Award Offsets, Local Match Waivers and Advances: History and Application

Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force

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Presenters:

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Agenda

Legislative Appropriations and Offsets

- History & Importance of the Offsets
- Current Offsets by District (Table)
- Heat Maps
- Offset Examples
- Key Issues

Local Match Reduction (Waiver)

- Waiver Eligibility Criteria
- History of Local Match Reductions Granted
- Key Issues

Local Match Advances

- Regulations
- Current List of Advances
- Key Issues

• Questions

Direct Appropriations and Offsets History

History

- Added to the Public School Capital Outlay Act in 2002.
- Public School Capital Outlay Council (PSCOC) must "reduce any grant amounts awarded to a school district by a percent of all direct non-operational legislative appropriations for schools in that district that have been accepted, including educational technology and re-authorizations of previous appropriations."
- A change in 2007 allows a 50% reduction in the offset amount if the legislative appropriations are for a project for schools in the current or previous year's top 150 NMCI ranking.
- The percent reduction is the calculated local match percentage rate, per the state/local share funding formula.
- Offsets are applied to a district, though appropriations are often directed to a specific school or locally chartered charter school.
- District offsets are calculated each year by the Capital Outlay Bureau of PED. Previous totals roll over year-to-year until the balance is paid off.

Importance of the Offset

Why An Offset?

- The Legislature enacted the offset, as one of a number of initiatives, to better equalize state funding of capital requests across all of New Mexico's school districts.
- The 2002 report of the Special Master appointed as a result of the Zuni lawsuit specifically highlighted "the dis-equalizing effect of direct legislative appropriations to individual schools for capital outlay purposes." The offset was enacted to mitigate this concern.
- If offsets were not applied, more populous districts would be able to gather funding for capital projects through direct appropriations, while also applying for capital funding through PSCOC's funding programs.
- More populous districts would be able to gather more of the finite state funding than less populous districts.
- Discourages districts from accepting appropriations for projects types that are not aligned with the district's priorities or critical capital needs.

Current Offset Balances by District

District	Offsets from	Total Offsets		
	2019 Session	for 2019-2020		
Alamogordo	\$80,000	\$80,000		
Albuquerque	\$8,799,980	\$15,660,304		
Animas	\$73,750	\$73,750		
Artesia	\$299,920	\$2,114,828		
Aztec	\$-	\$638,100		
Belen	\$-	\$-		
Bernalillo	\$-	\$-		
Bloomfield	\$-	\$1,190,599		
Capitan	\$-	\$-		
Carlsbad	\$523,715	\$2,736,497		
Carrizozo	\$-	\$198,182		
Central	\$52,000	\$52,000		
Chama	\$-	\$154,857		
Cimarron	\$-	\$214,750		
Clayton	\$-	\$17,250		
Cloudcroft	\$-	\$1,356,435		
Clovis	\$-	\$-		
Cobre	\$202,150	\$348,450		
Corona	\$-	\$253,380		
Cuba	\$-	\$-		
Deming	\$-	\$-		
Des Moines	\$107,500	\$176,830		
Dexter	\$-	\$-		
Dora	\$-	\$199,150		
Dulce	\$-	\$-		
Elida	\$92,640	\$387,384		
Espanola	\$199,750	\$199,750		
Estancia	\$-	\$34,056		
Eunice	\$-	\$(13,444)		
Farmington	\$-	\$-		

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District	Offsets from	Total Offsets				
	2019 Session	for 2019-2020				
Floyd	\$20,000	\$20,000				
Fort Sumner	\$-	\$66,450				
Gadsden	\$53,200	\$53,200				
Gallup	\$218,800	\$218,800				
Grady	\$-	\$-				
Grants	\$-	\$-				
Hagerman	\$-	\$-				
Hatch	\$-	\$-				
Hobbs	\$200,160	\$200,160				
Hondo	\$-	\$100,500				
House	\$-	\$8,625				
Jal	\$46,000	\$1,063,887				
Jemez Mountain	\$-	\$64,084				
Jemez Valley	\$-	\$22,490				
Lake Arthur	\$855,600	\$1,102,553				
Las Cruces	\$86,000	\$86,000				
Las Vegas City	\$203,840	\$203,840				
Las Vegas West	\$101,970	\$101,970				
Logan	\$-	\$111,740				
Lordsburg	\$-	\$-				
Los Alamos	\$-	\$-				
Los Lunas	\$-	\$-				
Loving	\$-	\$757,430				
Lovington	\$125,400	\$2,970,409				
Magdalena	\$-	\$-				
Maxwell	\$25,800	\$91,404				
Melrose	\$27,750	\$194,892				
Mesa Vista	\$-	\$-				
Mora	\$103,500	\$912,866				

