Agenda Item Details

Meeting	February 11, 2025 - Board Meeting - 6:30 PM (In-person meeting only)
Subject	Action Item: Development School Fee Justification Study
Fiscal Impact Dollar Amount Budgeted	
Recommended Action	It is recommended that the Board of Education approve the Development School Fee Justification Study

AGENDA ITEM NO. 7.3

SUBMITTED BY: Esabel Corrie - Chief Business Officer

COMMENTS:

This Residential and Commercial/Industrial Development School Fee Justification Study ("Study") is intended to determine the extent to which a nexus can be established in the Jefferson School District ("School District") between residential and commercial/industrial development ("CID") and (i) the need for school facilities, (ii) the cost of school facilities, and (iii) the amount of statutory school fees ("School Fees") per residential and CID building square foot that may be levied for schools pursuant to the provisions of Section 17620 of the Education Code, as well as Sections 65995 and 66001 of the Government Code, Assembly Bill ("AB") 181, and subdivision (e) of Section 17621 of the Education Code

Key Reasons for Developer Fee Justification Studies:

Assessing the Impact of New Development

- New housing developments bring additional students into school districts, increasing the demand for classrooms, facilities, and resources.
- Commercial developments may also generate new jobs, leading to population growth and additional student enrollment.

Funding School Facilities Expansion & Upgrades

- Schools need funding to expand, renovate, or construct new facilities to accommodate the influx of students.
- Developer fees provide a critical revenue stream for capital improvements without overburdening existing taxpayers.

Determining the Appropriate Fee Amount

- The study provides data-driven justification for setting fee levels based on the projected impact of new developments.

Supporting Long-Term District Planning

- Helps school districts forecast enrollment growth and facility needs.
  Assists in strategic planning for future infrastructure investments

The Board of Education must review this information at a regularly scheduled meeting not less than fifteen (10) days after the required information is made available to the public.

The attached annual summary report is available for viewing at the Jefferson School District Office, 1219 Whispering Wind Dr, Tracy CA, 95377 in the District Office from 7:30am to 4pm. as of Jan. 31st 2025.

Posted in Tracy Press Jan. 24th and 31st 2024

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Increased revenue of Developer fees collected per square foot.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the Board of Education approve the Development School Fee Justification Study

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RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHOOL FEE JUSTIFICATION STUDY

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

JANUARY 13, 2025

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EXHIBIT A:

Updated School Facilities Capacity Calculation

EXHIBIT B:

Updated School Facilities Cost Estimates

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

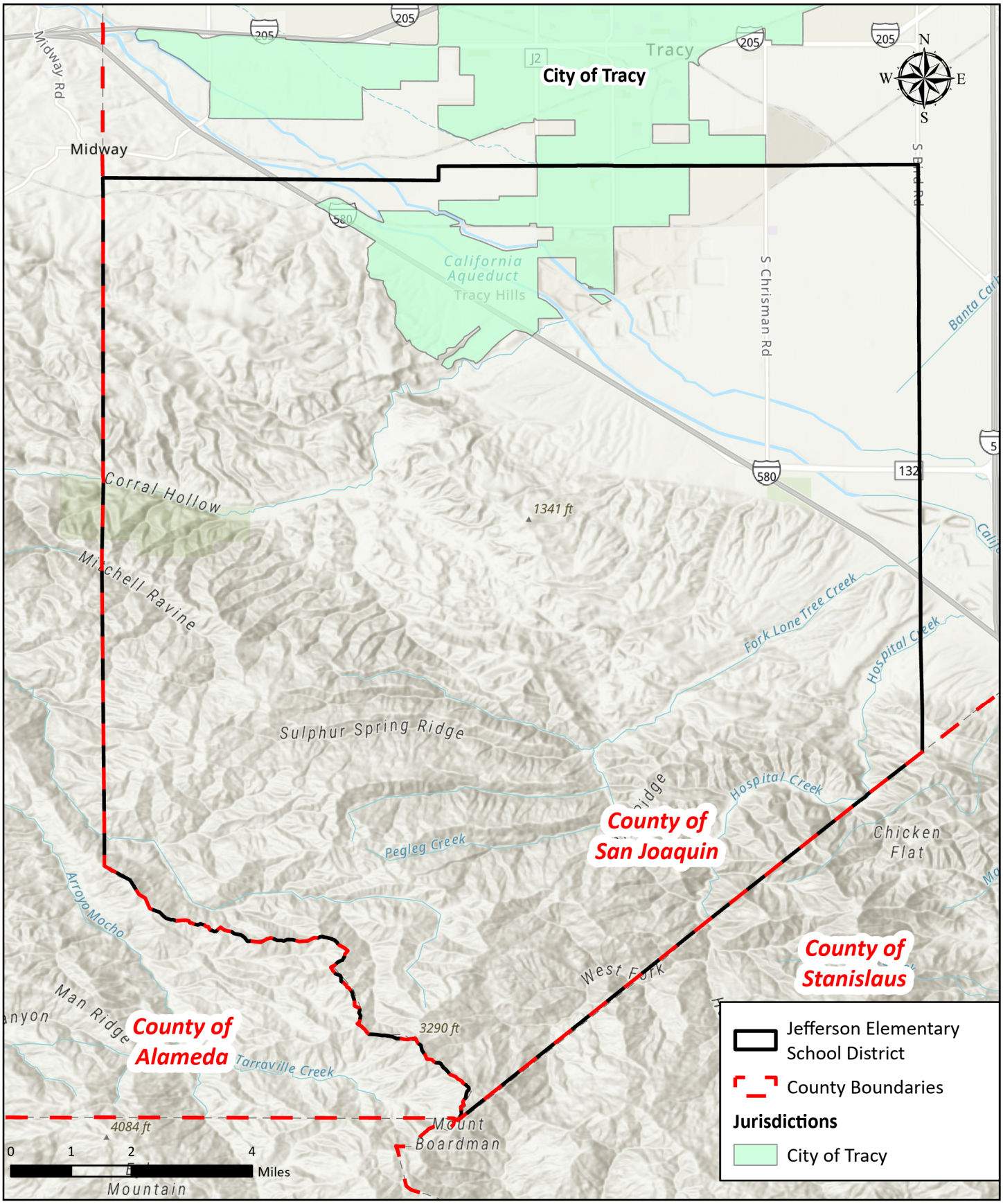
This Residential and Commercial/Industrial Development School Fee Justification Study ("Study") is intended to determine the extent to which a nexus can be established in the Jefferson School District ("School District") between residential and commercial/industrial development ("CID") and (i) the need for school facilities, (ii) the cost of school facilities, and (iii) the amount of statutory school fees ("School Fees") per residential and CID building square foot that may be levied for schools pursuant to the provisions of Section 17620 of the Education Code, as well as Sections 65995 and 66001 of the Government Code, Assembly Bill ("AB") 181, and subdivision (e) of Section 17621 of the Education Code.

