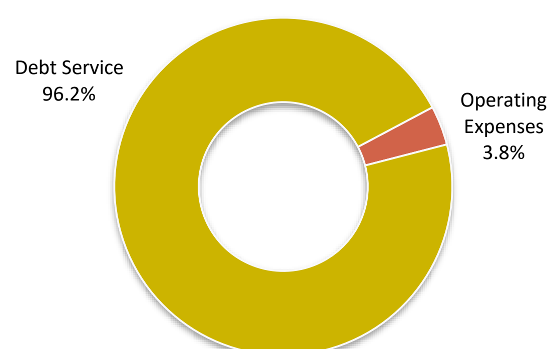


Chart 2: OFCC Budget by Expense Category FY 2022-FY 2023 Biennium



Biennial total: $900.9 million

Agency overview

OFCC guides capital construction projects for state agencies and state-supported universities and community colleges, as well as overseeing Ohio's comprehensive public primary and secondary school construction and renovation program. OFCC also administers grants for cultural facilities. OFCC is a seven-member commission with three voting members. The voting members are the Director of Budget and Management, the Director of Administrative Services, and an additional administrative department head who is appointed by the Governor. Of the four nonvoting members, two are appointed by the President of the Senate and two are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Commission appoints an executive director who oversees the day-to-day operations of the agency. As of February 2021, OFCC has a staff of 78 full-time employees and one part-time employee.

Analysis of FY 2022-FY 2023 budget proposal

Summary of executive recommendations

As an agency focused on capital projects, most of OFCC's funding is appropriated in the capital budget. Of the biennial operating appropriation of $900.9 million proposed by the Governor, $867.0 million (96.2%) is for debt service on bonds issued to support school facilities and cultural and sports facilities, while $33.9 million (3.8%) supports OFCC's operating costs.

Following is an analysis of the Governor's recommended funding amounts for each appropriation item in OFCC's budget. Each appropriation item contains a table with six years of spending and appropriation data along with annual percentage changes for each appropriation item. Following the table is a narrative describing how the appropriation is used and any changes affecting the appropriation that are proposed by the Governor.

Funding for debt service payments

The line items in this category support OFCC's debt service payments for K-12 and cultural facility capital projects appropriated through the biennial capital budget. These debt service payments are funded exclusively through the General Revenue Fund.

Cultural Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments (ALI 230401)

FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
GRF ALI 230401, Cultural Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments					
$30,705,247	$32,249,476	$33,041,731	$27,769,031	$22,000,000	$28,000,000
% change	5.0%	2.5%	-16.0%	-20.8%	27.3%

This line item supports the repayment of bonds issued by the Treasurer of State, the proceeds of which go towards the costs of capital improvement and construction projects for cultural, sports, and state historical facilities. Projects for cultural organizations are funded through a grant that requires a match of $1 of nonstate resources for every $2 of state funding. Sports facilities projects must raise a local match of at least 85% of the initial estimated construction costs. OFCC does not approve these grants until the necessary project funding has been raised.

Common Schools General Obligation Bond Debt Service (ALI 230908)

FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
GRF ALI 230908, Common Schools General Obligation Bond Debt Service					
$369,935,688	$401,832,305	$412,148,221	$290,497,416	$427,000,000	$390,000,000
% change	8.6%	2.6%	-29.5%	47.0%	-8.7%

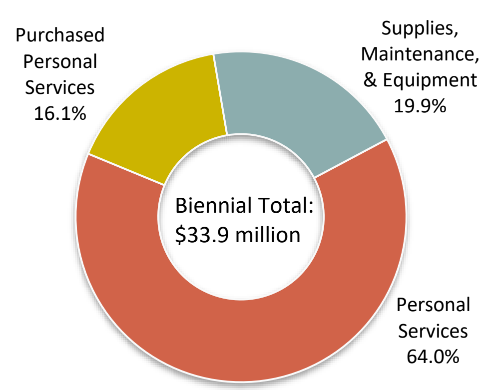
This line item is used to pay debt service on general obligation bonds issued to raise funds for the state share of school facilities projects. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the state and thus can be issued at lower interest rates than other types of bonds. Since FY 2000, only general obligation bonds have been issued for state-supported school facilities projects.

