

State Allocation Board
**Report on
Public School
Construction
Apportionments
1980-2001**

July 2001

State of California
Gray Davis, Governor

State and Consumer Services Agency
Aileen Adams, Secretary

Department of General Services
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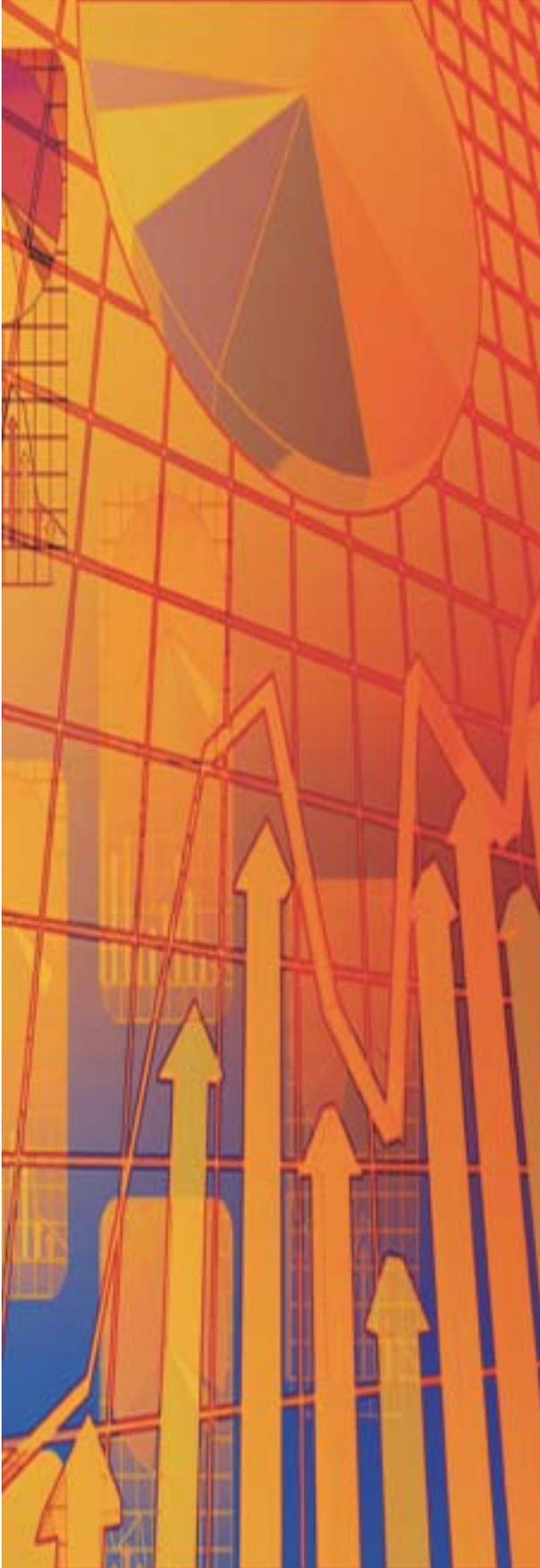
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State Allocation Board

Report on Public School Construction
Apportionments, 1980-2001

Introduction

Introduction

The State Allocation Board has apportioned more than \$14 billion for New Construction and Modernization of California’s public school facilities.

From 1980 to 2001, the State Allocation Board has apportioned more than \$14 billion to California’s K-12 public school districts for the purpose of new construction and modernization. The funding has provided classrooms and related facilities for over 860,000 children and has modernized schools for another 1.6 million students.

From 1980 to October 1998, funding was provided through the Leroy F. Greene Lease Purchase Law of 1976. Although the program underwent many alterations during that time, it remained fundamentally unchanged. In November 1998, the voters of California approved a general obligation bond for an unprecedented \$6.7 billion for K-12 facilities construction and modernization. At the same time, SB 50 became law and ushered in an entirely new program. In the two and one-half years since that time, the State Allocation Board has apportioned all but approximately \$950 million of the Proposition 1-A funding.

Apportionment History Requests

Interest in the history of the apportionments made by the State Allocation Board (SAB) has grown recently for several reasons. A lawsuit raised questions about the make-up of the districts which were receiving funding from the state programs. The advent of a priority system caused some districts question whether the system created funding advantages for certain types or sizes of districts over others. Finally, the need to craft a new bond bill that addressed all the challenges faced by the more than 1,000 California school districts presented the Legislature with questions about how well the current programs had addressed those same issues.

During the current legislative year, Senator Mike Machado introduced SB 256, a bill that requests the State Allocation Board to review the apportionments made since 1992 in a number of different ways. The Senate Education Committee, chaired by Senator John Vasconcellos, asked the State Allocation Board to provide the information requested in SB 256 without waiting for the bill to become law. The Committee felt the information was vital to the future passage of a new school facilities construction bond. This report is in response to both SB 256 and to the request of the Senate Education Committee.

Information in the Report

Senate Bill (SB) 256, authored by Senator Machado but not yet chaptered, asked that the State Allocation Board (SAB) prepare a study to examine the effects of the funding allocations, procedures, application requirements, and mechanisms on new construction and modernization funds to urban, suburban, and rural school districts after January 1, 1992. The bill requested that the SAB examine those apportionments using the criteria contained below. An explanation of the information provided in this report follows each criteria contained in the legislation.

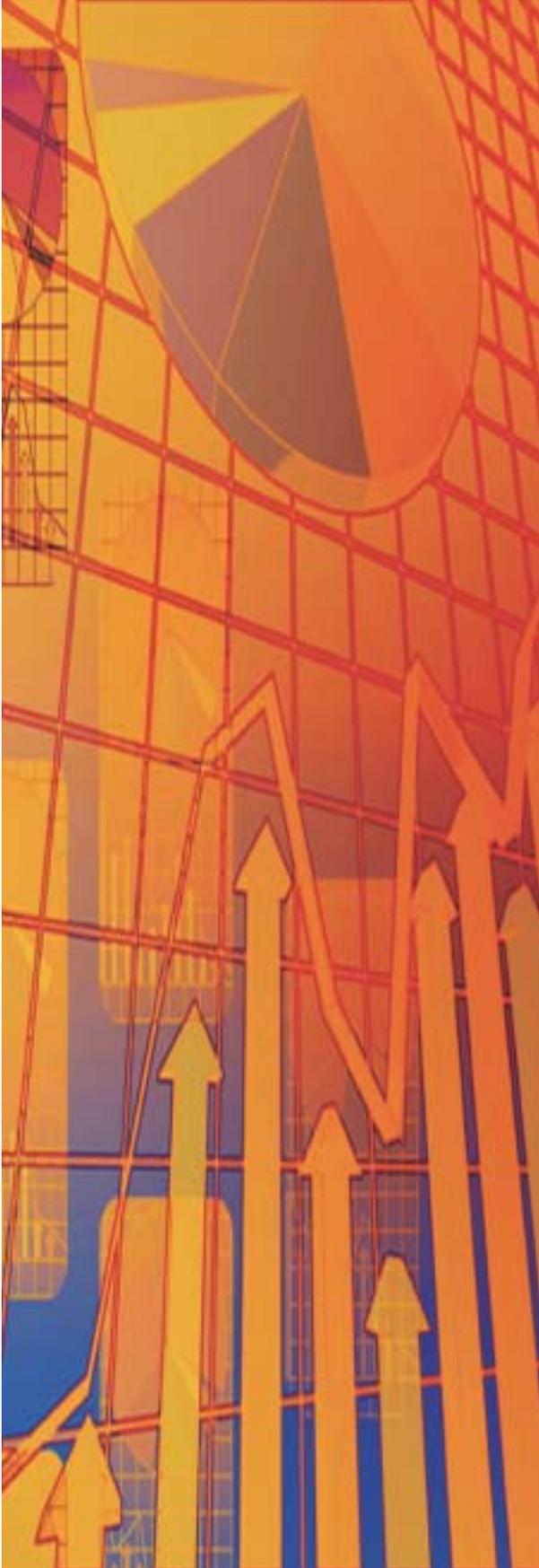
- ***Geographic distribution.*** Section A of this report contains a listing of all apportionments for new construction and modernization since 1980, by County.
- ***School districts with a proportional number of under performing schools.*** Section E of this report contains a history of all apportionments made to districts with a percentage of schools in the lowest 20 percent of the API.

- *Number of children in poverty, as measured by participation in free and reduced-price lunch program.* Section F of this report contains a review of all apportionments made to districts with a percentage of pupils participating in the Free or Reduced Lunch Program since 1980.
- *Number of unhoused pupils in the district.* Section H of this report contains a review of all School Facility Program apportionments made to districts compared to the amount of initial (baseline) eligibility the districts had in the program.
- *Number of pupils bused due to overcrowding.* The report does not contain this information. Although it is possible to obtain information as to the number of students bused in a district, it is not possible to determine why they are bused. There are many reasons for busing in addition to overcrowding, including remote locations, school choice, and court ordered integration plans.
- *Number of pupils on multi-track schedules, including Concept 6 schedules.* Section D contains a review of apportionments made to districts operating MTYRE schedules.
- *Length of time on multi-track schedules.* This information is provided in Section D of this Report.
- *School density, as a measure of average daily attendance per unit of land.* The OPSC was unable to find a source for this information. There is no known database that lists the usable acreage at each of the school sites in California.
- *Modernization apportionments based on the age of the buildings.* Although all modernization projects were for buildings at least 30 years old in the Lease Purchase Program and at least 25 years old in the School Facility Program, there is no record of the age of the individual buildings other than that they met the minimum legal requirement.
- *Apportionments based on the enrollment of the district.* Although SB 256 did not request this information, it has been included in Section B of this report.

This report does not include analysis of the data presented. However, each section contains the data sources and assumptions made to make the data collection and classification possible. Readers will draw their own conclusions from the data presented.

In reviewing the information in this report, it may help the reader to be aware of some basic facts related to apportionments:

1. Lease-Purchase Program (LPP) funding data included in this report spans an 18 year period from 1980 to October 1998. School Facility Program (SFP) funding data is just over 2½ years, from December 1998 to the present.
2. There are 1,046 K-12 school districts in California. Of this number, 845 school districts have received new construction or modernization funding in one or more of the programs available since 1980.
3. Priority Points were triggered by law in September 2000, and the first projects funded under the priority program were in January 2001. All new construction projects funded after that date are subject to priority points.
4. In May 1998, modernization funding in the School Facility Program was exhausted. On July 1, 2000, the second cycle of Proposition 1-A modernization funds became available. The entire amount of \$1.3 billion was apportioned by the Board on July 5, 2000.
5. The OPSC used *current* Academic Performance Index (API), CalWorks, Multitrack Year Round Education (MTYRE), and Free and Reduced Meal data throughout this report even though the apportionment data used dates back to 1980.
6. The Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) obtained a majority of the data used to create the charts from the California Department of Education (CDE) demographic unit and from their Web site. This information was paired with funding information derived from the OPSC's database and project tracking system.
7. The Apportionments listed in this report are those made by the SAB through May 23, 2001.



State Allocation Board

Report on Public School Construction
Apportionments, 1980-2001

Section A

An Overview of Twenty Years of
SAB Apportionments

An Overview of Twenty Years of SAB Apportionments

The history of apportionments for New Construction and Modernization projects from 1980 to the present.

This Section contains a complete history of all new construction and modernization apportionments made by the State Allocation Board from 1980 to the present time. The information is shown sorted by County. Apportionments are first shown as a grand total, and, in the subsequent charts, are then divided into apportionments made under the Lease Purchase Program (1980-1998) and apportionments in the School Facility Program (1998 to Present). Following the charts, a list of the information used to produce the charts is included to provide more detailed figures.

The apportionment information is arranged and categorized as follows:

New Construction and Modernization Apportionments and Unfunded Approvals by County for all programs from 1980 to Present

Chart A-1: Total Funded And Unfunded New Construction and Modernization Apportionments By County (1980 to Present)

New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program, Listed by County

Chart A-2: Lease-Purchase Program (LPP) New Construction Apportionments by County (1980 to 1998)

Chart A-3: School Facility Program (SFP) New Construction Apportionments Before Priority Points by County (1999 to 2000)

Chart A-4: School Facility Program (SFP) New Construction Apportionments After Priority Points by County (2001)

Chart A-5: Unfunded New Construction Apportionments by County

Modernization Apportionments by Funding Program, Listed by County

Chart A-6: Lease-Purchase Program (LPP) Modernization Apportionments by County (1980 to 1998)

Chart A-7: School Facility Modernization Apportionments by County (1999 to Present)

Chart A-8: Unfunded Modernization Apportionments by County.

Data Utilized

- *Chart A-9: A Text Recap of the Information Contained in the Charts in This Section.*

Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters:

The apportionments listed for the Lease-Purchase Program are those projects that received a construction (Phase C) approval in that program. Lease Purchase Program projects which received only funding for planning and site purposes, but did not receive funding for construction, are not listed. The majority of those projects went on to receive construction apportionment under the School Facility Program and are thus captured in that category.

The apportionments made under the School Facility Program are divided into two categories: before priority points became effective (1998 to September 2000) and after priority points (2001).

Data Source: Office of Public School Construction, Information System Technology Unit
1130 K Street, Suite 400, Sacramento, California

Chart A-1

TOTAL FUNDED AND UNFUNDED NEW CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION APPORTIONMENTS BY COUNTY 1980 TO PRESENT

