Department of Legislative Services

Maryland General Assembly
2013 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

Senate Bill 743 (Senators Jones-Rodwell and Ferguson)
Budget and Taxation

Baltimore City Public Schools Construction Authority

This bill creates the Baltimore City Public Schools Construction Authority as a public corporation to improve the condition of public school facilities in Baltimore City. The authority is authorized to issue bonds up to $1.2 billion to support construction and renovation of public school facilities in the city. The bill also requires the State to provide a block grant to the authority beginning in fiscal 2015 and each year thereafter. The grant must be for the greater of 12% of the entire State public school construction capital program or $32.0 million, adjusted annually for inflation. The bill also raises the statutory debt limit for the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners (BCBSC) from $100.0 million to $200.0 million.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2013.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures by the Public School Construction Program (PSCP), the Department of General Services (DGS), Maryland Department of Planning (MDP), and the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) increase by a combined total of $464,800 in FY 2014 to handle the review and oversight of a larger number of major school construction projects. Out-year costs reflect full salaries, inflation, and employee turnover as well as the termination of one-time or temporary costs. No effect on total State expenditures for school construction, which are established annually in the capital budget. To the extent that taxable debt is used to pay the block grant, State debt service payments increase by at least $119,000 annually or $1.9 million over the life of the bonds; this is not reflected in the table below. **This bill establishes a mandated appropriation beginning in FY 2015.**

(in dollars)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Revenues	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GF Expenditure	464,800	451,000	441,300	451,600	462,300
Net Effect	($464,800)	($451,000)	($441,300)	($451,600)	($462,300)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: The Baltimore City Public Schools Construction Authority receives a guaranteed minimum annual allocation of $32.0 million for school construction projects, which exceeds the Baltimore City Public Schools' (BCPS) average annual allocation over the past 21 years. To the extent that it must pay its 7% share of the cost of school construction projects funded by the authority, local expenditures to provide the city's share of approved projects increase. Less State funding is available for school construction projects in other counties. BCPS expenditures increase significantly to add as many as 18 new positions to oversee the expanded construction program. To the extent that it uses its expanded debt capacity, debt service payments by BCPS increase.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful for small construction-related businesses.

Analysis

Bill Summary:

Baltimore City Public Schools Construction Authority

The bill establishes membership and procedural requirements and general personnel guidelines for the authority and states that the authority is not an agency of the State or of Baltimore City. The authority may issue bonds itself or through a conduit issuer, and it may accept grants, loans, gifts, or other assistance from a public or private source. Bond maturities may not exceed 30 years. Debt of the authority is not a debt of the State or of Baltimore City and is payable only from money available through the bill. The issuance of bonds by the authority does not obligate the State or any political subdivisions to cover the debt. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the authority remain in existence as long as it has debt outstanding.

The Maryland Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority is authorized to issue debt on behalf of the authority, which is specifically included in the definition of "noncollegiate educational institution" for that purpose. In specific instances in State law related to school construction and renovation, the authority is given the same status as a local school board.

The authority is subject to annual audits by an independent certified public accountant; the Office of Legislative Audits may conduct an audit every six years, at the authority's expense, instead of the audit required for that year. Audit reports must be delivered to designated entities of State and local government. The authority must provide quarterly reports on its activities to designated parties, and it must meet with BCBSC at least annually. The bill includes additional authorizations and conditions related to the issuance and repayment of bonds by the authority.

Bonds issued by the authority are exempt from provisions in State law regarding the public sale of bonds and their maturities. Bonds may be sold by competitive or negotiated sales at a price determined by the authority.

School Construction and Renovation

The authority may not issue bonds to finance a project without first entering into an agreement with BCBSC regarding the nature and use of the project and the security and sources of payments for the bonds. All projects financed by the authority must be approved by the Interagency Committee on School Construction (IAC). Prior to the issuance of any bonds, the authority, IAC, and BCBSC must enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) regarding procedures that must be followed for the approval of projects to be financed by the authority.

BCBSC must notify the Baltimore City Department of Planning of any buildings that it plans to close and request a written recommendation from the department on the relative merit of the planned closure. The department must issue a recommendation within 30 days of receiving a request, and the board must consider the recommendation before taking final action. These requirements may be waived by mutual agreement of BCBSC and the Baltimore City Department of Planning.

