DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 469 958 EF 005 967

TITLE	Comparison of State Construction Assistance Programs.
INSTITUTION	MGT of America, Inc., Tallahassee, FL.
PUB DATE	1999-00-00
NOTE	70p.
AVAILABLE FROM	MGT of America, Inc., 1607 Cooper Point Rd., N.W., Suite 102, Olympia, WA 98502. Tel: 800-326-2640 (Toll Free).
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Comparative Analysis; Construction Costs; Elementary Secondary Education; Eligibility; Public Schools; *School Construction; *State Aid; State Programs; State Surveys

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes survey data collected from responding Departments of Education in all 50 states concerning the planning and financing of public school facility design and construction. The survey was conducted as part of a study for the New Mexico Public School Capital Outlay Equity Task Force. It does not attempt to address every possible aspect of state school construction assistance programs. It does, however, provide an up-to-date summary of state programs. The survey results are displayed in two formats. The first is a state-by-state written summary, and the second is a pictorial display of data. Accompanying these exhibits are reference notes, as written by the state or compiled from supplemental materials, that further explain their responses to the survey. (EV)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 469 958

Comparison of State Construction Assistance Programs

MGT of America

1999

EF 005 967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This report was developed as part of a major state education facilities study we are currently conducting for the New Mexico Public School Capital Outlay Equity Task Force. We are appreciative of the assistance provided by the officials in each state in responding to our written survey and our follow-up telephone calls.

Permission is granted to utilize the contents of this document in whole or in part provided that credit is given for the source.

Additional copies may be ordered at a price of $10.00 each to cover printing and shipping costs. Write MGT of America, Inc., 1607 Cooper Point Rd. NW, Suite 102, Olympia, Washington 98502, Telephone (800) 326-2640.

MGT of America, Inc. is one of the nation's leading educational facilities assessment, planning and budgeting firms. Our facility condition assessment instrument has been used to evaluate over 12,000 educational facilities. Our automated space assessment model has been used to determine the amounts of space needed by school districts and colleges around the nation. We have assisted numerous school districts, colleges, universities, and state education agencies in developing facility plans and funding and budgeting systems. We have conducted major education facility studies in the states of California, Washington, Idaho, Texas, Wyoming, New Hampshire, South Carolina, New York, Florida, Hawaii, New Mexico and Arizona.

For more information regarding MGT of America, Inc., please visit our home page on the Internet at www.mgtamer.com.

INTRODUCTION

The following information summarizes the survey data collected from all responding Departments of Education (DOE) in all of the 50 states concerning the planning and financing of public school facility design and construction. The survey was conducted as part of a study for New Mexico Public School Capital Outlay Equity Task Force.

The reader should keep in mind that this survey was designed so as not to duplicate information available from published sources. It therefore does not attempt to address every possible aspect of state school construction assistance programs. It does, however, provide an up-to-date summary of state programs.

The survey results have been displayed in two formats. The first is a state by state written summary and the second is a pictorial display of data. Accompanying these exhibits are reference notes, as written by the state or compiled from supplemental materials, that further explain their responses to the survey.

STATEWIDE SCHOOL FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY
COMPARISON OF STATE CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ALASKA

The Department of Education distributes funds to the Alaska school districts. Each school district is responsible for the design and construction of the project with minimum oversight from the Department. Alaska has a "needs based" school construction program, although the state currently does not have a steady stream of funding available and must rely on year-to-year appropriations from the Legislature. In recent years, funding has ranged from zero to several million dollars. The state does not have any expectation that the needs based ranking will be used as the sole mechanism for allocating funds but the department has had increasing success in getting the Legislature to adopt this priority list.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$ 5,300,000 (1998 FY) $83,300,000 (1999 FY) – Grant $351,143,000 (1999-2003 FY) – Debt Reduction
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source(s):	General fund and/or State Bonds
Local Matching Requirement:	Ranges from 2% to 35%.
Funding Source(s):	District capital funds, municipal funds or capital accounts, in-kind contributions, etc.
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible. All projects are ranked concurrently using the Priority Factors described below.
Priority Factors:	Projects are evaluated using the following priorities: ▪ 9 objective criteria totaling 245 points ▪ 8 subjective criteria totaling 280 points ▪ [See attached]
Specific Design Criteria:	There are only recommended guidelines.
Space Standards:	The following space standards are used: ▪ Elementary schools – 106 gross square feet per student for schools above 500 students[more for smaller populations on a sliding scale] ▪ Secondary schools – 150 gross square feet per student for schools above 500 students [more for smaller populations on a sliding scale]
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

ARKANSAS

Majority of facility funding is the responsibility of the local district. Sources of funding include:

1. A set amount per ADM that can be used for renovation or equipment.
2. Average Growth Student Enrollment (AGSE). Districts that exceed the average qualify for additional funding according to ADM.
3. Debt Service Supplement.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$35-36 – ADM
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	General Fund
Local Matching Requirement:	No, not on general & growth
Funding Source(s):	None
Eligibility Criteria:	ADM & Average growth Student Enrollment if their growth exceeds state average; each district facility needs assessment
Priority Factors:	None
Specific Design Criteria:	None
Space Standards:	Yes, minimum school construction, instructional space must meet standards set by school State Board of Education.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

ARIZONA

Legislation was passed in 1998 establishing a centralized state school capital finance system with limited bonding for all school districts. The program institutes school building adequacy requirements, a mechanism for curing existing deficiencies in school buildings, a building renewal formula, a new construction funding formula and replaces the capital levy revenue limit (CLRL) with a weighted per pupil "soft" capital allocation. The total appropriation for FY 1998-1999 is $359 million plus an additional $3.2 million for the newly created School Facilities Board.

Administering Agency:	School Facilities Board
Current Appropriation:	$359 million (FY 1998-99)
Dedicated Revenue:	Transaction Privilege Tax
Funding Source:	General Fund and G.O. Bonds
Local Matching Requirement:	None
Funding Source(s):	N/A
Eligibility Criteria:	Under Development
Priority Factors:	Under Development
Specific Design Criteria:	None
Space Standards:	K-6 90 GSF 7-8 100 GSF 9-12 125 GSF (1800 pupil or greater) 9-12 134 GSF (less than 1800 pupils)
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	Resolved

ALABAMA

The Foundation Program provides capital funds through the Public School Fund on an annual basis. State bond issues are legislated from time to time. The majority of capital funds are generated at the local system level.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$68.4 million – Public School Fund $400 million – State Bond Issue
Dedicated Revenue:	State Advalorem Tax
Funding Source:	Public School Fund, State Bond Issues and Local Revenues.
Local Matching Requirement:	.678228 of one mill of local advalorem tax
Funding Source(s):	Local funds and debt service are generally used for local match.
Eligibility Criteria:	All school systems participate.
Priority Factors:	State bond issue funds must be used to eliminate substandard classrooms and address other capital improvements.
Specific Design Criteria:	General recommendations as provided by the State Department of Education.
Space Standards:	Based on Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) and space recommendations as provided by the State Department of Education.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	Equity Funding Lawsuit (multiple school systems)

CALIFORNIA

The State Building Program provides financing for school construction, reconstruction, modernization, portable classrooms, asbestos abatement, equipment, and other K-12 school facility-related activities. The State School Building Lease-Purchase Law of 1976 provides grants to school districts from revenue obtained through the sale of state general obligation bonds authorized by the electorate (a total of $2 billion in 1996).

Administering Agency:	Department of Education, Office of Public School Construction and Division of the State Architect
Current Appropriations:	None currently (FY 1997-1998)
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source(s):	Bonds, General Fund
Local Matching Requirement:	State funds 50 to 100% of facilities cost for Multi-Track Year-Round Education (MTYRE).
Funding Source(s):	State grant program 100% to 50% match for districts with a percentage of multi-track year-round enrollment funded by local bonds and developer fees. Current vote requirement is two-thirds majority.
Eligibility Criteria:	Districts must prove projected unhoused students based on the MTYRE capacity of the facility.
Priority Factors:	Districts that were unfunded from a prior bond sale have priority. Criteria: 1. Substantial YRE, requesting 50% match, will operate year-round 2. Substantial YRE, requesting 100% match, will operate year-round
Specific Design Criteria:	Earthquake structural safety and cost allowance.
Space Standards:	Elementary - 62 gross square feet per student* Middle - 83 gross square feet per student Secondary - 94 gross square feet per student * This allowance is for auxiliary facilities such as corridors, administration, toilets, multi-use, etc., as well as classroom area. This usually allows 960 square feet per classroom. These square feet figures increase approximately 4 SF when allowances for use of portables and special education classes are factored in.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

CONNECTICUT

Control of Connecticut's schools rests with the local school boards. The Department of Education reviews the projects for code conformance. All school construction projects are subject to state legislative approval on an annual listing, except for those projects dealing with correction of code violations. The state grant is paid to the districts on a pro-rated share of local expenditures on a current basis.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	FY 97/98 $148,000,000 FY 98/99 $174,000,000
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source(s):	State Bonds, General fund revenues
Local Matching Requirement:	20 - 80%
Funding Source(s):	The source of local funding and the local authorization required is defined at the local level. Local funding ranges from operating funds to capitol improvement funding from current budgets to short term debt to long term debt. Authorization range from local board approvals to district-wide referendums.
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible. Their projects are placed in one of the following categories.

