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MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Ross Eisenbrey, Economic Policy Institute  
**FROM:** Mary Filardo, 21<sup>st</sup> Century School Fund  
**RE:** Federal Economic Stimulus for School Construction:  
Building the Economy by Building for our Children’s Future  
**DATE:** November 12, 2008

A \$10 billion federal economic stimulus investment in school construction is estimated to support as many as 250,000 jobs and address the critical need to improve teaching and learning conditions for the 56 million teachers and students in our nation’s public school facilities. School districts have significant facility needs and they are prepared to utilize the maintenance, repair and construction funds that will provide jobs in the hard-hit construction sector. A federal economic stimulus for school districts can be allocated to states and school districts, with state accountability and local district flexibility to ensure high quality and high priority maintenance, repair and construction work is efficiently and equitably achieved through this economic stimulus.

**Economic Stimulus for Public School Facilities**

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, construction employment fell by 49,000 jobs in October 2008, with declines throughout the industry. Since peaking in September 2006, construction employment has fallen by 663,000 jobs.<sup>1</sup> Federal support for public school facilities will have a significant and immediate impact on construction employment. With a \$10 billion federal investment in public school facility improvements, research from sources including the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the University of Cincinnati suggest as many as 170,000 - 250,000 direct, indirect and induced jobs can be supported.<sup>2</sup>

Using the relative job creation shares from the JOBMOD2 model of the Federal Highway Administration’s Office of Transportation Policy Studies<sup>3</sup>, we estimate between 59,500 to 87,500 of direct construction employment. The economic stimulus benefit will also be realized in an estimated 25,500 to 37,500 indirect or supporting industry jobs, such as those needed for manufacturing roofing materials, HVAC equipment, and windows. Finally, using this model, we estimate an induced benefit of 85,000 to 125,000 jobs that would result from the incremental consumer expenditures from direct and indirect construction employment.

<sup>1</sup> The Employment Situation: October 2008, Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, November 7, 2008

<sup>2</sup> JOBMOD2.1: A Comprehensive Model for Estimating Employment Generation from Federal-Aid Highway Projects; Technical Documentation, Boston University Center for Transportation Studies, July, 2006; Chief Economist, US Army Corps of Engineers, October 2008; “The Economic Impact of Implementing The Cincinnati Public Schools’ Facilities Master Plan on Greater Cincinnati,” Jeff Rexhausen, Economics Center for Education and Research, University of Cincinnati, April 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, JOBMOD2.1

## K-12 Public School Infrastructure Needs

School districts have capacity to quickly utilize stimulus funding to both reduce deferred maintenance and to implement already planned and designed construction projects. The nation's states and school districts have been spending to improve public education infrastructure at record levels. Between 1995 and 2004 states and school districts spent on average \$50 billion annually on capital outlay, almost entirely for school construction and equipment for new and existing public schools.<sup>4</sup> In addition, school districts spend significant amounts on maintenance and repair, nearly \$7 billion in 2007.<sup>5</sup> Even with this level of funding, school districts have failed to eliminate deferred maintenance, obsolete building conditions, and overcrowding in our nation's schools, particularly in schools located in low wealth communities.<sup>6</sup>

There is considerable evidence that school districts are ready to immediately utilize stimulus funding for school infrastructure needs. For example, among the specific health and safety requests that the state of Washington could not address in 2007 were: health risks due to mold under carpets in classrooms, leaking oil tanks threatening the school water supply, no air circulation in classrooms, and inoperable fire alarm systems.<sup>7</sup> In the state of Oregon, in October 2008, one quarter of the school districts in Oregon identified over \$100 million of projects that are ready to go within 90 days if new funding were available. These include projects that range from boiler replacements and seismic upgrades to solar and geothermal projects for energy savings.

Not only are there specific health, safety, maintenance and repair projects ready to begin, but due to high levels of construction inflation over the last five years, school districts have fallen behind in their major construction projects, and have projects in the pipeline that they have not been able to begin. For example, New Jersey has a back log of hundreds already designed and permitted school construction projects valued at close to \$20 billion, but has only \$3.9 billion in the next 3 years with which to fund them.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Filardo, Mary et al. 2006, *Growth and Disparity: 10 Years of U.S. Public School Construction 1995-2004*. Washington, DC: 21<sup>st</sup> Century School Fund, Building Educational Success Together.

