

August 2004



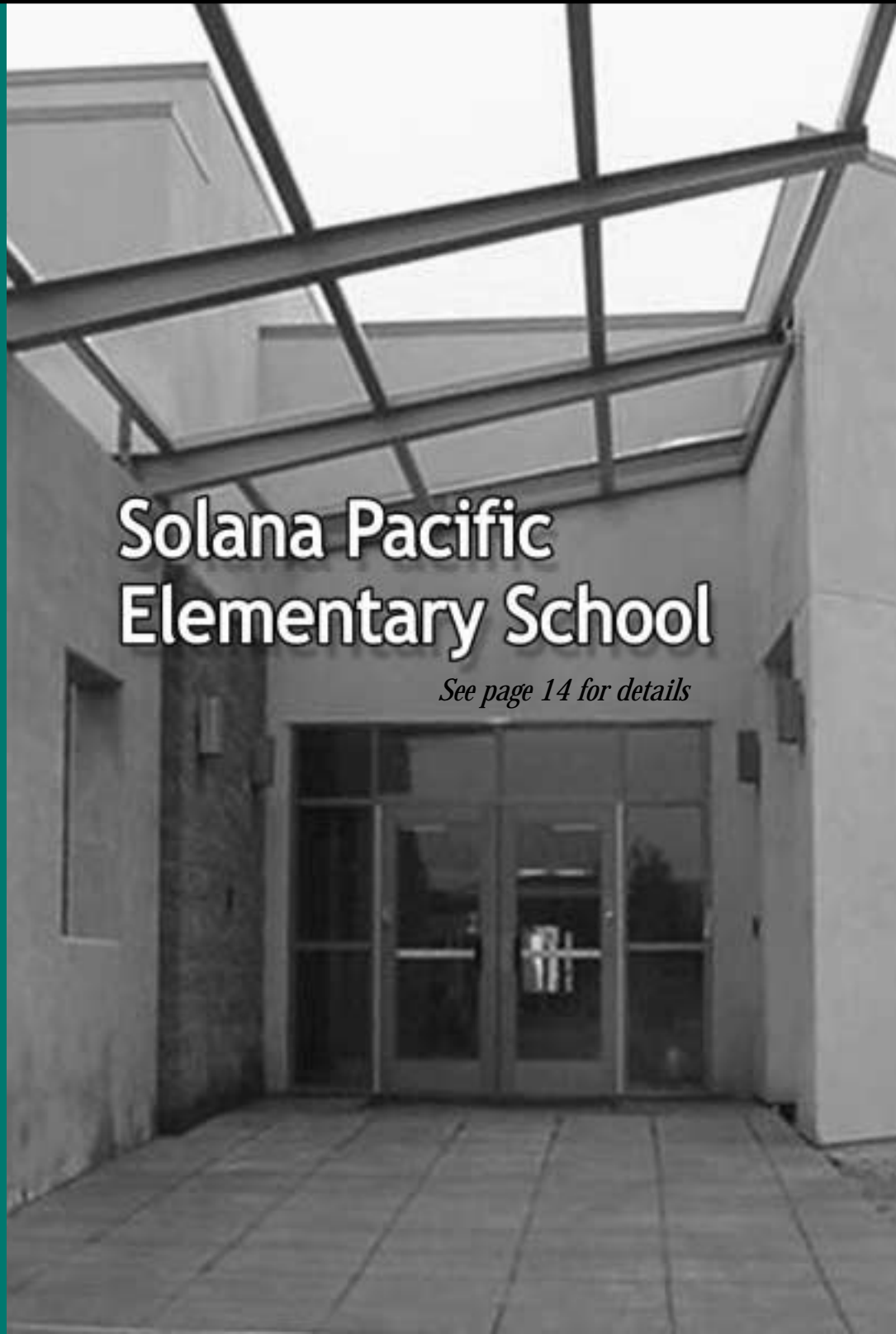
REGISTER

Volume XXV, No. 8

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE COALITION FOR ADEQUATE SCHOOL HOUSING

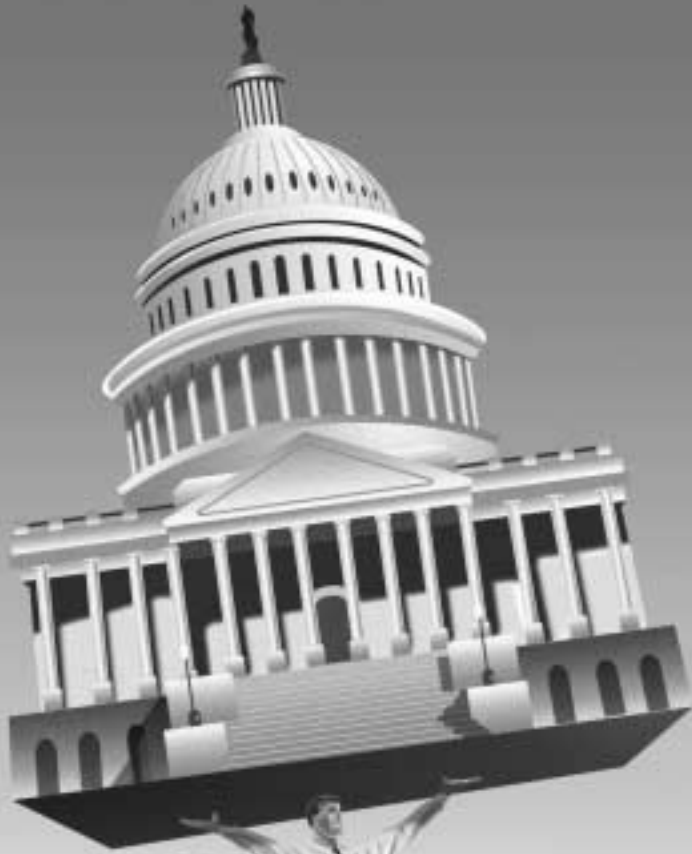
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Solana Pacific Elementary School

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Williams Settlement Summary



REGISTER

Volume XXV, Number 8
August, 2004

© 2004 The Coalition for Adequate School Housing

ISSN: 1081-9088

Publisher: Coalition for Adequate School Housing • Editor: Greg Golik

The CASH Register is published eleven times a year (January through November) by the Coalition for Adequate School Housing (C.A.S.H.) and distributed to C.A.S.H. members. Over 1,000 rapidly growing school districts, county offices of education, architects, attorneys, bond counsel, financial institutions, developers, contractors, consultants, inspectors, licensed professionals, manufacturers of portable classrooms, maintenance suppliers and others who are concerned about school construction issues hold C.A.S.H. memberships.

The CASH Register solicits articles on school facility-related topics from the membership. If you are interested in submitting an article, please send it or a letter of inquiry to: Editor, CASH Register editorial office, 1130 K Street - Suite 210, Sacramento, CA 95814. Sorry, we are unable to return or acknowledge unpublished manuscripts. The views expressed herein are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Coalition for Adequate School Housing, its board, staff or general membership.

Following is a brief summary of the proposed Williams lawsuit settlement language. The Master Plan for Education Conference Committee convened on August 17 to begin discussions on the language. See page 8 for more details about that meeting. The Legislature will try to incorporate the settlement language in legislation to be passed before the end of the current legislative session. We will keep you informed of the progress as the legislation goes through the process.

