



Developer Fee Justification Study

Wheatland School District

August 19, 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wheatland School District (WSD, “the District”) serves the City of Wheatland, California and some surrounding areas of unincorporated Yuba County, including the Beale Air Force Base. The District serves a total of 1,278 K-8th grade students at one elementary school in Wheatland serving grades K-3, one elementary school near the air force base serving grades K-5, one K-5 charter elementary school, and one middle school (which serves grades 4-5 for the City of Wheatland as well).

In January 2020, the State Allocation Board’s biennial inflation adjustment changed the fee to \$4.08 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.66 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction. The District splits its collected developer fees with the Wheatland Union High School District, with WSD retaining 60% of the collected fee. The following Developer Fee Justification Study demonstrates the District is justified in collecting 60% the statutory Level I residential and statutory commercial/industrial fees on future development based on the following analysis:

- The District’s total enrollment at its school sites in 2020-2021 was 1,278 students;
- Based on State loading standards, the District has a classroom capacity of 1,628 students;
- The City of Wheatland and Yuba County planning departments collectively estimate a total of 652 new residential units to be constructed over the next twenty years. These units will be a mix of single-family (552 units) and multi-family (100 units);
- It is estimated that the weighted average square footage of new homes will be 2,054 square feet;
- Student generation rates, based on a weighted average of surveys of recently constructed units of each type within the District, are 0.408 K-8th grade students per unit;
- The 652 new units are projected to generate 266 K-8th grade students for the District to house;
- Many District facilities are over 25 years old and in need of modernization to continue housing existing students and students generated by new development at the existing level of service over the next 20 years;
- It is fiscally more prudent to extend the useful life of an existing facility than to construct new facilities when possible;
 - The cost to modernize facilities is approximately 41.1% of the cost to construct new facilities;
 - The total estimated cost to reconstruct and/or modernize facilities for the students generated from new development is \$8,056,874.
- Based on the cost of reconstructed school facilities, the impact equates to \$6.01 per square foot of residential development;
- All categories of commercial/industrial development except for mini-storage create a modernization cost to the District of \$1.25 per square foot;
- Mini-storage construction creates a cost of \$0.03 per square foot;
- The District is justified to adopt its 60% share of the statutory Level I Developer Fees, currently \$2.45 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.40 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction, except for mini-storage which should be charged at \$0.03 per square foot.

DEVELOPER FEES: BACKGROUND

School districts are continually engaged in construction and/or improving capital facilities throughout their districts. Districts may use various sources of funds for these capital facility projects, including developer fees, State program funds, redevelopment funds, certificates of participation, sale of capital assets, and mitigation measures. In September 1986, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill 2926 (Chapter 887/Statutes 1986), which granted school district governing boards the authority to impose developer fees. This authority is codified in Education Code Section 17620, et seq. which states in part "...the governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee, charge, dedication or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district for the purpose of funding for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities."

School districts were provided a mechanism to assist in funding with the adoption of the Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code Section 66000 et seq.). This act governs the imposition of fees by a district as a condition of approval of a development project. In order to impose such a fee, a reasonable connection must exist between the new development and the construction and/or improvement of school facilities for which the fees are to be assessed.

Level I fees (also known as statutory fees) are adjusted every two years according to the inflation rate for Class B construction as determined by the State Allocation Board. With the passage of SB50 in 1998, a cap was placed on the amount that could be charged under the Level I fee calculation. The law allowed for adjustments of the cap as noted in Government Code Section 65995(b)(3), which specifies in part that "...fees shall be increased every two years, according to the adjustment for inflation set forth in the statewide cost index for Class B Construction, as determined by the State Allocation Board at its January meeting, which increase shall be effective as of the date of that meeting."

Level II developer fees are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.5 and allow a school district to impose a higher fee on residential construction only if certain conditions can be met and a study conducted to provide justification for the higher residential fee per square foot.

Currently (January 2020), Government Code Section 65995 authorizes school districts to collect statutory fees on future development of no more than \$4.08 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.66 for commercial/industrial construction (Level I fees).

The Wheatland School District splits collected developer fees with the Wheatland Union High School District, retaining 60% of collected fees. Therefore, the maximum statutory fees WSD can collect are residential fees at a rate of \$2.45 per square foot and commercial/industrial fees at a rate of \$0.40 per square foot.