<sup>5</sup> Agron, Joe, 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Maintenance and Operations Study, American School and University Magazine, April 2008.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, Filardo, Mary et al. 2006, *Growth and Disparity: 10 Years of U.S. Public School Construction 1995-2004*.

<sup>7</sup> Study of School Deficiency and Repair Grant and Facilities Maintenance Operations in Washington School Districts, February 1, 2007; Washington Association of Maintenance and Operations Administrators (WAMOA).

<sup>8</sup> This includes \$2.9 billion recently allocated by the NJ State Legislature for 52 Abbott (low-income, urban) district projects. Approximately \$13-15 billion in Abbott projects will still need to be funded at 100% by the State, about 250 major projects, as well as hundred of health and safety projects in need of future funding. In addition, non-Abbott districts, especially poorer districts, have huge backlogs of projects to be funded. With recent authorization of \$1 billion for non-Abbott districts, with average State funding at 30%, the State will need to come up with another \$3-5 billion in the near future.

These deferred maintenance and delayed construction projects represent an opportunity for school districts to quickly spend federal stimulus dollars. Strategic use of the facility funding will also make possible building improvements that will help districts become more energy efficient and enable them to implement important preventative maintenance that can extend the useful life of building systems and components.<sup>9</sup>

### **Allocation of Economic Stimulus Funds**

Federal K-12 school construction economic stimulus funds need to be allocated quickly and equitably. In 2001, Senator Harkin sponsored a \$1.2 billion school repair and renovation program that was a part of the U.S. Department of Education Appropriation Act for FY2001. These funds were distributed to states based on their share of students eligible for free and reduced price lunch (Title I), with one-half of one percent reserved for state administration needs. States were directed to award grants on a competitive basis to local school districts based on their facility needs. Table 1 provides a list of each state's share of the \$10 billion economic stimulus funds based on the FY2007 Title I funding formula. Examples of state level allocations are: California \$1.3 billion; Iowa \$54 million; Illinois \$462 million; and Wisconsin \$157 million.<sup>10</sup>

However, because speed is a critical element of an economic stimulus investment, a modification of the Harkin repair and renovation delivery system is warranted. One way to do this is to allocate the federal funds directly to the 100 largest school districts according to their share of the FY2007 Title I funding formula, a \$3.7 billion allocation, with the \$6.3 billion balance allocated directly to the states for distribution to local school districts, based on level of need and readiness of the districts to effectively utilize the funds. Table 2 provides a list of the 100 largest school districts and their share of allocation. Some examples of allocations to these largest school districts are: Mobile County (AL), \$21 million; Fresno Unified (CA), \$35 million; Chicago Public Schools (IL), \$256 million; and Milwaukee Public Schools (WI), \$68 million.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Spending on utilities is estimated at nearly \$14.7B (\$14,695,967,900) in 2006 and \$14.9B (\$14,854,722,300) in 2007.

<sup>10</sup> The Title I formula aggravates state-to-state wealth disparities because the biggest factor in determining per pupil allocations of Title I funding is the statewide average per pupil expenditure, which is largely a function of statewide per pupil wealth. Connecticut, with twice the taxable resources per capita as Mississippi, spends twice as much per pupil statewide, and therefore gets roughly twice as much per pupil in Title I money. One way to address this problem is to adjust these Title I allotments for Total Taxable Resources per capita. Treasury maintains current accounting of Total Taxable Resources per capita, which are available from the Congressional Research Service.

<sup>11</sup> The difficulty with this formulation, from an equity perspective, is that a number of these large school districts have low Title I eligibility rates, for example: Fairfax County Public Schools (VA) at \$13 million and Cobb County School District (GA) at \$12 million. While these are low levels of funding compared to low wealth districts of similar size, if the federal economic stimulus funds were directed entirely to the states, as in the first proposed option, possible equity problems could be avoided, as districts such as these might receive less funding since they are likely to have better maintained buildings and consequently lower level of deferred maintenance needs.

