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See page 10 for details



C.A.S.H. Legislative Update

October 1, 2004

Governor Schwarzenegger had until midnight on September 30 to take action on bills for the current Legislative Session. A governor's actions on bills is always important because this is the time that the "rubber meets the road" concerning important policy questions. This year is particularly significant, however, because it is the first time that the public has a chance to get a glimpse of what the new Governor's philosophy is on the most important public policy questions that face the State of California.

As you will recall, when Governor Schwarzenegger was elected he did not have a political track record to provide an indication of his public policy priorities, but did state during his campaign that his priority would be to reduce bureaucracy and make California a more business friendly environment.

For the record, Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed 311 of the 1,270 bills that have been sent to his desk this year, which work out to nearly

25 percent. According to records kept by the Legislature, this is one of the highest veto rates in the last 30 years.

While it would be unfair to conclude that the Governor did not move in that general direction with his actions on bills, as John M. Broder from The New York Times commented, "For all his talk about how California has become the ultimate nanny state, Mr. Schwarzenegger is learning that many of the hundreds of bills produced by the legislature, as silly as they may sound, have legitimate purposes and hard-to-ignore constituencies." (Sunday October 3, 2004).

Finally, the following is a summary of the Governor's actions on bills of interest to CASH and its members. Please note that the "Williams Settlement" bills were all signed by the Governor as anticipated. In addition, AB 736 (Hancock), which would have required eligibility for SFP funding to be contingent on meeting CHPS design standards, and AB 2343 (Nation), which would have required sprinkler systems to be installed in modernization

projects, were both Vetoed by the Governor.

Williams Settlement

Legislation:

SB 6 (Alpert, McPherson, Scott, Vasconcellos) –

Facilities: Needs Assessment: Emergency Repairs

- Summary: This bill would establish the School Facilities Needs Assessment Grant Program to award grants to certain school districts for a one-time assessment of school facilities needs and a Facilities Emergency Repair Account to address emergency facilities needs.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 899, Statutes of 2004)

SB 550 (Alpert, McPherson, Scott, Vasconcellos) –

Education

- Summary: This bill relates to the annual report of school rankings of the 2003 base API, enforcing the use and funding of required textbooks and instructional materials, participation in the school facilities and deferred maintenance programs, local education agency compliance audits, school accountability report cards, a uniform school district complaint process, the High Priority Schools Grant Program and an appropriation for the acquisition of instructional materials.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 900, Statutes of 2004)

AB 1550 (Daucher, Runner, Goldberg, Liu, Dymally) – Concept 6 Program

- Summary: This is the vehicle for the Concept 6 part of the Williams settlement. This bill would prohibit, commencing with the 2004-05 school year, a school district from

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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.



Williams Lawsuit Update

Included in this article are three of the most recent summaries of the Williams lawsuit settlement language that have been developed for C.A.S.H. See page 4 and 5 for a summary of the major implementation steps, page 6 for a narrative of the top 10 steps, and right for a chronological deadline for the major steps. Please note that several of the provisions apply to all school districts, not just school districts with deciles 1, 2, or 3 schools.

The State Allocation Board (SAB) Implementation Committee will be meeting over the next several months to develop regulations and other processes and procedures that are mandated by the settlement language. The provisions of the settlement language are contained in the following legislative bills: SB 6, SB 550, AB 1550, AB 3001, and AB 2727.

Please visit the CASH Website at www.cashnet.org for continuing updates on all things related to the Williams Settlement and legislation. 

~Duwayne Brooks

Chronology of Williams Implementation Deadlines

January 1, 2005

All school districts must use the uniform complaint process for unresolved complaints regarding facilities that pose an emergency or urgent threat to students or staff.

January 1, 2005

All school districts must post a notice in all classrooms notifying parents that facilities must be clean, safe, and in good repair.

January 25, 2005

OPSC must develop an interim evaluation instrument for determining "good repair" based on existing prototypes.

January 31, 2005

The SAB must adopt regulations regarding the needs assessment program, including a method to ensure independence in its preparation and the qualifications of the personnel performing the needs assessment.

July 1, 2005

The State Budget Act makes the first transfer of the greater of \$100 million or 50% of the Prop 98 Reversion Account to the School Facilities Emergency Repair Account.