School District Accountability Report Card

- Must reference needed maintenance to ensure facilities are maintained in good repair per specified Ed. Code sections.
- Requires California Department of Education's (CDE) template to include a summary statement of the condition of school facilities, and sample summary statements.

County Superintendent Responsibilities

- Shall annually report to the governing board of each school district and the county board of supervisors the state of schools ranked in deciles 1 to 3 of the API.
- County superintendent in specified counties must contract with a neighboring COE or independent auditor to conduct visits and make reports required in this article.
- Not less than 25% of visits must be unannounced. Unannounced visits shall only be used to observe the condition of school repair and maintenance and the sufficiency of instructional materials.
- The objective of the visits is to determine conditions that impose an emergency or urgent threat to health and safety.
- Defines good repair to mean, until July 31, 2005, compliance with local health standards applicable to restaurants, rental housing, or similar facilities.

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Demographic Trends for K-12 Student Population

Demographic and forecast information developed by Paul Holmes, of Murdoch, Walrath and Holmes, compiled from Department of Finance (DOF) data, indicates that California's student population will increase minimally over the next ten years. This trend has significant policy and political implications for the K-12 education community in general, and the school construction community in particular.

The core data provided by the DOF indicates that California's K-12 student population is expected to increase at a slow pace, and then in 2007-08 will level off with a total projected increase in student population of only 2.5%

locations or densely populated metropolitan centers. Counties with the largest forecasted declines are Modoc (-31%), Del Norte (-24%), Inyo, (-22%), Trinity (-21%), and Siskiyou (-20%). Densely populated counties expected to see declines in enrollment are San Francisco (-12%) and Los Angeles (-6%).

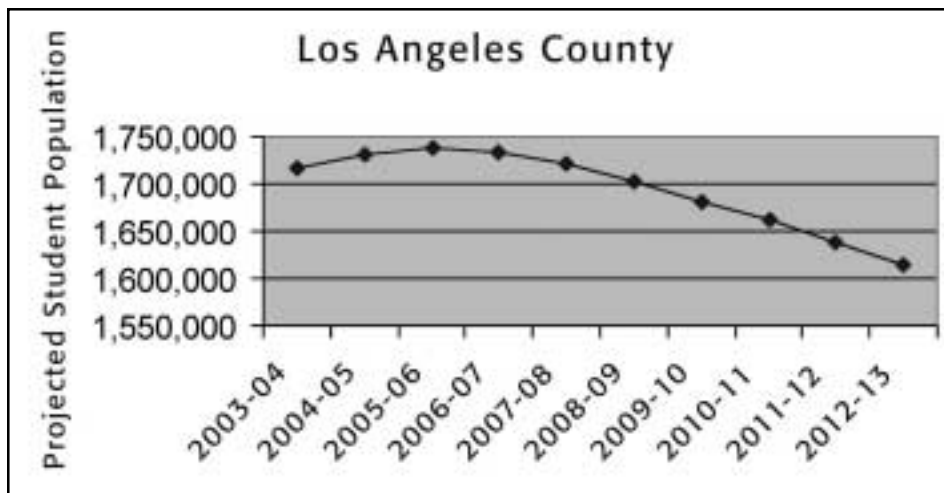
Counties showing the greatest amount of growth include Placer (22%), San Benito and Riverside (both 18%), and Madera and San Joaquin (both 13%).

To provide an overview of various regions throughout the state, data for certain counties were combined.

Regions were formed by economic commonalities, homogeneity of general population and geographic proximity. The Los Angeles Region includes Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties. The San Francisco Region includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Solano counties. The Southern Central Valley Region includes Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, and Tulare Counties. San Diego is viewed a region unto itself because of its uniqueness as a separate economic center.

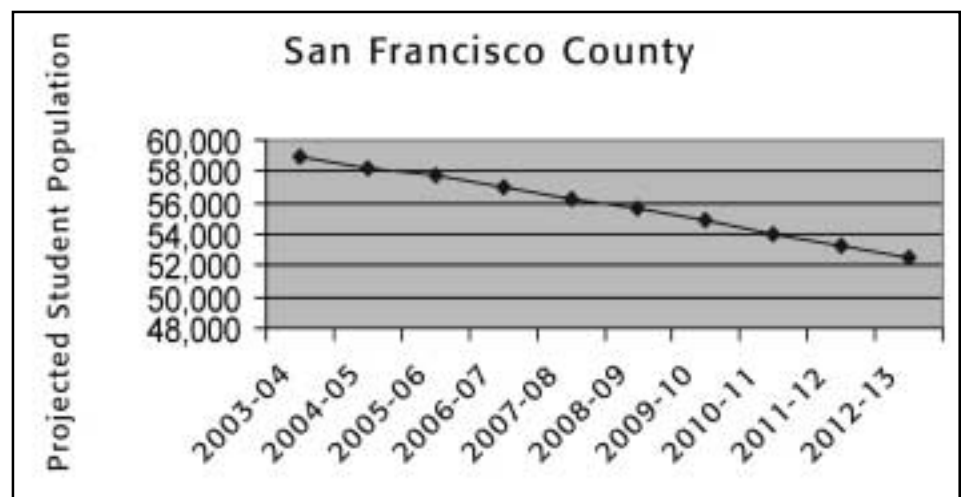
The Los Angeles Region is expected to experience modest student population growth over the next ten years. It is expected that the region will see continued growth until 2007-08 and then drop off with a total increase of only 1%. Los Angeles County, on the other hand, will see a moderate increase followed by a dramatic drop off with an overall reduction in student population (-6%). The San Francisco Region will see pretty much the same pattern (increase of 1.4%); however, San Francisco County itself will see a steady decline in student population (-12%).

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gross growth by the year 2012-13. A more detailed analysis of the data shows that some counties in California are forecast to have continuing growth in students, while other counties will see continuing decline. Generally, counties adjacent to major metropolitan centers are forecast to have growth during the next ten years, while major metropolitan and rural counties are projected to experience declines.

Counties expected to see large declines in student populations, as stated, are either in remote, rural



**Demographic Trends for
K-12 Student Population**

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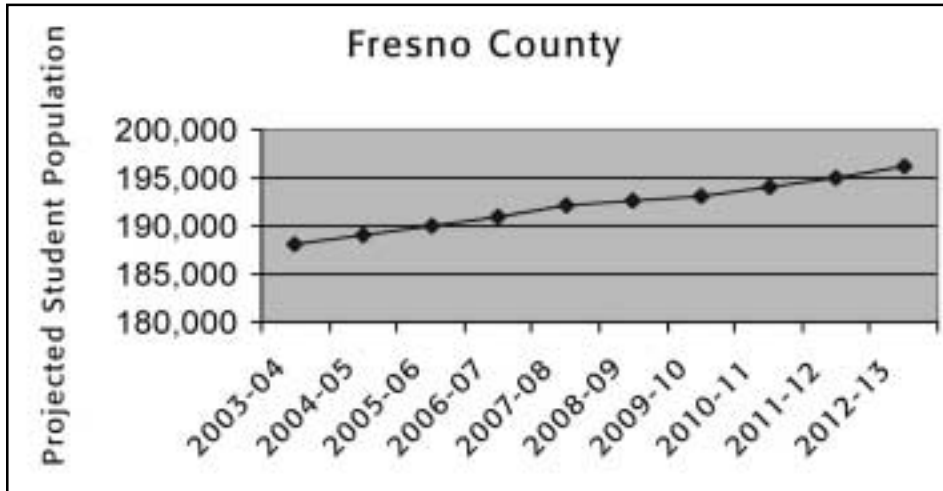
A 6.4% increase in student population is expected for the Southern Central Valley Region. The population of this region is expected to be im-

immigrants seeking employment and affordable housing.