Block Grant

The factor used to annually inflate the $32.0 million block grant must be the greater of the Consumer Price Index-Urban for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the implicit price deflator for State and local government expenditures, or 5%. The block grant may be used to make debt service payments and payments under leases, installment purchases, or other financing arrangements. To the extent that the amount of the annual block grant exceeds $32.0 million, the excess amount is paid to BCBSC for other eligible public school construction projects approved by the Board of Public Works. Any funds received by the authority that are in excess of the amount needed, or projected to be needed, to pay debt service revert to BCBSC and may be used only for school construction and improvement projects in Baltimore City.

Current Law: For a description of State support for public school construction funding, please see the **Appendix – State Funding for Public School Construction Projects**.

BCPS Debt

BCBSC may issue bonds to finance or refinance all or any part of the costs of school construction projects. The mayor and city council must approve the board's issuance of new debt, but debt issued by the board is solely the board's obligation and does not constitute any indebtedness or obligation of the State, the mayor, or the city council. The aggregate principal amount of bonds outstanding for BCPS cannot exceed $100.0 million as of the date that bonds are issued; however, Chapter 243 of 2010 (SB 179) exempted the full value of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs) issued by the board from the $100.0 million cap. Chapter 583 of 2011 (HB 230) increased the maximum maturity of bonds issued by the board from 15 to 30 years.

Upon the issuance of bonds by BCBSC, the State Comptroller must withhold from State aid to BCPS funds in the amount needed to pay the debt service on the bonds. The funds are withheld in installments and used to pay the debt service until the bonds are no longer outstanding.

Background:

BCPS

BCPS enrollment peaked at about 193,000 in 1969 and, except recently, has declined virtually every year since then. As a result, it has a great deal of excess capacity in its schools, many of which are very old. According to PSCP, BCPS has the oldest average square footage of any local school system in the State: 39 years old compared to a statewide average of 27 years old in fiscal 2012.

BCPS currently enrolls 84,000 students in 194 school facilities, including 33 charter schools and 6 special education schools. It has a total operating budget of $1.31 billion and outstanding debt totaling approximately $184.0 million, including approximately $112.0 million in QSCBs and $44.0 million in capital leases, which are both exempted from the debt ceiling, leaving a total of approximately $28.0 million in outstanding debt that counts against the $100.0 million statutory cap. Debt service payments are $16.8 million in fiscal 2013, which includes $4 million in principal-only payments for QSCBs.

In June 2012, Jacobs Project Management released its comprehensive assessment of the condition of BCPS school facilities, concluding that district facilities overall were "in very poor condition." According to the Jacobs report, the total cost of building deficiencies was $2.4 billion over 10 years, of which $1.4 billion represented current facility deficiencies and $1.0 billion represented 10-year life cycle deficiencies. Among the report's key findings were:

- almost one-quarter (23%) of BCPS buildings were built before 1946;
- more than two-thirds (69%) of the buildings were rated in "very poor" condition; and
- the district uses just 65% of available classroom space, with middle and high schools being especially underutilized.

In response to the Jacobs report findings, BCPS developed a 10-year timeline for the closure, replacement, or renovation of every one of the buildings it owns that was approved by BCBSC in November 2012. The 10-year plan includes vacating 26 buildings, substantially renovating or replacing 49 buildings, and renovating 87 buildings (including 22 with additions). Phase 1 of the plan, projected to cost about $1.1 billion and last about four years, addresses the bulk of the $1.4 billion of the most pressing deficiencies identified by the Jacobs report, including renovating or replacing 65 school buildings and closing approximately 26 schools or buildings.

In response to legislation introduced during the 2012 session (SB 533 and HB 304, among others) that required the State to provide BCPS with a block grant for school construction that could be used to leverage capital through a nonprofit or other similar entity to meet the district's considerable school construction needs, the 2012 *Joint Chairmen's Report* asked IAC to study the feasibility and implications of such an approach. The IAC report, released in January 2013, concludes that "it is both legally possible and feasible for the State to provide funding in the form of a block grant." Regarding the use of the authority as a mechanism to issue debt, the report continues, "this structure would preserve the tax exempt status of bonds issued by the State and the City and will not impair either the bond rating or the debt affordability of either government." However, the report raises multiple concerns about this approach, including:

- the impact of the authority's bonds on debt affordability calculations for the State and Baltimore City can only be known fully when the financing arrangement is presented to bond rating agencies and the Internal Revenue Service;
- a long-term commitment to provide a guaranteed block grant to one jurisdiction limits the funding available for projects in other jurisdictions, especially if current funding levels for school construction are reduced; and
- a rapid infusion of construction funds into a single market may strain the capacity of construction companies to meet the demand for projects and negatively affect project quality.

