

North Carolina Legislative Services Commission

Public School Construction Needs Survey and Recommendations for Funding Options For Selected Districts

MGT of America Consulting, LLC April 2017



Agenda

- Background and Project Goals
- Project Schedule
- Methodology
- ▶ Facility Evaluations
 - Facility Condition based on national standards
 - ▶ Educational Suitability based on NC standards
- ▶ Financial Review
- Summary
- Questions / Discussion

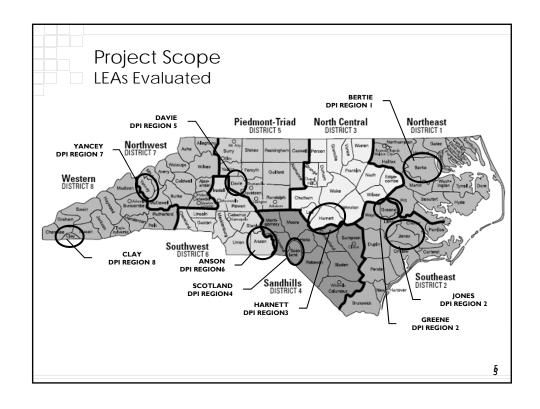
Project Goals:

"Perform an independent evaluation of school construction needs <u>and</u> determine which of the local school administrative units have the highest facility needs in relation to their capacity to raise revenue to meet those needs."

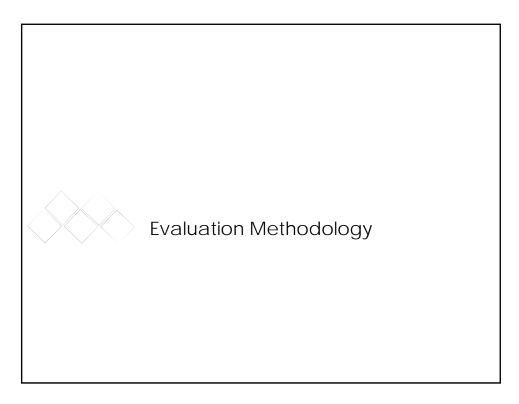
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Project Scope LEAs Evaluated

| LEA NAME | DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REGION | COUNT OF SCHOOLS | NUMBER OF STUDENTS | AREA IN SQUARE MILES |
|----------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Anson | 6 | 11 | 2,653 | 538 |
| Bertie | 1 | 8 | 2,398 | 741 |
| Clay | 8 | 3 | 1,259 | 221 |
| Davie | 5 | 12 | 6,257 | 261 |
| Greene | 2 | 6 | 2,977 | 266 |
| Harnett | 3 | 28 | 19,931 | 601 |
| Jones | 2 | 6 | 1,108 | 473 |
| Scotland | 4 | 11 | 5,624 | 320 |
| Yancey | 7 | 7 | 2,653 | 313 |



| | Project S | che | edul | e a | nd I | Vlet | hoc | olob | рgy | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|--|
| TASK | s | NOV | DEC | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | |
| 1.0 | PROJECT INITATION & MANAGEMENT | | - | | | | | | | November - June |
| 2.A | STATE & PILOT DISTRICT CONFERENCES | \triangleright | | | | | | | | First week of November |
| 2.B | LOCAL LEA CONFERENCES | | \rangle | | | | | | | First week of Dec. ar first 2 weeks of Jan. |
| 3.0 | EVALUATIONS FOR HARNETT | | | | | | | | | November 14 th – December 16 th |
| 4.0 | EVALUATIONS FOR OTHER LEAS | | | | | | | | | Mid-December – mi February |
| 5.0 | CAPACITY CALCULATIONS | | | | | | | | | Mid-January – end o February |
| 6.0 | TABULATION COMPARING NEEDS | | | | | | | | | Last week of Februa |
| 7.0 | REPORT WRITING | | | | | | | | | First week of Feb. – first week of Mar. |
| 8.0 | DELIVERY TO LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES | | | | | | | | | March 6 th -15 th |
| 9.0 | FOLLOW-ON CONSULTATIONS | | | | | | | | | March 20 th – June 30 th |



