Level I Developer Fee Study
for
Sequoia Union High School District

May 8, 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other form of requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities provided the district can show justification for levying of fees.

- In January 2014, the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $3.36 per square foot for residential construction and $0.54 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

- The Sequoia Union High School District currently shares developer fees with its feeder districts. The developer fee sharing arrangement between the districts is currently 40 percent for the high school district and 60 percent for the feeder districts.

- The Sequoia Union High School District is justified in collecting $1.34 (40 percent of $3.36) per square foot for residential construction and $0.22 (40 percent of $0.54) per square foot of commercial/ industrial construction with the exception of mini storage. The mini storage category of construction should be collected at a rate of $0.07 per square foot.

- The capacity for the Sequoia Union High School District is 8,364 9-12 students. The capacity information is included in Appendix A.

- The justification is based on this study's findings that the District currently exceeds its 9-12th grade capacity and will continue to exceed its capacity into the 2018-2019 school year.

- Each new residential unit to be constructed in the District will average 2,027 square feet and will generate an average of 0.2 9-12th grade students for the Sequoia Union High School District to house.

- Each square foot of residential construction will create a school facilities cost of at least $7.34 per square foot.

- Each square foot of commercial/ industrial construction will create a school facilities cost ranging from $0.07 to $6.46 per square foot.

INTRODUCTION

In September 1986, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 (Chapter 887/ Statutes of 1986), which granted school district governing boards the authority to impose developer fees. This authority is codified in Education Code Section 17620 which states in part "...the governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee, charge, dedication or other form of requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities."

The maximum fee that can be levied is adjusted every two years according to the inflation rate, as listed by the statewide index for Class B construction set by the State Allocation Board. In January 1992, the State Allocation Board increased the maximum fee to $1.65 per square foot for residential construction and $0.27 per square foot for commercial and industrial construction.

Senate Bill (SB) 1187 (Chapter 1354/ Statutes of 1992) effective January 1, 1993, affected the facility mitigation requirements a school district could impose on developers. SB 1187 allowed school districts to levy an additional $1.00 per square foot of residential construction (Government Code Section 65995.3). The authority to levy the additional $1.00 was rescinded by the failure of Proposition 170 on the November 1993 ballot.

In January 1994, the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $1.72 per square foot for residential construction and $0.28 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 1996, the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $1.84 per square foot for residential construction and $0.30 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 1998, the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $1.93 per square foot for residential construction and $0.31 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2000, the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $2.05 per square foot for residential construction and $0.33 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2002, the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $2.14 per square foot for residential construction and $0.34 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2004 the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $2.24 per square foot for residential construction and $0.36 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2006 the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $2.63 per square foot for residential construction and $0.42 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2008 the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $2.97 per square foot for residential construction and $0.47 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2010 the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment maintained the fee at $2.97 per square foot for residential construction and $0.47 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2012 the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $3.20 per square foot for residential construction and $0.51 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction.

In January 2014 the State Allocation Board's biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to $3.36 per square foot for residential construction and $0.54 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction

The next adjustment will occur at the January 2016 State Allocation Board meeting.

In order to levy a fee, a district must make a finding that the fee to be paid bears a reasonable relationship and be limited to the needs of the community for elementary

or high school facilities and be reasonably related to the need for schools caused by the development. Fees are different from taxes and do not require a vote of the electorate. Fees may be used only for specific purposes and there must be a reasonable relationship between the levying of fees and the impact created by development.

In accordance with the recent decision in the *Cresta Bella* LP v. *Poway Unified School District* (2013 WL 3942961) court Case, school districts are now required to demonstrate that reconstruction projects will generate an increase in the student population thereby creating an impact on the school district's facilities. School districts must establish a reasonable relationship between an increase in student facilities needs and the reconstruction project in order to levy developer fees.

Senate Bill 50: Background

In August 1998, the Governor signed into legislation SB 50, also known as the Leroy Greene School Facilities Act of 1998. This bill made major changes in the State school facilities program as well as developer fee mitigation for school districts in California. Education Code Section 17620 was amended to include the provisions of Government Code Section 65995.

Prior to the passage of SB 50, school districts had been able to rely on a series of appellate court decisions known as "Mira-Hart-Murrieta". These court decisions had allowed municipalities, when making a legislative decision (such as general plan amendments, development agreements, zoning changes, etc.) concerning land use, to consider the impacts of that decision on school facilities and condition its approval on mitigation measures. These cases allowed cities and counties to assist school districts by using their legislative power to fully mitigate the impacts of land development on school facilities. These measures could be in the form of higher developer fees, land dedication, or other measures that the municipal agencies agreed would mitigate the impacts of the proposed development. In addition, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was interpreted by the "Mira" decisions to include mitigation for the environmental impact of a development, providing the school districts with another opportunity to benefit from mitigation agreements.

SB 50 imposes new limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development. This law amends Government Code Section 65995(a) to provide that only those funds

authorized by Education Code Section 17620 or Government Code Section 65970 may be levied or imposed in connection with or made conditions of any legislative or adjudicative act by a local agency involving planning, use, or development of real property.

SB 50 provides authority for collection of three levels of developer fees:

Level I Fees:

Level I fees are the current statutory fees allowed under Education Code Section 17620. This code section provides the basic authority for school districts to levy a fee against residential and commercial construction for the purpose of funding school construction or reconstruction of facilities. These fees, which are currently $3.36 for residential construction and $0.54 for commercial construction, will be increased in the year 2016 and every two years thereafter in accordance with the statewide cost index for Class B construction as determined by the State Allocation Board. The district can collect these fees as long as a current justification study justifies those amounts, according to the regulations in Government Code Section 66001.

