

441 G St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20548

September 27, 2021

The Honorable Virginia Foxx
Republican Leader
Committee on Education and Labor
United States House of Representatives

K-12 Education: Challenges Locating and Securing Charter School Facilities and Government Assistance

This letter formally transmits the attached briefing on charter school facilities. Charter schools are public schools established under charters, typically with state or local entities. In return for more flexibility and autonomy, charter schools must meet specific accountability standards. We provided a briefing to your staff on August 2, 2021, in response to your request for this review. (See enclosure I.) Our briefing described 1) the challenges charter schools face when attempting to locate and secure facilities, and 2) select programs available to help charter schools address challenges when locating and securing facilities.

To answer these questions, we conducted individual and group interviews with state, school district, and charter school officials in California and Colorado. We also interviewed Department of Education officials, representatives of nonprofit organizations that provide financing to charter schools, and other stakeholders. We selected California and Colorado based on the variety of programs as well as the existence of charter schools in urban and rural areas, among other factors. In our interviews, we asked about the challenges charter schools face locating and securing building space (facilities)—such as availability and appropriateness of space and financial requirements—and about select programs that help charter schools locate and secure facilities. Lastly, we reviewed agency documents, such as guidance documents on Education’s two facilities-focused grant programs, and relevant federal and state laws, regulations, and policies.

Our findings are not generalizable to all states, school districts, and charter schools. However, some of the challenges described are consistent with our 2000 and 2003 reports on challenges charter schools face when locating and securing facilities. For example, affording the purchase or lease of a school facility, finding available space to house a charter school, and ensuring that the space is suitable for students and staff.¹ In this review, we also heard about challenges not previously reported, such as a lack of consistent support from local government and school districts for charter schools’ facility needs. While challenges locating and securing facilities continue to persist, many states, including those covered by our review, have implemented programs that may help charter schools address them. (See enclosure II.) For example, a 2019 report published by the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools noted that 18 states had

¹GAO, *Charter Schools: Limited Access to Facility Financing*, [GAO/HEHS-00-163](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 12, 2000); and *Charter Schools: New Charter Schools across the Country and in the District of Columbia Face Similar Start-Up Challenges*, [GAO-03-899](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 3, 2003). These reports covered twelve states and the District of Columbia.

per-pupil facility allowances that can be used to help cover some facilities expenses for charter schools.²

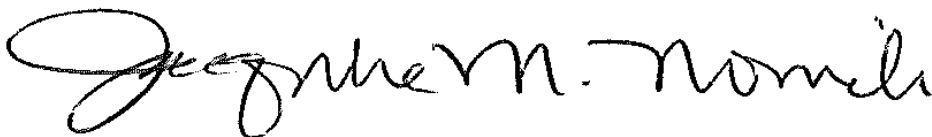
We conducted this performance audit from July 2020 to September 2021 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to the Department of Education for review and comment. The Department of Education provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate.

As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies of this report to the appropriate congressional committees, Secretary of Education, and other interested parties. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>. If you or your staff have any questions concerning this report, please contact me at (617) 788-0580 or nowickij@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. Key contributors to this report were Janet Mascia (Assistant Director), Robin Marion (Analyst in Charge), Cynthia Nelson, Jean McSween, and James Rebbe. Also contributing to this report were Susan Aschoff, Keith Cunningham, Nisha Hazra, Pat Little, James McTigue, Jr., Jill Naamane, Mimi Nguyen, Marylynn Sergent, Almeta Spencer, and Adam Wendel.

Sincerely,



Jacqueline M. Nowicki
Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security

Enclosures – I and II

cc: cc list

²Charter School Facility Center at the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools, *State Policy Snapshot: Facilities Funding for Public Charter Schools* (Washington, D.C.: 2019).

K-12 Education: Challenges Locating and Securing Charter School Facilities and Government Assistance

Briefing to the Republican Leader, House Committee on Education and Labor

August 2, 2021

Introduction

- Charter schools are public schools established under charters, typically with state or local entities. In return for more flexibility and autonomy, charter schools must meet specific accountability standards.
- The Department of Education has programs, as do many states, to assist charter schools in financing or securing facilities. Nevertheless, charter schools' ability to locate and fund facilities has been a longstanding concern among stakeholders, such as researchers and advocacy groups.