Category One
Primarily required for creating new facilities or altering existing facilities to provide for mandatory instructional programs. For physical education facilities in compliance with Title IX where such programs or compliance cannot be provided within existing facilities, or for the correction of code violations which cannot be reasonably addressed within existing program space.

Category Two
Primarily required for creating new facilities or altering existing facilities to enhance instructional programs or provide comparable facilities among schools to all students at the same grade level(s) within the district unless such project is otherwise explicitly included in another category.

Category Three
Primarily required to create new facilities or alter

existing facilities to provide supportive services, which do not include swimming pools, auditoriums, outdoor athletic facilities, tennis courts, elementary school playgrounds, site improvements, garages, storage, parking, or general recreation areas.

Priority Factors: In addition to the above eligibility categories, additional consideration is given to projects to a) eliminate violations of the various codes (accessibility, fire, building, health and OSHA) and b) reduce racial isolation.

Specific Design Criteria: There are recommended guidelines.

Space Standards: The State of Connecticut has defined the maximum number of square feet in a facility which are eligible for state reimbursement of either construction or renovation costs. They range from 120 square feet per pupil for an elementary school to 194 square feet per pupil for a high school. The total allowable square footage is based on the maximum per student multiplied by the highest 8-year projected enrollment for the facility. These maximums may however, be waived by the commissioner if documentation is submitted and approved showing extraordinary programmatic needs.

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: Yes

DELAWARE

Public schools of the state are maintained and supported by funds appropriated by the general assembly and local tax revenues.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$61 million (FY 1999)
Dedicated Revenue:	Bond or General Fund
Funding Source:	General assembly, appropriated & non-appropriated funds.
Local Matching Requirement:	80/20 or 60/40 depending upon an ability index.
Funding Source(s):	Local school bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	None, all districts are eligible
Priority Factors:	Department of Education establishes priorities base don district need.
Specific Design Criteria:	No specific criteria
Space Standards:	A formula that is uniform throughout the state. The standard formula differs per educational grade levels & number of students anticipated for enrollment.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	None

FLORIDA

Florida has one of the more comprehensive state-level programs. The Department of Education (DOE) maintains an extensive formula-based system to allocate state funds. Although the facility survey, which is conducted once every five years for each district, is independent of funding, it dictates what can be built. All projects for the district must be recommended during the survey.

If a district has met all of its capital outlay needs, as determined by the survey, it may request approval to spend the funds for purposes other than capital outlay. The request must give priority to providing custodial care for buildings and grounds and to purchasing instructional supplies and equipment.

Administering Agency: Department of Education

Current Appropriation: $322,000,000

Dedicated Revenue: Yes

Funding Source(s): Utilities tax (87%)
License tag fees (13%)

Local Matching Requirement: Project oriented; 59% of capital outlay needs are funded locally.

Funding Source(s): Local funding is provided through bonds or sales tax levy that requires a simple majority vote. The district does not have to pass a bond to obtain state funds.

Eligibility Criteria: All districts are eligible. The level of funding from each source, Public Education Capital Outlay, and Capital Outlay and Debt Service (PECO, CO&DS) is determined as follows:

- PECO Funds
  These funds are distributed on a formula basis for:
  - maintenance, renovation and site improvements based on total gross square feet and age of the building, amortized over 50 years; and
  - new construction, which is allocated based on the FTE student population of the district four years ago (40%) and growth over the next four years (60%).
- CO&DS Funds
  These funds are distributed on an instructional unit (23 FTE) basis.

Priority Factors:

The Priority Factors differ for each source of funding (PECO, CO&DS).

- PECO Funds
  - Priority A - General Instructional Facilities
  - Priority B - Special and Auxiliary Facilities
  - Priority C - Facilities Maintenance
- CO&DS Funds
  Projects funded with CO&DS funds are prioritized by each local school district board taking into account the following factors:
  1. Student stations
  2. Student support space
  3. All other space
  4. Equipment purchase

Specific Design Criteria:

New schools are required to adhere to extensive design criteria.

Space Standards:

The Florida Administrative Code provides extensive and elaborate planning standards for new facilities. The Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) manual provides comprehensive and detailed space standards for current public school facilities.

Classroom standards are:

P-3	36 – 40 Net SF/occupant
4-6	30 – 34 Net SF/occupant
6-9	28 – 32 Net SF/occupant
9-12	25 – 29 Net SF/occupant

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

GEORGIA

Georgia's program emphasizes local facilities plans, the use of an up-to-date room-by-room inventory and needs assessment conducted locally with technical support from state consultants. In 1986, a law was enacted that includes recommended district grade organizational patterns and base sizes. As an incentive, districts are provided advance funding to meet these recommendations.

In order to receive its entitlement, each district must file a long-range facility plan with the Department of Education (DOE) at least every five years. Each district's entitlement is computed by dividing the district's unmet needs by the total unmet statewide needs. The resulting ratio is then applied tot he amount of state funds available annually to determine each district's entitlement earnings for that year.

Annually each district must decide whether to submit an application or allow its entitlement earnings to accumulate. An application for state funding must not exceed the district's annual entitlement plus any accumulated entitlement remaining from previous years unless the district qualifies for an advance funding loan. In 1994, an additional level of funding was added to assist districts experiencing growth.

Administering Agency: Department of Education

Current Appropriation:

	FY 1998	***FY 1999***
	$161,404,201	$189,884,637
Regular Program	$ 97,835,000	$111,015,664
Growth Program	$ 63,569,201	$ 78,868,973

Dedicated Revenue: Yes

Funding Source(s): Bonds Fund

Local Matching Requirement: Varies based on the wealth of the district (approximately 10-25%)

Funding Source(s): Local bonds, special purpose local options sales tax, regular maintenance and operations money (property taxes)

Eligibility Criteria: All districts that file a long-range facility plan.

Priority Factors: None, each system makes their own priority plan.

Specific Design Criteria: Modification of existing spaces, additions to existing schools, and new schools are required to adhere to specific design criteria.

Space Standards: Extensive and elaborate square footage requirements are provided for use in development the local facility plans. These requirements are used in calculating existing capacity and in planning for new facilities. Guidelines are based on teacher/pupil ratios, specific grade levels, and programs rather than GSF/pupil.

Teacher/pupil ratios:

K-2	20 students per teacher
Middle	25 students per teacher
Secondary	25 students per teacher

Minimum classroom sizes

Elementary (K-3)	750 SF
Middle & Jr. High (4-7)	660 SF
High School (8-12)	600 SF

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

HAWAII

The Hawaii school system is a department of state government, the Department of Education (DOE), and embodies elements found at both the state and local levels in other states. Underwriting the cost of school facilities is clearly accepted as a state government responsibility and allows the state to address questions of equalization directly rather than through funding formulas and matching ratios. The legislature commits $90 million a year to school construction through the sale of bonds which are backed by the state general fund.

Administering Agency: Department of Education and Department of Accounting and General Services

Current Appropriation: 90,000,000 (FY 1997)

Dedicated Revenue: No

Funding Source(s): Bond sales backed by general revenues

Local Matching Requirement: None – statewide school district

Funding Source(s): None – the program is entirely state funded.

Eligibility Criteria: All schools are eligible.