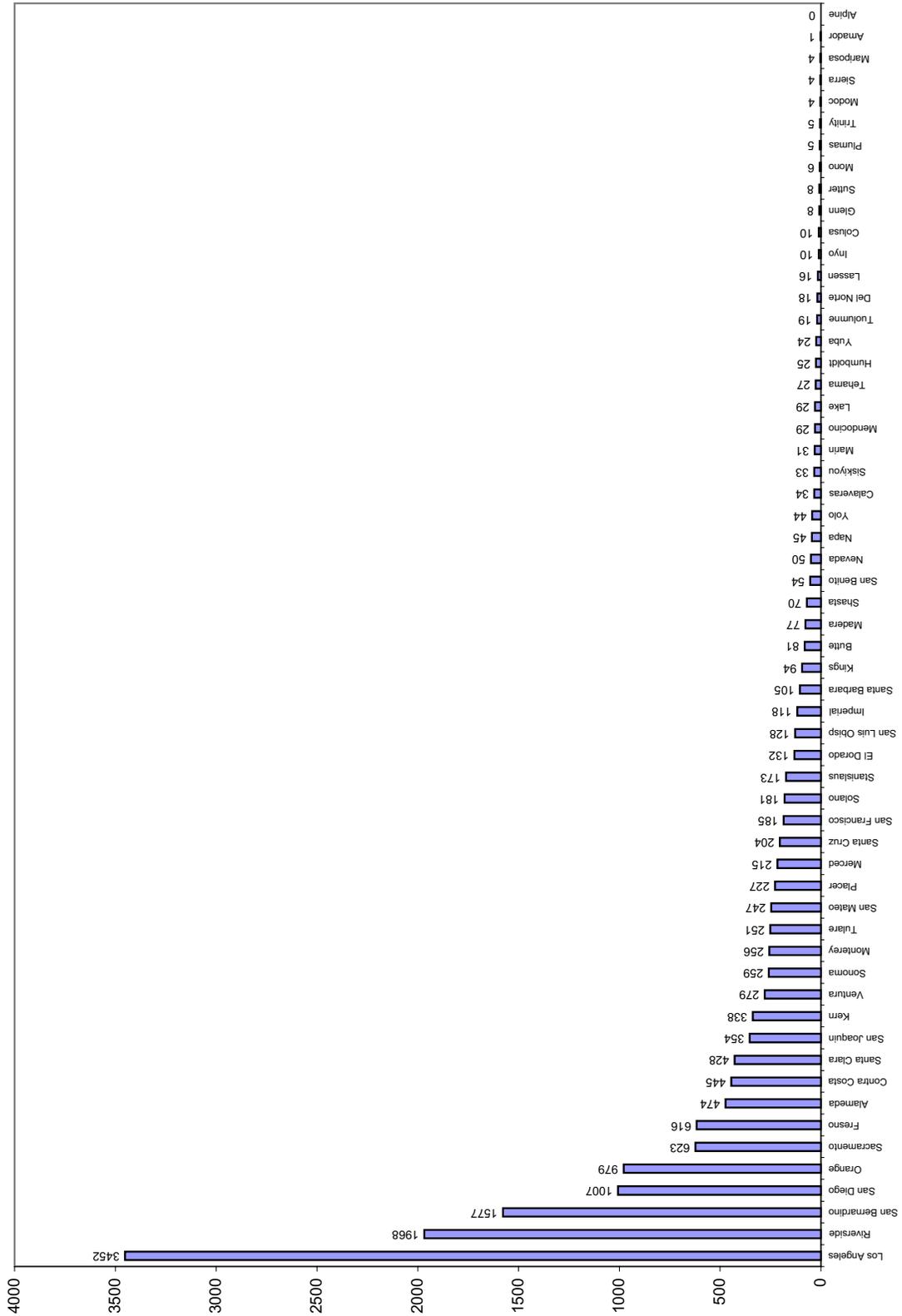


Chart A-2

LPP NEW CONSTRUCTION APPORTIONMENTS BY COUNTY
1980 TO 1998

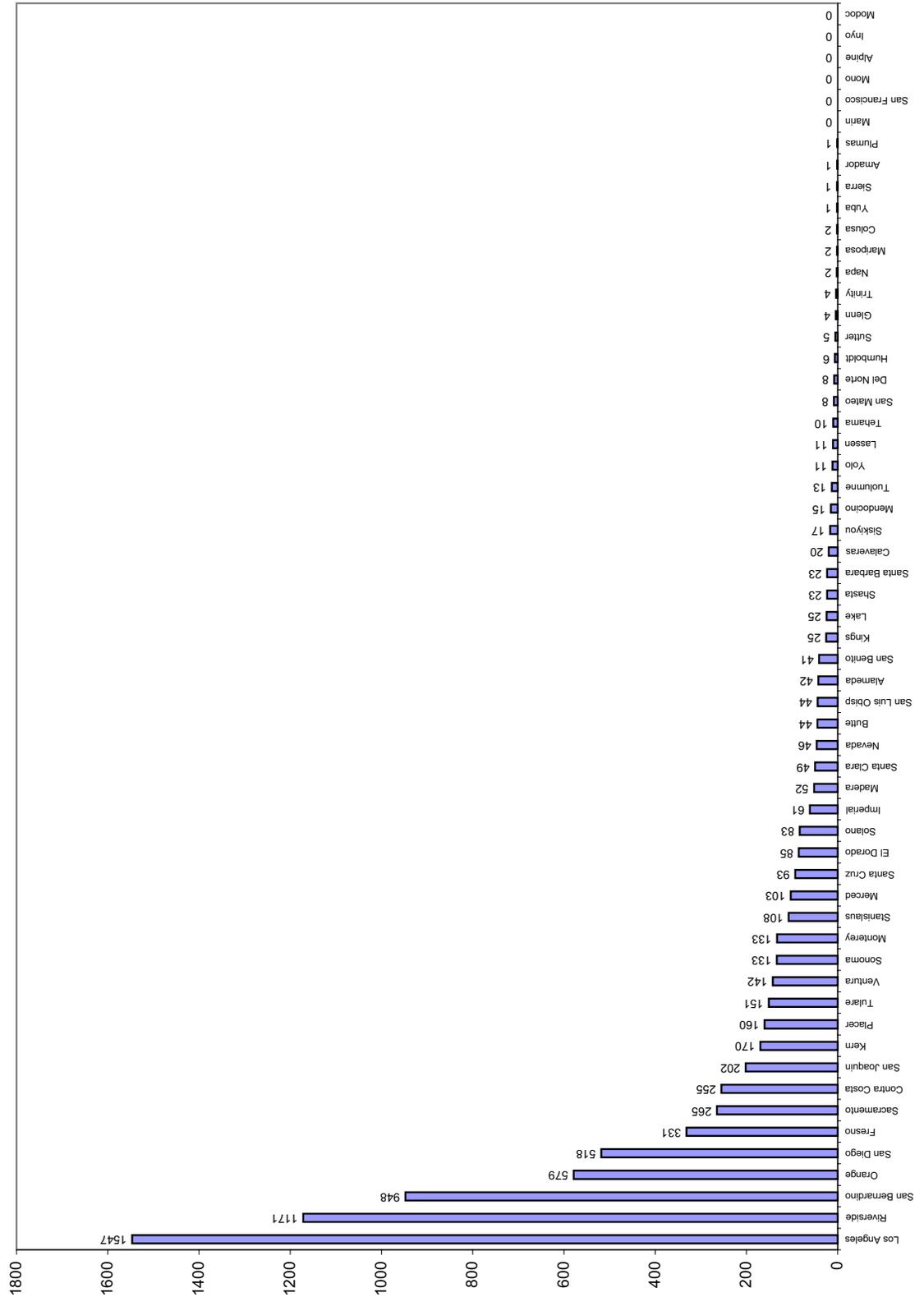


Chart A-3

SFP NEW CONSTRUCTION APPORTIONMENTS BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS BY COUNTY
1999 TO 2000

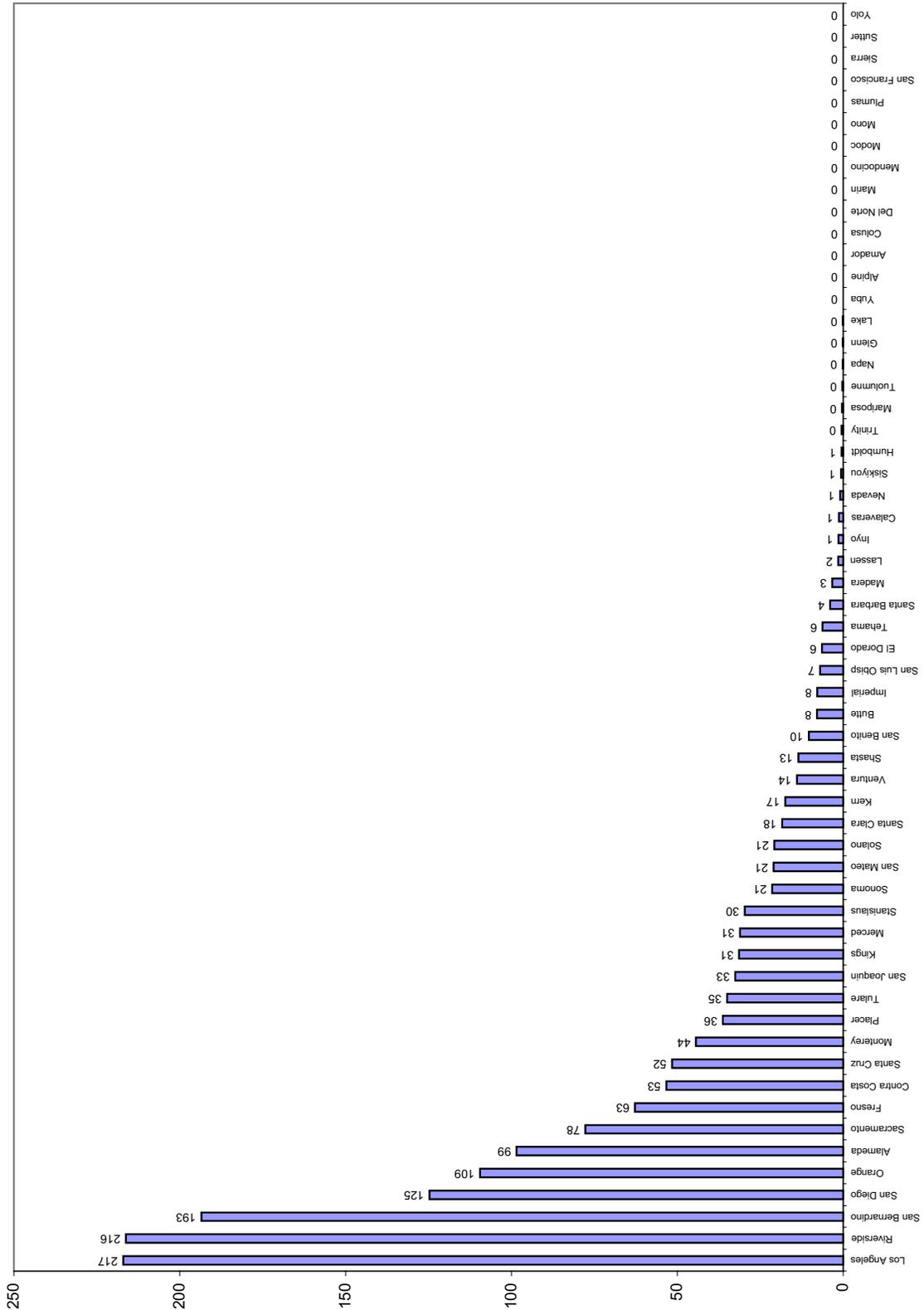


Chart A-4

SFP NEW CONSTRUCTION APPORTIONMENTS AFTER PRIORITY POINTS BY COUNTY
2001

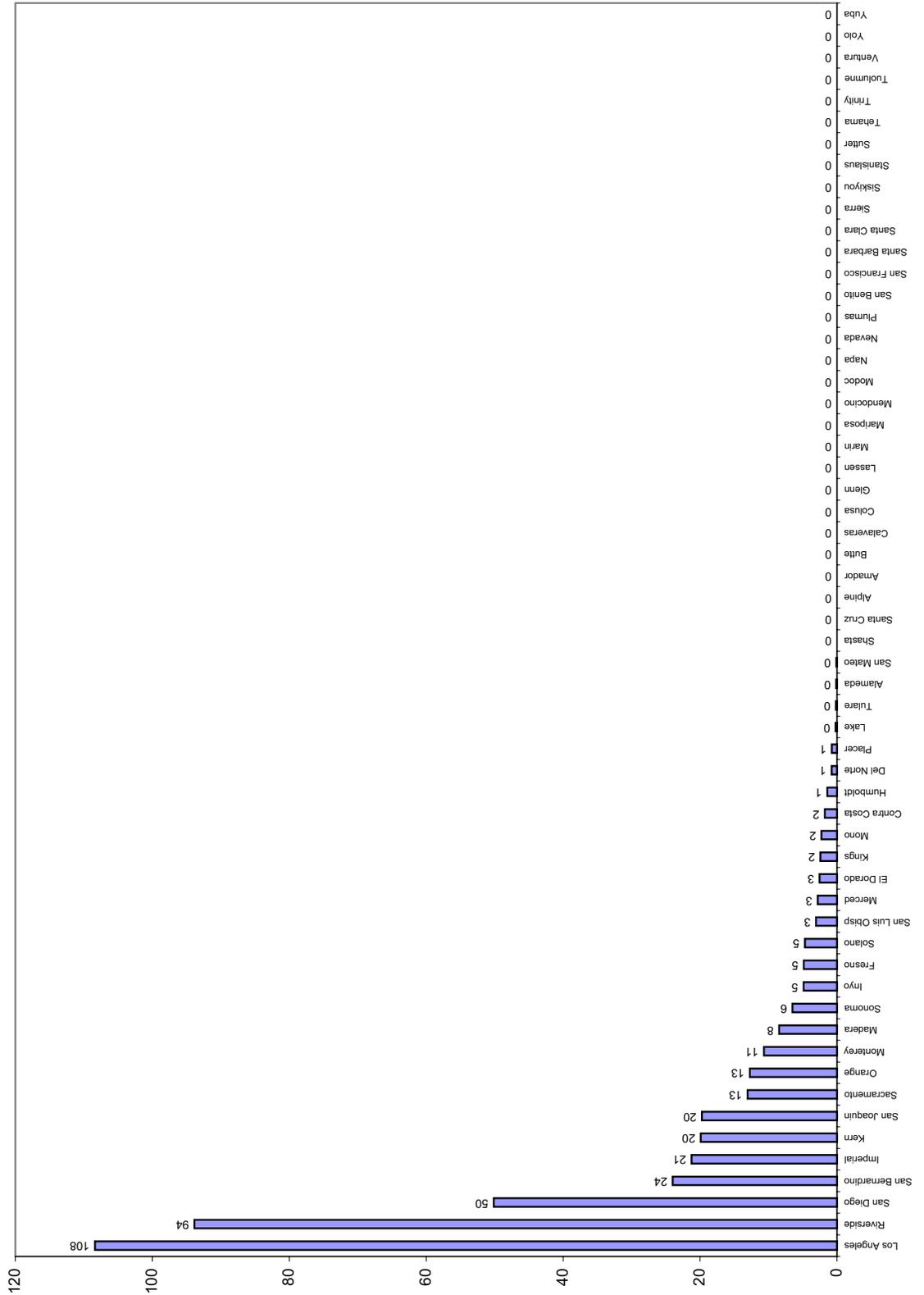


Chart A-5

UNFUNDED NEW CONSTRUCTION APPORTIONMENTS BY COUNTY

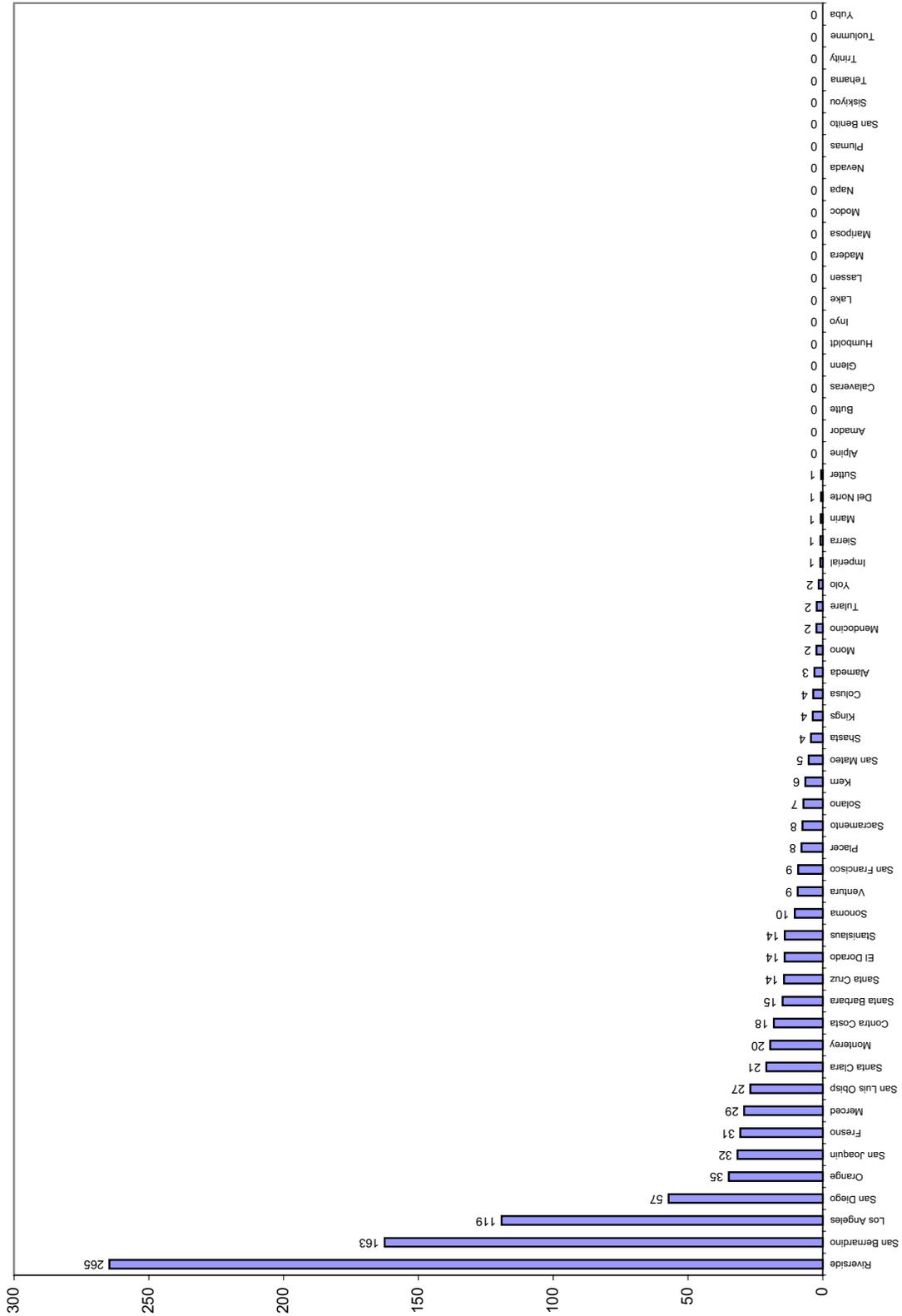


Chart A-6

LPP MODERNIZATION APPORTIONMENTS BY COUNTY
1980 TO 1998

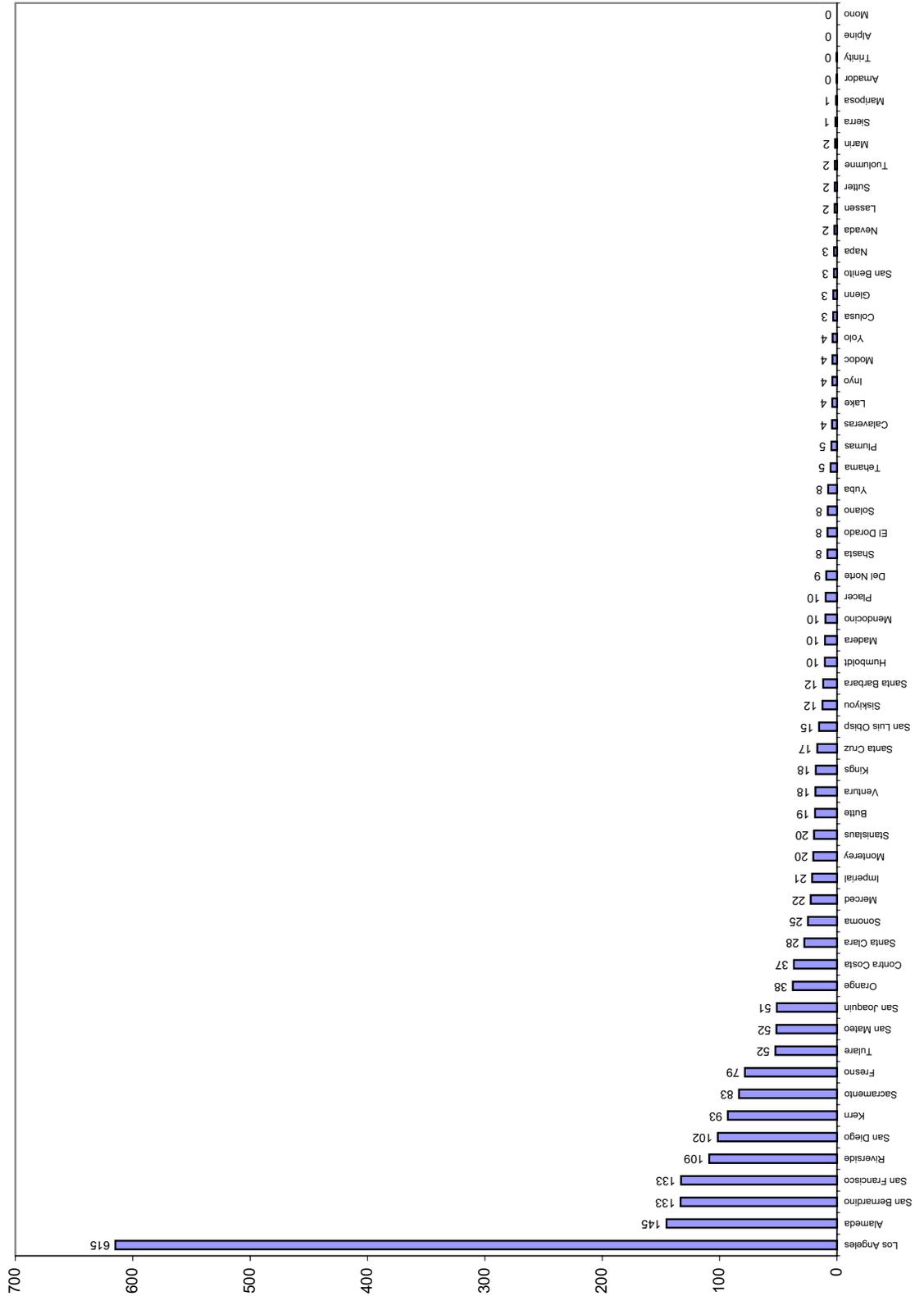


Chart A-7

SFP MODERNIZATION APPORTIONMENTS BY COUNTY
1999 TO PRESENT

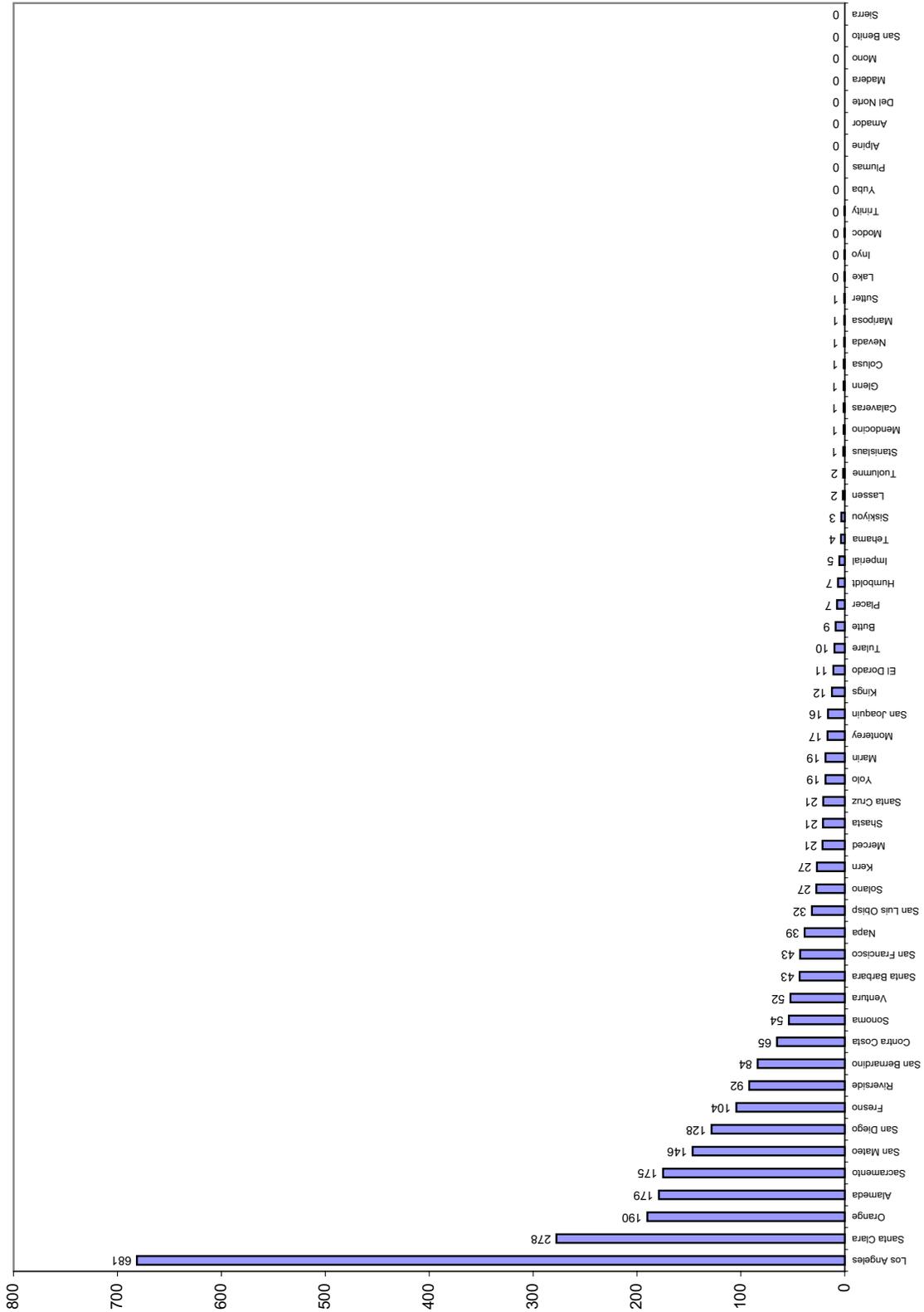


Chart A-8

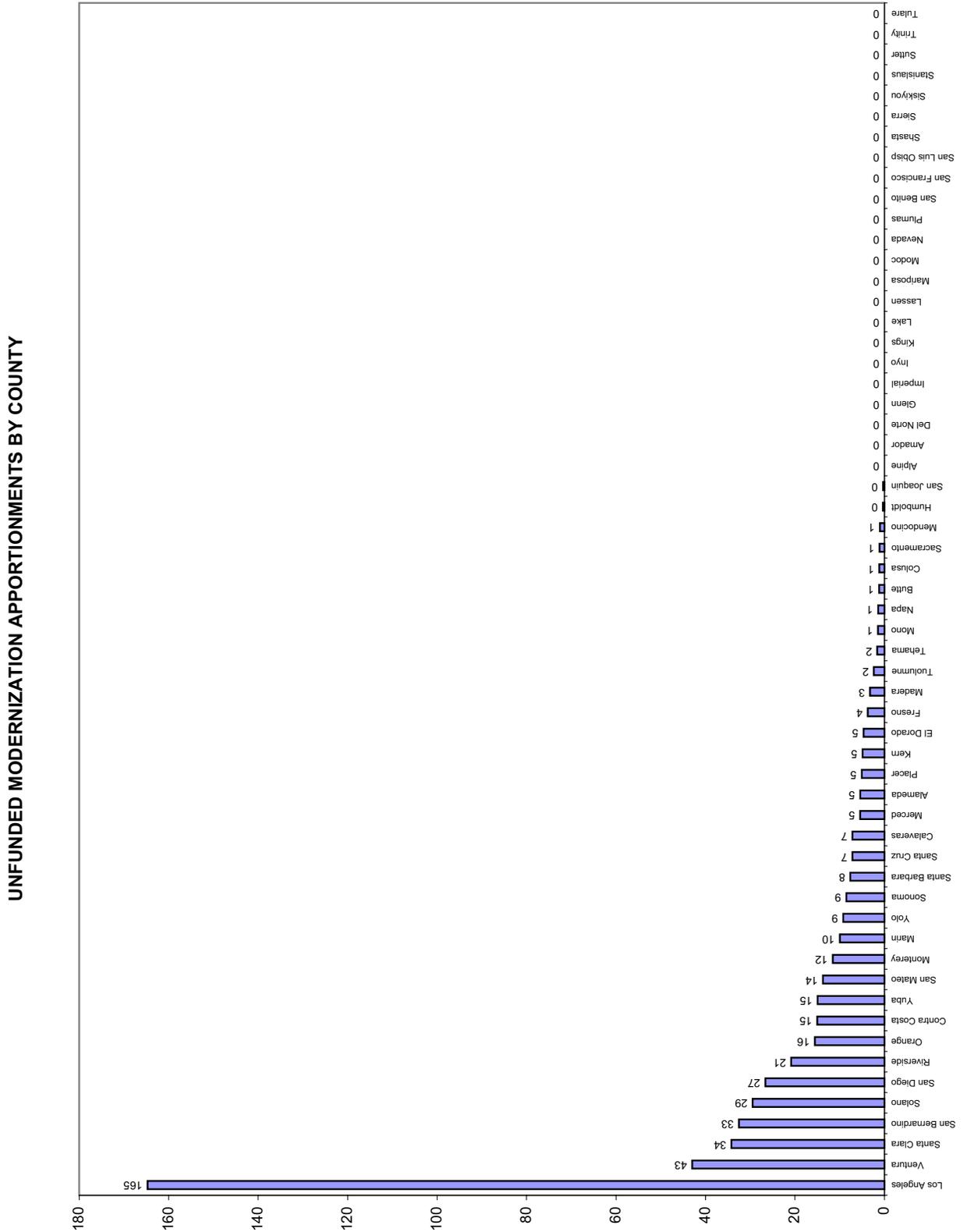
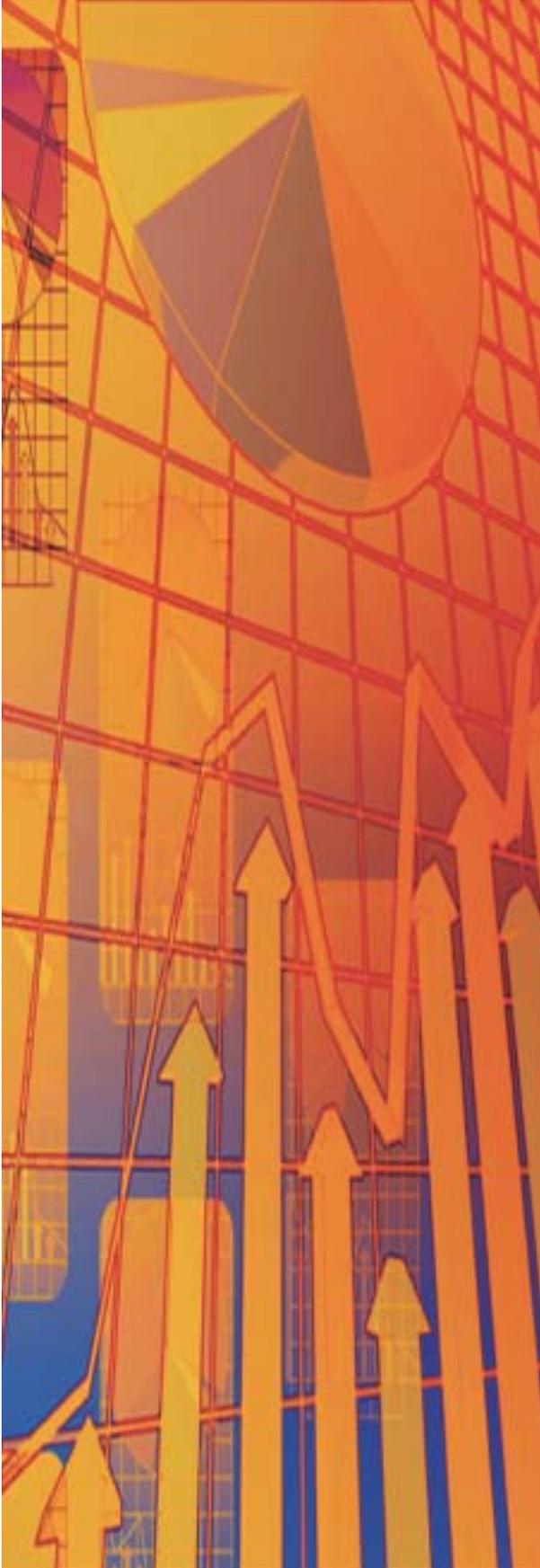


Chart A-9

COUNTY	NEW CONSTRUCTION			MODERNIZATION		UNFUNDED		TOTAL APPOINTMENTS
	FUNDED		UNFUNDED	FUNDED	SFP 1999-PRESENT	UNFUNDED		
	LPP 1980-1998	SFP BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS 1999-2000	SFP AFTER PRIORITY POINTS 2001	LPP 1980-1998	SFP 1999-PRESENT	UNFUNDED		
Alameda	42,323,324.12	98,524,278.87	117,208.37	145,166,399.83	178,869,275.67	5,399,521.00	473,521,944.86	
Alpine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Anamor	899,941.47	0.00	0.00	237,414.50	0.00	0.00	1,137,355.97	
Butte	44,470,095.68	7,926,678.80	0.00	8,786,954.00	0.00	1,178,884.00	80,999,872.73	
Calaveras	19,885,003.47	1,296,617.78	0.00	4,176,725.67	8,786,954.00	7,157,672.00	33,613,945.42	
Colusa	1,553,489.80	0.00	0.00	3,207,920.50	1,004,289.43	1,151,395.00	10,462,985.41	
Contra Costa	255,055,547.86	53,318,498.32	1,770,120.00	36,696,781.55	66,250,612.65	15,035,970.00	445,247,407.38	
Del Norte	7,723,856.66	0.00	772,049.00	9,128,101.02	0.00	0.00	18,300,110.68	
EI Dorado	85,377,833.17	6,371,766.55	2,547,536.52	7,988,904.84	11,039,558.63	4,665,070.00	132,140,382.91	
Fresno	331,490,464.48	62,821,198.53	4,859,078.00	78,507,335.32	104,308,375.40	3,740,644.20	616,320,372.93	
Glenn	4,144,063.65	102,005.19	0.00	3,065,732.86	1,091,816.00	0.00	8,403,637.70	
Humboldt	6,090,488.86	520,052.00	1,409,502.00	10,285,961.02	344,822.00	0.00	25,213,396.60	
Imperial	61,165,667.86	7,807,298.11	21,242,940.00	21,214,984.72	5,271,769.80	0.00	117,622,659.49	
Inyo	1,405,500.00	4,863,138.00	0.00	3,947,843.28	273,737.00	0.00	10,490,218.28	
Kern	169,681,829.62	17,462,150.80	19,895,976.00	93,042,404.69	26,839,736.71	4,881,883.00	338,259,306.82	
Kings	25,444,372.89	31,426,654.80	2,433,727.00	18,106,540.28	12,399,153.19	0.00	93,543,652.16	
Lake	24,561,661.48	70,265.14	198,278.00	4,004,089.20	419,243.00	0.00	29,253,536.82	
Lassen	10,515,269.74	1,514,416.69	0.00	2,028,498.84	1,875,211.11	0.00	15,933,396.38	
Los Angeles	1,546,502,818.61	217,044,502.70	108,377,797.21	614,853,429.91	681,251,483.98	164,720,762.70	3,451,891,004.37	
Madera	51,755,224.57	3,301,837.00	8,448,821.00	10,254,700.28	0.00	0.00	76,980,235.85	
Marin	167,265.00	0.00	0.00	1,593,749.50	18,537,291.50	9,975,032.00	31,015,170.00	
Mariposa	1,775,713.97	372,404.00	0.00	766,593.00	610,262.00	0.00	3,524,972.97	
Mendocino	15,020,249.92	0.00	0.00	9,876,258.81	1,190,866.00	1,009,856.00	29,455,666.73	
Merced	102,914,222.46	31,135,628.06	2,804,630.00	22,422,183.07	21,415,275.18	5,440,835.00	215,304,402.77	
Modoc	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,772,091.40	257,000.00	0.00	4,029,091.40	
Mono	52,992.28	0.00	2,286,107.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,140,399.28	
Monterey	132,678,308.35	44,431,701.74	10,667,500.00	20,147,227.56	16,640,729.00	11,531,894.00	255,622,259.65	
Napa	2,259,954.43	143,061.79	0.00	2,506,953.50	38,619,540.50	1,401,856.00	44,931,366.22	
Nevada	45,976,826.45	915,775.22	0.00	2,246,880.25	706,990.00	0.00	49,846,471.92	
Orange	578,587,059.77	109,483,749.47	12,725,766.00	37,586,153.00	189,971,107.05	15,552,606.00	978,747,388.29	
Placer	160,344,960.88	36,275,025.19	750,814.00	9,603,072.05	7,432,274.77	5,054,316.00	227,356,749.59	
Plumas	615,556.03	0.00	0.00	4,732,743.47	343.75	0.00	5,348,643.25	
Riverside	1,171,425,590.48	216,205,576.18	93,860,136.30	108,850,560.02	92,022,413.40	20,857,249.00	1,967,851,314.24	
Sacramento	265,004,290.76	77,717,605.07	13,055,640.06	83,496,944.64	174,875,214.68	1,110,816.00	622,788,647.21	
San Benito	40,936,963.02	10,330,166.50	0.00	2,574,054.00	0.00	0.00	53,841,183.02	
San Bernardino	947,680,559.43	193,459,932.75	23,998,605.50	133,269,793.43	83,808,407.40	32,524,849.00	1,577,254,070.19	
San Diego	518,046,013.58	124,724,135.00	50,127,965.50	101,563,773.11	128,265,118.80	26,622,518.00	1,006,529,234.59	
San Francisco	117,828.83	0.00	0.00	132,829,628.06	43,001,405.83	0.00	185,068,778.72	
San Joaquin	201,982,079.21	32,572,897.00	19,733,123.14	51,253,289.66	16,153,132.60	291,666.00	353,595,345.11	
San Luis Obispo	43,939,524.55	6,950,360.00	3,070,084.59	15,297,088.18	31,643,101.00	0.00	127,769,779.32	
San Mateo	8,400,193.86	20,989,112.50	98,737.23	51,592,919.21	146,484,579.77	13,759,475.00	246,528,207.37	
Santa Barbara	23,164,979.14	3,973,190.20	0.00	11,700,253.36	43,486,150.68	7,629,612.00	104,847,963.38	
Santa Clara	49,465,648.20	18,418,071.50	0.00	27,817,840.93	277,574,750.11	34,207,140.80	428,423,809.54	
Santa Cruz	92,918,910.37	51,557,356.55	186.00	16,746,023.19	20,809,701.20	7,168,850.00	203,583,853.31	
Shasta	23,356,905.15	13,486,144.82	487.50	8,142,664.05	21,014,167.30	0.00	70,370,174.42	
Sierra	1,354,676.22	0.00	0.00	1,296,687.58	0.00	0.00	3,546,236.80	
Siskiyou	16,537,892.80	662,421.00	0.00	12,323,715.74	3,347,723.00	0.00	32,871,752.54	
Solano	83,477,220.35	20,767,473.27	4,671,369.00	7,791,161.94	27,372,252.39	29,480,930.00	180,755,546.95	
Sonoma	133,281,864.43	21,443,243.72	6,499,572.00	24,647,794.11	53,837,996.60	8,514,400.00	258,619,387.83	
Stanislaus	107,750,534.33	29,702,311.50	0.00	19,560,786.42	1,497,508.64	0.00	172,652,640.89	
Sutter	4,970,663.13	0.00	0.00	1,907,988.35	557,644.65	0.00	8,050,588.13	
Tehama	9,675,364.34	6,244,910.20	0.00	5,389,912.83	3,705,149.40	1,636,317.00	26,651,653.77	
Trinity	3,874,837.53	481,971.00	0.00	214,438.60	248,452.00	0.00	4,819,689.13	
Tulare	151,019,023.79	34,967,720.41	147,332.00	52,444,720.92	10,022,653.40	0.00	250,852,254.52	
Tuolumne	12,992,475.75	295,500.97	0.00	1,802,076.50	1,637,198.00	2,377,253.00	19,104,504.22	
Ventura	142,414,170.61	13,906,887.58	0.00	18,322,618.12	52,250,142.37	42,962,675.00	279,157,032.68	
Yolo	11,280,650.28	0.00	0.00	3,748,050.40	18,591,373.00	9,210,579.00	44,336,133.68	
Yuba	1,436,635.50	25,244.00	0.00	7,546,920.00	8,416.75	14,958,117.00	23,975,333.25	
TOTAL	7,795,521,538.67	1,632,573,298.97	421,414,226.92	2,101,966,289.22	2,653,937,626.81	516,226,852.70	16,084,503,149.64	



State Allocation Board

Report on Public School Construction
Apportionments, 1980-2001

Section B

Funding Distribution Based on
District Enrollment

Funding Distribution Based on District Enrollment

A report on the apportionments for New Construction and Modernization projects from 1980 to the present categorized by the enrollment within the District.

This Section contains information on all new construction and modernization apportionments made by the State Allocation Board from 1980 to the present time based on the enrollment within the District. The information is separated into apportionments made for new construction and modernization, and then further categorized by funding made under the Lease Purchase Program (1980-1998) and apportionments in the School Facility Program (1998 to Present).

The apportionment information is arranged as follows:

Chart B-1: New Construction apportionments for all programs from 1980 to present based on district enrollment.

Chart B-2: Modernization apportionments for all programs from 1980 to present based on district enrollment.

Chart B-3: Unfunded New construction and modernization projects based on district enrollment.

To focus on the effect of the SFP priority system as related to the size of the district, a final chart was prepared which shows the percentage of applications made under the priority system which subsequently received funding. The information is again grouped by the enrollment in the district.

Chart B-4: Percent of applications made after priority points which received funding based on district enrollment.

Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters:

To prepare the reports in this section, the enrollment for the current year was used. Therefore, the size of the district is the current enrollment, not necessarily the enrollment in the district at the time an apportionment was made.

The apportionments made under the School Facility Program are divided into two categories: before priority points became effective (1999 to September 2000) and after priority points (2001).