## **Implementation of Economic Stimulus Investment**

Flexibility is key to effective and efficient use of the federal economic stimulus funds for K-12 education infrastructure. There need to be requirements to ensure that economic stimulus funds are spent on public school facility maintenance, repair and construction and that the funds reach the neediest students. However, there should be limited requirements on what types of facility improvements are eligible for federal stimulus funding.

The types of school facility improvement projects that are needed and ready for implementation are extensive. For example, the Director of the California Department of Education School Facilities Division identified many types of projects that California school districts need and are prepared to act on within 90 days. These include emergency repair projects, seismic retrofits, security upgrades, solar equipment and other green technology, Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades, deferred maintenance projects from 5-year maintenance plans, and already approved new school construction and modernization projects waiting for local matching funds. In New York City, school officials identified over \$6 billion in school improvement projects that are ready to begin within 60-90 days. These also represent a range of project types, including deferred maintenance, technology upgrades, weatherization and energy efficiency improvements, security equipment installation, physical education facility upgrades, and bringing the districts' oldest buildings (those constructed prior to 1900) into compliance with 21<sup>st</sup> century learning, health, and safety standards.

Although we believe that flexibility in distribution of funds will ensure the speed and utility of the federal investment, there still needs to be state-level accountability for local district spending. The one-half of one percent provided for state administration in the 2001 school repair and renovation initiative should also be included in the \$10 billion economic stimulus and used to ensure appropriate state oversight and reporting of local projects.

**Table 1: State-by-State Allocations**

State	Total Federal Economic Stimulus Estimate	State Allocation after 100 Largest Districts Allocation	# of LEAs
Alabama	\$ 151,308,242	\$ 130,524,055.61	132
Alaska	\$ 26,502,778	\$ 16,886,623.26	53
Arizona	\$ 205,017,716	\$ 172,179,980.09	219
Arkansas	\$ 95,053,977	\$ 95,053,977.12	252
California	\$ 1,280,168,468	\$ 723,259,158.29	979
