



# COOPERATIVE STRATEGIES

COMPLETE FINANCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC PLANNING FOR EDUCATION

## JURUPA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHOOL FEE JUSTIFICATION STUDY

FEBRUARY 8, 2018

**PREPARED FOR:**

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School District**

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## EXHIBITS

**EXHIBIT A:** Current SAB Form 50-02

**EXHIBIT B:** Updated School Facilities Capacity Calculation

**EXHIBIT C:** Updated School Facilities Cost Estimates

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

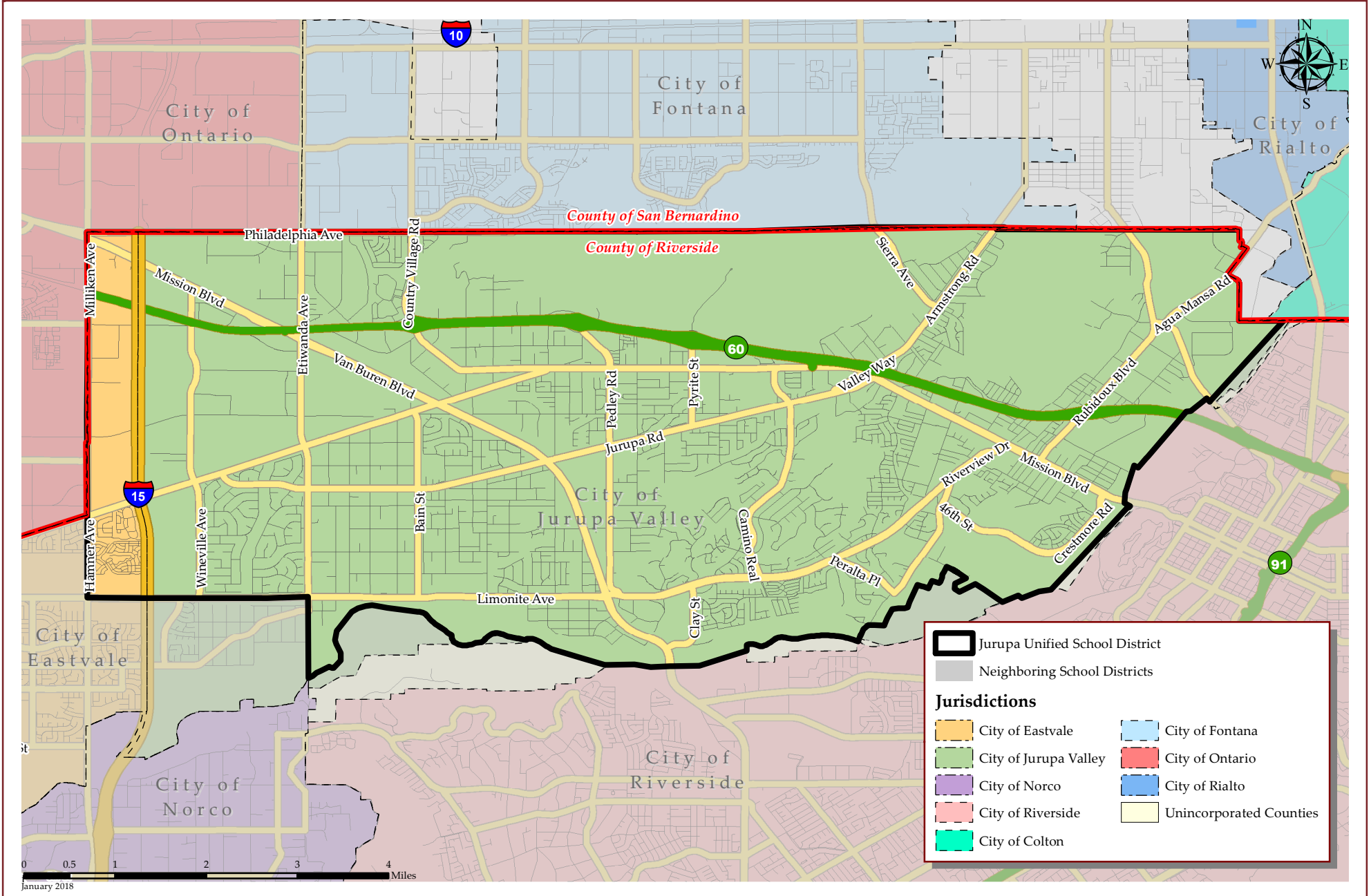
This Residential Development School Fee Justification Study ("Study") is intended to determine the extent to which a nexus can be established in the Jurupa Unified School District ("School District") between residential development and (i) the need for school facilities, (ii) the cost of school facilities, and (iii) the amount of statutory school fees ("School Fees") per residential building square foot that may be levied for schools pursuant to the provisions of Section 17620 of the Education Code, as well as Sections 65995 and 66001 of the Government Code.