July 1, 2005

To receive SFP new construction or modernization funds school districts must develop a School Facilities Inspection System.

July 1, 2005 (the 2004-2005 school year)

School districts may not operate Concept 6 programs unless they operated Concept 6 continuously since the 2003-2004 school year.

December 31, 2005

OPSC must report to the Legislature and Governor on the options for a state standard for "good repair."

January 1, 2006

School districts that have deciles 1, 2, or 3 schools must complete their School Facilities Needs Assessment.

September 1, 2006

The Legislature and Governor must establish in statute a state standard for "good repair."

July 1, 2012

Eliminates Concept 6

~ Duwayne Brooks

Williams Major Implementation Steps

Decile 1, 2, and 3 Schools Constructed Prior to January 1, 2000

1. By January 31, 2005 – SAB adopts emergency regulations for the School Facilities Needs Assessment Program, including a method to ensure independence in its preparation and the qualifications of personnel performing the needs assessment.
2. School Districts prepare a one time school facilities needs assessment of decile 1, 2 and 3 schools based on the 2003 API scores. The assessment must be completed by January 1, 2006. School districts must submit an interim status report to OPSC, probably in April 2005.
3. Based on the needs assessment, school districts list necessary repairs; identify “emergency facilities needs” defined as structures or systems that pose a health or safety threat to students or staff; and provide the results to OPSC, including expenditures made in performing the assessment.
4. School districts make repairs to the facilities that have “emergency facility needs” and request reimbursement for those repairs from the SAB.
5. County superintendents must annually report to the school district governing board and to the county board of supervisors on the condition of the 2003 API deciles 1,2 and 3 schools if funds are appropriated for that purpose.

All Schools

1. By January 1, 2005 all school districts must use the Uniform Complaint Process to identify and resolve any deficiencies related to “emergency or urgent facilities conditions that pose a health or safety threat to students or staff”.
2. Uniform Complaint Process response deadlines are specified in law including a provision to appeal complaints involving a facility that poses an emergency or urgent threat to the State Superintendent.
3. By January 1, 2005 all school districts must post a notice in each classroom notifying parents that school facilities must be clean, safe and maintained in “good repair” (as defined by the SAB) -See Step 6 below.
4. All school districts must include in their School Accountability Report Card (SARC) an assessment of the safety, cleanliness and adequacy of school facilities including any needed maintenance to ensure “good repair”.
- *5. By July 1, 2005, as a condition of participating in the School Facilities Program, school districts must establish a school facilities inspection system to ensure schools are maintained in good repair. The components of the School Facilities Inspection System are not defined, but “good repair” is defined through SAB regulations (1/25/05) and ultimately in statute (9/1/06).
- *6. Current law requires school districts participating in the School Facilities Program to maintain schools (including state leased portables) in good repair. By January 25, 2005 the SAB must develop an interim evaluation instrument for determining “good repair” and by September 1, 2006 a state standard for “good repair” is to be established in statute.
7. School districts must report quarterly to the County Superintendent summarized data from the Uniform Complaint Process.

**Applies only to school districts in the School Facilities Program.*

(as of 9/2-/04)

County Superintendent Responsibilities

1. To the extent funds are appropriated, the County Superintendent shall provide an annual report to the school district governing board and the county board of supervisors describing the condition of 2003 API deciles 1, 2 and 3 schools.
2. Alpine, Amador, Del Norte, Mariposa, Plumas, Sierra and San Francisco must contract with another county office of education or an independent auditor to conduct the required visits and make the required reports.
3. An annual allocation of \$3,000 for each decile 1, 2 and 3 school is provided to each County Superintendent to review, monitor, report and conduct on-site visits. A minimum of \$20,000 is allocated to each County Superintendent.
4. The annual County Superintendent's school visits shall include unannounced visits to observe the condition of school repair and maintenance. The objectives of the visits are to determine:
 - A. the condition of facilities that pose an emergency or urgent threat to the health or safety of pupils or staff and,
 - B. the accuracy of data on the School Accountability Report Card related to safety, cleanliness, and adequacy of school facilities, including good repair.
5. The 2003 API deciles 1, 2 and 3 schools shall be reviewed annually within the first four weeks of the school year. For the 2004-2005 fiscal year only, the County Superintendent shall make a diligent effort to visit the schools within 120 days of receipt of funds for this purpose.
6. Beginning with the 2004-2005 annual financial and compliance audit, the County Superintendent must review audit exceptions related to information on the School Accountability Report Card to determine if the exception has been corrected or whether the district has a corrective action plan.