District	Offsets from	Total Offsets
	2019 Session	for 2019-2020
Moriarty	\$-	\$88,970
Mosquero	\$46,000	\$68,500
Mountainair	\$52,200	\$52,200
Pecos	\$62,100	\$153,230
Penasco	\$-	\$7,800
Pojoaque	\$-	\$11,250
Portales	\$-	\$-
Quemado	\$-	\$108,000
Questa	\$115,000	\$900,997
Raton	\$-	\$-
Reserve	\$-	\$-
Rio Rancho	\$787,500	\$1,270,617
Roswell	\$-	\$0
Roy	\$-	\$8,750
Ruidoso	\$-	\$-
San Jon	\$-	\$13,200
Santa Fe	\$1,376,136	\$5,182,940
Santa Rosa	\$-	\$92,750
Silver	\$33,500	\$57,100
Socorro	\$-	\$-
Springer	\$-	\$86,857
Taos	\$432,400	\$1,098,832
Tatum	\$141,900	\$610,552
Texico	\$-	\$-
T or C	\$-	\$-
Tucumcari	\$-	\$-
Tularosa	\$-	\$-
Vaughn	\$-	\$414,000
Wagon Mound	\$22,620	\$249,300
Zuni	\$-	\$-

Heat Map - Total Offsets from 2019 Legislative Appropriations

Heat Map - Total Offsets for 2019-2020, by School District

Appropriations and Offset Example 1

Senate Bill 280 (2019), Section 20, Public Education Department Projects:

"The following amounts are appropriated from the general fund to the public education department for expenditure in fiscal years 2019 through 2023, unless otherwise provided in Section 1 of this act, for the following purposes:

 Two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) to plan, design, renovate and construct classrooms and instructional spaces for middle and high school students in the Des Moines municipal school district in Union county;"

Benefits of this Appropriation

- Allowed the school district to move forward out-of-cycle with a structural study and planning work to determine what should be done with their existing buildings.
- Funded all of this work, without a local match

Appropriation to Offset Balance Calculation Methodology

\$250,000 X 50% (Top 150 Rank) X 86% (FY 20 Local Share) = \$107,500

Implications of this Appropriation on Future Capital Projects

 Offset balance must be repaid before receiving grant assistance through various programs under the Public School Capital Outlay Act (PSCOA)

Appropriations and Offset Example 2

Albuquerque Public Schools

APS received 166 direct legislative appropriations during the 2019 Legislative Session.

Benefits of these Appropriations

Funds projects regardless of facility rank (condition) and without a local match

Appropriation to Offset Balance Calculation Methodology

- Top 150 Ranked Schools: \$5,886,943 X 50% X 55% (FY 20 Local Share) = \$1,619,909
- Not Top 150 Ranked Schools: \$13,056,492 X 55% (FY 20 Local Share) = \$7,181,070
- Total Offsets from 2019 Legislative Session = \$8,799,980

Implications of these Appropriation on Future Capital Projects

 Offset balance must be repaid before receiving grant assistance through various programs under the Public School Capital Outlay Act (PSCOA)

APS Direct Appropriations by Project Type

Site	IΤ	FF&E	Security/Public Address System	Specialty Classrooms	Playgrounds	Site - Athletics
41	41	21	16	11	8	8
Libraries	Transportation	Gym/Weight rooms	Classroom/Portable Refurb	Pre-K	HVAC	Restrooms
7	4	4	2	1	1	1

Key Issues Regarding Offsets

- Offsets are a vital factor in ensuring state funding is distributed equitably and uniformly to all districts throughout the state.
- Without offsets, large districts would gather more funding through direct appropriations while also being eligible to receive state funding through the PSCOA programs, cumulatively accessing more of the finite state funding than smaller districts that receive fewer direct appropriations.
- The "future debt obligation" resulting from offsets encourages school districts to carefully consider the benefits and downsides of accepting direct appropriations for projects that might be lower on their list of prioritized capital needs.
- The most significant effect of the offset is not to reduce total funds that the district receives, but instead to potentially reduce funds available for higher priority needs, in the event that the direct appropriation was for a lower-priority project than projects for which the district had applied for PSCOC award funding. In this case, the higher priority projects would have funding levels reduced by the amount of the offset.

Local Match Reductions (Waivers)

• The PSCOC council may adjust the amount of local share otherwise required if it determines that a school district has made a good-faith effort to use all of its local capital funding resources.

Capital Funding Waiver Criteria - 22-24-5 (B)(11)						
Option 1: All Districts	If the school district has insufficient bonding capacity over the next 4 years and the mill levy is equal to or greater than	10.0	the district is eligible, OR			
Option 2: Small Districts	if the MEM count is equal to or less than	800	and			
•	e percent of free or reduced fee lunch is equal to or greater than	70%	and			
	the state share is less than	50%	and			
	the mill levy is equal to or greater than	7.00	the district is eligible, OR			
If the school district has an	2.5%	and				
pursuan	t to its 5-year FMP, will be building a new school within the next	2 years	and			
Option 3: Growth District	the mill levy is equal to or greater than	10.0	the district is eligible			

^{*}Mill Levy - sum of all rates imposed by resolution of the local school board plus rates set to pay interest and principal on outstanding school district general obligation bond