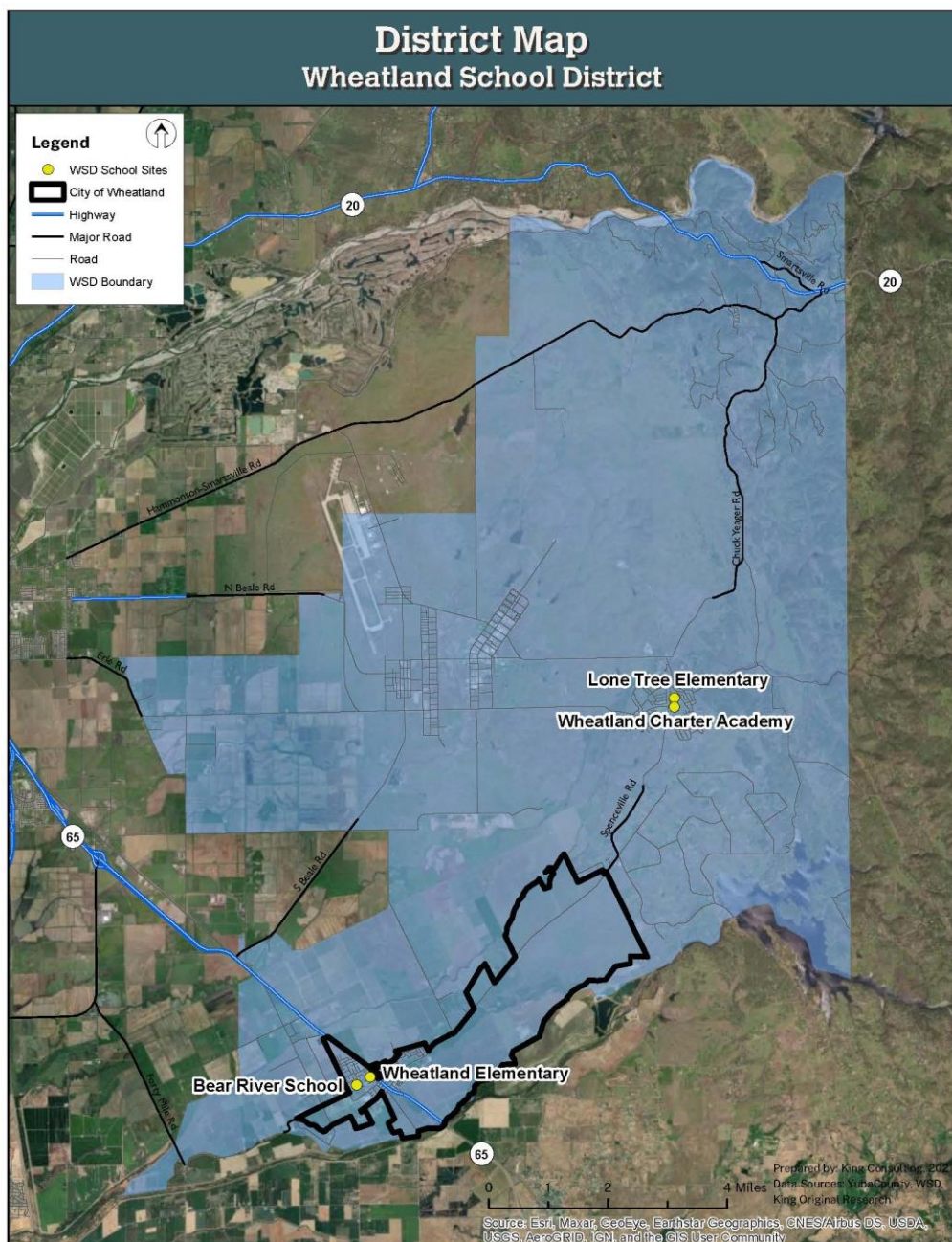
The following sections of the study will show that justification exists for levying developer fees in the Wheatland School District.

DEVELOPER FEE JUSTIFICATION: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Wheatland School District

The Wheatland School District serves the City of Wheatland, California and some surrounding areas of unincorporated Yuba County including the Beale Air Force Base. The District serves K-8th grade students and has one elementary school in Wheatland serving grades K-3, one elementary school near the air force base serving grades K-5, one K-5 charter elementary school, and one middle school (which serves grades 4-5 for the City of Wheatland as well). Figure 1 provides the location of the District's school sites within the District boundary.