The School District provides education to students in grades transitional kindergarten ("TK") through 8 residing within a portion of the City of Tracy (“City") and a portion of the unincorporated County of San Joaquin ("County") (please see map on following page for a geographic profile of the School District). Collectively, the School District's school facilities in school year 2024/2025 have a capacity of 4,250 students based on capacity information provided by the School District (please see Exhibit A for an updated school facilities capacity calculation). Based on data provided by the School District, student enrollment is 3,153 in school year 2024/2025. Comparing student enrollment to facilities capacity reveals that facilities capacity exceeds student enrollment in school year 2024/2025.

To establish a nexus and a justifiable residential School Fee level, the Study evaluated the number and cost of new facilities required to house students generated from future residential development within the School District. Based on data obtained from the City and County, approximately 9,261 additional residential units are expected be constructed within the School District's boundaries ("Future Units"), of which 6,338 single family detached ("SFD") units and 375 multi-family attached ("MFA") units have mitigated their impact on the School District through the execution of a mitigation agreement wherein units pay fees separate of School Fees or alternative school facility fees ("Alternative Fees"). Of the remaining 2,548 Future Units that have not mitigated their impacts on the School District, 2,539 are expected to be SFD units while nine (9) are expected to be MFA units.

JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE



December 2024

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To determine the impact on the School District from non-mitigated Future Units, the Study first multiplied the number of non-mitigated Future Units by the student generation factors ("SGFs") calculated by Woolpert, to determine the projected student enrollment from non-mitigated Future Units. The results were that 899 unhoused TK-8 students are anticipated to be generated from non-mitigated Future Units. These numbers include a reduction of the number of students projected to be housed by existing excess seats ("Projected Unhoused Students").

To adequately house the Projected Unhoused Students, the School District will need to construct new TK-8 school facilities. Using design capacities of 960 students, the School District will need to construct one (1) new TK-8 school to accommodate the Projected Unhoused Students from the non-mitigated Future Units projected to be constructed at this time. Based on school facility cost estimates provided by the School District, a TK-8 school is projected to cost $84,192,477. Additionally, the School District will also need to reconstruct and modernize its existing TK-8 school facilities. Based on modernization costs provided by the School District, Woolpert estimates a modernization cost $2,000 per seat.

In addition to the school facilities cost impacts, the School District will experience Central Administrative and Support Facilities cost impacts. In January 1994, the State Allocation Board ("SAB") approved a policy of four (4) square feet of Central Administrative and Support Facilities per student, which based on School District cost estimates equates to a per-student cost of $800. Multiplying these costs by the facilities needed and the students generated yielded the total school facilities cost impacts shown in Table ES-1.

TABLE ES-1

TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS FROM NON-MITIGATED FUTURE UNITS (2024$)

School Levels	Cost Per Facility/Student	Facilities Required/Students Generated	Total School Facilities Cost Impacts
TK-8 School	$84,192,477	0.9365	$78,846,255
Central Admin Impacts	$800	899	$719,200
TK-8 School Modernization	$2,000	301	$602,000
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**$80,167,455**

The amounts listed in Table ES-1 were apportioned to each land use class based on the number of students generated from such residential land use. Thereafter, the school facilities cost impacts for each land use class were divided by the number of non-mitigated Future Units to calculate the school facilities cost impacts per residential unit. Table ES-2 lists the school facilities cost impacts per residential unit.

TABLE ES-2

SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER NON-MITIGATED RESIDENTIAL UNIT (2024$)

Land Use	Total School Facilities Cost Impacts	Non-Mitigated Future Units	School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit
Single Family Detached	$79,899,942	2,539	$31,469
Multi-Family Attached	$267,513	9	$29,724

To determine the school facilities cost impacts per square foot of residential construction, the school facilities cost impacts per unit were divided by the average square footage of a residential unit in each land use class. Table ES-3 lists the school facilities cost impacts per average residential square foot.

TABLE ES-3

SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER RESIDENTIAL SQUARE FOOT (2024$)

Land Use	School Facilities Cost Impacts per Non-Mitigated Future Units	Average Square Footage	School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Square Foot
Single Family Detached	$31,469	2,900	$10.85
Multi-Family Attached	$29,724	1,500	$19.82

To determine the commercial/industrial School Fee levels that satisfy the rigorous nexus requirements of AB 181, the Study divides CID into seven (7) land use categories: retail and services, office, research and development, industrial/warehouse/ manufacturing, hospital, hotel/motel, and self-storage. The employment impacts of each of these land uses, in terms of the number of employees per 1,000 square feet of building space, are based on information from the San Diego Association of Governments ("SANDAG") pursuant to Section 17621 (e)(1)(B) of the Education Code. These employee impacts are shown in Table ES-4 on the following page.

TABLE ES-4

EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET CID

CID Land Use Category	Square Feet per Employee	Employees per 1,000 Square Feet
Retail and Service	447	2.2371
Office	286	3.4965
Research and Development	329	3.0395
Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing	371	2.6954
Hospital	360	2.7778
Hotel/Motel	883	1.1325
Self-Storage	15,552	0.0643

Additional data from the City and County, the U.S. Bureau of Census ("Census"), and Zillow provide a basis for estimating net school district household impacts. This number includes only those households occupying new housing units within the School District, as opposed to existing units whose previous occupants may have included school-aged children. Multiplying net school district households by (i) the number of students per household and (ii) total school facilities costs per student, results in estimates of school facilities cost impacts. Collectively, this calculation represents the total school facilities cost impacts per 1,000 square feet of commercial/industrial floor space, expressed in 2024 dollars. These results are summarized in Table ES-5.

TABLE ES-5

GROSS SCHOOL FACILITIES COSTS IMPACTS PER HOUSEHOLD (2024$)

School Level	Total Student Generation Impacts	Cost per Student	Gross School Facilities Costs Impacts per Unit
Impact per Household	.0262	$66,806	$1,750.32

The revenue component of the Study estimates the potential fee revenues generated by CID, including residential fees paid by CID related households, as well as CID School Fees. CID related residential revenues are calculated based on a weighted average of (i) the proposed residential School Fee of $3.88 per square foot, justified in this Study, and (ii) the average mitigation obligation per mitigated Future Unit.