Objectives

You asked us to examine the extent to which charter schools had access to public facilities and the costs associated with such access. This report examines:

1. challenges faced by charter schools in locating and securing facilities, and
2. select programs available to help charter schools address challenges when locating and securing facilities.

Methodology

To answer our objectives, we:

- held individual and group interviews with state, school district, and charter school officials in California and Colorado. We selected these states to represent a variety of programs as well as charter schools in urban and rural areas, among other factors;
- interviewed federal Education officials, nonprofit lenders, and other stakeholders;¹ and
- reviewed agency documents and federal and state laws, regulations, and policies.

Our findings highlight a range of challenges facing charter schools in obtaining facilities. They are not generalizable to all states, school districts, or charter schools.

¹Definition of terms: 1) nonprofit lenders are organizations that provide affordable loans to assist charter schools with purchasing, building, and renovating school facilities; 2) stakeholders include individuals or organizations that are knowledgeable about charter school facility issues, such as charter school advocacy groups.

Background: Charter School Growth and Students Served

From school years 2002-2003 (our last report on the topic) to 2018-2019 (the most recent national data available):

- The number of charter schools increased from about 2,700 to 7,400 (about 175 percent increase);
- Charter school enrollment increased from about 700,000 students to about 3.3 million students (about 370 percent increase).^{2,3}

As of March 2021, every state and the District of Columbia had charter school laws, except for Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont, as confirmed by Education.

²GAO, *Charter Schools: New Charter Schools across the Country and in the District of Columbia Face Similar Start-Up Challenges*, GAO-03-899 (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 3, 2003).

³Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, Chapter 2, Table 216.90*. Washington, D.C.: 2021.

Background: Charter School Management

- Charter school management can range from an independent organization running a single school to a large charter management organization (CMO) overseeing hundreds of schools across multiple states.
- Among their responsibilities, charter school officials often have to locate, secure, finance, and maintain school facilities.

Background: Charter School Facility Funding

- As with all public schools, states provide most funding for charter school facilities, though the federal government offers some funding, as well as information and resources.
- Many states have programs to help charter schools locate and secure facilities, including:⁴
 - Per-pupil allowances, which provide extra funds to help cover facility expenses
 - Grant, bond, and loan programs to help finance things like construction, acquiring land, and renovations
 - Use of public facilities, for example, co-locating with traditional public schools or using separate, district-owned buildings

⁴We are using the term program to generally include programs as well as state policies affecting the acquisition or financing of charter school facilities. Programs may differ substantively among states and so there may be some overlap among program categories.

OBJECTIVE 1

**CHALLENGES LOCATING AND
SECURING CHARTER SCHOOL
FACILITIES**

Objective 1: Overview of Challenges

- Almost all state, school district, and charter school officials, nonprofit lenders, and other stakeholders with whom we spoke described similar challenges locating and securing facilities, which are outlined in the slides that follow.⁵
- Some of these challenges were previously identified in our 2000 and 2003 reports, while others were newly reported.⁶

⁵Attribution to all or most of these officials, nonprofit lenders, and other stakeholders should be assumed for the categories of challenges mentioned in the following slides unless otherwise noted.

⁶GAO, *Charter Schools: Limited Access to Facility Financing*, GAO/HEHS-00-163 (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 12, 2000); and GAO-03-899.

Objective 1: Challenges

- Affordability
- Availability
- Lack of consistent local support
- Capacity to manage facilities

Objective 1: Affordability

Limited access to government funding and affordable private loans. Charter schools may have limited access to state and local funding, and often face difficulties acquiring affordable private loans because they lack credit or collateral. For example,

- A California charter school official told us it would cost \$3 million to expand to serve 150 more students, but the school could not access the funds to finance the expansion because it did not have enough students.
- Another California charter school official said limited funding sources exist for long-term facility financing, and while financing for charter schools is available, the interest rates resulted in unaffordable loans.

Objective 1: Affordability

Rising real estate costs and renovation expenses. The cost of land or new buildings, as well as labor and construction, can make it difficult for charter schools to obtain and renovate facilities. For example,

- A California charter school official said it took 5 years to find an affordable facility because limited options were available. A Colorado charter school official explained that during the time spent searching for a facility, the price per square foot doubled.
- A California charter school official explained that making buildings compliant with current building codes is costly. Similarly, another California charter school official told us its middle school is located in a church and it spent \$500,000 to install modular school buildings, update its HVAC system, and address some accessibility issues.