Level II Fees:

Level II developer fees are outlined in Government Code Section 659950.2. This code section allows a school district to impose a higher fee on residential construction if certain conditions are met. This level of developer fees is subject to a Facility Needs Analysis based on Government Code Section 65995.6.

Level III Fees:

Level III developer fees are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.7. If State funding becomes unavailable, this code section authorizes a school district that has been approved to collect Level II fees, to collect a higher fee on residential construction. This fee is equal to twice the amount of Level II fees. However, if a district eventually receives State funding, this excess fee must be reimbursed to the developers or be subtracted from the amount of State funding.

Purpose of Study

This study will demonstrate the relationship between residential, commercial and industrial growth and the need for the construction and/ or reconstruction of school

facilities in the Sequoia Union High School District based on the requirements for collection of Level I fees (statutory fees).

SECTION I: DEVELOPER FEE JUSTIFICATION

Developer fee law requires that before fees can be levied a district must find that justification exists for the fee. Justification for the fee can be shown if anticipated residential, commercial and industrial development within a district will impact it with additional students. In addition, the district either does not have the facility capacity to house these students and/ or the students would have to be housed in existing facilities that are not educationally adequate (i.e., antiquated facilities). It must also be shown that the amount of developer fees to be collected will not exceed the district's cost for housing students generated by new development. This section of the study will show that justification does exist for levying developer fees in the Sequoia Union High School District.

School Capacity

The capacity for the Sequoia Union High School District is based on the State School Facility Program loading factors of 27 students per 9th-12th grade classroom, 13 students per non-severe special day classroom and 9 students per severe special day classroom. The gross current capacity of the District is 9,840 9th -12th grade students. Because some classrooms are used for pullout programs and teacher preparation for one period per day, the gross capacity was reduced by 15% for a practical capacity of 8,364. A facility inventory is included in Appendix A.

Student Generation

To identify the number of students anticipated to be generated by residential development, a student yield factor of 0.2 has been identified for the Sequoia Union High School District. The yield factor is based on State wide averages calculated by the Office of Public School Construction. The student yield is shown in Table 1.

Table 1:
Student Generation Factor

Residential Units	
Grade Level	Yield
9-12	0.2

Source: Office of Public School Construction.

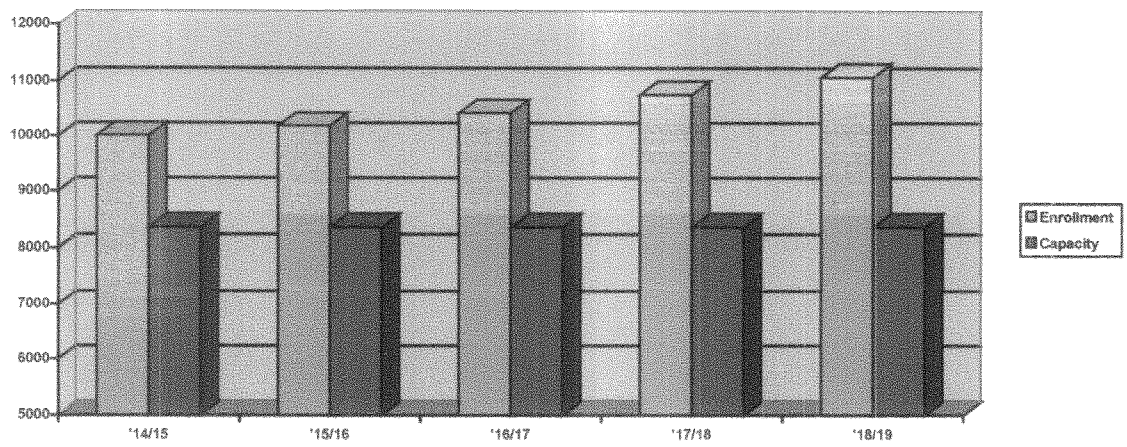
Enrollment Projection and Development

The enrollment projections used in this study utilize a cohort methodology based on four years of historic CBEDS enrollment. The cohort survival method of projecting enrollment identifies the probability that a student will "survive" from one school year to the next in the successive grade level. By using four years of enrollment, the cohort rates are averaged over four years.

Development which occurs within District boundaries is primarily infill due to the limited number of large parcels remaining. There is one large proposed project, Saltworks, located in Redwood City that could include between 8,000 and 12,000 residential units. The timing of this project is uncertain. Based on developer fee collection records, an estimated 169 units per year have been constructed within District boundaries. The proposed units were not included in the enrollment projection to augment the projection.

Figure 1 illustrates the District's enrollment projection and capacity. This figure indicates the District currently exceeds its facility capacity of 8,364 students and will continue to do so through the 2018-2019 school year.

Figure 1:
Enrollment Projection v. Capacity



Residential Fee Projection

To show a reasonable relationship exists between the construction of new housing units and the need for additional school facilities, it will be shown that each square foot of new assessable residential space will create a school facility cost impact on the Sequoia Union High School District.

To determine the cost impact of residential construction on the District, the cost to house a student in new school facilities must be identified. Table 2 shows the cost impact for new school facilities for each student generated by new residential development.

Table 2 shows it will cost the District an average of $74,356 to house each additional student in new facilities. Based on a 2011 appraisal of $2,600,000 for 1.65 acres, property cost of $1,575,758 per acre was included in the cost per student calculation. Appendix C contains the cost per student calculation.