State Funding

State school construction funding is almost exclusively financed by tax-exempt general obligation bonds. Federal tax regulations authorize the use of tax-exempt bonds for ongoing costs of capital projects or to reimburse the cost of completed projects, but only within 18 months of the final contractor payment for a project. After 18 months, the State can only reimburse counties for eligible project costs with pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) cash. PAYGO has been provided for PSCP in the past but is very limited in the State's five-year *Capital Improvement Program* (CIP). It has been the policy of the State to use State debt to pay for long-term capital improvements (with a life of at least 15 years), not for debt service or lease payments, installment purchases, or other forms of payment that retire other outstanding debt.

The 2004 Public School Facilities Act established the State's intent to provide \$2.0 billion of funding for school construction by fiscal 2013, an average of \$250.0 million each year for eight years. As a result, PSCP funding increased from \$125.9 million in fiscal 2005 to \$253.8 in fiscal 2006, and it has remained above the \$250.0 million target each year since, which resulted in significant increases in school construction assistance to the counties, including Baltimore City. As a result, the State achieved the \$2.0 billion goal ahead of schedule. It is not clear whether that level of funding can or will be sustained in the future.

PSCP funding levels are established annually through the State's capital budget process. **Exhibit 1** shows the State funding levels for PSCP, and Baltimore City's share of those funds, for the past 21 years. It also shows the total amount proposed by the Governor for fiscal 2014 through 2018 in the five-year CIP.

Because the bill requires a 30-year commitment from the State to provide the block grant to BCPS, a long-term view of the implications of that commitment is appropriate. As the exhibit shows, total funding for BCPS has equaled or exceeded the \$32.0 million level in just 7 of the last 21 years, and in each instance, total State funding exceeded \$250.0 million. BCPS funding has equaled or exceeded 12.0% of the total in just 5 of the last 21 years. In the aggregate, over the last 21 years, BCPS funding for school construction has been 10.6% of total State funding and averaged \$23.5 million. More recently, since the first year of the Baltimore City-State Partnership to improve BCPS performance in fiscal 1998, State funding has averaged a little over \$250.0 million (\$257.9 million) and BCPS has received on average \$28.7 million or 10.6% of total State funding; since fiscal 2006, BCPS has received \$35.8 million or 11.2% of an average of \$314.5 million in State funding annually.

Exhibit 1
Public School Construction Program Funding
Fiscal 1993-2018
($ in Millions)

Year	Total State	BCPS	BCPS % of Total
1993	$79.0	$4.8	6.1%
1994	87.0	7.4	8.5%
1995	108.0	7.5	6.9%
1996	118.0	7.3	6.2%
1997	140.2	8.7	6.2%
1998	150.0	10.0	6.7%
1999	225.0	12.5	5.6%
2000	258.0	25.1	9.7%
2001	291.0	44.1	15.2%
2002	286.6	44.1	15.4%
2003	156.5	13.8	8.8%
2004	116.5	11.2	9.6%
2005	125.9	11.5	9.1%
2006	253.8	21.5	8.5%
2007	322.7	39.4	12.2%
2008	401.8	52.7	13.1%
2009	347.0	41.0	11.8%
2010	266.7	27.7	10.4%
2011	263.7	28.6	10.8%
2012	311.6	32.0	10.3%
2013	349.2	42.6	12.2%
2014	325.0		
2015	250.0		
2016	250.0		
2017	250.0		
2018	250.0		

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Alternative School Financing in Other Places

Examples of approaches similar to that put forth in the bill are not common, but several state and local jurisdictions have used alternative financing arrangements to rebuild large numbers of schools, with mixed results. In one example, Greenville, South Carolina formed a nonprofit corporation to issue $1.0 billion in debt to rebuild 69 schools in 6.5 years. The debt was backed by a commitment of $60.0 million in annual bond revenue from the school system under an installment purchase agreement. The corporation assumed an undivided interest in the new buildings, which the school system is repurchasing with the installment payments. This arrangement allowed Greenville to exceed a constitutional debt limit of 8% of taxable property in the county without a public referendum. However, in 2006, following the completion of Greenville's program, South Carolina amended existing law to make installment purchase agreements with nonprofit entities subject to the 8% debt limit, thereby requiring counties to subject such arrangements to public referenda in the future. State funds were not used in Greenville.

