

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2013 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 1108
Appropriations

(Prince George's County Delegation)

Prince George's County Board of Education - Public High Schools - Outdoor
Artificial Turf Fields
PG 404-13

This bill requires the Prince George's County Board of Education to install an outdoor artificial turf field at each public high school in the county by December 31, 2018.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2013.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: No effect on total State funding for public school construction projects, which is established annually by the Governor and General Assembly through the capital budget process. No effect on revenues.

Local Effect: Prince George's County did not respond to repeated requests for information. Therefore, a reliable estimate of the bill's fiscal effect on the county cannot be established. Even so, based on an estimated cost of between \$600,000 and \$750,000 to install an artificial turf field and 22 public high schools in the county, total costs may increase by approximately \$14.9 million. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful for small businesses that manufacture and/or install artificial turf athletic fields.

Analysis

Current Law: State law does not address the installation of turf fields at public high schools.

For a description of the Public School Construction Program (PSCP), please see the **Appendix – State Funding for Public School Construction Projects.**

In addition to county operating revenue or general obligation debt revenue, several State funding sources are available to the county to fund the installation of turf fields at its high schools. First, Program Open Space, established in 1969 and administered by the Department of Natural Resources, provides funds for State and local acquisition and development of public outdoor recreational sites, facilities, and open space, which may include turf fields. Second, PSCP funds can be used to install an artificial turf or grass field at a new or replacement school or a major renovation project, but not as a separate project. Third, the Aging Schools Program (ASP) provides funds to local school systems for various school renovation projects including turf fields; projects must cost at least \$10,000 to be funded through the program. The Maryland State Department of Education and PSCP review ASP project requests submitted by local school systems, approve eligible projects, and determine if additional review of any construction documents will be required. The Governor's proposed fiscal 2014 capital budget includes \$6.1 million for the program, which is allocated in statute to each local school system based on each county's proportion of pre-1970 square footage in public school facilities.

Fourth, Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs), created by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1997, may be used only to finance specified education projects. Under current federal guidelines, QZAB funds may be used only to rehabilitate or repair school facilities, provide equipment, develop course materials, or train teachers and other school personnel; they may not be used for new construction. They can be used only for qualified zone academies, which are defined as public schools that (1) are designed in cooperation with business to enhance the academic curriculum, increase graduation and employment rates, and prepare students for college and the workforce and (2) require students to meet the same academic standards and assessments as other students in the same school system. Qualified zone academies must either be located in a federal Enterprise or Empowerment Zone or have at least 35% of their student population qualify for free or reduced-price meals. The Governor's proposed fiscal 2014 capital budget includes \$4.5 million in QZAB funds. In general, Maryland has allowed QZAB proceeds to be used only for renovation and repair (brick-and-mortar) projects; beginning with the 2011 sale of QZABs, Maryland has awarded QZAB funds in two ways:

- through competitively awarded grants by the Interagency Committee on School Construction to eligible school systems for qualified academies, including public charter schools; and
- for targeted grants awarded by MSDE to eligible school systems for qualified academies, including public charter schools, under the Breakthrough Center Program.

Background: Artificial turf fields are made of synthetic “blades” that are made to look like grass. “Crumb rubber,” which is derived from shredded scrap tires or from the retreading process, is frequently used as infill between the turf fibers to provide stability, uniformity, and resiliency. The Synthetic Turf Council reports that artificial turf fields have been installed in approximately 4,500 locations. The cost of installing a field is estimated to range between \$600,000 and \$750,000. The Department of Natural Resources advises that local Program Open Space funds have been used to install 38 artificial turf fields throughout the State. The Governor’s proposed fiscal 2014 capital budget includes \$750,000 to complete renovations to the stadium and fields at Annapolis High School, including the installation of “multipurpose fields,” which are presumed to be artificial turf fields.