Objective 1: Availability

Lack of amenities or safe and secure building space. Charter schools may struggle with suitable facility space and amenities, such as a cafeteria and playground. For example,

- One California charter school official said its school has limited outdoor space, so students use a city park across the street for physical education.
- One Colorado charter school official told us staff have had to chase bears from outside of their modular classrooms. This official also said their previous charter school shared the first floor of an office building with an accounting firm.

Objective 1: Availability

Securing available public or private buildings. School districts may not have surplus facilities to offer to charter schools, and few private buildings are located in residential neighborhoods that could conveniently serve a community. For example,

- One Colorado charter school official said the district will not allocate space for the school's expansion to serve more grade levels. As a result, this charter school is moving to a private facility.
- Another Colorado charter school official told us that while suitable private buildings, such as empty office buildings, were available, those that also allowed for safe outdoor space and traffic flow were limited.

Objective 1: Lack of Consistent Local Support

Inconsistent assistance for charter school facilities' needs. Charter schools may not consistently receive the support they need from local governments and school districts during the planning or renovation process. For example,

- One California charter school official explained that the local government treated its school similarly to commercial entities during the facility planning process, requiring the school to pay for sidewalks and traffic lights.
- One Colorado charter school official said unless the facility's condition was actively dangerous, the school district did not prioritize renovations for charter schools in district-owned facilities. Specifically, this official said bathrooms at some of their schools have been flooding for years.

Objective 1: Capacity to Manage Facilities

Limited expertise in facilities management. Charter school leaders are typically educators, and may not have dedicated support to manage their school's facility, adding to their many responsibilities. For example,

- One California charter school official described managing three separate construction projects, with no prior experience. Another charter school official had to learn to repair a boiler.
- A California charter school official told us so much time was dedicated to securing and maintaining a facility, that it limited their capacity to provide leadership on instruction and operations.

OBJECTIVE 2

STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITY CHALLENGES

Objective 2: State and Local Charter School Facility Programs

The Education Commission of the States reported in January 2020 that almost all states that allow charter schools have at least one state facilities program.⁷

The National Alliance for Public Charter Schools reported in 2019 on specific types of facility programs in selected states.⁸

- For example, according to the National Alliance report, 18 states had per-pupil facility allowances, and 4 states allowed charter schools to use local property tax dollars for facilities.

⁷Education Commission of the States, “Charter Schools: What kind of facilities funding is available to charter schools?,” *50-State Comparison: Charter School Policies*, accessed April 12, 2021, <https://reports.ecs.org/comparisons/charter-school-policies-20>. We did not independently verify all of the information in this document.

⁸Charter School Facility Center at the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools, *State Policy Snapshot: Facilities Funding for Public Charter Schools* (Washington, D.C.: 2019). We did not independently verify all of the information in this report.

Objective 2: State and Local Programs

Our two selected states, California and Colorado, have many facility programs:

- Per-pupil facility allowances,⁹
- Grants,
- Local bond measures,¹⁰ and
- Use of a school district facility.

Interviewees told us these programs help charter schools secure facilities, but may provide limited assistance with funding or building space.

⁹California used the funding it received under the federal Charter School Facilities Incentive Grants program to distribute per-pupil funding to select charter schools. California did not receive this funding in 2019 when Education most recently awarded this grant.

¹⁰We found that some school districts do include charter schools in local bond measures and others do not.

Objective 2: Per-Pupil Facility Allowance

Per-pupil allowances in California and Colorado help pay for various facility costs, but may not cover all needs. For example,

- All Colorado charter school officials said these funds do not cover total facility costs.
- One Colorado charter school official said they use their funds toward rent to the school district, but if they wanted to use them to support a renovation project, the school would need to save and combine facility allowances from multiple years.

Objective 2: Grant Programs

Many charter schools can apply for state competitive grants in California and Colorado to pay for rent and leases on private facilities, for new construction, or for renovations to existing facilities.

- Grant funds may help offset the cost of a charter school's leased private facility; one California charter school official said without the funds, it would probably be bankrupt.
- One Colorado charter school official explained grant funds covered approximately 75 percent of the cost of a new 40,000-square-foot building and that without the funds the school may have closed within four years.

Objective 2: Local Bond Measures

School districts can choose to include charter schools in bond measures that raise funds for facilities, according to California and Colorado school district officials.