In June 2020, the state refinanced and restructured $271.8 million worth of common schools general obligation bonds, along with general obligation debt for other types of projects, to a lower interest rate. The move significantly lowered GRF debt service costs on the bonds during FY 2021, freeing up cash for other purposes.

Funding for operating expenses

The line items in this category are used to provide oversight of capital projects for K-12 schools, cultural facilities, 24 state agencies that perform construction, and 27 state-supported universities and community colleges. As can be seen from Chart 3, of the $33.9 million proposed by the Governor for OFCC's operating expenses over the biennium, 64.0% is for personal services to pay payroll costs for OFCC's employees, 16.1% is for purchased personal service contracts, and 19.9% is for supplies, maintenance, and equipment.

Chart 3: OFCC Operating Expenses by Expense Category FY 2022-FY 2023 Biennium



Total appropriations for operating expenses under the Governor's proposal increase by 3.7% in FY 2022 from an estimated spending level of $16.0 million in FY 2021 to $16.6 million in FY 2022, then by 3.9% to $17.3 million in FY 2023. As of February 2021, OFCC has several full-time staff vacancies. The Governor's proposed budget supports a total of 90 full-time positions, whereas in February 2021, OFCC had 78 full-time employees.

Operating Expenses (ALI 230321)

FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
GRF ALI 230321, Operating Expenses					
$6,131,758	$5,743,126	$6,068,333	$6,238,184	$6,449,865	$6,769,488
% change	-6.3%	5.7%	2.8%	3.4%	5.0%

This line item provides funding for OFCC's administration and oversight of various school facilities assistance programs. Funding largely supports personal services, such as agency payroll, but also supports contracts, supplies and maintenance, and equipment. The near $212,000 (3.4%) increase for FY 2022 and $320,000 (5.0%) increase for FY 2023 will allow OFCC to fill staff vacancies and cover anticipated increases in expenses.

State Construction Management Services (ALI 230458)

FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
GRF ALI 230458, State Construction Management Services					
$1,662,660	$1,375,194	$1,416,520	$1,743,742	$1,924,111	$1,962,955
% change	-17.3%	3.0%	23.1%	10.3%	2.0%

This line item funds OFCC staff who administer cultural facilities projects and oversee the enterprise-wide project management system known as the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System Capital Improvement (OAKS-CI) module. The over $180,000 (10.3%) increase for FY 2022 and near $39,000 (2.0%) increase for FY 2023 will support additional OFCC staff and information technology (IT) investments.

State Construction Management Operations (ALI 230639)

FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Introduced	FY 2023 Introduced
Fund 1310 ALI 230639, State Construction Management Operations					
$13,399,528	$10,299,869	$7,743,587	$8,050,000	$8,257,500	$8,546,513
% change	-23.1%	-24.8%	4.0%	2.6%	3.5%

This non-GRF line item is funded in part via fees charged to state agencies and state-supported universities and community colleges for managing capital construction and energy projects. By law, agencies must use OFCC for projects greater than $1.5 million. The project administration fee for these projects is calculated on a sliding scale based upon the total project costs: 3% for the first $4 million, 1% on costs from $4 million to $20 million, and 0.75% on costs above $20 million. The fees are deposited into Fund 1310, Architect Fees and Transcription Center. This line item supports OFCC staff who provide capital project management, contract management, and competitive selection services to state agencies, universities, and community colleges. This line item's $207,500 (2.6%) increase in FY 2022 and $289,000 (3.5%) increase in FY 2023 will support increases in payroll costs for existing staff and filling vacancies. This line item also supports the Office of Energy Services (OES) unit that provides state agency, higher education, and K-12 school clients with energy engineering and design services, energy auditing, and performance contracting to achieve cost-effective, efficient energy use.