Priority Factors: The priority system consists of a matrix of four categories of facility demands and five priority levels. The four categories are:

A. Health, Safety, Security and Emergency
B. Classrooms, None Available, Replacement or Substandard
C. Support Facilities, None Available, Replacement or Substandard
D. State and District Facilities

Projects in each of the above categories are placed within one of the following five priority levels:

1. Severe Program Deficiencies Lacking Alternatives
2. Severe Program Deficiencies With Limited or Substandard Alternatives
3. Moderate Program Deficiencies With Limited or Substandard Alternatives
4. Moderate Program Deficiencies With Reasonable Alternatives
5. Minor Program Deficiencies With Reasonable Alternatives

Within the matrix, projects in the highest priority level (e.g., Priority 1) are ranked highest and within each priority level, projects in the first alphabetical category rank above those in succeeding categories. For example, a project in Priority 1, Category B, ranks above Priority 1, Category C and all other priorities and

categories other than 1-A.

Within each matrix cell, the following factors are considered in determining the actual priority among comparable projects:

a. Number of students benefiting
b. Degree of deficiency
c. Physical condition of existing facilities
d. Geographical factors, e.g., rainfall
e. Length of time school has waited
f. Available alternatives

Specific Design Criteria: Detailed design criteria are rigidly adhered to by design professionals unless specific exceptions are granted. This system has developed in Hawaii due to the unique situation of having only one school system and the fact that other state agencies are responsible for the release of funds and for the actual design and construction process.

Space Standards: In addition to the Specific design criteria discussed above, the following square foot allowances for classrooms are used:

Elementary classroom - Maximum 918 SF
Middle or Jr. High classroom -Maximum 900 SF
High school classroom - Maximum 900 SF

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

ILLINOIS

A state/local matching bonding program, known as the School Construction Program, was passed by the legislature in December 1997 for public school districts in Illinois. The program is offered for up to $5.1 billion over a five-year period. A provision was also included for Debt Service Grant awards for those districts that sold school construction bonds prior to the passage of the School Construction law. The expenditure of these funds was limited to three specific purposes.

Administering Agency:	Illinois Department of Education and the Capital Development Board.
Current Appropriation:	FY 1998 $30 million FY 1999 $327 million
Dedicated Revenue:	None
Funding Source:	General Obligation Bonds
Local Matching Requirement:	35-75% based on a Grant Index based calculated on the equalized assessed valuation per pupil and average daily attendance.
Funding Sources:	State Bonds and a Message tax
Eligibility Criteria:	Enrollment of 200 or more students in an elementary or high school district and enrollment of 400 or more students in a unit district. (elementary and highs school combined). The district must also document a need for inadequately housed students based upon capacity, building conditions, and enrollment factors.
Priority Factors:	1. Natural or man-mad disaster 2. Shortage of classrooms due to population growth or building conditions 3. Interdistrict reorganization consolidation 4. Reconstruction to meet health/life safety needs 5. Alterations for accessibility 6. Other unique solutions
Specific Design Criteria:	The state has no Specific design criteria.
Space Standards:	There is currently no maximum on space standards within this state.

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: None

KANSAS

Funding is based on an equalization formula designed to provide state aid, inversely to the assessed evaluation per pupil.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	Data Not Available
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	General Fund
Local Matching Requirement:	Districts' having the median assessed value per pupil the state aid ratio is 25%. This factor increases by 1% point for each $1,000 of assessed value per pupil below the median and decreases by 1% point for each $1,000 assessed value per pupil above the median.
Funding Source(s):	Local Bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible
Priority Factors:	None
Specific Design Criteria:	None
Space Standards:	Yes
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No Data Available

KENTUCKY

Kentucky has three programs. In the first, the state funds $100 per child for capital outlay. The second (FSKE) equalizes (up to 150%) the local tax of $0.05/$100. The third program, which is a voluntary program, is described below. In the latter program, all districts receive about 2% of their funding request. (At its maximum level, the program funded about 8% of the funding request).

In order to participate in the voluntary program, each district must file a facility plan with the Department of Education (KDE). Each eligible district is then offered sufficient funding to finance construction of the portion of its unmet need. The district's allocation is computed by applying the ratio of available state funding to total unmet need statewide to the total unmet need of the district.

Administering Agency: School Facilities Construction Commission

Current Appropriation:
$2.1 million/year for 20 yrs. (1998-2000 biennium)
$150 million in bonding capacity
$43.5 million FSKE
$60 million Capitol

Dedicated Revenue: No

Funding Source(s): General fund

Local Matching Requirement: Varies based on the financial ability of the district

Funding Source(s): A district's local matching or eligibility financing requirements come from the capital outlay account, the special voted building fund, or the general fund monies. There is no required vote by the people in the school district.

Eligibility Criteria: The district must have a minimum $100,000 unmet need. The financial eligibility requirements are:

- cash from capital outlay account ($100 per child), $60 million appropriated
- cash from special voted building account,
- bonding potential of the capital outlay funds, and
- surplus in excess of 10% of general fund budget as of June 30 of the year prior to the legislative session.

Cash amounts must be escrowed for the offer of assistance, plus any bonding potential that may be available to that district at the same date. The cash amounts are escrowed in order to dedicate these funds to the capital projects.

Priority Factors: There are no factors and weights; however, the offers of assistance must be spent in accordance

with the district's #1 priority of the facility plan prepared with the state's assistance through KDE.

Specific Design Criteria: The annual School Facilities Manual prepared by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education provide extensive and elaborate planning standards for new facilities as well as accreditation building criteria for existing facilities.

Space Standards: The annual School Facilities Manual lists the following space standards:

Maximum Classroom Sizes

Preschool -	825 SF
Elementary -	800 SF
Jr. and High School -	750 SF

based on
Elementary - 25 students/class
Jr. and High School - 30 students/class

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

MAINE

Maine's program funds school construction at the same rate as the basic foundation subsidy rate. A "circuit breaker" mechanism is in place, which requires the state to assume the costs above a certain local mill rate. The rates (subsidy and mill) are calculated each fiscal year. Local school districts identify their own school construction needs, and the local voters must approve all projects.

Administering Agency: Department of Education

Current Appropriation: $559,345,864 (1998-99 FY)

Dedicated Revenue: No

Funding Source(s): State tax revenue

Local Matching Requirement: Local match ratio differs per district depending upon it's economical status.

Funding Source(s): The district's local share comes from bonds and requires a simple majority vote. The district does not have to pass a bond to obtain state funds.

Eligibility Criteria: All districts are eligible.

Priority Factors: Prior to rating a project, DOE staff conduct an on-site review of the district. Projects are evaluated using the following priorities:

A. Regular Projects

1. Building and Grounds
2. School Population
3. Program

B. Special Projects

Any construction project with maximum of 8,000 sq. ft. Costs necessary to bring a building into conformance with current mechanical and handicapped codes are included.

1. Safety Hazards
2. Completion of Facility
3. Overcrowding

C. Replacement of Leased Space Projects

Limited to additions to existing facilities to eliminate need for portables or other types of leased space to house instructional programs.

1. Number of Leased Spaces to be Replaced
2. Age of Building

3. Enrollment Estimates

Specific Design Criteria: New schools are required to adhere to Specific design criteria when state funds are involved.

Space Standards: The State Board of Education rules provide extensive space allocation recommended maximum allowances for new facilities. Any proposed project containing more than the maximum allowance requires substantial documentation. Sample standards are:

Student/Teacher Ratios

K-8	25 students per teacher max.
9-12	30 students per teacher max.

Gross Square Feet/Student

Elementary	70-90 SF/student
Middle & Jr. High	90-110 SF/student
Secondary	110-130 SF/student

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts' districts must borrow for 100% of project cost. The district is then reimbursed for the Commonwealth's share. In order to apply for a grant, the district must file a long-range educational plan and facilities needs assessment with the Department of Education (DOE).

Administering Agency: Department of Education

Current Appropriation:

$33,000,000	(1997 FY)
$35,100,000	(1998 FY)
$178,000,000	(ongoing)

Dedicated Revenue: No

Funding Source(s): State tax revenue

Local Matching Requirement: 10 - 50%

Funding Source(s): Most districts issue municipal bond issues to fund the project(s). The district must pass a bond to obtain state funds, which are received on a reimbursement basis. The required vote for the passage of bonds and differs by the type of entity that the district is a part of.

Eligibility Criteria: All districts are eligible.

Priority Factors: Projects are evaluated using the following priorities:

A. Category 1 Projects:
   1. Ensure health and safety
   2. Implement court-ordered racial balance plans
   3. Implement Board-approved and voluntary racial balance plans

   Projects are further reviewed to determine if:

   a. facilities are defined in racial balance plan;
   b. overcrowding exists in addition to racial imbalance; and/or
   c. accreditation is in jeopardy or deficiencies exist.