The School District provides education to students in grades kindergarten through 12 residing within portions of the cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley (collectively, "Cities") (please see map on following page for a geographic profile of the School District). Collectively, the School District's school facilities in school year 2017/2018 have a capacity of 20,000 students per Section 17071.10(a) of the Education Code. Of these 20,000 seats, 10,281 are at the elementary school level (i.e., grades kindergarten through 6), 2,737 are at the middle school level (i.e., grades 7 and 8), and 6,982 are at the high school level (i.e., grades 9 through 12). This capacity includes seats from all new school facility construction projects funded by the State of California ("State"), and teaching stations purchased by the School District without State funding (see Exhibit A for SAB Form 50-02 and Exhibit B for an updated school facilities capacity calculation). Based on data provided by the School District, student enrollment is 19,121 in school year 2017/2018. Comparing student enrollment to facilities capacity reveals that student enrollment exceeds facilities capacity at the middle school level while facilities capacity exceeds student enrollment at the elementary school and high school levels in school year 2017/2018 (please see Section IV for more information on student enrollment and facilities capacity).

To establish a nexus and a justifiable residential School Fee level, the Study evaluated the number and cost of new facilities required to house students generated from future residential development within the School District. Based on data provided by the Southern California Association of Governments ("SCAG") approximately 6,982 additional residential units could be constructed within the School District's boundaries through calendar year 2035 ("Future Units"). Of these 6,982 Future Units, 6,005 are expected to be single family detached ("SFD") and 977 are expected to be multi-family attached ("MFA") units.

# JURUPA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

# GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE



January 2018

To determine the impact on the School District from Future Units, the Study first multiplied the number of Future Units by the student generation factors ("SGFs") calculated by Cooperative Strategies, to determine the projected student enrollment from Future Units. The results were that 2,966 unhoused elementary school students, 852 unhoused middle school students, and 717 unhoused high school students are anticipated to be generated from Future Units. These numbers include a reduction of the number of students projected to be housed by existing excess seats ("Projected Unhoused Students").

To adequately house the Projected Unhoused Students, the School District will need to construct new K-8 school facilities as well as expand existing high school facilities. Using design capacities of 1,050 students at the K-8 school level and 27 students per classroom at the high school level, the School District will need to construct four (4) new K-8 schools and 27 new high school classrooms to accommodate the Projected Unhoused Students from the Future Units projected to be constructed at this time. Based on school facility cost estimates prepared by Cooperative Strategies, a K-8 school is projected to cost \$41,247,924. The cost of expanding the existing high school facilities by adding additional teaching stations is based on per-pupil grant amounts established by Senate Bill ("SB") 50.

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

**Table ES-1  
Total School Facilities Cost Impacts (2018\$)**

<b>School Level</b>	<b>Cost per Facility /Student</b>	<b>Facilities Required/Students Generated</b>	<b>Total School Facilities Cost Impacts</b>
K-8 School	\$41,247,924	3.6362	\$149,985,699
High School	\$855,252	26.5556	\$22,711,730
Central Admin. Impacts	\$800	4,535	\$3,628,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$176,325,429</b>

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

**Table ES-2**  
**School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit (2018\$)**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Total School Facilities Cost Impacts</b>	<b>Future Units</b>	<b>School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit</b>
Single Family Detached	\$156,227,967	6,005	\$26,016
Multi-family Attached	\$20,097,462	977	\$20,571

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

**Table ES-3**  
**School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Square Foot (2018\$)**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>School Facilities Cost Impacts per Future Unit</b>	<b>Average Square Footage</b>	<b>School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Square Foot</b>
Single Family Detached	\$26,016	2,200	\$11.83
Multi-family Attached	\$20,571	1,300	\$15.82

On January 24, 2018, the SAB increased the maximum residential School Fee authorized by Section 17620 of the Education Code from \$3.48 to \$3.79 per residential building square foot for unified school districts. Based on the square footage of the average residential unit constructed within the School District, the School Fees would provide for less than 100 percent of the school facilities cost impacts. Therefore, the Study concludes that the School District is fully justified in levying the maximum residential School Fee of \$3.79 per square foot for all new residential development within its boundaries.