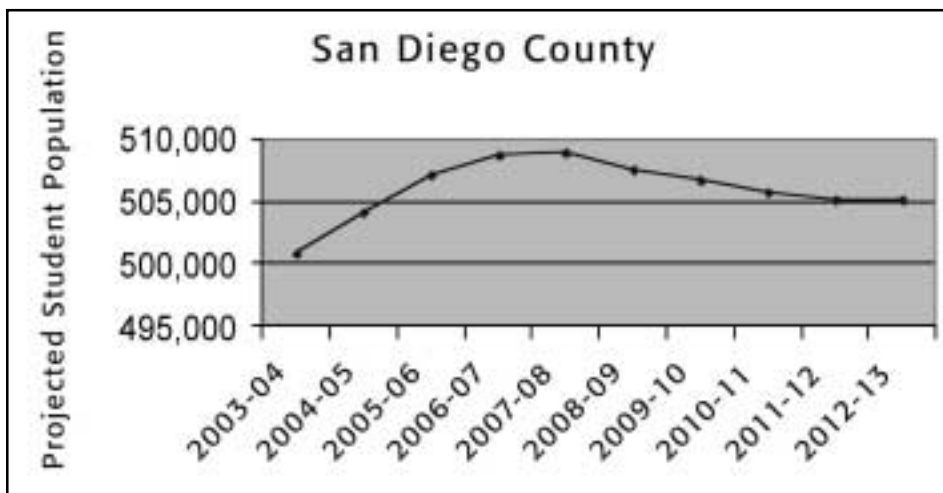
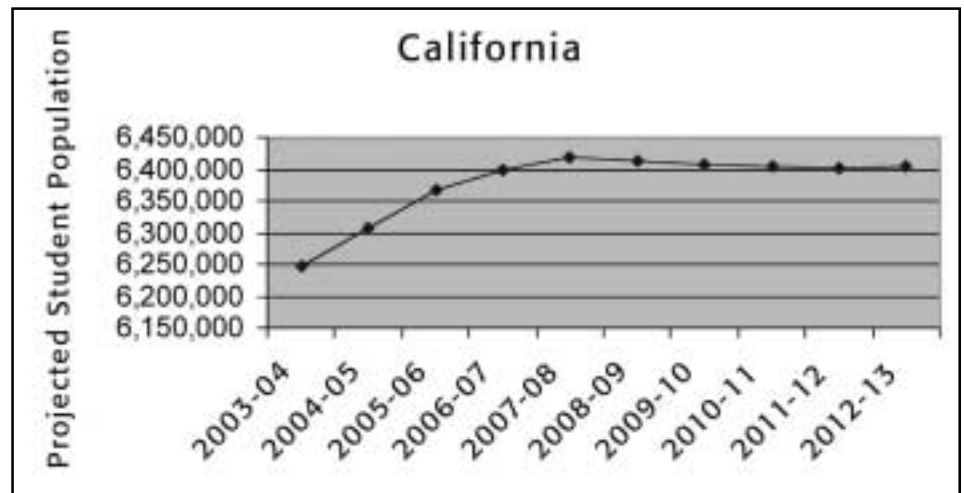
San Diego County is viewed as its own economic region with its own geographic uniqueness; its long coastline, border with Mexico and large unincorporated areas. The major

employers in the county are local government (17.8%), the trade, transportation and utilities industries (16.9%), followed by the professional and business services industries (16.2%). The agricultural industry employs an estimated 10,800 individuals. Future growth in the county is designed to separate metropolitan areas from rural areas to keep a "rural" feel and currently still has room for growth. Overall, San Diego County may expect to see a steady increase in student population for the next four years and in 2008-09, the student population is expected to slowly decline over the next six years with an overall increase of only 0.9% over this 10-year period.

Factors affecting general population growth in California are lower birth rates, an increase in foreign-born immigrants, and outflow of California



pected by families migrating away from the San Francisco and Los Angeles Regions as the cost of homes increase in these densely populated areas and the acceptance of longer commutes becomes more commonplace. The entire Southern Central Valley Region will be experiencing a steady increase in general population as well, with the northern sector being impacted by the San Francisco Region and the southern sector being impacted by the Los Angeles Region. Also impacting this region will be the influx of foreign-born



residents to other states. For the 12th year in a row, the 2002 Center for Disease Control data indicate that birthrates in the US have seen a continuous decline. Birthrates have fallen 17% from a recent peak in 1990. Interestingly, birthrates among teens have fallen 28% in the same time period.

Of the US population, 11.8% were foreign-born and account for about 44% of the nation's population growth.

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Legislative Update

August 24, 2004

AB 736 (Hancock)
CHPS Guidelines

Summary: This bill would make receiving funds from the School Facilities Program (SFP) contingent on implementing design standards established by CHPS.

Assembly Floor Action: To Enrollment

Comment: This bill moved through the legislative process in a "permissive" form, so C.A.S.H. had a "WATCH" position of the bill. The bill was significantly amended last week to make it mandatory; consequently, C.A.S.H. has taken an "OPPOSE" position on AB 736.

AB 1126 (Dutton)
Access Compliance

Summary: This bill would require the SAB to adjust the total grant amount for each modernization project of a school district to cover specified percentages of the additional costs for buildings, building systems and site development resulting from compliance with accessibility standards.

Senate Appropriations Committee Action: Pass

Vote: 12-0

Comment: The "monthly adjustment" portion of the bill was retained and new language was added that requires the SAB to conduct a study of projects completed since July 1, 2003, to examine actual project costs.

SB 1129 (Johnson)
Sale of Surplus Property

Summary: This bill would: 1) authorize a school district to sell, lease, or lease-back surplus property, 2) deposit the proceeds into the general fund of the school district, and 3) use the proceeds from that transaction for any one-time general fund purpose. In addition, the bill would provide hardship funding disqualification.

Assembly Appropriations Committee

Action: Held in committee at author's request.

Comment: According to his staff, Senator Johnson removed the bill from the committee agenda because, "...he didn't like the form the bill was in."

AB 1486 (Dutra)
Lease, Lease-back

Summary: This bill would establish a competitive proposal process for leases that provide for the construction of a building or buildings for the use of a school district during the term of the lease.

Assembly Floor Action: Concurrence in Senate Amendments Pending

Vote: 8-4

Comment: The amendments maintain current law for labor compliance and retention; increase the predominance of local selection criteria, and streamline procedures. The bill is still being discussed for further amendments.

AB 1790 (Corbett)
Seismic Safety Upgrades

Summary: This bill would make certain findings and declarations related to seismic safety upgrades and would state the intent of the Legislature to consider the development of a seismic safety upgrade program for school facilities.

