



Developer Fee Justification Study

Wheatland Union High School District

March 16, 2022

Prepared for:

Wheatland Union High School District

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wheatland Union High School District (WUHSD, “the District”) serves the City of Wheatland, California and some surrounding areas of unincorporated Yuba. The District serves a total of 931 9th-12th grade students at one comprehensive high school, one continuation high school and one community day school.

In January 2022, the State Allocation Board’s biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to \$4.79 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.78 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction. The Wheatland Union High School District splits collected developer fees with its feeder elementary school districts, retaining 40% of collected fees. Therefore, WUHSD can collect residential fees at a rate of \$1.92 per square foot and commercial/industrial fees at a rate of \$0.31 per square foot. The following Developer Fee Justification Study demonstrates the District is justified in collecting the statutory Level I residential and statutory commercial/industrial fees on future development based on the following analysis:

- The District’s total enrollment at its school sites in 2021-22 was 1,082 students;
- Based on State loading standards, the District has a classroom capacity of 1,102 students;
- The City of Wheatland and Yuba County planning departments collectively estimate a total of 1,648 new residential units to be constructed over the next twenty years. These units will be a mix of single-family (1,500 units), and affordable (148 units);
- It is estimated that the weighted average square footage of new homes will be 1,896 square feet;
- Student generation rates, based on a weighted average of recently constructed units of each type within the District and recently constructed units from a similar District within the same county, are 0.109 9th-12th grade students per unit;
- The 1,648 new units are projected to generate 180 9th-12th grade students for the District to house;
- Many District facilities are over 25 years old and in need of modernization to continue housing existing students and students generated by new development at the existing level of service over the next 20 years;
- It is fiscally more prudent to extend the useful life of an existing facility than to construct new facilities when possible;
 - The cost to modernize facilities is approximately 42.2% of the cost to construct new facilities;
 - The total estimated cost to reconstruct and/or modernize facilities for the students generated from new development is \$43,972;
- Based on the cost of reconstructed school facilities, the impact equates to \$2.53 per square foot of residential development;
- All categories of commercial/industrial development except for mini-storage create a modernization cost to the District of \$0.31 per square foot;
- Mini-storage construction creates a cost of \$0.01 per square foot;
- The District is justified to adopt statutory Level I Developer Fees, currently \$4.79 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.78 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction, except for mini-storage which should be charged at \$0.01 per square foot. The Wheatland Union

High School District splits collected developer fees with its feeder elementary school districts, retaining 40% of collected fees. Therefore, WUHSD can collect residential fees at a rate of \$1.92 per square foot and commercial/industrial fees at a rate of \$0.31 per square foot, except for mini-storage which should be charged at \$0.01 per square foot

DEVELOPER FEES: BACKGROUND

School districts are continually engaged in construction and/or improving capital facilities throughout their districts. Districts may use various sources of funds for these capital facility projects, including developer fees, State program funds, redevelopment funds, certificates of participation, sale of capital assets, and mitigation measures. In September 1986, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill 2926 (Chapter 887/Statutes 1986), which granted school district governing boards the authority to impose developer fees. This authority is codified in Education Code Section 17620, et seq. which states in part "...the governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee, charge, dedication or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district for the purpose of funding for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities."

School districts were provided a mechanism to assist in funding with the adoption of the Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code Section 66000 et seq.). This act governs the imposition of fees by a district as a condition of approval of a development project. In order to impose such a fee, a reasonable connection must exist between the new development and the construction and/or improvement of school facilities for which the fees are to be assessed.

Level I fees (also known as statutory fees) are adjusted every two years according to the inflation rate for Class B construction as determined by the State Allocation Board. With the passage of SB50 in 1998, a cap was placed on the amount that could be charged under the Level I fee calculation. The law allowed for adjustments of the cap as noted in Government Code Section 65995(b)(3), which specifies in part that "...fees shall be increased every two years, according to the adjustment for inflation set forth in the statewide cost index for Class B Construction, as determined by the State Allocation Board at its January meeting, which increase shall be effective as of the date of that meeting."

Level II developer fees are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.5 and allow a school district to impose a higher fee on residential construction only if certain conditions can be met and a study conducted to provide justification for the higher residential fee per square foot.