These funds also support payment to pre-qualified design consultants that provide architectural and engineering services for state agency capital projects. These consultants provide technical expertise in the types and volume of work that are not possible with available staff, thus allowing state projects to proceed with minimal delays. The consultants are paid with these operating funds, which are reimbursed by the state agencies using the capital funds appropriated for the projects. Fluctuations in this item's spending are driven in large part by payments to the consultants. A higher volume of projects funded in recent capital budget acts increased demand for the consultants and, thus, OFCC's outlays from this line item. This line item also funds settlement of claims against OFCC capital projects; however, the promotion of alternate dispute resolution (ADR) techniques has increased claims avoidance for OFCC, reducing fees and settlement costs in recent years.

Notable budget initiatives

Personnel

Investing in personnel is OFCC's highest priority. This includes maintaining and increasing staff levels and ensuring continued professional development. Since January 2019, OFCC has gone from 85 full-time and four part-time staff to 78 full-time and one part-time staff. In the last biennium, OFCC addressed the attrition by implementing salary adjustments for its full-time staff. Filling positions that have been vacant will be a priority for the coming biennium.

Technology support

OFCC's budget recommendations include increased funding for technology support. Investments in mobile technology enabled employees to access documents from their remote working locations using OFCC's cloud-based document management system during the COVID-19 pandemic. OFCC will maintain and update data systems that track project budgets, contracts, and other construction project information.

OAKS-CI

OAKS-CI (capital improvements) is the information technology (IT) application that supports state agency and university projects, and is embedded in OFCC technology initiatives and financial processes. OAKS-CI is central to two important OFCC initiatives over the next biennium: upgrading the current version of OAKS-CI to version 2.0, and integrating OAKS-FIN (financials) with OAKS-CI. These initiatives are expected to be completed by January 2022, with existing resources.

Ohio School Design Manual

The Ohio School Design Manual (OSDM) is a comprehensive set of construction standards for the design of school facilities to ensure statewide equity and quality. Each year OFCC revises the OSDM based on input from design and construction professionals, school districts, state agencies, and other interested parties. Because it is a foundational resource, OFCC intends to streamline and significantly update the OSDM to make it more visual and accessible. OFCC expects to complete this project by June 2022.

Capital appropriation overview

Much of OFCC's operations are in support of school, state agency, and cultural facility projects appropriated through the capital budget. Such projects totaled almost $2.7 billion for the FY 2021-FY 2022 capital biennium, including $605 million for school facilities (these amounts include capital appropriations for OFCC and the Public Works Commission in S.B. 4 of the 133rd General Assembly). A snapshot of a portion of OFCC's projects in progress, broken down by category and phase of the project, is shown below.

OFCC Active Project Summary, February 2021			
Category	Number of Projects in Design	Number of Projects in Construction	Value of Projects in Design and Construction
K-12 Schools	32	62	$2,210 million
State Agencies	48	84	$676 million
Cultural Grants	0	74	$52 million
Higher Education	3	2	$33 million
Total	**83**	**222**	**$2,971 million**

In addition to completed and active facilities projects, 91 additional K-12 district projects are in the planning phase, with OFCC able to begin projects for ten to 15 districts each biennium at current funding levels.

Overview of school facilities programs

Classroom Facilities Assistance Program

The Classroom Facilities Assistance Program (CFAP) – OFCC's largest – was established in 1997. Through CFAP, OFCC utilizes a comprehensive approach to address the entire facilities needs of a district from kindergarten to the twelfth grade. Of the over $12.6 billion in capital funds OFCC has distributed through FY 2020, over 88% (approximately $11.1 billion) was disbursed through CFAP. Funding is prioritized based on the relative property wealth per pupil (using a three-year average) of each district, with priority going to lower wealth districts. The state-local share breakdown of each project is also based on this relative wealth measure. The calculation for the three-year property wealth average and the district ranking process are discussed in more detail below.