Artificial turf fields have advantages and disadvantages compared with natural grass fields. Artificial turf fields tend to have significantly lower maintenance costs compared with grass fields. Turf fields are also better suited to year-round use. However, older turf fields have been found to have elevated lead content, although both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Consumer Product Safety Commission have found levels of lead and other contaminants in newer fields to be safe. Regarding injuries, a 2012 study published in the *American Journal of Sports Medicine* found that college football players were 1.39 times more likely to suffer knee injuries on artificial turf than on natural grass fields. However, the level of injuries on natural grass fields likely increases if they are poorly maintained, which is often the case with high school fields.

Local Fiscal Effect: The Maryland Public Secondary Schools Athletic Association reports that Prince George’s County has 22 public high schools. However, it is not known how many of those schools already have artificial turf fields. Therefore, a reliable estimate of the possible cost to the county cannot be made. As noted above, the installation cost per field is estimated to be between \$600,000 and \$750,000.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Maryland State Department of Education, Department of General Services, Public School Construction Program, *American Journal of Sports Medicine*, Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Reuters*, 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 2** shows annual State public school construction funding since fiscal 2006, by county.

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

<u>County</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
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

Exhibit 2
State Funding for Public School Construction
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total FY 06-13
Allegany	\$12,000	\$18,650	\$412	\$0	\$0	842	603	741	\$33,248
Anne Arundel	19,457	22,675	27,827	27,420	25,020	26,200	27,400	33,300	209,299
Baltimore City	21,523	39,436	52,665	41,000	27,733	28,559	32,000	42,600	285,516
Baltimore	25,218	35,053	52,250	40,985	28,000	29,000	32,000	43,300	285,806
Calvert	3,437	2,723	12,644	7,824	8,181	8,450	6,907	7,018	57,184
Caroline	4,699	2,935	2,426	8,100	6,000	3,767	86	350	28,363
Carroll	7,434	8,282	8,219	11,741	10,520	8,444	8,905	12,748	76,293
Cecil	8,656	8,271	9,533	2,674	1,538	1,744	2,414	1,514	36,344
Charles	8,267	10,200	13,170	11,704	8,898	8,335	8,630	8,000	77,204
Dorchester	656	872	6,137	10,400	6,469	5,436	3,502	0	33,472
Frederick	11,910	17,942	18,728	14,759	16,226	14,000	16,300	19,092	128,957
Garrett	1,507	1,235	6,243	3,020	666	0	333	0	13,004
Harford	8,287	11,096	16,238	14,751	16,253	13,835	16,206	14,512	111,177
Howard	15,273	17,808	23,206	18,265	18,262	18,290	22,936	32,490	166,530
Kent	2,000	3,479	1,335	0	388	0	0	0	7,202
Montgomery	30,431	40,040	52,297	53,312	28,350	30,183	33,000	43,106	310,720
Prince George's	29,833	37,425	52,250	41,000	28,200	29,500	31,348	40,375	289,931
Queen Anne's	6,897	3,000	3,925	4,951	3,947	5,750	5,195	0	33,665
St. Mary's	3,271	5,495	9,806	7,266	4,028	6,600	3,064	2,314	41,844
Somerset	14,300	12,022	5,153	0	6,000	6,000	3,257	0	46,732
Talbot	2,422	2,405	2,038	0	436	344	0	0	7,645
Washington	6,431	4,478	8,970	9,368	7,965	7,970	8,400	9,000	62,582
Wicomico	7,616	4,178	8,143	12,960	13,170	9,975	1,597	10,808	68,447
Worcester	2,241	6,872	8,213	5,483	403	0	0	0	23,212
MD School for the Blind								2,800	2,800
Bond Premium		6,100							6,100
Statewide						500	47,500	25,100	73,100
Total	\$253,766	\$322,672	\$401,828	\$346,983	\$266,653	\$263,724	\$311,583	\$349,167	\$2,516,376
Over \$250 million	\$3,766	\$72,672	\$151,828	\$96,983	\$16,653	\$13,724	\$61,583	\$99,167	\$516,376

Note: \$25.0 million of the statewide allocation in fiscal 2013 is for the Energy Efficiency Initiative and is to be distributed based on local requests and need for funding to replace inefficient systems.