Currently (January 2022), Government Code Section 65995 authorizes school districts to collect statutory fees on future development of no more than \$4.79 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.78 for commercial/industrial construction (Level I fees).

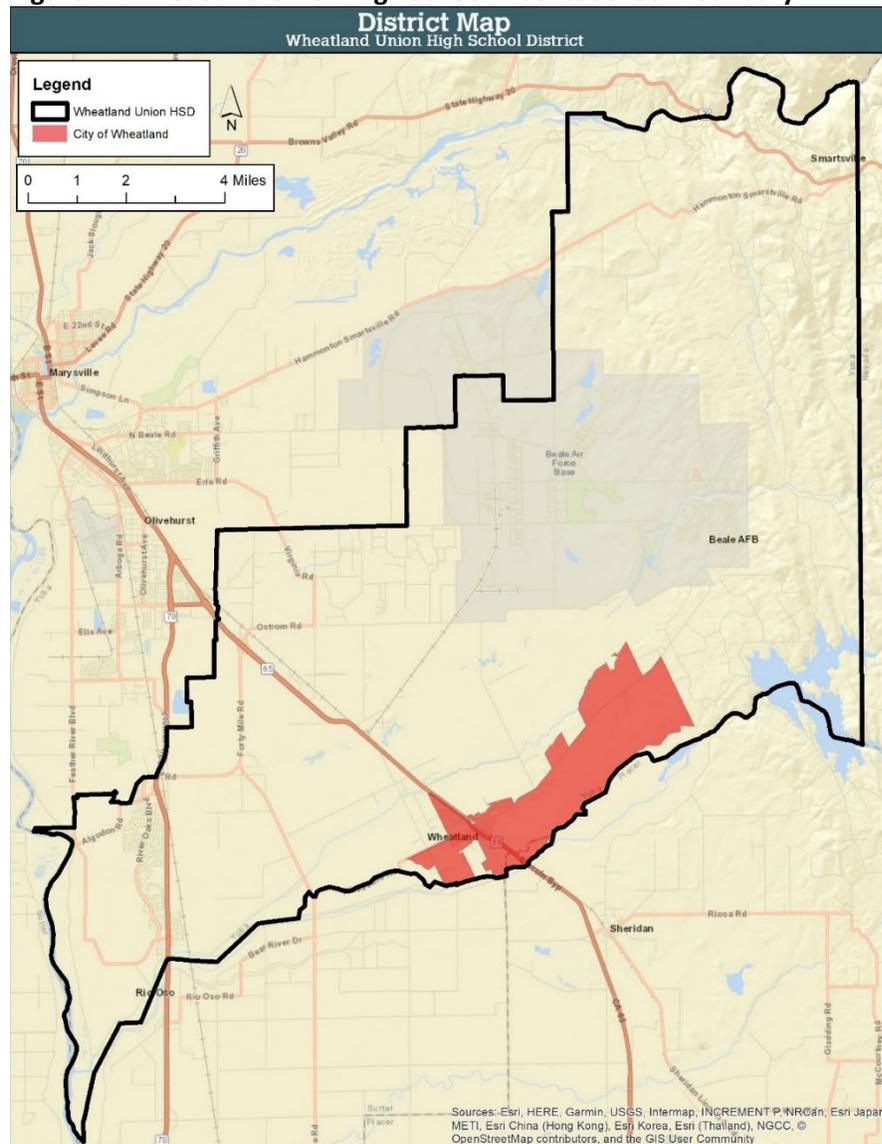
The following sections of the study will show that justification exists for levying developer fees in the Wheatland Union High School District.

DEVELOPER FEE JUSTIFICATION: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Wheatland Union High School District

Wheatland Union High School District is located in the City of Wheatland, California, one of two incorporated cities in Yuba County and serves the City of Wheatland and unincorporated area of Yuba County. The school district began serving students in 1907. The District serves grades 9-12. Wheatland Union High School is a single comprehensive high school in the Wheatland Union High School District. In addition to Wheatland Union High School, the District also consists of Edward P. Duplex Continuation High School and Wheatland Community Day High School. Figure 1 provides the location of the District's boundaries.