C.A.S.H. Legislative Update

Continued from page 2

- operating a Concept 6 program unless the district operated such program continuously since the 2003-04 school year. The bill would eliminate Concept 6 by July 1, 2012.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 901, Statutes of 2004)

AB 2727 (Daucher) – Uniform Complaint Procedures

- Summary: This bill amends SB 550 to state that the complaint procedure is for “emergency” or urgent facilities conditions that pose a threat to the health and safety of pupils or staff rather than the SB 550 requirement of “the conditions of a facility that is not maintained in a clean or safe manner or good repair.” The AB2727 language should significantly reduce the number of facility complaints.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 903, Statutes of 2004)

AB 3001 (Dymally) – Teachers

- Summary: This bill relates to the review of district teacher hiring practices and teacher retention rates, the report on the number of classroom teachers who received credentials, internships and emergency permits in the previous fiscal year, school district certified employee assignment practices and the reporting of assignment monitoring and reviews, deleting the basic skills test requirement for out-of-state prepared teachers, and personnel management training under the Principal Training Program.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 902, Statutes of 2004)

C.A.S.H. Monitored Bills:

SIGNED BILLS

AB 2115 (Assembly Budget Committee) –

Local Government Finance

- Summary: This bill relates to the Vehicle License Fee adjustment amount of the County of Orange,

Continued on page 6


Top 10 Williams Steps

The following is a brief summary of the Top 10 Key Implementation steps for the Williams lawsuit:

1. By January 1, 2005, the SAB adopts School Facilities Needs Assessment Grant Program regulations.
2. By January 1, 2006, districts complete a one-time school facilities needs assessment of 2003 deciles 1, 2, and 3 schools constructed prior to January 1, 2000.
3. Districts list necessary repairs, identify emergency facilities needs (defined as structures or systems that pose a threat to the health or safety of students or staff as outlined in the law), and report results to OPSC.
4. Districts make repairs to facilities that have emergency facilities needs and request reimbursement from OPSC.
5. County Superintendents annually visit the 2003 deciles 1, 2, and 3 schools to determine their condition. For 2004-2005, visits are to occur within 120 days of receipt of funds for this purpose (\$3,000/deciles 1, 2 and 3 schools and no less than \$20,000 per county).
6. By January 1, 2005, districts use the Uniform Complaint Process to resolve complaints related to emergency or urgent facilities conditions that pose a health or safety threat to students or staff.
7. By January 1, 2005, districts post a notice in each classroom stating facilities must be clean, safe, and in good repair (as defined in SAB regulations by January 25, 2005, and in statute by September 1, 2006).
8. Upon enactment of the bill, districts include in their School Accountability Report Card an assessment of the safety, cleanliness, and adequacy of school facilities, including any needed maintenance to ensure good repair.
9. By July 1, 2005, to participate in the SFP or deferred maintenance program, districts must establish a school facilities inventory system to ensure facilities are in good repair.
10. Districts must report quarterly to the County Superintendent summarized data from the Uniform Complaint Process.

CONCEPT 6

Concept 6 programs must be eliminated no later than July 1, 2012.

If you have any questions regarding the above information, please contact Duwayne Brooks at the C.A.S.H. office at (916) 448-8577 or via email at dbrooks@m-w-h.com. 

~ Duwayne Brooks

C.A.S.H. Legislative Update

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redevelopment agency payments to taxing agencies and county Education Revenue Augmentation Funds, the reduction of property tax revenues to special districts, the imposition of a sales and use tax by a county during the revenue exchange period, and the Gap Repayment Fund moneys allocated among cities, counties and cities and counties.

- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 610, Statutes of 2004)

SB 1129 (Johnson) – Sale of Surplus Property

- Summary: This bill would: 1) authorize a school district to sell, lease, or leaseback 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.
- Status: Died at end of session.