The residential revenues per household are then subtracted from the impact per household listed above. This results in net impact per household, as summarized in Table ES-6.

TABLE ES-6

NET SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER HOUSEHOLD (2024$)

Item	Amount
Impact per Household	$1,750.32
Residential Revenue Per Household	$730.50
Net School Facilities Cost Impacts Per Household	**$1,019.82**

The net impact per household is then divided by the appropriate square feet per employee for each of the seven (7) CID land use categories to determine the cost impact per square foot of CID for each CID category, as shown in Table ES-7.

TABLE ES-7

SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER SQUARE FOOT (2024$)

School Level	Net Impact per Household	Square Feet per Employee	Cost Impact per Square Foot Of CID
Retail and Services	$1,019.82	447	$2.281
Office	$1,019.82	286	$3.566
Research and Development	$1,019.82	329	$3.100
Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing	$1,019.82	371	$2.749
Hospital	$1,019.82	360	$2.833
Hotel/Motel	$1,019.82	883	$1.155
Self-Storage	$1,019.82	15,552	$0.066

On January 24, 2024, the SAB increased the maximum Residential and CID School Fees authorized by Section 17620 of the Education Code from $4.79 to $5.17 per residential building square foot, and from $0.78 to $0.84 per CID square foot for unified school districts.

Based on the School District's fee sharing agreement with the Tracy Unified School District ("TUSD"), the School District can collect 75 percent, or $3.88 per square foot, for all new non-mitigated Future Units built within its boundaries. Since the School District's share of the current maximum School Fee is less than the school facilities cost impacts per square foot, as shown in Table ES-3, the School District is fully justified in levying $3.88 per square foot for all new non-mitigated residential development within its boundaries, which represents its portion of the maximum residential School Fee subject to the limitations under the law.

Justification of the CID School Fee is based on a comparison of cost impacts per CID square foot, as shown in Table ES-7, against the maximum CID Fee per square foot as noted above. As shown in Table ES-8, the School District is justified in levying:

TABLE ES-8

MAXIMUM SCHOOL FEE PER SQUARE FOOT OF CID

CID Land Use Category	Maximum School Fee
Retail and Service	$0.630
Office	$0.630
Research and Development	$0.630
Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing	$0.630
Hospitals	$0.630
Hotel/Motel	$0.630
Self-Storage	$0.066

I. INTRODUCTION

Senate Bill ("SB") 50, which Governor Wilson signed on August 27, 1998, was enacted on November 4, 1998, following the approval of Proposition 1A by the voters of the State in the general election on November 3, 1998. SB 50 includes provisions for the following:

1. Issuance of State general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $9.2 billion;
2. Reformation of the State School Building Program; and
3. Reformation of the School Fee mitigation payment collection procedure.

Additionally, Assembly Bill ("AB") 16, which Governor Davis signed on April 26, 2002, was enacted following the approval of Proposition 47 ("Prop 47") by the voters of the State in the general election on November 5, 2002. Prop 47 includes the authorization for issuance of State general obligation bonds in the amount of $13.05 billion, and AB 16 provides for additional reformation of the State School Building Program into the School Facilities Program. On March 2, 2004, the voters of the State approved Proposition 55 ("Prop 55"). Prop 55 includes the authorization for the additional issuance of State general obligation bonds in the amount of $12.3 billion. Finally AB 127, which Governor Schwarzenegger signed on May 20, 2006, was enacted following the approval of Proposition 1D ("Prop 1D") by the voters of the State in the general election of November 7, 2006. Prop 1D includes the authorization for the issuance of State general obligation bonds in the amount of $10.4 billion. On November 8, 2016, the voters of the State approved Proposition 51 ("Prop 51"). Prop 51 includes the authorization for the issuance of State general obligation bonds in the amount of $9 billion.

The Mira-Hart-Murrieta Decisions, which formerly permitted school districts to seek mitigation payments in excess of School Fees under certain circumstances, are suspended by AB 127. In lieu of the powers granted by the Mira-Hart-Murrieta Decisions, SB 50 and subsequent legislation provide school districts with an alternative School Fee collection procedure that, subject to certain conditions, authorizes school districts to collect Alternative Fees on residential developments. However, not all school districts will qualify to charge Alternative Fees.

Therefore, school districts must still rely on School Fees as a funding source for school facilities required by new development. However, before a school district can levy School Fees on new development, State law requires that certain nexus findings must be made and documented. The objective of this Study is to provide a rigorous basis for such findings.

II. LEGISLATION

State legislation, specifically AB 2926 and AB 1600, provides guidelines, procedures, and restrictions on the levy of School Fees for school facilities. Certain provisions of this legislation and history are summarized below:

A. AB 2926

AB 2926 was enacted by the State in 1986. Among other things, AB 2926 added various sections to the Government Code which authorize school districts to levy School Fees on new residential and commercial/industrial developments in order to pay for school facilities. In addition, AB 2926 provides for the following:

1. No city or county can issue a building permit for a development project unless such School Fees have been paid.
2. School Fees for commercial/industrial development must be supported by the finding that such School Fees "are reasonably related and limited to the needs for schools caused by the development."
3. School Fees for 1987 were limited to $1.50 per square foot on new residential construction and $0.25 per square foot for new commercial/industrial construction.
4. Every year, School Fees are subject to annual increases based on the Statewide cost index for Class B construction, as determined by the SAB at its January meeting (This provision was changed to every other year by AB181).

The provisions of AB 2926 have since been expanded and revised by AB 1600.

B. AB 1600

AB 1600, which created Sections 66000 et seq. of the Government Code, was enacted by the State in 1987. AB 1600 requires that all public agencies satisfy the following requirements when establishing, increasing or imposing a fee as a condition of approval for a development project.

1. Determine the purpose of the fee.
2. Identify the facilities to which the fee will be put.

3. Determine that there is a reasonable relationship between the need for public facilities and the type of development on which a fee is imposed.

4. Determine that there is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the fee and the public facility or portion of the public facility attributable to the development on which the fee is imposed.

5. Provide an annual accounting of any portion of the fee remaining unexpended, whether committed or uncommitted, in the School District's accounts five or more years after it was collected.

In other words, AB 1600 limits the ability of a school district to levy School Fees unless (i) there is a need for the School Fee revenues generated and (ii) there is a nexus or relationship between the need for School Fee revenues and the type of development project on which the School Fee is imposed. (The requirements of AB 1600 were clarified with the passage in 2006 of AB 2751, which codifies the findings of Shapell Industries vs. Milpitas Unified School District.) The Study will provide information necessary to establish such a nexus between School Fees and residential development.