Colorado	\$ 96,531,525	\$ 64,028,768.99	178
Connecticut	\$ 87,146,268	\$ 87,146,267.85	166
Delaware	\$ 26,569,523	\$ 26,569,523.20	16
District of Columbia	\$ 35,850,825	\$ -	1
Florida	\$ 458,912,128	\$ 110,634,894.96	67
Georgia	\$ 319,370,031	\$ 206,722,704.04	183
Hawaii	\$ 30,875,971	\$ -	5
Idaho	\$ 32,191,143	\$ 32,191,143.18	114
Illinois	\$ 462,011,664	\$ 206,142,177.97	874
Indiana	\$ 179,220,290	\$ 179,220,289.57	292
Iowa	\$ 53,912,532	\$ 53,912,532.40	365
Kansas	\$ 68,593,408	\$ 53,195,163.97	300
Kentucky	\$ 144,767,477	\$ 117,686,353.11	178
Louisiana	\$ 216,269,616	\$ 199,040,264.09	68
Maine	\$ 34,171,906	\$ 34,171,905.94	300
Maryland	\$ 146,465,442	\$ 30,091,214.78	24
Massachusetts	\$ 164,827,050	\$ 134,516,981.57	303
Michigan	\$ 358,542,723	\$ 237,459,971.38	552
Minnesota	\$ 89,252,123	\$ 89,252,122.88	343
Mississippi	\$ 136,062,895	\$ 136,062,895.48	149
Missouri	\$ 156,916,794	\$ 156,916,793.53	522
Montana	\$ 30,093,888	\$ 30,093,888.32	437
Nebraska	\$ 39,462,255	\$ 39,462,254.81	461
Nevada	\$ 62,546,958	\$ 5,389,019.71	17
New Hampshire	\$ 26,676,938	\$ 26,676,937.64	179
New Jersey	\$ 196,608,541	\$ 196,608,540.58	574
New Mexico	\$ 80,889,482	\$ 60,621,763.50	89
New York	\$ 942,560,763	\$ 292,799,359.32	689
North Carolina	\$ 234,538,673	\$ 163,203,986.67	118
North Dakota	\$ 23,231,653	\$ 23,231,653.38	203
Ohio	\$ 349,937,927	\$ 263,974,734.97	614
Oklahoma	\$ 99,910,540	\$ 99,910,539.90	541
Oregon	\$ 94,581,904	\$ 94,581,904.29	197
Pennsylvania	\$ 402,285,751	\$ 267,970,369.38	501
Rhode Island	\$ 39,250,581	\$ 39,250,581.37	36
South Carolina	\$ 146,362,444	\$ 132,205,227.61	87
South Dakota	\$ 29,033,759	\$ 29,033,759.21	168
Tennessee	\$ 160,247,403	\$ 94,379,481.80	136
Texas	\$ 910,958,250	\$ 554,239,738.29	1033
Utah	\$ 45,331,317	\$ 25,858,910.14	40
Vermont	\$ 21,186,112	\$ 21,186,111.68	270
Virginia	\$ 159,472,738	\$ 122,794,332.64	138
Washington	\$ 142,384,592	\$ 142,384,591.99	296
West Virginia	\$ 69,496,605	\$ 69,496,604.84	55
Wisconsin	\$ 157,032,725	\$ 89,183,886.98	426
Wyoming	\$ 21,883,305	\$ 21,883,304.61	48
American Samoa	\$ 6,719,421	\$ 6,719,421.26	
Guam	\$ 7,213,676	\$ 7,213,675.67	
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 2,572,693	\$ 2,572,693.44	
Puerto Rico	\$ 354,871,975	\$ -	1
Virgin Islands	\$ 9,029,204	\$ 9,029,204.03	
Indian set-aside	\$ 71,469,655	\$ 71,469,654.64	
Other (non-State)	\$ 5,645,761	\$ 5,645,761.36	
	<b>\$ 10,000,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 6,301,937,657.58</b>	