## I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

## II. LEGISLATION

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

### A. AB 2926

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

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

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



## **B. AB 1600**

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

1. Determine the purpose of the fee.
2. Identify the facilities to which the fee will be put.
3. Determine that there is a reasonable relationship between the need for public facilities and the type of development on which a fee is imposed.
4. Determine that there is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the fee and the public facility or portion of the public facility attributable to the development on which the fee is imposed.
5. Provide an annual accounting of any portion of the fee remaining unexpended, whether committed or uncommitted, in the School District's accounts five or more years after it was collected.

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

### **III. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY**

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

#### **A. Overview of Methodology**

In order to evaluate the existence of a nexus, the Study identifies and analyzes the various connections or linkages between residential development and (i) the need for school facilities, (ii) the cost of school facilities, and (iii) the amount of School Fees that can justifiably be levied. The primary linkages identified include the following:

1. Housing projections (i.e., the projected number of residential units to be constructed within the School District);
2. Student generation (i.e., the number of students generated from a residential unit within the School District);
3. Facility requirements (i.e., the number of new school facilities required to house students generated from new residential units);
4. School facilities cost impacts (i.e., the costs to the School District associated with the construction of new school facilities); and
5. School Fee requirements (i.e., the School District's need to levy School Fees to cover the cost of new school facilities).

The above linkages result in a series of impacts which (i) connect new residential development with increased school facilities costs and (ii) connect School Fees per residential building square foot with increased facilities costs. These impacts are identified for two (2) residential land uses; SFD units and MFA units (e.g., condominiums, apartments, townhomes, duplexes, etc.). These "linkage impacts" include four (4) major types:

1. Residential Unit Projections
2. Student Generation Factors
3. School Facilities Cost Impacts
4. Maximum School Fee Revenues

#### **B. Residential Unit Projections**

The number of Future Units to be constructed within the boundaries of the School District was determined based on information provided by SCAG.

#### **C. Student Generation Factors**

SGFs by school level (e.g., elementary school, middle school, and high school) for each of the residential land use categories were calculated by Cooperative Strategies. Cooperative Strategies calculated SGFs for the School District through an analysis which consisted of cross-referencing the School District's actual enrollment data against residential data from the Office of the Assessor for the County of Riverside ("County Assessor").

#### **D. School Facilities Cost Impacts**

School facilities cost impacts were calculated by determining the additional K-8 and high school facilities needed to adequately house students generated from Future Units and the total cost for those school facilities. School facilities costs for K-8 Schools are based on estimates prepared by Cooperative Strategies and are attached and incorporated herein as Exhibit C, while high school facilities costs are based on the per-pupil grant amounts established by SB 50.

#### **E. Maximum School Fee Revenues**

Maximum School Fee revenues for residential development were based on the current maximum residential School Fee authorized by the SAB (currently \$3.79 per square foot) under AB 2926.

**F. Comparison of School Facilities Cost Impacts and Maximum School Fee Revenues**

If school facilities cost impacts per residential square foot are greater than maximum School Fee revenues, then the levy of the maximum residential School Fee is justified to cover as much of school facilities cost impacts per residential square foot as possible. Should school facilities cost impacts per residential square foot be less than maximum School Fee revenues, then only a School Fee equivalent to the school facilities cost impacts per residential square foot can be justified to cover facilities needs generated by future residential development. Under this latter circumstance, the School District would not be justified in imposing the maximum residential School Fee per square foot.

#### IV. FACILITIES CAPACITY AND STUDENT ENROLLMENT

In order to determine whether the School District's existing school facilities contain excess capacity to house students generated by new residential development, school year 2017/2018 student enrollment and school facilities capacity of the School District were evaluated.