As OFCC has finished projects for high priority districts (i.e., the least wealthy), the average state share of each project has decreased, from 60% at OFCC's creation, to 49% currently. While this signifies reduced costs for the state, this reduction also provides challenges because the same level of funding requires OFCC to manage more capital projects.

CFAP eligibility and state and local share determinations

As mentioned above, lower wealth districts generally receive state funding sooner and receive a larger share than higher wealth districts. A district's wealth is measured as the three-year average adjusted valuation per pupil. This converts to a percentile ranking that largely determines the order in which a district is served, as well as the state-local share of the district's basic project cost.

Eligibility ranking list

By September 1 of each year, the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) must certify a ranking of all districts in the state according to their three-year average adjusted valuation per pupil. The three-year average adjusted valuation per pupil encompasses the current and prior two fiscal years. Below is the formula for one year of this wealth measure:

Adjusted Valuation Per Pupil =
Taxable Property Valuation / ADM - [$30,000 x (1 - income factor)]
ADM = Average Daily Membership (a measure of student enrollment)
Income Factor = District's Median Income / Statewide Median Income

The adjustment is based on the income level of the district's residents and is applied to a uniform valuation per pupil ($30,000) to standardize its effects. This means two districts with the same median income will have the same adjustment regardless of their property valuations per pupil. This makes a district with a median income below the state median appear poorer, and conversely, a district with a median income above the state median appear wealthier. The adjustment is intended to measure a district's ability to pay for education services, whereas a district's property wealth is considered a measure of its capacity to pay.

ODE ranks school districts from lowest to highest based on the three-year average adjusted valuation per pupil and divides them into percentiles (i.e., 100 approximately equal groups). Each percentile contains about six districts, with the first percentile containing the least wealthy districts and the 100th containing the wealthiest. OFCC uses these percentile rankings to determine which schools are next in line for funding assistance, as well as the state and local share of each district's basic project cost.

State and local share determination

Upon receipt of ODE's certified rankings, OFCC identifies the districts next in line for funding and then assesses their facilities' needs to determine their basic project cost. In order to receive state funding, each district is responsible for financing its share of the basic project cost with local resources. A district's local share is the greater amount calculated from the following two methods (up to a maximum of 95%):

1. The district's required percentage of the basic project cost.

District's Required Project % =
0.01 x (District's Percentile Ranking)
Local Share = District's Required Project % x Basic Project Cost

2. The district's required level of indebtedness. A district's required level of indebtedness can range from 5.00% to 6.98% of its total taxable valuation, depending on the district's percentile ranking, and includes its local share plus its current debt that qualifies for the calculation.

District's Required Level of Indebtedness % =
0.05 + 0.0002 x (District's Percentile Ranking - 1)
Local Share = (District's Required Level of Indebtedness % x District's Taxable Valuation) - Current Qualifying Debt

The state share for each district is the difference between the total basic project cost and the district's calculated local share.

Examples of local share determination

Two examples are provided below to demonstrate calculations of the local share for two fictitious school districts.

1. **School District A.** District A has an adjusted valuation per pupil of $108,000, ranking it 150th in the state and placing it in the 25th percentile. The district's total taxable valuation is $112.9 million and it currently has no debt that qualifies for the required indebtedness calculation. District A's total basic project cost is estimated at $26.0 million and its local share is equal to the greater of the following two calculations.

District A's Required Project % =
0.01 x (District A's Percentile Ranking) = 0.01 x 25 = 0.25 = 25%
Local Share = District A's Required Project % x Basic Project Cost
= 25% x $26.0 million = $6.5 million

District A's Required Indebtedness % =
0.05 + 0.0002 x (District A's Percentile Ranking - 1) = 0.05 + 0.0002 x (25 - 1) = 0.0548 = 5.48%
Local Share = District A's Required Indebtedness % x Taxable Valuation
= 5.48% x $112.9 million = $6.2 million

District A's local share of the basic project cost would be $6.5 million, leading to a state share of $19.5 million ($26.0 million - $6.5 million).