C. AB 181

AB 181, enacted by the State in 1989, made significant changes in several State Codes, including Sections 53080 et seq. of the Government Code which was re-codified as Sections 17620 et seq. of the Education Code on January 1, 1998. Changes in Section 53080 included additional requirements and procedures for imposing School Fees and other conditions on new development. Specifically, AB 181 imposes more stringent nexus requirements on school districts that wish to levy School Fees on CID, as follows:

1. In order to levy a School Fee on CID, a formal study must be conducted to determine the impact of "the increased number of employees anticipated to result" from new CID on the "cost of providing school facilities within the School District".

2. Only that portion of the School Fee justified by the "nexus findings" contained in this study may be levied. Nexus findings must be made on an individual project basis or on the basis of categories of CID and must "utilize employee generation estimates that are based on commercial/industrial factors within the school district."

Categories to be evaluated may include, but are not limited to, office, retail, transportation, communications and utilities, light industrial, heavy industrial, research and development, and warehouse uses.

3. Starting in 1990, maximum School Fees for residential and CID will be subject to increases every two (2) years rather than annually.

4. An appeals procedure shall be established whereby the levy of School Fees on a commercial/industrial project may be appealed to the governing board of a school district. Grounds for an appeal must include, but are not limited to, improper project classification by commercial/industrial category, or the application of improper or inaccurate employee or student generation factors to the project.

In summary, AB 181 establishes additional requirements which must be satisfied by school districts prior to their levying School Fees on CID.

III. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

Woolpert is projecting an increase in student enrollment attributable to new development in future years. This projected growth will create a demand for new school facilities to be constructed within the School District and the need to incur significant school facilities costs to meet that demand. As a result, the School District has determined that School Fees should be levied on new development projects. The objective of the Study is to provide a basis for such findings consistent with the requirements of AB 2926, AB 1600, AB 181, and the provisions of Section 66001 of the Government Code.

A. RESIDENTIAL METHODOLOGY

Woolpert has determined that School Fees must be levied on new residential projects, if findings can be made that such projects will lead to higher student enrollment and increased facilities costs. In order to evaluate the existence of a nexus, the Study identifies and analyzes the various connections or linkages between residential development and (i) the need for school facilities, (ii) the cost of school facilities, and (iii) the amount of School Fees that can justifiably be levied. The primary linkages identified include the following:

1. Housing projections - The number of future residential units to be constructed within the boundaries of the School District.
2. Student generation - The number of students generated from a residential unit within the School District.
3. Facility requirements - The number of new school facilities required to house students generated from new residential units.
4. School facilities cost impacts - The costs to the School District associated with the construction of new school facilities.
5. School Fee requirements – The School District's need to levy School Fees to cover the cost of new school facilities.

The above linkages result in a series of impacts which (i) connect new residential development with increased school facilities costs and (ii) connect School Fees per residential building square foot with increased facilities costs.

B. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL METHODOLOGY

Woolpert has also determined that School Fees must be levied on new CID projects. In order to determine the nexus relationships identified in AB 181, the Study analyzes the various linkages between CID and (i) the need for school facilities, (ii) the cost of school facilities, and (iii) the amount of the School Fee that can justifiably be levied. The primary connections or linkages include the following:

1. Job creation (i.e., new CID within the School District creates new jobs);
2. Household formation (i.e., job creation within the School District leads to the formation of new households in the School District);
3. Student generation (i.e., household formation within the School District generates new students);
4. Facilities requirements (i.e., student generation within the School District leads to the need to incur additional costs for new school facilities); and
5. School Fee requirements (i.e., additional costs for new school facilities within the School District leads to the need to levy School Fees for new development).

The above linkages result in a series of impacts which (i) connect new CID with increased school facilities costs and (ii) connect increased school facilities costs with School Fees on CID buildings. These impacts are identified for different CID land use categories, based on a "prototypical unit" of 1,000 square feet of new commercial or industrial floor space for each category. These "linkage impacts" include five (5) major types:

1. Employment Impacts
2. Household Impacts
3. Student Generation Impacts
4. School Facilities Cost Impacts
5. Fee Revenues

The nature and components of these impacts are summarized in Section III.C, along with the key assumptions and data sources used in estimating their magnitude.

Analysis of the first four (4) linkage impacts provides an estimate of the gross school facilities cost impacts per 1,000 square feet of floor space for each CID category. Analysis and comparison of all five (5) impacts provide an estimate of (i) net school facilities cost impacts (i.e., gross school facilities cost impacts minus residential revenues) per 1,000 square feet of CID floor space and (ii) the maximum commercial/industrial School Fee that can be justified.

C. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE CATEGORIES

Linkage impacts are analyzed for the following CID land use categories:

1. Retail and Services
2. Office
3. Research and Development
4. Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing
5. Hospital
6. Hotel/Motel
7. Self-Storage

RETAIL AND SERVICES

The retail and services category includes commercial establishments which sell general merchandise, building materials, hard goods, apparel, and other items and services to consumers. Additional establishments in the retail and services category include nurseries, discount stores, restaurants, entertainment theme parks, new/used car sales facilities, service stations, supermarkets, banks, real estate sales offices, and similar uses.

OFFICE

A general office building houses one (1) or more tenants and is the location where affairs of a business, commercial or industrial organization, professional person or firm are conducted. The building or buildings may be limited to one (1) tenant, either the owner or lessee, or contain a mixture of tenants including professional services, insurance companies, investment brokers, company headquarters, and services for the tenants such as a bank or savings and loan, a restaurant or cafeteria, and service retail and services facilities. There may be large amounts of space used for file storage or data processing.

The office category may also include medical offices that provide diagnoses and outpatient care on a routine basis, but which are unable to provide prolonged in-house medical/surgical care. A medical office is generally operated by either a single private physician or a group of doctors.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development facilities are those primarily associated with the application of scientific research to the development of high technology products. Areas of concentration include materials, science, computer, electronic, and telecommunications products. Facilities may also contain offices and fabrication areas. Activities performed range from pure research to product development, testing, assembly, and distribution.

INDUSTRIAL/WAREHOUSE/MANUFACTURING

Warehouses are facilities that are primarily devoted to the storage of materials. They may also include office and maintenance areas. This category also includes buildings in which a storage unit or vault is rented for the storage of goods.

Manufacturing facilities are building structures where the primary activity is the conversion of raw materials or parts into finished products. Size and type of activity may vary substantially from one facility to another. In addition to actual production of goods, manufacturing facilities generally have office, warehouse, research and associated functions. This category includes light industrial facilities such as printing plants, material testing laboratories, assemblers of data processing equipment, and power stations.