**Table 2: Allocation to 100 Largest School Districts**

STATE NAME	LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY NAME	TOTAL # OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL STUDENTS (PK-12)	Federal Economic Stimulus Estimate (Based on FY2007 Title I allocation)	\$ per Student
Alabama	MOBILE COUNTY	117	65,643	\$ 20,784,186.06	\$ 316.62
Alaska	ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT	95	49,714	\$ 9,616,154.99	\$ 193.43
Arizona	MESA UNIFIED DISTRICT	89	74,626	\$ 13,247,847.15	\$ 177.52
Arizona	TUCSON UNIFIED DISTRICT	124	60,557	\$ 19,589,888.36	\$ 323.50
California	LOS ANGELES UNIFIED	808	727,319	\$ 327,397,602.04	\$ 450.14
California	SAN DIEGO UNIFIED	219	132,482	\$ 35,428,183.97	\$ 267.42
California	LONG BEACH UNIFIED	90	93,589	\$ 34,510,994.10	\$ 368.75
California	FRESNO UNIFIED	106	79,046	\$ 34,765,376.25	\$ 439.81
California	ELK GROVE UNIFIED	64	60,735	\$ 7,578,142.72	\$ 124.77
California	SANTA ANA UNIFIED	60	59,310	\$ 16,900,270.82	\$ 284.95
California	SAN BERNARDINO CITY UNIFIED	70	58,661	\$ 23,535,453.45	\$ 401.21
California	SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED	118	56,236	\$ 12,880,294.70	\$ 229.04
California	CAPISTRANO UNIFIED	59	51,245	\$ 2,825,016.05	\$ 55.13
California	SACRAMENTO CITY UNIFIED	92	50,408	\$ 18,773,055.07	\$ 372.42
California	GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED	67	49,574	\$ 11,503,009.21	\$ 232.04
California	SAN JUAN UNIFIED	80	48,325	\$ 7,243,940.98	\$ 149.90
California	OAKLAND UNIFIED	137	48,135	\$ 23,567,970.10	\$ 489.62
Colorado	JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1	162	86,332	\$ 7,540,297.15	\$ 87.34
Colorado	DENVER COUNTY 1	148	72,312	\$ 21,309,080.41	\$ 294.68
Colorado	CHERRY CREEK 5	53	48,573	\$ 2,583,733.31	\$ 53.19
Colorado	DOUGLAS COUNTY RE 1	66	48,041	\$ 1,069,644.80	\$ 22.27
District of Columbia	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	177	59,616	\$ 35,850,824.85	\$ 601.36
Florida	DADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	394	362,070	\$ 99,576,484.90	\$ 275.02
Florida	BROWARD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	285	271,630	\$ 47,658,529.28	\$ 175.45
Florida	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	261	193,757	\$ 34,105,718.86	\$ 176.02
Florida	ORANGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	211	175,609	\$ 29,462,883.11	\$ 167.78
Florida	PALM BEACH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	236	174,935	\$ 26,791,024.90	\$ 153.15
Florida	DUVAL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	182	126,662	\$ 23,693,541.65	\$ 187.06
Florida	PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	173	112,174	\$ 18,910,901.87	\$ 168.59
Florida	POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	153	89,443	\$ 16,368,905.24	\$ 183.01
Florida	LEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	101	75,634	\$ 9,783,100.77	\$ 129.35
Florida	BREVARD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	117	75,233	\$ 8,855,138.28	\$ 117.70
Florida	SEMINOLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	77	67,530	\$ 6,990,800.36	\$ 103.52
Florida	VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	94	65,627	\$ 10,423,893.19	\$ 158.84
Florida	PASCO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	76	62,768	\$ 8,998,359.20	\$ 143.36
Florida	OSCEOLA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	63	49,798	\$ 6,657,951.17	\$ 133.70
Georgia	GWINNETT COUNTY	122	144,598	\$ 18,737,030.38	\$ 129.58
Georgia	COBB COUNTY	110	106,724	\$ 11,954,384.34	\$ 112.01
Georgia	DEKALB COUNTY	148	102,310	\$ 26,052,304.54	\$ 254.64
Georgia	FULTON COUNTY	95	81,100	\$ 9,114,987.57	\$ 112.39
Georgia	CLAYTON COUNTY	63	52,657	\$ 12,039,296.07	\$ 228.64
Georgia	ATLANTA CITY	103	50,770	\$ 34,749,324.12	\$ 684.45
Hawaii	HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	285	182,818	\$ 30,875,970.79	\$ 168.89
Illinois	CITY OF CHICAGO SD 299	633	420,982	\$ 255,869,485.73	\$ 607.79
Kansas	WICHITA	88	48,547	\$ 15,398,243.56	\$ 317.18
Kentucky	JEFFERSON COUNTY	172	98,537	\$ 27,081,124.23	\$ 274.83
Louisiana	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL BOARD	97	49,945	\$ 17,229,351.60	\$ 344.97
Maryland	MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	199	139,398	\$ 18,577,995.69	\$ 133.27
Maryland	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	205	133,325	\$ 22,551,210.89	\$ 169.14

