



# School Facilities Board 101

Presented by:

Monica L. Petersen

Deputy Director of Finance

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# Students FIRST



## ◆ History

- School finance relied on a statutory scheme that relied in large part on local property taxation for public school capital requirements.
- Widespread disparity in assessed valuation per pupil among the school districts in Arizona
- Led to Roosevelt v. Bishop Supreme Court decision

# Responsibility vs. Authority

“It is true that nothing in the article prohibits the legislature from delegating some of its *authority* to other political subdivisions of the state to help finance public education. But there is nothing in art 11 that allows the state to delegate its *responsibility* under the constitution.”



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# General and Uniform

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“As long as the State system provides an adequate education and is not itself the cause of substantial disparities...”

Create minimum standards and fund them

# Substantially Equal

“As long as the State system provides an adequate education and is not itself the cause of substantial disparities...”

“There is nothing in Article XI that would prohibit a school district...from deciding for itself that it wants an educational system that is even better than the general and uniform system created by the state.”



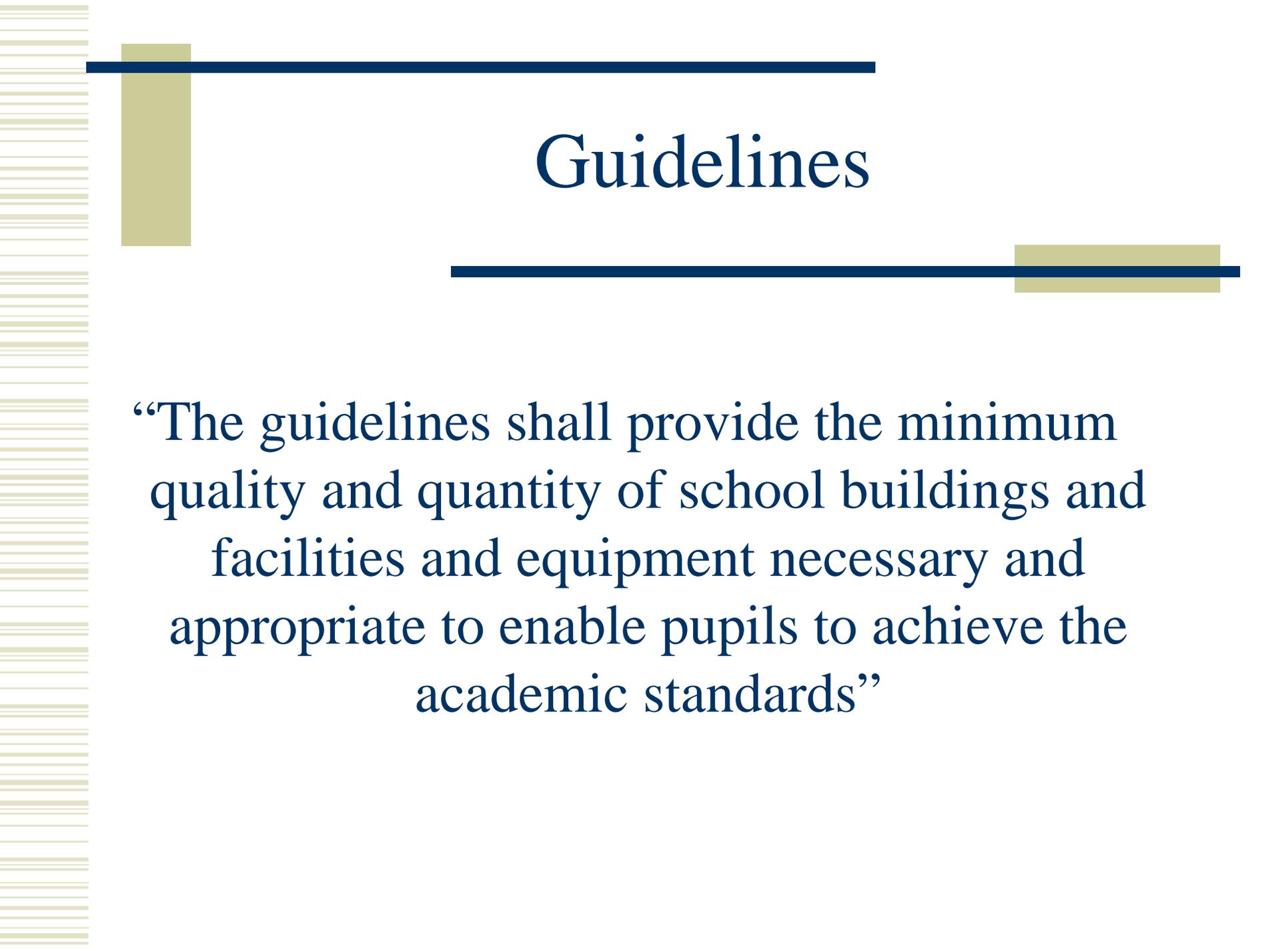
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# Two Legislative Questions

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1. What standard will the state provide?
2. How much authority should the state delegate to the districts?