Figure 1. Wheatland Union High School District School Boundary



Capacity and Enrollment

The District's capacity calculation utilizes State loading standards of 27 7th-12th grade students per classroom, 13 Non-Severe Special Day Class and 9 Severe Special Day Class students per classroom. Classroom counts are based on the District's 2021-22 Demographic Analysis/Facility Master Plan. Table 1 outlines the capacity vs. the enrollments for the current school year, noting unused capacity.

Table 1. District Capacities and Enrollments

Capacity	2021-22 Enrollments	Unused Capacity
1,102	1,082	20

Projected Residential Development

Residential development generates students for the District to house in facilities, new and/or renovated. Therefore, it is imperative to research residential development to project growth and associated student generation within the District. According to the Planning & Community Development Department of the City of Wheatland, 48 affordable units may be constructed within the District over the next 20 years. The Planning Division for the Yuba County confirmed 1,500 single family units and 100 affordable units in the next 20 years in the portion of the school district under its jurisdiction.

Student Generation Rates

The average number of students generated by each housing unit provides a student generation rate or "yield factor". The number of students emanating from new housing units within the District's boundaries was assessed for the District by surveying recently constructed housing units in comparison with the 2021-22 WUHSD student list to see how many students, by grade level, are generated by a new home. King Consulting surveyed 234 recently built single-family homes within WUHSD, which collectively generated 29 students, for a 9th-12th grade student generation rate of 0.102. The number of affordable units constructed within District boundaries in the previous five years is minimal; therefore, the student generation rates for a school district located in Yuba County and similar to the Wheatland Unified School District were utilized. King Consulting surveyed 306 affordable units, which generated 54 students, for a 9th-12th grade affordable student generation rate of 0.176.

By using the numbers of each type of unit projected to be built in the District over the next 20 years, a weighted average is determined for their student generation rate. The number of students expected to be generated by each type of residential development are totaled and divided by the total number of all residential units to obtain this weighted average. This calculation is shown in Table 2. This weighted student generation rate can then be applied to the projected housing units to assist in determining the new students entering the District.

Table 2. Student Generation Rates and Students Generated

Development Type	Projected Number of Units	Student Generation Rate	Expected Students Generated	Weighted Student Generation Rate
Single-Family	1,500	.102	153	
Affordable	148	.176	26	
Total	1648		179	.109

Projected School Facilities Needs

As demonstrated by Table 1 and Table 2, the Wheatland Union High School District has available capacity to house students generated by projected new residential development. However, as new students are generated by development, the need to increase the useful life of school facilities becomes more apparent. Only with regular modernization can the District maintain facilities to their current quality to ensure they can still be effectively used to house students over the next 20 years. Without the ongoing modernization of its existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service, some WUHSD school facilities may not be available over the next 20 years to house students in the future. But for the students generated by new residential development, the District would not need to maintain as many facilities at the existing level of service.

The Wheatland Union High School District's 2021 Facility Master Plan identifies numerous modernization projects across the District’s school sites along with their costs. Among the work identified are improved locker rooms, athletic facilities including north and south gyms, modernization to the cafeteria and kitchen to provide greater nutritional wellness to students, HVAC replacements, career technical education spaces improvements, modernization to music rooms and district administrative spaces as well as technology upgrades to classrooms to support 21st-Century education. In addition, the District is undertaking work to replace portable classrooms with permanent facilities as it is feasible. Providing these up-to-date classrooms and learning technology is an essential component of preparing students to succeed in a competitive economy and of being able to maintain the equivalent existing level of service for the next 20 years.

Based on costs detailed in its 2021 Facility Master Plan, the District estimates a total need of \$29,363,750 based on all identified projects. The WUHSD currently has \$3,334,194 in available capital facility funds, all of which is obligated for planned facilities projects for current facilities and students.