HOSPITAL

Hospital refers to any institution where medical or surgical care is given to non-ambulatory and ambulatory patients. The term does not however, refer to medical clinics (facilities that provide diagnoses and outpatient care only) or to nursing homes (facilities devoted to the care of persons unable to care for themselves).

HOTEL/MOTEL

Hotels and motels are commercial establishments primarily engaged in providing lodging, or lodging and meals, for the general public. As defined by Government Code Section 65995(d), the hotel/motel category includes, but is not limited to, any hotel, motel, inn, tourist home, or other lodging for which the maximum term of occupancy does not exceed 30 days. It does not, however, include any residential hotel as defined by Section 50519(b)(1) of the Health and Safety Code.

SELF-STORAGE

This category includes buildings in which a storage unit or vault is rented for the storage of goods and/or personal materials. This category may also include office areas associated with storage.

Note that CID land use categories may include different industry types. For example, firms in the transportation, communications, or utilities industries may be classified in up to six (6) of the seven (7) land use categories shown above. Similarly, retail firms may also occupy office or industrial space (e.g., for corporate headquarters or warehousing) and manufacturing firms may occupy retail space (e.g., factory retail outlets). In evaluating any given project, the School District should assign the project to whichever CID category is the predominant use within the project.

IV. FACILITIES CAPACITY AND STUDENT ENROLLMENT

In order to determine whether the School District's existing school facilities contain excess capacity to house students generated by new residential and CID development, school year 2024/2025 student enrollment and school facilities capacity of the School District were evaluated.

Collectively, the School District's school facilities in school year 2024/2025 have a capacity of 4,250 students based on capacity information provided by the School District (please see Exhibit A for an updated school facilities capacity calculation. The enrollment of the School District in school year 2024/2025 is 3,153 students. As shown in Table 1, the School District's facilities capacity exceeds student enrollment in school year 2024/2025.

TABLE 1

EXISTING SCHOOL FACILITIES CAPACITY AND STUDENT ENROLLMENT

School Level	2024/2025 Facilities Capacity	2024/2025 Student Enrollment	Excess/ (Shortage) Capacity
Total	4,250	3,153	1,097

As indicated in Table 1, 1,097 seats are available to house students generated from Future Units. These surplus seats will be addressed in Section. Additionally, due to the age of the School District’s facilities and their current state, the School District will need to perform significatnt reconstruction and modernization of its existing school facilities, to adequately house students in the future. These reconstruction needs will be discussed in Section V.E.

V. IMPACT OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON SCHOOL FACILITIES NEEDS

As discussed in Section III, the objective of the Study is to determine the appropriateness of the imposition of a School Fee to finance school facilities necessitated by students to be generated from new residential development. Section III outlined the methodology which was employed in the Study to meet that objective. Section V is a step-by-step presentation of the results of the analysis.

A. PROJECTED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The initial step in developing a nexus as required by AB 2926 and AB 1600 is to determine the number of Future Units to be constructed within the School District's boundaries. Based on information obtained from the City and County, the School District expects the construction of approximately 9,261 Future Units. Of these 9,261 Future Units, 6,338 SFD units and 375 MFA units have already mitigated their impacts on the School District through the execution of a mitigation agreement wherein such units pay fees separate from School Fees and Alternative Fees. Of the remaining 2,548 Future Units that have not mitigated their impacts on the School District, 2,539 are expected to be SFD units while nine (9) are expected to be MFA units[1]. Table 2 distinguishes between mitigated and non-mitigated Future Units by land use.

TABLE 2

FUTURE UNITS

Land Uses	Mitigated Future Units	Non-Mitigated Future Units	Total Future Units
Single Family Detached	6,338	2,539	8,877
Multi-Family Attached	375	9	384
Total Units	**6,713**	**2,548**	**9,261**

[1]Accessory Dwelling Units ("ADUs") or Junior ADUs are independent residential dwelling units located on the same parcel as a primary residential dwelling. ADUs may be detached, attached, or located within the primary dwelling, including within garages and storage areas. ADUs are generally considered new construction because they are living areas that did not previously exist on the parcel or as a part of the primary home. Whether ADUs are called casitas, granny flats, in-law units, generational units, or converted living space, these areas are intended to provide a new area for living and sleeping – essentially a new residential unit which did not previously exist. The School District recognizes that students are projected to be generated from ADUs and will charge the appropriate fee rate for these types of new construction projects.

B. RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is the act of replacing existing structures with new construction, which may have an alternative land use (i.e., commercial/industrial versus residential) or may consist of different residential unit types (i.e., SFD versus MFA, etc.).

1. RESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Residential Reconstruction consists of voluntarily demolishing existing residential units and replacing them with new residential development. To the extent Reconstruction increases the residential square footage beyond what was demolished ("New Square Footage"), the increase in square footage is subject to the applicable School Fee as such construction is considered new residential development. As for the amount of square footage constructed that replaces only the previously constructed square footage ("Replacement Square Footage"), the determination of the applicable fee, if any, is subject to a showing that the Replacement Square Footage results in an increase in student enrollment and, therefore, an additional impact being placed on the School District to provide school facilities for new student enrollment.

Prior to the imposition of fees on Replacement Square Footage, the School District shall undertake an analysis on any future proposed projects(s) to examine the extent to which an increase in enrollment can be expected from Replacement Square Footage due to any differential in SGFs as identified in the Study for the applicable unit types between existing square footage and Replacement Square Footage. Any such fee that is calculated for the Replacement Square Footage shall not exceed the School Fee that is in effect at such time.

2. RECONSTRUCTION OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION INTO RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

The voluntary demolition of existing commercial/industrial buildings and replacement of them with new residential development is a different category of Reconstruction. Woolpert is aware that such types of Reconstruction may occur within the School District in the future, however, Woolpert was unable to find information (i) about the amount planned within the School District in the future or (ii) historical levels, which might indicate the amount to be expected in the future.

Due to the lack of information, the School District has decided to evaluate the impacts of Commercial/Industrial Reconstruction projects on a case-by-case basis and will make a determination of whether a fee credit is justified based on the nature of the project.

C. STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT

In order to analyze the impact on the School District's student enrollment from non-mitigated Future Units, Woolpert calculated SGFs for SFD and MFA units. The process of determining SGFs involved cross-referencing the School District's enrollment data against the County Assessor residential data.