B. Category 2 Projects:

   1. Alleviate existing overcrowding
   2. Prevent overcrowding from increasing enrollments

3. Provide full-range of educational programs

and maintain full accreditation

Projects are further reviewed to determine if:

a. overcrowding coexists with accreditation deficiencies;
b. overcrowding can be demonstrated;
c. projected overcrowding coexists with accreditation deficiencies; and/or
d. potential overcrowding can be demonstrated.

C. Category 3 Projects:

All other significant facility needs.

Specific Design Criteria: There are recommended guidelines for new schools.

Space Standards: The following space standards are used:

- Elementary Schools
  Not more than 115 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment

- Middle/Junior High Schools
  Not more than 135 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment

- Secondary Schools (General or Academic)
  Not more than 155 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment

- Vocational Technical Schools
  Not more than 255 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment

Additionally, each capital construction project must provide adequate and appropriate space to accommodate early childhood programs, as appropriate, programs for students with special needs, or linguistic minority students who, for lack of space, are not currently served in regular public school facilities.

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

NEW MEXICO

There are three state sources for school construction.

1. Public School Capitol Outlay Act which provides for state funding of critical school capitol outlay needs,
2. Public School Capitol Improvement Act which provides state funds to guarantee a minimum levy amount, and
3. Direct legislature appropriations for specific projects.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$40 million (FY 1999)
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source:	State general appropriations, general obligation debt, severance tax bonds, and state lottery funds.
Local Matching Requirement:	Districts must be at 75% of bonding capacity to apply for critical capitol outlay.
Funding Source(s):	Local bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	75% of bonding capacity
Priority Factors:	No
Specific Design Criteria:	No
Space Standards:	None
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

NEVADA

New Construction Program. It is being developed and will be up and running by the end of 1998.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	N/A
Dedicated Revenue:	N/A
Funding Source:	N/A
Local Matching Requirement:	N/A
Funding Source(s):	N/A
Eligibility Criteria:	N/A
Priority Factors:	N/A
Specific Design Criteria:	N/A
Space Standards:	N/A
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	None

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	20+ million per fiscal year
Dedicated Revenue:	None
Funding Source:	State General Funds
Local Matching Requirement:	N/A
Funding Source(s):	They pay principal only, they do not pay up front. Percentage varies from 30-55 percent of each bond payment each year depending upon how the school districts are organized.
Eligibility Criteria:	Must be for building purchases, new construction or substantial renovations.
Priority Factors:	None
Specific Design Criteria:	The state has no specific design criteria.
Space Standards:	There is currently no maximum on space standards within this state. The minimums are: Elementary 900 Sq. Ft./classroom, High School 800 Sq. Ft./classroom, Kindergarten is 1,000 Sq. Ft./classroom. The current space standard per student is 30 Sq. Ft., in traditional classrooms.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina has three funding programs:

1. Public School Building Capital Fund estimated to be $800 million over the next 10 years,
2. $1 to $ Tax 3 ratio, and
3. Critical School Fund which is $10 million per year until the year 2003.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$800 million for 10 years (Public School Bldg. Capital Fund) $10 million per year through 2003 (Critical School Fund) $1.8 billion (Building Bond Act)
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source:	State literary loans fund, Computer loan fund
Local Matching Requirement:	1¢ on sales tax, % of 2 1/2¢ bond issues
Funding Source(s):	Property tax, installment property payments.
Eligibility Criteria:	Critical School Fund project requests are listed by priority and reviewed by the panel. ADM, the increase in growth and the decrease in wealth determine the Building Bond Act funding priorities.
Priority Factors:	Based on a $450 million limit per year. Priority factors are established by the state.
Specific Design Criteria:	There are guidelines for the districts to review, however, these are recommendations and therefore are not mandatory.
Space Standards:	Included in the design criteria guidelines
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	Yes

NORTH DAKOTA

Low interest loans approved from state sources. Loans provide up to 1/3 of project cost or $2.5 million whichever is less.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	Funding to provide for the $2.5 million pool.
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source:	Coal Trust Fund
Local Matching Requirement:	Yes
Funding Source(s):	GO bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	Pass tax levy to pay bonds – 60% majority
Priority Factors:	Educational need, enrollment projections
Specific Design Criteria:	Uniform building code, minimum square feet per classroom as stated by the State Department.
Space Standards:	Stated as recommendations
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

OHIO

The Ohio School Facilities Commission (OSFC) has four (4) programs available devoted to school facilities:

1. The ADA program appropriates funds to provide handicap accessibility grants to school districts.
2. The Emergency Repair Program funds "True Act of GOD Emergencies"
3. The "Big 8 Program" used as a matching fund program for the eight (8) largest urban districts to fund major repairs and renovations.
4. The "Building Assistance/Classroom Facilities Assistance Programs". Currently OSFC is administering two building assistance programs. The New Classroom Facilities Assistance Program requires the commission to begin with the lowest equity districts and provide funding for the entire districts need, this was established by Senate Bill 102.

Through these four programs OSFC has provided funding of one or more types to 284 school districts.

Administering Agency:	Facilities Commission
Current Appropriation:	$170 million (HB 650) $11.4 million (lottery proceeds)
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source:	Lottery taxes
Local Matching Requirement:	Yes
Funding Source(s):	GO Bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	Applications must be submitted by given date to be considered for grant monies.
Priority Factors:	Department of Education Equity Ranking List
Specific Design Criteria:	Ohio School Design Manual
Space Standards:	N/A
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	DeRolph v. State of Ohio

PENNSYLVANIA

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provides state funding for new buildings, as well as renovations and additions to existing buildings, in public school districts.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$253,766,000 for (FY 1998-99)
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	State and local funds for each building project based on reimbursement formula.
Local Matching Requirement:	Not Applicable
Funding Source(s):	Local school districts primarily issue general obligation bonds to finance reimbursable school construction projects. Other local sources may include insurance proceeds, federal grants and cash contributions.
Eligibility Criteria:	School buildings are eligible for state reimbursement every 20 years at a minimum. For a renovation project to qualify, the cost for such renovations must exceed 20% of replacement cost unless request for a variance is approved.
Priority Factors:	The Pennsylvania Department of Education is required by law to process projects in the order received.
Specific Design Criteria:	School districts are required to meet the applicable requirements of local, state and regional agencies for reimbursable projects. Other state agencies involved include Labor and Industry, Agriculture, and Environmental Protection.
Space Standards:	The amount of scheduled are is approximately 58 square feet per full-time equivalent enrollment for an elementary school, and approximately 78 square feet for a secondary school. The recommended design ratio of architectural space to scheduled space is 1.58
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	None

RHODE ISLAND

Reimbursement program for completed school construction projects.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$22,568,946 (FY 1999)
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	State Appropriation
Local Matching Requirement:	None
Funding Source(s):	N/A
Eligibility Criteria:	Project must be approved by the Board of Regents.
Priority Factors:	None
Specific Design Criteria:	None
Space Standards:	None
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	None

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina has two programs:

1. The Children's Education Endowment for Facilities, and
2. State School Building Fund.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	35% allocated on a per pupil basis using weighted pupil units for the preceding year; 35% allocated according to the preceding years Education Finance Act (EFA) formula; 15% based on the prior five years average expenditures for capital projects and debt service divided by the average assessed value of all property subject to advalorem school taxation and adjusted to reflect an equalized per pupil mill value; and 15% based on a standardized assessment of the districts' facilities needs (using uniform costs) relative to state total facilities need.
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source:	School Building Fund: A district is credited with 2-½% of the current cost of construction (per square foot) for all facilities over 10 years of age, up to 50 years of age. At 50 years or more the district wold be credited with 100% or the replacement cost of the building, and a district would be created for any space shortfall, using current space standards. Student enrollment for the prior year, multiplied by the standard establishes a space need. Existing facility space is subtracted and the district is credited with the shortfall. Seventy percent of receipts from fee revenue form chem-nuclear low level waste disposal facility. FY 1997/98 it generated $42 million dollars.
Local Matching Requirement:	Yes, the difference of what the building fund does not cover.
Funding Source(s):	Local Bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	N/A
Priority Factors:	N/A
Specific Design Criteria:	Building projects must be in compliance with South Carolina School Facilities Planning and Construction Guide.