Maryland	BALTIMORE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	168	107,043	\$	17,723,194.28	\$	165.57
Maryland	BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	197	87,643	\$	46,048,274.57	\$	525.41
Maryland	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	121	73,565	\$	8,636,510.56	\$	117.40
Maryland	HOWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	71	48,596	\$	2,837,041.03	\$	58.38
Massachusetts	BOSTON	139	57,349	\$	30,310,068.33	\$	528.52
Michigan	DETROIT CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	235	133,255	\$	121,082,751.17	\$	908.65
Nevada	CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	314	294,131	\$	49,697,954.55	\$	168.97
Nevada	WASHOE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	98	64,246	\$	7,459,983.34	\$	116.12
New Mexico	ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	169	94,022	\$	20,267,718.42	\$	215.56
New York	NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	1408	1,014,058	\$	649,761,404.03	\$	640.75
North Carolina	CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG SCHOOLS	142	124,005	\$	23,295,999.13	\$	187.86
North Carolina	WAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS	138	120,996	\$	13,729,119.97	\$	113.47
North Carolina	GUILFORD COUNTY SCHOOLS	111	68,951	\$	13,768,297.27	\$	199.68
North Carolina	CUMBERLAND COUNTY SCHOOLS	88	53,201	\$	11,510,161.19	\$	216.35
North Carolina	FORSYTH COUNTY SCHOOLS	75	50,165	\$	9,031,108.67	\$	180.03
Ohio	COLUMBUS CITY	147	58,961	\$	35,709,742.41	\$	605.65
Ohio	CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL CITY	104	58,788	\$	50,253,449.69	\$	854.82
Pennsylvania	PHILADELPHIA CITY SD	270	184,560	\$	134,315,381.85	\$	727.76
Puerto Rico	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	1523	563,490	\$	354,871,974.11	\$	629.78
South Carolina	GREENVILLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	95	67,551	\$	14,157,216.28	\$	209.58
Tennessee	MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	194	120,275	\$	37,501,126.04	\$	311.79
Tennessee	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	132	72,713	\$	18,754,671.76	\$	257.93
Tennessee	KNOX COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	87	54,427	\$	9,612,123.35	\$	176.61
Texas	HOUSTON ISD	312	210,292	\$	86,832,463.70	\$	412.91
Texas	DALLAS ISD	255	161,244	\$	69,303,426.55	\$	429.80
Texas	CYPRESS-FAIRBANKS ISD	75	86,256	\$	4,251,406.85	\$	49.29
Texas	AUSTIN ISD	124	81,155	\$	21,982,677.68	\$	270.87
Texas	FORT WORTH ISD	147	80,336	\$	28,696,712.14	\$	357.21
Texas	NORTHSIDE ISD	95	78,711	\$	9,988,516.06	\$	126.90
Texas	FORT BEND ISD	69	66,104	\$	4,399,068.28	\$	66.55
Texas	EL PASO ISD	109	63,811	\$	24,171,687.08	\$	378.80
Texas	ARLINGTON ISD	77	63,397	\$	10,857,122.52	\$	171.26
Texas	NORTH EAST ISD	72	59,817	\$	6,481,767.04	\$	108.36
Texas	ALDINE ISD	73	58,093	\$	15,169,715.58	\$	261.13
Texas	GARLAND ISD	73	57,425	\$	6,341,648.58	\$	110.43
Texas	SAN ANTONIO ISD	108	56,422	\$	26,039,664.38	\$	461.52
Texas	PLANO ISD	82	53,238	\$	1,772,531.06	\$	33.29
Texas	PASADENA ISD	70	49,227	\$	9,552,582.15	\$	194.05
Texas	BROWNSVILLE ISD	53	48,260	\$	18,157,052.71	\$	376.23
Texas	KATY ISD	55	48,247	\$	1,377,405.28	\$	28.55
Texas	ALIEF ISD	43	47,595	\$	11,343,063.81	\$	238.32
Utah	JORDAN DISTRICT	92	77,110	\$	3,881,749.29	\$	50.34
Utah	GRANITE DISTRICT	121	67,345	\$	8,141,769.27	\$	120.90
Utah	DAVIS DISTRICT	99	61,735	\$	3,590,245.69	\$	58.16
Utah	ALPINE DISTRICT	72	55,383	\$	3,858,642.30	\$	69.67
Virginia	FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	207	163,753	\$	13,760,054.89	\$	84.03
Virginia	VIRGINIA BEACH CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	88	74,303	\$	9,578,514.00	\$	128.91
Virginia	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	83	68,458	\$	4,806,175.94	\$	70.21
Virginia	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	60	57,239	\$	4,089,302.98	\$	71.44
Virginia	HENRICO COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	68	47,747	\$	4,444,357.98	\$	93.08
Wisconsin	MILWAUKEE	235	92,395	\$	67,848,837.81	\$	734.33

**11,302,149 \$ 3,698,062,342.42**