Conversely, the New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation (SCC), established in 2002 to help the state implement a court-mandated $8.6 billion school building program in low-income communities, was found by New Jersey's Inspector General to have weak financial controls and lax or nonexistent oversight and accountability. In 2007, after spending about half of its allocation, SCC was dissolved and replaced by a new Schools Development Authority, which has also been plagued by delays and accusations of political favoritism.

State Fiscal Effect: The bill presents several challenges from the perspective of State finances, each of which is discussed in detail below:

- the funding commitment from PSCP exceeds BCPS's traditional share of State funding, and it is made without regard to the relative merit or readiness of the projects to be funded;
- the inflation adjuster for the block grant increases the State's commitment each year; however, debt service payments made by the authority should be constant every year once all the bonds are sold;
- the commitment of State funds is open-ended and may, despite the bill's declaration to the contrary, prompt bond rating agencies to conclude that the debt issued by the authority and repaid with State funds is State tax-supported debt, which could negatively affect the State's credit rating;
- the use of either taxable or tax-exempt bonds each presents dilemmas; and
- the additional workload strains IAC resources.

The bill affects school construction allocations beginning in fiscal 2015. With PSCP funding levels projected to remain constant at $250.0 million for the next four years, the State's annual commitment to the authority will be at least $32.0 million, adjusted annually for inflation (which is more than the $30.0 million generated by 12% of $250.0 million). This exceeds State funding for BCPS school construction projects for all but 6 of the past 21 years. This likely means that qualified projects in other jurisdictions will be delayed due to lack of funding.

To the extent that PSCP funding levels remain below $267.0 million in the future (which yields $32.0 million), the grant amount is subject to the inflation-adjusted minimum amount of $32.0 million. However, the annual 5% inflator exceeds the current rate of growth of State revenues. The 5% inflator is assumed to be used because recent past and projected levels of inflation do not approach the 5% level, and the bill requires that the largest inflator be used.

As noted earlier, in recent years PSCP funding has consisted almost exclusively of tax-exempt bond revenues (although the Governor's proposed fiscal 2014 capital budget includes a one-time allocation of $25.0 million in PAYGO funding to improve school security). Given the State's ongoing fiscal condition, it has little capacity to commit to using PAYGO funding over 30 years at the level required by the bill and, therefore, must likely rely on either taxable debt or tax-exempt debt as a source of funding for the block grant. Under normal circumstances, income from tax-exempt debt must be spent within 18 months of project completion; the bill, however, establishes mechanisms (including installment purchase plans) under which tax-exempt debt may be used to refund debt issued by the authority.

The State has not typically issued taxable debt, with the last issuance occurring in 2006. Taxable debt carries a higher interest rate for the State, higher transaction costs and, therefore, smaller yields. Current estimates are that interest rates on AAA-rated 10-year taxable bonds can range from anywhere between 62 and 101 basis points higher than for tax-exempt bonds. For a single 10-year issuance of $32.0 million in taxable bonds, this translates into between $119,000 and $189,000 in additional debt service payments each year or as much as $1.9 million in additional payments over the life of the bond. The spread between taxable and tax-exempt interest rates, however, is likely to grow as interest rates rise from their current historically low levels. To the extent that the State must use taxable debt for the block grant rather than the tax-exempt debt that it normally uses for PSCP in order to avoid the issues associated with debt reimbursement, it likely incurs additional liabilities.

Finally, the influx of capital for school construction projects in Baltimore City that results from the bill is expected to increase the number of large funded projects from about 2 to between 15 and 20 each year. The bill retains IAC oversight and monitoring of project procurement and quality, so the increase in project oversight responsibilities for IAC begins in fiscal 2014 when counties, including the city, begin work on fiscal 2015 school construction improvement programs. However, the anticipated closure, substantial renovation, or replacement of a significant number of BCPS facilities means there will also be a commensurate decrease in funding requests for systemic renovations from

BCPS. For fiscal 2014, BCPS submitted 63 requests for PSCP funding, the second highest total in the State. All but a handful of those represent systemic renovations to replace obsolete systems (boilers, windows, roofs, etc.) in aging schools.