Figure 1. Wheatland School District School Site Locations



Capacity and Enrollment

The District’s capacity calculation utilizes State loading standards of 25 K-6th grade students per classroom, 27 7th-8th grade students per classroom, and 13 Non-Severe Special Day Class students per classroom. Classroom counts are based on the District’s 2020-21 room utilization. Table 1 outlines the capacity vs. the enrollments for the current school year, noting unused capacity.

Table 1. District Capacities and Enrollments

Capacity	2020-2021 Enrollments	Unused Capacity
1,628	1,278	350

Projected Residential Development

Residential development generates students for the District to house in facilities, new and/or renovated. Therefore, it is imperative to research residential development to project growth and associated student generation within the District. According to the City of Wheatland, 552 single-family units and 100 multi-family units may be constructed within the District over the next 20 years. The Planning Division for the County of Yuba confirmed it did not anticipate residential development in the next 20 years in the portion of the District under its jurisdiction.

Student Generation Rates

The average number of students generated by each housing unit provides a student generation rate or “yield factor”. The number of students emanating from new housing units within the District’s boundaries was assessed for the District by surveying recently constructed housing units in comparison with the 2020-2021 WSD student list to see how many students, by grade level, are generated by a new home. King Consulting surveyed 247 recently built single-family homes within WSD, which collectively generated 106 students, for a K-8th grade student generation rate of 0.429. 24 multi-family units were also surveyed, which generated 7 K-8th grade students for a multi-family student generation rate of 0.292.

By using the numbers of each type of unit projected to be built in the District over the next 20 years, a weighted average is determined for their student generation rate. The number of students expected to be generated by each type of residential development are totaled and divided by the total number of all residential units to obtain this weighted average. This calculation is shown in Table 2. This weighted student generation rate can then be applied to the projected housing units to assist in determining the new students entering the District.

Table 2. Student Generation Rates and Students Generated

Development Type	Projected Number of Units	Student Generation Rate	Expected Students Generated	Weighted Student Generation Rate
Single-Family	552	0.429	237	
Multi-Family	100	0.292	29	
Total	652		266	0.408

Projected School Facilities Needs

As demonstrated by Table 1 and Table 2, the Wheatland School District has available capacity to house students generated by projected new residential development. However, as new students are generated by development, the need to increase the useful life of school facilities becomes more apparent. Only with regular modernization can the District maintain facilities to their current quality to ensure they can still be effectively used to house students over the next 20 years. Without the ongoing modernization of its existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service, some WSD school facilities may not be available over the next 20 years to house students in the future. But for the students generated by new residential development, the District would not need to maintain as many facilities at the existing level of service.

The Wheatland School District currently has \$3,030,542 in available capital facility funds, all of which is obligated for planned facilities projects for current facilities and students. Even if this funding were to be utilized to address the modernization needs created by the students generated from residential development, however, there would be a significant shortfall. The following paragraphs will detail the calculations for the costs of the modernization needs for the students generated by residential development over the next 20 years within the District.

To calculate the modernization needs generated by students from new development, the District must analyze the number of new units to be constructed, the square footage of those units, and, utilizing the weighted student generation rate, the number of students to be generated by those developments. Once this analysis is completed, the per pupil cost to house those students can be calculated based on the cost to modernize facilities. To calculate a weighted average square footage, the average square footage for each type of residential development, as calculated from recently constructed units, are multiplied by the number of units expected to be constructed. This provides a total square footage, which is divided by the total number of units to produce the average square footage for all units. These calculations are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Housing Units and Calculation of Weighted Square Footage

Residential Type	Total Projected Housing Units	Average Square Footage	Total Projected Square Footage	Weighted Average Square Footage
Single-Family	552	2,250	1,242,000	
Multi-Family/ Affordable	100	975	97,500	
Total	652		1,339,500	2,054