Capacity and Utilization Process

- ▶ MGT uses a program-based capacity model to determine building capacity and utilization.
 - Developed student loading factors based on DPI Guidelines
 - Calculated capacity using MGT program-based model
 - Used several schools across a number of counties as examples of under / over utilization

Capacity & Utilization

| UTILIZATION | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| > 110% | Inadequate space |
| 95 – 110% | Approaching Inadequate space |
| 80 – 95% | Adequate space |
| 70 – 80% | Approaching Inefficient use of space |
| < 69.99% | Inefficient use of space |

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North Carolina Program Space Guidelines

| ROOM TYPE | NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS X | STUDENTS/ CLASSROOM | = CAPACITY |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| HS General Classroom | 35 | 22 | 770 |
| Science MS/HS | 7 | 18 | 126 |
| Vocational MS/HS | 15 | 15 | 225 |
| Music MS/HS | 2 | 22 | 44 |
| P.E. MS/HS | 4 | 50 | 200 |
| Art MS/HS | 1 | 22 | 22 |
| Computer Lab | 4 | 22 | 88 |
| Secondary Special Education self-contained | 2 | 10 | 20 |
| Secondary Resource (pull-out) | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Total Capacity (w/o scheduling factor) =1,495

x High School scheduling factor of 75%

Sample Harnett County High School Capacity =1,121

I A

Program Based Space Analysis Model

| INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE MODEL GUIDELINES | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| ROOM TYPE | LOADING FACTOR (STUDENTS/ROOM) | | |
| Pre-Kindergarten | 0 | | |
| Kindergarten | 18 | | |
| ES General Classroom (1-3) | 17 | | |
| ES General Classroom (4-6) | 26 | | |
| MS General Classroom | 26 | | |
| HS General Classroom | 22 | | |
| Science MS/HS | 26/18 | | |
| Vocational MS/HS | 0/15 | | |
| Music MS/HS | 0/22 | | |
| P.E. MS/HS | 0/50 | | |
| Art MS/HS | 0/22 | | |
| Computer Lab | 0/22 | | |
| ES Special Education self-contained | 10 | | |
| MS Special Education self-contained | 10 | | |
| Elementary Resource (pull-out) | 0 | | |
| Secondary Resource (pull-out) | 0 | | |

| SCHEDULING FACTOR | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|--|
| Elementary | 95% | | |
| Middle | 85% | | |
| High | 75% | | |

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Sample Use of Space

| School | GRADE | K-12 ADM (2015- 16) | ISM Capacity Excluding PK | UTILIZ |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| BERTIE MIDDLE | 06-08 | 555 | 649 | 85% |
| BERTIE EARLY COLLEGE HIGH | 09-12 | 169 | 397 | 43% |
| BERTIE HIGH SCHOOL | 09-12 | 473 | 746 | 63% |
| GREENE COUNTY INTERMEDIATE | 04-05 | 467 | 488 | 96% |
| SNOW HILL PRIMARY | PK-01 | 464 | 422 | 110% |
| WEST GREENE ELEMENTARY | 02-03 | 501 | 349 | 144% |
| GREENE COUNTY MIDDLE | 06-08 | 679 | 627 | 108% |
| GREENE CENTRAL HIGH | 09-12 | 877 | 746 | 118% |
| ANDERSON CREEK PRIMARY | 09-12 | 553 | 508 | 109% |
| ANGIER ELEMENTARY | 03-05 | 453 | 660 | 69% |

| UTIL | IZATION |
|------|---------|
| > | 110% |
| 95 | - 110% |
| 80 | - 95% |
| 70 | - 80% |
| < 6 | 9.99% |

Suitability Evaluation Methodology

 Development of Educational Suitability and Technology Readiness criteria – based on DPI Guidelines

| ENVIRONMENT | The overall environment of the schools with respect to creating a safe and |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ENVIRONIVIENT | positive learning environment. |
| CIRCULATION | Pedestrian/vehicular circulation and the appropriateness of site facilities and |
| | signage. |
| ENVIRONMENT BY ROOM TYPE | The existence and quality of facilities and spaces to support the educational program being offered. These include general classrooms, special learning spaces (e.g. music rooms, libraries, science labs), and support spaces (e.g. administrative offices, counseling offices, reception areas, kitchens, health clinics). |
| SIZE | The adequacy of the size of the program spaces. |
| LOCATION | The appropriateness of adjacencies (e.g., physical education space separated from quiet spaces). |
| STORAGE & FIXED EQUIPMENT | The appropriateness of fixed equipment, storage, and room surfaces (e.g., flooring, ceiling materials, and wall coverings) and specialized safety or program equipment (e.g., safety shower and eyewash in science labs, kiln and clay traps in art rooms). |