Although the bill results in a significant increase in large projects requiring review and analysis by IAC, it likely results in a commensurate (or even greater) decrease in the number of systemic renovation funding requests requiring IAC review. Nevertheless, given the scope and size of the project requests that are expected to be submitted to IAC for review under the bill, additional resources are necessary to maintain effective oversight. Also, regulations governing the conditions of the block grant and the details of the MOU required by the bill must be developed and approved in time for the authority to receive its first allocation in fiscal 2015. In addition to PSCP, DGS, MSDE, and MDP, which are constituent members of IAC, require additional resources.

Therefore, general fund expenditures by PSCP, MDP, DGS, and MSDE increase by a total of $464,759 in fiscal 2014, which accounts for a 90-day start-up delay from the bill's July 1, 2013 effective date. This estimate reflects the cost of PSCP adding 2.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, MSDE hiring 1.0 FTE position, DGS increasing the number of external reviews conducted by a consultant, and MDP contracting with an information technology (IT) consultant to upgrade the Capital Improvement Database for PSCP. It includes salaries, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses. The information and assumptions used in calculating the estimate are stated below.

- PSCP requires a full-time project manager to coordinate the preparation of the MOU and manage IAC's oversight role with respect to BCPS's implementation of its 10-year plan. It also requires a half-time accounts clerk to track State block grant funds. The need for administrative support diminishes after two years with the development of standardized reporting and administrative procedures, so an additional half-time contractual administrative support position terminates in fiscal 2016.

- MSDE requires one additional full-time architect to review the educational adequacy of the increased number of major project designs submitted by BCPS. It is assumed that MSDE is allowed to fill a vacant 0.6 FTE administrative support position to provide needed support.

- DGS continues to outsource the design development and contract document reviews for major school construction projects to external consultants. Therefore, it requires additional resources for contracted services but no additional staff.

- MDP hires an IT consultant to upgrade the Capital Improvement Database used by PSCP to track project completion.

Positions	3
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	$164,870
One-time IT Contractual Support for MDP	60,000
External Consultants for DGS	221,000
Operating Expenses	18,889
Total FY 2014 State Expenditures	**$464,759**

Future year expenditures reflect full salaries with annual increases and employee turnover as well as annual increases in ongoing operating expenses, in addition to the termination of the 0.5 FTE contractual position for PSCP.

Local Fiscal Effect: The authority receives a minimum of $32.0 million each year for school construction projects, which exceeds BCPS's average allocation over the past 21 years by a considerable margin. It is not clear in the bill whether the State's PSCP cost-sharing formula applies to projects funded through a block grant. If the cost-sharing formula applies, the amount contributed by BCPS in a given year will vary with the number and size of projects undertaken by the authority.

BCPS advises that it requires as many as 18 new positions to manage and oversee the expanded construction program. Procurement and facilities management staff and resources will be redirected from managing a large number of maintenance and systemic renovation projects to managing the large projects funded by the authority, but additional staff are still needed for the volume of large projects. This will likely also require the procurement of a program manager and/or construction managers by the authority.

The large guaranteed allocation of PSCP funds to the authority likely means that fewer State funds are available for school construction projects in other counties, resulting in delays in project completion or necessitating counties to forward fund projects with local funds and seek State reimbursement. To the extent these projects are not reimbursed within 18 months, local reimbursements are delayed until State PAYGO is available.

In accordance with State law, for any school building closed by BCPS, it will have to repay the State for any portion of outstanding debt used to build or renovate the building. As State debt for school construction typically has a 15-year maturity, partial repayment will have to be made for any building that has received State school construction funding in the last 15 years and is being closed. The State has invested $28.3 million over the past 15 years in schools proposed to close, but a full accounting of the amount of outstanding debt had not been completed by PSCP in time for inclusion in this fiscal and policy note.

PSCP advises that a rapid infusion of school construction funding into the Baltimore City region could increase construction costs in the region and possibly the entire State. Any such increase has not been factored into this estimate.

The provision of the bill that excludes the transfer of a school building lease as part of alternative financing from the State reimbursement requirement relieves Baltimore City and other counties from reimbursing the State for the State's share of a project's cost if it is transferred to another party within 15 years.

