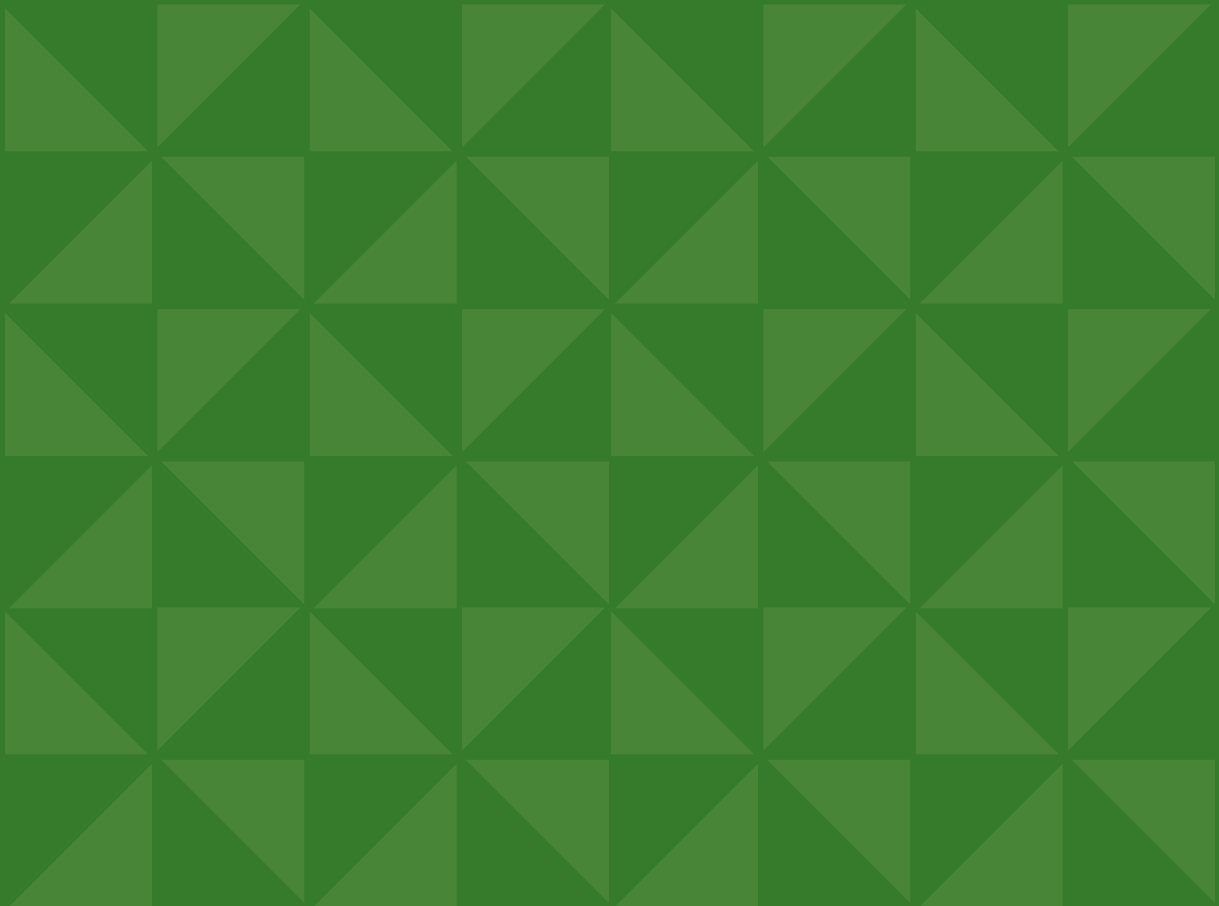




Section 2

Funding Programmes





Contents

2	Funding programmes	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Capital funding programmes	3
2.3	Grant funding programmes	5
2.4	Other sources of funding available to the board	5



2 Funding programmes

2.1 Introduction

This section describes the funding programmes through which the ministry provides funding to schools to maintain, upgrade and build new property.