New Construction Cost vs. Modernization

The cost per student to construct new school facilities within the Wheatland School District is \$73,695 as shown in Table 4. Construction costs were provided by Van Pelt Construction Services based on records of past and present projects in recent new construction school projects in the Northern California region (Appendix A). The cost to modernize facilities is 41.1% of new construction costs. This percentage is based on the comparison of the per pupil grant for the State School Facility Program modernization program and the State per pupil new construction grant. In addition, the State program provides additional grants for American with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Fire, Life and Safety (FLS). When analyzing the cost to construct new facilities, the State provides \$12,628 per K-6 pupil and \$4,808 to modernize facilities. For 7-8 pupils, the State provides \$13,356 for new construction and \$5,085 for modernization. The weighted average of the modernization grants is 38.1% of the new construction grants. However, this 38.1% is a base grant; once ADA and FLS are added into the grant, the percentage becomes 41.1% of the cost of new construction. Appendix B details the School Facility Program per pupil grant amounts.

Table 4. Cost per Student for New Construction

Grade Level	New Construction Cost per Student
K-5	\$68,768
6-8	\$83,549
Weighted Average (((\$68,768*6)+(\$83,549*3))/9)	\$73,695

Since the new construction cost per student is \$73,695, the modernization cost per student for the Wheatland School District is 41.1% of this value, or \$30,289.

This modernization cost per student is multiplied by the total students generated from Table 2 to determine the District’s total modernization need (Table 5). Dividing the total modernization need by the total projected square footage in Table 3 provides the modernization facilities cost per square foot (Table 6).

Table 5. District Total Modernization Need

Modernization Cost per Student	Total Students Generated	Total Modernization Need
\$30,289	266	\$8,056,874

Table 6. District Modernization Facilities Cost per Square Foot

Total Modernization Need	Total Projected Square Footage	Facilities Cost per Square Foot
\$8,056,874	1,339,500	\$6.01

The Wheatland School District is justified in collecting residential developer fees at a rate (\$6.01) that exceeds 60% the current statutory Level I fee (\$2.45). Therefore, the District is justified to collect its 60% share of the full amount of the statutory fee per square foot of new residential construction, currently \$2.45.

DEVELOPER FEE JUSTIFICATION: COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

California Assembly Bill 181 provides that a district “must determine the impact of the increased number of employees anticipated to result from commercial/industrial development upon the cost of providing school facilities within the district. For the purposes of making this determination, the 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”. However, Assembly Bill 530 modified the requirements of AB 181 by allowing the use of a set of statewide employee generation factors. These factors are identified in the San Diego Association of Governments report, “San Diego Traffic Generators”. This study has become the standard in the industry for the calculation of the commercial/industrial fees.

Commercial/Industrial Development Fee Calculations

The construction of commercial/industrial buildings within a community generates new employees and, therefore, new residents for a school district. The link between creating new jobs and student enrollment has been acknowledged by the State Allocation Board and in statute. The Legislature has also determined that if there is more impact than can be mitigated by residential fees, and some of this impact is caused by commercial/industrial development, then commercial/industrial development can also be charged fees. As shown previously in this study, the District is justified to collect a higher residential fee than the current statutory level.

To determine the impact of commercial/industrial development, several factors must be analyzed to calculate the modernization cost per square foot of this development. Assembly Bill 530 allows for the use of state-wide employee generation factors, specifically those derived from a report entitled San Diego Traffic Generators published by the San Diego Association of Governments in 1990. This report demonstrates the number of employees generated per square foot of commercial/industrial development, by category. Table 7 displays these categories and the number of employees generated for each square foot of space. An average employees/square foot value is then determined for WSD based on these categories.

Table 7. Commercial/Industrial Employee Generation Factors

Development Category	Employees/Square Foot
Agriculture	0.00031
Banks	0.00282
Commercial Offices	0.00478
Community Shopping Centers	0.00109
Corporate Offices	0.00268
Industrial Parks	0.00168
Industrial/Business Parks	0.00221
Lodging	0.00155
Medical Offices	0.00427
Neighborhood Shopping Centers	0.00362
Scientific R&D	0.00304
Average	0.00255

Additional data is used to determine the base school facility impact incurred to the District by commercial/industrial development. As shown in table 8, the calculations also consider the percent of employees in the District who also live in the District, the number of households per employee, the students generated per household, and the modernization cost for each student. Data for percent of employees living in the District and households per employee are sourced from The United States Census Bureau’s 2019 American Community Survey. The weighted average of students generated per household was previously shown in Table 2, while the modernization cost per student was shown in Table 4.

