





School District Consolidation and Merger

Myth

Saves money in the short-term.

Reality

- · Likely costs money in the short-term
- Faces significant impediments

Opportunities

- · Maintain or grow programs
- More robust curriculum, extracurriculars, etc.
- Belief that it saves money in long-term and creates a stronger tax base

Drivers

- Declining enrollment
- · Fiscal problems
- Loss/reduction of programs

Historical

- Mass consolidation in 1960s/70s shrunk from 2,361 districts to 500 districts
- · Created hard feelings
- Only one consolidation/merger since then



Impediments to Merger/Consolidation

- Cost to "level up" salaries and wages for teachers and others
- Different curriculum, educational philosophies, demographics
- Transportation challenges
 - Geographical impediments (mountains etc.)
 - Longer bus rides
 - Higher costs for longer routes
- Reconciling facilities and grades (elementary, middle, high school)
- Finances of partner districts
 - Deficits or large amount of debt is deterrent
- Cost of studies, plans and implementation
 - No dedicated state funding source
- School district provides local identity
 - The hardest animal to kill is a school mascot



- Phased Approach
 - Share courses
 - Combine extracurriculars
 - Technology and existing models
 - Start at high school level
- PEL/PSBA check list or similar review
 - Potential partners
 - Self-assessment
- State Role
 - Consider current public process
 - · Provide funds and incentives