To calculate the modernization needs generated by students from new development, the District must analyze the number of new units to be constructed, the square footage of those units, and, utilizing the weighted student generation rate, the number of students to be generated by those developments. Once this analysis is completed, the per pupil cost to house those students can be calculated based on the cost to modernize facilities. To calculate a weighted average square footage, the average square footage for each type of residential development, as supplied by the City of Wheatland and Yuba County, are multiplied by the number of units expected to be constructed. This provides a total square footage, which is divided by the total number of units to produce the average square footage for all units. These calculations are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Housing Units and Calculation of Weighted Square Footage

Residential Type	Total Projected Housing Units	Average Square Footage	Total Projected Square Footage	Weighted Average Square Footage
Single-Family	1,500	2000	3,000,000	
Affordable	148	840	124,256	
Total	1,648		3,124,256	1,896

New Construction Cost vs. Modernization

The cost per student to construct new school facilities within the Wheatland Union High School District is \$104,198 as shown in Table 4. Construction costs were provided by Van Pelt Construction Services based on records of past and present projects in recent new construction school projects in the region (Appendix A). The cost to modernize facilities is 42.2% of new construction costs. This percentage is based on the comparison of the per pupil grant for the State School Facility Program modernization program and the State per pupil new construction grant. In addition, the State program provides additional grants for American with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Fire, Life and Safety (FLS). When analyzing the cost to construct new facilities, the State provides \$16,994 per 9-12 pupil and \$6,658 to modernize facilities. The weighted average of the modernization grants is 39.2% of the new construction grants. However, this 39.2% is a base grant; once ADA and FLS are added into the grant, the percentage becomes 42.2% of the cost of new construction. Appendix B details the School Facility Program per pupil grant amounts.

Table 4. Cost per Student for New Construction

Grade Level	New Construction Cost per Student
9-12	\$104,198

Since the new construction cost per student is \$104,198, the modernization cost per student for the Wheatland Union High School District is 42.2% of this value, or \$43,972.

This modernization cost per student is multiplied by the total students generated from Table 2 to determine the District’s total modernization need (Table 5). Dividing the total modernization need by the total projected square footage in Table 3 provides the modernization facilities cost per square foot (Table 6).

Table 5. District Total Modernization Need

Modernization Cost per Student	Total Students Generated	Total Modernization Need
\$43,972	180	\$7,914,960

Table 6. District Modernization Facilities Cost per Square Foot

Total Modernization Need	Total Projected Square Footage	Facilities Cost per Square Foot
\$7,914,960	3,124,608	\$2.53

The Wheatland Union High School District is justified in collecting residential developer fees at a rate of \$2.53. The Wheatland Union High School District splits collected developer fees with its feeder elementary school districts, retaining 40% of collected fees. Therefore, WUHSD can collect residential fees at a rate of \$1.92 per square foot that exceeds 40% of the current statutory Level I fee of \$4.79.

DEVELOPER FEE JUSTIFICATION: COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

California Assembly Bill 181 provides that a district “must determine the impact of the increased number of employees anticipated to result from commercial/industrial development upon the cost of providing school facilities within the district. For the purposes of making this determination, the study shall utilize employee generation estimates that are based on commercial and industrial factors within the district, as calculated on either an individual project or categorical basis”. However, Assembly Bill 530 modified the requirements of AB 181 by allowing the use of a set of statewide employee generation factors. These factors are identified in the San Diego Association of Governments report, “San Diego Traffic Generators”. This study has become the standard in the industry for the calculation of the commercial/industrial fees.

Commercial/Industrial Development Fee Calculations

The construction of commercial/industrial buildings within a community generates new employees and, therefore, new residents for a school district. The link between creating new jobs and student enrollment has been acknowledged by the State Allocation Board and in statute. The Legislature has also determined that if there is more impact than can be mitigated by residential fees, and some of this impact is caused by commercial/industrial development, then commercial/industrial development can also be charged fees. As shown above, the District is justified to collect a higher residential fee than the current statutory level.

To determine the impact of commercial/industrial development, several factors must be analyzed to calculate the modernization cost per square foot of this development. Assembly Bill 530 allows for the use of state-wide employee generation factors, specifically those derived from a report entitled San Diego Traffic Generators published by the San Diego Association of Governments in 1990. This report demonstrates the number of employees generated per square foot of commercial/industrial development, by category. Table 7 displays these categories and the number of employees generated for each square foot of space. An average employees/square foot value is then determined for WUHSD based on these categories.