- One Colorado charter school official said that a school district bond measure passed in 2020 provided \$2.5 million to the school, which will help pay for its new building.
- In contrast, a California charter school official told us its school district chose to exclude charter schools from a \$50 million bond measure.

Objective 2: Use of Public School District Facilities

Most California and Colorado independent charter school and CMO officials we spoke with said they are located in school district facilities.

- One California charter school official said that since 2013, the school has used the state’s co-location program, which has helped to limit its facility expenses.¹¹

However, a few officials said not all school districts make facilities available.

- One Colorado charter school official said it did not expand its middle school programs because the school district would not provide a facility, although according to this official, one was available. A stakeholder explained that sometimes school districts will designate a facility as swing space or to house documents instead of making the space available to charter schools.

¹¹California state law requires that school districts provide charter school students with “reasonably equivalent” facilities to those of traditional public schools. School districts can charge charter schools for using their facilities. Cal. Educ. Code § 47614(b) (2021).

Objective 2: Federal Programs

- Federal agencies, such as Education and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, provide grants and loans to help charter schools acquire facilities. Education also shares information and other resources.
- The Department of the Treasury's New Markets Tax Credit Program supports tax credits to private investors who finance qualified low-income community businesses, including charter schools.¹² One nonprofit lender said it has made \$128 million in New Markets Tax Credit allocations to charter schools since 1997.

¹²We did not review this program as part of our study, but a few interviewees told us it can help charter schools with facilities.

Objective 2: Department of Education

Education has two facilities-focused competitive grants:

- Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities Program, and
- State Charter School Facilities Incentive Grants

Objective 2: Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities Program

From fiscal years 2009 to 2020, the most recent data available, Education awarded almost \$293 million to organizations, such as state agencies and nonprofit entities, under the Credit Enhancement Program.

- This program enhances charter schools' credit so they can acquire, construct, and renovate facilities. One grantee, a nonprofit lender, said grantees cannot make direct loans with these funds but can use them to cover any incurred losses.

Objective 2: State Charter School Facilities Incentive Grants

From fiscal years 2009 to 2020, the most recent data available, Education awarded approximately \$123.5 million to state agencies that provide charter schools with supplemental funds as part of a state's per-pupil facility allowance.

- California state officials, for example, said they used the funds to award 3-year grants, which were provided to high-performing charter schools to help offset facilities costs, such as rents or leases, mortgages, acquisition, construction, or renovations.

Objective 2: National Charter School Resource Center

Education's National Charter School Resource Center provides information and resources to charter schools, including:

- A report with a section on governmental and non-governmental funding sources, including state programs, foundations, and philanthropic individuals or groups.¹³
- A webinar on how organizations have worked to address financing challenges relating to Coronavirus Disease 2019 and racial inequality in public education.¹⁴

¹³National Charter School Resource Center, *A Synthesis of Research on Charter School Facilities* (Bethesda, MD: October 2020).

¹⁴This webinar is entitled “From Pandemic to Equity for All: How CE Grantees are Responding to Emerging Challenges in Charter School Financing”, accessed May 5, 2021, <https://charterschoolcenter.ed.gov/webinar/pandemic-equity-all-how-ce-grantees-are-responding-emerging-challenges-charter-school>.

Objective 2: USDA Rural Development

USDA's Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program awards grants and loans to rural community-based nonprofit organizations, which includes charter schools.

- One California charter school official said that this low-interest rate loan program will allow the school to pay the same amount for a 14,000-square-foot building as it pays for three smaller school sites.
- However, one Colorado charter school official told us that it took almost two years to prepare to apply for a loan because of the requirements; in the end, the official said they stopped applying because the process became too onerous.

Enclosure II: Information on Programs for Charter School Facilities in Selected States and the Department of Education

This enclosure’s tables describe programs that assist K-12 charter schools with facilities funding in California and Colorado—the states we focused on for this review.³ Four of the California programs in this enclosure are state funded and one is partially federally funded; the Colorado programs listed are state funded. The tables include information for California and Colorado on the number of charter schools receiving awards, and the amount appropriated or awarded in each of the fiscal years 2018-2020. It also includes information on the Department of Education’s facility-focused competitive grant programs, with award amounts from fiscal years 2009-2020.