Assembly Floor Action: To Enrollment

AB 2343 (Nation)
Fire Sprinklers for Modernization

Summary: This bill would require the OPSC to prepare regulations that require an automatic fire sprinkler system to be installed in school facilities modernized. In addition, the bill would delete a provision of existing law that states when repairs due to fire damage are to be made to a school building that was previously approved by the DGS, the original approved plans and specifications may be used without modification.

Assembly Floor Action: Concurrence in Senate Amendments Pending

Comment: Members of the committee raised concerns about the following issues: a) the cost associated with the bill; b) The fact that it would drain state bond funds at a faster rate; and c) The fact that it may create problems for small school districts. AB 2343 was heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 17. The bill cleared the committee on a 7-5 vote (Reps voting "no") with amendments to, "...tighten up the bill."

AB 2614 (Levine)
Public Contracts: School Districts

Summary: This bill would have provided for a standardized questionnaire and financial statement in a form specified by the school district. The bill would have prohibited proposal forms from being accepted, if the completed questionnaire and financial statement for prequalification is not submitted at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for the public opening of the sealed bids.

Status: Vetoes

AB 2446 (Montenez)
Joint Use

Summary: This bill would include parks, cultural arts centers, recreational centers, technology centers, health clinics, and athletic fields within the joint-use facilities for which a school district may receive funding.

Assembly Floor Action: Concurrence in Senate Amendments Pending

Vote: 7-5

Comment: The bill has been narrowed and made second priority after SB 15 projects.

AB 2485 (Chan)
School Siting - Environmental and Endangerment Assessments

Summary: This bill would authorize the governing board of a school district

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Williams Settlement Summary

Continued from page 2

- The district shall establish a facilities inspection system as a condition of participating in the School Facility Program.
- By 2004/2005 the county superintendents audit shall include a review of audit exceptions related to the SARC and a determination of whether exceptions have been corrected or a plan of correction has been developed.
- As a condition of an initial application for the High Priority Schools Grant Program on or after the 2004/2005 fiscal year, the school shall include a school action plan that includes a component regarding the maintenance of facilities in good repair as specified by ECS 17-14, 17032.5, 17070.75, and 17089.

Concept 6

- Commencing with the 2004/2005 school year, a district may not operate a C6 program unless the district or school operated C6 continuously since the 2003-2004 school year.
- To operate a C6 program in the 2004/2005 school year a district must submit a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) to CDE by 1/1/05 describing how C6 will be eliminated as soon as possible, but no later than 7/1/12. The legislation specifies what must be included in the CAP.
- Students may not be transported more than 40 miles from their school of residence to eliminate C6, unless it's part of a desegregation plan.
- The SPI will evaluate the CAP and recommend approval or disapproval to the SBE.
- A district operating C6 shall report each January to the SPI on the progress made in reaching the annual CAP goals. The SPI will report to the SBE.
- If the district fails to meet its annual goals, the district must identify the cause of the failure and amend its CAP.
- To operate C6 after 6/30/06, by 7/1/

06, and each July 1 thereafter, the school district must submit to the SPI progress on meeting the goals in the CAP.

- If a district fails to meet its goals in any 2 consecutive years between 2005 and 2012, the district is prohibited from receiving state funds (except excessive cost hardship funding) for new construction or portables other than projects directly related to eliminating C6; designating developer fees for any purpose other than eliminating C6; approving CAP's for anything not directly related to eliminating C6.
- To operate a C6 program after 6/30/09, by 7/1/09, and each July 1 thereafter, the district must submit evidence to the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) that it has developed a specific school building plan to eliminate C6 by 7/1/12. The SPI shall evaluate the plan and report to the State Board of Education (SBE).
- The specific school building plan must identify preferred sites. The district must have received approval, as required by CEQA, to commence construction of the projects. The district must have obtained funding to complete the projects identified and has received either an apportionment from the state or preliminary apportionment for a Critically Overcrowded Schools (COS) project.
- If, by 7/31/06, and any succeeding year, the district failed to make substantial progress in eliminating C6, or by 7/31/09, and any succeeding year, the district failed to develop a specific school building plan, the SBE shall hold a public hearing to determine the cause of failure and remedies to be taken by the SBE.
 1. The SPI and State Allocation Board (SAB) shall provide a written analysis to the SBE regarding the cause of the district's failure.
 2. The SBE shall adopt a remedial plan that the district shall follow.
 3. If the SBE determines that failure was beyond the control of the district, the SBE may provide

technical assistance from CDE, Division of the State Architect (DSA), and Office of Public School Construction (OPSC), and recommend state financial assistance to eliminate C6.

4. If the SBE determines that failure was not due to circumstances beyond the control of the district, the SBE's remedial plan shall mandate at least quarterly review and oversight and other measures the SBE deems necessary.
- On or after 7/31/09, if the district's failure to achieve substantial progress, or develop a specific school building plan is not due to circumstances beyond the control of the district, the SBE shall hold a public hearing to determine if direct oversight of the district's facilities construction program is warranted.
 - Direct oversight shall consist of the SBE assigning a monitor to report to the SBE. The monitor shall make recommendations to the school district which the district shall follow. The district may "appeal" the monitor's recommendations to the SBE.
 - All reports required by this article are public information.
 - By 7/1/08 CDE and OPSC shall survey all C6 districts to determine whether C6 will be phased out by the 2009/2010 fiscal year. The results shall be submitted to the Legislature. The legislature shall determine whether to repeal C6 prior to 7/1/12.
 - C6 shall not operate after 7/1/2012, or earlier if determined by the Legislature.
 - A new school construction project to reduce reliance on C6 shall be eligible for Critically Overcrowded Schools (COS) funding per §17078.10, which pertains to the 2002 and 2004 COS funds.
 - The language includes definitions of "circumstances beyond the control of the district", "comprehensive action plan", "Concept 6", "specific school building plan", and "substantial progress."

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C.A.S.H. Legislative Update

Continued from page 5

to make a written request to any person, corporation, public utility, local publicly owned utility or governmental agency for information necessary or useful to make an assessment of a proposed schoolsite or an addition to an existing schoolsite.

Status: To Enrollment

AB 2567 (Canciamilla)

Hardship

Summary: This bill provides that a school district may not be disqualified from receiving hardship assistance, and may not have the amount of that hardship assistance reduced, based on the sale of surplus property if certain conditions apply.

Committee Action: To Senate Floor

Vote: 11-0

Comment: This bill was formerly Assemblyman Benoit's bill concerning supplemental enrollment calculations, but these provisions have been eliminated in the most recent version of the bill. The provision relating to hardship remains.

AB 2706 (Berg)

Education Technology

Summary: This bill would repeal the obsolete provisions that established the Commission on Technology in Learning law requiring the SDE to administer provisions governing education technology and would authorize school districts, county offices of education, and state special schools to apply to the SBE to participate in grant programs related to education technology.

Assembly Floor Action: Concurrence of Senate amendments pending.

AB 2950 (Goldberg)

COS Eligibility Calculations

Summary: This bill would provide alternative methods for an applicant school district in the critically overcrowded schools program to calculate enrollment for purposes of determining eligibility for the final apportionment.

