Workgroup on the Assessment and Funding of School Facilities

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Presentation from IAC Staff

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Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards

• Mandated by 2018’s House Bill 1783 >> Md. Code Educ. Article § 5-310(c)
• Adopted May 31, 2018 by the IAC

WHAT  Nonmandatory qualitative & quantitative standards describing the minimum facility attributes needed to deliver the educational programs and services required by the State

PURPOSE Identify deficiencies in existing facilities that substantially inhibit the delivery of educational programs and services required by the State

Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards

IAC Gross Area Baselines & MSDE Facilities Guidelines
“A reasonable target”

IAC Sufficiency Standards
“The bare minimums”

Reasonable School Size
Area of Design
Flexibility for LEAs

SUFFICIENCY
70% Assignable Spaces
30% Tare
Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards

Qualitative Example

• Building condition. A school facility must be safe *(COMAR 13A.01.04.03)* and capable of being maintained.
  • Structural. A school facility must be structurally sound. A school facility shall be considered structurally sound and safe if the building presents no imminent danger or major visible signs of decay or distress and the building’s structural systems support the loads imposed on them.
  • Exterior envelope. An exterior envelope is safe and capable of being maintained if:
    • *Walls and roof are weather tight under normal conditions with routine upkeep; and*
    • *Doors and windows are weather tight under normal conditions with routine upkeep.*
Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards

Quantitative Example

• Cumulative classroom net square foot (sf) requirements, excluding in-classroom storage space and any in-classroom toilet rooms, shall be at least:

  • Prekindergarten 50 net sf/student
  • Kindergarten 50 net sf/student
  • Grades 1 – 8 32 net sf/student
  • Grades 9 – 12 25 net sf/student
Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards

Applied through Statewide Facilities Assessment

- Facility Condition
- Educational Sufficiency

Weighted Facility Condition Index (wFCI or proposed MDCI) helps to

- Identify deficiencies that the LEA should address
- Project out-year capital costs for both the LEA and the State
Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards

The assessment of school facilities against the Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards identifies the *problem*, not the *solution*.

**Problem:** Inadequate Facility Condition

**Problem:** Inadequate Educational Sufficiency

**Solutions (to be determined by the LEA):**
- Repair
- Renovation
- Replacement
- Addition
- Or some combination of solutions

After LEA determines solutions, the State reviews the proposed project, provides technical review assistance, and may provide funding through the CIP or other IAC program.
Ed Specs Workgroup: Membership

• The Workgroup on Educational Development Specifications had 13 members, including
  • Legislators representing the Senate and the House
  • Individuals in the private sector, including individuals who sit on the Interagency Commission on School Construction and who participated on the Knott Commission
  • Architects
  • Local facility and maintenance personnel
Ed Specs Workgroup: Statutory Charges

• HB 1783 required the Workgroup on Educational Development Specifications to study and make recommendations regarding:
  • Square footage allocations used to calculate the State maximum allowable square footage, including community use space
  • MSDE’s Design Standards and Guidelines
  • Potential use of regional cost-per-square-foot figures
  • The State Rated Capacity (SRC) process¹
  • The cost per student of school construction projects for new or replacement schools, including options to increase the State share for projects with a lower than average cost per student

Ed Specs Workgroup: Prominent Discussion Themes

• Sustainability of the Statewide School Facilities Portfolio
  • Educationally sufficient and fiscally sustainable facilities

• Reduced Total Cost of Ownership
  • For individual facilities and for the entire Statewide school facilities portfolio

• The State’s Role in School Facilities Construction and Management and LEA Flexibility
  • State should support best practices to inform local decision makers, who must have complete flexibility to support their students

• Maintenance
  • Proper maintenance to lengthen the life of the facility (reducing the Total Cost of Ownership)
Ed Specs Workgroup: Recommendations for the Funding Workgroup

• Create incentives that encourage LEAs analyze and plan/design for total cost of ownership for new, replacement, and fully renovated school facilities based on the costs of building, operating, and maintaining facilities over the full of a project

• Collect and track information to better inform school facilities portfolio decisions at the State and local level
  • Adopt common cost codes for comparable information reporting
  • Explore implementation of standard maintenance management system and real time utilities metering
  • Implement post-occupancy evaluations utilizing a standard template that will facilitate collection and availability of comparable information for all LEAs
Workgroup on the Assessment and Funding of School Facilities

Strategic Goal

A statewide portfolio of school facilities that are **educationally effective** and **fiscally sustainable**

- Design (including configuration and equipment);
- Size;
- Level of maintenance.

- Total cost of ownership, including:
  - Construction
  - Operation
  - Maintenance
  - Capital Renewal & Replacement;
- Resources (funding) available now and into the future.

**Facility Management Process Flow**

1. Collect Data
2. Identify & Prioritize Needs
3. Plan (Long Term & Short Term)
4. Ed Specs
5. Conduct Feasibility Study
6. Design Facility
7. Build Facility
8. Monitor & Maintain Facility
Future Meeting Schedule and Work Plan

• Framework for Decision Making
  • Solutions should result in educationally effective and fiscally sustainable schools

• Subcommittees or Topic Groups
  • Assessment and Prioritization
    • Approaches to prioritized funding
    • Assessment category weighting
    • Split Funding (CIP vs. Prioritized)
  • Funding and Incentives
    • Total cost of ownership (TCO) including potential incentives
    • CIP Program Revisions
    • LEA Reserve Funding
    • National Council on School Facilities Cost Codes
    • Maintenance (incentives, consideration in funding decisions, etc.)