Space Standards:	The minimums are: Elementary 110 Sq. Ft./student, middle school 130 Sq. Ft./student, high school 150 Sq. Ft./student.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

TENNESSEE

Capital Funding including in basic education. Funding component for Capital Outlay depending on needs. Change yearly depends on enrollment and unit costs.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	Varies
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	General Fund
Local Matching Requirement:	50/50 through state and school
Funding Source(s):	property and sales tax
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible
Priority Factors:	Calculated through equalization factors. Determined by government. organization qualifications. Ability to pay, population, etc.
Specific Design Criteria:	Tennessee Board of Education, depends on size of classes. Bldg. Codes & regulations.
Space Standards:	Depends on Statutory class size requirements.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

TEXAS

State provides assistance to districts in repaying debt that is issued to construct facilities.

Administering Agency: Department of Education

Current Appropriation: There are no new awards before September 1999, and no more funds for the current biennium: 2 year cycles ends August 31, 1999.

Dedicated Revenue: No

Funding Source: General Fund

Local Matching Requirement: Yes

Funding Source(s): Local bonds

Eligibility Criteria:

1. Type of debt

   -General obligation bond

   -Lease/purchase ability designed for real property

2. Type of facility/Instructional

Priority Factors: N/A

Specific Design Criteria: Districts are required to apply the standards below new construction or renovations that exceed 50% of the current building.

Space Standards:

Grade	Sq. Ft. Per Student	Minimum Sq. Ft. Per Classroom
Pre-K	36	800
Elementary	30	700
Secondary	28	700
High	50	1200

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: Yes, ongoing known as the "Edgewood lawsuit".

UTAH

The majority of revenue spent on capital projects comes from local property taxes authorized for school districts. The state provides financial assistance to districts to meet their continuing and critical school building and debt services needs through three programs:

- Capital foundation base guarantee
- Emergency school building needs program
- Loan program

Administering Agency:	The Utah State Office of Education
Current Appropriation:	$35,800,000 (1997-1998 FY) $30,858,000 (1998-99 FY)
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source(s):	Uniform School Fund State Individual Income Tax (73%) State Corporate Franchise/Income Tax (9.9%)
Local Matching Requirement:	Minimum levies required. State assistance varies by district.
Funding Source(s):	The districts' local matching financing comes from local property tax and local bonds that require a simple majority vote.
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible. The state uses complex formulas to determine which districts qualify for aid. The main elements in the formulas are: • 80% assessed value/average daily membership • 20% need, ability, effort - enrollment growth - tax effort - bonded indebtedness - use of existing facilities - weighted pupil units (WPUs)
Priority Factors:	Priorities are set by local districts.
Specific Design Criteria:	The state has no specific design criteria.

Space Standards:

Net square feet per student space criteria vary with number of students and grade level. The range includes:

Elementary	76 SF/student for 400 students 72 SF/student for 600 + students
Middle/Jr. High	125 SF/student for 600 students 115 SF/student for 1500 + students
Senior High	165 SF/student for 600 students 145 SF/student for 1500 + students

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

VERMONT

30% state grant for school districts which demonstrate a need – excluding land purchases and moveable equipment and meets State Board of Education's' rules.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$17 million
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	Sale of state bonds and state taxes
Local Matching Requirement:	70% local responsibility and land purchase.
Funding Source(s):	Sale of bonds, local funds, education funds for debt service on bonds
Eligibility Criteria:	Priority system based on the degree of need.
Priority Factors:	Includes percent of unhoused students and enrollment projection, condition of facility, and adequate space for required programs and services
Specific Design Criteria:	State board rules provide minimum square footage requirements and address lighting, ventilation and non-eligible costs.
Space Standards:	State board rules provide minimum requirements and maximum gross square footage/pupil for elementary, middle/junior high, and high schools.
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	Recent increase in construction aid demands have caused legislature to move to priority system from a "first come first serve basis" based too urgent need basis.

VIRGINIA

Fifty percent of the appropriation money is divided equally among the 33 school districts. One-half is divided by growth, which is a total between 300,000 and 500,000 per school division per year for two years.

Administering Agency:	Department of Education
Current Appropriation:	$55 million per year $110 million per biennium
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source:	Surplus
Local Matching Requirement:	50%
Funding Source(s):	Local funds, revenue, sell bonds, bond pooling system, literary fund, 200 year-old fund, fines, property that goes to the state, loans to schools at low interest rates
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible
Priority Factors:	None.
Specific Design Criteria:	Recommendations only
Space Standards:	Square footage minimums per classroom: Kindergarten: 975 square feet + a bathroom Grades 1-3: 825 square feet Grades 4-7: 735 square feet Grades 8-12: 600 square feet
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No.

WASHINGTON

Washington's program provides matching funds for instructional and instructional support space to eligible school districts based upon State Board of Education priorities with matching based on the districts' assessed property values.

Administering Agency:	Superintendent of Public Instruction/Board of Education
Current Appropriation:	$275,000,000 (1997-98 biennium)
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source(s):	Timber sales from state school trust lands, General Fund and General obligation bonds, mineral, grazing leasing investment earnings, Ed. Savings, trust land transfers.
Local Matching Requirement:	20% – 95%, based on calculation relating assessed value of property in district per student.
Funding Source(s):	The district's local share comes from school construction bond issues and requires a 40% turn out of the number of voters in the previous general election in addition to a 60% majority vote.
Eligibility Criteria:	Unhoused students with unavailable suitable school facilities in contiguous school districts. In addition, modernization of eligible space in excess of 20 years of age is considered for eligibility.
Priority Factors:	All eligible projects are placed on a one-tiered priority system. Projects receive weighted scores based on: • the type of space to constructed or modernized; • local priority of projects; • joint funding with other governmental or private funds; • modified school calendar which increases facility use; • unhoused students (in the case of new construction); or • condition of facilities (in the case of modernization or new-in-lieu replacement).
Specific Design Criteria:	There are no specific design criteria.
Space Standards:	The following space standards are used to determine eligibility (but not priority) for state assistance funding. • Elementary Schools - 80 gross square feet per student • Middle/Junior High Schools - 110 gross

square feet per student

- Secondary Schools - 120 gross square feet per student
- Classrooms for exclusive use by students with disabilities - 140 gross square feet per student

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

WEST VIRGINIA

Each district (one in each of the 55 counties) has been placed into a Regional Education Service Agency (RESA) district (total of 8). Each district submits their ten-year Comprehensive Educational Facilities Plan (CEFP) to the RESA for approval of individual projects. Each regional plan prioritizes all projects both within a district and among the districts. In prioritizing the projects, each RESA makes determinations in accordance with the objective criteria formulated by the School Building Authority (SBA). Counties are funded as follows:

- 48.5% allocation on a per student basis;
- 48.5% allocation on a priority needs project basis; and
- 3.0% allocation to state-wide projects (i.e. vocational/technical centers).

Administering Agency:	School Building Authority
Current Appropriation:	$22 Million per year (approximately)
Dedicated Revenue:	Yes
Funding Source(s):	From Lottery proceeds
Local Matching Requirement:	None - state-sponsored program
Funding Source(s):	None
Eligibility Criteria:	All districts are eligible. However, it is competitive and there must be a demonstrated need.
Priority Factors:	Prioritizing by RESA. A district's facility plan must address how the proposed project will further the following goals of quality education. • Student health and safety • Economies of scale, including compatibility with similar schools that have achieved the most economical organization, facility utilization and pupil-teacher ratios (i.e. downsizing to adjust for enrollment loss) • Reasonable travel time and practical means of addressing other demographic considerations • Multi-county and regional planning to achieve the most effective and efficient instructional delivery system • Curriculum improvement and diversification, including computerization and technology and advanced senior courses in science, mathematics, language arts, and social studies • Innovations in education such as year-round

45 A

schools and community-based programs

- Adequate space for projected student enrollment

No weights are used in conjunction with the Priority Factors.

Prioritizing by SBA. Upon receipt of the regional CEFPs, SBA automatically drops the bottom half of each RESA's list. An architectural/engineering team is sent to conduct an on-site review. A list is prepared for the SBE, who interviews each superintendent and district president. The SBE makes the final decision.

Specific Design Criteria: There are no specific design criteria.

Space Standards: The SBE has issued a policy statement that incorporates educational space standards. The following ranges of space standards are used for funding specific facility plans. Each type of school has numerous standards depending upon the range of students to be housed. The low and high for each type of school has been shown.