Committee Action: Passed Senate Floor

Vote: 33-4

Comment: In the Appropriations Committee, Senator Poochigian stated that he would prefer that the policy contained in the bill be applied specifically to the regions that were having difficulty. Senator Alpert stated that Senator Poochigian's reservations were duly noted. As requested by C.A.S.H., the bill was amended to narrow the bill to apply to Prop. 47 only. Senator Alpert carried the bill on the Senate Floor for Assemblywoman Goldberg. The only "NO" votes were Senator Poochigian, Senator Ackerman, Senator McClintock and Senator Oller.

AB 3001 (Nuñez)

Portable Classrooms

Summary: This is a Williams settlement bill

Senate Floor Action: To Conference Committee

AB 3017 (Firebaugh)

MTYRE

Summary: This bill would delete enrollment changes reported under the Year-Round School Grant Program from the calculations used to determine a school district's ongoing eligibility for

new school construction funding.

Senate Appropriations Committee

Action: Held in Senate Appropriations Committee


AB 3036 (Yee)

Capital Facilities Fees

Summary: This bill would revise the definition of the term public utility service, revise capital facilities fee to mean a nondiscriminatory connection fee of capacity charge, or both, and would require, with exceptions, a public agency that provides public utility service to only charge a public agency rates, charges, surcharges or fees that are determined on the basis of the same objective criteria and methodology applicable to comparable nonpublic users.

Comment: Approved by the Assembly Local Government Committee

Vote: 4-0

Comment: This is the same bill language from AB 1051 (Goldberg) that made its way through the Legislature last year. This is a "gut and amend" during the last week of the Legislative Session. 

– Ian Padilla

Call for Articles

The *CASH Register* is always accepting articles from C.A.S.H. members on topics that relate to the school building industry. Following are guidelines to follow when submitting an article:

- Articles must be no longer than 3 pages, typed, single-spaced (Approximately 1,000 words).
- Articles should relate to facilities issues and school maintenance.
- Articles must be general in nature and not a promotional piece about specific company or product.
- Articles can be reprinted from other sources (Please get permission in advance).
- If pictures are available, they can be used to enhance the article. Photos sent electronically should be Greyscale, .JPG files, 300dpi at 100% of the size they will be printed at (4" x 300dpi for inside photos).
- Articles must be received by the 15th of the month. Example: articles received by October 15, will appear in the October issue that is distributed in early November.

If you have an article you would like to submit, please send it to:

CASH Register Editorial Office

1130 K Street - Suite 210, Sacramento, CA 95814

By fax to (916) 448-7495 or by e-mail to sfife@m-w-h.com

For more information, please call the C.A.S.H. office. Other questions?

Call the C.A.S.H. office at (916) 448-8577.

Master Plan Conference Committee Unveils Williams Lawsuit Details

The Master Plan Conference Committee met on August 17, 2004 at 5:00 p.m. to provide an overview of the Williams lawsuit settlement agreement. Members of the Conference Committee in attendance included Senator Dede Alpert, Assemblywoman Lynn Daucher, Senator Jack Scott, Assemblywoman Jackie Goldberg, Assemblywoman Carol Liu, Senator Bruce McPherson, and Senator John Vasconcellos.

Chairwoman Dede Alpert stated in her introductory remarks that the Conference Committee's primary task will be to craft legislation to implement the details of the multiyear settlement agreement.

Representatives from the Administration, the Secretary for Education, and the Department of Finance began the hearing by providing a brief overview of the settlement agreement, and stated that it will require legislation that, "...substantially conforms to the agreement." Assemblywoman Daucher asked if technical or substantive changes could be made to the agreement in the translation from concept to legislative language. Administration representatives stated that technical changes would be possible but reiterated that the legislation must substantially conform to the terms of the agreement. Administration officials did state that they viewed the agreement and subsequent policy as, "...a floor not a ceiling..." for further reforms.

Concerning the sections of the agreement dealing specifically with school facilities and maintenance, Administration representatives stated that County Offices of Education will have a role in oversight of "emergency

repair conditions." Furthermore, Administration representatives stated that the definition of the term "repair" contained in the settlement proposal will be thoroughly discussed, but for now, the term "repair" will be, "...defined by local standards."

Administration representatives stated that the plan is to concentrate first on the assessment phase of the facilities and maintenance proposal, and will focus on schools in the 1 through 3 deciles of the 2003 Academic Performance Index (API). The Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) will report to the Legislature concerning the results of the school facility assessments. Administration representatives also stated that multitrack year-round Concept 6 programs will be phased out by 2012.

Administration representatives discussed how the facility and maintenance proposal would be funded. The total amount is projected to be \$800,000,000 over 4-5 years, and will be appropriated in the Annual Budget Act from the Proposition 98 Reversion Account beginning with the Budget Act of 2005, at a rate Administration representatives estimate will be approximately \$200,000,000 annually (proposed legislative language requires at least \$100,000,000 annually).

Assemblywoman Goldberg asked if school districts will receive funding to assist them with conducting the school facility assessments. Administration representatives responded that OPSC would be working on these details, but at this point there will be a minimum amount to address the circumstances of small school districts, but most districts

will receive \$10 per pupil to conduct the assessments.

Representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the California School Boards Association (CSBA), the California Department of Education (CDE), and the Education Coalition also provided comments to the Conference Committee. Most commentators stated that they were pleased with the settlement, and they viewed it as a very important first step to significant education reform in California. In addition, most commentators stated that they had not had enough time to thoroughly review the language and would have more detailed comments at subsequent hearings. Senator Alpert stated that she understood their concerns, and would appreciate more specific comments.

Representatives of the Education Coalition had more detailed comments. Sue Burr (California County Superintendent Educational Services Association) stated that the implementation timeline could be problematic. Representing Proposition 98 concerns, Mike Weimer (California Federation of Teachers) questioned if \$800,000,000 for the facilities and maintenance proposal is too much. Mr. Weimer argued that the Proposition 98 funding should not be utilized for capital outlay. Senator Alpert responded that much of what will be done as a result of the assessments and repair proposals will not necessarily be capital costs, but could be ongoing operations costs for things such as custodial work, maintenance and deferred maintenance.

The Master Plan Conference Committee is expected to meet later this week or early next week to continue this discussion. 

-Jan Padilla

Fall Conference Events

Preconference Workshop – Tuesday, October 19
Fall Conference - Wednesday-Thursday October 20-21
Hilton Costa Mesa

On Tuesday, October 19 C.A.S.H. will hold a preconference workshop on the topic of the California K-12 Student Demographics & Enrollment Projections. This workshop will provide attendees with information on the everchanging demographic trends in the K-12 student population in California. Districts will learn about changes in their demographics and what this might mean to future enrollment projections. Attendees will also hear from demographers on different methodologies used. Another learning aspect of this workshop will be the presentation of real life experiences from school district representatives comparing the state's cohort methodology to that actually used by districts for practical purposes when doing enrollment projections.


Issues to be discussed at the California K-12 Student Demographics & Enrollment Projections workshop include:

- Explanation of the pupil cohort methodology used by OPSC.
- Review of the history of other projection methods allowed by OPSC in the past for new construction eligibility.
- Discussion of alternative methodologies used by school districts and demographers to predict student enrollment.

On Wednesday and Thursday, October 20 and 21, C.A.S.H. will hold its Fall Conference. The Fall Conference is one of two C.A.S.H. sponsored educational events on school facilities held in Southern California. The conference is designed to give attendees the latest information on issues directly affecting the way K-12 schools are funded and built in California.

