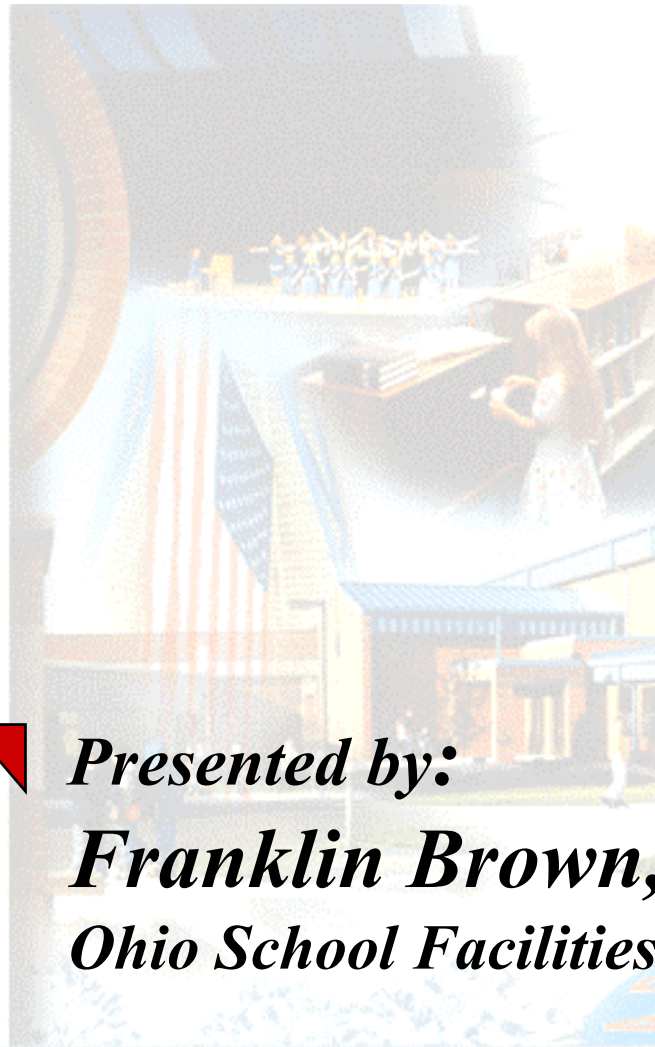


# HOW DID WE GET HERE ?



Presented by:

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***Ohio School Facilities Commission***

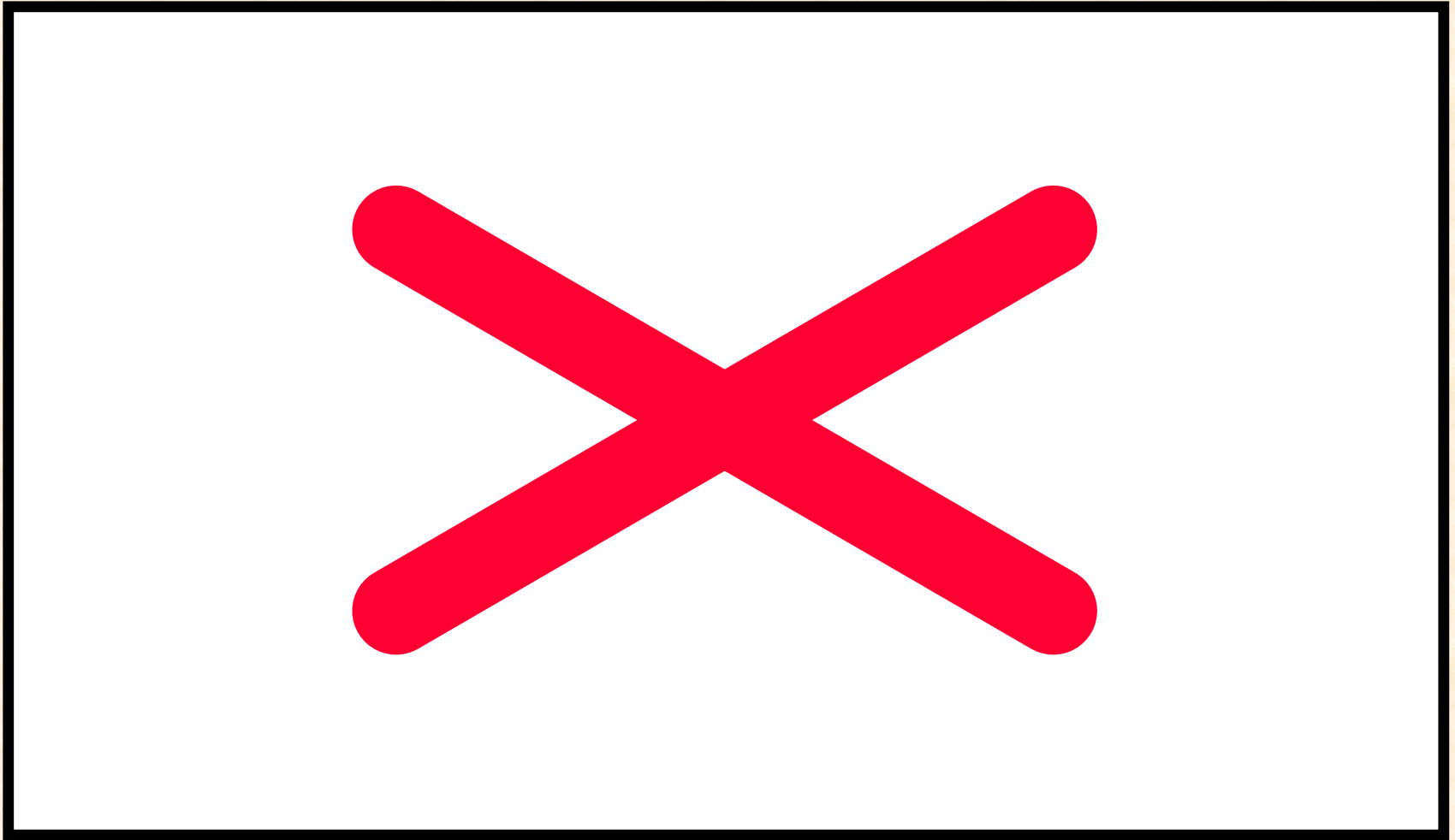
# March 1990'