2. **School District B.** District B has an adjusted valuation per pupil of $227,258, ranking it 560th in the state and placing it in the 92nd percentile. The district's total taxable valuation is $201.0 million and it currently has no debt that qualifies for the required indebtedness calculation. District B's total basic project cost is estimated at $14.5 million and its local share is equal to the greater of the following two calculations.

District B's Required Project % =
0.01 x (District B's Percentile Ranking) = 0.01 x 92 = 0.92 = 92%
Local Share = District B's Required Project % x Basic Project Cost
= 92% x $14.5 million = $13.3 million

District B's Required Indebtedness % =
0.05 + 0.0002 x (District B's Percentile Ranking - 1) = 0.05 + 0.0002 x (92 - 1) = 0.0682 = 6.82%
Local Share = District B's Required Indebtedness % x Taxable Valuation
= 6.82% x $201.0 million = $13.7 million

District B's local share of the basic project cost would be $13.7 million, and is based on the district's required level of indebtedness. This would result in a state share of $0.8 million ($14.5 million - $13.7 million).

Most school district's state and local shares have been and will likely continue to be determined by the "required percentage of the basic project cost," as seen in the first example with fictitious school district A. However, higher wealth districts (such as fictitious district B) and districts with smaller projects are more likely to have their state and local shares determined by the "required level of indebtedness" method.

It should be noted that, under the current method, as the basic project cost increases, so does the likelihood that the local share will be determined by the "required percentage of basic project cost" method. Since the required local share will increase proportionately with the overall cost of the project, the relationship between project size and the method of calculating the local share acts as a built-in incentive for districts to hold down costs. For example, if school district B's actual project cost is $23.0 million, instead of $14.5 million, its local share under the "required percentage of basic project cost" method would be approximately $21.2 million ($23.0 million x 92%), which is higher than the $13.7 million calculated under the "required level of indebtedness" method. Therefore, the required local share for school district B in this case would be $21.2 million rather than $13.7 million.

Accelerated Urban Initiative

S.B. 272 of the 123rd General Assembly, enacted in 2000, established a program to provide accelerated service under CFAP beginning in FY 2003 to six of the state's major urban school districts (Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo). These six districts were otherwise not yet eligible for service under CFAP at the time due to their ranking on the equity list (the two other major urban districts, Canton and Youngstown, had already been served by CFAP prior to FY 2003). Due to size and complexity, these projects were divided into multiple segments. As of the end of FY 2020, about 250 of the districts' buildings had been constructed or renovated. Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo have completed their master facilities plans, while work is ongoing in Akron, Columbus, and Cleveland. In total, master facility plan costs for the six districts are about $5.4 billion, with the state share amounting to approximately $2.7 billion.

Expedited Local Partnership Program

The Expedited Local Partnership Program (ELPP), which was created by S.B. 272 of the 123rd General Assembly, permits a school district that is not yet eligible for CFAP to enter into an agreement with OFCC allowing the district to spend local resources for new construction or renovation of existing classroom facilities. The local resources spent are later applied to the district's share of the basic project cost when it becomes eligible for CFAP funding. Through FY 2020, 81 districts have applied to participate in ELPP. Of those districts, 66 have signed project agreements, which allow them to receive credit towards their CFAP project. Districts approved for ELPP have accumulated $767.6 million in credit that will ultimately be counted towards their local share when they become eligible for CFAP.

Exceptional Needs Program

Created by H.B. 850 of the 122nd General Assembly, the Exceptional Needs Program (ENP) is designed to assist school districts in addressing the health and safety needs of a specific building rather than the district's entire facilities needs. S.B. 316 of the 129th General Assembly removed any qualifications for school districts to utilize ENP, which, prior to S.B. 316's passage, were limited to school districts ranked up to the 75th percentile or with territory larger than 300 square miles. The state and local share breakdown of an ENP project are the same as they would be under CFAP. As of the end of FY 2020, 77 districts have been approved – and 57 have signed project agreements – for ENP funding and OFCC has disbursed state funds totaling $824.1 million.