Table 2:
Facility Cost Per Student

Grade	Cost
9-12	$74,356

Source: State Department of Education, Office of Public School Construction, Sequoia Union High School District.

Square Footage of Residential Development

To determine the impact per square foot of residential construction, the student generation factors are compared to the average house size anticipated to be constructed in the District. Based on developer fee records for the previous five years , the average size of new residential units is 2,027 square feet per residential unit. Based on this information, 2,027 square feet was included as the average square footage to justify Level I developer fees.

Residential Fee Generation

To determine the impact per square foot of residential construction, the average student generation factor was compared to the average square footage of residential units anticipated to be constructed in the District.

Since each residential unit generates an average of 0.2 9-12th grade students for the District to house, each residential unit will generate .0000987 students per square foot (0.2 students per unit divided by the average residential unit size of 2,027 sq. ft.). The cost to house students is $7.34 per square foot of new residential construction ($74,356 per student multiplied by the square foot student generation factor of .0000987 students). This cost impact is based on each new student requiring new facilities.

Based on the residential fee generation calculations, each square foot of residential construction will create a school facilities cost of at least $7.34 per square foot for the Sequoia Union High School District. However, the maximum statutory Level I residential fee is $3.36 and the District has a fee sharing arrangement with the with its feeder districts. The Sequoia Union High School District collects 40 percent of the fee and its feeders collect 60 percent of the fee. Therefore, the District is justified to collect $1.34 (40 percent of $3.36) per square foot of residential construction.

Commercial / Industrial Development and Fee Projections

In order to levy developer fees on commercial and industrial development, AB 181 provides that a district "... must determine the impact of the increased number of employees anticipated to result from commercial and industrial development upon the cost of providing school facilities within the district. For the purposes of making

this determination, the [developer fee justification] study shall utilize employee generation estimates that are based on commercial and industrial factors within the District, as calculated on either an individual project or categorical basis". The passage of AB 530 (Chapter 633/ Statutes of 1990) modified the requirements of AB 181 by allowing the use of a set of statewide employee generation factors. AB 530 allows the use of the employee generation factors identified in the San Diego Association of Governments report titled, San Diego Traffic Generators. The initial study that was completed in January 1990 and is updated annually identifies the number of employees generated for every 1,000 square feet of floor area for several development categories. These generation factors are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 indicates the number of employees generated for every 1,000 square feet of development and the number of district households generated for every employee in 12 categories of commercial and industrial development. The number of district households is calculated by adjusting the number of employees for the percentage of employees that live in the district and are heads of households.

In addition, an adjustment in the formula is necessary so that students moving into new residential units that have paid residential fees are not counted in the commercial/ industrial fee calculation. Forty percent of all employees in the district live in existing housing units. The 40 percent adjustment eliminates double counting the impact. This adjustment is shown in the worksheets in Appendix D and in Table 3.

These adjustment factors are based on surveys of commercial and industrial employees in school districts similar to the Sequoia Union High School District. When these figures are compared to the cost to house students, it can be shown that each square foot of commercial and industrial development creates a cost impact greater than the maximum fee. The data in Table 4 are based on the per-student costs shown in Table 2. These figures are multiplied by the student yield factor to determine the number of students generated per square foot of commercial and industrial development. To determine the school facilities square foot impact of commercial and industrial development shown in Table 4, the students per square foot are multiplied by the cost of providing school facilities.

Table 3:

Commercial and Industrial Generation Factors

Type of Development	*Employees per 1,000 sf	**Dist HH Per Emp.	% Emp in Exist HH	Adj.%Emp Dist HH/ Emp
Medical Offices	4.27	.2	.4	.08
Corporate Offices	2.68	.2	.4	.08
Commercial Offices	4.78	.2	.4	.08
Lodging	10.25	.3	.4	.12
Scientific R&D	3.04	.2	.4	.08
Industrial Parks	1.68	.2	.4	.08
Industrial/ Business Parks	2.21	.2	.4	.08
Neighborhood Shopping Centers	3.62	.3	.4	.12
Community Shopping Centers	1.09	.3	.4	.12
Banks	2.82	.3	.4	.12
Mini-Storage	.06	.2	.4	.08
Agriculture	.31	0.2	.4	.20

* *Source: San Diego Association of Governments.*

** *Source: Jack Schreder and Associates. Original Research.*

Table 4:
Commercial and Industrial Facilities Cost Impact

Type of Development	Cost Impact Per Sq. Ft.
Medical Offices	$5.08
Corporate Offices	$3.19
Commercial Offices	$5.69
Lodging	$2.77
Scientific R&D	$3.62
Industrial Parks	$2.00
Industrial/ Business Parks	$2.63
Neighborhood Shopping Centers	$6.46
Community Shopping Centers	$1.95
Banks	$5.03
Mini-Storage	$0.07
Agriculture	$0.92

**Source: San Diego Association of Governments and Jack Schreder and Associates, Original Research.*

Table 4 shows that each square foot of commercial/ industrial construction will create a school facilities cost ranging from $0.07 to $6.46 per square foot. Thus a reasonable relationship between commercial and industrial development and the impact on the Sequoia Union High School District is shown. The maximum Level I statutory commercial/ industrial fee is $0.54. However, the Sequoia Union High School District has a fee sharing arrangement with its feeder districts. The high school district collects 40 percent of the fee and the feeder districts collect 60 percent of the fee. Therefore, the District is justified to collect $0.22 (40 percent of $0.54) per square foot of commercial/ industrial construction with the exception of mini-storage. Mini-storage should be collected at a rate of $0.07 per square foot.