Data Source: Office of Public School Construction, Information System Technology Unit
1130 K Street, Suite 400, Sacramento, California

Chart B-1: New Construction Apportionments for All Programs

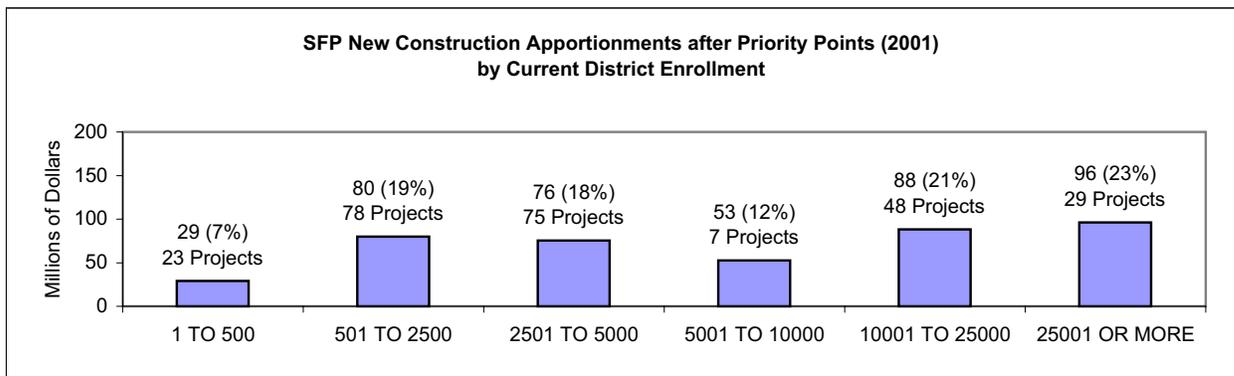
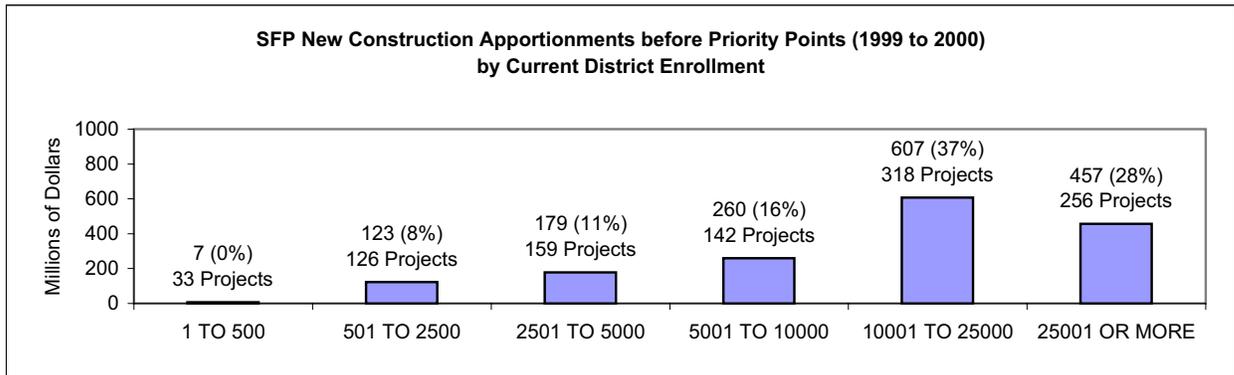
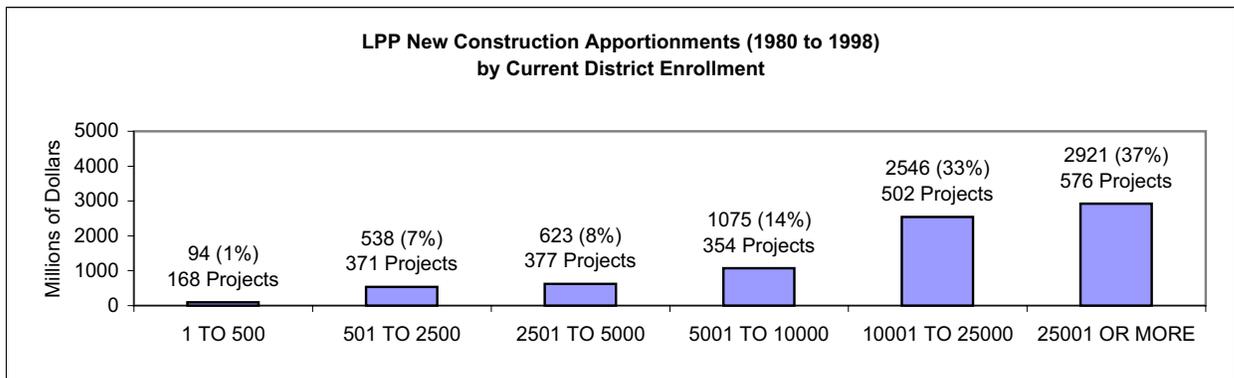
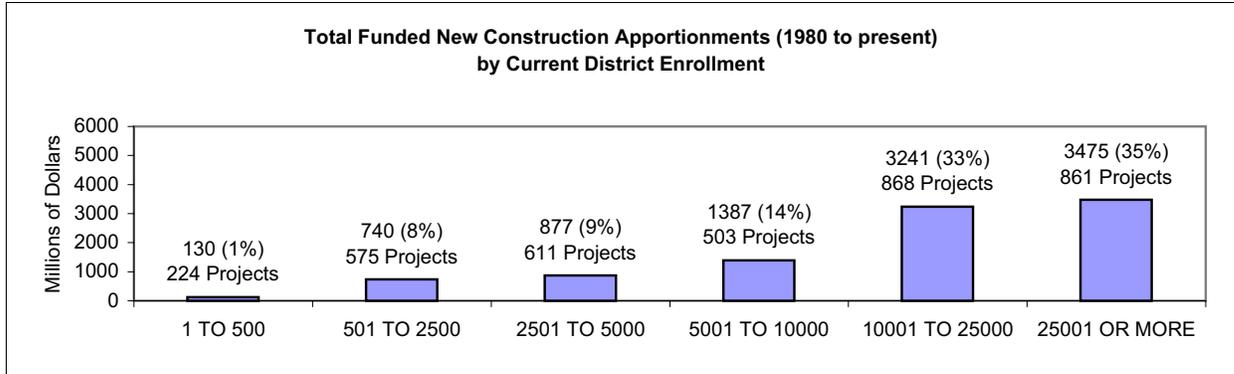


Chart B-2: Modernization Apportionments for All Programs

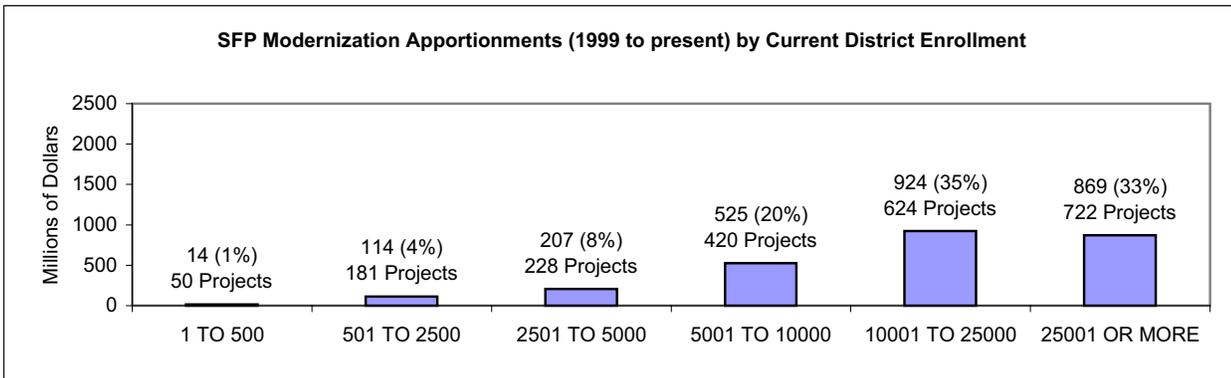
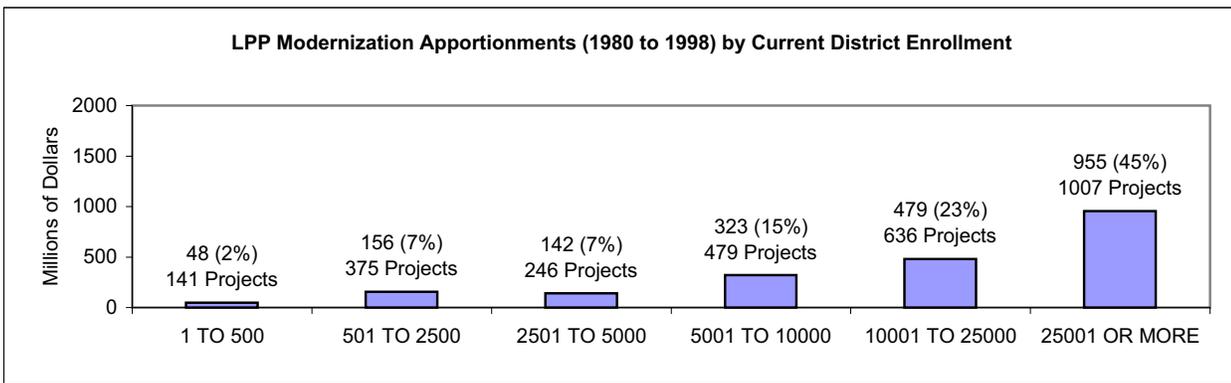
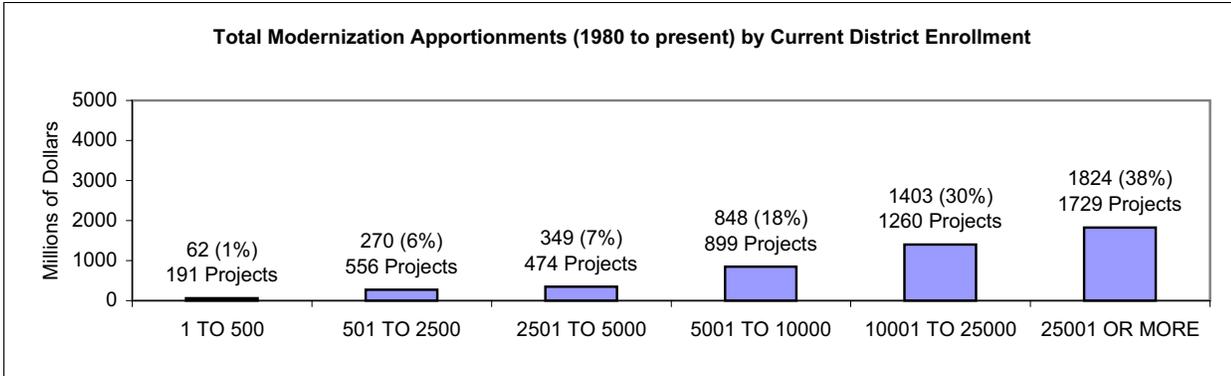


Chart B-3: Unfunded New Construction/Modernization Apportionments

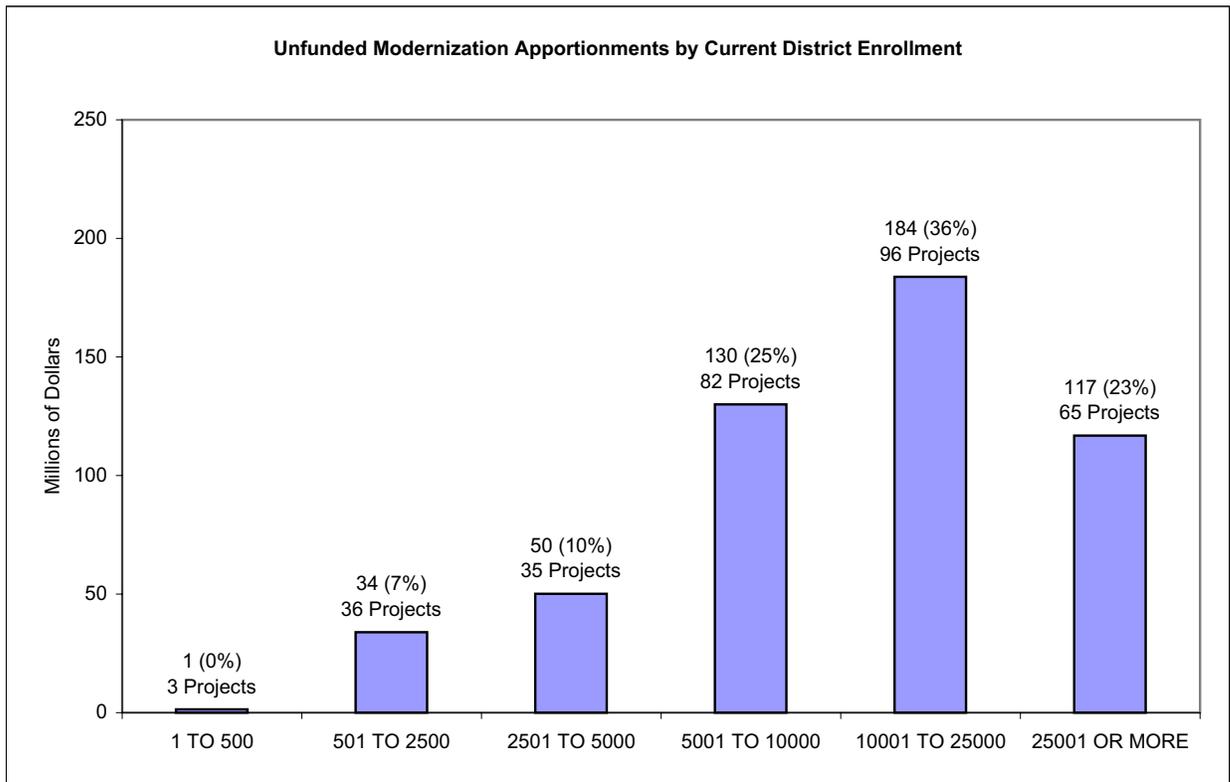
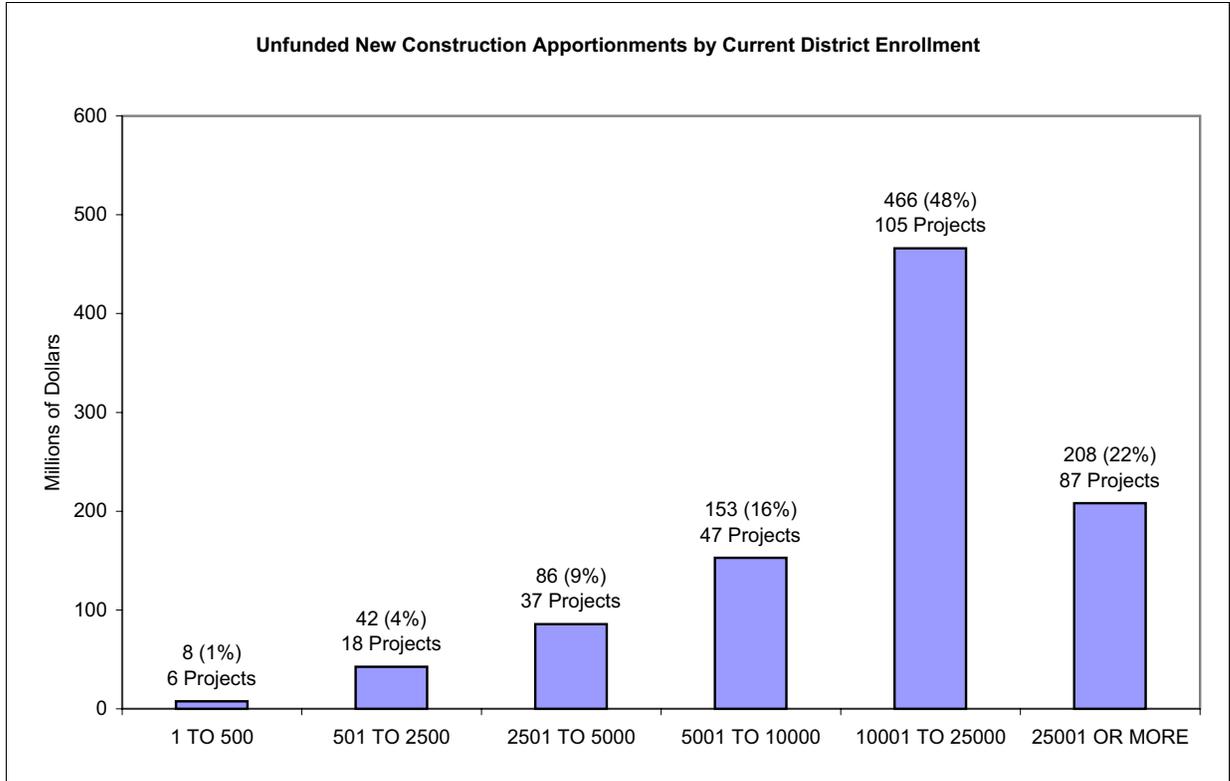
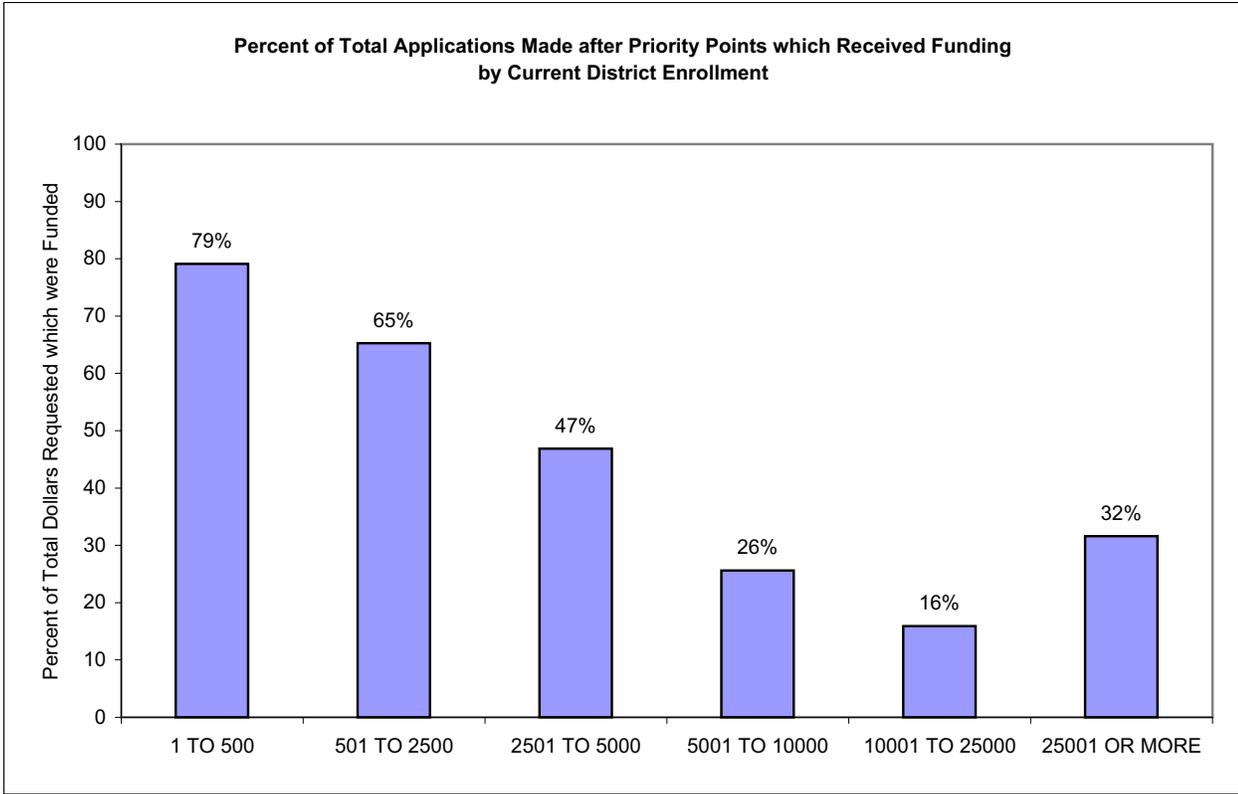
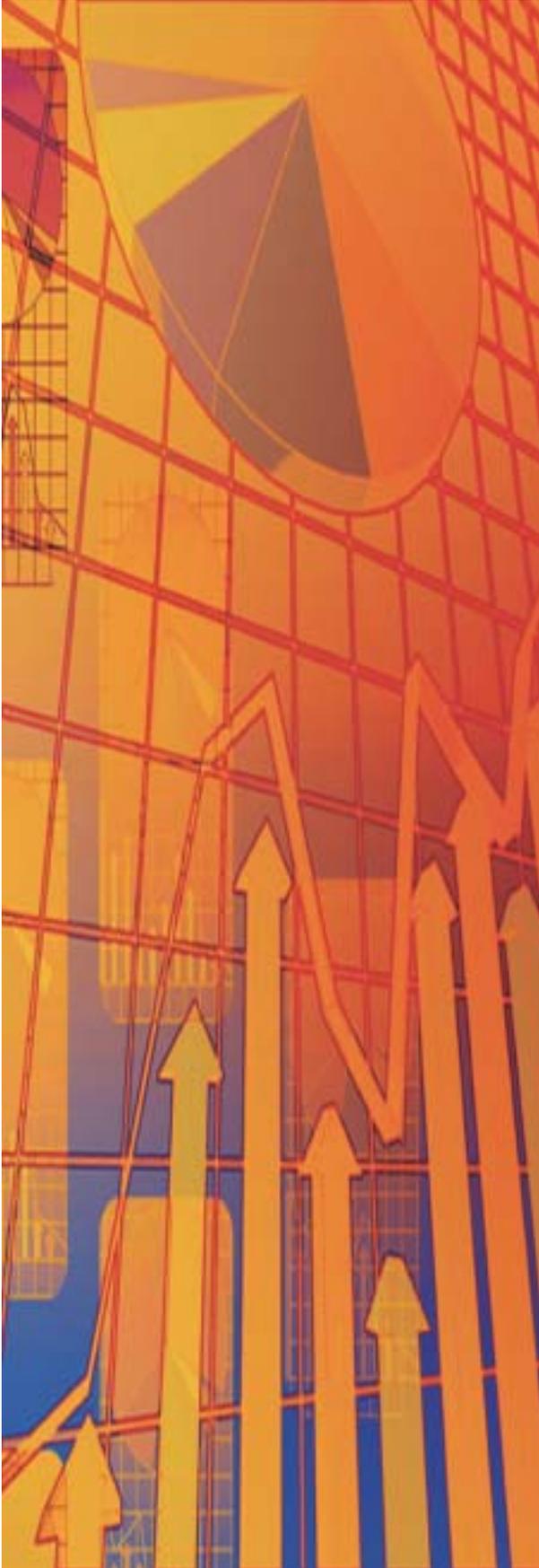


Chart B-4





State Allocation Board

Report on Public School Construction
Apportionments, 1980-2001

Section C

Funding Distribution to Urban,
Suburban and Rural Districts

Funding Distribution to Urban, Suburban and Rural Districts

A review of the apportionments made to urban, suburban, and rural school districts for New Construction and Modernization projects from 1980 to the present.

This section contains charts which illustrate the apportionments made to urban, suburban, and rural school districts from the Lease-Purchase Program (1980-1998) and the School Facility Program (1999 to present). The charts are sorted by district type. In addition, each category includes the number of projects as well as the percentages of the total funding for each category.

The Information is presented in the following charts:

Chart C-1: New Construction apportionments made to Urban, Suburban, and Rural Districts shown by funding program.

Chart C-2: Modernization apportionments made to Urban, Suburban, and Rural Districts shown by funding program.

Chart C-3: Unfunded New Construction and Modernization Projects.

To focus on the effect of the SFP priority system as related to the type of district, a chart was prepared that shows the percentage of applications made under the priority system which subsequently received funding. The information is again grouped by the enrollment in the district.

Chart C-4: Percentage of New Construction applications which received funding after priority points.

A final group of charts is included to show the percentages of Urban, Suburban and Rural districts which did not make application for funding, that did not have eligibility, or that had eligibility and received funding.

Chart C-5: Urban District New Construction Eligibility and Funding Status.

Chart C-6: Suburban District New Construction Eligibility and Funding Status.

Chart C-7: Rural District New Construction Eligibility and Funding Status.

Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters:

No recognized definitions of what constitutes a Urban, Suburban or Rural district exist. Most districts are a combination of the general classifications. To provide the information in this section, the Office of Public School Construction used definitions from the U.S Census Bureau which classifies the location of a school in the following manner:

1. Large cities
2. Mid-size cities
3. Urban fringes of large cities
4. Urban fringes of mid-size cities
5. Large towns
6. Small towns
7. Rural
8. No Information

Using this classification method, the OPSC then identified the average population status for all open schools for each district. That yielded the following counts:

Classification	Count of Schools
BLANK	2189
1	1651
2	1179
3	3776
4	603
5	49
6	309
7	483

To establish whether a District should be classified as Urban, Suburban or Rural, the OPSC set a parameter that districts with an average population status of 2.5 or less were 'urban', greater than 2.5 but less than or equal to 4.5 were 'suburban', and greater than 4.5 were 'rural'.