Table 7. Commercial/Industrial Employee Generation Factors

Development Category	Employees/Square Foot
Agriculture	0.00031
Banks	0.00282
Commercial Offices	0.00478
Community Shopping Centers	0.00109
Corporate Offices	0.00268
Industrial Parks	0.00168
Industrial/Business Parks	0.00221
Lodging	0.00155
Medical Offices	0.00427
Neighborhood Shopping Centers	0.00362
Scientific R&D	0.00304
Average	0.00255

Additional data is used to determine the base school facility impact incurred to the District by commercial/industrial development. As shown in Table 8, the calculations also consider the percent of employees in the District who also live in the District, the number of households per employee, the students generated per household, and the modernization cost for each student. Data for percent of employees living in the District and households per employee are sourced from The United States Census Bureau’s 2019 American Community Survey. The weighted average of students generated per household was previously shown in Table 2, while the modernization cost per student was shown in Table 4.

Table 8. Commercial/Industrial Base Cost per Square Foot (Except Mini-Storage)

Employees/ Square Foot	% Employees Living in District	Households per Employee	K-12 Students per Household	Modernization Cost per Student	Commercial/Industrial Cost per Square Foot
0.00255	9.6	.68	.109	43,972	\$0.80

It is important to note the mini-storage category of commercial development as an exception to the rates in Table 7. This type of development has a much lower impact than all other categories of commercial/industrial development, with only 0.00006 employees generated per square foot. Table 9 demonstrates the base cost per square foot for mini-storage development only.

Table 9. Mini-Storage Base Cost per Square Foot

Employees/ Square Foot	% Employees Living in District	Households per Employee	K-12 Students per Household	Modernization Cost per Student	Commercial/Industrial Cost per Square Foot
0.00006	9.6	.68	.109	\$43,972	\$0.02

The Wheatland Union High School District is justified in collecting commercial/industrial developer fees at a rate of \$0.80 that exceeds 40% the current statutory Level I fee \$0.78, with the exception of mini-storage development. Therefore, the District is justified to collect its 40% share of the full amount of the statutory fee which is currently, \$0.31 per square foot of new commercial/industrial construction, except for mini-storage, which should be collected at \$0.01 per square foot.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

This study finds that the Wheatland Union High School District is justified in the collection of the statutory developer fees per square foot of both residential and commercial/industrial construction. The District should move forward with adopting the new fees. This requires the District to follow the appropriate notices for a public hearing and meeting all noticing requirements.

This justification is based on the following conclusions of the study:

- While the District currently has capacity to house its students, there remains a need to modernize its school facilities to continue housing new students who are generated from new development at the existing level of service;
 - Modernization costs are 42.2% of new construction costs;
- Residential development will generate 0.109 9th-12th grade students per unit for the District to house;
 - The District's modernization cost for students generated from residential development is \$2.53 per square foot;
- Commercial/Industrial calculations also indicate a cost to house pupils that would be generated from local housing as a result of residents moving into the District;
 - This modernization cost for students generated from commercial/residential development is \$0.31 per square foot, except for mini-storage development which is \$0.01 per square foot;
- The District meets the criteria to impose the statutory developer fee.

Due to these factors, the District should proceed with adopting its 40% share of the statutory Level I Developer Fees, currently \$1.92 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.31 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction, except for mini-storage which is charged at \$0.01 per square foot.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEES

Administrative Requirements

The District must maintain a special account for the developer fees collected and any interest which accrues from the fees collected.

Time Limitation

These collected developer fees must be used or encumbered within five years of collection or become refundable.

Reporting Requirements

In the fifth fiscal year following the first deposit into the account or fund, and every five years thereafter, a district shall make an accounting available to the public. This accounting is required within 180 days after the last day of the fiscal year.