Summary

A reasonable relationship exists between new residential, commercial and industrial development in the Sequoia Union High School District and the need for new school facilities. This relationship is based on the finding that the District currently exceeds its capacity of 8,364 and will continue to do so through the 2018-2019 school year. New students to be generated by new residential development will have to be housed in new school facilities. The cost to provide additional school facilities exceeds the amount of residential and commercial/ industrial fees to be generated directly and indirectly by residential construction.

The cost impact on the Sequoia Union High School District imposed by new students to be generated from new residential, commercial and industrial development is greater than the maximum allowable fees. Each square foot of residential development creates a school facility cost of $7.34 per square foot. Each square foot of commercial and industrial development creates a school facility cost ranging from $0.07 to $6.46 per square foot. However, the statutory Level I fee for residential construction is $3.36 per square foot and $0.54 per square foot for commercial/ industrial construction and the District has a fee sharing arrangement with its feeder districts. The high school district collects 40 percent of the fee and the feeders collect 60 percent of the fee. Therefore, the District is justified to collect $1.34 (40 percent of $3.36) per square foot of residential construction and $0.22 (40 percent of $0.22) per square foot of commercial/ industrial construction with the exception of mini-storage. The mini-storage category of construction should be collected at $0.07 per square foot of construction.

SECTION II: BACKGROUND OF DEVELOPER FEE LEGISLATION

Initially, the maximum allowable developer fee was limited by Government Code Section 65995 to $1.50 per square foot of covered or enclosed space for residential development and $0.25 per square foot of covered or enclosed space of commercial or industrial development. The maximum fee that can be levied is adjusted every two years, according to the inflation rate as listed by the statewide index for Class B construction set by the State Allocation Board. In January of 2014, the State Allocation Board increased the maximum fee to $3.36 per square foot for residential construction and $0.54 per square foot for commercial and industrial construction. In January of 2016, the State Allocation Board will increase the maximum fees for residential, commercial and industrial construction.

The fees collected are to be used by the school district for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities and may be used by the district to pay bonds, notes, loans, leases or other installment agreements for temporary as well as permanent facilities.

AB 3228 (Chapter 1572/ Statutes of 1990) added Government Code Section 66016 requiring districts adopting or increasing any fee to first hold a public hearing as part of a regularly scheduled meeting and publish notice of this meeting twice, with the first notice published at least ten days prior to the meeting.

AB 3980 (Chapter 418/ Statutes of 1988) added Government Code Section 66006 to require segregation of school facilities fees into a separate capital facilities account or fund and specifies that those fees and the interest earned on those fees can only be expended for the purposes for which they were collected.

Senate Bill 519 (Chapter 1346/Statutes of 1987) added Section 17625 to the Education Code. It provides that a school district can charge a fee on manufactured or mobile homes only in compliance with all of the following:

1. The fee, charge, dedication, or other form of requirement is applied to the initial location, installation, or occupancy of the manufactured home or mobile home within the school district.

2. The manufactured home or mobile home is to be located, installed, or occupied on a space or site on which no other manufactured home or mobile home was previously located, installed, or occupied.

3. The manufactured home or mobile home is to be located, installed, or occupied on a space in a mobile home park, on which the construction of the pad or foundation system commenced after September 1, 1986.

SB 1151 (Chapter 1037/ Statutes of 1987) concerns agricultural buildings and adds Section 53080.15 to the Government Code. Government Code Section 53080.15 has been changed to Education Code Section 17622. It provides that no school fee may be imposed and collected on a greenhouse or other space covered or enclosed for agricultural purposes unless the school district has made findings supported by substantial evidence as follows:

1. The amount of the fees bears a reasonable relationship and is limited to the needs for school facilities created by the greenhouse or other space covered or enclosed for agricultural purposes.

2. The amount of the fee does not exceed the estimated reasonable costs of the school facilities necessitated by the structures as to which the fees are to be collected.

3. In determining the amount of the fees, the school district shall consider the relationship between the proposed increase in the number of employees, if any, the size and specific use of the structure, as well as the cost of construction.

In order to levy developer fees, a study is required to assess the impact of new growth and the ability of the local school district to accommodate that growth. The need for new school construction and reconstruction must be determined along with the costs involved. The sources of revenue need to be evaluated to determine if the district can fund the new construction and reconstruction. Finally, a relationship between needs and funding raised by the fee must be quantified.

AB 181 (Chapter 1109/ Statutes of 1989), which became effective October 2, 1989, was enacted to clarify several areas of developer fee law. AB 181 provisions include the following:

1. Exempts residential remodels of less than 500 square feet from fees.

2. Prohibits the use of developer fee revenue for routine maintenance and repair, most asbestos work, and deferred maintenance.

3. Allows the fees to be used to pay for the cost of performing developer fee justification studies.

4. States that fees are to be collected at the time of occupancy, unless the district can justify earlier collection. The fees can be collected at the time the building permit is issued if the district has established a developer fee account and funds have been appropriated for which the district has adopted a proposed construction schedule or plan prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy.

5. Clarifies that the establishment or increase of fees is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.

6. Clarifies that the impact of commercial and industrial development may be analyzed by categories of development as well as an individual project-by-project basis. An appeal process for individual projects would be required if an analysis were to be done by categories.

7. Changes the frequency of the annual inflation adjustment on the maximum fee to every two years.

8. Exempts from fees - development used exclusively for religious purposes, private schools, and government-owned development.