# Guidelines

“The guidelines shall provide the minimum quality and quantity of school buildings and facilities and equipment necessary and appropriate to enable pupils to achieve the academic standards”



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# Responsibility vs. Authority

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- ◆ Responsibility = Provide Funding
- ◆ Authority = How to spend the funds



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# Authority Shifts

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- ◆ Preventive Maintenance programs
- ◆ Three-Year building renewal plans
- ◆ Requirement to revert unspent New Construction dollars
- ◆ Requirement to have grade configuration changes reviewed by the Board

# How is need determined?

- ◆ Capital plan submission by districts
  - Required if there is a need for a new school or an addition to an existing school within the next 4 years or for land within 10 years
- ◆ Statute provides minimum guidelines for student capacity (e.g. 80 sq ft per pupil for K-6)

# How is need determined?

- ◆ ADM review – the staff of the SFB determines the net new growth of pupils that will require additional square footage that exceed minimum guidelines
- ◆ Staff makes recommendation to Board to approve new school is if additional space will be needed within 2 years for elementary or 3 years for middle or high school
- ◆ Board approves or denies



# How is location determined?



- ◆ Location of growth in district
- ◆ Availability of land
- ◆ Purchase vs. donation

# Capital Planning Sequence

- ◆ Demographic Projection (on-going)
- ◆ Identify needs in Capital Plan (September)
- ◆ SFB confirms and approves need
- ◆ Design project (prototypical v. new)
- ◆ Submit for permits
- ◆ SFB approves funding after ADM check to ensure project still qualifies
- ◆ Construction
  - K-6 – approximately 12 months
  - Larger middle and high schools – 18-24 months

# Example: To open a K-8 in Aug 08

- ◆ July 06 – Demographic review done
- ◆ Sep 06 – Submit Capital Plan
- ◆ Jan 07 – Receive approval from SFB
- ◆ Mar 07 – Complete design and submit
- ◆ Jun 07 – Receive permits and funding
- ◆ July 07 – Begin Construction
- ◆ Apr 08 – Substantial completion
- ◆ May 08 – Final completion



# New School Awards



- ◆ 650 requests
- ◆ 312 awards
- ◆ 271,860 student capacity
- ◆ \$2.6 billion value



# Land Acquisitions



- ◆ 218 sites
  - 102 purchased
  - 89 donated
  - 27 on state land



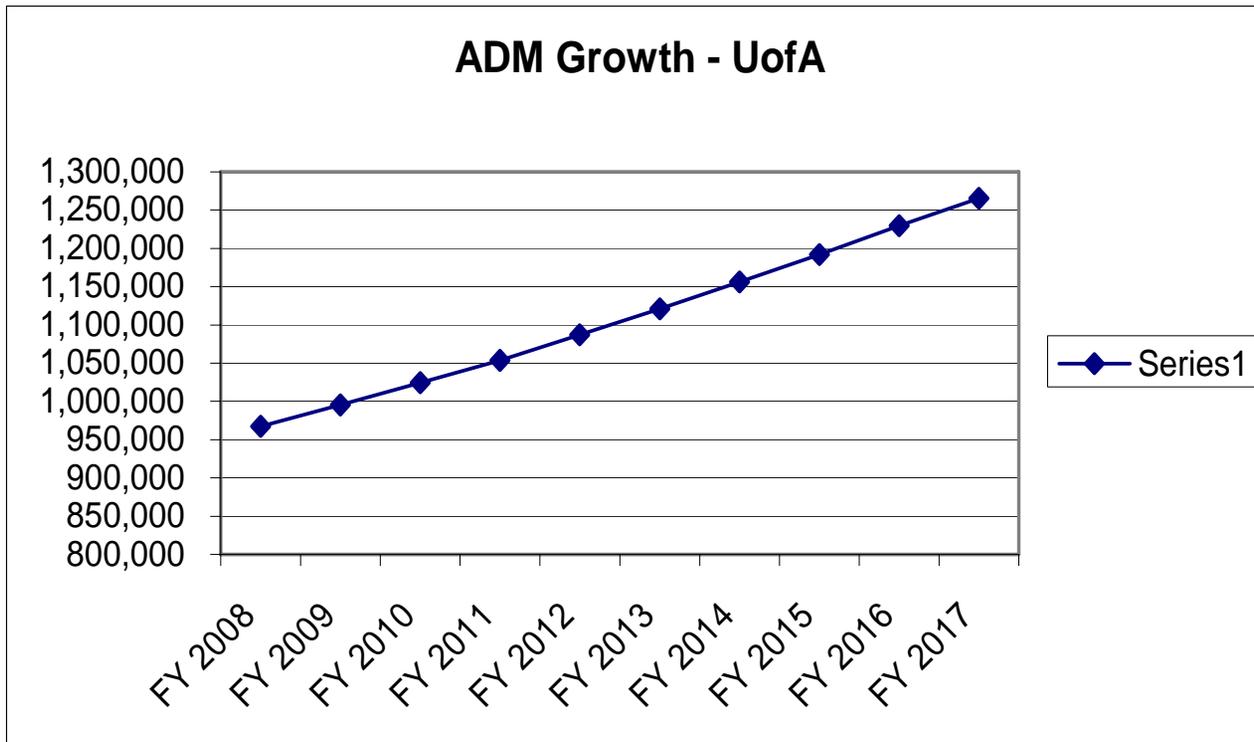
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# Benefits

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- ◆ Old model – growth happened and districts were behind the curve catching up
- ◆ New model – schools are awarded in anticipation of the growth occurring

# Long-term Projections



# Long-term Projections

Fiscal Year	Schools	Cost
2008	35	\$400,739,777
2009	36	\$430,833,732
2010	37	\$763,187,622
2011	38	\$498,225,628
2012	42	\$581,847,937
2013	43	\$627,062,468
2014	45	\$675,790,552
2015	46	\$728,305,222
2016	48	\$786,193,016
2017	46	\$789,180,335
Total	414	\$5,981,366,288



Thank you.

Questions?