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Suitability Evaluation Methodology

- ▶ Use DPI Guidelines to create Suitability Guide
- Meet with district staff for intake and schedule review
- Walk each school
 - Condition assessors with facility staff
 - Suitability assessors with principal/designee
- Score spaces based on program needs and Guide to create BASYS Suitability Reports
- Count spaces to determine CAPACITY of each school

Facility Evaluation Educational Suitability



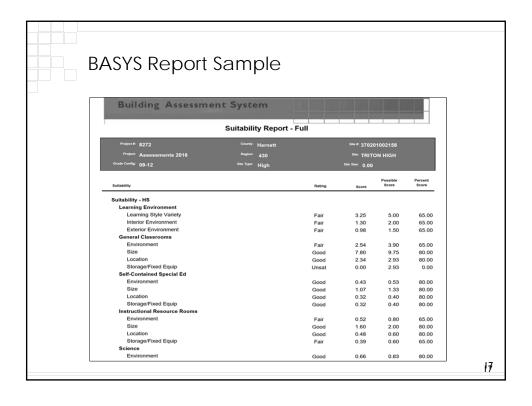
| 90+ | Excellent: The facility is designed to provide for and support the educational program offered. It may have a minor suitability issues but overall it meets the needs of the educational program. |
|-------------|--|
| 80-89 | Good: The facility is designed to provide for and support a majority of the educational program offered. It may have minor suitability issues but generally meets the needs of the educational program. |
| 70-79 | Fair: The facility has some problems meeting the needs of the educational program and will require remodeling/renovation. |
| 60-69 | Poor: The facility has numerous problems meeting the needs of the educational program and needs significant remodeling, additions, or replacement. |
| BELOW 60 | Unsatisfactory: The facility is unsuitable in support of the educational program. |

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Facility Evaluation Technology Readiness

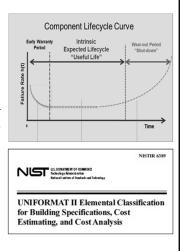


| 90+ | Excellent: The facility has excellent infrastructure to support information technology. |
|-------------|---|
| 80-89 | Good: The facility has the infrastructure to support information technology. |
| 70-79 | Fair: The facility is lacking in some infrastructure to support information technology. |
| 60-69 | Poor: The facility is lacking significant infrastructure to support information technology. |
| BELOW 60 | Unsatisfactory: The facility has little or no infrastructure to support information technology. |



Condition Evaluation Methodology

- Rigorous, consistent, thorough surveys
- ASTM E2018-08 Standard Guide for Property Condition Evaluations
- ▶ Life-cycle analysis remaining service life
- ▶ Goal: cost to achieve No Expired Systems
- Deficiencies based on Expired Service Life
- ASTM UNIFORMAT II Classification for All Building Elements
- RSMeans building construction cost data
- Cost models for each facility type
- ➤ Capital renewal projections 5-yr. needs