This year's conference will focus on issues that need to be considered while planning your next school construction or modernization project. Topics will include an overview of cost pressures affecting school construction, how to

effectively anticipate and respond to cost pressures for successful project delivery, and what to do when a

contractor can't deliver. The conference will also include timely regulatory/legislative and state agency updates. 

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Wednesday, October 20:

8:00 a.m. Registration Open and Continental Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. General Session

12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. Lunch - *Guest Speaker: Assembly Member Jackie Goldberg (invited)*

1:45 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. General Session Resumes

3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m. Meetings:

• C.A.S.H. Architects Committee • Californians for School Facilities • ACCM

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Reception

Thursday, October 21:

8:00 a.m. Registration Open

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast - *Guest Speaker: Senator Denise Moreno Ducheny (Invited)*

8:45 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. General Session

11:30 a.m. Conference Adjourns

For more information about or to register for the workshop or conference, please visit the C.A.S.H. website at www.cashnet.org.

C.A.S.H. Board Seeking Nominations for Directors

The C.A.S.H. Board of Directors Nominating Committee is now accepting nominations for positions on the Board

The Committee is seeking nominations from public and private sector members. There are two public sector and one private sector positions coming available. Terms are for two years and will begin in February 2005. Self-nominations are encouraged.

Nominees should currently be active in C.A.S.H. and highly experienced in K-12 school facilities and maintenance programs.

Board positions require a significant time commitment. Such commitments will include, but are not limited to the following:

- ✓ Attendance at C.A.S.H. monthly meetings in Sacramento,
- ✓ Attendance and participation at the three-day C.A.S.H. Annual Conference in February,
- ✓ Attendance and participation at the two-day Spring and Fall conferences,
- ✓ Attendance and participation at day and a half quarterly board meetings,
- ✓ Assorted workshop and committee assignments, and
- ✓ Other special meetings or subcommittees as assigned.

Please send a letter of nomination outlining your qualifications to:

C.A.S.H. Board of Directors Nominating Committee

1130 K Street - Suite 210, Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: Greg Golik

Fax to: (916)448-7495

Email to: ggolik@m-w-h.com

Nominations should be received no later than Friday, October 1, 2004.

California Performance Review: The First in a Series of Hearings by the CPR Commission at UC Riverside

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger provided opening remarks at the first public hearing of the California Performance Review (CPR) Commission, which was held at the University of California, Riverside on Friday, August 13, 2004. The topic discussed by the twenty members of the Commission on this day was infrastructure.

The hearing began with an overview of CPR and a review of the infrastructure recommendations being offered to the Commission. The Commission then introduced the transportation panel that would present ideas and discuss the recommendations from the perspective of locals both in governance and business on that topic. After a brief lunch break, the second panel was introduced to discuss hospital, housing and school construction. Dr. Terry Bradley, Superintendent of Clovis Unified School District and Past Chair of C.A.S.H. was the lead voice for the second panel. Dr. Bradley's testimony, as written and submitted to the Commission, may be found on the C.A.S.H.

website. In brief, his comments highlighted the difficulties encountered by school districts in attempting to move forward on much-needed new school construction projects because of the bureaucratic labyrinth that is found at DTSC. Dr. Bradley also underscored the need for a separate CEQA process for schools. He stated that the construction of schools is a response to growth in communities and CEQA is frequently used as an offensive weapon against school districts by those opposed to growth or opposed to the building of schools near their neighborhoods simply because it exists rather than for valid environmental concerns.

Dr. Bradley spoke also of the process of funding schools in California through the state agencies and stated that a school district's autonomy in decision-making after receiving state funding has been severely eroded. He noted in particular that SB 50 adopted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in 1998 had anticipated this autonomy, and yet he has now been

required to submit construction contracts entered into his District as proof that the District is making proper expenditures of state funds. Senator Jim Brulte questioned Dr. Bradley on this point and requested that he submit such information to himself, Senator Denise Ducheny and the other members of the Legislature who are serving on the Commission.

The panel then heard from two residential housing developers and a health care association representative before moving on to the topics of water and energy, which was the subject of the presentation of the third and last panel of the day.

C.A.S.H. will keep its membership informed of CPR Commission hearings as far as they relate to school infrastructure, funding and related topics.

It's interesting to note that the popularity of the Governor and his celebrity status resulted in a standing room only crowd at the large, six hundred person capacity auditorium on the University campus. It appeared that many students attending summer session attended the Welcome and Opening Remarks portion of the hearing in order to see the Governor. A number of people who were in line standing outside the auditorium for approximately an hour commented that the administration is intent upon "blowing up the boxes" of governance in California, yet they had difficulty properly organizing a hearing and miscalculated the number of people who may attend.

Visit the CASH website at www.cashnet.org in the latest news section to view the C.A.S.H.

Testimony. 

~Tom Duffy

State Revenues on Track

The Department of Finance has released its report of July State General Fund revenues. The report shows that personal income and sales tax revenues are almost exactly as estimated. The overall change is approximately \$108 million more than anticipated by the May Revision.

Both the sales tax and personal income revenues contain a seed of potential problems. Both numbers include the significant economic

effects driven by new construction. If rising interest rates slow new construction, as they appear to be in Southern California, then construction employment (personal income tax) and construction products (sales tax) could decline and cause an unanticipated slowing of state General Fund revenue growth.

July was positive but one month should not be used to project a year.



~David Walrath

Demographic Trends for K-12 Student Population

Continued from page 4

According to Year 2002 US Census data, this is the fastest growing segment of the population in the United States. California ranks first in its proportion of residents who are foreign-born (26.9%) seconded by New York (20.9%). Of the top ten cities with the highest percentages of foreign-born residents, 7 are in California and include Santa Ana (48.8%), Los Angeles (41.3%), Anaheim (40.3%), and San Francisco (36.7%), most of which are from Mexico (41%). With these statistics in mind, 39% of

Demographics in Brief:

- Continued overall population growth for California
- Slow-down in growth in student population over the next 10 years
- Counties adjacent to metropolitan centers to experience growth
- Metropolitan and rural counties to experience decline
- Birth rates down
- Population aging
- Inflow of foreign-born residents to increase
- Outflow of residents to neighboring states expected to continue

California's residents speak a language other than English at home.

California has also experienced a large outflow of residents moving to neighboring states. Between 1995 and 2000, approximately one-half million California residents have relocated with most moving to Nevada (194,000), Colorado (111,000) and Arizona (94,000). The overall net migration (outflow less inflow) was -24.6% over the same 5-year period. This trend

Facility Resource Center

Re-Use of Plans: The Issues Involved - The Pros and Cons

The following presentations on re-use of plans can be found on the Facility Resource Center at <http://www.cashnet.org>

2.3.4 "Best Practices Report," OPSC, March 2003.

A variety of methods and best practices regarding school facility construction are dealt with here. This includes cost reduction, energy conservation, SFP Guidebook, prototype school design, reuse of plans, developer built schools and design-build schools.

2.3.11 "History of Re-Use of Plans and California's Education Code," Fred Yeager, CDE/ SFPD, December 2003.