Collectively, the School District's school facilities in school year 2017/2018 have a capacity of 20,000 students per Section 17071.10(a) of the Education Code. This capacity includes seats from all new school facility construction projects funded by the State and teaching stations purchased by the School District without State funding (see Exhibit A for SAB Form 50-02 and Exhibit B for an updated school facilities capacity calculation). Of these 20,000 existing seats, 10,281 are at the elementary school level, 2,737 are at the middle school level, and 6,982 are at the high school level. The enrollment of the School District in school year 2017/2018 is 19,121 students. As shown in Table 1 below, the School District's student enrollment exceeds facilities capacity at the middle school level while the facilities capacity exceeds student enrollment at the elementary and high school levels in school year 2017/2018.

**Table 1**  
**Existing School Facilities Capacity and Student Enrollment**

School Level	2017/2018 Facilities Capacity <sup>[1]</sup>	2017/2018 Student Enrollment <sup>[2]</sup>	Excess/ (Shortage) Capacity
Elementary School (Grades K-6)	10,281	10,251	30
Middle School (Grades 7-8)	2,737	2,939	(202)
High School (Grades 9-12)	6,982	5,931	1,051
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,121</b>	<b>879</b>
<i>[1] SAB Form 50-02 (Exhibit A) plus additional State funded capacity and teaching stations purchased by the School District (Exhibit B).</i>			
<i>[2] 2017/2018 student enrollment provided by the School District.</i>			

As indicated in Table 1, 30 elementary school seats and 1,051 high school seats are available to house students generated from Future Units. These surplus seats will be addressed in Section V below.

## V. IMPACT OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON SCHOOL FACILITIES NEEDS

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

### A. Projected Residential Development within the School District

The initial step in developing a nexus as required by AB 2926 and AB 1600 is to determine the number of Future Units to be constructed within the School District's boundaries. Based on information provided by SCAG, Cooperative Strategies has estimated that the School District could experience the construction of approximately 6,982 Future Units through calendar year 2035. Of these 6,982 Future Units, 6,005 are expected to be SFD units and 977 are expected to be MFA units. Table 2 distinguishes Future Units by land use.

**Table 2**  
**Future Units**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Total Future Units</b>
Single Family Detached	6,005
Multi-family Attached	977
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>6,982</b>

## **B. Reconstruction**

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

### **B1. Residential Reconstruction**

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

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

## **B2. Reconstruction of Commercial/Industrial Construction into Residential Construction**

The voluntary demolition of existing commercial/industrial buildings and replacement of them with new residential development is a different category of Reconstruction. Cooperative Strategies is aware that such types of Reconstruction may occur within the School District in the future, however, Cooperative Strategies was unable to find information (i) about the amount planned within the School District in the future or (ii) historical levels, which might indicate the amount to be expected in the future. Due to the lack of information, the School District has decided to evaluate the impacts of Commercial/Industrial Reconstruction projects on a case-by-case basis and will make a determination of whether a fee credit is justified based on the nature of the project.

## **C. Student Generation Factors per Residential Unit**

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

Sorting and extracting the County Assessor records by land use, Cooperative Strategies developed a database of 17,549 SFD units. This database was then compared with the School District's student enrollment database to identify address matches. Upon comparison of the two (2) databases, 13,619 student matches were found, resulting in the SGFs shown in Table 3.

**Table 3**  
**Student Generation Factors for Single Family Detached Units**

<b>School Level</b>	<b>Students Matched</b>	<b>Single Family Detached Units</b>	<b>Student Generation Factors</b>
Elementary School (Grades K-6)	7,202	17,549	0.4104
Middle School (Grades 7-8)	2,092	17,549	0.1192
High School (Grades 9-12)	4,325	17,549	0.2465
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,619</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0.7761</b>



A procedure identical to the one used in calculating the SGFs for SFD units was used to determine SGFs for MFA units. A total of 1,918 students matched to the MFA database which consisted of 3,176 units. The resulting SGFs for MFA units are shown in Table 4 below.