Data Source: Office of Public School Construction
Information Systems Technology Unit
1130 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, California

California Department of Education
Educational Demographics
<ftp://ftp.cde.ca.gov/demo/schlname/pubschls.exepubschls.dbf>

Chart C-1: New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program

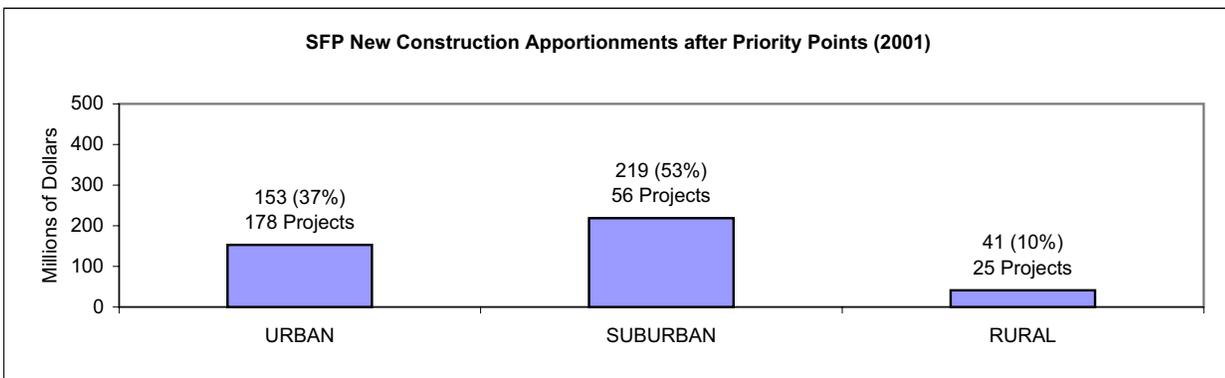
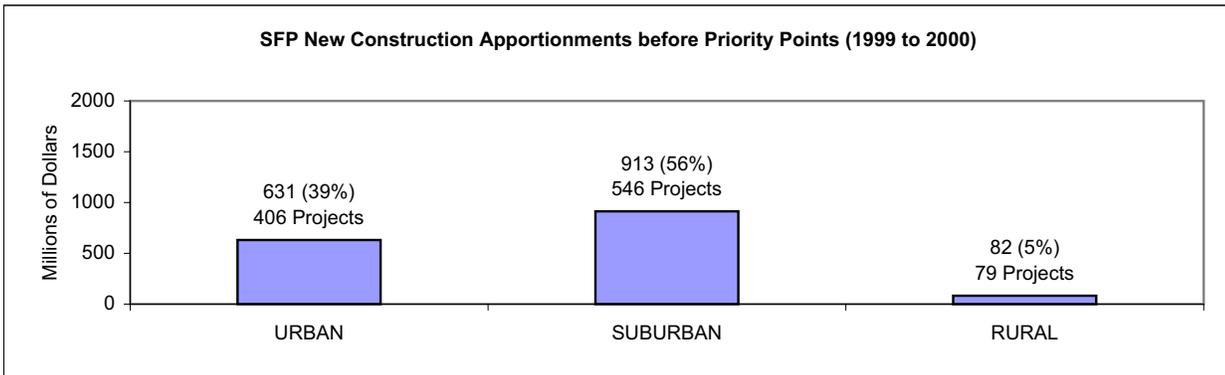
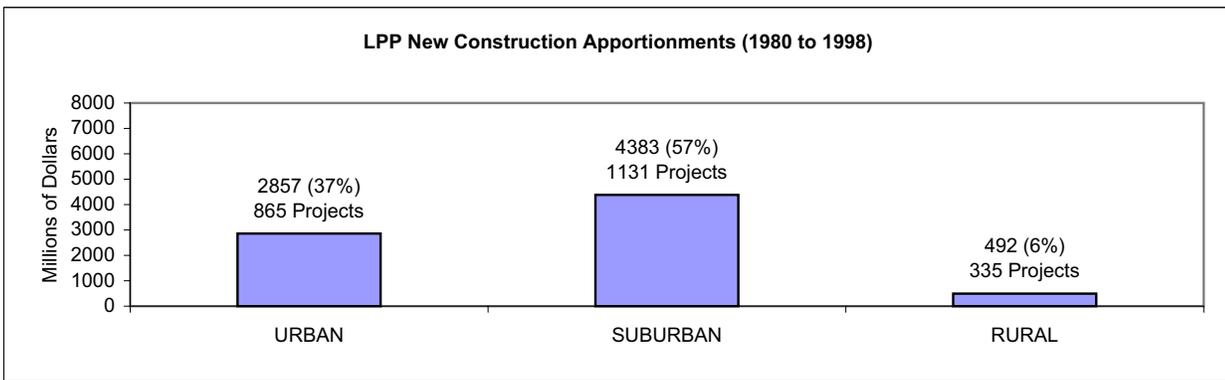
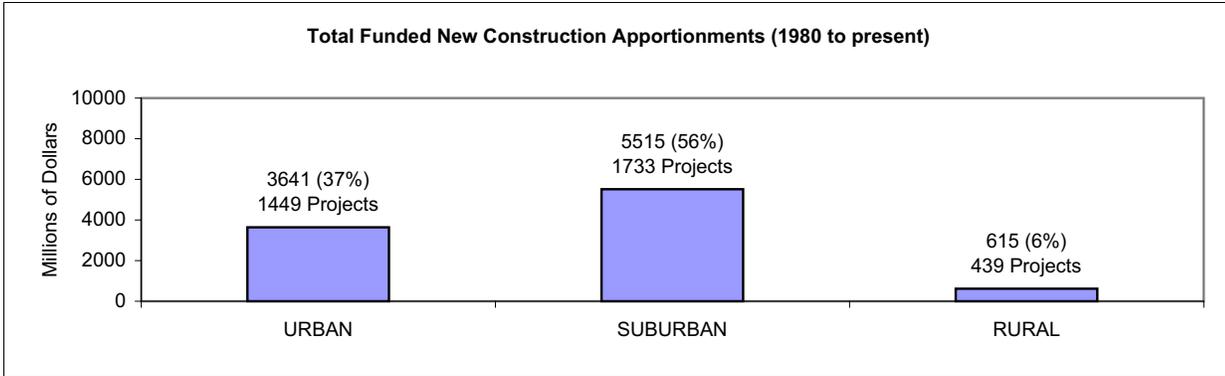


Chart C-2: Modernization Apportionments by Funding Program

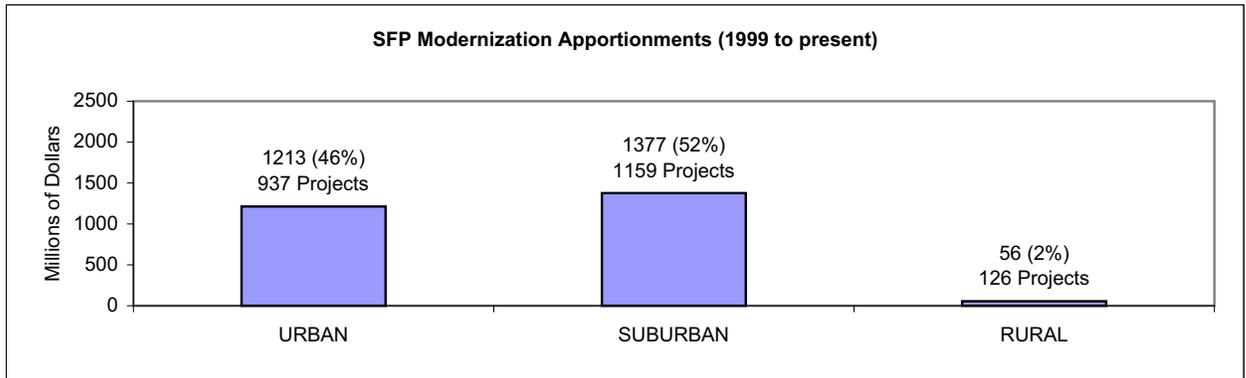
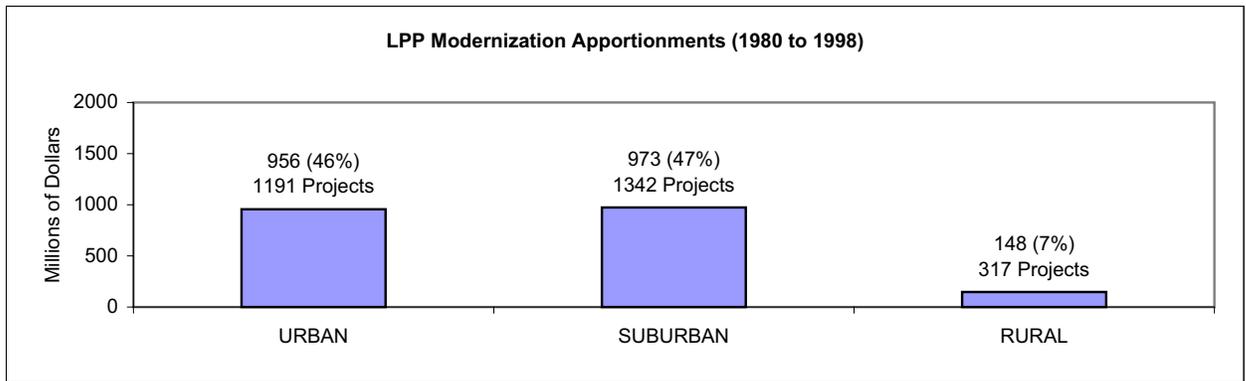
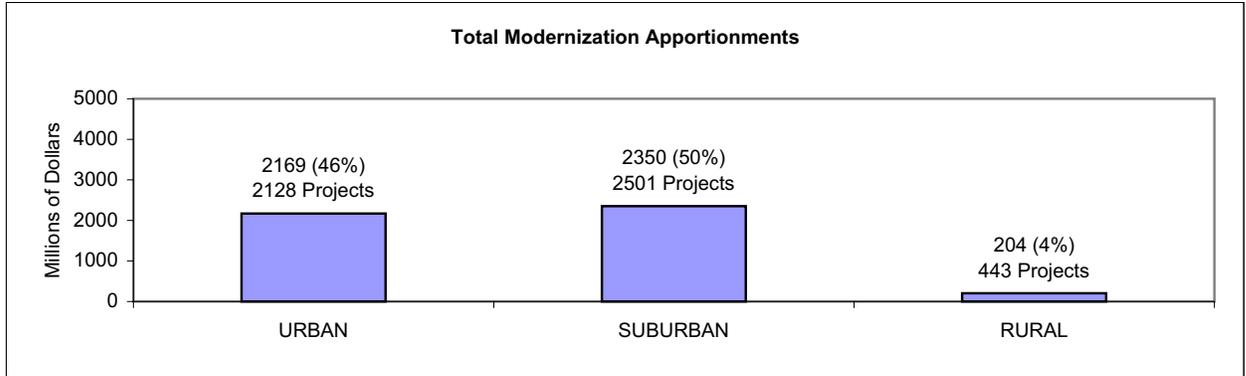


Chart C-3: Unfunded New Construction/Modernization Projects

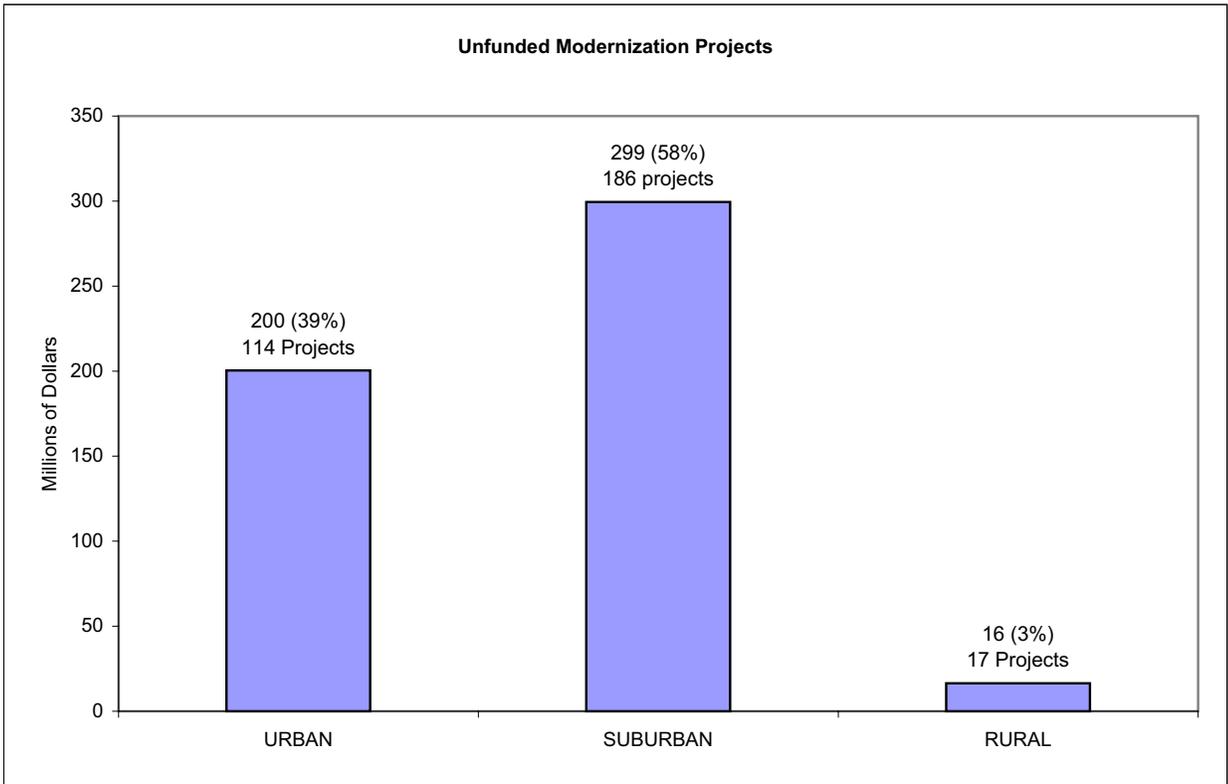
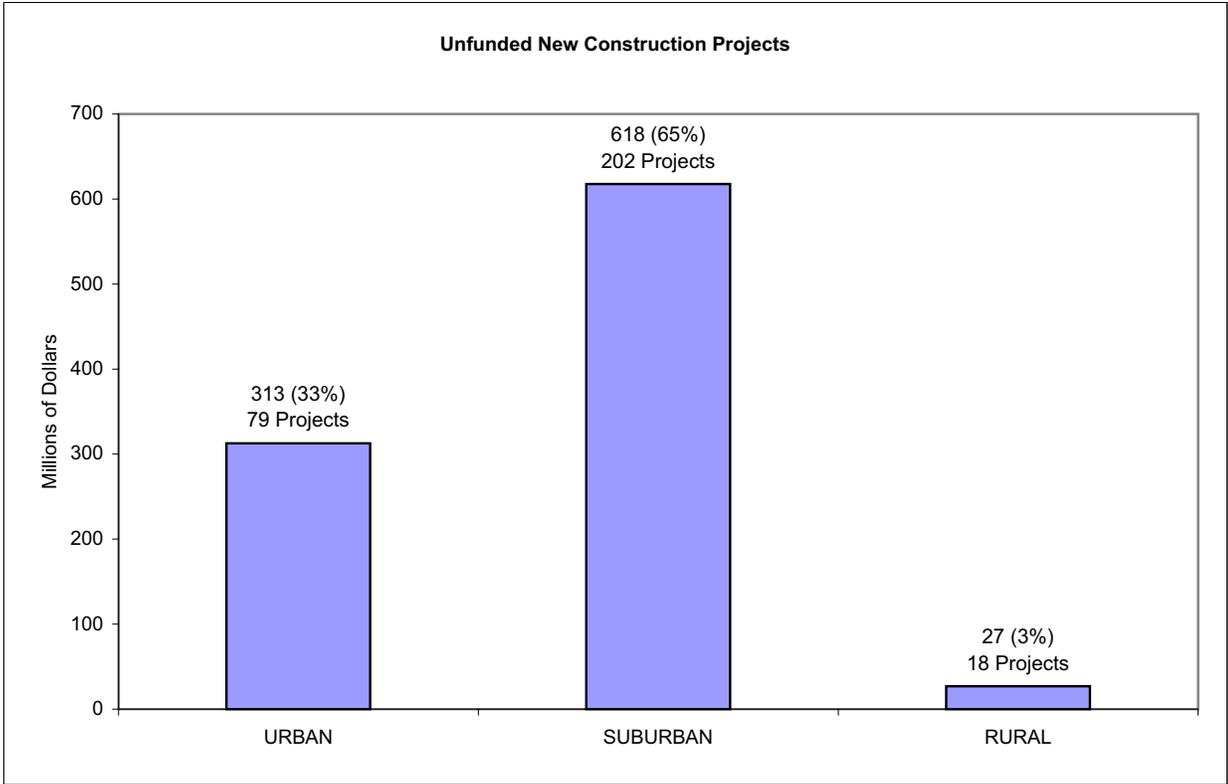


Chart C-4

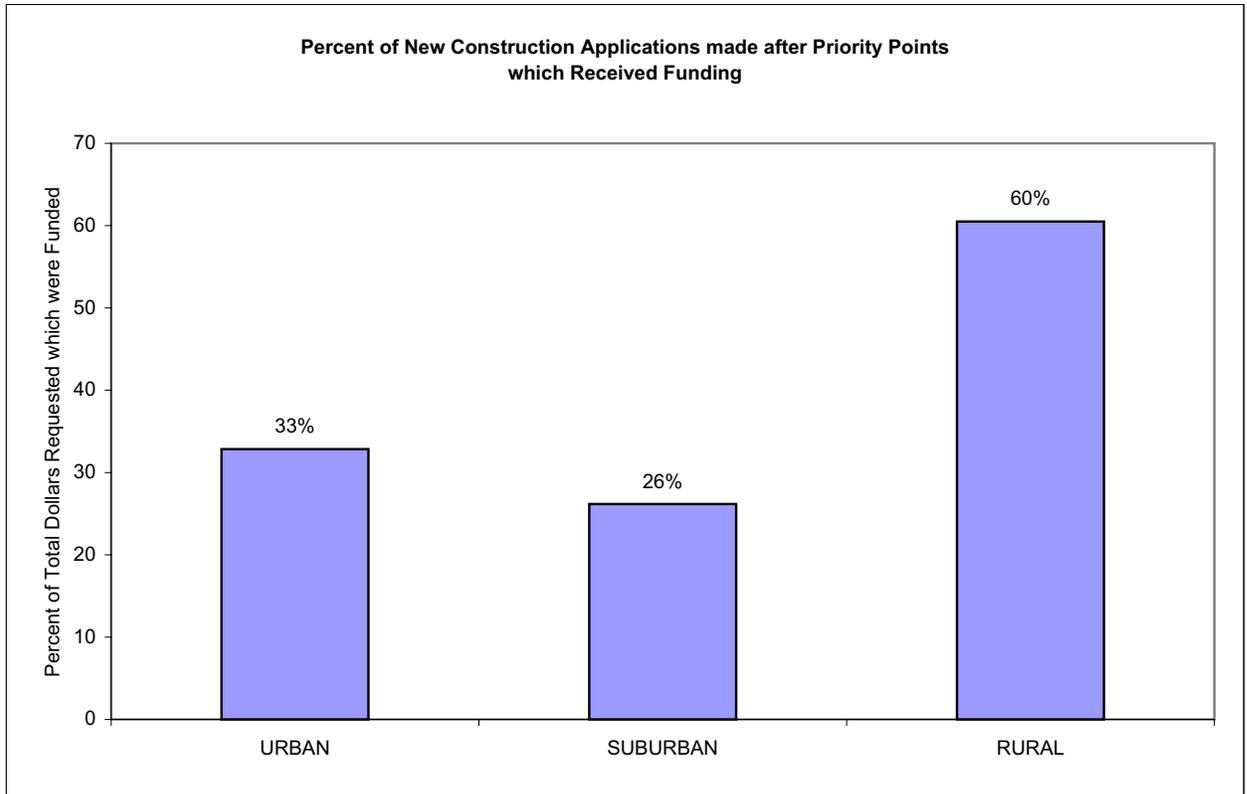


Chart C-5: Urban District New Construction Eligibility and Funding Status

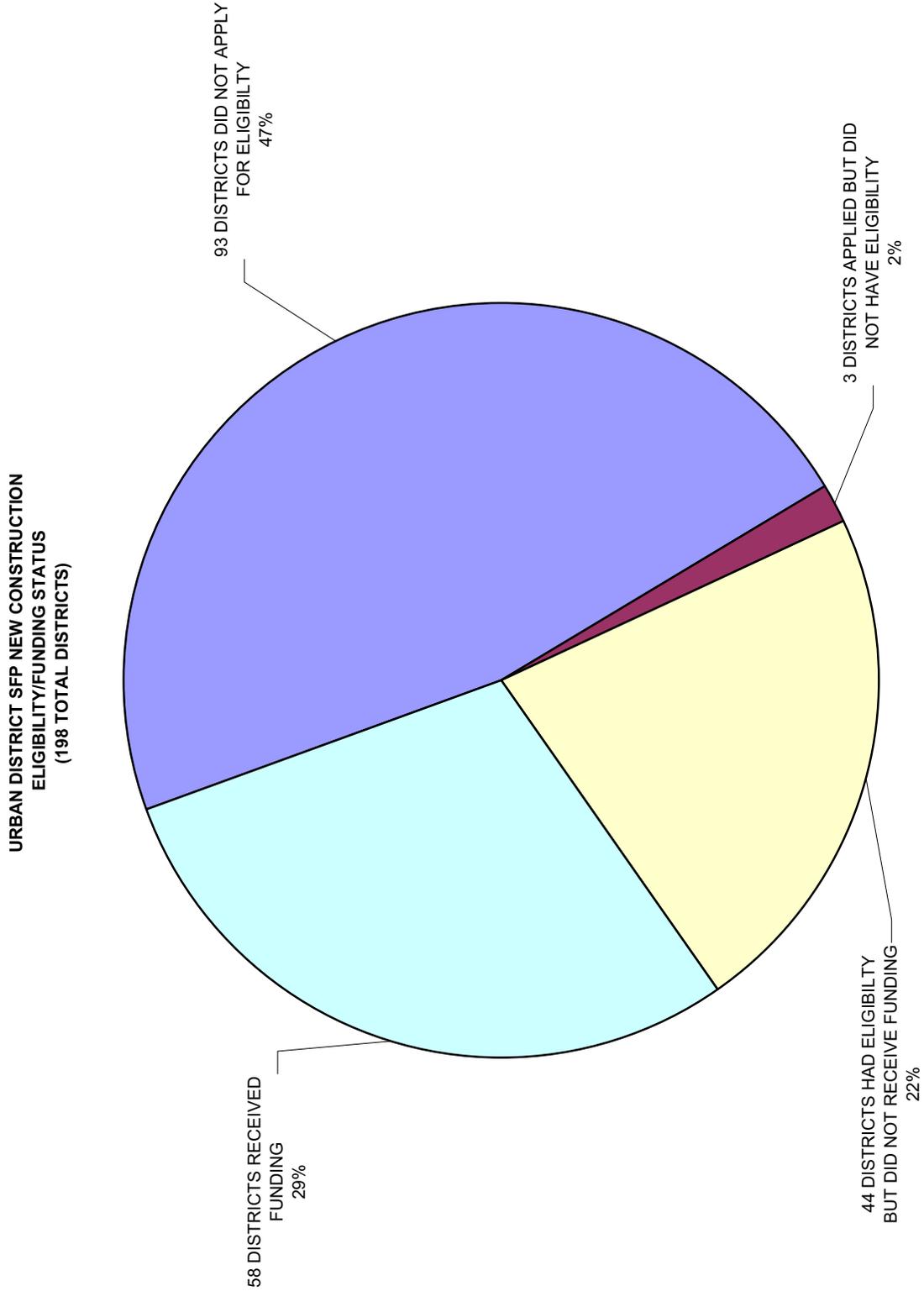


Chart C-6: Suburban District New Construction Eligibility and Funding Status

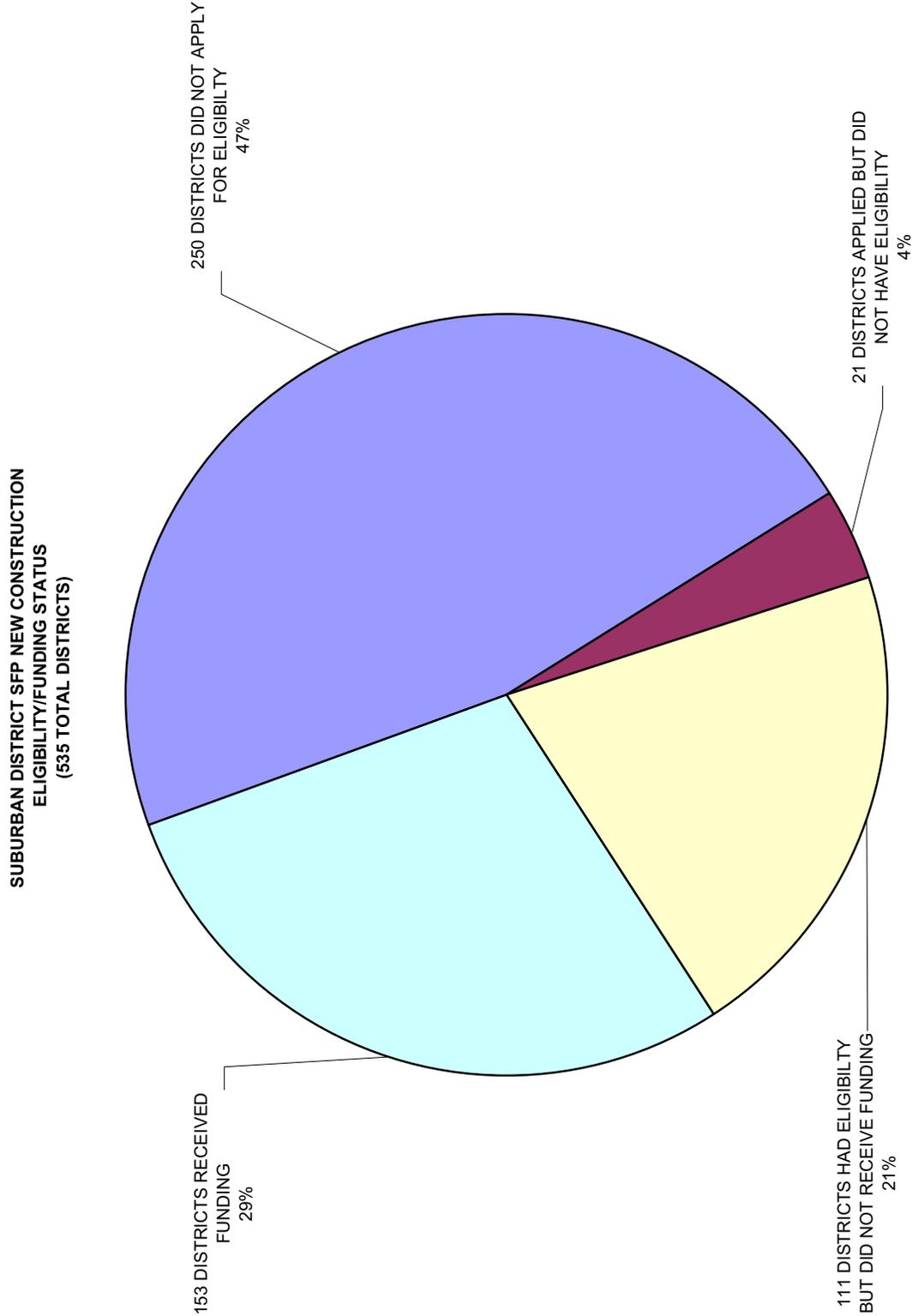
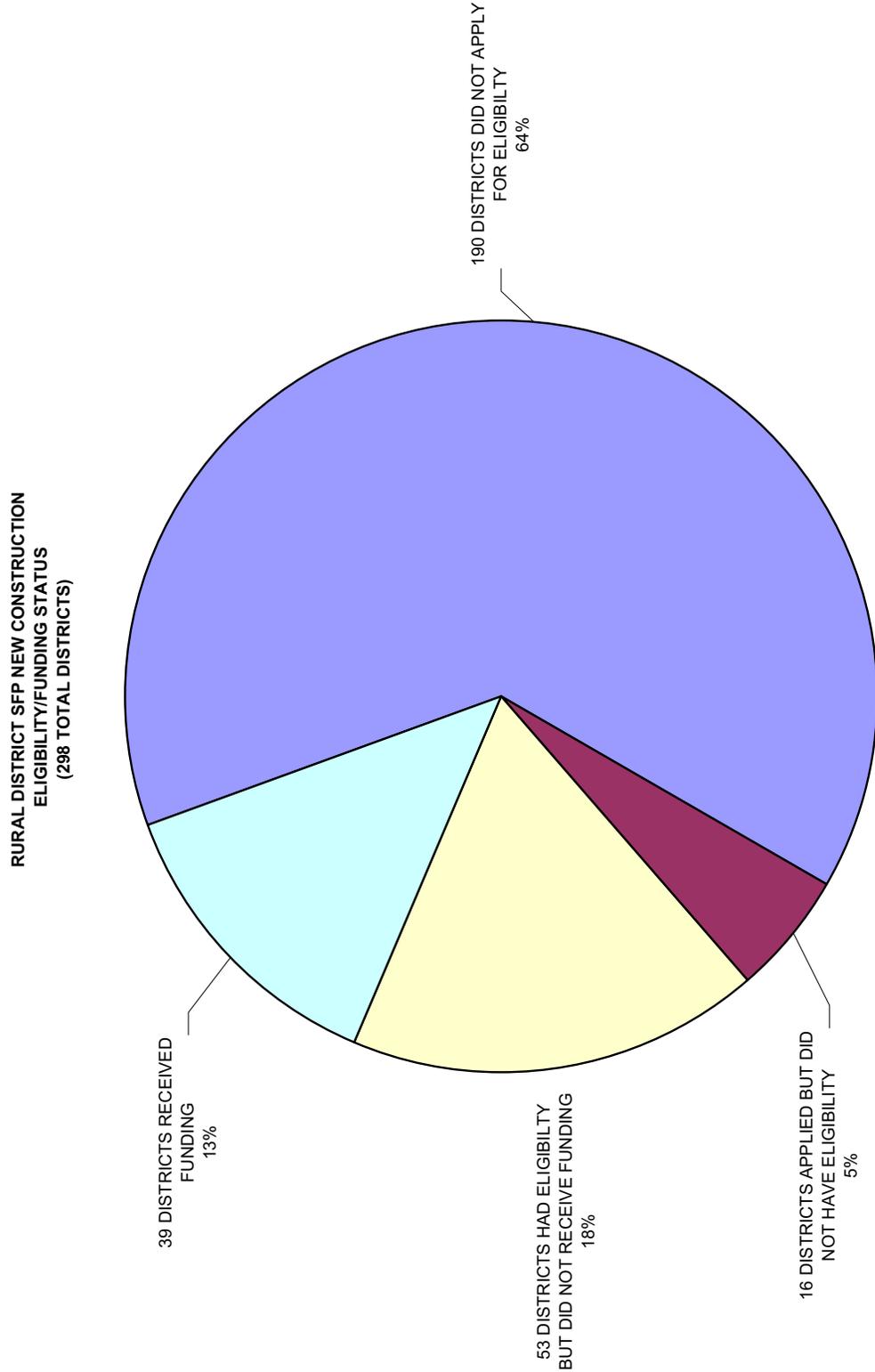
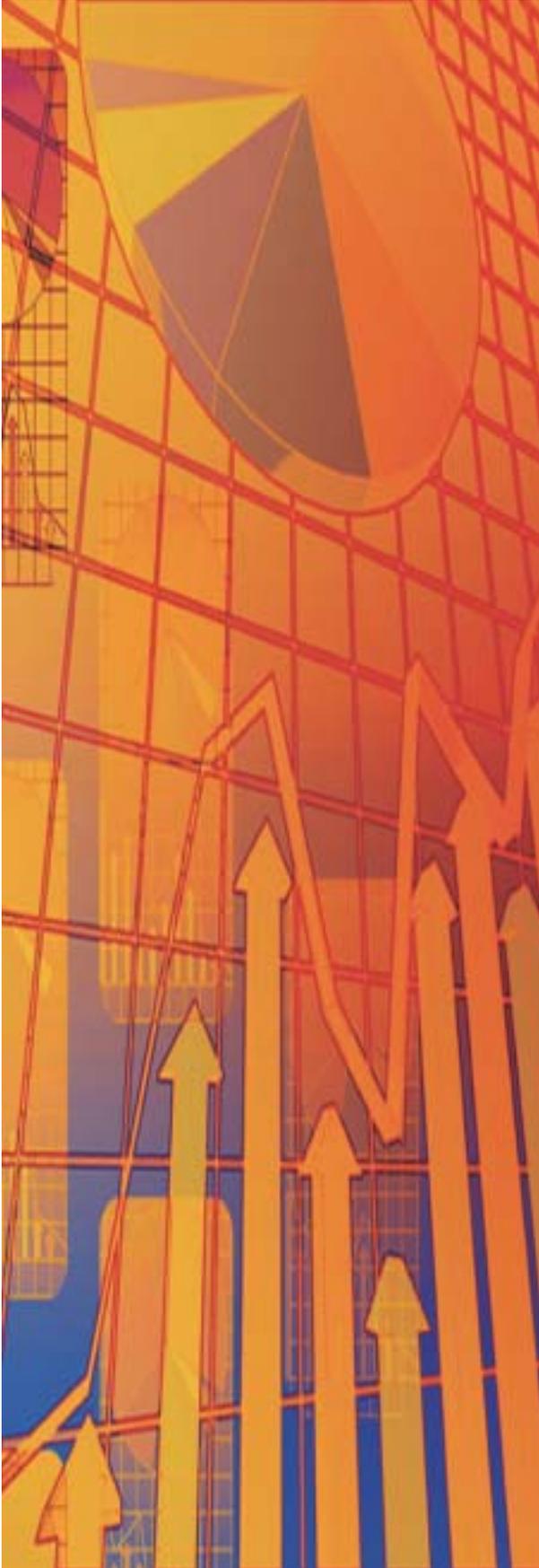


Chart C-7: Rural District New Construction Eligibility and Funding Status





State Allocation Board

Report on Public School Construction
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Section D

Funding Distribution
to Districts Operating
MTYRE Schedules

Funding Distribution to Districts Operating MTYRE Schedules

A history of the New Construction and Modernization apportionments made to school districts currently operating some or all of their schools on a multi-track year-round schedule (MTYRE).