Facility Evaluations Building and Site Condition



| 90+ | New or Like New: The building and/or a majority of its systems are in very good condition and only require preventive maintenance; only a few, if any, systems have reached their expected life-cycle age. The total replacement cost of any "expired" systems is less than 10% of the current replacement value of the facility. |
|----------|---|
| 80-89 | Good: The building and/or a majority of its systems are in good condition and only require routine maintenance; the total replacement cost of systems that have reached or exceed their expected service life (life-cycle age) is between 10 and 20% of the current replacement cost of the facility. |
| 70-79 | Fair: The building and/or some of its systems are in fair condition based on age and operations; the total replacement cost of systems that have reached or exceed their expected service life (life-cycle age) is between 20 and 30% of the current replacement cost of the facility. |
| 60-69 | Poor: The building and/or a significant number of its systems are in poor condition and require major repair, renovation, or replacement; the total replacement cost of systems that have reached or exceed their expected service life (life-cycle age) is between 30 and 40% of the current replacement cost of the facility. |
| BELOW 60 | Unsatisfactory: The building and/or a majority of its systems should be replaced due to risk of system failure, inefficient operation and increased maintenance requirements; the total replacement cost of systems that have reached or exceed their expected service life (life-cycle age) is greater than 40% of the current replacement cost of the facility. |

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LEA Self Survey / MGT – Parsons Assessments

DPI Facility Needs Assessment Tool

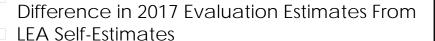
- ▶ G. S. 115C-521(a) requires LEA's to submit 5-year long-range capital plans; 2015/16 latest version.
- ▶ The Department of Public Instruction (DPI), School Planning Division developed a uniform reporting system:
 - Subjective Condition rating scale
 - Capacity focus to support additions and new schools
 - Renovation/Repair module for capital equipment and systems replacement; selectively used by districts
- ▶ DPI Condition rating scale is not at system level and does not generate "needs".

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MGT / Parsons Facility Evaluation Outcomes

- ▶ Facility/Cost Model Analysis
- Capital Renewal Forecast
- Catalogue Current Deficiencies
- Quantify Corrections and Cost Budgets
- ▶ Prioritize Facility Needs

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Differences in Process:

- Parsons applies Life-Cycle analysis uniformly and rigorously to all systems in all buildings
 - Goal is to bring all systems to "not expired" status
- MGT estimates costs to fill suitability gaps
- Capacity calculations based on program delivery

Differences in Outcomes:

- ▶ DPI approach captures only what districts choose to submit
- Some districts feel there is little incentive to complete the survey

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Difference in 2017 Evaluation Estimates From LEA Self-Estimates

Smaller Difference - Anson County

| SITE NAME | 2017 MGT / PARSONS TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE | 0 TO 5 YEARS 2015-16 FACILITY NEEDS SURVEY TOTAL | DIFFERENCE |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Elementary School | s | |
| ANSONVILLE ELEMENTARY | \$ 2,475,083 | \$717,675 | \$1,757,408 |
| LILESVILLE ELEMENTARY | \$6,674,606 | \$964,653 | \$5,709,953 |
| MORVEN ELEMENTARY | \$6,446,039 | \$950,068 | \$5,495,971 |
| PEACHLAND-POLKTON ELEMENTARY | \$7,788,442 | \$973,231 | \$6,815,211 |
| WADESBORO ELEMENTARY | \$15,395,928 | \$1,130,927 | \$14,265,001 |
| WADESBORO PRIMARY | \$5,408,109 | \$ - | \$5,408,109 |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TOTAL | \$44,188,206 | \$4,736,554 | \$39,451,652 |

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Difference in 2017 Evaluation Estimates From LEA Self-Estimates

Smaller Difference – Anson County (Continued)

| SITE NAME | 2017 MGT / PARSONS TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE | 0 TO 5 YEARS 2015-16 FACILITY NEEDS SURVEY TOTAL | DIFFERENCE |
|---------------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| | Middle Schools | | |
| ANSON MIDDLE | \$31,340,207 | \$24,532,338 | \$6,807,869 |
| MIDDLE SCHOOL TOTAL | \$31,340,207 | \$24,532,338 | \$6,807,869 |
| | High Schools | | |
| ANSON ACADEMY | \$207,200 | \$186,819 | \$20,381 |
| ANSON CO. EARLY COLLEGE HIGH | \$1,186,566 | \$8,463 | \$1,178,103 |
| ANSON HIGH SCHOOL | \$22,845,705 | \$56,041,612 | \$(33,195,907) |
| ANSON NEW TECH HIGH | \$286,200 | \$16,500 | \$269,700 |
| HIGH SCHOOL TOTAL/AVERAGE | \$24,525,671 | \$56,253,394 | \$(31,727,723) |
| DISTRICT TOTAL | \$100,054,084 | \$85,522,286 | \$14,531,798 |