## The 1990 Facilities Study

- The Ohio Department of Education at the direction of the Ohio Legislature commissioned a condition assessment of all “public school facilities.”
- At a cost of over \$4 Million Dollars, ten firms, completed the task and published the 1990 OHIO PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY SURVEY.
- The Study, published in November of 1990 indicated a need of over 10.2 Billion Dollars

June '1990

Regions



May '1991

## LITIGATION

- Lawsuit filed in Perry County Common Pleas with Nathan DeRolph as the lead plaintiff. Several School Districts also join in the suit.
- Trial begins October 25, 1993 and in 30 days the court receives 450 exhibits and testimony from 61 witnesses.
- July 1, 1994 Judge Lewis rules Ohio's system of school funding to be unconstitutional.
- August 12, 1994 the state appeals the decision based on a 1979 Supreme Court Decision giving the legislature the the right to determine funding levels.

August '1995

## Litigation

- The appeals court overturns Lewis' decision.
- In October 1995 the Ohio Coalition for Equity and Adequacy of School Funding, representing more than 500 school districts appeals to the Ohio Supreme Court.
- In March of 1997 the Supreme Court by a 4-3 vote overturns the appellate court and gives the General Assembly a year to overhaul the states system of funding education.
- May 1997 the legislature passes the first Classroom Facilities Assistance Act allocating \$300 million for construction and repair.

August '1997

- Gov. Voinovich signs a bill requiring a tougher 10th grade proficiency test and a fourth grade reading test. He signed another bill requiring balanced budgets, the set-aside of funds for textbooks, building maintenance and emergency funds.
- February 1998 the legislature passes a bill changing basic aid from \$3,663 to \$4,414 per student per year the bill also provided an additional \$170 million for construction and renovation.

## March '1998

- The Supreme Court's one-year deadline passes without comment from the justices or Judge Lewis.
- In May of 1998 the Ohio Voters reject a one cent increase in state sales tax which would have raised \$1.1 billion.
- Also in May 1998 the legislature passes a budget bill that includes \$300 million for construction and renovation.
- In August Judge Lewis opens hearings to determine if the state has met the Court's mandate. The state argues yes, the coalition argues no.

December '1998

- The state approves a public-works bill that contains \$505 million for School Building Assistance.
- In February of 1999 Judge Lewis rules that the state has not complied with the Supreme Courts order for a “complete, systematic overhaul of school funding.
- In March the Attorney General informs the Supreme Court that the state will appeal Judge Lewis’ ruling.