This section contains charts which document the apportionments made to districts using multi-track year round education schedules. The apportionments are separated into those made under the Lease-Purchase Program (1980-1998) and those made from the School Facility Program (1999 to present). The information in the charts is further sorted by the number of students in the district on MTYRE schedules, including concept 6 schedules.

The information is organized in the following charts:

Chart D-1: New Construction Apportionments to Districts with MTYRE Pupils, Arranged by Funding Program.

Chart D-2: Modernization Apportionments to Districts with MTYRE Pupils, Arranged by Funding Program.

Chart D-3: Unfunded New Construction and Modernization Apportionments to Districts with MTYRE Pupils.

Chart D-4: New Construction Apportionments to Districts Based on the Length of Time on MTYRE.

Chart D-5: Unfunded New Construction Apportionments to Districts Based on the Length of Time on MTYRE.

Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters:

To determine the length of time that a district has been on an MTYRE schedule, OPSC obtained information from the CDE as to when the district began using MTYRE and when the district stopped. In many cases the districts continue to use MTYRE schedules to the present time. If a district started using MTYRE, stopped, and then started again, the period of time when MTYRE was not in use would not be accounted for in the report. In that case, it would appear that the district was on MTYRE longer than it actually was.

Chart D-1: New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program

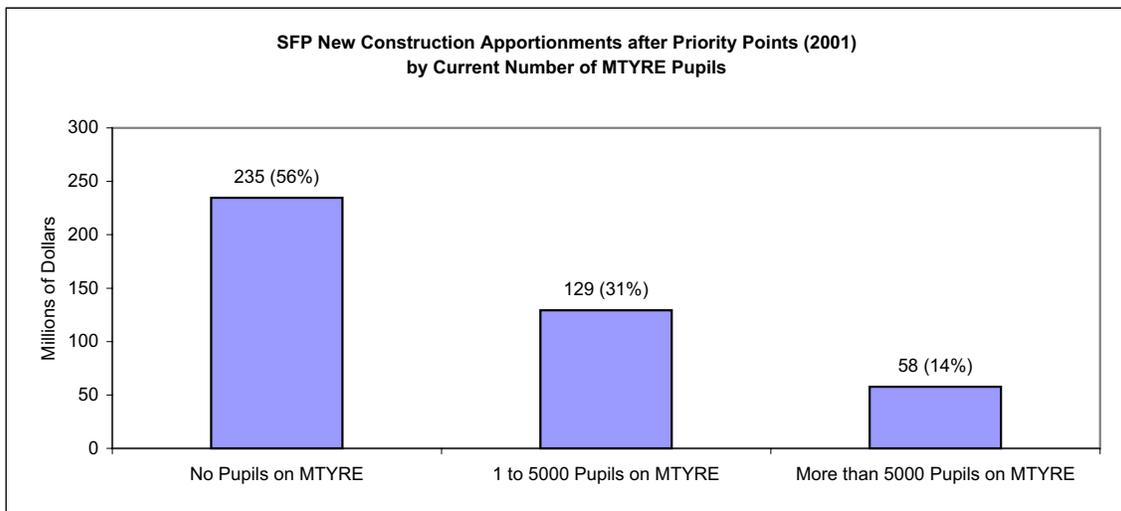
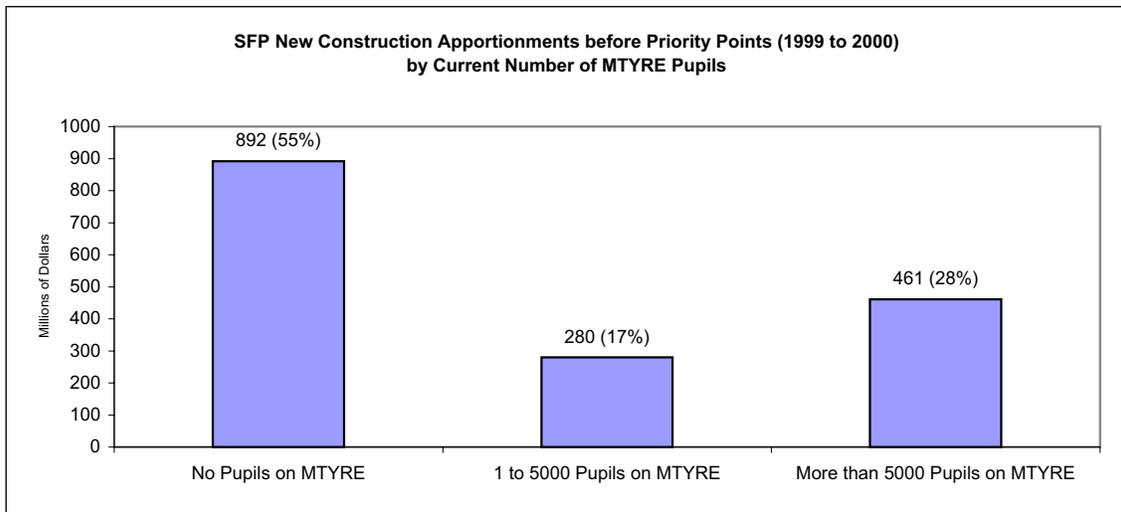
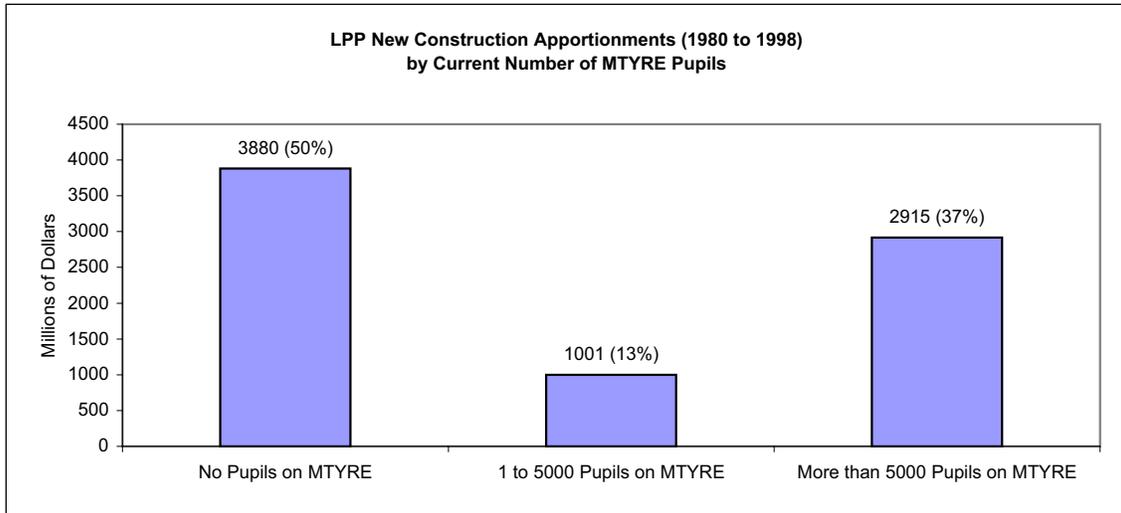


Chart D-2: Modernization Apportionments by Funding Program

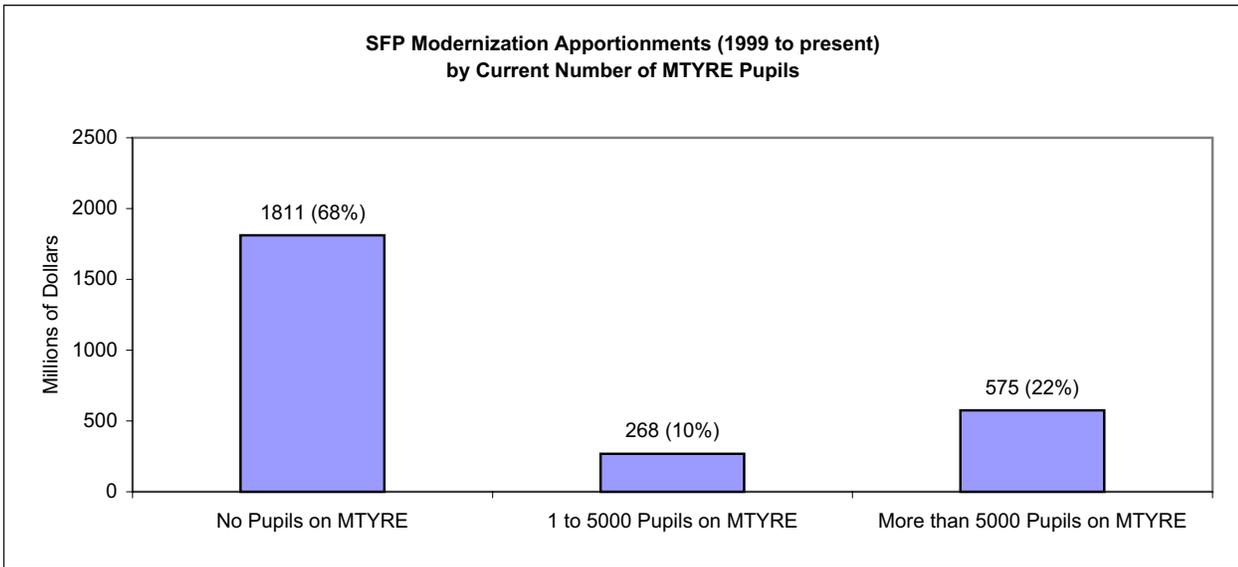
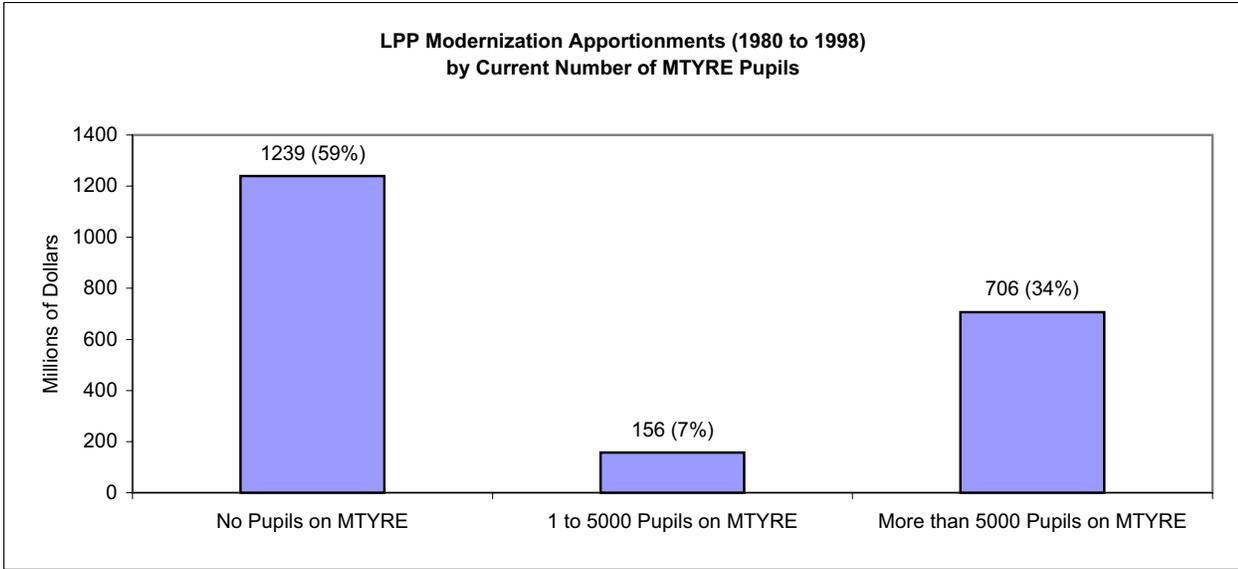


Chart D-3: Unfunded New Construction/Modernization Apportionments

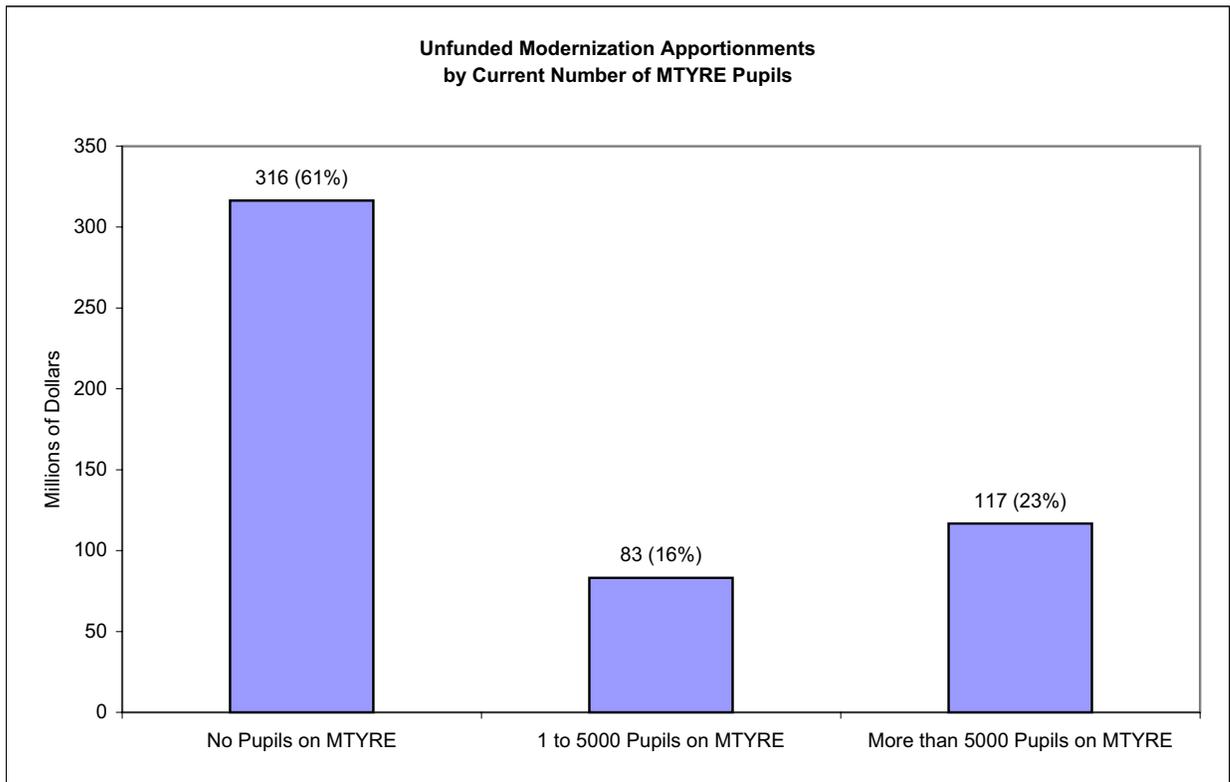
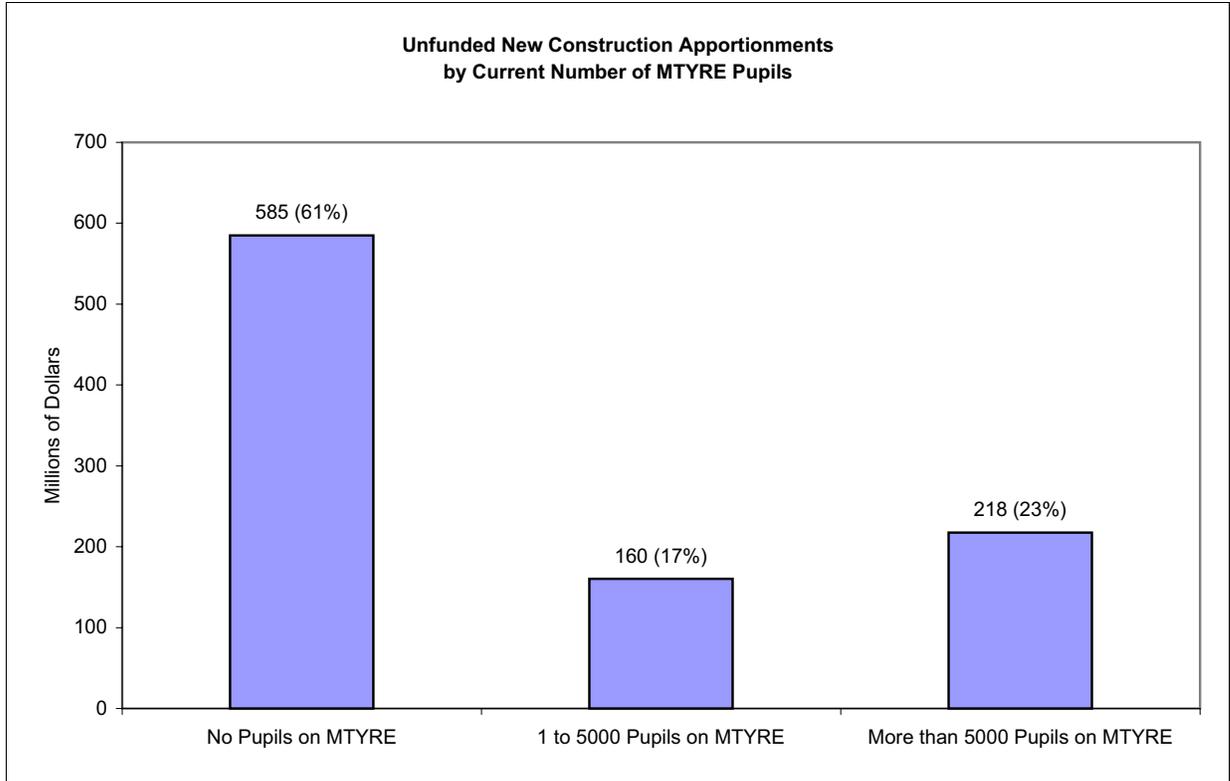


Chart D-4

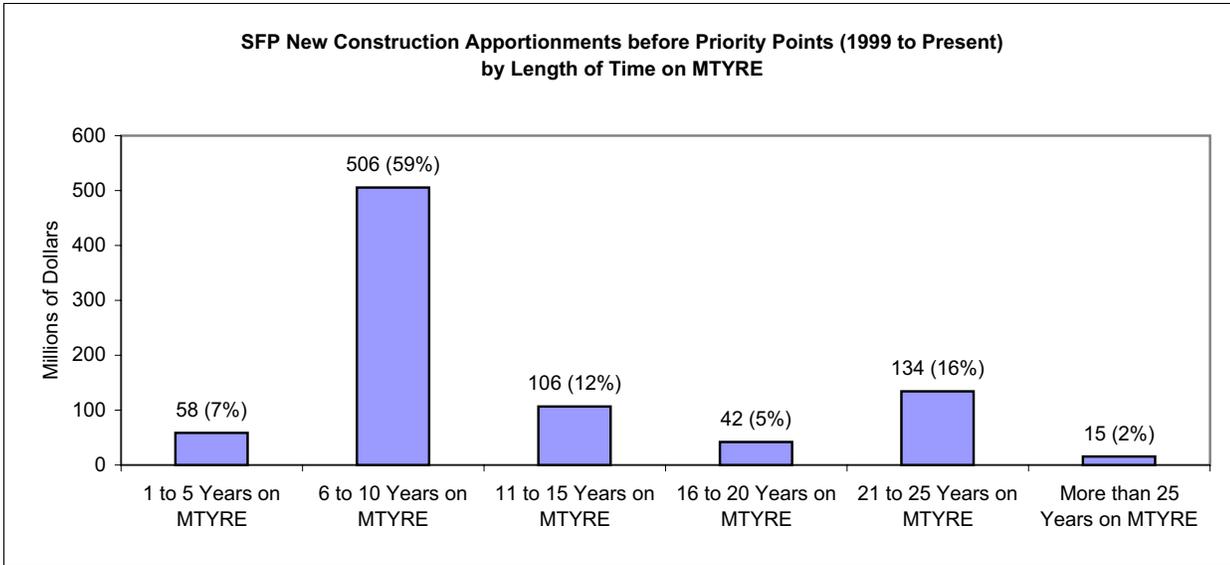
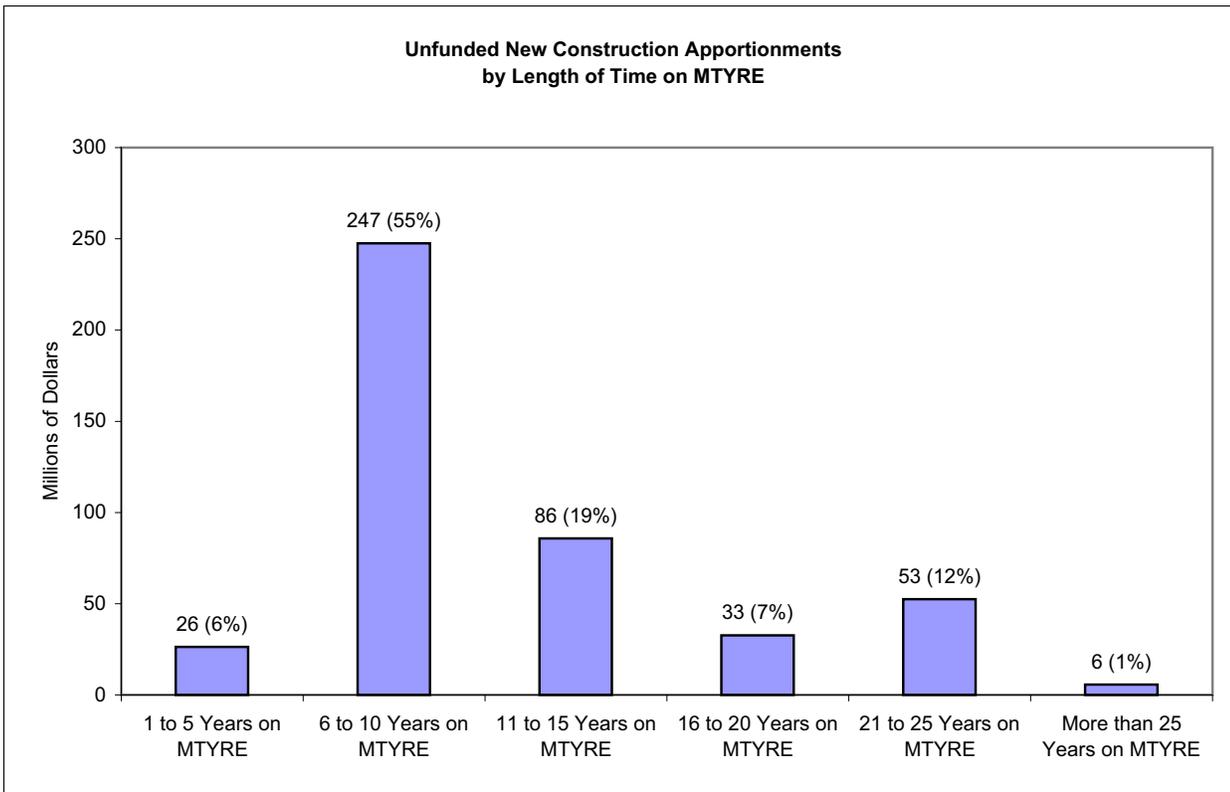
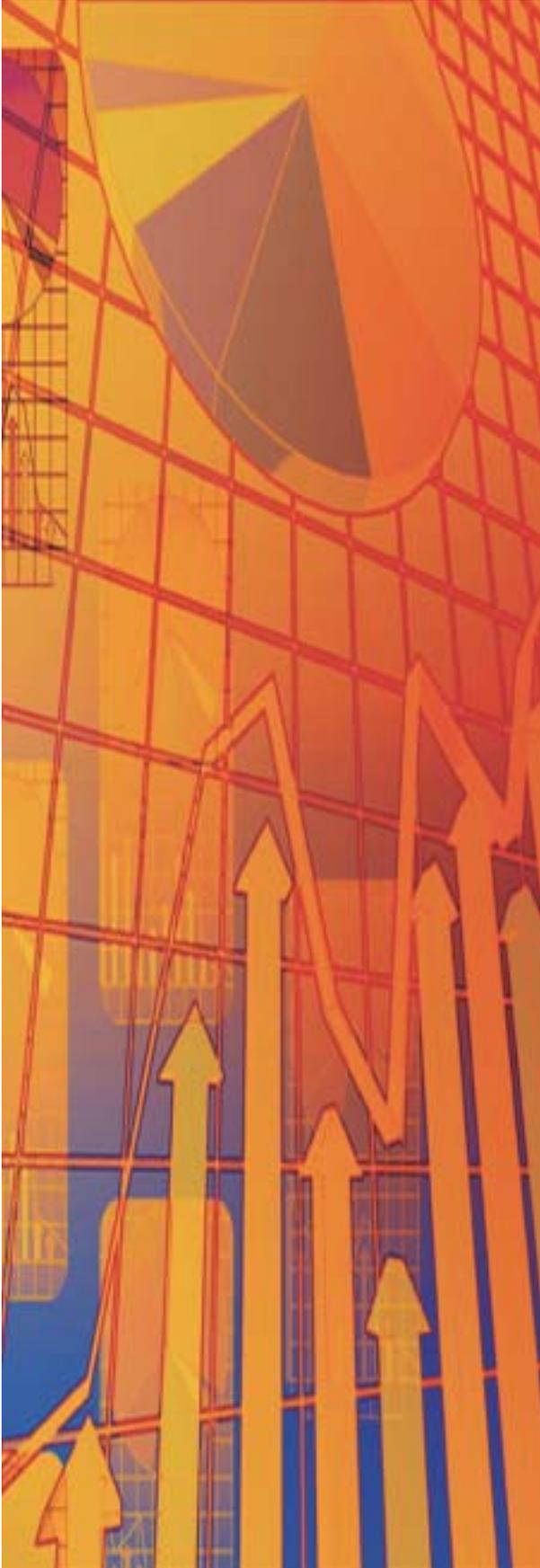


Chart D-5





State Allocation Board

Report on Public School Construction
Apportionments, 1980-2001

Section E

Funding Distribution to
Districts with
“Under-Performing” Schools

Funding Distribution to Districts with “Under-Performing” Schools

A review of the New Construction and Modernization apportionments made to school districts with a percentage of their schools performing in the lowest two deciles.