Table 8. Commercial/Industrial Base Cost per Square Foot (Except Mini-Storage)

Employees/ Square Foot	% Employees Living in District	Households per Employee	K-12 Students per Household	Modernization Cost per Student	Commercial/Industrial Cost per Square Foot
0.00255	0.097	0.686	0.408	\$30,289	\$2.10

It is important to note the mini-storage category of commercial development as an exception to the rates in Table 7. This type of development has a much lower impact than all other categories of commercial/industrial development, with only 0.00006 employees generated per square foot. Table 9 demonstrates the base cost per square foot for mini-storage development only.

Table 9. Mini-Storage Base Cost per Square Foot

Employees/ Square Foot	% Employees Living in District	Households per Employee	K-12 Students per Household	Modernization Cost per Student	Commercial/Industrial Cost per Square Foot
0.00006	0.097	0.686	0.408	\$30,289	\$0.05

Having calculated the base costs per square foot for commercial/industrial development, a residential fee offset must be applied to account for the residential fee revenues the District will collect from homes associated with the employees generated by new commercial/industrial development. It is important to note that while this offset assumes all homes associated with new employees are new homes, in reality some of the new employees will live in existing homes. For the purpose of calculating the residential fee offset, it is estimated the District will collect its 60% share of the full statutory residential fee of \$4.08 per square foot (\$2.45). The weighted average square footage for a new home in the District was previously shown in Table 3. Table 10 shows the calculations for the residential fee offset for all commercial/industrial development except mini-storage, while Table 11 shows the calculation for mini-storage development.

Table 10. Commercial/Industrial Residential Fee Offset (Except Mini-Storage)

Employees/Square Foot	% Employees Living in District	Households per Employee	Average Square Feet/ Household	Revenue per sq. ft. from Residential Fee	Residential Offset
0.00255	0.097	0.686	2,054	\$2.45	\$0.85

Table 11. Mini-Storage Residential Fee Offset

Employees/Square Foot	% Employees Living in District	Households per Employee	Average Square Feet/ Household	Revenue per sq. ft. from Residential Fee	Residential Offset
0.00006	0.097	0.686	2,054	\$2.45	\$0.02

By subtracting the residential fee offset from the base commercial/industrial costs per square foot, the final school facility cost, which takes into account linked residential revenue, is determined. Table 12 shows the final commercial/industrial costs per square foot.

Table 12. Commercial/Industrial Final Costs per Square Foot

Development Type	Base Cost per Square Foot	Residential Offset	Final Cost per Square Foot
Mini-Storage	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.03
All Other Commercial/Industrial	\$2.10	\$0.85	\$1.25

The Wheatland School District is therefore justified in collecting commercial/industrial developer fees at a rate (\$1.25) that exceeds 60% of the current statutory Level I fee (\$0.40), with the exception of mini-storage development. Therefore, the District is justified to collect its 60% share of the full amount of the statutory fee per square foot of new commercial/industrial construction, which is currently \$0.40, except for mini-storage development, which should be collected at \$0.03 per square foot.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

This study finds that the Wheatland School District is justified in the collection of its share of the statutory developer fees per square foot of both residential and commercial/industrial construction. The District should move forward with adopting the new fees. This requires the District to follow the appropriate notices for a public hearing and meeting all noticing requirements.

This justification is based on the following conclusions of the study:

- While the District currently has capacity to house its students, there remains a need to modernize its school facilities to continue housing new students who are generated from new development at the existing level of service;
 - Modernization costs are 41.1% of new construction costs;
- Residential development will generate 0.408 K-8th grade students per unit for the District to house;
 - The District's modernization cost for students generated from residential development is \$6.01 per square foot;
- Commercial/Industrial calculations also indicate a cost to house pupils that would be generated from local housing as a result of residents moving into the District;
 - This modernization cost for students generated from commercial/residential development is \$1.25 per square foot, except for mini-storage development which is \$0.03 per square foot;
- The District meets the criteria to impose the statutory developer fee.

Due to these factors, the District should proceed with adopting its 60% share of the statutory Level I Developer Fees, currently \$2.45 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.40 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction, except for mini-storage which is charged at \$0.03 per square foot.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEES

Administrative Requirements

The District must maintain a special account for the developer fees collected and any interest which accrues from the fees collected.