In addition to the history of re-use of plans, the presentation covers CDE's recommendations on the re-use of plans on new and different sites.

2.3.13 "DSA Review of Re-Use of Plans," Dan Levernier, Nat Chauhan and David Noronha, DSA, December 2003


DSA's encouragement of plan re-use includes: time savings and pre-checked projects. Other considerations include: building code updates, design conditions and submission to DSA.

2.3.15 "Educational/ Cost/ Maintenance and Other Benefits of Re-Use of Plans – Case Study 1: Elk Grove Unified School District, Kathleen Moore, Elk Grove Unified School District; Michael Rainforth, Rainforth Grau Architects, December 2003

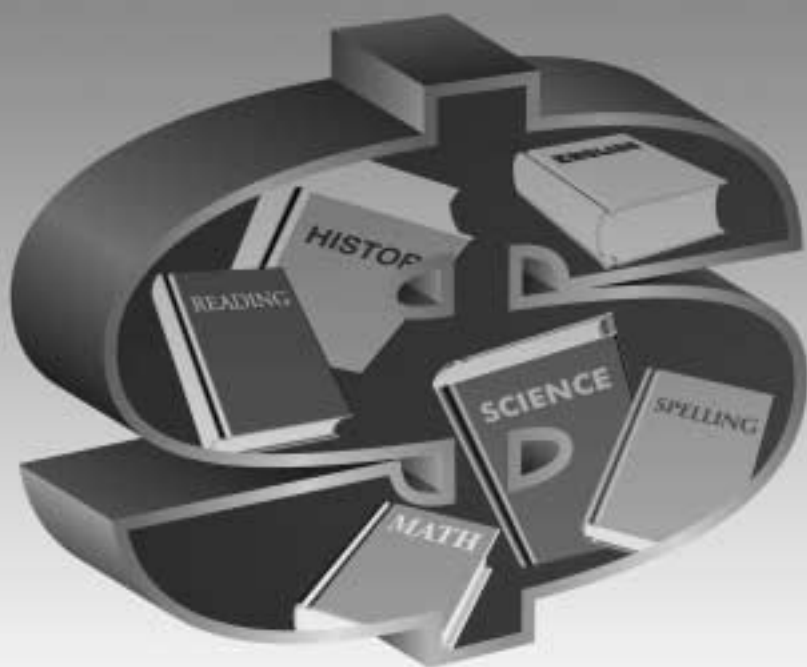
This case study includes Elk Grove's history of re-used plans and points to consider.

seems to be fueled by overcrowded conditions in metropolitan centers, a general downturn in California's economy, and retirees moving to alternate locations.

The demographics of California are fluid. All states will experience growth over the next many years but where the growth will occur and where the residents will come from is predictable. Given that all models of the future may fail at some point, it is better to view

the data as possibility rather than fact. So with predictability and possibility in mind, and with conventional foresight and regular monitoring of the facts, this data provides a means of putting the available information into context for the purposes of planning for the future of California's schools, determining policy implications, and providing insight into the changing face of California's demographics. 

- Ian Padilla



Resource Equity *By Mark Baldassare*

Following is an excerpt from the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) Statewide Survey on Californians and the Future, which was released in August 2004.

We reported above that 72 percent of Californians across the state agree that low-income and minority neighborhoods are more likely than other neighborhoods to have school facilities in need of replacement. However, residents are much more divided when asked whether they would support disproportionate funding for these neighborhoods to alleviate these deficiencies.

Overall, 56 percent of California adults think that low-income and minority neighborhoods should receive more public funding for school facilities even if it means less funding for other school districts, but there are strong differences across racial/ethnic groups: Sixty-seven percent of both Latinos and blacks and 59 percent of Asians think that low-income and minority neighborhoods should receive more public funding for school facilities, but only 48 percent of whites agree.

There are also major divisions along party lines: Sixty-two percent of Democrats are for the idea, compared to only 37 percent of Republicans. Majorities of residents in Los Angeles (64%) and the San Francisco Bay Area

(60%) approve, but the percentages are lower in other regions. Among those who think low-income and minority neighborhoods are more likely than other neighborhoods in their region to have school facilities in need of repair, 67 percent think that these neighborhoods should receive more public funding even at the expense of other neighborhoods.

When asked about roads and other transportation infrastructure, just under half (49%) of residents say disadvantaged neighborhoods should receive more public funding for roads and other transportation projects. Support for weighted funding is much higher among blacks (66%), Latinos (62%), and Asians (50%) than among whites (39%) and much higher among Democrats (55%) than among Republicans (33%). Los Angeles (57%) is the only region where more than half of residents think low-income neighborhoods should receive more funding. Among the 61 percent of residents who think low-income and minority neighborhoods are more likely than other neighborhoods in their region to have this problem, 65 percent agree that these neighborhoods should receive higher public funding even at the expense of others.

The proceeding information appears in the Governance and Policy Options Section of the Survey. For more information about the survey or to find the complete survey, please visit the PPIC website at www.ppic.org.

“Should school districts in low-income and minority neighborhoods receive more public funding for school facilities even if it means less funding for other school districts?”

	All Adults	Race/Ethnicity			
		Asians	Blacks	Latinos	Whites
Yes	56%	59%	67%	67%	48%
No	38	30	28	27	46
Don't know	6	11	5	6	6

“Should low-income and minority neighborhoods receive more public funding for roads and other transportation infrastructure even if it means less funding for projects in other neighborhoods?”

	All Adults	Race/Ethnicity			
		Asians	Blacks	Latinos	Whites
Yes	49%	50%	66%	62%	39%
No	44	36	30	31	54
Don't know	7	14	4	7	7

Williams Settlement Summary

Continued from page 6

School Facilities Needs Assessment Grant Program

- School Facilities Needs Assessment Grant Program (SFNAGP) established to provide a comprehensive assessment of school facility needs in California.
- SFNAGP to be administered jointly by the SPI and the SAB.
- Grants to be awarded to school sites ranked in deciles 1-3 on the 2003 Academic Performance Index (API) scores.
- As a condition of receiving funds, school districts must do all of the following:
 1. Develop a comprehensive needs assessment of all school sites eligible for grants
 2. Assessment must contain all of the following at minimum for each school building that is currently used for instructional purposes:
 - i. Year building was constructed
 - ii. Year last modernized (if at all)
 - iii. Pupil capacity of the school
 - iv. Number of pupils actually enrolled in the school
 - v. Density of the school campus (pupils-per-acre)
 - vi. Total number of classrooms at the school
 - vii. Number of portable classrooms at the school
 - viii. Whether or not school is operating on a multitrack, year-round calendar (specify type)
 - ix. Whether or not the school has a cafeteria, or an auditorium or other space used for pupil eating and not for classroom instruction
 - x. The useful life remaining on all major building systems for each structure housing instructional space including but not limited to


sewer, water, gas, electrical, roofing, and fire and life safety protection

- xi. Estimated costs for five years necessary to maintain functionality of each instructional space to maintain health and safety and suitable learning environment including classroom, counseling, and administrative space, libraries, gymnasiums, multipurpose and feeding space, and accessibility to those spaces.
- Provide data currently filed as part of the process of applying for and obtaining modernization or construction funds for school facilities, or information from CBEDS.
 - Used the assessment as the baseline for facilities inspections.
 - The SAB is directed to make available funds from the State School Deferred Maintenance Fund (SSDMF) to the Director of the Department of General Services to provide assistance to school districts to complete the facility needs assessment.