- Elementary Schools
  - Up to 240 students - 125 gross square feet per student
  - Over 541 students - 80 gross square feet per student
- Middle/Junior High Schools
  - Up to 500 students - 150 gross square feet per student
  - Over 1,000 students - 100 gross square feet per student
- Secondary Schools
  - Up to 500 students - 230 gross square feet per student
  - Over 1,500 students - 140 gross square feet per student

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

WISCONSIN

The state contributes to school capital projects through the state equalization formula. Districts receive state equalization aid from the state general fund based on an equalization formula which takes into account the district's operating costs, debt services costs and equalized assessed property value. The state equalization aid may be used for debt service. The districts have a revenue cap that limits the combined amount of the general aid they receive and the amount of taxes they can levy.

Administering Agency:	Department of Public Instruction
Current Appropriation:	No direct appropriation; all funds come directly through an equalization formula.
Dedicated Revenue:	No
Funding Source(s):	State income and sales tax for equalization aid.
Local Matching Requirement:	Not applicable; equalization aid averages 40% of local operating budget and debt service.
Funding Source(s):	Local funding is provided through bonds which require simple majority vote.
Eligibility Criteria:	A district's eligibility is determined by the equalization formula.
Priority Factors:	Projects are not prioritized at the state level. Each district sets its own priorities, which are validated through the referendum process.
Specific Design Criteria:	The state has no Specific design criteria.
Space Standards:	Yes, state building code
Recent or Pending Legal Actions:	No

STATES WITH NO PROGRAMS

COLORADO

State Legislature pending.

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: No

Space Standards: No state space standards

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

IDAHO

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: No

Space Standards: No

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: Yes

INDIANA

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: No

Space Standards: Recommendations

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

IOWA

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: No

Space Standards: No

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: None aware of

MISSOURI

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: No

Space Standards: No

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

NEBRASKA

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: None other than Fire Marshall codes

Space Standards: None

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: None

OKLAHOMA

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: None

Space Standards: None

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: None

OREGON

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: No

Space Standards: None

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

WYOMING

No

Administering Agency:

Current Appropriation:

Dedicated Revenue:

Funding Source(s):

Local Matching Requirement:

Funding Source(s):

Eligibility Criteria:

Priority Factors:

Specific Design Criteria: Yes

Space Standards: Yes

Elementary – 140 sq. ft. / student

Middle/Jr. High - 175 sq. ft. / student

Senior – 210 sq. ft. / student

Recent or Pending Legal Actions: No

STATES WITH INFORMATION PENDING

LOUISIANA

MARYLAND

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

MONTANA

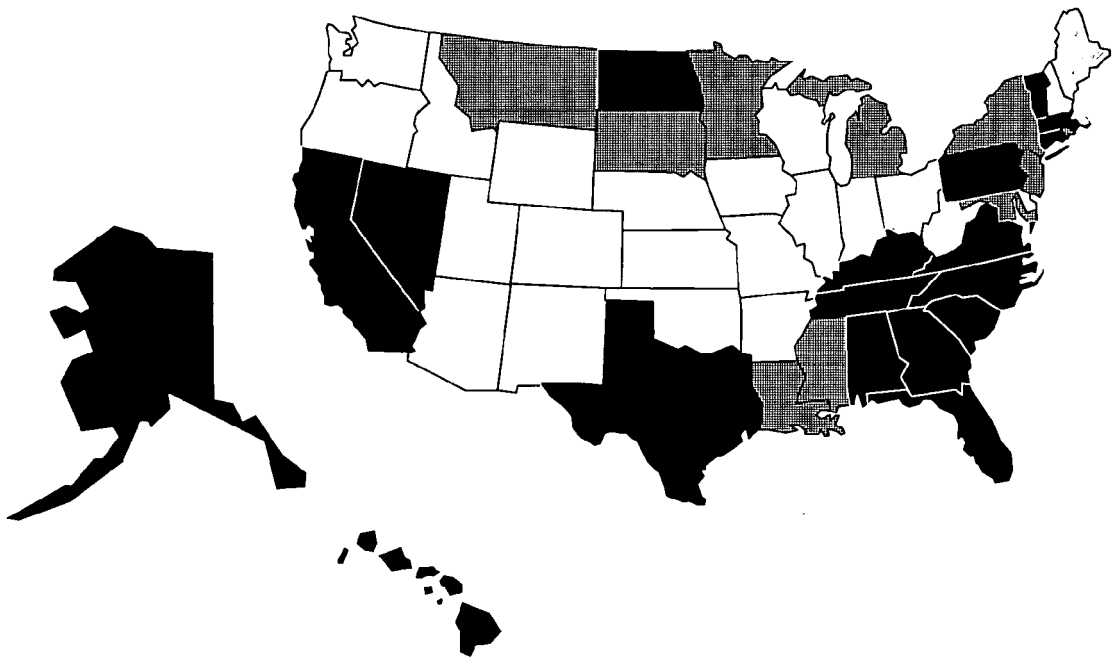
NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH DAKOTA

EXHIBIT 1
SPECIFIC DESIGN CRITERIA
N=50

Response	Response rate (%)	Legend
Yes	38%	AK, AL, CA, CT, FL, GA, HI, KY, MA, NC, ND, NV, OH, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT
Yes: When state funds are used	2%	ME
No	42%	AR, AZ,CO, DE, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, MO, NE, NH, NM, OK, OR, RI, UT, WA, WI, WV, WY
No data available/provided	18%	LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MT, NJ, NY, SD



REFERENCE NOTES FOR EXHIBIT 1: *SPECIFIC DESIGN CRITERIA*

Further explanation provided by the states:

DE No data available

FL None

IL The state has no specific design criteria.

NV Currently contracting under legislative assembly bill 353

NH The state has no specific design criteria.

NC No data available

OH Ohio School Design Manual

PA School districts are required to meet the applicable requirements of local, state and regional agencies for reimbursable projects. Other state agencies involved include Labor and Industry, Agriculture, and Environmental Protection.

SC Building projects must be in compliance with South Carolina School Facilities Planning and Construction Guide.

TN Tennessee Board of Education, depends on size of classes. Bldg. Codes & regulations.

TX Districts are required to apply the standards to new construction or renovations that are over 50% of the current building.

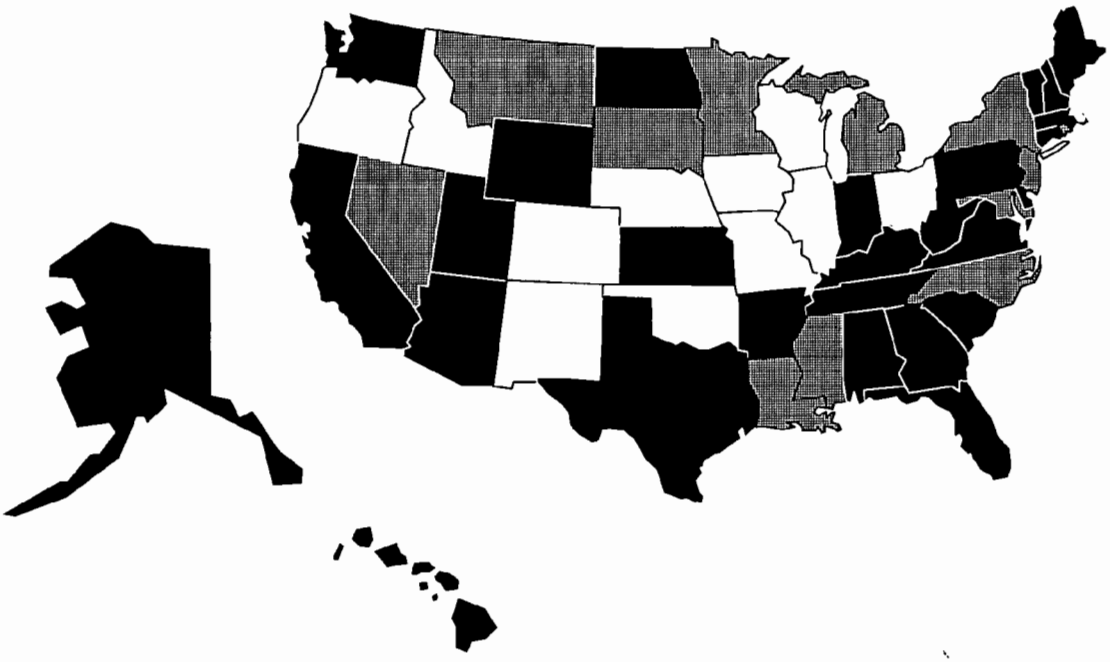
VT State board rules provide minimum square footage requirements and address lighting, ventilation and non-eligible costs.