Extreme Environmental Contamination Program

The Extreme Environmental Contamination Program is a subprogram of ENP, codified by H.B. 153 of the 129th General Assembly. It was established for the purpose of a necessary relocation or replacement of school facilities as the result of extreme environmental contamination. River Valley Local (Marion), Gorham-Fayette Local (Fulton), and Three Rivers Local (Hamilton) received assistance under this program in 2000, 2006, and 2010, respectively.

Vocational Facilities Assistance Program

Created by H.B. 675 of the 124th General Assembly, the Vocational Facilities Assistance Program (VFAP) provides classroom facilities assistance to the state's 49 joint vocational school districts (JVSDs). The program is similar to CFAP in that lower wealth JVSDs are generally served first and with a greater state share. OFCC has the authority to spend up to 2% of its annual capital appropriations on VFAP projects. Additionally, a provision in temporary law requires OFCC to provide VFAP assistance to at least one JVSD each year in which funds are available for additional projects, if it reaches the 2% limit. OFCC has disbursed $247.0 million in capital funds to 15 JVSDs since VFAP's creation in 2003.

Vocational Expedited Local Partnership Program (VFAP ELPP)

JVSDs may participate in a slightly modified version of ELPP that was authorized by H.B. 675 of the 124th General Assembly and created by OFCC rule. The program allows JVSDs to use local resources for new construction or renovations prior to being eligible for VFAP. No state funding is disbursed, but OFCC provides assessments, planning, approval, and monitoring of the local construction projects. Through FY 2020, two JVSDs have been approved for participation in this program, with a total of $12.3 million local dollars spent that will be counted towards the JVSDs' local share upon program eligibility.

Funding for community and STEM schools

STEM Schools Facilities Assistance Program

H.B. 153 of the 129th General Assembly established a facilities assistance program for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) schools. Specifically, it authorized OFCC, with Controlling Board approval, to provide funding to any STEM school that is not governed by a single school district board for constructing, reconstructing, repairing, or making additions to the school's classroom facilities. STEM schools are required to secure at least 50% of the total project cost. Through FY 2020, four schools have been approved for participation. OFCC has disbursed $30.4 million in support of this program.

Community Schools Classroom Facilities Grants

The Community Schools Classroom Facilities Grants Program, originally created in H.B. 64 of the 131st General Assembly, provides competitive grants to certain "high performing" community schools for the purchase, construction purchase, construction, or renovation of classroom facilities. In order to receive a grant, an eligible community school must demonstrate that the funds will be used to increase classroom seating, serve unmet student needs, and show innovation in design and the potential for replication. Additionally, any facility supported by the grant funds must be used for educational purposes for at least ten years. Like the program for STEM schools described above, community schools are required to secure at least 50% of the total project cost. A total of 12 community schools have been awarded funds. Through FY 2020, $20.5 million has been spent in support of the program.

Corrective Action Program

The Corrective Action Program (CAP) is used to correct or remediate work found to be defective or omitted from a facility constructed with OFCC assistance. A district must notify the Executive Director within five years of occupancy to be eligible. OFCC evaluates the work and determines a scope of work to be funded proportionately through state and local funding. OFCC also assesses responsibility for the omissions or defections and seeks cost recovery. Any recovered funds are first credited to the district, then to OFCC. As of the end of FY 2020, OFCC has spent $5.7 million on this program.

Alternative Facilities Assistance Program

Also known as the 1:1 School Facilities Option Program, the Alternative Facilities Assistance Program (AFAP) was established by S.B. 8 of the 132nd General Assembly. Under this program, OFCC provides a reduced portion of projected state funds to assist eligible districts in constructing, reconstructing, or making additions to any feature of a classroom facility, such that it is consistent with the Master Facilities Plan (MFP) and meets the standards of the Ohio School Design Manual (OSDM). The reduced state share allows districts more flexibility in creating the project's scope of work. Through the end of FY 2020, one district (Northridge Local in Licking County) has applied, though OFCC expects more applications as more districts are reached on the equity list.