9. Expands the definition of senior housing, which is limited to the commercial/ industrial fee cap and requires the conversion from senior housing to be approved by the city/ county after notification of the school district.

10. Extends the commercial/ industrial fee cap to mobile-home parks limited to older persons.

SECTION III: REQUIREMENTS OF AB 1600

AB 1600 (Chapter 927/ Statutes of 1987) adds Section 66000 through 66003 to the Government Code:

Government Code Section 66000 defines various terms used in AB 1600:

"Fee" is defined as monetary exaction (except a tax or a special assessment) which is charged by a local agency to the applicant in connection with the approval of a development project for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the costs of public facilities related to the development project.

"Development project" is defined broadly to mean any project undertaken for purposes of development. This would include residential, commercial, or industrial projects.

"Public facilities" is defined to include public improvements, public services, and community amenities.

Government Code Section 66001(a) sets forth the requirements for establishing, increasing or imposing fees. Local agencies are required to do the following:

1. Identify the purpose of the fee.

2. Identify the use to which the fee is to be put.

3. Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed.

4. Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the need for the public facility and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed.

Government Code Section 66001(c) requires that any fee subject to AB 1600 be deposited in an account established pursuant to Government Code Section 66006. Section 66006 requires that development fees be deposited in a capital facilities account or fund. To avoid any commingling of the fees with other revenues and funds of the local agency, the fees can only be expended for the purpose for which they were collected. Any income earned on the fees should be deposited in the account and expended only for the purposes for which the fee was collected.

Government Code Section 66001(d), as amended by SB 1693 (Monteith/ Statutes of 1996, Chapter 569), requires that for the fifth year following the first deposit into a developer fee fund, and for every five years thereafter, a school district must make certain findings as to such funds. These findings are required regardless of whether the funds are committed or uncommitted. Formerly only remaining unexpended or uncommitted fees were subject to the mandatory findings and potential refund process. Under this section as amended, relating to unexpended fee revenue, two specific findings must be made as a part of the public information required to be formulated and made available to the public. These findings are:

Identification of all sources and amounts of funding anticipated to provide adequate revenue to complete any incomplete improvements identified pursuant to the requirements of Section 66001 (a)(2).

A designation of the approximate date upon which the anticipated funding will be received by the school district to complete the identified but as yet, incomplete improvements.

If the two findings are not made, a school district must refund the developer fee revenue on account in the manner provided in Government Code Section 66001 (e).

Government Code Section 66001(e) provides that the local agency shall refund to the current record owners of the development project or projects on a prorated basis the unexpended or uncommitted portion of the fees and any accrued interest for which the local agency is unable to make the findings required by Government Code Section 66001(d) that it still needs the fees.

Government Code Section 66002 provides that any local agency which levies a development fee subject to Government Code Section 66001 may adopt a capital

improvement plan which shall be updated annually and which shall indicate the approximate location, size, time of availability and estimates of cost for all facilities or improvements to be financed by the fees. This may be accomplished by completing a five-year facility plan as outlined on Form SFPD 575 available through the California Department of Education.

Assembly Bill 1600 as Related to the Justification for Levying Developer Fees

Effective January 1, 1989, AB 1600 requires that any school district which establishes, increases or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of development shall make specific findings as follows:

1. A cost nexus must be established. A cost nexus means that the amount of the fee cannot exceed the cost of providing adequate school facilities for students generated by development. Essentially, it prohibits a school district from charging a fee greater than their cost to construct or reconstruct facilities for use by students generated by development.

2. A benefit nexus must be established. A benefit nexus is established if the fee is used to construct or reconstruct school facilities benefiting students to be generated from development projects.

3. A burden nexus must be established. A burden nexus is established if a project, by the generation of students, creates a need for additional facilities or a need to reconstruct existing facilities.

SECTION IV: REVENUE SOURCES FOR FUNDING FACILITIES

Two general sources exist for funding facility construction and reconstruction - state sources and local sources. The district has considered the following available sources:

State Sources

State Facility Program

Senate Bill 50 reformed the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program in August of 1998. The new program, entitled the School Facility Program, provides funding under a "grant" program once a school district establishes eligibility. Funding required from districts will be a 50/ 50 match for construction projects and 60/ 40 (State/ District) match for modernization projects. Districts may levy the current statutory developer fee as long as a district can justify collecting that fee. If a district desires to collect more than the statutory fee (Level 2 or Level 3), that district must meet certain requirements outlined in the law, as well as conduct a needs assessment to enable a higher fee to be calculated.

Local Sources

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 allows school districts to establish a community facilities district in order to impose a special tax to raise funds to finance the construction of school facilities. At the present time, this alternative does not seem to be workable for the following reasons:

1. The voter approved tax levy requires a two-thirds vote by the voters of the proposed Mello-Roos District. It is not likely that two-thirds of the district would vote to impose such a special tax.

2. If a Mello-Roos District is established in an area in which fewer than twelve registered voters reside, the property owners may elect to establish a Mello-Roos District. Currently the owners of major developments have not elected to establish a Mello-Roos District.

3. Should a Mello-Roos District be formed subsequent to the levying of developer fees, the Mello-Roos District may be exempt from such fees.

The Board may levy developer fees and provide flexibility for establishment of a Mello-Roos District in the future.

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation (GO) bonds may be issued by any school district for the purposes of purchasing real property or constructing or purchasing buildings or equipment "of a permanent nature." Because GO bonds are secured by an *ad valorem* tax levied on all taxable property in the district, their issuance is subject to two-thirds voter approval or 55 percent majority vote under Proposition 39 in an election. School districts are obligated, in the event of delinquent payments on the part of the property owners, to raise the amount of tax levied against the non-delinquent properties to a level sufficient to pay the principal and interest coming due on the bonds.