**Table 4**  
**Student Generation Factors for Multi-family Attached Units**

School Level	Students Matched	Multi-family Attached Units	Student Generation Factors
Elementary School	1,073	3,176	0.3378
Middle School	270	3,176	0.0850
High School	575	3,176	0.1810
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0.6038</b>

However, due to incomplete and incorrect address information in both the student enrollment and residential databases, Cooperative Strategies was unable to match all of the School District's students. The results are SGFs that understate the number of students generated by SFD and MFA units. After accounting for incoming interdistrict students that reside outside of the School District's boundaries, there were 1,224 unmatched students. Therefore, Cooperative Strategies adjusted the SGFs listed in Tables 3 and 4 based on a rate which considers the number of students successfully matched to a school level and land use. The adjusted SGFs for each land use by school level are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5**  
**Adjusted Student Generation Factors**

School Level	Single Family Detached Units	Multi-family Attached Units
Elementary School	0.4399	0.3621
Middle School	0.1271	0.0907
High School	0.2630	0.1930
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8300</b>	<b>0.6458</b>

#### D. School District Facilities Requirements

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

**Table 6**  
**Projected Student Enrollment from Future Units**

School Level	Projected Student Enrollment from Future SFD Units	Projected Student Enrollment from Future MFA Units	Projected Student Enrollment from Future Units
Elementary School	2,642	354	2,996
Middle School	763	89	852
High School	1,579	189	1,768
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>5,616</b>

As indicated in Section IV, 30 surplus elementary school seats and 1,051 surplus high school seats are available to accommodate the Projected Student Enrollment. Therefore, the Projected Unhoused Students are less than the Projected Student Enrollment at the elementary school and high school levels. Table 7 shows Projected Unhoused Students for the School District.

**Table 7**  
**Projected Unhoused Students from Future Units**

School Level	Projected Students from Future Units	Surplus Seats	Projected Unhoused Students
Elementary School	2,996	30	2,966
Middle School	852	0	852
High School	1,768	1,051	717
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>4,535</b>

To determine the number of K-8 and high school facilities necessary to adequately house the Projected Unhoused Students, Cooperative Strategies divided the Projected Unhoused Students by the estimated school facilities capacity at each school level, as provided by the School District. The additional school facilities requirements are identified in Table 8.

**Table 8**  
**Additional School Facilities for Projected Unhoused Students**

School Level	Projected Unhoused Students	Estimated Facilities/Teaching Station Capacity	Additional Facilities/Teaching Stations Needed
K-8 School	3,818	1,050	3.6362
High School	717	27	26.5556

**E. School District Facilities Costs**

School facilities cost estimates at the K-8 school level were prepared by Cooperative Strategies. The K-8 school facilities costs represent the full cost of site acquisition, site development, construction, furniture and equipment, as well as technology. The cost of expanding the existing high school facilities by adding additional teaching stations is based on per-pupil grant amounts established by SB 50. It must be noted that the facilities costs are in 2018 dollars and do not include interest costs associated with debt incurred to finance the construction of facilities.

The estimated site acquisition and facility construction costs by school level are shown in Table 9 while the costs for each component of the school facilities construction are listed in Exhibit C.

**Table 9**  
**Estimated School Facilities Costs (2018\$)**

School Level	Site Acquisition Costs	Facility/Teaching Station Construction Costs	Estimated Total Cost per Facility/Teaching Station
K-8 School	\$10,779,331	\$30,468,593	\$41,247,924
High School	N/A	\$855,252	\$855,252

The costs in Table 9 do not include costs associated with Central Administrative and Support Facilities. As indicated in Table 7, Future Units will cause the enrollment of the School District to increase by approximately 4,535 students. In accordance with the Provisions of Chapter 341, Statutes of 1992, SB 1612, the SAB adopted a report on January 26, 1994, requiring approximately four (4) square feet of central administrative and support facilities for every student. Based on this report and the estimated cost per square foot to construct and furnish these types of facilities, the Study incorporates a Central Administrative and Support Facilities cost impact of \$800 per student.

**F. Total School Facilities Cost Impacts**

To determine the total school facilities cost impacts caused by Future Units, Cooperative Strategies (i) multiplied the school facilities costs (Table 9) by the additional school facilities needed (Table 8) and (ii) multiplied the central administrative and support facilities costs per student (above paragraph) by the Projected Unhoused Students (Table 7). Table 10 illustrates the total school facilities cost impacts from future residential development.