How to Request a Local Match Reduction

- If a district meets the statutory requirements outlined on the previous slide, the district can request consideration for a local match reduction
- During the application process for an award, the district notifies PSFA of their request for a local match reduction
- PSFA sends a template "Statement of Financial Position" to the district
- District works with PSFA to complete the Statement of Financial Position
- Completed Statement of Financial Position is reviewed by PED
- PSCOC uses the Statement of Financial Position to determine whether the district has "local resources" that could be used to fund the project and whether the district has made prudent use of its finances
- PSCOC determines whether to approve a local match reduction for the applicant district, as well as the amount of the local match reduction

History of Local Match Reductions Granted

District	School	Project	Local Match % at Award	Local Match	Waiver Amount	Local Match After Waiver	Initial Award Year
Chama Valley	Escalante HS	New school	90%	\$13,053,702	\$9,333,702	\$3,720,000	2006
Chama Valley	Tierra Amarilla ES	New school	90%	\$6,542,276	\$4,686,484	\$1,855,792	2007
Cobre	Snell MS	Renovate school	45%	\$5,148,024	\$2,448,024	\$2,700,000	2006
Cuba	Cuba ES	Renovate school	21%	\$1,665,161	\$1,329,277	\$335,884	2006
Des Moines	Combined School	Roof	54%	\$447,879	\$234,777	\$213,102	2007
Fort Sumner	Combined School	Renovate school	49%	\$8,040,027	\$4,799,063	\$3,240,964	2008
Fort Sumner	Combined School	Roof	51%	\$566,507	\$388,947	\$177,560	2007
Grady	Combined School	Renovate school	21%	\$703,835	\$380,000	\$323,835	2007
Hondo Valley	Combined School	Roof	68%	\$653,241	\$459,251	\$193,990	2007
Logan	Combined School	Roof	52%	\$51,578	\$39,578	\$12,000	2007
Lordsburg	Lordsburg HS, ES, MS	Renovate schools	65%	\$10,888,270	\$8,580,770	\$2,307,500	2014
Lordsburg	Lordsburg HS	Roof	53%	\$407,100	\$407,100	\$0	2007
Mesa Vista	Ojo Caliente ES	Renovate school	54%	\$4,966,987	\$666,987	\$4,300,000	2014
Mesa Vista	El Rito ES	Renovate school	43%	\$4,037,309	\$1,836,848	\$2,200,461	2008
NMSD	Delgado Hall	Renovate school	100%	\$266,350	\$133,175	\$133,175	2015
Penasco	Penasco JH	Renovate school	24%	\$1,786,654	\$746,654	\$1,040,000	2009
Reserve	Combined School	Renovate, replace	84%	\$12,624,270	\$12,014,224	\$610,046	2014
Totals				\$71,849,170	\$48,484,861	\$23,364,309	

Key Issues Regarding Local Match Reduction

- Increases the uses (state share) from the Public School Capital Outlay Fund
- Overall process may be complex and lengthy
 - Statement of Financial Position must be complete and correctly filled out
 - PSFA, in consultation with PED, must review the statement of financial position to ensure that the district has made a good-faith effort to use all of its local capital funding resources in a prudent manner
- May assist districts to complete worthwhile projects that may not be possible otherwise due to limited local resources
 - Reserve passed a \$2.4M bond, first in over 20 years, to complete renovation/replacement of the K-12 Combined School. Total estimated project cost to adequacy at time of construction was \$14.8M, with an 84% required local match. With a local match reduction, the Combined School was successfully upgraded and rightsized with an over 30,000 square foot reduction post-project.
 - Lordsburg had an estimated \$2.0M in available bonding capacity at the time of construction to renovate/replace/consolidate/dispose facilities in the District. Total estimated project cost to adequacy at time of construction was \$13.0M, with a 65% required local match. With a local match reduction, all schools within the District were successfully right-sized with an over 23,000 square foot reduction post-project.

Local Match Advances - 6.27.3 NMAC

In addition to considering an adjustment of the local share, the Council may consider granting a local share advance if the Council determines that a need exists to complete the project in a timely manner and the school district affirms its willingness and ability to repay the advance within 48 months of the granting of the advance.

Current List of Advances in Repayment

Initial				Repaymen	t Schedule
Award Year	District	School	Outstanding Balance	FY20	FY21
2007	Jemez Mountain	Gallinas Campus	\$88,259	\$50,000	\$38,259
2013	Capitan	Capitan ES, HS	\$4,292,728	\$500,000	\$3,792,728
2015	Cloudcroft	Cloudcroft HS	\$250,896	\$250,896	
2014	Mesa Vista	Ojo Caliente ES	\$440,910		\$440,910
2018	Santa Rosa	Anton Chico ES,MS	\$150,000		\$150,000
Totals			\$5,222,793	\$800,896	\$4,421,897

Key Issues Regarding Advances

- May be effective in allowing Districts to move expeditiously with a project
- Slow repayment
- Difficult to enforce repayment
- Difficult to manage repayment plans
- Some are dependent on future bond elections, which may be subject to failure of the election and do not serve as a guarantee of repayment

Questions

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Thank You!