Difference in 2017 Evaluation Estimates From LEA Self-Estimates

Larger Difference - Bertie County

| SITE NAME | 2017 MGT / PARSONS TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE | 0 TO 5 YEARS 2015-16 FACILITY NEEDS SURVEY TOTAL | DIFFERENCE | |
|-------------------------|---|---|--------------|--|
| I | Elementary School | s | | |
| AULANDER ELEMENTARY | \$8,023,594 | \$597,450 | \$7,426,144 | |
| COLERAIN ELEMENTARY | \$2,458,028 | \$255,858 | \$2,202,170 | |
| WEST BERTIE ELEMENTARY | \$11,354,088 | \$ - | \$11,354,088 | |
| WINDSOR ELEMENTARY | \$4,761,526 | \$1,087,491 | \$3,674,035 | |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TOTAL | \$26,597,235 | \$1,940,799 | \$24,656,436 | |
| Other Educational | | | | |
| SKEWVILLE PRESCHOOL | \$4,007,266 | \$ - | \$4,007,266 | |
| OTHER EDUCATIONAL TOTAL | \$4,007,266 | \$ - | \$ 4,007,266 | |

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Difference in 2017 Evaluation Estimates From LEA Self-Estimates Larger Difference – Bertie County (Continued)

| SITE NAME | 2017 MGT / PARSONS TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE | 0 TO 5 YEARS 2015-16 FACILITY NEEDS SURVEY TOTAL | DIFFERENCE | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--------------|--|
| | Middle Schools | | | |
| BERTIE MIDDLE | \$1,362,445 | \$ - | \$1,362,445 | |
| MIDDLE SCHOOL TOTAL | \$1,362,445 | \$- | \$1,362,445 | |
| High Schools | | | | |
| BERTIE EARLY COLLEGE HIGH | \$13,426,305 | \$945,060 | \$12,481,245 | |
| BERTIE HIGH SCHOOL | \$8,508,919 | \$ - | \$8,508,919 | |
| HIGH SCHOOL TOTAL/AVERAGE | \$21,935,224 | \$945,060 | \$20,990,164 | |
| DISTRICT TOTAL | \$53,902,170 | \$2,885,859 | \$51,016,311 | |

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Combined Scores - Weighting Methodology

- ▶ The overall **condition score*** for a school is based on square footage of all the permanent buildings. The condition score is **weighted as 50%** of the combined score calculation.
- ▶ The **site score*** includes the driveways and walkways, the parking lots, the playfields, the utilities, fencing, etc. The site score is **weighted as 10%** of the combined score calculation.
- ► The overall **suitability score**** applies to all the buildings at the school.

 The suitability score is **weighted as 30%** of the combined score calculation.
- ▶ The **technology readiness score**** is based on infrastructure issues, such as having sufficient cooling and power outlets for computers. The technology score is **weighted as 10**% of the combined score calculation.

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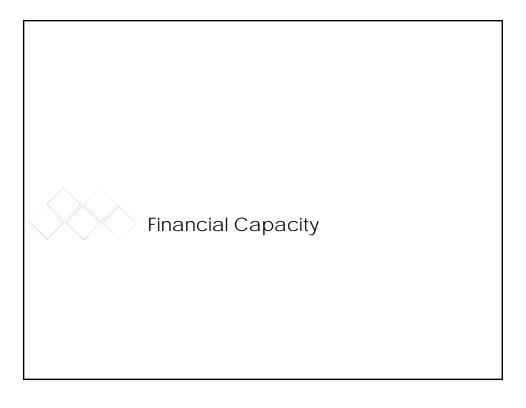
Facility Needs Summary

| Site Name | Combined Score (50/10/ 30/10) | 2015-16 Current Utilization | 2017 MGT / Parsons Total Budget Estimate | 0 to 5 Years 2015-16 Facility Needs Survey Total | Difference |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| | A | nson Count | у | | |
| Anson County Total/Average | 66 | 89% | \$100,054,084 | \$85,522,286 | \$14,531,798 |
| | В | Bertie Count | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
| Bertie County Total/Average | 70 | 70% | \$53,902,170 | \$2,885,859 | \$51,016,311 |
| Clay County | | | | | |
| Clay County Total/Average | 83 | 101% | \$16,494,879 | \$0 | \$16,494,879 |
| Davie County | | | | | |
| Davie County Total/Average | 83 | 96% | \$54,211,832 | \$2,566,120 | \$51,645,712 |
| Greene County | | | | | |
| Greene County Total/Average | 83 | 109% | \$34,849,896 | \$9,098,980 | \$25,750,916 |