The charts included in this section present the apportionments made to districts with a percentage of their schools classified as “under-performing.” (See Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters at the end of this introduction.) Both new construction and modernization apportionments are represented in the charts. The information is sorted by funding program and is further broken down by the percentage of the schools in the districts classified as under-performing.

The following is a listing of each chart included in this section:

Chart E-1: New Construction Apportionments from the Lease-Purchase Program and the School Facility Program to Districts with a Percentage of Under-Performing Schools.

Chart E-2: Modernization Apportionments from the Lease-Purchase Program and the School Facility Program to Districts with a Percentage of Under-Performing Schools.

Chart E-3: Unfunded New Construction and Modernization Applications from Districts with a Percentage of Under-Performing Schools.

Chart E-4: A Text Recap of the Information Contained in the Charts in This Section.

Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters:

To determine which schools are considered “under-performing” for purposes of this Section, the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) used the Academic Performance Index (API) data provided by the California Department of Education (CDE), which measures the academic performance and growth in schools. It is a numeric index (or scale) that ranges from a low of 200 to a high of 1000. A school’s score or placement on the API is an indicator of a school’s performance level. If the school scored in the lowest 20 percentile, it was defined as under-performing and was included in this report. 230 districts had no data recorded and are not included in the report.

Data Source: California Department of Education
Academic Performance Index
<http://cdata.com.hosting.pacbell.net/api2000base/api2kdbf.zip>
api2kdbf.xls

Chart E-1: New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program

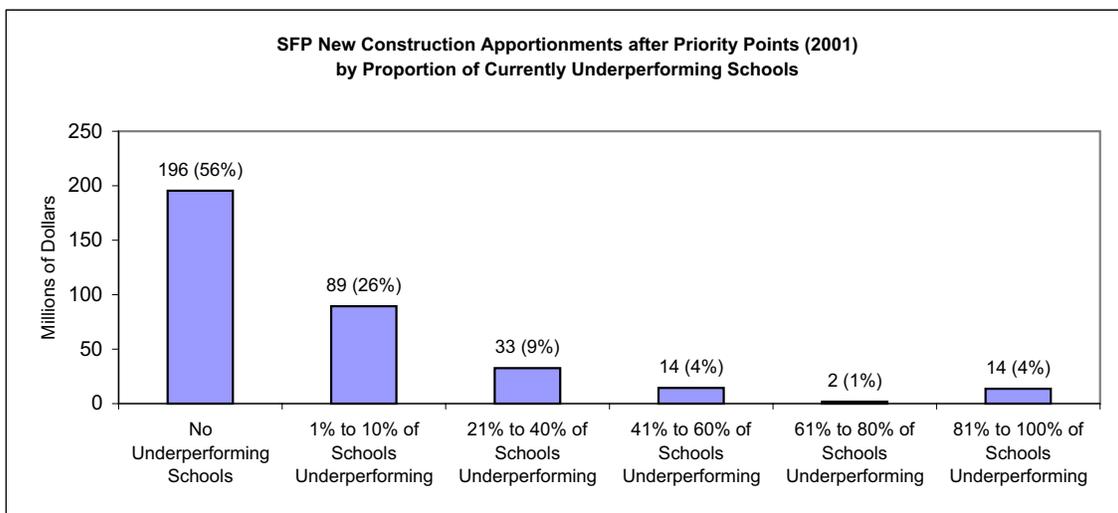
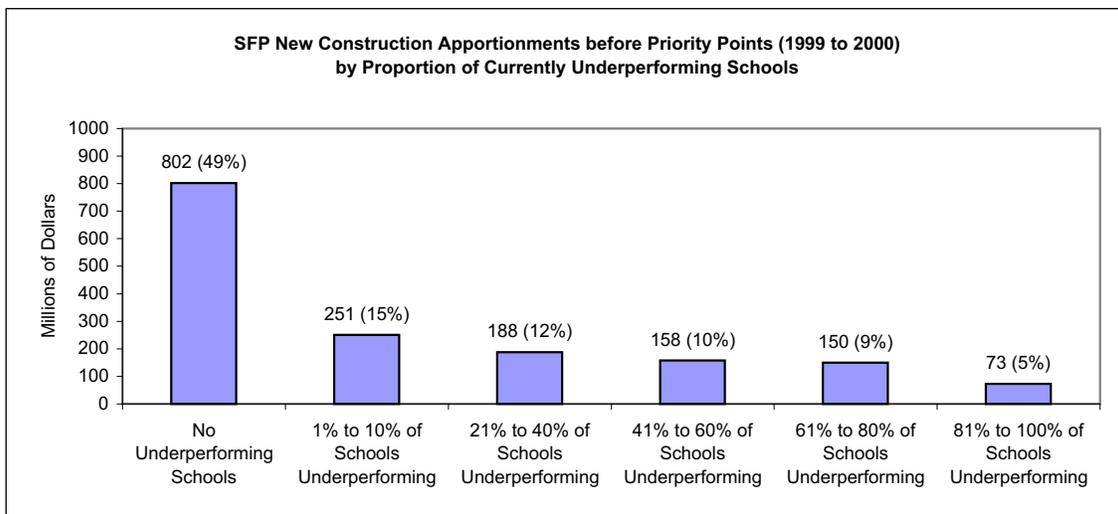
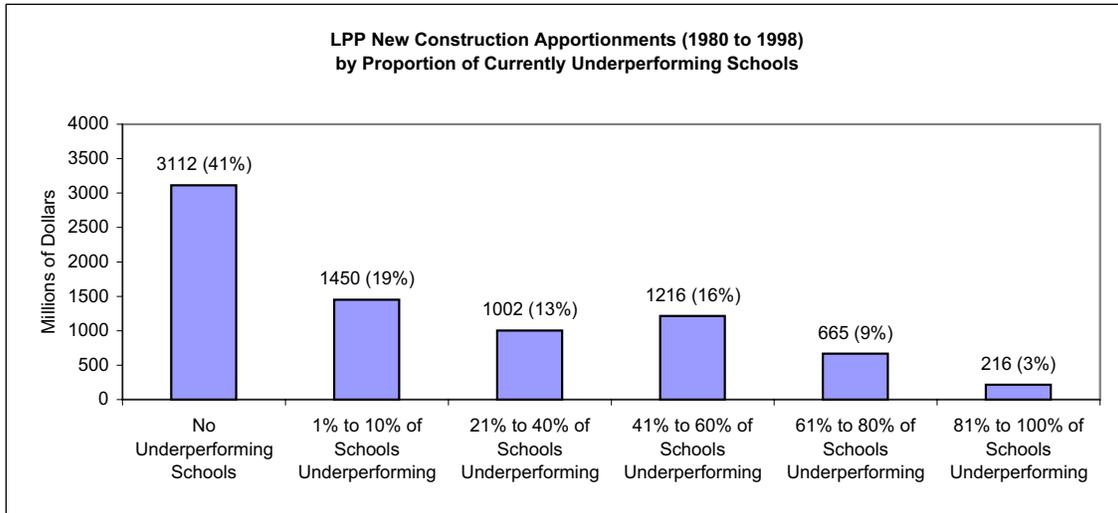


Chart E-2: Modernization Apportionments by Funding Program

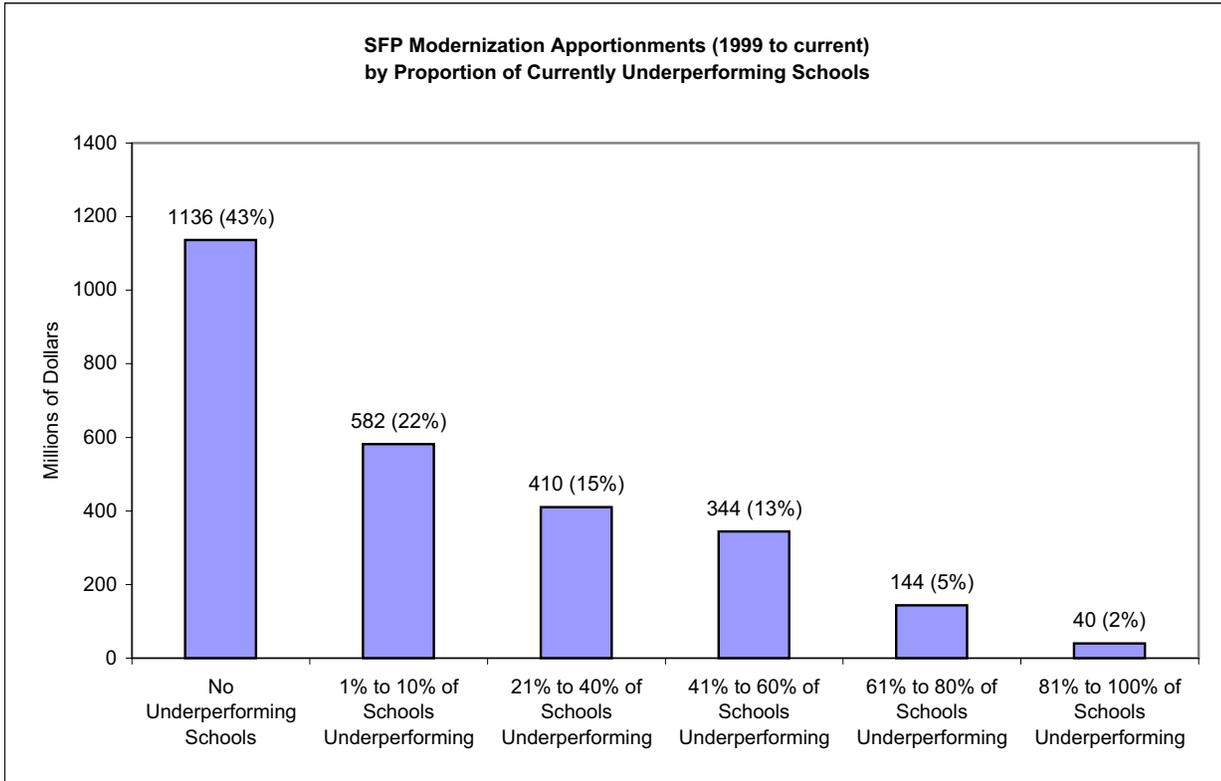
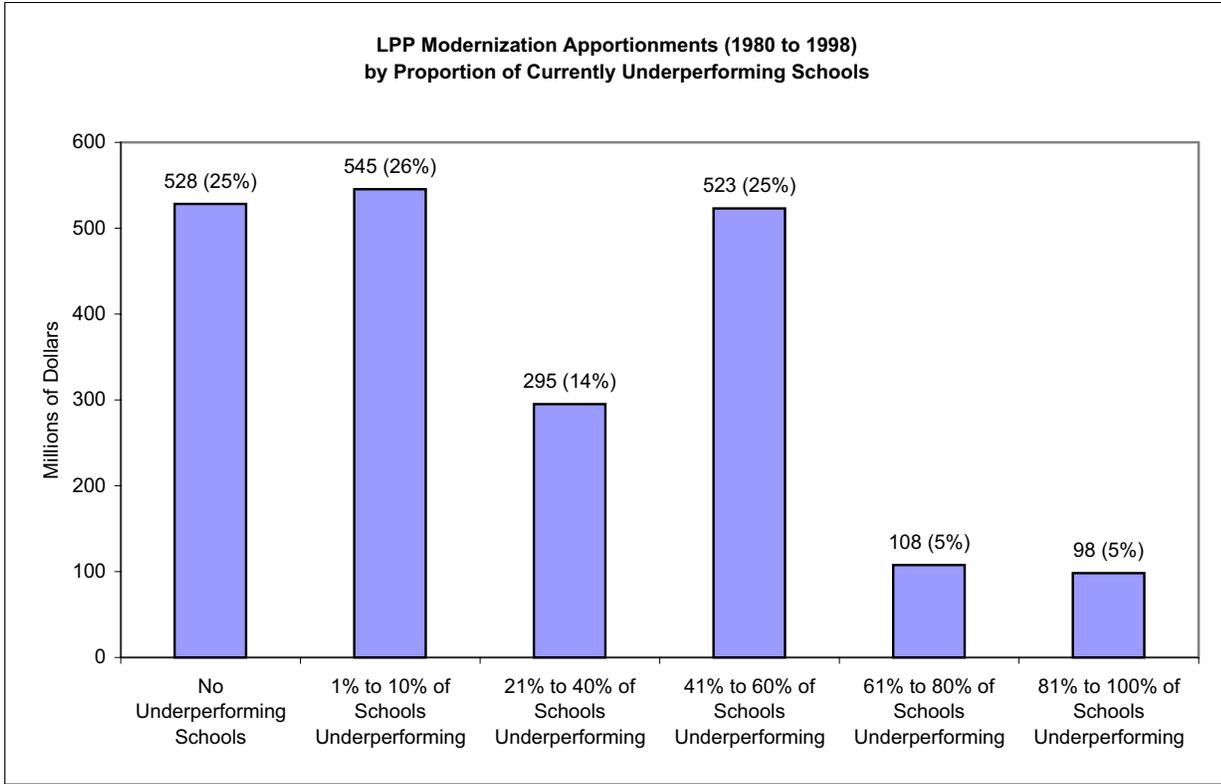


Chart E-3: Unfunded New Construction/Modernization Apportionments

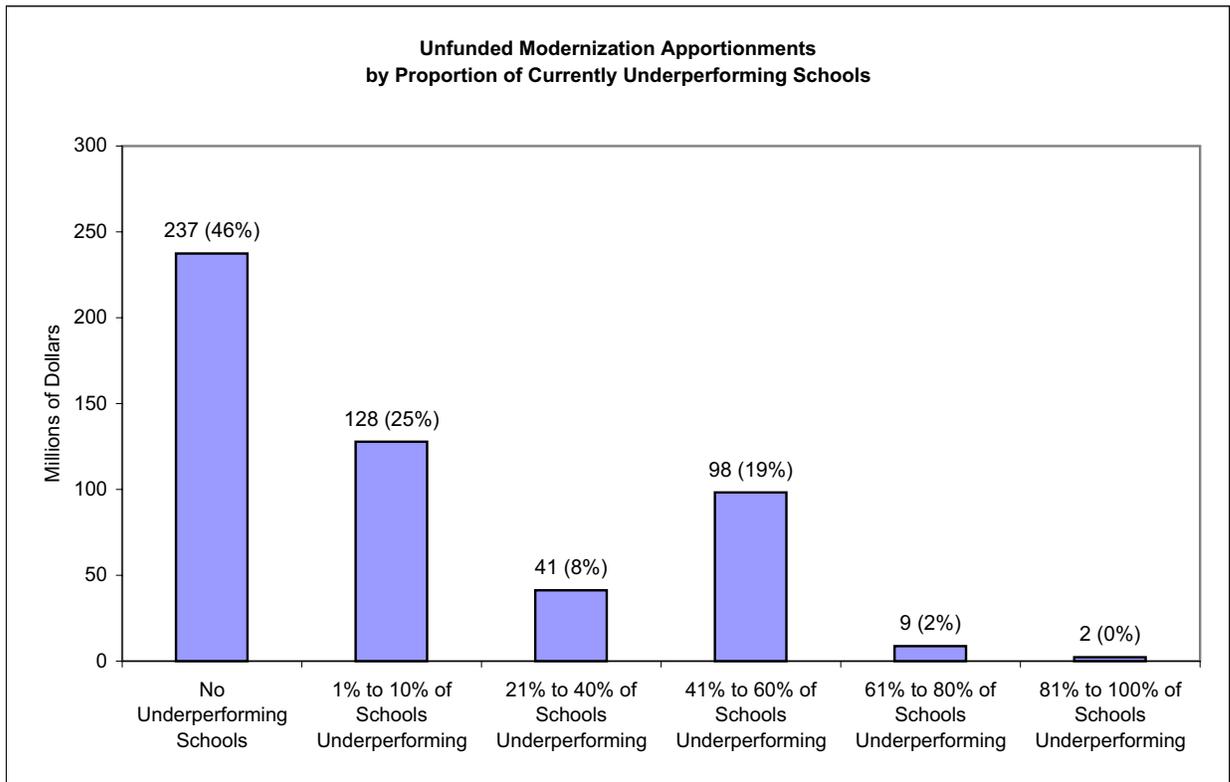
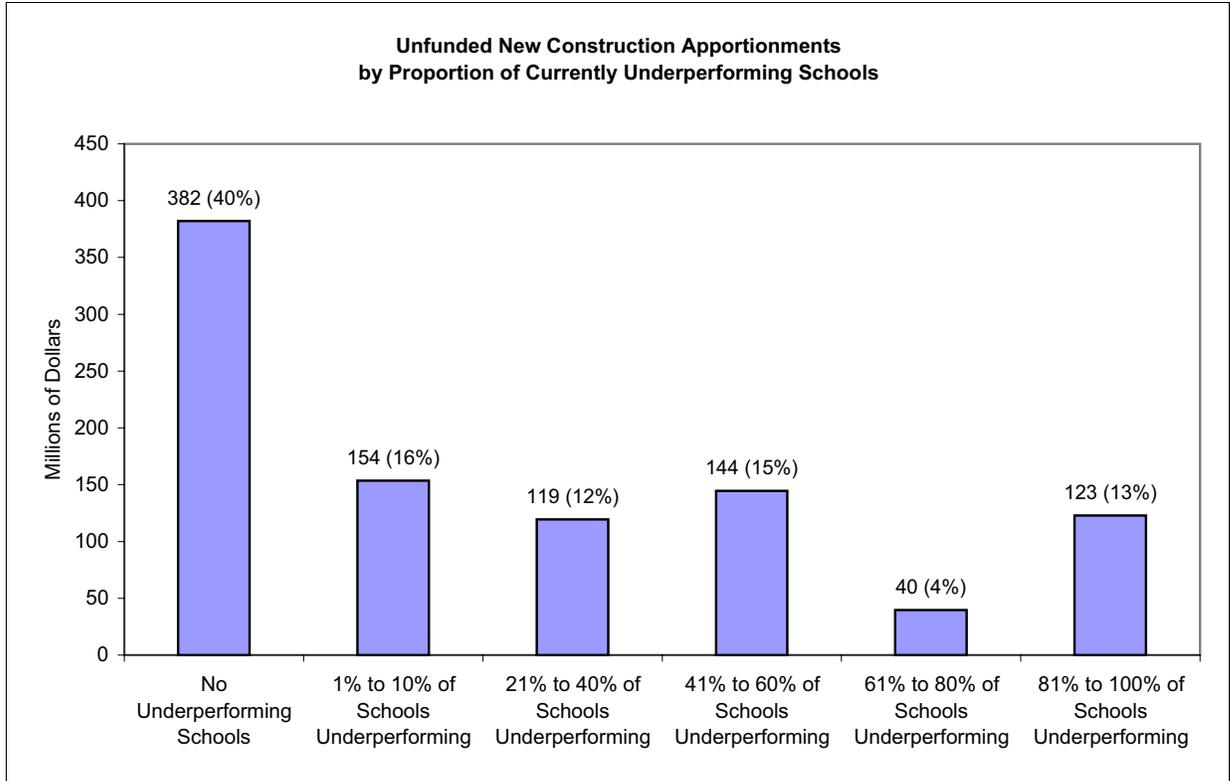


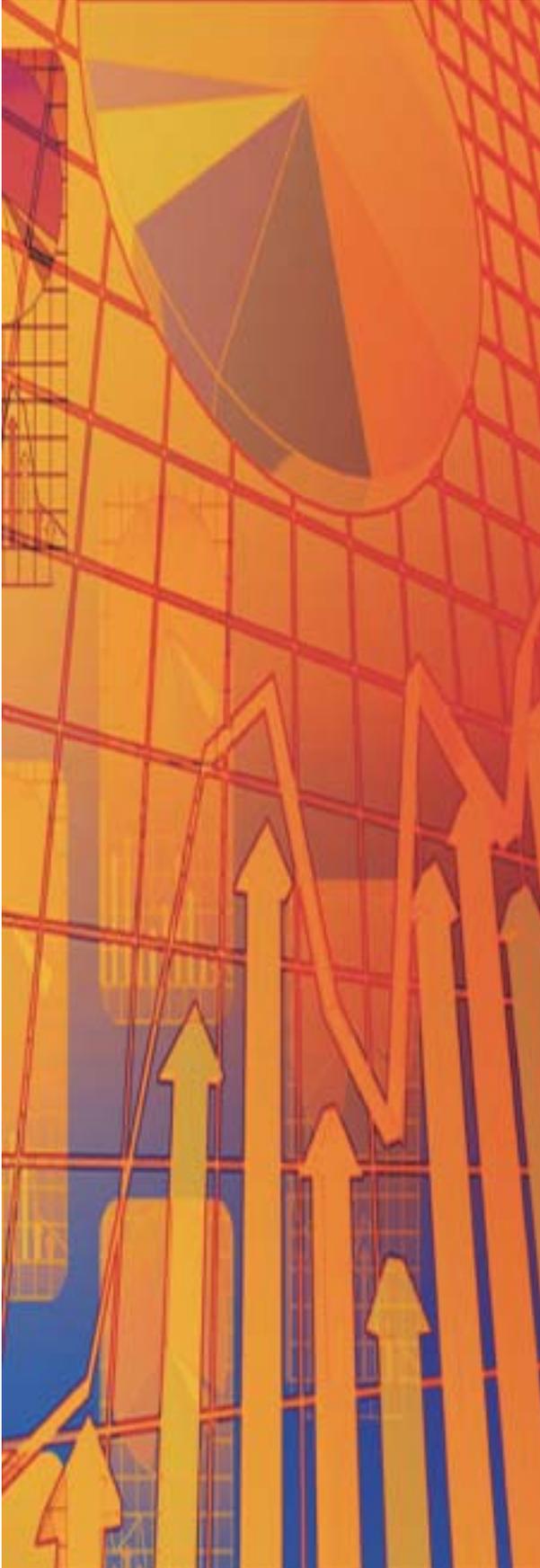
Chart E-4: Text Recap of Information

SFP NEW CONSTRUCTION ELIGIBILITY AND FUNDING BY PROPORTION OF UNDERPERFORMING SCHOOLS

DISTRICT COUNTS	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	ELIGIBILITY STATUS					
			DID NOT APPLY		APPLIED WITH		APPLIED	
			NO ELIGIBILITY		NO ELIGIBILITY		ELIGIBILITY	
			NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (2001)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS	UNFUNDED	
No Performance Data	230	7	7	15	17	1		
No Underperforming Schools	577	25	25	94	23	56		
1% to 10% of Schools Underperforming	78	3	3	23	7	13		
21% to 40% of Schools Underperforming	58	1	1	18	2	17		
41% to 60% of Schools Underperforming	30	1	1	10	2	11		
61% to 80% of Schools Underperforming	15	0	0	7	1	4		
81% to 100% of Schools Underperforming	62	3	3	15	2	6		

PERCENTAGES

PERCENTAGES	DESCRIPTION	DID NOT APPLY	ELIGIBILITY STATUS					
			APPLIED WITH		APPLIED		ELIGIBILITY	
			NO ELIGIBILITY		NO ELIGIBILITY		ELIGIBILITY	
			NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (2001)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS	UNFUNDED	
No Performance Data	74.8	3.0	3.0	6.5	7.4	0.4		
No Underperforming Schools	51.5	4.3	4.3	16.3	4.0	9.7		
1% to 10% of Schools Underperforming	29.5	3.8	3.8	29.5	9.0	16.7		
21% to 40% of Schools Underperforming	25.9	1.7	1.7	31.0	3.4	29.3		
41% to 60% of Schools Underperforming	23.3	3.3	3.3	33.3	6.7	36.7		
61% to 80% of Schools Underperforming	26.7	0.0	0.0	46.7	6.7	26.7		
81% to 100% of Schools Underperforming	35.5	4.8	4.8	24.2	3.2	9.7		



State Allocation Board

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Section F

Funding Distribution to
Districts Based On
Student Participation in
Free and Reduced Cost
Lunch Programs

Funding Distribution to Districts Based On Student Participation in Free and Reduced Cost Lunch Programs

An overview of the New Construction and Modernization apportionments made to school districts with a percentage of their students receiving free or reduced cost meals.

This section examines the apportionments made to districts with a percentage of their students participating in the Free or Reduced Priced Meal Program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Program participation is by application and is based on the income of the child's parent or guardian.

Both new construction and modernization apportionments are represented in the charts in this section. The information is sorted by funding program and is further broken down by the percentage of the students participating in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program.

The following is a listing of each chart included in this section:

Chart F-1: New Construction Apportionments by Proportion of Pupils Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals, sorted by Funding Program.

Chart F-2: Modernization Apportionments by Proportion of Pupils Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals, Sorted by Funding Program.

Chart F-3: Unfunded New Construction and Modernization Apportionments by Proportion of Pupils Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals.

Chart F-4: A Text Recap of the Information Contained in the Charts in This Section.

Notes on the Data and the Report Parameters:

Please be particularly cautious in comparing this data about the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program with data about the same program that is collected for the Academic Performance Index (API). The data in this report is collected in the fall of the year and represents the entire school's enrollment. The data in the API Reports is data reported in the spring and only for those students taking the state test and whose test scores are included in calculating the API. Students in grades kindergarten, one and twelve are not tested, some students receive parental exemptions from testing and some English Learners' test scores are not included in the API.

The enrollment data in this report may not match the enrollment from CBEDS as the data were collected at different points in time. The meal program enrollment numbers may include children who are not counted in the public enrollment denominator.

