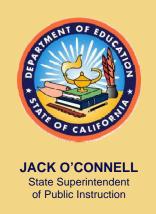


Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework for School Design in California

Fred Yeager, Assistant Director, School Facility Planning Division

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Jack O'Connell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction



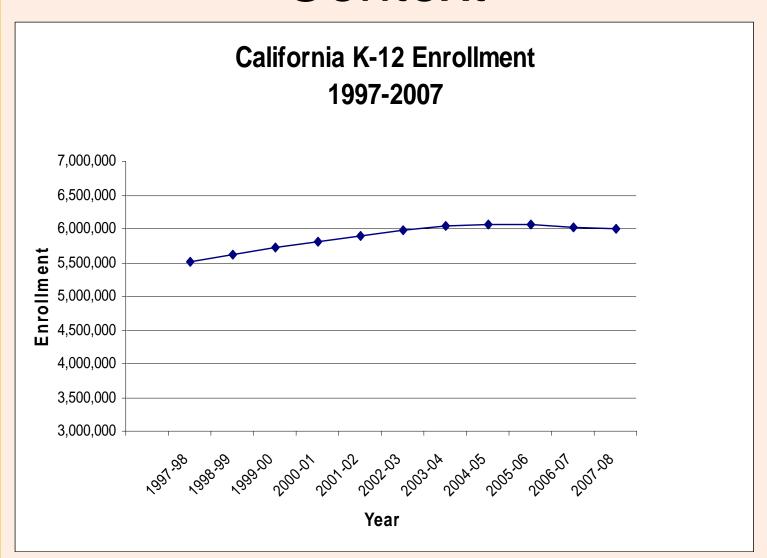
The Mission of the California Department of Education, School Facilities Planning Division is to:

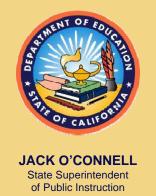
"Provide the children of California with safe and educationally appropriate facilities and transportation services"

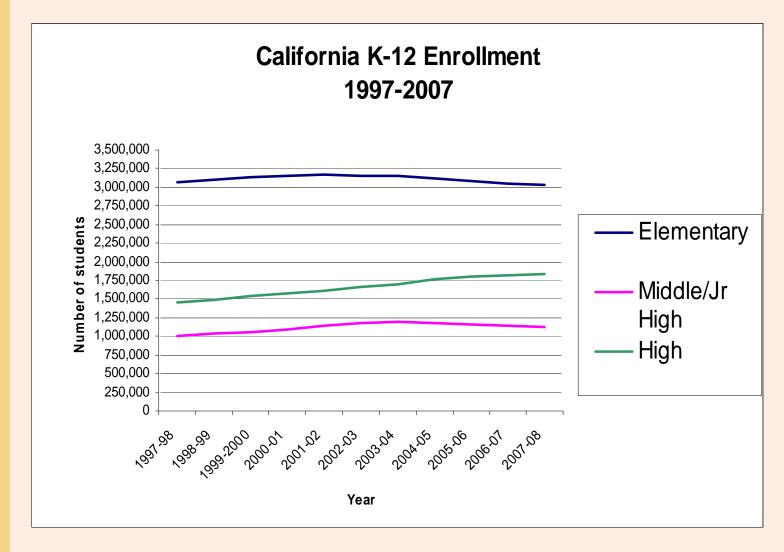


Type of School	Number of Schools in 1997	Number of Schools in 2007	Increase from 1997 to 2007
Elementary	5,185	5,770	585
Middle	1,119	1,293	174
High	860	1,214	354
Alternative	1,015	1,494	479
Charter	142	675	533
TOTAL	8,321	10,446	2,125











• Five largest districts—2007 Enrollment

Los Angeles Unified 693	3,680
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San Diego Unified	131,577
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Long Beach Unified 8	8,186	O
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Fresno Unified 76,460

Elk Grove Unified 62,694



Five smallest districts—2007 Enrollment

Panoche Elementary 7

Maple Creek Elementary 9

Union Elementary 9

Blake Elementary 10

Ravendale-Termo Elementary 11



K-12 School Construction Funding 1982-2008

-State Bonds-- \$45 billion

Local district bonds--\$56 billion



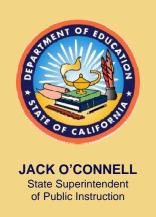
Overview

- California districts have wide latitude in school design decisions
 - Made within a statutory and regulatory framework that includes:
 - Compliance with site selection standards
 - Compliance with plan standards developed
 - California Department of Education –Title 5
 - Division of State Architect—Title 24



Overview

- State participates in the funding of most projects
 - State Allocation Board
 - Prescribed eligibility calculation
 - Funding for new construction and modernization
 - Per student allocation
 - Local matching share
 - CDE approval needed prior to funding



- 1) Develop standards for school site selection and design
 - -- Education Code Section 17251



Standards are contained in California Code of Regulations Title 5, sections 14010 and 14030

- Adopted by State Board of Education in 1993 and revised in 2000
- Minimum standards for safety and educational appropriateness.
 - Pedestrian safety
 - Classroom square footage



Title 5 Plan Review Process

- District governing board adoption of educational specification
- CDE review of preliminary plans
- CDE approval of final plans



Title 5 standards are:

- -Prescriptive/Quantitative
 - Classroom size
 - General classroom=960 square feet
 - Kindergarten classrooms= 1,350 square feet
- -Performance/Qualitative
 - Lighting
 - Acoustics



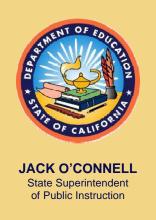
2) Code Compliance

CDE review ensures various code provisions are met including:

- Phones in classrooms
- Career Technical Education Facilities
- Site contamination investigation and remediation



- 3) Technical assistance and best practices documents including:
 - Physical education facilities
 - Nutrition service facilities
 - Site selection
 - Development of educational specifications



After the fact review for compliance

versus

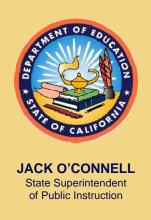
Early consultation in design stages to better incorporate standards and best practices



Responsiveness to local needs

versus

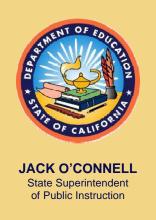
Compliance with statewide standards and equity



Cost and time

versus

Better design



Modernization that impacts the many

versus

New construction that impacts the few



Performance Standards

versus

Prescriptive Standards



"By improving our school facilities, and by promoting facilities designed specifically to help close the achievement gap, we improve California's ability to deliver a world class education for all students".

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jack O'Connell, December 13, 2007.