AB 1465 (Chan) – School Facilities: New Construction and Modernization

- Summary: This bill would provide that for a small high school that meets certain criteria to be established by regulations adopted by the SAB, the maximum total new construction grant shall be adjusted to reflect 120% of the amounts determined by calculations in existing law. In addition, the bill would authorize, for a project for construction of a small high school, apportionment to the school district only if the district certifies that the required 40% local matching funds will be deposited or expended.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 894, Statutes of 2004)

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

- Summary: This bill will authorize the governing board of a school district 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 and provide response procedures.

- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 578, Statutes 2004)

**AB 2950 (Goldberg) –
COS Eligibility Calculations**

- Summary: This bill would provide alternative methods for an applicant school district in the COS program to calculate enrollment for purposes of determining eligibility for a final apportionment for a project funded from the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Prop 47).
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 898, Statutes of 2004)

**SB 177 (Hollingsworth) –
Proceeds from Sale of Surplus
Property**

- Summary: This bill would authorize the Santee School District and Capistrano Unified School District to sell certain surplus real and personal property, and to deposit the proceeds into the general fund of the school district or county office of education and to use the proceeds for any one-time general fund purpose. The bill would prohibit, if the purchase of the property was made using proceeds from a general bond act, the amount deposited in the general fund from exceeding a certain amount using a specified formula.
- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 839, Statutes of 2004)

**SB 1906 (Sher) –
Proceeds from Sale of Surplus
Property**

- Summary: This bill would authorize the Santa Clara Unified School District to use the proceeds from the sale of surplus real and personal property to deposit the proceeds into

C.A.S.H. Honored



State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jack O'Connell and Eric J. Hall, Chair of C.A.S.H. accepting a plaque on behalf of the organization. C.A.S.H. was a supporter of the California Distinguished School Awards in May, 2004.

the general fund of the school district or county office of education, and to use the proceeds from that transaction for any one-time general fund purpose. It would prohibit certain deposits if the purchase of the property was made using the proceeds of a general obligation bond act or revenue derived from developer fees.

- Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 838, Statutes of 2004)

Vetoed Bills

**AB 736 (Hancock) –
CHPS Guidelines**

- Summary: This bill would require the SAB to adopt regulations to implement design standards for school facilities in accordance with guidelines established by the Collaborative

for High Performance Schools (CHPS). In addition, the bill would provide that eligibility for funding for projects from the proceeds of general obligation bonds approved by voters after January 1, 2006, is contingent on the applicant school district meeting design standards equivalent to the regulations.

- Status: Vetoed

**AB 1051 (Goldberg) –
Capital Facilities Fees**

- Summary: This bill would have revised the definition of the term public utility service and capital facilities fee to mean a nondiscriminatory connection fee of capacity charge, or both. The bill would have

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Schools Chief Calls Vista A Model

By David Fried, North County Times

VISTA – Speaking to the staff of the Vista Unified School District, California schools chief Jack O’Connell said Friday that the district’s construction program is a model for others.

The state superintendent of public instruction also said that Vista Unified’s diverse student body is a snapshot of what educators around the state are facing.

“Your district, quite frankly, exemplifies the state of California and the challenges and opportunities that we have for our 6.2 million students,” O’Connell told nearly 3,000 district employees gathered for the session at Rancho Buena Vista High School’s new stadium. “It’s a microcosm, in a way.”

It was the first gathering of the entire Vista Unified staff in 15 years. Vista schools were not in session Friday.

O’Connell praised the community and district for passing the \$140 million construction bond, Proposition O, two years ago, and the subsequent construction of four new campuses with four more on the way.

Vista Unified, O’Connell said, “really is a model to be able to accelerate a building program to catch up and alleviate that backlog (of students) that we had seen for so long.”

District administrators and school board members have long credited the construction of the new schools with easing overcrowding and with allowing all of its schools to return to a traditional nine-month academic year.

Until this year, several district schools had maintained year-round

school calendars in order to accommodate all of their students.

That schedule had also prevented all of the district’s staff from assembling in one place at the same time.

O’Connell also said Vista Unified reflected the state’s public education landscape. Statewide, 25 percent of students are not fluent in English and 47 percent are classified as “economically disadvantaged,” roughly the same percentages among Vista Unified’s students, according to Department of Education data.