California

Table 1: State Charter School Facilities Incentive Grants Program in California, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Assists high-performing charter schools by providing 3-year grants to offset ongoing facilities costs, and for facilities’ acquisition, construction, and renovations^a
Who is eligible	Charter schools that have been awarded a charter and are in good standing with the state’s chartering authority, have completed at least 1 year of instruction, and have nonprofit status, among other requirements
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 21
	2019: 26
	2020: 20 ^c
Total amount awarded by fiscal year^b	2018: \$3,497,000
	2019: \$4,273,735
	2020: \$4,367,392^c

Source: California state websites, documents, data, and information from state officials. | GAO-21-104446

Note: California’s fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

^aThis is a state program but supplemented by federal funds. California used federal funds it received under the federal State Charter School Facilities Incentive Grants program to assist charter schools in offsetting facilities costs through a per-pupil facility allowance.

^bThe amounts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 are totals of the individual annual amounts provided to grantees in the first year of funding.

^cCalifornia received a Department of Education State Charter Schools Facilities Incentive Grant in 2014, which awards funds over a 5 year period. The California School Finance Authority reapplied for this grant in 2019, but was not selected for an award. As a result, there was no new funding round in 2020 and remaining program funds were awarded from the 2014 grant for an abbreviated grant period.

³We shared relevant information from the tables with state officials for their review, and incorporated their technical comments, as appropriate.

Table 2: Charter School Facility Grant Program (Senate Bill 740 Program) in California, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Provides annual grants to charter schools to assist with facilities rent and lease costs
Who is eligible	Charter schools with 55 percent or more of students receiving free or reduced-price meals, or located in school districts that meet that criteria
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 418
	2019: 418
	2020: 431
Total amount appropriated by fiscal year	2018: \$136,786,000
	2019: \$136,786,000
	2020: \$136,786,000

Source: California state website, documents, data, and information from state officials. | GAO-21-104446

Note: We asked California officials to provide us with the last 3 fiscal years of data to show how many charter schools participate in this program and the funds appropriated. California's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

Table 3: Charter School Facilities Program in California, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does^a	For new construction projects and rehabilitation of district-owned facilities that are at least 15 years old
Who is eligible	A financially sound charter school that has provided instruction for at least 2 years, among other requirements ^b
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 4
	2019: 2
	2020: 5
Total amount awarded by fiscal year	2018: \$51,851,056
	2019: \$2,966,462
	2020: \$29,247,791

Source: California state website, documents, and data. | GAO-21-104446

Note: We asked California officials to provide us with the last 3 fiscal years of data to show how many charter schools participate in this program and the funds awarded. California's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

^aCharter schools awarded these funds receive 50 percent as a grant; the other half has to be paid back as a long-term lease or lump-sum payment. This program awards funds in three installments—preliminary, advance, and final. Due to how the program awards funds, the data presented is on final awards for fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020, and is the minimum amount awarded.

^bFinancially sound means a charter school that has demonstrated for at least 2 years that it has operated as a financially capable entity in California, as measured by criteria established by the California School Finance Authority.

Table 4: Conduit Financing Program, Funding for Charter School Facilities in California, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Provides eligible entities access to tax-exempt and other tax-advantaged bonds, loans and notes to finance construction and acquisition costs for new and existing facilities, among other activities
Who is eligible	School districts, community college districts, county offices of education, and nonprofit borrowers, including charter schools
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 5
	2019: 10
	2020: 16
Total amount issued by calendar year	2018: \$148,240,000
	2019: \$256,595,000
	2020: \$356,330,671

Source: California state website and documents. | GAO-21-104446

Note: California's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

Table 5: Charter School Revolving Loan Fund Program in California, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Provides new charter schools with low-cost loans of up to \$250,000 that can be used for start-up costs, which can include facilities
Who is eligible	Charter schools that are within 6 months of opening or charter schools that are currently operating and within their first charter term
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 27
	2019: 38
	2020: 23
Total amount appropriated by fiscal year	2018: \$6,730,000
	2019: \$9,095,000
	2020: \$3,810,000

Source: California state website, documents, and information from state officials. | GAO-21-104446

Note: We asked California officials to provide us with the last 3 fiscal years of data to show how many charter schools participate in this program and the funds appropriated. California's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