The District passed a bond in 2008 for the amount of $165 million. These funds have been expended or are encumbered to meet the housing needs of existing students.

School District General Funds

The district's general funds are needed by the district to provide for the operation of its instructional program. There are no unencumbered funds that could be used to construct new facilities or reconstruct existing facilities.

Expenditure of Lottery Funds

Government Code Section 8880.2 states: "It is the intent of this chapter that all funds allocated from the California State Lottery Education Fund shall be used exclusively for the education of pupils and students and no funds shall be spent for acquisition of real property, construction of facilities, financing research, or any other non-instructional purpose."

SECTION V: ESTABLISHING THE COST, BENEFIT AND BURDEN NEXUS

In accordance with Government Code Section 66001, the District has established a cost nexus and identified the purpose of the fee, established a benefit nexus, and a burden nexus:

Establishment of a Cost Nexus & identify Purpose of the Fee

The Sequoia Union High School District chooses to construct and/ or reconstruct facilities for the additional students created by development in the district and the cost for providing new and/ or reconstructed facilities exceeds the amount of developer fees to be collected. It is clear that when educational facilities are provided for students generated by new residential, commercial and industrial development that the cost of new facilities exceeds developer fee generation, thereby establishing a cost nexus.

Establishment of a Benefit Nexus

Students generated by new residential, commercial and industrial development will be attending district schools. Housing district students in new and/ or reconstructed facilities will directly benefit those students from the new development projects upon which the fee is imposed, therefore, a benefit nexus is established.

Establishment of a Burden Nexus

The generation of new students by development will create a need for additional and/ or reconstructed school facilities. The district must carry the burden of constructing new facilities required by the students generated by future developments and the need for facilities will be, in part, satisfied by the levying of developer fees, therefore, a burden nexus is established.

SECTION VI: FACILITY FUNDING ALTERNATIVES

The district does not currently have funds to provide for the shortfall in housing costs. We suggest the District continue to consider the following possible funding alternatives:

1. Continue to assess ability to participate in the State School Facility Program.
2. Utilize temporary housing if the site will accommodate such housing.
3. Explore a possible new site in cooperation with developers for the possibility of establishing a Mello-Roos community facility district.
4. Explore possible local land exchange in combination with the State Building program.

STATEMENT TO IDENTIFY PURPOSE OF FEE

It is a requirement of AB 1600 that the district identify the purpose of the fee. The purpose of fees being levied shall be used for the construction and/ or reconstruction of school facilities. The district will provide for the construction and/ or reconstruction of school facilities, in part, with developer fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Pursuant to Government Code Section 66006, the district has established a special account in which fees for capital facilities are deposited. The fees collected in this account will be expended only for the purpose for which they were collected. Any interest income earned on the fees that are deposited in such an account must remain with the principal. The school district must make specific information available to the public within 180 days of the end of each fiscal year pertaining to each developer fee fund. The information required to be available to the public by Section 66006 (b) (1) was amended by SB 1693 and includes specific information on fees expended and refunds made during the year.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the fee justification provided in this report, it is recommended that the Sequoia Union High School District levy residential development fees and commercial/ industrial fees up to the statutory fee for which justification has been determined.

SOURCES

California Basic Educational Data System. California State Department of Education. October Enrollments, 2008-2010.

California State Department of Education. California Public School Directory, 2010.

California State Department of Finance. Population Research Division.

Navas, Enrique. Assistant Superintendent, Sequoia Union High School District.

Lianides, James, Ed.D. Superintendent, Sequoia Union High School District.

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

Pacheco, Louise. Assistant Project Manager, Sequoia Union High School District.

Redwood City Planning Department.

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

Schreder, Jack and Associates. Original research.

APPENDIX A

DISTRICT CAPACITY

Sequoia Union High School District
District Capacity
As of April 24, 2014

	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe
SAB 50-02 Form (Carlmont, Menlo-Atherton Redwood & Sequoia Super HSAA)	4941	104	0
SAB 50-02 Form (Woodside HSAA)	1728	26	18
Menlo-Atherton 50/001 (Library & 2 cr's)	54	0	0
Woodside 50/003 (Admin/Library)	0	0	0
Woodside 50/004 (5 classrooms)	135	0	0
Woodside 50/006 (3 classrooms)	27	26	0
Menlo-Atherton 50/007 (1 classroom)	27	0	0
Menlo Atherton 50/008 (3 classrooms)	81	0	0
Woodside 50/009 (2 classrooms)	54	0	0
Woodside 50/010 (4 classrooms)	108	0	0
Carlmont D & E Wing (14 classrooms's)	378	0	0
8 classrooms added at Carlmont with District funds	216	0	0
2 classrooms added at Menlo-Atherton with District funds	54	0	0
27 classrooms added at Sequoia with District funds	729	0	0
11 classrooms added at Woodside with District funds	297	0	0
Carlmont 50/01-001 (5 classrooms)	135	0	0
5th Avenue 50/01-002 (12 classrooms)	324	0	0
Sequoia 50/01-003 (4 classrooms)	108	0	0
Myrtle Street 50/02-001 (1 classroom)	27	0	0
9 classrooms added at Myrtle Street with District funds	243	0	0
Total	**9666**	**156**	**18**
Efficiency Adjustment (15%)	1450	23	3
Adjusted Capacity	**8216**	**133**	**15**