To find out how a school qualifies under each programme, and the process for accessing this funding, see **Section 3**.

2.2 Capital funding programmes

Funding for capital work¹ at schools comes through the government's annual budget cycle. The ministry prepares a business case as part of the budget cycle which sets out the funding programmes required to:

- ▲ improve the **quality** of existing school buildings, or
- ▲ increase the **quantity** of the school property portfolio, either to meet roll growth or to provide for new education initiatives.

All capital funding rates are reviewed regularly in line with the Capital Goods Price Index published by Statistics New Zealand.

The following table lists and summarises the capital funding programmes.

Capital funding programmes
Improving quality
5 year agreements (5YA) (entitlement) – capital funding for projects in the first five years of the 10 Year Property Plan (10YPP) for upgrading school property to address health and safety issues and modernise schools to meet today's learning requirements – enhanced funding provided for schools merging or opening on a closed school site
Budget Plus funding (discretionary) – for health and safety projects greater than 50% of the school's 5YA budget
Replacement buildings (discretionary) – the replacement of buildings when upgrading is no longer cost-effective
Unforeseen work funding (discretionary) – for urgent health and safety work that could not have been foreseen in the board's 10 year property planning, or required earlier than planned, for example a failure of the heating system – may be available when the board's normal 5YA funding is insufficient to meet the cost of emergency work, in part or in total.

¹ To understand the difference between capital and maintenance, see **Section 4**.

Improving quality (*continued*)

Special needs funding (*discretionary*)

– to modify buildings to allow access to the school for students with special needs on first-time enrolment

Risk management (*discretionary*)

– to pay for the reinstatement of premises, up to School Property Guide (SPG) entitlement, which have been lost due to a catastrophic incident such as fire (arson or accidental), floods and earthquakes

Property rationalisation (*discretionary*)

– to make good premises when property is rationalised

Increasing quantity

New teaching spaces to meet roll growth (*discretionary*)

– for new teaching spaces (classrooms and gymnasias) to meet roll growth based on the SPG entitlement

School Property Guide (SPG) Deficiencies Programme (*discretionary*)

– to bring a school up to its total net area entitlement as calculated against the school property guide (SPG). Typically an SPG deficiency is due to space shortages in library, administration, and storage areas

– the programme is reviewed annually to take account of the current roll of each school and schools are ranked to ensure those with the greatest needs have their deficiencies addressed first

– includes capital funding for new space required when two schools merge to bring the merged school up to its SPG entitlement

Site extensions (*discretionary*)

– capital funding to purchase neighbouring land (when available) to accommodate increasing rolls or expand school grounds on restricted sites

New education initiatives (*discretionary*)

– capital funding for new property to accommodate education initiatives where the initiative affects the school's square metre and other asset entitlements eg, changes to classroom sizes

2.3 Grant funding programmes

Grant funding programmes
Vandalism <i>(entitlement)</i> – funding for repair work following acts of vandalism is a component of the operational funding
Furniture and equipment <i>(entitlement)</i> – the repair and replacement of furniture and equipment is a charge to the operations grant – furniture and equipment funding for new space (new roll growth or SPG deficiency space) is provided on a square metre rate according to net square metre entitlement – funding to replace furniture and equipment made obsolete by building modernisation is provided as a percentage of the 5YA budget
Maintenance funding <i>(entitlement)</i> – funding for maintenance is provided through the property component of the operations grant. This operational funding is generated on the square metres of the school as recorded in the Property Management Information System (PMIS). This funding is for repair of existing property only and is not intended for capital projects

2.4 Other sources of funding available to the board

Often a board will want to raise funding for projects that the ministry will not fund either because it would be more than the school is entitled to under the SPG or because it is to be a joint community project built with community funding and able to be used by both the school and the community.

Boards find additional funding for these projects through fundraising, community grants or the disposal of surplus property at the school.

