SCAP 101 – HOW STATE FUNDING ASSISTANCE WORKS

Funding Formula Drivers:

ELIGIBLE AREA:  Square footage of instructional space for which the state will provide funding assistance. It compares the district’s current inventory of instructional space to its projected enrollment, (as calculated by an Enrollment Cohort Projection (Report 1049), multiplied by the Student Space Allocation (SSA), the amount of square feet per student established by the legislature to determine funding allocation level and may not reflect what is adequate to meet district’s educational program requirements.

CONSTRUCTION COST ALLOCATION (CCA):  The State’s recognized costs per square foot of new construction. Not to be confused with actual costs per square foot, which is usually higher.

STATE FUNDING ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE:  A number used to determine the amount of state assistance. Minimum percentage is 20% up to a maximum percentage of 100% of recognized project costs. It is calculated annually based on a district’s assessed land value per student compared to the statewide average assessed land value per student and varies for each district. However, it isn’t a true reflection of the percentage of state assistance compared to project’s total cost.
SCAP Recognized Costs for Funding (State & Local Funds)

Include but are not limited to:
- Excess costs of all categories listed to the left in blue
- Land purchases
- Feasibility studies
- Geotechnical studies
- Off-site work such as traffic mitigation
- Hazardous materials abatement, if not part of recognized modernization work
- Demolition, if not part of recognized modernization work
- Construction contract modifications (change orders)
- Any other contract modifications
- Legal fees
- Permit fees and non-building inspections
- Local sales tax above 7%
- SCAP Recognized items in excess of eligibility
- Construction contingency
- Easement costs
- Some design service fees, e.g.:
  - Civil engineering
  - Landscape architect
  - Acoustical engineering
  - Cost estimator
  - Fees associated with sustainable building features
Eligibility Types

1. NEW CONSTRUCTION:
   - Need for instructional space based on unhoused students.
     - Future Need – Existing Capacity = Eligibility (if need is greater than existing)

2. MODERNIZATION OR NEW-IN-LIEU (replacement of existing facilities):
   - Need for modernization of an existing facility that satisfies the housing needs of the district and is more than 20 years old and has not been modernized in the last 20 years, if built prior to January 1, 1993, if built after January 1, 1993, must be 30 years old. Limitations may exist to the amount of square footage eligible to modernize or new-in-lieu.
   - New-in-Lieu replacement of existing facilities is generally subject to the same criteria as modernization.
     - Future Need – Improved Space = Remaining Eligibility to Improve (if need is greater than improved space)

ASSET PRESERVATION PROGRAM (APP): Districts have the responsibility to maintain and assess on an annual basis newly constructed buildings to ensure appropriate building condition standard for 30 years.
State’s Contribution to School Construction is based on the following funding formula.

\[
\text{State Assistance} = \text{Eligible Area} \times \text{CCA} \times \text{Funding Assistance Percentage}
\]

**New Construction**
Future Need - Existing Capacity

State Square Foot Allocation
- K-6: 90 square feet per student
- 7-8: 117 s.f. / student
- 9-12: 130 s.f. / student
- “Students w/ Disabilities”: 144 s.f. / student

**Building Modernization/Replacement**
Age
- Before 1993 = 20 yrs
- After 1993 = 30 yrs
Limited to “area of need”
Major mod > 40% up to 100% of CCA

**Level of Assistance**
Relates to Wealth in District.
Local Assessed Land Value per Pupil compared to State Average Value per Pupil.
Additional percentage points for School District growth.

**Release Year**
- July 2011: $183.78
- July 2012: $188.55
- July 2013: $194.26
- July 2014: $200.40
- July 2015: Unknown

**State Square Foot Allocation (SSA)**
Levels are used to determine funding allocation level and may not reflect what is adequate to meet district’s educational program requirements.