Revised per OPSC phone request

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE ALLOCATION BOARD

EXISTING SCHOOL BUILDING CAPACITY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM

SAB 50-02 (Rev. 09/02)

SCHOOL DISTRICT	FIVE DIGIT DISTRICT CODE NUMBER (see California Public School Directory)
Sequoia Union High	69062
COUNTY	**HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA (HSAA) OR SUPER HSAA (if applicable)**
San Mateo	Carlmont, MA, Redwood & Sequoia SUPER HSAA

PART I - Classroom Inventory ☐ NEW ☑ ADJUSTED	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
Line 1. Leased State Relocatable Classrooms						
Line 2. Portable Classrooms leased less than 5 years						
Line 3. Interim Housing Portables leased less than 5 years						
Line 4. Interim Housing Portables leased at least 5 years						
Line 5. Portable Classrooms leased at least 5 years						
Line 6. Portable Classrooms owned by district			2			2
Line 7. Permanent Classrooms			181	8		189
Line 8. Total (Lines 1 through 7)			183	8		191

PART II - Available Classrooms Option A.	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
a. Part I, line 4						
b. Part I, line 5						
c. Part I, line 6			2			2
d. Part I, line 7			183 ~~181~~	8		189
e. Total (a, b, c, & d)			183 ~~181~~	8		191

Option B.	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
a. Part I, line 8			183	8		191
b. Part I, lines 1,2,5 and 6 (total only)						2
c. 25 percent of Part I, line 7 (total only)						48
d. Subtract c from b (enter 0 if negative)						0
e. Total (a minus d)			183	8	0	191

PART III - Determination of Existing School Building Capacity	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe
Line 1. Classroom capacity			4,941	104	
Line 2. SER adjustment					
Line 3. Operational Grants					
Line 4. Greater of line 2 or 3					
Line 5. Total of lines 1 and 4			4,941	104	

I certify, as the District Representative, that the information reported on this form is true and correct and that:

- *I am designated as an authorized district representative by the governing board of the district; and,*
- *This form is an exact duplicate (verbatim) of the form provided by the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC). In the event a conflict should exist, then the language in the OPSC form will prevail.*

SIGNATURE OF DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
✍	7/16/10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXISTING SCHOOL BUILDING CAPACITY

SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM

SAB 50-02 (Rev. 09/02)

STATE ALLOCATION BOARD

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

SCHOOL DISTRICT	FIVE DIGIT DISTRICT CODE NUMBER (*see California Public School Directory*)
Sequoia Union High	69062
COUNTY	**HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA (HSAA) OR SUPER HSAA (*if applicable*)**
San Mateo	Woodside HSAA

PART I - Classroom Inventory ☑ NEW ☐ ADJUSTED	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
Line 1. Leased State Relocatable Classrooms						
Line 2. Portable Classrooms leased less than 5 years						
Line 3. Interim Housing Portables leased less than 5 years						
Line 4. Interim Housing Portables leased at least 5 years						
Line 5. Portable Classrooms leased at least 5 years						
Line 6. Portable Classrooms owned by district						
Line 7. Permanent Classrooms			64	2	2	68
Line 8. Total (Lines 1 through 7)			64	2	2	68

PART II - Available Classrooms Option A.	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
a. Part I, line 4						
b. Part I, line 5						
c. Part I, line 6						
d. Part I, line 7			64	2	2	68
e. Total (a, b, c, & d)			64	2	2	68

Option B.	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
a. Part I, line 8			64	2	2	68
b. Part I, lines 1,2,5 and 6 (total only)						0
c. 25 percent of Part I, line 7 (total only)						17
d. Subtract c from b (enter Ø if negative)						0
e. Total (a minus d)			64	2	2	68

PART III - Determination of Existing School Building Capacity	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe
Line 1. Classroom capacity			1,728	26	18
Line 2. SER adjustment					
Line 3. Operational Grants					
Line 4. Greater of line 2 or 3					
Line 5. Total of lines 1 and 4			1,728	26	18

I certify, as the District Representative, that the information reported on this form is true and correct and that:

- *I am designated as an authorized district representative by the governing board of the district; and,*
- *This form is an exact duplicate (verbatim) of the form provided by the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC). In the event a conflict should exist, then the language in the OPSC form will prevail.*

SIGNATURE OF DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
	3/31/10

APPENDIX B

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION

Sequoia Union High School District													
Enrollment Projection													
Grade	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	Change			Ave.	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
K	2964	3055	3048	3089	91	-7	41	42	3131	3172	3214	3256	3297
1	3029	3002	3032	2894	38	-23	-154	-46	3043	3084	3126	3168	3209
2	2868	3067	2955	3007	38	-47	-25	-11	2883	3031	3073	3115	3156
3	2726	2936	3050	2912	68	-17	-43	3	3010	2885	3034	3076	3117
4	2655	2785	2915	3011	59	-21	-39	0	2912	3009	2885	3034	3075
5	2681	2689	2746	2889	34	-39	-26	-10	3001	2901	2999	2875	3023
6	2497	2696	2605	2650	15	-84	-96	-55	2834	2946	2846	2944	2820
7	2399	2562	2670	2576	65	-26	-29	3	2653	2837	2949	2850	2947
8	2354	2453	2548	2646	54	-14	-24	5	2581	2659	2843	2954	2855
9	2338	2390	2418	2489	36	-35	-59	-19	2627	2562	2639	2823	2935
10	2336	2367	2365	2390	29	-25	-28	-8	2481	2619	2554	2631	2815
11	2243	2348	2361	2386	12	-6	21	9	2399	2490	2628	2563	2640
12	2338	2364	2448	2497	121	100	136	119	2505	2518	2609	2747	2682
K-6	19,420	20,230	20,351	20,452					20,812	21,030	21,177	21,466	21,699
7-8	4753	5015	5218	5222					5235	5496	5792	5804	5802
9-12	9255	9469	9592	9762					10012	10189	10430	10764	11073
Total	33,428	34,714	35,161	35,436					36,058	36,714	37,399	38,034	38,574