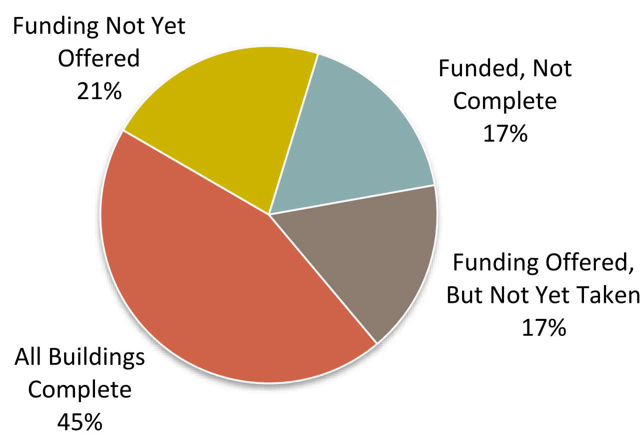
Green Schools

The Green Schools Program has been in existence since 2007, when OFCC adopted the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools as the standard for K-12 projects. LEED for Schools utilizes a rating system that takes into account design and construction practices, including classroom acoustics, indoor air quality, building materials, and energy efficiency. As of January 2021, Ohio has 359 LEED-certified schools.

Progress in rebuilding Ohio's schools

Through FY 2020, 278 traditional school districts (46%) and 15 JVSDs (31%) have completed all buildings on their master facilities plans. An additional 114 districts (19%) and one JVSD (2%) have projects that have been funded but not yet completed. Finally, 99 districts (16%) and 11 JVSDs (22%) have been offered funding, but have either deferred the offer or allowed it to lapse because they were unable to secure the local share, or are currently seeking the required local share within the 13-month window allowed by law. These districts will be eligible for funding in the future. This leaves 119 districts (20%) and 22 JVSDs (45%) that have not been offered funding. These statistics are summarized in the following chart.

Chart 4: Status of School Districts Completing Master Facilities Plans, July 2020



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Line Item Detail by Agency			FY 2020	OBM Estimate FY 2021	Introduced FY 2022	FY 2021 to FY 2022 % Change	Introduced FY 2023	FY 2022 to FY 2023 % Change

Report For: Main Operating Appropriations Bill   Version: As Introduced

FCC Ohio Facilities Construction Commission

			FY 2020	OBM Estimate FY 2021	Introduced FY 2022	FY 2021 to FY 2022 % Change	Introduced FY 2023	FY 2022 to FY 2023 % Change
GRF	230321	Operating Expenses	$ 6,068,333	$ 6,238,184	$ 6,449,865	3.39%	$ 6,769,488	4.96%
GRF	230401	Cultural Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	$ 33,041,731	$ 27,769,031	$ 22,000,000	-20.78%	$ 28,000,000	27.27%
GRF	230458	State Construction Management Services	$ 1,416,520	$ 1,743,742	$ 1,924,111	10.34%	$ 1,962,955	2.02%
GRF	230500	Program and Project Support	$ 1,122,050	$ 0	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
GRF	230908	Common Schools General Obligation Bond Debt Service	$ 412,148,221	$ 290,497,416	$ 427,000,000	46.99%	$ 390,000,000	-8.67%
General Revenue Fund Total			**$ 453,796,855**	**$ 326,248,373**	**$ 457,373,976**	**40.19%**	**$ 426,732,443**	**-6.70%**
1310	230639	State Construction Management Operations	$ 7,743,587	$ 8,050,000	$ 8,257,500	2.58%	$ 8,546,513	3.50%
Internal Service Activity Fund Group Total			**$ 7,743,587**	**$ 8,050,000**	**$ 8,257,500**	**2.58%**	**$ 8,546,513**	**3.50%**
Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Total			**$ 461,540,442**	**$ 334,298,373**	**$ 465,631,476**	**39.29%**	**$ 435,278,956**	**-6.52%**