Time Limitation

These collected developer fees must be used or encumbered within five years of collection or become refundable.

Reporting Requirements

In the fifth fiscal year following the first deposit into the account or fund, and every five years thereafter, a district shall make an accounting available to the public. This accounting is required within 180 days after the last day of the fiscal year.

This accounting will identify a description of the fee and its amount as well as a beginning and ending fund balance. Also, in the report will be the portion of the collected funds that have been expended, those remaining funds, and the purpose to which those have been and will be put to use. The report must also identify the approximate date upon which a school district anticipates receiving adequate revenue to complete any improvements required as a result of students generated from residential or commercial construction projects.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (1): Purpose of Fees

The purpose of the fee is to help the District continue to provide school facilities to all residents, current and new, over the next 20 years by continuing to reconstruct or modernize the existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service for all students.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (2): Use of Fees

The District's use of the fee will involve construction and/or reconstruction of school facilities and/or additional permanent facilities on existing school campuses. In addition, the District may need to purchase or lease portable classrooms to use for interim housing while permanent facilities are being constructed. Revenue from fees collected on residential and commercial/industrial development may be used to pay for any of the following:

1. Design of School Facilities;
2. Purchase of land for School Facilities;
3. Construction or reconstruction of school facilities;
4. Testing and inspection of school sites and school buildings;
5. Interim school facilities to house students generated by new development while permanent facilities are being constructed;
6. Legal and administrative costs associated with providing facilities to students generated by new development;
7. Administration of the collection of developer fees; and
8. Miscellaneous purposes resulting from student enrollment growth caused by new residential development.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (3): Relationship between the Fee's Use and the Type of Development Project on which the Fee is Imposed

Future residential development will cause new families to move into the District and, consequently, generate additional students in the District. In order to continue providing facilities at the existing level of service for future students, the District will need to modernize and/or reconstruct facilities. The fee's use is therefore reasonably related to the type of project upon which it is imposed.

In addition, new commercial/industrial development will cause new workers to move into the District. Because these workers will have school-age children, the District will need to provide facilities for these students. The fee's use is reasonably related to the type of project upon which it is imposed.

Government Code Section 66001 (a) (4): Relationship Between the Need for the Public Facility and the Type of Project Upon Which the Fee is Imposed

As demonstrated in this report, current District school facilities require renovation/reconstruction to continue providing the existing level of service for the next 20 years. Existing residents and residents from new development, both residential and commercial/industrial, should share in these costs. Therefore, the need for adequate school facilities is directly related to the new residential and commercial/industrial development projects upon which the fee is imposed.

Government Code Section 66001 (b): Relationship Between the Amount of the Fee and the Cost of the Public Facility

The State School Facility Program provides a reference for the relative cost of reconstruction/modernization projects to new construction. This report demonstrates the cost per student for new construction projects, and by using the School Facility Program grant amounts for reference, the cost per student for reconstruction/modernization projects that will need to be undertaken to ensure WSD can continue to provide school facilities at the existing level of service for all future students. This report also demonstrates that the cost impact to WSD per square foot of development, whether residential or commercial/industrial, is greater than the statutory developer fees to be collected.

REVENUE SOURCES/FUNDING FACILITIES

The District may also utilize other sources of funding for modernizing and/or reconstructing school facilities. These funding sources include:

State School Facility Program

Senate Bill 50 reformed the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program in August, 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 is a 50/50 match for construction projects and a 60/40 match for modernization projects. While there is generally a shortfall between State funding and the District’s actual facility needs, the State monies aid in assisting the District in its facility needs.

General Obligation Bonds

School districts can, with the approval of 2/3 or 55% of voters, issue General Obligation Bonds which are paid out of property taxes.

The Wheatland School District was most recently successful in passing Measure R in November 2008, which authorized \$5.7 million in bonds.

Parcel Taxes

Approval by 2/3 of the voters is required to impose taxes that are not based on the assessed value of individual parcels. The revenues from these taxes are usually minor. Parcel taxes are typically not used for capital outlay. Instead, revenue from such programs is generally used to fund curriculum, instructional enhancements, and other non-facility related expenditures.