APPENDIX C

COST PER STUDENT

High School Facility Construction Costs			
I. Allowable Building Area			
	A. Total Student Capacity		
	B. Building Area		
	1500 students @ 92sf/student		138,000
	Speech/Resource Specialist		4,500
	Total		142,500
II. Site Requirements			
	A. Purchase Price of Property (40 Acres)		
	Cost per Acre	$1,575,758	$63,030,320
	B. Appraisals		$18,456
	C. Costs Incurred in Escrow		$9,228
	D. Surveys		$18,456
	E. Other Costs, Geo. and Soils Reports		$63,887
	Total-Acquisition of Site		$63,140,347
III. Plans			
	A. Architect's Fee for Plans		$1,990,454
	B. OSA Plans Check Fee		$187,274
	C. School Planning, Plans Check Fee		$7,124
	D. Preliminary Tests		$11,535
	E. Other Costs, Energy Cons. & Advertising		$105,342
			$2,301,729
IV. Construction Requirements			
	A. Utility Services		$961,337
	B. Off-site Development		$983,187
	C. Site Development, Service		$3,168,045
	D. Site Development, General		$2,381,497
	E. New Construction		$31,984,812
	F. Unconventional Energy Source		$1,721,722
	Total Construction		$41,200,600
	Total Items II, III and IV		$106,642,676
	Contingency 10% (Items III and IV)		$4,350,233
	Construction Tests		$350,630
	Inspection		$189,987
	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS		**$111,533,526**
	ESTIMATED COST PER STUDENT		**$74,356**

APPENDIX D

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CALCULATIONS

Sequoia Union High School District

Commercial/Industrial Calculations

	EMP/ 1000 SQ.FT	DIST.HH/ EMP	HH/SF	% EMP IN EXIST HH	ADJUSTED HH/SF	ADJ % DIST HH/EMP
MEDICAL	4.27	0.2	0.000854	0.4	0.0003416	0.08
CORP. OFFICE	2.68	0.2	0.000536	0.4	0.0002144	0.08
COM. OFFICE	4.78	0.2	0.000956	0.4	0.0003824	0.08
LODGING	1.55	0.3	0.000465	0.4	0.0001860	0.12
R&D	3.04	0.2	0.000608	0.4	0.0002432	0.08
IN. PARK	1.68	0.2	0.000336	0.4	0.0001344	0.08
IN/COM PARK	2.21	0.2	0.000442	0.4	0.0001768	0.08
NBHD COMM SC	3.62	0.3	0.001086	0.4	0.0004344	0.12
COMMUNITY SC	1.09	0.3	0.000327	0.4	0.0001308	0.12
BANKS	2.82	0.3	0.000846	0.4	0.0003384	0.12
MINI-STORAGE	0.06	0.2	0.000012	0.4	0.0000048	0.08
AGRICULTURE	0.31	0.5	0.000155	0.4	0.0000620	0.20

STUDENT YIELDS		COST PER STUDENT	
K-6	0.0000	K-6	$0
7-8	0.0000	7-8	$0
9-12	0.2000	9-12	$74,356

STUDENTS PER SQUARE FOOT

(YIELD FACTORS X ADJ HH/SQ. FT IN COLUMN F)

	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL
MEDICAL	0.000000	0.000000	0.000068	0.000068
CORP. OFFICE	0.000000	0.000000	0.000043	0.000043
COM. OFFICE	0.000000	0.000000	0.000076	0.000076
LODGING	0.000000	0.000000	0.000037	0.000037
R&D	0.000000	0.000000	0.000049	0.000049
IN. PARK	0.000000	0.000000	0.000027	0.000027
IN/COM PARK	0.000000	0.000000	0.000035	0.000035
COM. SC.	0.000000	0.000000	0.000087	0.000087
COMMUNITY SC	0.000000	0.000000	0.000026	0.000026
BANKS	0.000000	0.000000	0.000068	0.000068
MINI STORAGE	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000001
AGRICULTURE	0.000000	0.000000	0.000012	0.000012

COSTS PER SQUARE FOOT						
(STUDENTS/ SQ. FOOT X STUDENT COST/SQ. FOOT IN EACH CATEGORY)						
	K-6	7-8	9-12	TOTAL		
MEDICAL	$0.00	$0.00	$5.08	$5.08		
CORP. OFFICE	$0.00	$0.00	$3.19	$3.19		
COM. OFFICE	$0.00	$0.00	$5.69	$5.69		
LODGING	$0.00	$0.00	$2.77	$2.77		
R&D	$0.00	$0.00	$3.62	$3.62		
IN. PARK	$0.00	$0.00	$2.00	$2.00		
IN/COM PARK	$0.00	$0.00	$2.63	$2.63		
COM. SC.	$0.00	$0.00	$6.46	$6.46		
COMMUNITY SC	$0.00	$0.00	$1.95	$1.95		
BANKS	$0.00	$0.00	$5.03	$5.03		
MINI STORAGE	$0.00	$0.00	$0.07	$0.07		
AGRICULTURE	$0.00	$0.00	$0.92	$0.92		