This accounting will identify a description of the fee and its amount as well as a beginning and ending fund balance. Also, in the report will be the portion of the collected funds that have been expended, those remaining funds, and the purpose to which those have been and will be put to use. The report must also identify the approximate date upon which a school district anticipates receiving adequate revenue to complete any improvements required as a result of students generated from residential or commercial construction projects.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (1): Purpose of Fees

The purpose of the fee is to help the District continue to provide school facilities to all residents, current and new, over the next 20 years by continuing to reconstruct or modernize the existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service for all students.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (2): Use of Fees

The District's use of the fee will involve construction and/or reconstruction of school facilities and/or additional permanent facilities on existing school campuses. In addition, the District may need to purchase or lease portable classrooms to use for interim housing while permanent facilities are being constructed. Revenue from fees collected on residential and commercial/industrial development may be used to pay for any of the following:

1. Design of School Facilities;
2. Purchase of land for School Facilities;
3. Construction or reconstruction of school facilities;
4. Testing and inspection of school sites and school buildings;
5. Interim school facilities to house students generated by new development while permanent facilities are being constructed;
6. Legal and administrative costs associated with providing facilities to students generated by new development;
7. Administration of the collection of developer fees; and
8. Miscellaneous purposes resulting from student enrollment growth caused by new residential development.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (3): Relationship between the Fee's Use and the Type of Development Project on which the Fee is Imposed

Future residential development will cause new families to move into the District and, consequently, generate additional students in the District. In order to continue providing facilities at the existing level of service for future students, the District will need to modernize and/or reconstruct facilities. The fee's use is therefore reasonably related to the type of project upon which it is imposed.

In addition, new commercial/industrial development will cause new workers to move into the District. Because these workers will have school-age children, the District will need to provide facilities for these students. The fee's use is reasonably related to the type of project upon which it is imposed.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (4): Relationship Between the Need for the Public Facility and the Type of Project Upon Which the Fee is Imposed

As demonstrated in this report, current District school facilities require renovation/reconstruction to continue providing the existing level of service for the next 20 years. Existing residents and residents from new development, both residential and commercial/industrial, should share in these costs. Therefore, the need for adequate school facilities is directly related to the new residential and commercial/industrial development projects upon which the fee is imposed.

Government Code Section 66001 (b): Relationship Between the Amount of the Fee and the Cost of the Public Facility

The State School Facility Program provides a reference for the relative cost of reconstruction/modernization projects to new construction. This report demonstrates the cost per student for new construction projects, and by using the School Facility Program grant amounts for reference, the cost per student for reconstruction/modernization projects that will need to be undertaken to ensure WUHSD can continue to provide school facilities at the existing level of service for all future students. This report also demonstrates that the cost impact to WUHSD per square foot of development, whether residential or commercial/industrial, is greater than the statutory developer fees to be collected.

REVENUE SOURCES/FUNDING FACILITIES

The District may also utilize other sources of funding for modernizing and/or reconstructing school facilities. These funding sources include:

State School Facility Program

Senate Bill 50 reformed the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program in August, 1998. The new program, entitled the School Facility Program, provides funding under a “grant” program once a school district establishes eligibility. Funding required from districts is a 50/50 match for new construction projects and a 60/40 match for modernization projects. While there is generally a shortfall between State funding and the District’s actual facility needs, the State monies aid in assisting the District in its facility needs.

General Obligation Bonds

School districts can, with the approval of 2/3 or 55% of voters, issue General Obligation Bonds which are paid out of property taxes.

The Wheatland Union High School District was successful in passing Measure U in November 2012, which authorized \$9 million "to improve the quality of education at Wheatland High School, repair leaky roofs, replace inadequate electrical systems, modernize and renovate outdated classrooms, restrooms and school facilities, replace deteriorating plumbing systems, and improve student access to computers and modem technology". As of 2022 all these funds have been exhausted or encumbered on facility improvement projects.

Parcel Taxes

Approval by 2/3 of the voters is required to impose taxes that are not based on the assessed value of individual parcels. The revenues from these taxes are usually minor. Parcel taxes are typically not used for capital outlay. Instead, revenue from such programs is generally used to fund curriculum, instructional enhancements, and other non-facility related expenditures.

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts

This alternative uses a tax on property owners within a defined area to pay long-term bonds issued for specific public improvements. Mello-Roos taxes require approval from 2/3 of the voters in an election.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report recommends that the Wheatland Union High School District levy its 40% share of the maximum statutory fee authorized by Government Code Section 65995 on new residential development (currently \$1.92 per square foot). This report also recommends that the Wheatland Union High School District levy its 40% share of the maximum statutory fee authorized by Government Code Section 65995 (currently \$0.31 per square foot) on all categories of commercial/industrial development (except mini-storage).