Sorting and extracting the County Assessor records by land use, Woolpert developed a database of 6,179 SFD units. This database was then compared with the School District's student enrollment database to identify address matches. Upon comparison of the two (2) databases, 2,751 student matches were found, resulting in the SGFs shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNITS

School Level	Students Matched	Single Family Detached Units	Student Generation Factors
Total	2,751	6,179	0.4453

A procedure identical to the one used in calculating the SGFs for SFD units was used to determine SGFs for MFA units. A total of 82 students matched to the MFA database which consisted of 236 units. The resulting SGFs for MFA units are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS FOR MUTLI-FAMILY ATTACHED UNITS

School Level	Students Matched	Multi-Family Attached Units	Student Generation Factors
Total	82	236	0.3475

However, due to incomplete and incorrect address information in both the student enrollment and residential databases, Woolpert was unable to match all of the School District's students. The results are SGFs that understate the number of students generated by SFD and MFA units.

After accounting for incoming interdistrict students that reside outside of the School District's, there were 165 unmatched students. Therefore, Woolpert adjusted the SGFs listed in Tables 3 and 4 based on a rate which considers the number of students successfully matched to a land use. The adjusted SGFs for are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

ADJUSTED STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS

School Levels	Single Family Detached Units	Multi-Family Attached Units
Total	0.4711	0.3686

D. SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

By multiplying the non-mitigated Future Units as listed in Table 2 by the SGFs identified in Table 5, the Study determined the projected number of new students to be generated from non-mitigated Future Units. The Projected Student Enrollment is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

PROJECTED STUDENT ENROLLMENT FROM FUTURE UNITS

School Level	Projected Student Enrollment from Non-Mitigated Future SFD Units	Projected Student Enrollment from Non-Mitigated Future MFA Units	Projected Student Enrollment from Non-Mitigated Future Units
Total	1,196	4	1,200

As indicated in Section IV, 1,097 seats are available to accommodate the Projected Student Enrollment. These surplus seats must be apportioned between the mitigated and non-mitigated Future Units (Table 2). Of the surplus seats identified, it was determined that 301 seats seats are available to house students generated from non-mitigated Future Units. Therefore, the Projected Unhoused Students are less than the Projected Student Enrollment. Table 7 on the following page shows Projected Unhoused Students for the School District.

TABLE 7

PROJECTED UNHOUSED STUDENTS FROM FUTURE UNITS

School Levels	Projected Students from Future Units	Surplus Seats	Projected Unhoused Students
Total	1,200	301	899

To determine the number of school facilities necessary to adequately house the Projected Unhoused Students, Woolpert divided the Projected Unhoused Students by the estimated school facilities capacity of a TK-8 School, as provided by the School District. The additional school facilities requirements are identified in Table 8.

TABLE 8

ADDITIONAL SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR PROJECTED UNHOUSED STUDENTS

School Levels	Projected Unhoused Students	Estimated Facility Capacity	Additional Facilities Needed
TK-8 School	899	960	0.9365

E. SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES COSTS

School facilities cost estimates for a TK-8 school were provided by the School District. The school facilities costs represent the full cost of site acquisition, site development, construction, furniture and equipment, as well as technology. It must be noted that the facilities costs are in 2024 dollars and do not include interest costs associated with debt incurred to finance the construction of facilities. The estimated site acquisition and facility construction costs are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED SCHOOL FACILITIES COSTS (2024$)

School Levels	Site Acquisition Costs	Facility Construction Costs	Estimated Total Cost per Facility
TK-8 School	$10,777,200	$73,415,277	$84,192,477

As mentioned in Section IV, due to the age of the existing school facilities and their current state, the School District will need to perform significant reconstruction and modernization in order to adequately serve students in the future.

In order to determine the reconstruction impact of students generated from Future Units, Woolpert divided total reconstruction cost estimates by the total numbers of students expected to utilize the School District's facilities through built out. Based on cost estimates provided by the School District, reconstruction and modernization of the School District's facilities will have an estimated total cost of $8,500,000. Only the proportion of reconstruction costs attributable to the projected student enrollment expected to occupy the available capacity is used to calculate the School Fees. In order to determine the reconstruction impact of students generated from Future Units, Woolpert divided total reconstruction cost estimates by the total capacity for each school to be modernized.

Based on cost information provided by the School District, Woolpert estimates reconstruction and modernization costs to be $2,000 per TK-8 school seat. Table 10 illustrates the total facilities reconstruction cost per student.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED SCHOOL FACILITIES RECONSTRUCTION COSTS (2024$)

School Levels	Total Reconstruction Costs	Total Capacity	Total Reconstruction Cost per Seat
TK-8 School	$8,500,000	4,250	$2,000

The costs in Table 9 do not include costs associated with Central Administrative and Support Facilities. As indicated in Table 7, non-mitigated Future Units will cause the enrollment of the School District to increase by approximately 899 students. In accordance with the Provisions of Chapter 341, Statutes of 1992, SB 1612, the SAB adopted a report on January 26, 1994, requiring approximately four (4) square feet of central administrative and support facilities for every student. Based on this report and the estimated cost per square foot to construct and furnish these types of facilities, the Study incorporates a Central Administrative and Support Facilities cost impact of $800 per student.

F. TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS

To determine the total school facilities cost impacts caused by non-mitigated Future Units, Woolpert (i) multiplied the school facilities costs (Table 9) by the additional school facilities needed (Table 8) and (ii) multiplied the central administrative and support facilities costs per student by the Projected Unhoused Students (Table 7) and (iii) multiplied the Projected Student Enrollment (Table 6) by the estimated modernization cost per seat (Table 10). Table 11 illustrates the total school facilities cost impacts from non-mitigated future residential development.

TABLE 11

TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS FROM NON-MITIGATED FUTURE UNITS (2024$)

School Levels	Cost Per Facility/Student	Facilities Required/Students Generated	Total School Facilities Cost Impacts
TK-8 School	$84,192,477	0.9365	$78,846,255
Central Admin Impacts	$800	899	$719,200
TK-8 School Modernization	$2,000	301	$602,000
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**$80,167,455**

G. SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT

To determine the total school facilities cost impacts per non-mitigated future residential unit, the total school facilities cost impacts listed above need to first be apportioned by land use based on the number of students to be generated from such land use. Table 12 shows total school facilities cost impacts by land use.