^{*}Both Condition and Site were scored using eCOMET®.

^{**} Both Suitability and Technology were scored using BASYS.

| Facility N | eeds (| Summa | ary | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| Site Name | Combined Score (50/10/ 30/10) | 2015-16 Current Utilization | 2017 MGT / Parsons Total Budget Estimate | 0 to 5 Years 2015-16 Facility Needs Survey Total | Difference |
| | | Harnett C | ounty | 1 | |
| Harnett County Total/Average | 81 | 112% | \$239,201,908 | \$148,691,065 | \$90,510,843 |
| _ | Jones County | | | | |
| Jones County Total/Average | 68 | 63% | \$38,530,225 | \$31,384,794 | \$7,145,43 |
| | | Scotla | nd | | |
| Scotland County Total/Average | 79 | 92% | \$59,532,489 | \$4,080,630 | \$55,451,859 |
| Yancey County | | | | | |
| Yancey County Total/Average | 71 | 87% | \$33,424,596 | \$3,591,677 | \$29,832,919 |
| All District | | | | | |
| All District Total/Average | 76 | 99% | \$630,202,078 | \$287,821,411 | \$342,380,667 |



Financial Review

- ▶ Interviews with district and county staff
- Data collected examples on the following pages





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Financial Review Data Example, Jones County

District Budget Information Example

| District Budget FY2015-2016 | Jones |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Dept. of Public Instruction Region | 2 |
| Count of Schools | 6 |
| Number of Students | 1108 |
| Area in Square Miles | 473 |
| CIP 5-year Plan Need | \$0 |
| Lottery 2015-16 | \$169,367 |
| Article 40 Revenue | \$173,163 |
| Article 42 Revenue | \$125,140 |
| Property Tax Revenue | \$0 |
| Taxes Fines / Forfeitures | \$105,496 |
| Proceeds of Capital Assets | \$104,642 |
| Donations / Grants | \$674,665 |
| Total Capital Budget | \$1,352,473 |
| Capital Revenue as Percent of Budget | 10.56% |
| District Budget | \$12,811,778 |
| County Budget Allocation to District | \$1,740,900 |
| % County Allocation / Budget | 13.6% |

Financial Review Data Example, Jones County

District Assessed Value and Property Tax Information Example

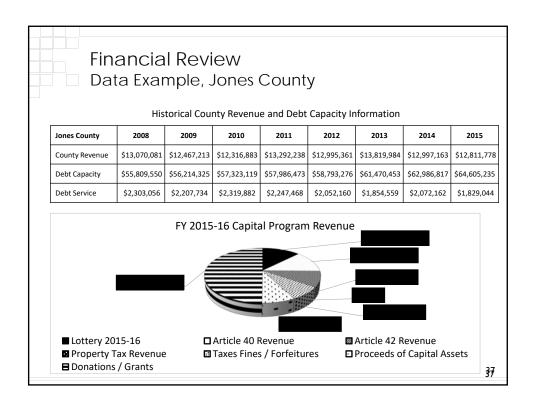
| Assessed Valuation and Property Tax Information | Jones |
|--|---------------|
| Maximum Property Tax Rate | \$1.50 |
| Assessed Valuation | \$813,248,643 |
| Maximum Allowable Debt Service Amount | \$65,059,891 |
| Current Property Tax Revenue (assessed value x current tax rate) | \$6,424,664 |
| Maximum Property Tax Revenue (assessed value x maximum tax rate) | \$12,198,730 |
| Percentage of Property Tax Revenue | 52.67% |
| GO Bond Debt | \$0.00 |
| Installment Debt | \$2,029,071 |
| Maximum Unused | \$2,029,071 |