Data Source: California Department of Education
School Fiscal Services
Demographics Home
<ftp://ftp.cde.ca.gov/calworks/dist1999.exe>
dist1999.dbf

Chart F-1: New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program

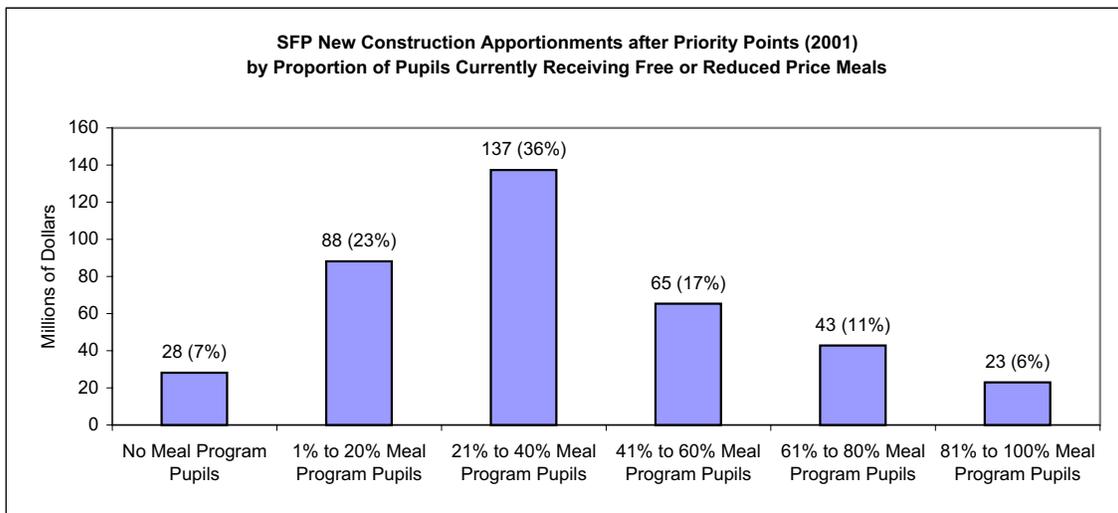
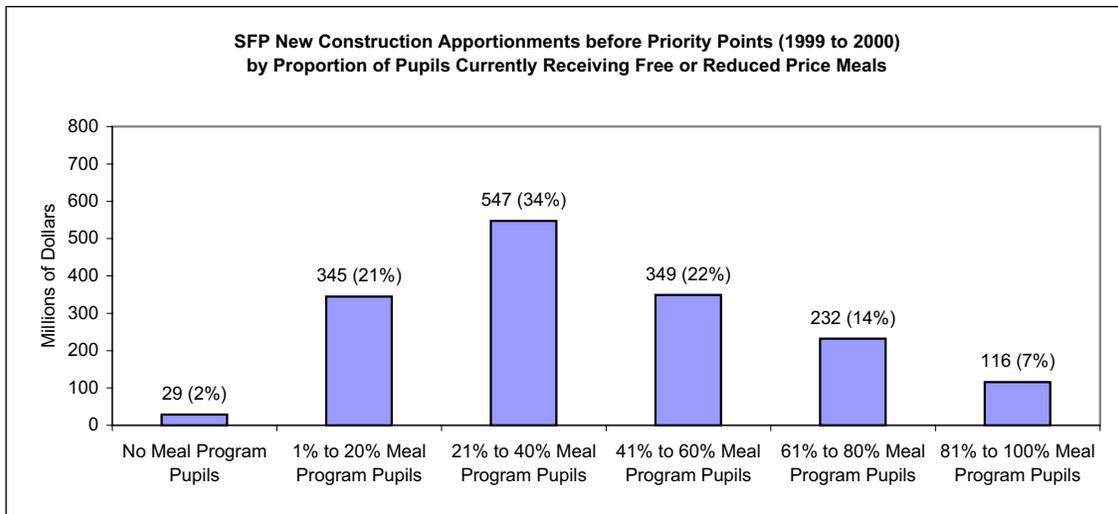
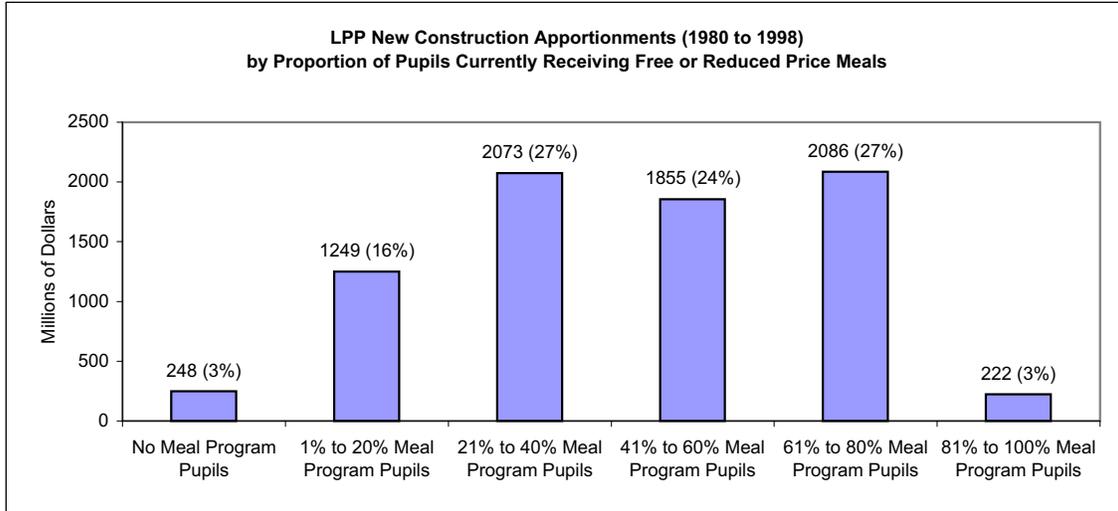


Chart F-2: Modernization Apportionments by Funding Program

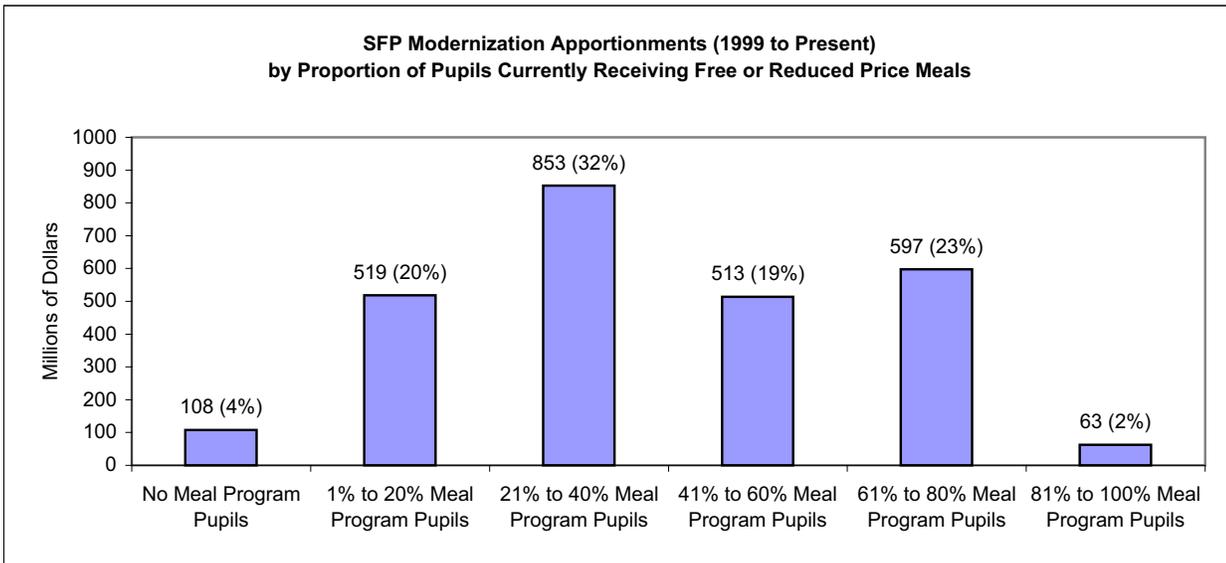
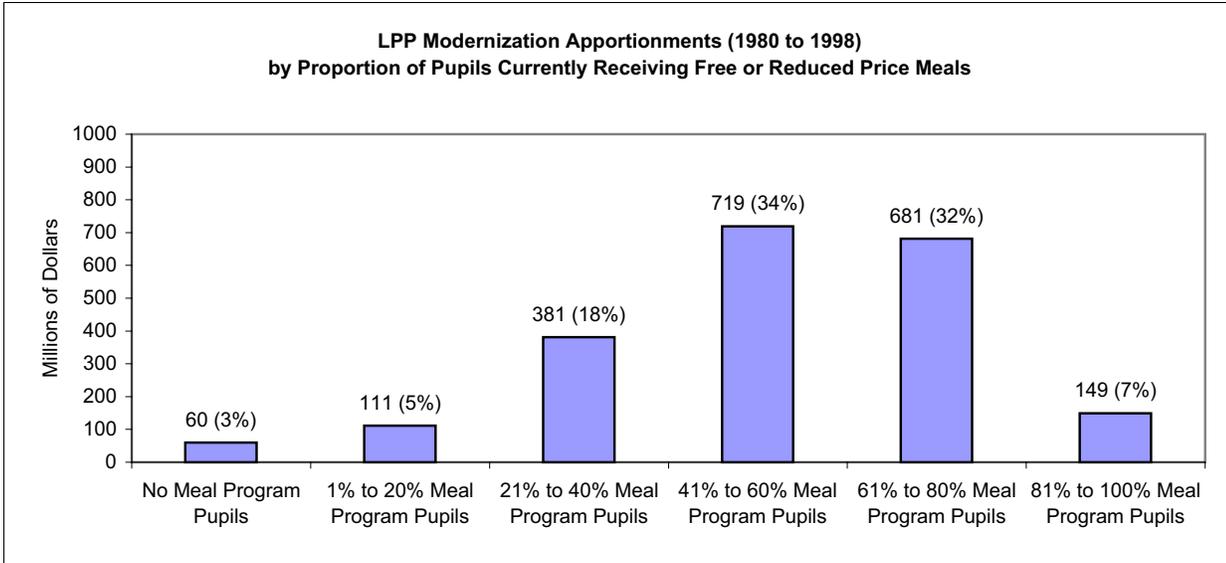


Chart F-3: Unfunded New Construction/Modernization Apportionments

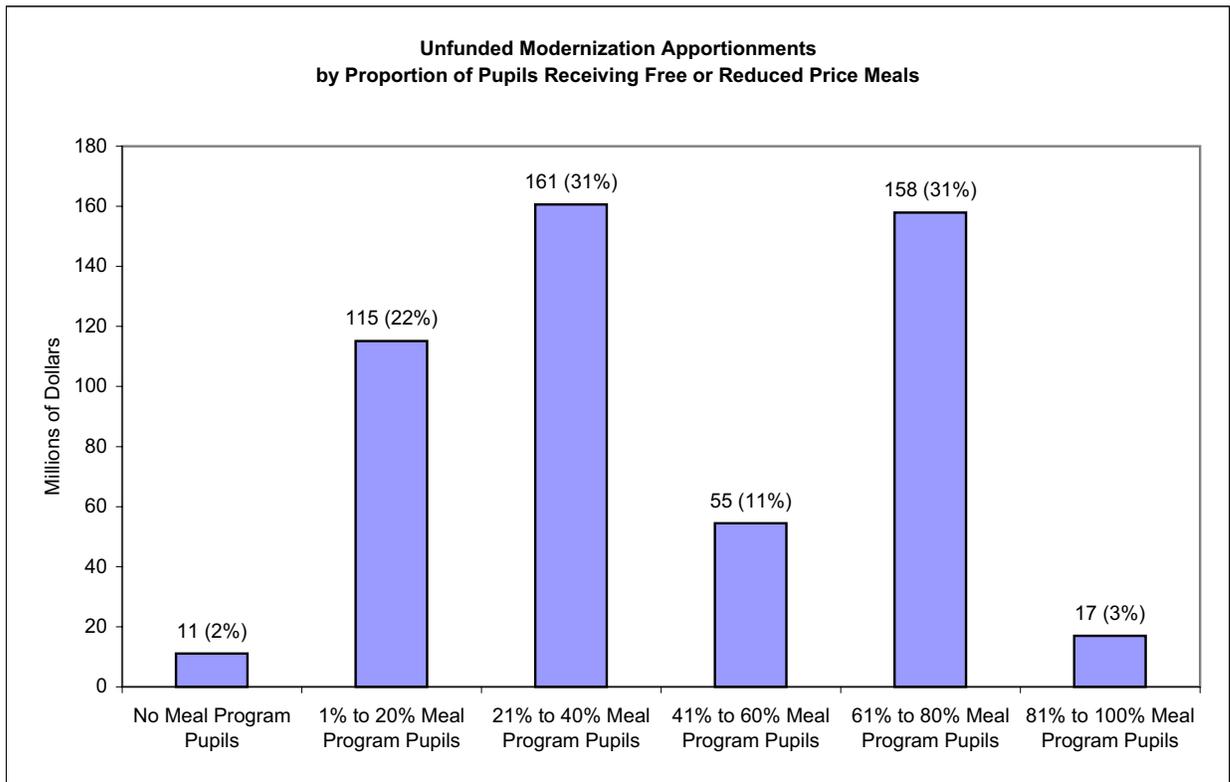
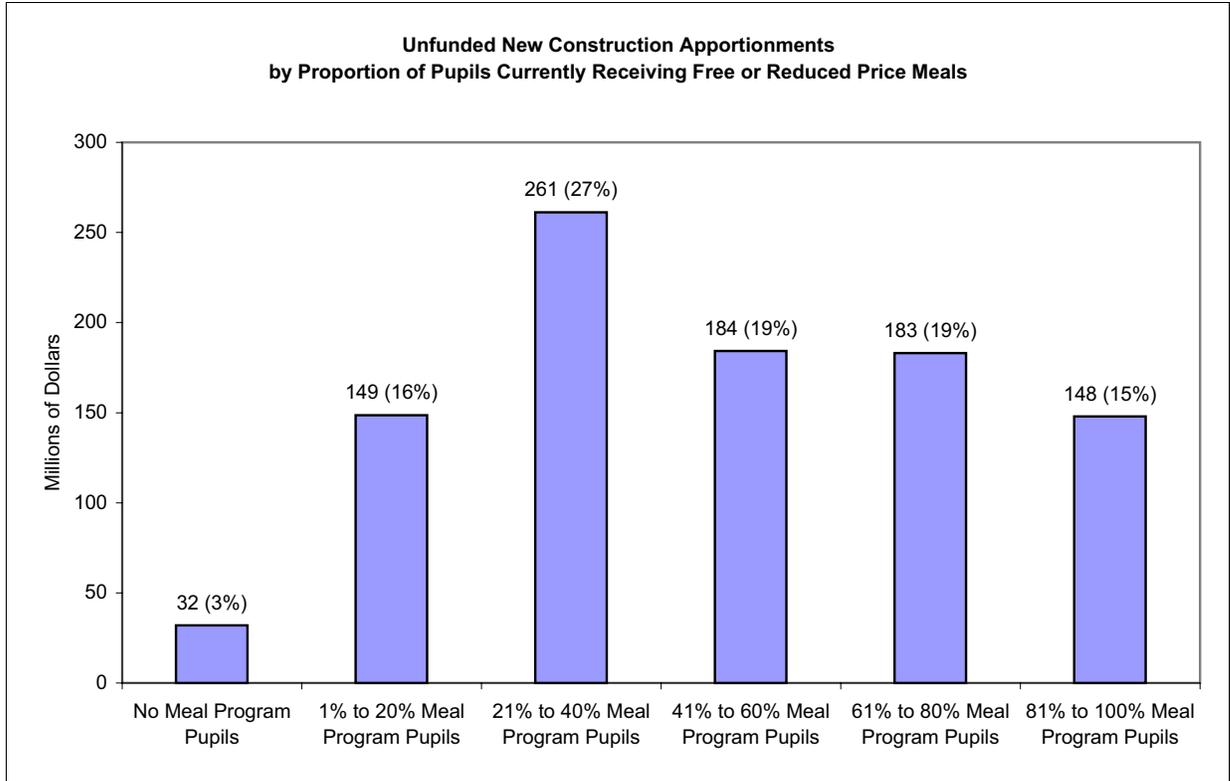


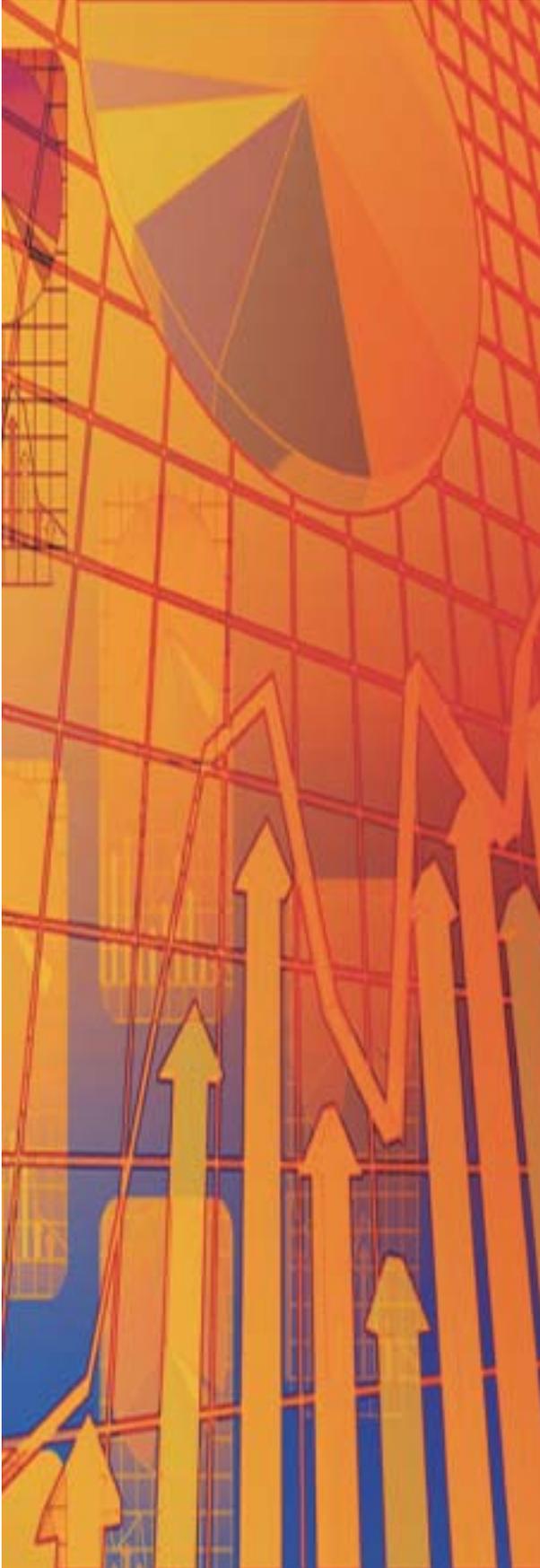
Chart F-4: Text Recap of the Information

SFP NEW CONSTRUCTION ELIGIBILITY AND FUNDING BY PROPORTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED PRICE MEALS

DISTRICT COUNTS	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	ELIGIBILITY STATUS					
			DID NOT APPLY	APPLIED WITH		APPLIED		UNFUNDED
				NO ELIGIBILITY	NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS (2001)	
	No Meal Program Data	35	21	0	4	5	8	1
	No Meal Program Pupils	71	43	1	12	10	5	7
	1% to 20% Meal Program Pupils	199	99	10	40	37	16	10
	21% to 40% Meal Program Pupils	248	128	9	44	49	14	27
	41% to 60% Meal Program Pupils	221	105	10	53	37	9	29
	61% to 80% Meal Program Pupils	169	86	8	39	26	5	18
	81% to 100% Meal Program Pupils	103	58	2	22	18	3	10

PERCENTAGES

PERCENTAGES	DESCRIPTION	DID NOT APPLY	ELIGIBILITY STATUS					
			APPLIED WITH	APPLIED		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS (2001)		
				NO ELIGIBILITY	NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (1999 TO 2000)	
	No Meal Program Data	60.0	0.0	11.4	14.3	22.9	2.9	
	No Meal Program Pupils	60.6	1.4	16.9	14.1	7.0	9.9	
	1% to 20% Meal Program Pupils	49.7	5.0	20.1	18.6	5.0	8.0	
	21% to 40% Meal Program Pupils	51.6	3.6	17.7	19.8	5.6	10.9	
	41% to 60% Meal Program Pupils	47.5	4.5	24.0	16.7	4.1	13.1	
	61% to 80% Meal Program Pupils	50.9	4.7	23.1	15.4	3.0	10.7	
	81% to 100% Meal Program Pupils	56.3	1.9	21.4	17.5	2.9	9.7	



State Allocation Board

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Section G

Funding Distribution
to Districts Based On
Student Participation in
the CalWorks Program

Funding Distribution to Districts Based On Student Participation in the CalWorks Program

A review of the New Construction and Modernization apportionments made to school districts with a percentage of their students participating in the CalWorks Program.

This section examines the apportionments made to districts with a percentage of their students participating in the CalWorks Program. The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWorks) is California's welfare reform program, replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

Both new construction and modernization apportionments are represented in the charts in this section. The information is sorted by funding program and is further broken down by the percentage of the students participating in the CalWorks Program.

The following is a listing of each chart included in this section:

Chart G-1: New Construction Apportionments by Proportion of Pupils Participating in the CalWorks Program, Sorted by Funding Program.

Chart G-2: Modernization Apportionments by Proportion of Pupils Participating in the CalWorks Program, Sorted by Funding Program.

Chart G-3: Unfunded New Construction and Modernization Apportionments by Proportion of Pupils Participating in the CalWorks Program.

Chart G-4: A Text Recap of the Information Contained in the Charts in This Section.

Data Source: California Department of Education
School Fiscal Services
Demographics Home
<ftp://ftp.cde.ca.gov/calworks/dist1999.exe>
dist1999.dbf

Chart G-1: New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program

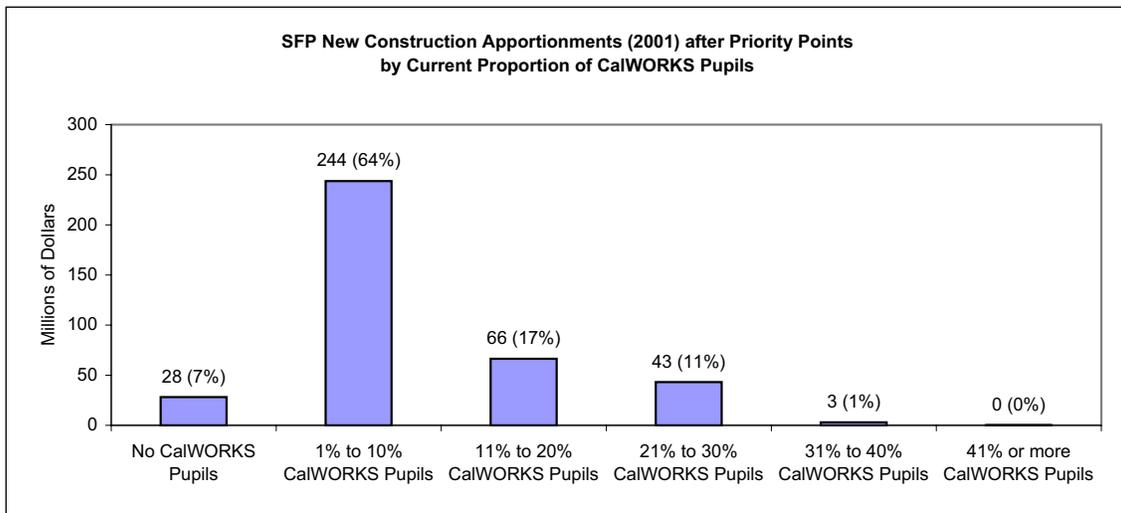
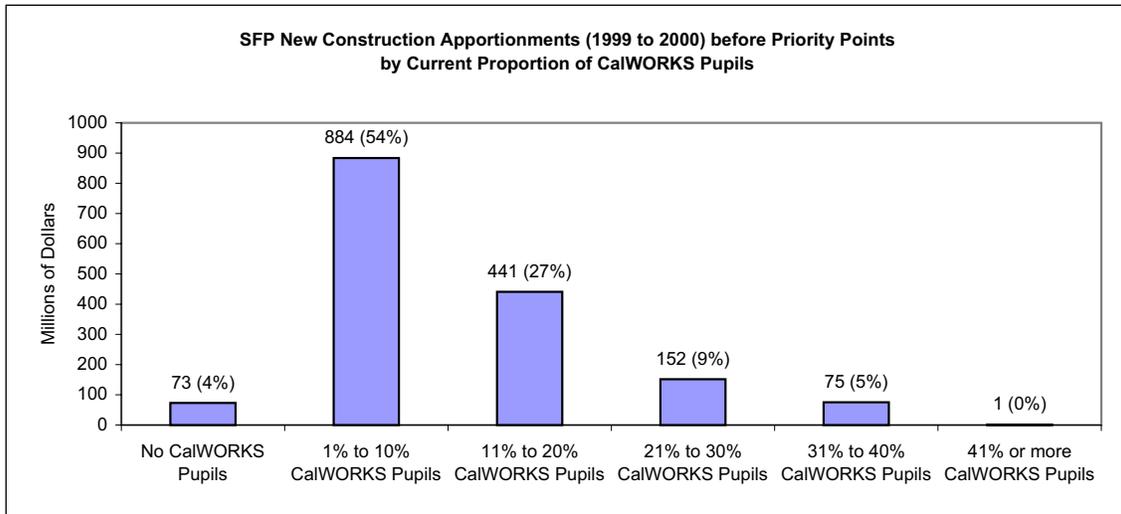
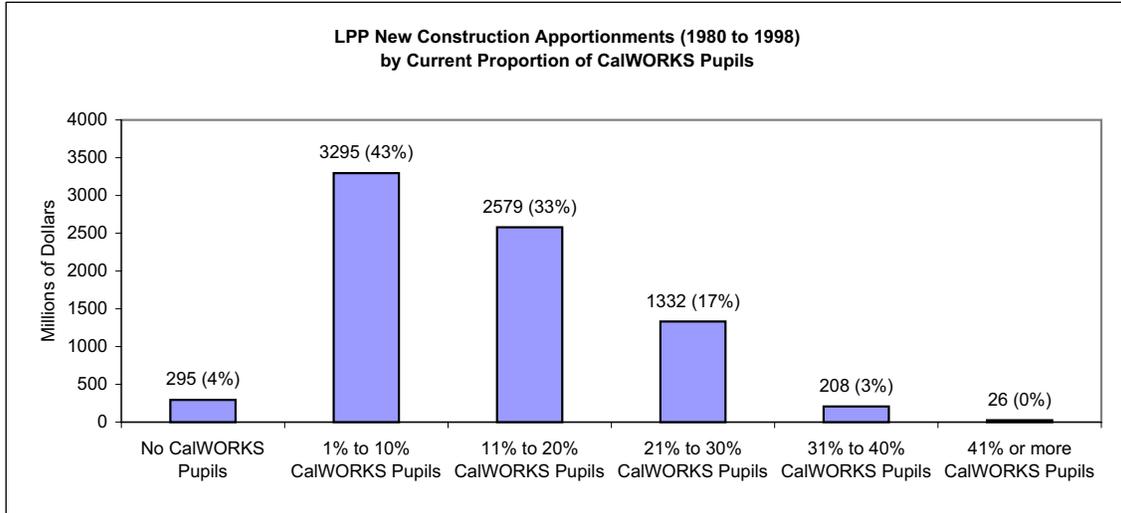


Chart G-2: Modernization Apportionments by Funding Program

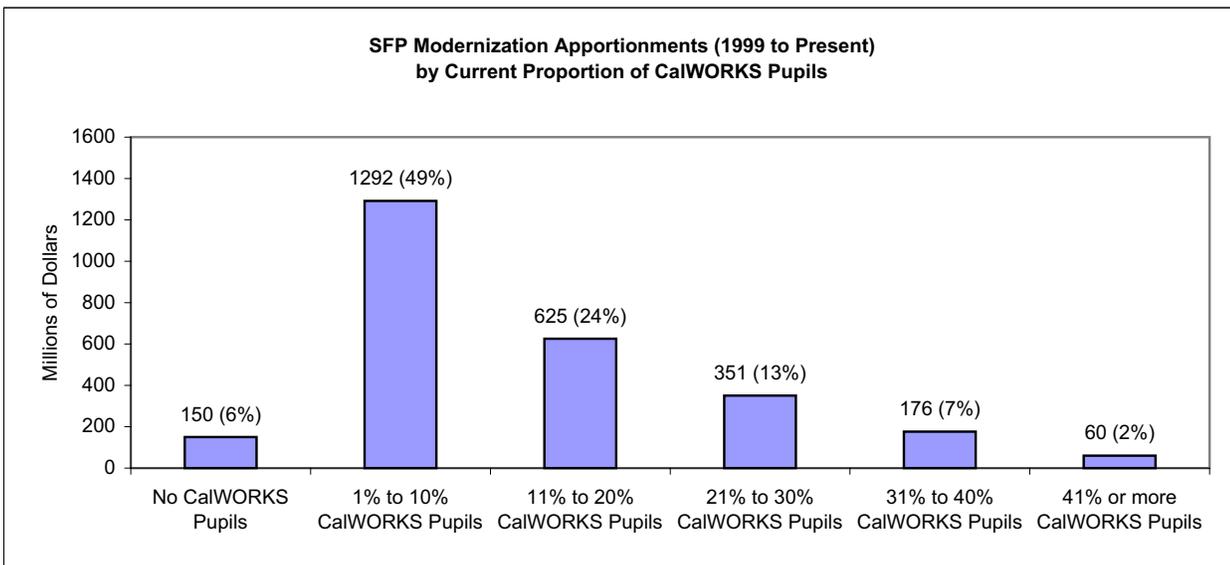
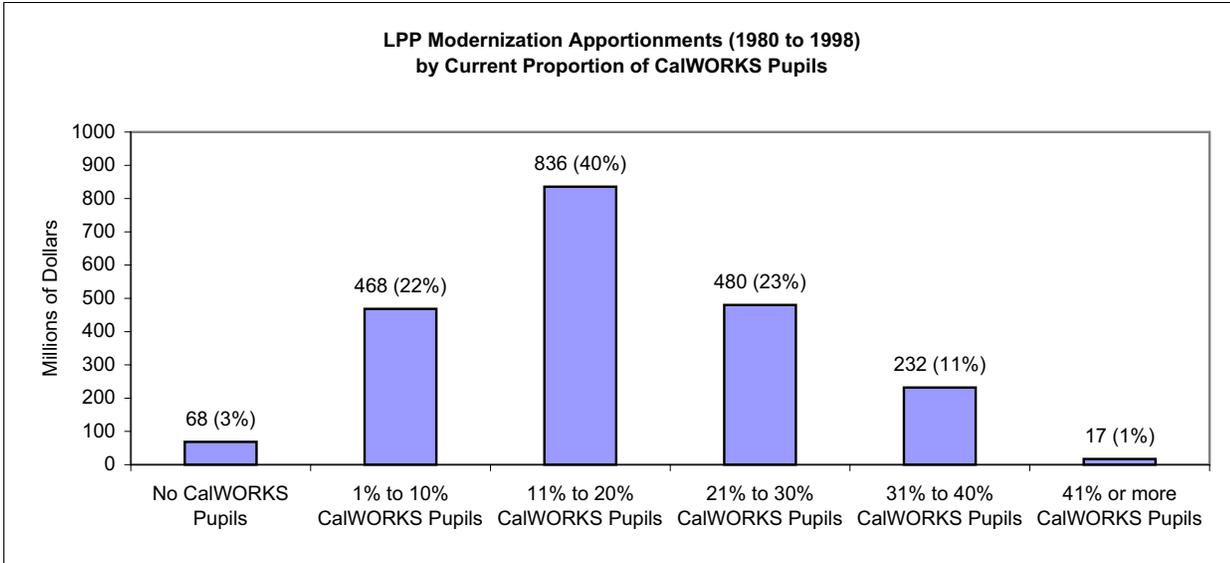