TABLE 12

TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS BY LAND USE (2024$)

School Level	Single Family Detached Units	Multi-Family Attached Units	Total School Facilities Cost Impacts
TK-8 School	$79,899,942	$267,513	$80,167,455

Total school facilities cost impacts for each land use were then divided by the number of non-mitigated Future Units in such land use to determine school facilities cost impacts per SFD unit and MFA unit. These impacts are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13

SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER NON-MITIGATED FUTURE UNIT (2024$)

Land Uses	Total School Facilities Cost Impacts	Non-Mitigated Future Units	School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit
Single Family Detached	$79,899,942	2,539	$31,469
Multi-Family Attached	$267,513	9	$29,724

H. SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER SQUARE FOOT

To determine the school facilities cost impacts per square foot of residential construction for each land use, the school facilities cost impacts per unit listed in Table 13 were divided by the average square footage of such type of residential unit. Using square footage information for units constructed within the School District obtained from the County Assessor, Woolpert estimates that the average square footage of an SFD unit in the School District is projected to be 2,900 square feet while the average square footage of an MFA unit is projected to be 1,500 square feet. Table 14 shows the school facilities cost impacts per square foot of residential construction in the School District.

TABLE 14

SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER RESIDENTIAL SQUARE FOOT (2024$)

Land Uses	School Facilities Cost Impacts per Non-Mitigated Residential Unit	Average Square Footage	School Facilities Cost Impacts per Square Foot
Single Family Detached	$31,469	2,900	$10.85
Multi-Family Attached	$29,724	1,500	$19.82

VI. IMPACT OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON SCHOOL FACILITIES NEEDS

This section presents the quantitative findings of the commercial/industrial nexus analysis summarized in Section III. In particular, this section presents estimates of the following:

1. All "linkage impacts" discussed in Section III, by CID land use category.
2. Gross school facilities cost impacts per 1,000 square feet of commercial/ industrial floor space.
3. Net school facilities cost impacts (i.e., gross school facility cost impacts minus residential revenues) per 1,000 square feet of commercial/industrial floor space.
4. The percentage of the maximum CID School Fee per square foot allowed by law that can be justified to pay for new school facilities.

A. EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS

As indicated in Section III, employment impacts for different CID categories equal the estimated number of on-site employees generated per 1,000 square feet of commercial/industrial floor space, which are referred to in the Study as CID Land Use Categories. Consistent with the provisions of Section 17621(e)(1)(B) of the Education Code, employment impacts for each category are based on data from SANDAG. The employment impacts are shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15

EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET (2024$)

CID Land Use Category	Square Feet per Employee
Retail and Services	447
Office	286
Research and Development	329
Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing	371
Hospital	360
Hotel/Motel	883
Self-Storage	15,552

B. HOUSEHOLD IMPACTS

As noted in Section III, household impacts equal the estimated number of households associated with each category of employment impacts, per 1,000 square feet of commercial/industrial floor space. Household impacts include the following components:

1. Households per Employee

   The average number of households per employee are calculated based on information obtained from the Census. Based on this information, the total household impacts are 0.5598 households per employee within the School District.

2. Employed Persons Living within the School District

   In order to determine the number of employed persons who live within the School District, Woolpert utilized data from the Census. Based on this data, approximately 14.34 percent of the employed persons within the School District are estimated to live within the School District. This trend is expected to increase as new residential and CID projects are approved and additional homes and jobs are created within the School District.

3. Propensity to Occupy New Homes

   The propensity to occupy new housing within the general area of the School District helps determine the number of employees generated from new homes. Based on data on recent resales and new home sales obtained from Zillow, new home sales in the School District were estimated to equal 41.80 percent of the total housing units which experienced occupant turnover.

4. Total Household Impact

   In order to determine the Total Household Impact of new residential units, the Study multiplied the average employed persons per household, employed person living within the School District, and the propensity to occupy new homes. This helps determine the number of new employees coming to live and work within the School District produced by new residential development, as shown in Table 16 on the following page.

TABLE 16

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD IMPACTS FROM NEW CID

Household Impact	Factor
Households per Employees7	0.5598
Employees Living within the School Districts	14.34%
Households with Employees Working within the School District	**0.0803**
Propensity to Occupy New Homes	41.80%
Total Household Impacts	**0.0336**

C. STUDENT GENERATION IMPACTS

As noted in Section III, student generation impacts equal the number of the School District's students associated with each category of CID space. Separate student generation impacts are estimated for each CID category.

1. RESIDENTIAL STUDENT GENERATION IMPACTS

In order to analyze household formation as a result of new CID, the SGFs shown in Table 5 must be blended. To blend the SGFs of the two (2) land uses into a single SGF, the land uses were weighted in proportion to each type's percentage of the future residential units to be constructed within the School District. Applying these weighting factors yields the following blended SGFs shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17

BLENDED STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS

School Level	Student Generation Factors
TK-8 School	0.4669

2. TOTAL STUDENT GENERATION IMPACTS

Multiplying total household impacts shown in Table 16 by the blended SGFs shown in Table 17 results in the average student generation impacts. These average student generation impacts are shown in Table 18 on the following page.

TABLE 18

AVERAGE STUDENT GENERATION IMPACTS

School Level	Student Generation Factors	Total Household Impacts	Average Student Generation Impacts
TK-8 School	0.4669	0.0672	0.0157

D. INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFER IMPACTS

The Study also evaluates the impact of students attending the School District on an inter-district transfer basis. The inter-district transfer rate is determined by calculating the ratio of student transfers into the School District's schools by the number of persons employed within its boundaries. Based on information provided by the School District, total student transfers into the School District's TK-8 schools for school year 2024/2025 is 132 students. Employment within the School District's area is estimated at 12,603 persons based on employment estimates provided by Zillow. Table 19 shows the inter-district transfer impacts.

TABLE 19

INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFER IMPACTS

School Level	Inter-District Transfer Impacts
TK-8 School	0.0105

E. TOTAL STUDENT GENERATION IMPACT

To determine the total student generation impacts of CID on the School District, the average student generation impacts from Table 18 are added to the inter-district transfer impacts from Table 19. The resulting total student generation impacts are displayed in Table 20.

TABLE 20

TOTAL STUDENT GENERATION IMPACTS

School Level	Average Student Generation Impacts	Inter-District Transfer Impacts	Total Student Generation Impacts
TK-8 School	0.0157	0.0105	0.0262

F. GROSS SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS

As noted in Section III, school facilities cost impacts equal the gross school facilities cost impacts (exclusive of residential revenues) associated with the total student generation impact of each CID category.

1. SCHOOL FACILITIES COSTS PER STUDENT

The school facilities costs per student are the average cost impact produced by students generated from non-mitigated Future Units. This impact estimate is derived from the school facilities costs (Table 12) divided by the Projected Student Enrollment from Future Units (Table 7). Multiplying the total student generation impacts by the school facilities costs per student results in the gross school facilities cost impacts shown in Table 21.