These recommendations are based on the findings that residential and commercial/industrial development create a school facility cost for the Wheatland Union High School District.

SOURCES

California Basic Educational Data System. California State Department of Education. October Enrollments, 2021-22.

California State Department of Education. California Public School Directory.

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Perkins, Kevin. Planning Manager. Yuba County.

Newman, Nicole. Superintendent. Wheatland Union High School District.

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Office of Public School Construction. Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act, 1998.

RealQuest Online Database.

San Diego Association of Governments. Traffic Generators, January 1990.

United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2019.

APPENDIX A
CONSTRUCTION COSTS



October 19, 2021

RE: Estimated Construction Costs
Subject: Per-Student Costs at Wheatland Union High School District

To Whom it May Concern,

We have reviewed our records of past and present projects that involve recent new school Construction, within the Northern California region. Using a formula based on escalation from projects in previous years, our estimate for the Wheatland Union High School District is as follows:

Elementary School - capacity of 600 students:	\$43,942,752
Construction cost per student	\$77,998
Middle School - capacity of 1000 students:	\$88,979,685
Construction cost per student	\$94,763
High School - capacity of 1000 students:	\$97,838,355
Construction cost per student	\$104,198

These costs assume a reasonably flat site with access to utilities consistent with an urban/residential area. These costs exclude site acquisition. The above estimated costs are for the purposes of discussing State eligibility and developer fees, and are not intended for use in developing budgets for specific projects with unique conditions. Projections beyond the next 12 months will require a minimum of 6.5% escalation compounded annually.

Thank you,

— DocuSigned by:

Kelli Jurgenson

Kelli Jurgenson, Vice President
VPCS

APPENDIX B
PER PUPIL GRANT AMOUNTS

ATTACHMENT B

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT TO SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM GRANTS

State Allocation Board Meeting, February 23, 2022

Grant Amount Adjustments

New Construction	SFP Regulation Section	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-21	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-22
Elementary	1859.71	\$12,628	\$14,623
Middle	1859.71	\$13,356	\$15,466
High	1859.71	\$16,994	\$19,679
Special Day Class – Severe	1859.71.1	\$35,484	\$41,090
Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.71.1	\$23,731	\$27,480
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Elementary	1859.71.2	\$15	\$17
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Middle	1859.71.2	\$20	\$23
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – High	1859.71.2	\$34	\$39
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.71.2	\$63	\$73
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.71.2	\$45	\$52
Automatic Sprinkler System – Elementary	1859.71.2	\$212	\$245
Automatic Sprinkler System – Middle	1859.71.2	\$252	\$292
Automatic Sprinkler System – High	1859.71.2	\$262	\$303
Automatic Sprinkler System – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.71.2	\$668	\$774
Automatic Sprinkler System – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.71.2	\$448	\$519

ATTACHMENT B

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT TO SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM GRANTS

State Allocation Board Meeting, February 23, 2022

Grant Amount Adjustments

Modernization	SFP Regulation Section	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-21	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-22
Elementary	1859.78	\$4,808	\$5,568
Middle	1859.78	\$5,085	\$5,888
High	1859.78	\$6,658	\$7,710
Special Day Class - Severe	1859.78.3	\$15,325	\$17,746
Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.78.3	\$10,253	\$11,873
State Special School – Severe	1859.78	\$25,543	\$29,579
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Elementary	1859.78.4	\$156	\$181
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Middle	1859.78.4	\$156	\$181
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – High	1859.78.4	\$156	\$181
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.78.4	\$430	\$498
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.78.4	\$288	\$334
Over 50 Years Old – Elementary	1859.78.6	\$6,680	\$7,735
Over 50 Years Old – Middle	1859.78.6	\$7,065	\$8,181
Over 50 Years Old – High	1859.78.6	\$9,248	\$10,709
Over 50 Years Old – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.78.6	\$21,291	\$24,655
Over 50 Years Old – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.78.6	\$14,237	\$16,486
Over 50 Years Old – State Special Day School – Severe	1859.78.6	\$35,483	\$41,089