Colorado

Table 6: Charter School Capital Construction Program in Colorado, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Charter schools receive funding on a per pupil basis to be used for capital construction needs, including construction, demolition, remodeling, maintenance, financing, purchasing, or leasing facilities
Who is eligible	Charter schools with capital construction needs
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 239
	2019: 241
	2020: 244
Total amount appropriated by fiscal year	2018: \$25,000,000
	2019: \$29,250,000
	2020: \$28,607,917

Source: Colorado state website, documents, data, and information from state officials. | GAO-21-104446

Note: We asked Colorado officials to provide us with the last 3 fiscal years of data to show how many charter schools participate in this program and the funds appropriated. Colorado's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

Table 7: Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Grant Program in Colorado, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Provides competitive grant funds to school districts, charter schools, and other schools for new construction, general construction, and renovation of existing school facilities
Who is eligible	Charter schools must be operational for at least 3 years, notify the charter school authorizer, and own or have the right to own the facility
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 3
	2019: 5
	2020: 3
Total amount appropriated by fiscal year	2018: \$1,156,272
	2019: \$35,929,797
	2020: \$1,156,911

Source: Colorado state website, documents, and data. | GAO-21-104446

Note: We asked Colorado state officials to provide us with the last 3 fiscal years of data to show how many charter schools participate in this program and the funds appropriated. Colorado's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

Table 8: Colorado Educational and Cultural Facility Authority’s Charter School Funding in Colorado, Fiscal Years 2018-2020

What it does	Issues bonds to educational and cultural institutions, including charter schools, at low interest rates
Who is eligible	Charter schools that have existed for 3 years and have at least 300 students, although start-up charter schools have received financing
Number of charter schools receiving funds by fiscal year	2018: 7
	2019: 18
	2020: 11
Total amount appropriated by fiscal year	2018: \$82,400,000
	2019: \$350,635,000
	2020: \$152,231,000

Source: Colorado state website and data. | GAO-21-104446

Note: We asked Colorado officials to provide us with the last 3 fiscal years of data to show how many charter schools participate in this program and the funds appropriated. The Colorado Educational and Cultural Facility Authority’s fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30.

Selected Department of Education Programs

Table 9: Department of Education Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities Program, New and Supplemental Awards, Fiscal Years 2009-2020

Fiscal year	Number of new awards	Funding for new awards	Number of supplemental awards	Funding for supplemental awards	Total funding for awards
FY 2020	4	\$44,521,385	1	\$10,478,615	\$55,000,000
FY 2019	5	\$43,721,385	1	\$5,078,104	\$48,799,489
FY 2018	4	\$39,921,896	0	\$0	\$39,921,896
FY 2017	8	\$56,250,000	0	\$0	\$56,250,000
FY 2016	2	\$16,000,000	0	\$0	\$16,000,000
FY 2015	2	\$13,000,000	1	\$1,069,608	\$14,069,608
FY 2014	2	\$11,930,392	0	\$0	\$11,930,392
FY 2013	1	\$6,019,231	2	\$6,980,769	\$13,000,000
FY 2012	2	\$6,019,231	1	\$5,016,605	\$11,035,836
FY 2011	1	\$9,983,395	0	\$0	\$9,983,395
FY 2010	1	\$8,300,000	0	\$0	\$8,300,000
FY 2009	1	\$8,262,977	0	\$0	\$8,262,977
Total		\$263,929,892		\$28,623,701	\$292,553,593

Source: Department of Education data. | GAO-21-104446

Table 10: Department of Education State Charter School Facilities Incentive Grants, New and Continuation Awards, Fiscal Years 2009-2020

Year awarded	Number of new awards	Funding for new awards	Number of continuation awards	Funding for continuation awards	Total funding for awards
FY 2020	0	\$0	1	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
FY 2019	1	\$6,000,000	0	\$0	\$6,000,000
FY 2018	0	\$0	1	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
FY 2017	0	\$0	1	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
FY 2016	0	\$0	1	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
FY 2015	0	\$0	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
FY 2014	1	\$11,000,000	0	\$0	\$11,000,000
FY 2013	0	\$0	1	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
FY 2012	0	\$0	2	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000
FY 2011	0	\$0	2	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
FY 2010	0	\$0	2	\$14,782,000	\$14,782,000
FY 2009	2	\$12,720,749	0	\$0	\$12,720,749
Total		\$29,720,749		\$93,782,000	\$123,502,749

Source: Department of Education data. | GAO-21-104446

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