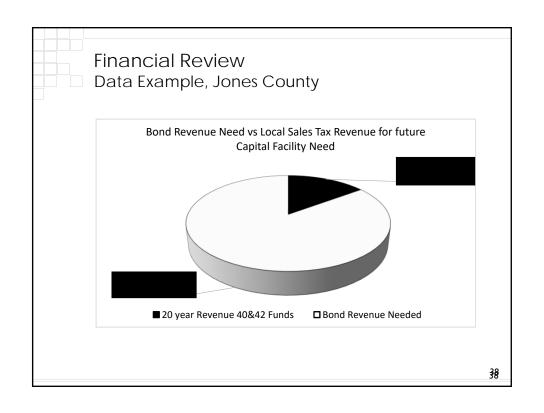
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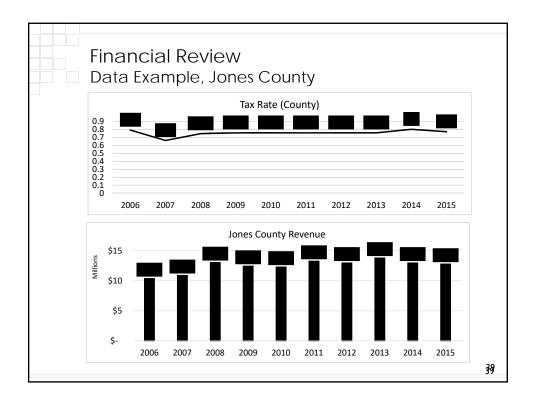
Financial Review Data Example, Jones County

District Capital Requirements Example

| Capital Requirements as Determined by MGT Par | sons |
|--|--------------|
| Future Facility Need | \$38,530,225 |
| Financing Option | |
| 20-year Revenue from 40 & 42 Sales Tax Funds | \$5,720,600 |
| Bond Revenue Needed | \$32,809,625 |
| Percentage of Capital Need Provided by 40 & 42 Sales Tax | 14.8% |
| Funds | 14.8% |
| Projected 20 -year Debt Service Annual Payment to cover | ¢2 160 201 |
| School Facility Capital Need | \$2,160,201 |
| Property Tax Rate | \$0.7900 |
| Property Rate Increase to cover debt | \$0.2660 |
| Projected Annual Tax Rate Increase | \$1.0560 |









Summary Findings

► Total facility needs 9 Districts: \$630,202,078

► Largest total dollar - Harnett County: \$239,201,908

▶ Districts with the largest dollar need per student:

Anson County: \$37,714

▶ Jones County: \$34,775

Average need/student 9 districts: \$18,180

Districts requiring highest tax rate to meet the facility needs:

Anson, Bertie, Jones, and Scotland: tax rate over \$1.05

Statewide average tax rate: \$0.66

9 district average tax rate: \$0.90

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Per Student Need by District

| District | Per Student Capital Need* |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Anson | \$37,714 |
| Bertie | \$22,478 |
| Clay | \$13,102 |
| Davie | \$8,664 |
| Greene | \$11,706 |
| Harnett | \$12,002 |
| Jones | \$34,775 |
| Scotland | \$10,585 |
| Yancey | \$12,599 |
| *based on total capital facility need | |

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusions

- Majority of capital funding in North Carolina comes from Local Property Tax Revenue
- Capital need identified in every district reviewed
- ▶ Low wealth counties require a higher level of effort

Short-term Recommendation

Systematic review of the administration of DPI's School Facility
 Needs Survey and the process of implementation at the LEA level

Long-term Recommendations

- Potentially establish a revolving fund account
- Alternative funding source
- Consistent methodology for determining need
- Prioritization of need

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School-Level Data Available

- Individual school survey reports
- Combined capital renewal and FCI tabulations, ratings, rankings
- Suitability and Technology ratings and rankings
- Capacity and Utilization Reports
- Data comparisons
- Hundreds of photos for each facility
- Deficiencies with costs, photos, & remedies
- ▶ Metrics and Indices FCI, RSL, CRV, etc.