VA Very limited, limitations since 1963 – no updated regulations: new proposed regulations as recommendations.

WI The state has no specific design criteria.

EXHIBIT 2
SPACE STANDARDS
N=50

Response	Response rate (%)	Legend
Yes	54%	AK, AL, AR, AZ CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, IN, KS, KY, MA, ME, ND, NH, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY
No	24%	CO, IA, ID, IL, MO, NE, NM, OH, OK, OR, RI, WI
No data available/provided	22%	LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MT, NC, NJ, NV, NY, SD



REFERENCE NOTES FOR EXHIBIT 2: *SPACE STANDARDS*

Identification of guidelines as provided by the states:

AK The following space standards are used:

- Elementary schools – 106 gross square feet per student for schools above 500 students

Secondary schools – 150 gross square feet per student for schools above 500 students [more for smaller populations on a sliding scale]

AR Yes, minimum school construction, instructional space must meet standards set by school State Board of Education.

AZ

K-6	90 GSF
7-8	100 GSF
9-12	125 GSF (1800 pupil or greater)
9-12	134 GSF (less than 1800 pupils)

CA

Elementary	- 62 gross square feet per student*
Middle	- 83 gross square feet per student
Secondary	- 94 gross square feet per student

* This allowance is for auxiliary facilities such as corridors, administration, toilets, multi-use, etc., as well as classroom area. This usually allows 960 square feet per classroom. These square feet figures increase approximately 4 SF when allowances for use of portables and special education classes are factored in.

CT The State of Connecticut has defined the maximum number of square feet in a facility which are eligible for state reimbursement of either construction or renovation costs. They range from 116 square feet per pupil for an elementary school to 194 square feet per pupil for a high school. The total allowable square footage is based on the maximum per student multiplied by the highest 8-year projected enrollment for the facility. These maximums may however, be waived by the commissioner if documentation is submitted and approved showing extraordinary programmatic needs.

DE A formula that is uniform throughout the state. The standard formula differs per educational grade levels & number of students anticipated for enrollment.

FL The Florida Administrative Code provides extensive and elaborate planning standards for new facilities. The Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) manual provides comprehensive and detailed space standards for current public school facilities.

Classroom standards are:

P-3	36 – 40 Net SF/occupant
4-6	30 – 34 Net SF/occupant
6-9	28 – 32 Net SF/occupant
9-13	25 – 29 Net SF/occupant

GA Extensive and elaborate square footage requirements are provided for use in development the local facilities plans. These requirements are used in calculating existing capacity and in planning for new facilities. Guidelines are based on teacher/pupil ratios, specific grade levels, and programs rather than GSF/pupil.

Teacher/pupil ratios:

K-2	20 students per teacher
Middle	25 students per teacher
Secondary	25 students per teacher

Minimum classroom sizes

Elementary (K-3)	750 SF
Middle & Jr. High (4-7)	660 SF
High School (8-12)	600 SF

HI In addition to the Specific design criteria discussed above, the following square foot allowances for classrooms are used:

Elementary classroom - Maximum 918 SF
Middle or Jr. High classroom -Maximum 900 SF
High school classroom - Maximum 900 SF

IL There is currently no maximum on space standards within this state.

KY The annual School Facilities Manual lists the following space standards:

Maximum Classroom Sizes

Preschool -	825 SF
Elementary -	800 SF
Jr. and High School -	750 SF

based on

Elementary - 25 students/class
Jr. and High School - 30 students/class

ME The State Board of Education rules provide extensive space allocation recommended maximum allowances for new facilities. Any proposed project containing more than the maximum allowance requires substantial documentation. Sample standards are:

Student/Teacher Ratios

K-8	25 students per teacher max.
9-13	30 students per teacher max.

Gross Square Feet/Student

Elementary	70-90 SF/student
Middle & Jr. High	90-110 SF/student
Secondary	110-130 SF/student

MA The following space standards are used:

- Elementary Schools
  Not more than 115 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment
- Middle/Junior High Schools
  Not more than 135 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment
- Secondary Schools (General or Academic)
  Not more than 155 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment
- Vocational Technical Schools
  Not more than 255 gross square feet per student in planned enrollment

Additionally, each capital construction project must provide adequate and appropriate space to accommodate early childhood programs, as appropriate, programs for students with special needs, or linguistic minority students who, for lack of space, are not currently served in regular public school facilities.

NH There is currently no maximum on space standards within this state. The minimums are: Elementary 900 Sq. Ft./classroom, High School 800 Sq. Ft./classroom, Kindergarten is 1,000 Sq. Ft./classroom. The current space standard per student is 30 Sq. Ft.

NC No data available

PA The amount of scheduled are is approximately 58 square feet per full-time equivalent enrollment for an elementary school, and approximately 78 square feet for a secondary school. The recommended design ratio of architectural space to scheduled space is 1.58

SC There is currently no maximum on space standards within this state. The minimums are: Elementary 110 Sq. Ft./student, middle school 130 Sq. Ft./student, high school 150 Sq. Ft./student.

TN Statutory rations class size

TX

Grade	Sq. Ft. Per Student	Minimum Sq. Ft. Per Classroom
Pre-K	36	800
Elementary	30	700
Secondary	28	700
High	50	1200

UT Net square feet per student space criteria vary with number of students and grade level. The range includes:

Elementary 76 SF/student for 400 students
72 SF/student for 600 + students

Middle/Jr. High 125 SF/student for 600 students
115 SF/student for 1500 + students

Senior High 165 SF/student for 600 students
145 SF/student for 1500 + students

VA Square footage minimums per classroom:

Kindergarten: 975 square feet + a bathroom

Grades 1-3: 825 square feet

Grades 4-7: 735 square feet

Grades 8-12: 600 square feet

VT State board rules provide minimum requirements and maximum gross square footage/pupil for elementary, middle/junior high, and high schools.

WA The following space standards are used to determine eligibility (but not priority) for state assistance funding.

- Elementary Schools - 80 gross square feet per student
- Middle/Junior High Schools - 110 gross square feet per student
- Secondary Schools - 120 gross square feet per student
- Classrooms for exclusive use by students with disabilities - 140 gross square feet per student

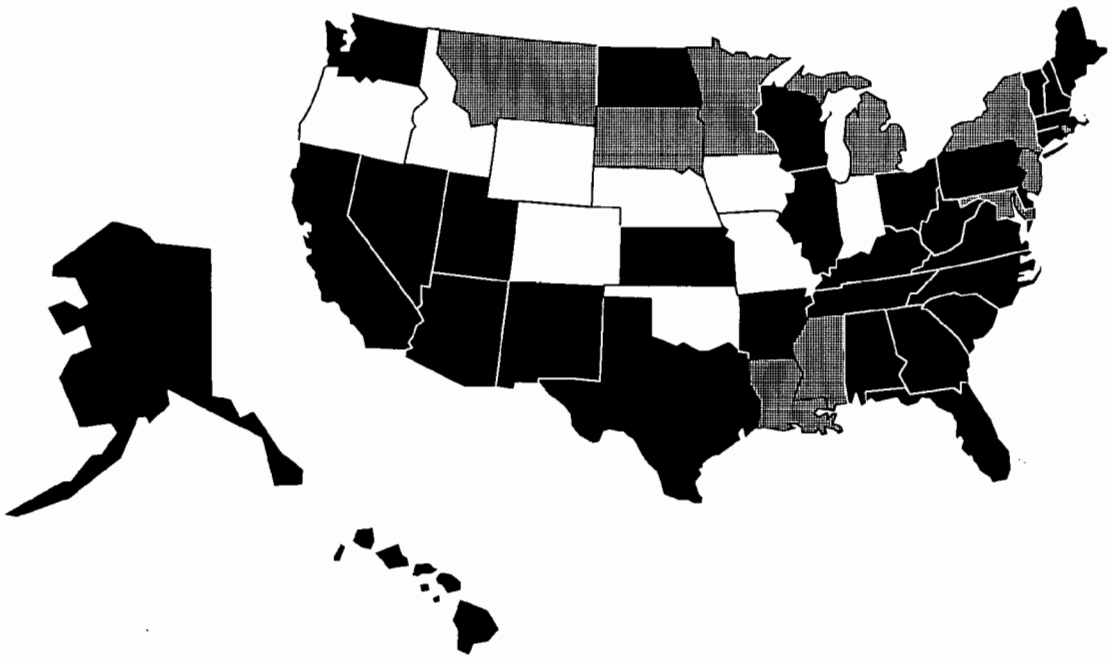
WV The SBE has issued a policy statement that incorporates educational space standards. The following ranges of space standards are used for funding specific facility plans. Each type of school has numerous standards depending upon the range of students to be housed. The low and high for each type of school has been shown.

