

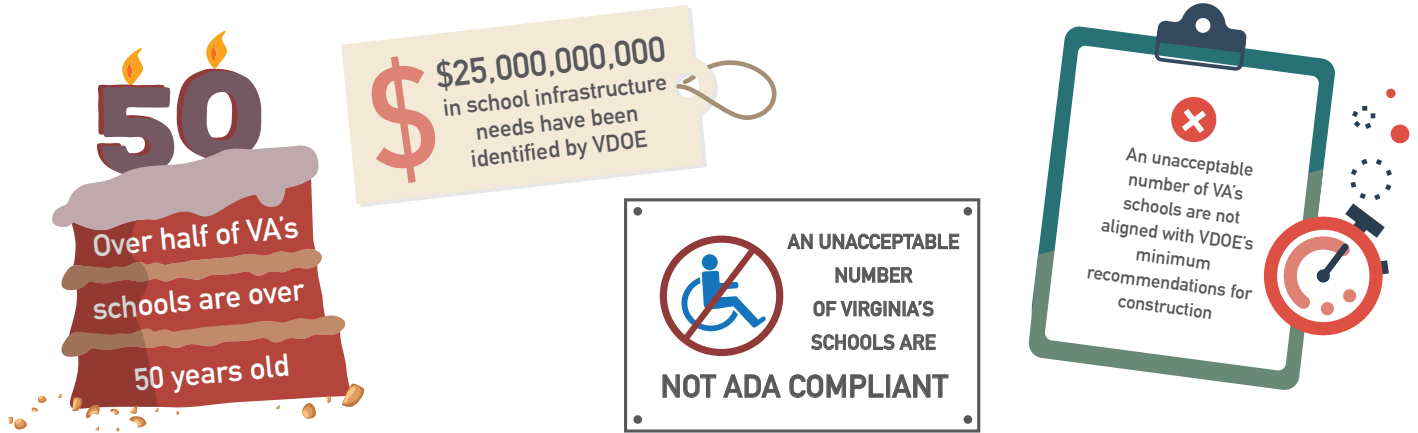


COALITION
of Small and Rural Schools of Virginia

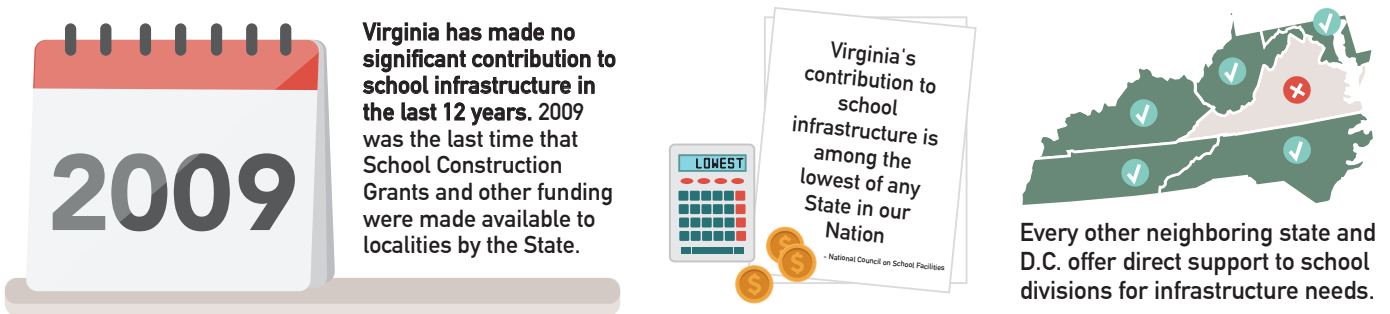
VIRGINIA SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE FACTS

This is our student's reality.

Current status of Virginia's school buildings



Virginia's lack of contribution to school infrastructure



Zip codes shouldn't matter...but they do!



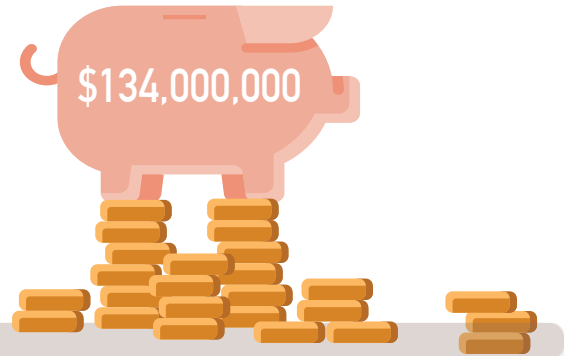
- According to the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, the average annual income difference between one of Virginia's most affluent communities (Loudoun - \$142,299) and one of our least affluent communities (Dickenson - \$29,932) is \$112,367. This demonstrates that raising taxes in poor localities is not the solution to this problem.
- School divisions in high poverty localities have far less capacity to provide much above the state required minimum for per student expenditures, and any amount that is used for capital or debt service does not count toward effort.
- Low income households have less discretionary income after paying for basic necessities in many localities, making it more challenging in high poverty areas to increase local revenue.
- Virginia's oldest school buildings are in our poorest communities.

Virginia school infrastructure solutions

Virginia has the ability to contribute to school infrastructure



Virginia is one of the 10 highest income states in America.

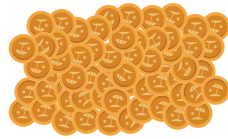


OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS...



\$24 million

Literary Fund dollars have been used for **SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION**



\$790 million

Literary Fund dollars have been used for the **TEACHER RETIREMENT FUND**

The Literary Fund currently has a balance of approximately **\$134 million** after expending \$229 million in FY 2021.

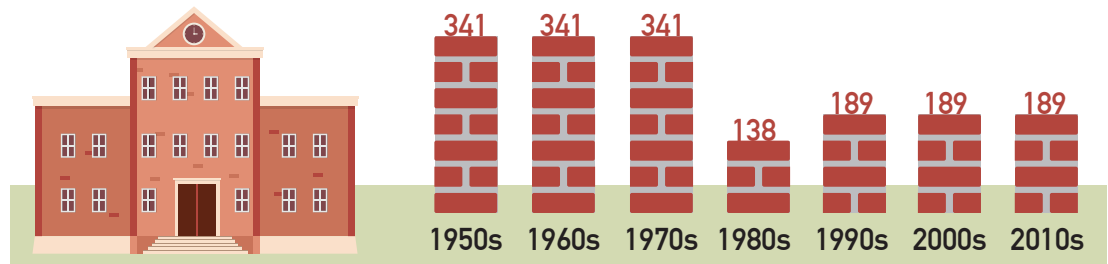
1

The primary function of the Literary Fund is for **SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION**.

2

The secondary function of the Literary Fund is for other school needs, including the **TEACHER RETIREMENT FUND**.

Until the 1980s, a majority of Literary Fund dollars were used for **SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION**.



AVERAGE # OF SCHOOLS BUILT PER DECADE

Additional surplus and revenue opportunities

The available surplus for general funds use in the upcoming budget is over \$10 billion
(after automatic deposits, transfers, and carrying over FY22 caboose amounts)

Casinos will produce revenue that could be earmarked for school infrastructure

Gray machine revenues could be earmarked for school infrastructure.

Virginia could use a portion of the \$1.1 billion of available ARPA funds, with restrictions. Based on the additional flexibility under the revenue loss provision rule, Virginia could use \$600 Million of ARPA funds for school infrastructure, with no restrictions. While this money must be obligated by 2024, it could be spent out over 2026.



These are unprecedented amounts. This is an opportunity for this Commission, the new administration, and the General Assembly to consider common sense recommendations that move the needle on addressing our massive school infrastructure challenges.