



April 11, 2023

There are currently two bills that are proposing a State School Facility Program Bond to be placed on the ballot in 2024.

The language on each bill is subject to change. The language as of April 11th is summarized below.

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AB 247 Summary

The School Facilities Bond Bill will put a \$__ billion bond on the _____ 2024 election.

- \$__ billion for PK-12
- \$__ billion for community colleges

The \$__ billion for PK-12 would provide funding for the following programs:

- \$__ billion for new construction
- \$__ billion for modernization
- \$__ million for charter schools
- \$__ million for CTE facilities (career tech. ed.)
- \$__ million for replacement of 50 year old facilities
- \$__ million for remediation of lead in water
- \$__ million for projects to address climate change impacts on school facilities

This bond would require applications to be processed within 90 days and approved within 120 days of submittal to OPSC.

This bill requires district to submit a facility inventory to the CDE when participating in the program.

The State funding portion would be increased for high poverty districts based on priority points. The new construction State share would range from 50% to 55%. The modernization State share would range from 60% to 65%.

The program would allow for increased funding for replacement of buildings over 50 years old.

There would be additional assistance for small school districts. They could request preliminary apportionments which would be similar to the design funding for financial hardship districts.

This bill allows school districts with a bonding capacity of \$15 million or less to qualify for financial hardship.

SB 28 Summary

This School Facilities Bond Bill will put a \$15.5 billion bond on the March 2024 election.

- \$9.5 billion for PK-12
- \$2 billion for community colleges
- \$2 billion for CSU system
- \$2 billion for UC system

The \$9 billion for PK-12 would provide funding for the following programs:

- \$2.8 billion for new construction
- \$5.2 billion for modernization
 - Up to \$150 million to remediate lead in water
- \$500 million for charter schools
- \$500 million for CTE facilities (career tech. ed.)
- \$250 million for school mental health and wellness centers
- \$250 million for school stadium lighting projects


The local bonding capacity of school districts would be increased by 60% to provide more access to local funds.

The State funding ratio for new construction would range from 50% to up to 55% for lower wealth school districts.

The State funding ratio for modernization would range from 60% to up to 65% for lower wealth school districts.

All Districts participating in the School Facility Funding Program will be required to prepare, approve and submit to OPSC a five-year school facilities master plan that must include the following:

- Eligibility for State funding
- Inventory of existing facilities and sites
- Existing classroom capacity
- Projected enrollment for 5 years
- Capital Planning budget for proposed projects
- Funding sources and financing plan
- District's assessed value and bonding capacity
- Deferred maintenance plan
- Master plan is consistent with goals in LCAP



Eligibility for new construction baseline capacity will be updated based on current classroom inventory with each new funding application.

Financial hardship program is available to districts with a bonding capacity of less than \$15 million which will be adjusted annually for inflation.

Small school districts ($\leq 2,500$ students) still have three year lock on enrollment projections used for new construction eligibility.

Additional assistance for small school districts

- Can request a preliminary apportionment
- Similar to the design apportionment for financial hardship projects
- Reserves State bond funds for entire project

An increase of up to 10% in the grants to remediate lead in water used for drinking or food service

New priority funding/processing system with quarterly project approvals

Modernization Processing Priorities

- Facility Hardship is first priority
- Financial Hardship is second priority
- Projects with Lead in water is third priority
- Projects not yet processed in past 6 months is fourth priority
- ORG (overcrowding relief grant) projects is fifth priority
- The sixth priority is all other projects rank by points

New Construction Processing Priorities

- Facility Hardship is first priority
- Financial Hardship is second priority
- Projects not yet processed in past 6 months is third priority
- ORG (overcrowding relief grant) projects is fourth priority
- The fifth priority is all other projects ranked by points

Each quarter, new construction approvals will represent 35% of funding requests and modernization approvals will represent 65% of funding requests.