- Elementary Schools
  - Up to 240 students - 125 gross square feet per student
  - Over 541 students - 80 gross square feet per student
- Middle/Junior High Schools
  - Up to 500 students - 150 gross square feet per student
  - Over 1,000 students - 100 gross square feet per student
- Secondary Schools
  - Up to 500 students - 230 gross square feet per student
  - Over 1,500 students - 140 gross square feet per student

WI Wisconsin has no space standards.

EXHIBIT 3
PRESENCE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION
N=50

Response	Response rate (%)	Legend
State has program	64%	AL, AK, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, IL, KS, KY, MA, ME, NC, ND, NH, NM, NV, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WI
State does not have program	18%	CO, IA, ID, IN, MO, NE, OK, OR, WY
No data available/provided	18%	LA, MD,MI, MN, MS, MT, NJ, NY, SD



REFERENCE NOTES FOR EXHIBIT 3: *PRESENCE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION*

Further explanation provided by the states:

AK Funds are distributed to the Alaska school districts by the Department of Education. Each school district is responsible for the design and construction of the project with minimum oversight from the Department. Alaska has a "needs based" school construction program, although the state currently does not have a steady stream of funding available and must rely on year-to-year appropriations from the Legislature. In recent years, funding has ranged from zero to several million dollars. The state does not have any expectation that the needs based ranking will be used as the sole mechanism for allocating funds but the department has had increasing success in getting the Legislature to adopt this priority list.

AR Majority responsibility of local district, three different general facility funds – ADM set amount can be used for renovation or equipment growth facility. Oct 1, AGSE (student enrollment) average growth, exceed average they get more money6 according to ADM, Debt. Service Supplement; $ received to pay off a portion of debt service, pass a bond.

AZ Legislation was passed in 1998 establishing a centralized state school capital finance system with limited bonding for all school districts. The program institutes school building adequacy requirements, a mechanism for curing existing deficiencies in school buildings, a building renewal formula, a new construction funding formula and replaces the capital levy revenue limit (CLRL) with a weighted per pupil "soft" capital allocation. The total appropriation for FY 1998-1999 is $359 million plus an additional $3.2 million for the newly created School Facilities Board.

CA Financing for school construction, reconstruction, modernization, portable classrooms, asbestos abatement, equipment, and other K-12 school facility-related activities is provided by the State Building Program. The State School Building Lease-Purchase Law of 1976 provides grants to school districts from revenue obtained through the sale of state general obligation bonds authorized by the electorate (a total of $2 billion in 1996).

CT Control of Connecticut's schools rests with the local school boards. The Department of Education reviews the projects for code conformance. All school construction projects are subject to state legislative approval on an annual listing, except for those projects dealing with correction of code violations. The state grant is paid to the districts on a pro-rated share of local expenditures on a current basis.

DE Free public schools of the state shall be maintained and supported by the appropriated funds from time to time by the general assembly and local tax revenues generated.

FL Florida has one of the more comprehensive state-level programs. The Department of Education (DOE) maintains an extensive formula-based system to allocate state funds. Although the facility survey, which is conducted once every five years for each district, is independent of funding, it dictates what can be built. All projects for the district must be recommended during the survey.

If a district has met all of its capital outlay needs, as determined by the survey, it may request approval to spend the funds for purposes other than capital outlay. The request must give priority to providing custodial care for buildings and grounds and to purchasing instructional supplies and equipment.

GA Georgia's program emphasizes local facilities plans, the use of an up-to-date room-by-room inventory and needs assessment conducted locally with technical support from state consultants. In 1986, a law was implemented which recommended district grade organizational patterns and base sizes. As an incentive, districts are provided advance funding to meet these recommendations. Many districts are in the process of closing and merging schools.

In order to receive its entitlement, each district must file a long-range facility plan with the Department of Education (DOE) every five years. The district's entitlement is computed by applying the ratio of available state funding to total unmet need statewide to the total unmet need of the district. The entitlement request must not exceed the district's annual entitlement plus any accumulated entitlements remaining from previous years. In 1994 an additional level of funding was added to assist systems that are growing.

HI The Hawaii school system is a department of state government, the Department of Education (DOE), and embodies elements found at both the state and local levels in other states. Underwriting the cost of school facilities is clearly accepted as a state government responsibility and allows the state to address questions of equalization directly rather than through funding formulas and matching ratios. The legislature commits $90 million a year to school construction through the sale of bonds which are backed by the state general fund.

IL A state/local bonding program that was approved by legislature in December 1997,which is open to all school districts a monetary portion per enrollment count. This allows the districts to retire their debt services. This program is offered for two years for each qualifying district.

KY Kentucky has three programs. In the first, the state funds $100 per child for capital outlay. The second (FSPK) equalizes (up to 150%) the local tax of $0.05/$100. The third program, which is a voluntary program, is described below. In the latter program, all districts receive about 2% of their funding request. (At its maximum level, the program funded about 8% of the funding request).

In order to participate in the voluntary program, each district must file a facility plan with the Department of Education (KDE). Each eligible district is then offered sufficient funding to finance construction of the portion of its unmet need. The district's allocation is computed by applying the ratio of available state funding to total unmet need statewide to the total unmet need of the district.

MA Massachusetts' districts must borrow for 100% of project cost. The district is then reimbursed for the Commonwealth's share. In order to apply for a grant, the district must file a long-range educational plan and facilities needs assessment with the Department of Education (DOE).

ME Maine's program funds school construction at the same rate as the basic foundation subsidy rate, and a "circuit breaker" mechanism is in place which requires the state to assume the costs above a certain local mill rate. The rates (subsidy and mill) are calculated each fiscal year. Local school districts identify their own school construction needs, and all projects must be approved by the local voters.

NC Planning grants for schools identified as low performing.

NH They pay 30-55% of principal on borrowing on what the school makes. The amount of percentage paid out depends upon the organization or the economic standings of the district.

NV New Construction Program. It is in the working and will be up and running by the end of 1998.

PA The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provides state funding for new buildings, as well as renovations and additions to existing buildings, in public school districts.

SC Currently have two programs the Children's Education Endowment-Facilities, and State School Building Fund.

TN Yes & No: State provides some funding for basic education. Funding component for Capital Outlay depending on needs. Change yearly depends on enrollment, unit costs, student enrollment.

TX State provides assistance to districts in repaying their debt. Debt that is issued to construct facilities.

UT The majority of revenue spent on capital projects comes from local property taxes authorized for school districts. The state provides financial assistance to districts to meet their continuing and critical school building and debt services needs through three programs:

- capital foundation base guarantee
- emergency school building needs program

loan program

VA One-half if the money is divided equally between the 33 school districts. One-half is divided by growth, which is a total between 300,000 and 500,000per school division per year for two years. This new program generates little projects but is much broader than before.

VT 30% state grant for school districts which demonstrate a need – excluding land purchases and moveable equipment and meets State Board of Education's' rules.

WA Washington's program provides matching funds for instructional and instructional support space to eligible school districts based upon State Board of Education priorities with matching based on the districts' assessed property values

WI The state contributes to school capital projects through the state equalization formula. Districts receive state equalization aid from the state general fund based on an equalization formula which takes into account the district's operating costs, debt services costs and equalized assessed property value. The state equalization aid may be used for debt service. The districts have a revenue cap that limits the combined amount of the general aid they receive and the amount of taxes they can levy.

WV Each district (one in each of the 55 counties) has been placed into a Regional Education Service Agency (RESA) district (total of 8). Each district submits their ten-year Comprehensive Educational Facilities Plan (CEFP) to the RESA for approval of individual projects. Each regional plan prioritizes all projects both within a district and among the districts. In prioritizing the projects, each RESA makes determinations in accordance with the objective criteria formulated by the School Building Authority (SBA). Counties are funded as follows:

- 48.5% allocation on a per student basis;
- 48.5% allocation on a priority needs project basis; and
- 3.0% allocation to statewide projects (i.e. vocational/technical centers).

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

☐ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☒ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").