**Table 10  
Total School Facilities Cost Impacts from Future Units (2018\$)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost per Facility/ Teaching Station /Student</b>	<b>Facilities/ Teaching Station Required/Students Generated</b>	<b>Total School Facilities Cost Impacts</b>
K-8 School	\$41,247,924	3.6362	\$149,985,699
High School	\$855,252	26.5556	\$22,711,730
Central Admin. Impacts	\$800	4,535	\$3,628,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$176,325,429</b>

**G. School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit**

To determine the total school facilities cost impacts per future residential unit, the total school facilities cost impacts listed above need to first be apportioned by land use based on the number of K-8 and high school students to be generated from such land use. Table 11 shows total school facilities cost impacts by land use.

**Table 11  
Total School Facilities Cost Impacts by Land Use (2018\$)**

<b>School Level</b>	<b>Single Family Detached Units</b>	<b>Multi-family Attached Units</b>	<b>Total School Facilities Cost Impacts</b>
K-8 School	\$135,443,293	\$17,596,806	\$153,040,099
High School	\$20,784,674	\$2,500,656	\$23,285,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$156,227,967</b>	<b>\$20,097,462</b>	<b>\$176,325,429</b>

Total school facilities cost impacts for each land use were then divided by the number of Future Units in such land use to determine school facilities cost impacts per SFD unit and MFA unit. These impacts are shown in Table 12.

**Table 12  
School Facilities Cost Impacts per Future Unit (2018\$)**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Total School Facilities Cost Impacts</b>	<b>Future Units</b>	<b>School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit</b>
Single Family Detached	\$156,227,967	6,005	\$26,016
Multi-family Attached	\$20,097,462	977	\$20,571

## H. School Facilities Cost Impacts per Square Foot

To determine the school facilities cost impacts per square foot of residential construction for each land use, the school facilities cost impacts per unit listed in Table 12 were divided by the average square footage of such type of residential unit. Using square footage information for units constructed within the School District obtained from the County Assessor as well as information from the City of Jurupa Valley, Cooperative Strategies estimates that the average square footage of an SFD unit in the School District is projected to be 2,200 square feet while the average square footage of an MFA unit is projected to be 1,300 square feet. Table 13 shows the school facilities cost impacts per square foot of residential construction in the School District.

**Table 13**  
**School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Square Foot (2018\$)**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>School Facilities Cost Impacts per Residential Unit</b>	<b>Average Square Footage</b>	<b>School Facilities Cost Impacts per Square Foot</b>
Single Family Detached	\$26,016	2,200	\$11.83
Multi-family Attached	\$20,571	1,300	\$15.82

## I. Comparison of School Facilities Cost Impacts and School Fee Revenues per Residential Square Foot

On January 24, 2018, the SAB increased the maximum residential School Fee authorized by Section 17620 of the Education Code from \$3.48 to \$3.79 per residential building square foot for unified school districts. Based on the square footage of the average residential unit constructed within the School District, the School Fees would provide for less than 100 percent of the school facilities cost impacts. Therefore, the Study concludes that the School District is fully justified in levying the maximum residential School Fee of \$3.79 per square foot for all new residential development within its boundaries

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**EXHIBIT A**

**Current SAB Form 50-02**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
**EXISTING SCHOOL BUILDING CAPACITY**

STATE ALLOCATION BOARD  
 OFFICE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION  
 Page 4 of 4

SAD 50-02 (Rev. 07/00) ESAB (Rev. 07/19/2000)

SCHOOL DISTRICT: JURUPA UNIFIED  
 COUNTY: RIVERSIDE

FIVE DIGIT DISTRICT CODE NUMBER (from California Public School Directory): 67090

HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA (if Applicable):

**PART I - Classroom Inventory**     NEW     ADJUSTED

	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
Line 1. Leased State Relocatable Classrooms	49	7	20	8		82
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	157	18	36	2		213
Line 7. Permanent Classrooms	235	84	138	40		495
Line 8. Total (Lines 1 through 7)	441	109	192	48		790

**PART II - Available Classrooms**

Option A

- a. Part I, line 4
- b. Part I, line 5
- c. Part I, line 6
- d. Part I, line 7
- e. Total (a, b, c, & d)

	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	157	18	36	2		213
d. Part I, line 7	235	84	138	40		495
e. Total (a, b, c, & d)	392	102	172	42		708