## June '1999

- Gov. Bob Taft signs Ohio's first budget devoted entirely to education. It provides a new funding formula, a year ahead of time and appropriates \$13 billion to K-12 schools. It also directs \$325 million of surplus to construction and repair.
- In February of 2000 the legislature adopts a bill reserving \$4.5 billion of the national tobacco settlement for school construction over 26 years.
- May of 2000 the Supreme Court concurs with Judge Lewis that the General Assembly has failed to fix the school funding system.

June '2000

- Gov. Taft signs a bill that accelerates state aid for 6 urban districts and eases the requirements for matching funds.
- In December of 2000 the legislature approves a bill to eliminate the five percent set-aside for emergencies and reduces the set-aside for textbooks and maintenance.
- In May of 2001 lawmakers pass a bill to increase school funding by \$1.4 billion, boost base funding to \$4,949 and provide parity aid to poorer districts to lessen funding disparities from property values.

June '2001

- Taft signs Senate Bill 1, revamping the proficiency testing system. It requires districts with chronically failing schools to fire the principals and allows students to transfer to other schools. New tests are aligned with new curriculum standards and new academic standards.

1957

- Classroom Facilities Assistance Program (CFAP)
  - ◇ Originally administered by the Department of Education
  - ◇ Changed to the Facilities Commission in May of 1997
  - ◇ To date this program has provided funding for the complete replacement or renovation of facilities for 96 districts at a cost of over \$2.2 billion dollars.
  - ◇ Local Share / State Share
  - ◇ Eligibility is based on wealth
  - ◇ This is the largest of the OSFC Programs.
  - ◇ Largest project to date is Lorain City with a state share of \$175 million of the \$216 million dollar project.

# 2001

## ■ Exceptional Needs Program (ENP)

- ◇ While still biased toward the low wealth districts this program reaches up the wealth list to help districts replace a single discrete building that severely deficient.
- ◇ This program also requires a local share contribution
- ◇ To-date 17 districts are moving ahead under this program.
- ◇ State funds of \$74 million have been allocated with \$44 million in local funds.

# 2001

- Expedited Local Partnership Program (ELPP)
  - ◇ Since its inception over 210 districts have applied for this program.
  - ◇ Districts can undertake a discrete portion of their Master-plan now with 100% local funds, even though they are not yet eligible according to their wealth ranking. When they do become eligible, the funds invested now, will contribute to their local share requirement.

## ■ Accelerated Urban Initiative (AUI)

- ◇ Six of Ohio's 8 Urban Districts are ineligible for assistance now when their wealth status is considered. However these districts include over 500 buildings that house 16% of the total 1.82 million students in Ohio.
- ◇ This program allows the Commission to do the assessments and prepare the Master-plans during FY01 and FY02 and begin construction in segments starting in FY03.
- ◇ With the utilization of private side Architects and Engineers the assessments are virtually complete and the Master-plans are underway.

## ■ Extreme Environmental Program

- ◇ This program is a subset of the Exceptional Needs Program.
- ◇ It exists to allow a funding mechanism where extreme site or building contamination is discovered and is being used for the first time at River Valley Local in Marion County.
- ◇ The district is receiving \$7.9 million in state funds to replace a building constructed on a contaminated site.

# The Ohio School Design Manual

February '1997

- Early in 1997, much consideration was given to the most effective way to assure high quality and uniformity in planning and design for Ohio Schools.
- After evaluation of approaches that other states had taken, it was determined that a comprehensive set of design standards would serve the districts better than standardized designs.
- The OSFC Staff working with Fanning/Howey Associates, DeJong Associates and Planning Advocates worked through most of 1997.

# The Ohio School Design Manual

- The Design Manual was published by the Commission on November 1, 1997.
  - ◇ Guide for Design and Construction
  - ◇ Educational Space Planning
  - ◇ Selection of High Quality Materials and Systems
  - ◇ Provides for Consistency
  - ◇ Allows for Significant local Choice and Control
  - ◇ Provides a means of determining the SF per Child and the \$ per SF needed to create the total project budget.
  - ◇ Is used for new buildings and additions but not for renovation projects.

# The Ohio School Design Manual

- The Manual is not static. It is revised through an open process every year. Today most of the Manual Owners will be receiving the 2001 Up-date CD Rom.
- There is a Variance Process in place which allows a designer working with the Construction Manager and the district to request a change to any of the design manual provisions. To-date 267 Variances have been requested.

# The Ohio School Design Manual

- This year a significant supplement has been added to the Manual providing Guidelines for the development of Career -Technical space in Ohio.
- Ohio has 49 Career-Technical Schools as well as 47 Comprehensive High Schools that include a Career-Technical curriculum.