TABLE 21

GROSS SCHOOL FACILITIES COSTS IMPACTS PER HOUSEHOLD (2024$)

School Level	Total Student Generation Impacts	Cost per Student	Gross School Facilities Costs Impacts per Household
Total	0.0262	$66,806	$1,750.32

G. FEE REVENUES

As noted in Section III, fee revenues include two (2) components: residential revenues and potential CID School Fee revenues.

1. RESIDENTIAL REVENUES AND NET SCHOOL FACILITY COSTS

Residential revenues equal the maximum revenues from residential development associated. These revenues are derived from a weighted average of (i) the School District's proposed School Fee of $3.88 per square foot multiplied by the School District's weighted average square footage for residential units of 2,895 square feet and (ii) the School District's average mitigation obligation of $25,729 per mitigated unit. Based on this calculation, the residential revenues per unit in the School District are estimated to be $21,741. Multiplying the total household impact shown in Table 16 by residential revenues results in the residential revenues per student shown in Table 22 on the following page.

TABLE 22

RESIDENTIAL REVENUES PER HOUSEHOLD (2024$)

Item	Amount
Revenue per Residential Unit	$21,741
Total Household Impact	0.0336
Residential Revenue per Household	**$730.50**

2. NET SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS

In order to calculate the net school facilities cost impacts per grade level, the residential revenues shown in Table 22 were subtracted from the gross school facilities cost impacts shown in Table 21. The results are the net school facilities cost impacts that must be funded by CID School Fees, as shown in Table 23.

TABLE 23

NET SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER HOUSEHOLD (2024$)

Item	Amount
Gross School Facilities Cost Impacts per Household	$1,750.32
Residential Revenue per Household	$730.50
Net School Facilities Cost Impacts per Household	**$1,019.82**

H. JUSTIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FEES

Dividing net school facilities cost impacts shown in Table 23 by total the square feet per employee for each land use category, as shown in Table 15, results in the CID impacts shown in Table 24 on the following page.

TABLE 24

SCHOOL FACILITIES COST IMPACTS PER SQUARE FOOT (2024$)

CID Land Use Category	Net Impact per Household	Square Feet per Employee	Cost Impact per Square Foot Of CID
Retail and Services	$1,019.82	447	$2.281
Office	$1,019.82	286	$3.566
Research and Development	$1,019.82	329	$3.100
Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing	$1,019.82	371	$2.749
Hospital	$1,019.82	360	$2.833
Hotel/Motel	$1,019.82	883	$1.155
Self-Storage	$1,019.82	15,552	$0.066

VII. CONCLUSION

On January 24, 2024, the SAB increased the maximum Residential and CID School Fees authorized by Section 17620 of the Education Code from $4.79 to $5.17 per residential building square foot, and from $0.78 to $0.84 per CID square foot for unified school districts.

This section summarizes the findings of the Study for new residential and commercial/industrial construction within the School District. In particular, this section summarizes the following:

1. RESIDENTIAL FEES

Based on the School District's fee sharing agreement with the TUSD, the School District can collect 75 percent, or $3.88 per square foot, for all new non-mitigated Future Units built within its boundaries. Since the School District's share of the current maximum School Fee is less than the school facilities cost impacts per square foot, as shown in Table 13, the School District is fully justified in levying $3.88 per square foot for all new non-mitigated residential development within its boundaries, which represents its portion of the maximum residential School Fee, subject to the limitations under the law.

Based on this information, the School District is justified in charging the Statutory Fee Amounts per square foot shown in Table 25 on new residential construction:

TABLE 25

MAXIMUM JUSTIFIED STATUTORY RESIDENTIAL FEE PER SQUARE FOOT (2024$)

Item	Residential Fee per Square Foot
Single Family Detached	$3.88
Multifamily Attached	$3.88

2. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL FEES

Pursuant to the School District's revenue sharing agreement with TUSD, the maximum the School District can receive from new CID is approximately 75 percent of the School Fees, or $0.630 per square foot of CID constructed within its boundaries. Justification of the CID School Fee is based on a comparison of cost impacts per CID square foot, as shown in Table 24, against the maximum CID Fee per square foot as noted above.

Based on this information, the School District is justified in charging the Statutory Fee Amounts per square foot shown in Table 26 on new CID construction:

TABLE 26

MAXIMUM JUSTIFIED STATUTORY CID FEE PER SQUARE FOOT (2024$)

CID Land Use Category	CID Fee per Square Foot
Retail and Services	$0.630
Office	$0.630
Research and Development	$0.630
Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing	$0.630
Hospital	$0.630
Hotel/Motel	$0.630
Self-Storage	$0.066

EXHIBIT A

UPDATED SCHOOL FACILITIES CAPACITY CALCULATION

Jefferson School District

School Facilities Capacity Calculation

Application	Item	K-8 School
N/A	Anthony Traina ES	950
N/A	Corral Hollow ES	900
N/A	Jefferson School	550
N/A	Monticello ES	900
N//A	Tom Hawkins ES	950
Total Capacity	**N/A**	**4,250**

EXHIBIT B

UPDATED SCHOOL FACILITIES COST ESTIMATES

Jefferson School District
Summary of Estimated Costs
K-8 School
December 2024

A. Site				**$10,777,200**
	Purchase Price of Property		$10,712,200	
		Acres [1]: 19		
		Cost/Acre: $563,800		
	EIR		$30,000	
	Appraisals		$15,000	
	Surveys		$10,000	
	Escrow/Title		$10,000	
	[1] Assumes Net Usable Acres			
B. Plans				**$3,813,982**
	Architect's Fee		$3,259,500	
	DSA/SDE Plan Check		$476,474	
	CDE Plan Check Fee		$43,008	
	Energy Fee Analysis		$15,000	
	Preliminary Tests		$20,000	
C. Construction				**$61,440,000**
	(Includes Construction, Site Development, General Site Development, and Technology)			
	Square Feet / Student	80		
	Cost / Square Feet	$800		
D. Tests				**$100,000**
E. Inspection				**$180,000**
	($15,000 per month for 12 months)			
F. Furniture and Equipment				**$1,228,800**
	(2% of Construction)			
G. Contingency				**$3,072,000**
	(5% of Construction)			
H. Items Not Funded by the State				**$3,580,495**
	Technology (5% of Construction)		$3,072,000	
	Library Books (8 books/student @ $15)		$115,200	
	Landscaping ($0.44/sq. ft x 19 acres)		$364,162	
	Landscape Architect Fees (8% of Landscaping)		$29,133	
I. Total Estimated Cost				**$84,192,477**

Summary

School Facilities Capacity - Traditional Calendar	960
School Facilities Cost per Student - Traditional Calendar	$87,700