Chart G-3: Unfunded New Construction/Modernization Apportionments

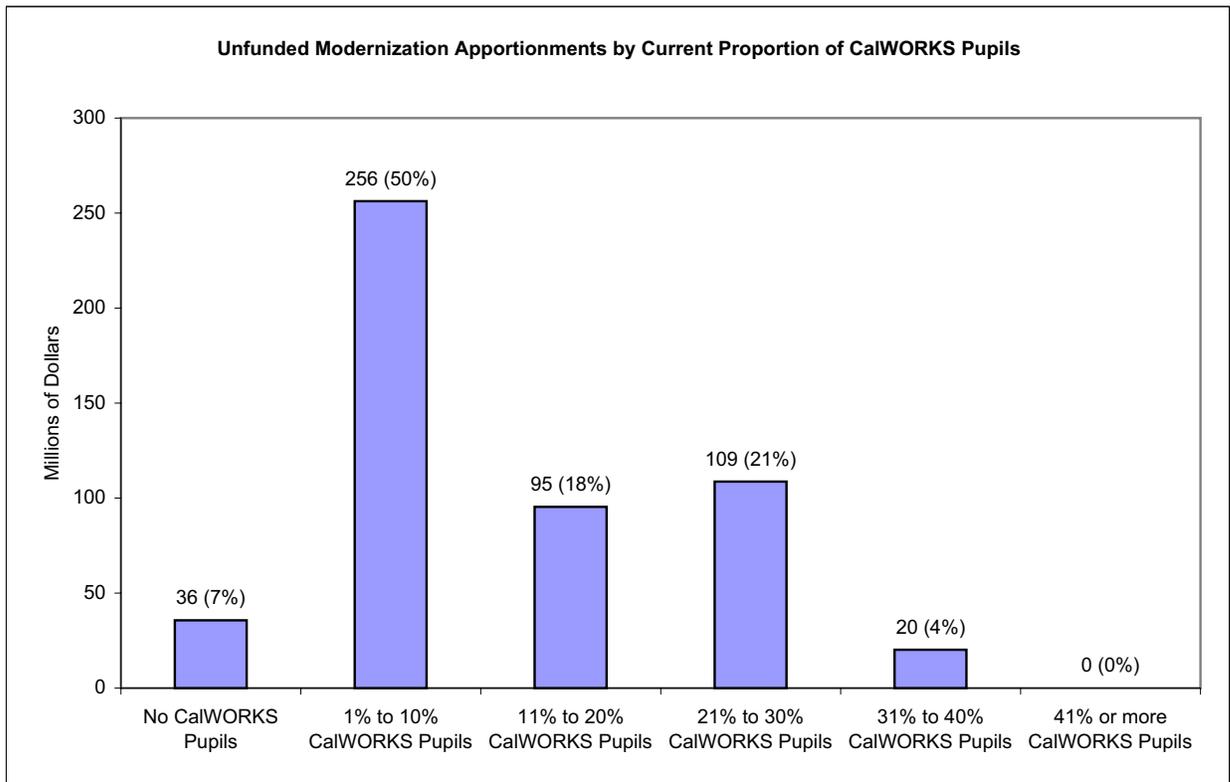
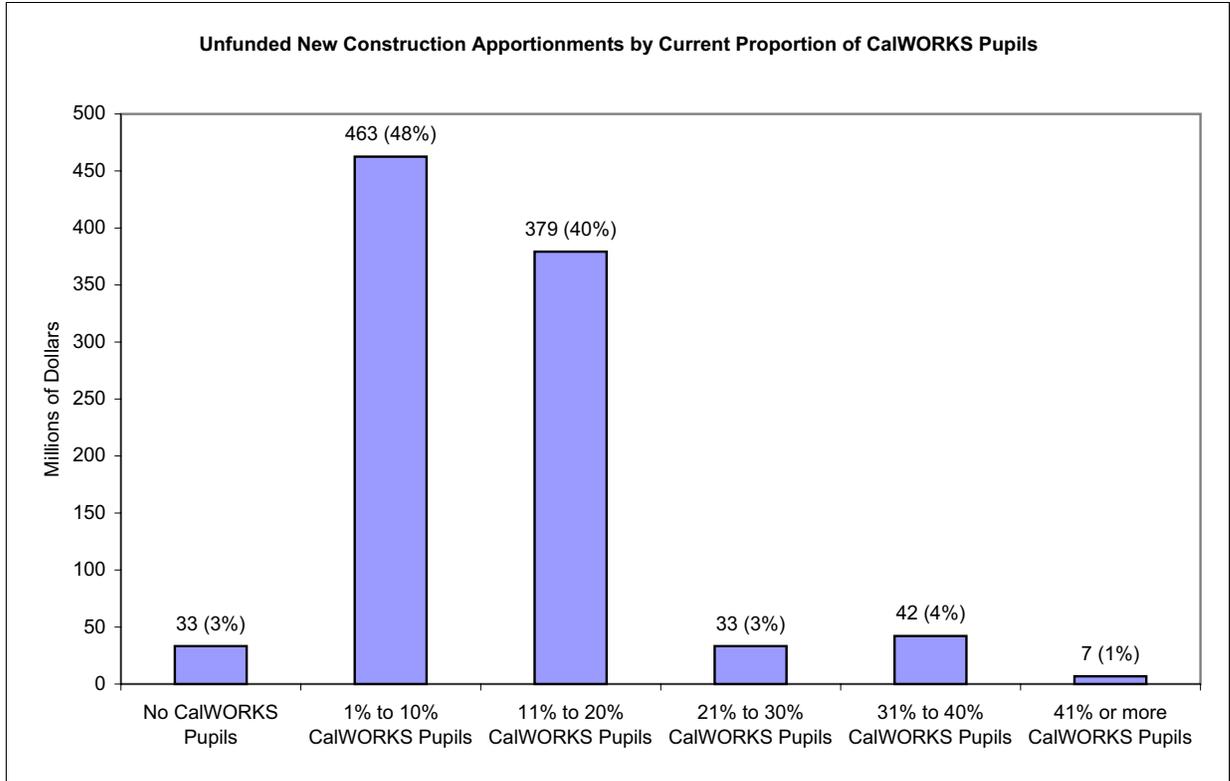


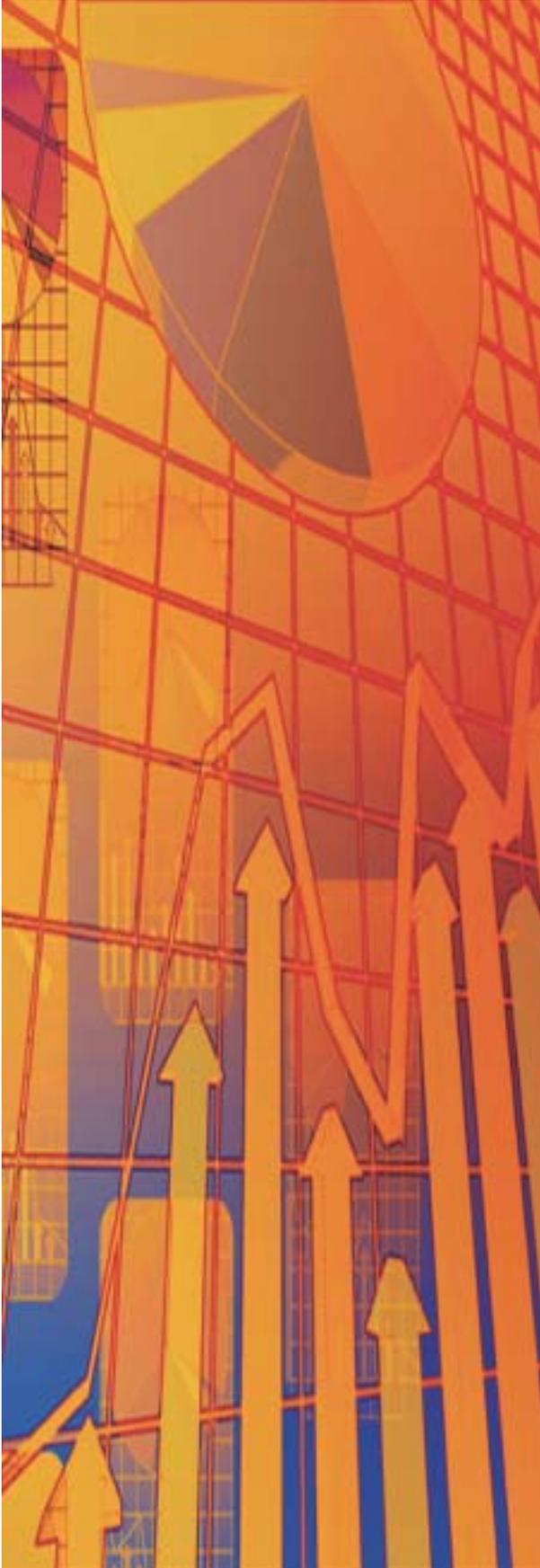
Chart G-4: Text Recap of the Information

SFP NEW CONSTRUCTION ELIGIBILITY AND FUNDING BY PROPORTION OF CalWORKS PUPILS

DISTRICT COUNTS	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	ELIGIBILITY STATUS					
			DID NOT APPLY	APPLIED WITH		APPLIED		UNFUNDED
				NO ELIGIBILITY	NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS (2001)	
	No CalWORKS Data	35	21	4	5	8	1	
	No CalWORKS Pupils	107	65	5	18	14	5	
	1% to 10% CalWORKS Pupils	471	222	18	100	93	8	
	11% to 20% CalWORKS Pupils	272	132	13	63	49	25	
	21% to 30% CalWORKS Pupils	98	57	3	21	13	10	
	31% to 40% CalWORKS Pupils	44	31	1	6	5	3	
	41% or more CalWORKS Pupils	19	12	0	2	3	2	

PERCENTAGES

PERCENTAGES	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	ELIGIBILITY STATUS					
			DID NOT APPLY	APPLIED WITH		APPLIED		UNFUNDED
				NO ELIGIBILITY	NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (1999 TO 2000)	RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS (2001)	
	No CalWORKS Data	35	60.0	11.4	14.3	22.9	2.9	
	No CalWORKS Pupils	107	60.7	4.7	16.8	13.1	7.5	
	1% to 10% CalWORKS Pupils	471	47.1	3.8	21.2	19.7	5.3	
	11% to 20% CalWORKS Pupils	272	48.5	4.8	23.2	18.0	11.7	
	21% to 30% CalWORKS Pupils	98	58.2	3.1	21.4	13.3	12.1	
	31% to 40% CalWORKS Pupils	44	70.5	2.3	13.6	11.4	5.1	
	41% or more CalWORKS Pupils	19	63.2	0.0	10.5	15.8	9.1	



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Section H

Proposition 1-A Funding
Distribution to Districts
Based On Initial (Baseline)
Program Eligibility

Proposition 1-A Funding Distribution to Districts Based On Initial (Baseline) Program Eligibility

A review of the New Construction apportionments made to school districts based on their initial eligibility in the School Facility Program.

The passage of SB 50 and Proposition 1-A in November 1998 established a new state school facilities program and a new funding source for applications made under the program. The criteria for eligibility changed from that used under the previous program and thus required participating school districts to establish a new 'baseline' of eligibility. In the new construction program, the eligibility is determined by comparing the district's enrollment using a five year projection to the classroom capacity of the district. Any students in excess of the capacity are thus "unhoused" and eligible for funding assistance. Because modernization eligibility is done on a site by site basis, there is no district-wide data available.

This section examines the apportionments made to districts in comparison to the amount of eligibility they initially had in the program. The apportionments are only from the School Facility Program and only from Proposition 1-A funds. Similar information for the Lease-Purchase Program is not available. The information is sorted by funding program and is further broken down by the number of students for which the district had funding eligibility at the start of the program.

The following is a listing of each chart included in this section:

Chart H-1: New Construction Apportionments by Number of Pupils Eligible for Facility Funding.

Chart H-2: Unfunded New Construction Apportionments by Number of Pupils Eligible for Facility Funding.

Chart H-3: A Text Recap of the Information Contained in the Charts in This Section.

Data Source: Office of Public School Construction
Information Systems Technology Unit
1130 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA

Chart H-1: New Construction Apportionments by Funding Program

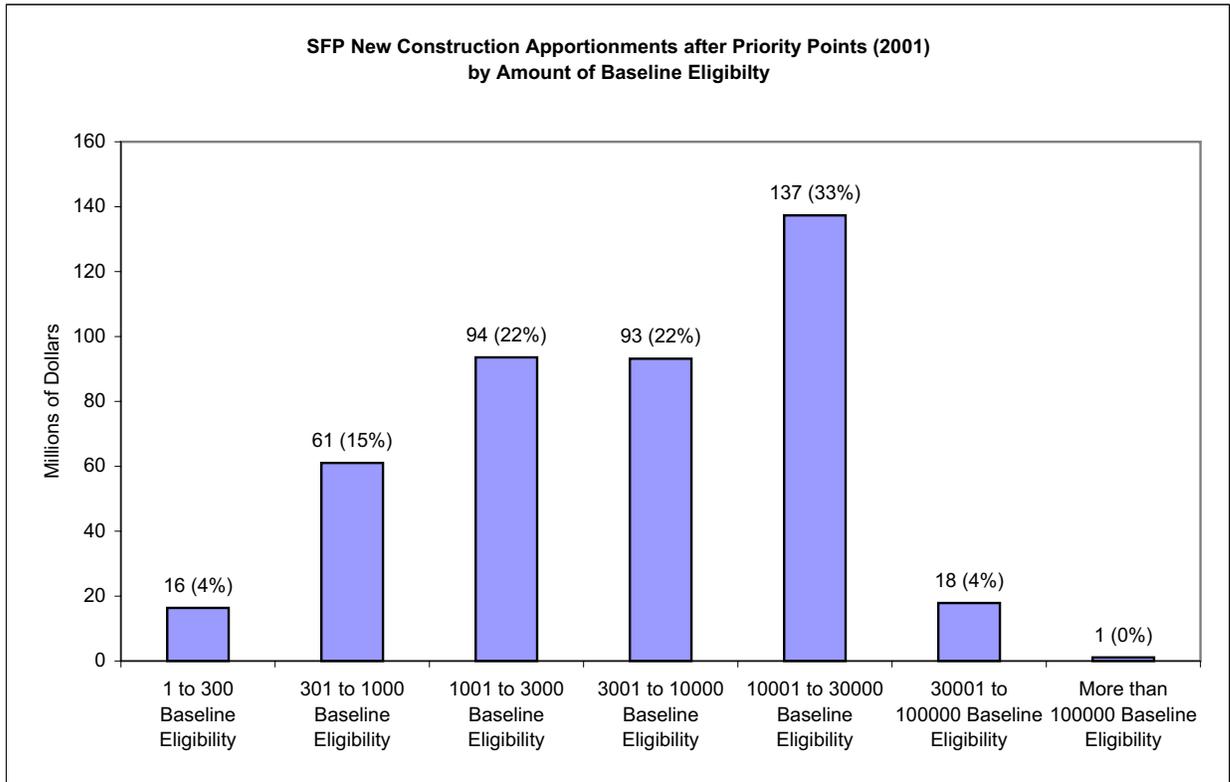
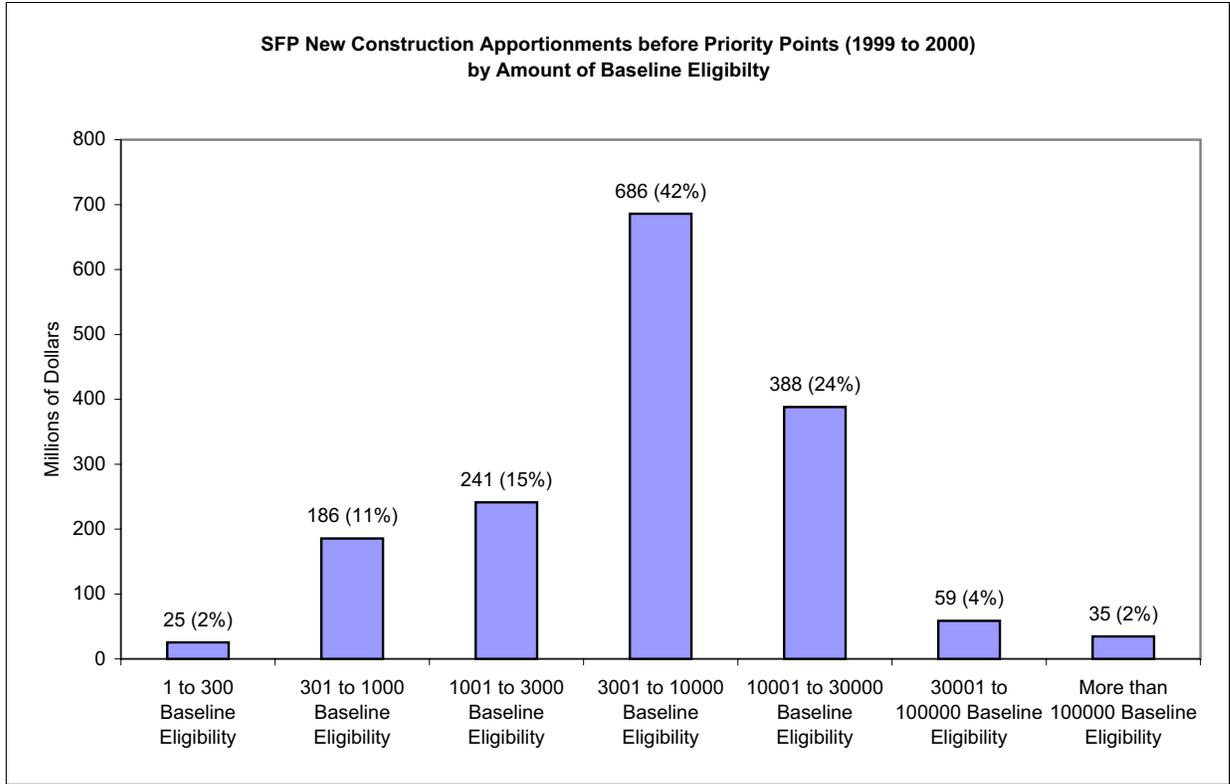


Chart H-2: Unfunded New Construction Apportionments

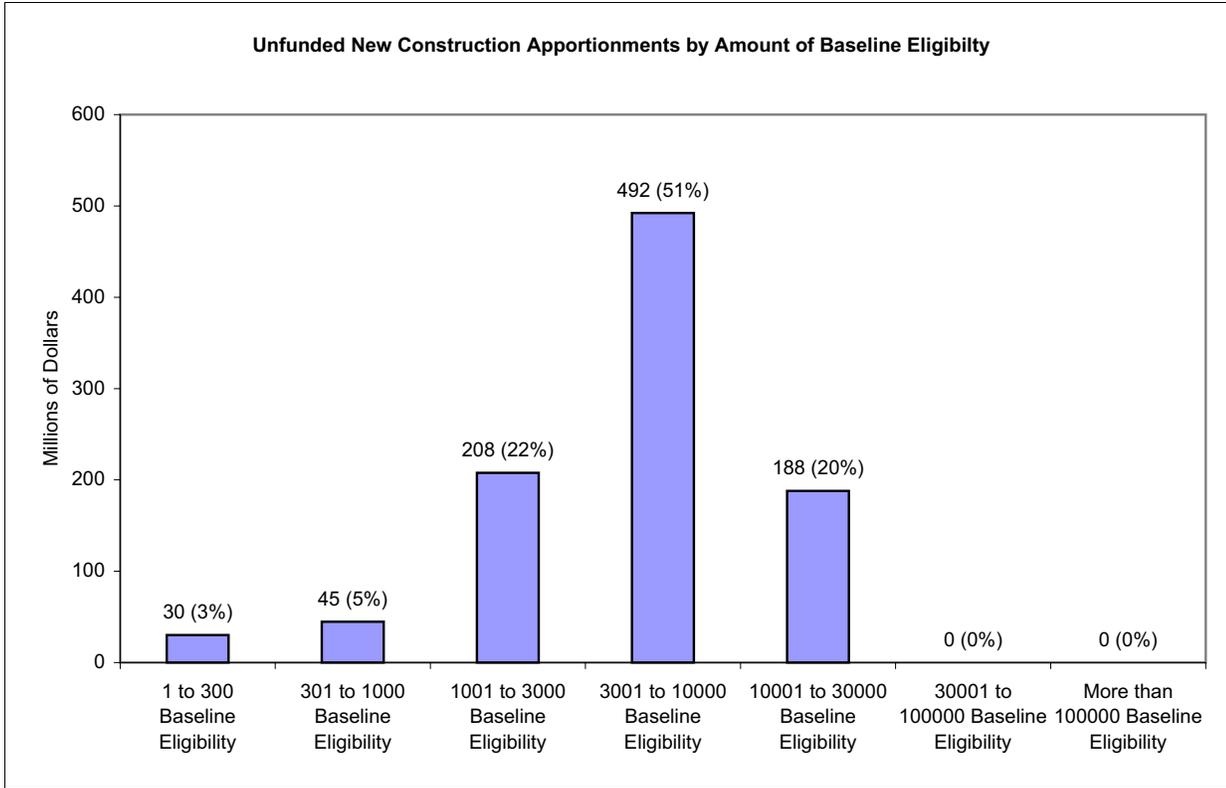


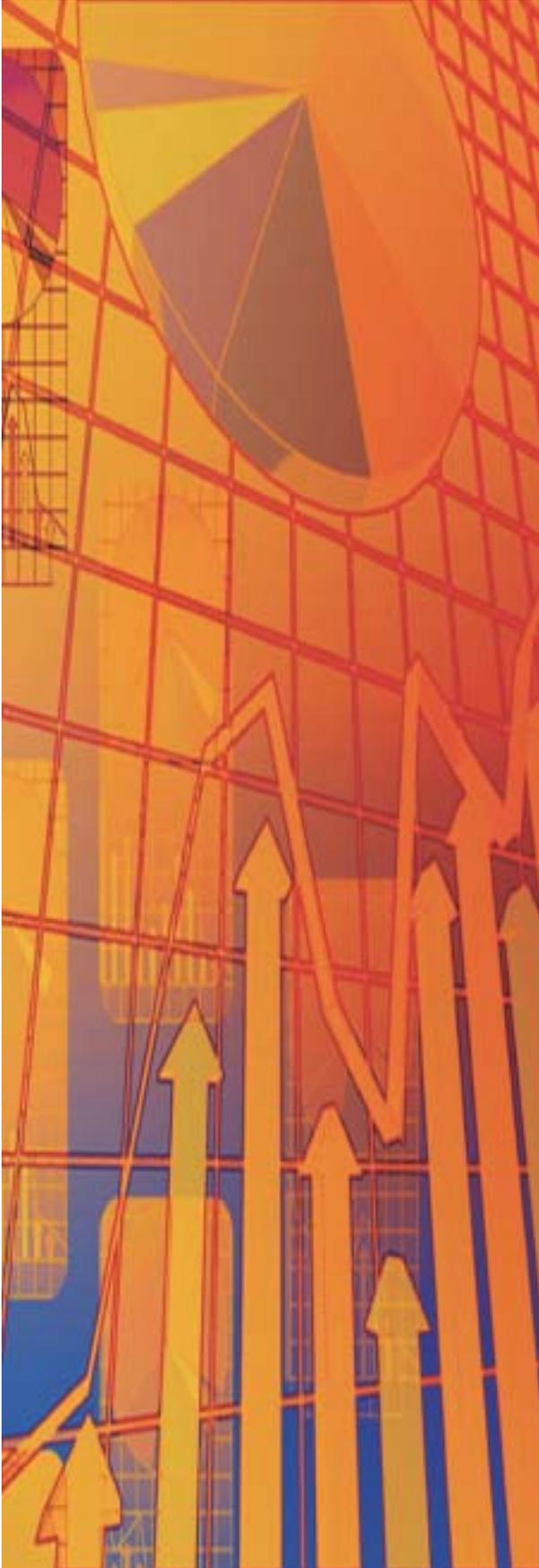
Chart H-3: Text Recap of the Information

SFP NEW CONSTRUCTION ELIGIBILITY AND FUNDING BY AMOUNT OF BASELINE ELIGIBILITY

DISTRICT COUNTS	ELIGIBILITY STATUS										
	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	DID NOT APPLY			APPLIED WITH		APPLIED		ELIGIBILITY	
			NO ELIGIBILITY			NO FUNDING		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS	
			NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)			RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (2001)		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS (2001)		UNFUNDED	
1 to 300 Baseline Eligibility	133	0	0	84	29	10	18				
301 to 1000 Baseline Eligibility	123	0	0	63	47	6	16				
1001 to 3000 Baseline Eligibility	99	0	0	45	37	12	28				
3001 to 10000 Baseline Eligibility	83	0	0	20	48	13	38				
10001 to 30000 Baseline Eligibility	22	0	0	2	16	10	8				
30001 to 100000 Baseline Eligibility	2	0	0	0	2	2	0				
More than 100000 Baseline Eligibility	1	0	0	0	1	0	0				

PERCENTAGES

DISTRICT COUNTS	ELIGIBILITY STATUS										
	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	DID NOT APPLY			APPLIED WITH		APPLIED		ELIGIBILITY	
			NO ELIGIBILITY			NO FUNDING		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS	
			NO FUNDING (1999 TO 2000)			RECEIVED SFP FUNDING BEFORE PRIORITY POINTS (2001)		RECEIVED SFP FUNDING AFTER PRIORITY POINTS (2001)		UNFUNDED	
1 to 300 Baseline Eligibility	133	0.0	0.0	63.2	21.8	7.5	13.5				
301 to 1000 Baseline Eligibility	123	0.0	0.0	51.2	38.2	4.9	13.0				
1001 to 3000 Baseline Eligibility	99	0.0	0.0	45.5	37.4	12.1	28.3				
3001 to 10000 Baseline Eligibility	83	0.0	0.0	24.1	57.8	15.7	45.8				
10001 to 30000 Baseline Eligibility	22	0.0	0.0	9.1	72.7	45.5	36.4				
30001 to 100000 Baseline Eligibility	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0				
More than 100000 Baseline Eligibility	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0				



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Appendix A

Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms

The terms used in this Report have the following meanings:

Apportionment	The reservation of funds approved by the Board for purposes of financing the State's portion of the cost of a new construction or modernization project. In the School Facility Program, the apportionment may also include financial hardship assistance.
Baseline Eligibility	The initial eligibility established in the School Facility Program for new construction. It does not include the adjustments for pupils that have been housed since the first calculation of eligibility.
Board	The State Allocation Board (SAB).
Lease-Purchase Program (LLP)	The Leroy F. Greene State School Building Lease-Purchase Law of 1976. Projects funded under this program were primarily funded from statewide general obligation bonds, beginning with 1982 and ending with 1996.
Modernization Eligibility	In the School Facility Program, it is the total number of pupils in a facility at least 25 years old that the district intends to modernize. Relocatable facilities must be at least 20 years old. In the Lease Purchase Program, it is the total number of students in a facility at least 30 years old, that the district intends to modernize. Relocatable facilities must be at least 25 years old.
Modernization "Unfunded"	A modernization project that has been processed to the Board for funding consideration but was not funded because the funding for this program has been exhausted.
Multi-track Year Round Education (MTYRE) calendar	A school education program in which the students are divided into groups on alternating tracks, with at least one group out of session and the other groups in session during the same period.
New Construction Eligibility	The total number of unhoused pupils based upon a five-year projection. In the Lease-Purchase Program, the length of the projection varied depending on grade level and the type of application, but was generally three to four years.
New Construction "Unfunded"	A new construction project that has been processed to the Board for consideration but did not qualify for funding due to a lack of priority points and/or lacking of funding. These projects are placed on an "Unfunded List" and are eligible to compete for funding each quarter until the new construction funding is exhausted.
School Facility Program (SFP)	Either the New Construction or Modernization Programs implemented under the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998.