School Facilities Emergency Repairs Account

- School Facilities Emergency Repairs Account (SFERA) established in the State Treasury.
- The SFERA will be administered by the OPSC in consultation with the SPI.
- Funding Source:
 1. \$800,00,000 total
 2. Beginning with the Budget Act of 2005, at least 50% of the unappropriated balance, but not less than \$100,00,000, from the Proposition 98 Reversion Account will be transferred annually to this account.
- SFERA grants are to be used by school districts to address unforeseeable emergency facilities needs at

schools ranked in deciles 1-3 of the 2003 Academic Performance Index (API) score.

- As a condition of receiving SFERA grant funds, school districts must certify to OPSC that the repair or replacement could not have been avoided as part of the ongoing maintenance or deferred maintenance program.
- OPSC is required to conduct random certification reviews.
- "Unforeseeable emergency facilities needs" is defined as "...structures or systems which are unusable for their current purpose and as a result pose a threat to the health and safety of pupils or staff while at school."
- These needs may include the following types of facility project repairs or replacements:
 1. Gas leaks
 2. Existing nonfunctioning heating, ventilation, fire sprinklers, or air conditioning systems
 3. Electric power failure
 4. Major sewer line stoppage
 5. Major pest or vermin infestation
 6. Broken windows or exterior doors or gates that will not lock and that pose a security risk
 7. Abatement of hazardous materials previously undiscovered that pose an immediate threat to pupil or staff
 8. Unforeseen structural damage creating a hazardous or uninhabitable condition
- Does not include cosmetic or nonessential repairs or repairs that would already be addressed in the five-year maintenance plan of the school district through ongoing scheduled maintenance.
- Structures or components can be replaced only if it is more cost effective than to repair.
- The SAB to adopt enacting regulations. 

~Duwayne Brooks and Ian Padilla



Solana Pacific Elementary School

Located in Carmel Valley, California (North San Diego County) on a 9.68-acre site, Solana Pacific Elementary School will house approximately 550 students in grades 5-6. The 78,000 square foot school consists of a single story administration wing, including administrative offices, library/media center, computer lab, music classroom

and theater. The two-story classroom wings will house regular and special education, art and science classrooms, as well as programs for science and art. Solana Pacific Highlands Elementary School is scheduled to open in fall 2004. Douglas E. Barnhart, Inc. is providing design-assist services for Solana Beach School District. The

school was designed by HMC Architects.

The north wing includes administrative offices, library, fine arts theatre and classrooms. The two two-story classroom wings are connected by covered corridors with access to ground-level patios. The maximum height of the two towers is 36 feet above finished grade. The food service area is just east of the classroom wings. Athletic fields, three separate play structures (including a climbing wall) and hard courts are located in the eastern portion of the site, between school buildings and adjacent residential uses. A small area for spectators is planned at the southeast corner of the site (around home plate). Parking lot and security monitoring and lighting systems will also be installed.

The school boasts the latest in educational technology, featuring a campus-wide A multi-media distribution system. SmartBoards will also be used for instruction in sciences, art, lab computers and in the Media Center and in small-group conference areas. Solana Beach School District has deployed a converged network district-wide integrating voice, data and video using Cisco System's (Architecture for Voice

Continued on page 15

School: *Solana Pacific Elementary School*

District: *Solana Beach School District*

Architect: *HMC Architects*

Construction Management Firm: *Barnhart, Inc.*



C.A.S.H. Board Member Spotlight



Lettie Boggs brings a diverse background to the C.A.S.H. Board of Directors. She was employed in fiscal and facilities positions in school districts for over seventeen years, most recently as Assistant Superintendent for the Anaheim City Schools. She is currently Chair & CFO of Colbi Technologies, Inc., a company serving school districts with Account-Ability software for school building programs.

She has been an instructor of accounting, an accountant for construction companies, and

Lettie Boggs

business manager for an architectural firm in addition to her school business experience.

As an accountant for Mercy Ships International she had the opportunity to live in New Zealand, Greece, and Switzerland. Her three sons are now grown and her grandchildren, Emma and Aden, are the delights of her life. Lettie is currently planning a September wedding to Eoin Cowie who she met years ago on that ship's crew in Greece.

Lettie is founding co-chair of the C.A.S.H. Urban Committee. The urban committee typically meets directly following the monthly membership meeting in Sacramento for a discussion of legislation and regulations affecting urban school districts. The open discussion format enables districts to share their experiences and discuss relevant issues. The meetings are open to all C.A.S.H. members who are facing the challenge of building schools in these complex environments.

Solana Pacific Elementary School

Continued from page 14

Video and Integrated Data (A VVID) network Voice Over IP Communications (telephone) system. Solana Pacific will be connected to the district's wide area network (WAN) for Internet and district information services via a wireless connection. This technology infrastructure will save monthly service charges as well as provide the district and its schools with intelligent networking.

Special artwork includes a terrazzo threshold that is symbolic of former Solana Beach School District Superintendent Ellie Topolovac's contribution

to both the students of the Solana Beach School District and the children of California. A lifelong advocate for reading and discovery, her impact cannot be understated. Central to the threshold design are the four elements - Earth, Air, Fire and Water.

Milestones have been celebrated throughout the construction process: a groundbreaking ceremony in March 2003 and a steel "topping out" ceremony in December 2003 with a "Bob the Builder" theme. Solana Beach students and staff had the opportunity to sign the final beam before it was hoisted into position. A ribbon-cutting and building dedication is scheduled for September 2004.

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C.A.S.H. Meetings, Conferences & Workshops

September 21, 2004
Tuesday

Be Prepared: Changes in Sacramento Affecting California and You (a.m.) Labor Compliance: A Year and a Half Later (p.m.) Workshops
Doubletree Hotel, 2001 Point West Way, Sacramento, CA

September 22, 2004
Wednesday
11:00 a.m. - Noon

General Membership Meeting
California Chamber of Commerce
1215 K Street 14th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814

September 24, 2004
Friday

Be Prepared: Changes in Sacramento Affecting California and You (a.m.) Labor Compliance: A Year and a Half Later (p.m.) Workshops
Ontario Airport Marriott, 2200 E. Holt Blvd., Ontario, CA

October 19, 2004
Tuesday

California K-12 Student Demographics & Enrollment Projections Workshop
Hilton Costa Mesa Hotel , 3050 Bristol Ave., Costa Mesa, CA

October 20-21, 2004
Wednesday -Thursday

C.A.S.H. Fall Conference
Hilton Costa Mesa Hotel , 3050 Bristol Ave., Costa Mesa, CA

February 28, 2005
Monday

C.A.S.H. Annual Conference
Golf Tournament
Woodcreek Golf Course

March 1-3, 2005
Tues.-Thurs.

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Monthly C.A.S.H. meetings are held from 11:00 a.m. to Noon in Sacramento. The monthly meetings are always scheduled to coincide with the monthly meetings of the State Allocation Board on the fourth Wednesday of the month, except in November and December, to enable C.A.S.H. members to attend the SAB's afternoon session. Both SAB meetings and General membership meetings are subject to change.



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