Small Business Effect: To the extent that the authority uses the funds provided by the bill to launch an ambitious capital improvement campaign, small businesses in the commercial construction industry likely benefit from increased contracting opportunities.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: HB 860 (Baltimore City Delegation) - Appropriations.

Information Source(s): Public School Construction Program; Department of General Services; Maryland Department of Planning; Maryland State Department of Education; Baltimore City; Department of Budget and Management; Board of Public Works; Yahoo!Finance.com; Nj.com; New Jersey Office of the Inspector General; Greenville County, South Carolina; *Baltimore Sun*; Department of Legislative Services

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Appendix – State Funding for Public School Construction Projects

Subject to the final approval of the Board of Public Works (BPW), the Interagency Committee on School Construction (IAC) manages State review and approval of local school construction projects. Each year, local systems develop and submit to IAC a facilities master plan that includes an analysis of future school facility needs based on the current condition of school buildings and projected enrollment. The master plan must be approved by the local school board. Subsequently, each local school system submits a capital improvement plan to IAC that includes projects for which it seeks planning and/or funding approval for the upcoming fiscal year, which may include projects that the local system has forward funded. In addition to approval from the local school board, the request for the upcoming fiscal year must be approved by the county's governing body. Typically, the submission letter to IAC contains signatures of both the school board president and either the county executive and county council president or chair of the board of county commissioners.

Based on its assessment of the relative merit of all the project proposals it receives, and subject to the projected level of school construction funds available, IAC makes recommendations for which projects to fund to BPW. By December 31 of each year, IAC must recommend to BPW projects comprising 75% of the preliminary school construction allocation projected to be available by the Governor for the upcoming fiscal year. Local school boards may then appeal the IAC recommendations directly to BPW. By March 1 of each year, IAC must recommend to BPW and the General Assembly projects comprising 90% of the allocation for school construction submitted in the Governor's capital budget. Following the legislative session, IAC recommends projects comprising the remaining school construction funds included in the enacted capital budget for BPW approval, no earlier than May 1.

The State pays at least 50% of eligible costs of school construction and renovation projects, based on a funding formula that takes into account numerous factors including each local school system's wealth and ability to pay. The Public School Facilities Act (Chapters 306 and 307 of 2004, SB 787/HB 1230) requires that the cost-share formula be recalculated every three years. The first recalculation occurred in 2007, and the second recalculation occurred in 2010. **Exhibit 1** shows the State share of eligible school construction costs for all Maryland jurisdictions for fiscal 2012, which was determined by the 2007 recalculation, and for fiscal 2013 through 2015, as determined by the 2010 recalculation. The 2013 recalculation will be conducted prior to fall 2013 for implementation beginning in fiscal 2016.

Chapters 306 and 307 also established the State's intent to provide $2.0 billion of funding for school construction by fiscal 2013, an average of $250.0 million each year for eight years. As a result, the Public School Construction Program funding increased from $125.9 million in fiscal 2005 to $253.8 million in fiscal 2006, and it has remained above the $250.0 million target each year since, which resulted in significant increases in school construction assistance to local school boards. As a result, the State achieved the $2.0 billion goal ahead of schedule.

Exhibit 1
State Share of Eligible School Construction Costs
Fiscal 2012-2015

County	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Allegany	91%	93%	93%	93%
Anne Arundel	50%	50%	50%	50%
Baltimore City	94%	93%	93%	93%
Baltimore	50%	50%	50%	50%
Calvert	61%	56%	56%	56%
Caroline	86%	81%	78%	78%
Carroll	61%	58%	58%	58%
Cecil	75%	70%	69%	69%
Charles	77%	72%	67%	63%
Dorchester	71%	69%	69%	69%
Frederick	72%	67%	62%	60%
Garrett	59%	54%	50%	50%
Harford	59%	63%	63%	63%
Howard	61%	60%	60%	60%
Kent	50%	50%	50%	50%
Montgomery	50%	50%	50%	50%
Prince George’s	73%	68%	63%	62%
Queen Anne’s	55%	50%	50%	50%
St. Mary’s	75%	70%	65%	64%
Somerset	88%	83%	82%	82%
Talbot	50%	50%	50%	50%
Washington	73%	71%	71%	71%
Wicomico	87%	96%	96%	96%
Worcester	50%	50%	50%	50%

Source: Public School Construction Program