Option B

- a. Part I, line 8
- b. Part I, lines 1, 2, 5 and 6 (total only)
- c. 25 percent of Part I, line 7 (total only)
- d. Subtract c from b (enter 0 if negative)
- e. Total (a minus d)

	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe	Total
a. Part I, line 8	441	109	192	48		790
b. Part I, lines 1, 2, 5 and 6 (total only)						295
c. 25 percent of Part I, line 7 (total only)						124
d. Subtract c from b (enter 0 if negative)	120	14	32	5		171
e. Total (a minus d)	321	95	160	43		619

**PART III - Determination of Existing School Building Capacity**

	K-6	7-8	9-12	Non-Severe	Severe
Line 1. Classroom capacity	8,026	2,565	4,320	859	
Line 2. SER adjustment	259	83	140	18	
Line 3. Operational Grants					
Line 4. Greater of line 2 or 3	259	83	140	18	
Line 5. Total of lines 1 and 4	8,284	2,648	4,460	577	

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: Ben Elor      DATE: 8/9/00



**EXHIBIT B**

**Updated School Facilities Capacity Calculation**

**Jurupa Unified School District**  
**School Facilities Capacity Calculation**

<b>Application</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Elementary School</b>	<b>Middle School</b>	<b>High School</b>
N/A	SAB Form 50-02	8,284	2,648	4,460
N/A	Non-Severe/Severe Capacity	311	89	177
50/67090-00-001	Patriot High	1,336	0	2,345
50/67090-00-002	Mira Loma	0	0	0
50/67090-00-003	Nueva Vista Countinuation High	0	0	0
50/67090-00-004	Indian Hills Elementary	30	0	0
50/67090-00-005	Sky Country Elementary	10	0	0
50/67090-00-006	Stone Avenue Elementary	10	0	0
50/67090-00-007	Jurupa Valley High	0	0	0
50/67090-00-008	Jurupa Junior High	0	0	0
50/67090-00-009	Mission Junior High	0	0	0
50/67090-00-010	Camino Real Elementary	150	0	0
50/67090-00-011	Peralta Elementary	150	0	0
<b>Total Capacity</b>	N/A	<b>10,281</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>6,982</b>

**EXHIBIT C**

**Updated School Facilities Cost Estimates**

**Jurupa Unified School District**

**Summary of Estimated Costs**

**K-8 School**

**January 2018**

<b>A. Site</b>			<b>\$10,779,331</b>
	Purchase Price of Property		\$10,739,331
	Acres <sup>[1]</sup> :	19.3	
	Cost/Acre:	\$556,442	
	EIR		\$20,000
	Appraisals		\$10,000
	Surveys		\$5,000
	Escrow/Title		\$5,000
	[1] Assumes Net Usable Acres		
<b>B. Plans</b>			<b>\$1,637,157</b>
	Architect's Fee		\$1,467,188
	Preliminary Tests		\$20,000
	DSA/SDE Plan Check		\$129,969
	Energy Fee Analysis		\$15,000
	Other		\$5,000
<b>C. Construction</b>			<b>\$25,593,750</b>
	(Includes Construction, Site Development, General Site Development, and Technology)		
	Square Feet / Student	75	
	Cost / Square Feet	\$325	
<b>D. Tests</b>			<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>E. Inspection</b>			<b>\$144,000</b>
	(\$12,000 per month for 12 months)		
<b>F. Furniture and Equipment</b>			<b>\$653,625</b>
	(\$5 per Square Foot, includes Cost Index Adjustment of 66%)		
<b>G. Contingency</b>			<b>\$584,868</b>
	(\$2000 + 1.5% of items A-F)		
<b>H. Items Not Funded by the State</b>			<b>\$1,805,193</b>
	Technology (5% of Construction)		\$1,279,688
	Library Books (8 books/student @ \$15)		\$126,000
	Landscaping (\$0.44/sq. ft x 19.3 acres)		\$369,912
	Landscape Architect Fees (8% of Landscaping)		\$29,593
<b>I. Total Estimated Cost</b>			<b>\$41,247,924</b>

Summary	
School Facilities Capacity - Traditional Calendar	1,050
School Facilities Cost per Student - Traditional Calendar	\$39,284