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts

This alternative uses a tax on property owners within a defined area to pay long-term bonds issued for specific public improvements. Mello-Roos taxes require approval from 2/3 of the voters in an election.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report recommends that the Wheatland School District levy its 60% share of the maximum statutory fee authorized by Government Code Section 65995 on new residential development (currently \$2.45 per square foot) per the District's fee sharing agreement with the high school district. This report also recommends that the Wheatland School District levy its 60% share of the maximum statutory fee authorized by Government Code Section 65995 (currently \$0.40 per square foot) on all categories of commercial/industrial development (except mini-storage) per their fee split agreement with the high school district.

These recommendations are based on the findings that residential and commercial/industrial development create a school facility cost for the Wheatland School District.

SOURCES

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APPENDIX A
CONSTRUCTION COSTS



May 19, 2021

RE: Estimated Construction Costs
Subject: Per-Student Costs at Wheatland School District

To Whom it May Concern,

We have reviewed our records of past and present projects that involve recent new school Construction, within the Northern California region. Using a formula based on escalation from projects in previous years, our estimate for the Wheatland School District is as follows:

Elementary School - capacity of 600 students:	\$41,260,985
Construction cost per student	\$68,768
Middle School - capacity of 1000 students:	\$83,549,471
Construction cost per student	\$83,549

The estimated cost includes hard and soft expenses for constructing a new elementary school or middle school. These costs exclude site acquisition. The above estimated costs are for the purposes of discussing State eligibility and developer fees, and are not intended for use in developing budgets for specific projects with unique conditions.

Thank you,

Kelli Jurgenon, Vice President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kelli Jurgenon", is written over a horizontal line.

APPENDIX B
PER PUPIL GRANT AMOUNTS

ATTACHMENT B

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT TO SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM GRANTS

State Allocation Board Meeting, January 27, 2021

Grant Amount Adjustments

New Construction	SFP Regulation Section	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-20	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-21
Elementary	1859.71	\$12,451	\$12,628
Middle	1859.71	\$13,169	\$13,356
High	1859.71	\$16,756	\$16,994
Special Day Class – Severe	1859.71.1	\$34,987	\$35,484
Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.71.1	\$23,399	\$23,731
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Elementary	1859.71.2	\$15	\$15
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Middle	1859.71.2	\$20	\$20
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – High	1859.71.2	\$34	\$34
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.71.2	\$62	\$63
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.71.2	\$44	\$45
Automatic Sprinkler System – Elementary	1859.71.2	\$209	\$212
Automatic Sprinkler System – Middle	1859.71.2	\$248	\$252
Automatic Sprinkler System – High	1859.71.2	\$258	\$262
Automatic Sprinkler System – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.71.2	\$659	\$668
Automatic Sprinkler System – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.71.2	\$442	\$448

ATTACHMENT B

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT TO SCHOOL FACILITY PROGRAM GRANTS

State Allocation Board Meeting, January 27, 2021

Grant Amount Adjustments

Modernization	SFP Regulation Section	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-20	Adjusted Grant Per Pupil Effective 1-1-21
Elementary	1859.78	\$4,741	\$4,808
Middle	1859.78	\$5,014	\$5,085
High	1859.78	\$6,565	\$6,658
Special Day Class - Severe	1859.78.3	\$15,110	\$15,325
Special Day Class – Non- Severe	1859.78.3	\$10,109	\$10,253
State Special School – Severe	1859.78	\$25,185	\$25,543
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Elementary	1859.78.4	\$154	\$156
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Middle	1859.78.4	\$154	\$156
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – High	1859.78.4	\$154	\$156
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.78.4	\$424	\$430
Automatic Fire Detection/Alarm System – Special Day Class – Non- Severe	1859.78.4	\$284	\$288
Over 50 Years Old – Elementary	1859.78.6	\$6,586	\$6,680
Over 50 Years Old – Middle	1859.78.6	\$6,966	\$7,065
Over 50 Years Old – High	1859.78.6	\$9,119	\$9,248
Over 50 Years Old – Special Day Class – Severe	1859.78.6	\$20,993	\$21,291
Over 50 Years Old – Special Day Class – Non-Severe	1859.78.6	\$14,038	\$14,237
Over 50 Years Old – State Special Day School – Severe	1859.78.6	\$34,986	\$35,483