Declining enrollment the last four years has forced the district to cut \$23 million from its budget, and it has often had to use reserve funds to cover costs. Last spring, the San Diego County Office of Education notified Vista Unified that it faced having its finances taken over by the state unless it corrected several aspects of its budget. Those measures included eliminating an \$11 million unfunded liability in its pension plan for teachers. The letter was part of a standard annual audit the county office is required to do of all local school districts to identify burgeoning or potential problems.

O’Connell, in an interview before he spoke to the staff, said Vista Unified was not alone in its budget challenges and that he believed the letter showed the state’s early warning system was working.


“To the extent that they can address the concern that an independent analysis had, the better off they are,” O’Connell said, adding that a takeover by the state is always a last resort. Friday’s meeting also marked the first time that Vista Unified Superintendent Dave Cowles was able to address the entire district staff in person, something he said he had wanted to do since he arrived nearly seven years ago. It also came at a time when the district only recently restarted stalled negotiations with its teachers, whose contracts expired in 2003.

“Lots of water has flowed under the bridge, and the challenges I inherited when I came here have now become mine,” Cowles said in reference to the protracted negotiations and the district’s continuing need for a new high school – a project now embroiled in legal battles.

Cowles also said that he hoped Friday’s gathering would foster a sense of unity among district employees.

Teachers heading out of the stadium for a day of training seemed to take Cowles’ call for unity to heart.

Kathryn Esquibel, a fifth-grade teacher at Vista Academy for the Performing Arts, said she was heartened by O’Connell’s “realistic and also inspiring” assessment of the district and state education. Moreover, she said, getting together with her fellow teachers served as a strong morale boost.

“This district has a lot of team spirit,” Esquibel said. “Even more now, I think.” 

The preceding article appeared in the September 18 edition of the North County Times in San Diego County.

O’Connell praised the community and district for passing the \$140 million construction bond, Proposition O, two years ago, and the subsequent construction of four new campuses with four more on the way.

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required, 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.

- Status: Vetoed

AB 1126 (Dutton) –

Access Compliance

• Summary: This bill would require the SAB to adjust for inflation the calculation used to determine the total funding eligibility of a school district for modernization funding on a monthly basis, rather than annually. In addition, the bill would require the board to review project costs resulting from compliance with the accessibility standards of the California Building Standards Code for modernization projects approved since July 1, 2003 and to report to the Legislature on the results of the review.

- Status: Vetoed

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 the school district during the term of the lease. The bill would authorize the governing board of a district to enter into a lease-back contract.

- Status: Vetoed

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.

- Status: Vetoed

AB 2446 (Montenez) –

Joint Use

• Summary: This bill would delete teacher education facilities as eligible joint-use facilities. In addition, the bill would 1) include parks and preschool facilities as eligible joint-use facilities, 2) permit a joint-use facility to be located adjacent to an existing schoolsite, 3) establish a priority for funding such projects, and 4) authorize a school district the option to pay a percentage of the local share of eligible project costs if a local bond measure specifies the amount to be used for same.

- Status: Vetoed

AB 2343 (Nation) –

Fire Sprinklers for Modernization

• Summary: This bill would, commencing July 1, 2005, require an automatic fire sprinkler system to be installed in facilities modernized under certain circumstances. The bill would permit the SAB, on and after July 1, 2005, to waive the requirement that a project include an automatic sprinkler system, under certain circumstances. In addition, the bill would delete a provision of existing law relating to repairs due to fire damage to a school building.

- Status: Vetoed

AB 3017 (Firebaugh) –

MTYRE

• Summary: This bill would have deleted enrollment changes reported under the Year-Round Education School Grant Program from the calculations used to determine a school district's ongoing eligibility for new school construction funding. This bill, however, was a last minute gut and amend to provide funding for the Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program.

- Status: Vetoed

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: Vetoed
Died at the End of the Session

AB 2567 (Canciamilla) –

Financial Hardship


• Summary: This bill would provide 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.

- Status: Died at end of session

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.

- Status: Died at end of session 

Alder Creek Middle School: A CHPS High Performance Demonstration School

This new middle school is located in rural Truckee, California, near scenic Lake Tahoe. It is designed to serve 1,000 students of the Tahoe Truckee Unified School District in grades six through eight.

This school is also a Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) demonstration school, meaning that it will serve as a model from which other school districts and design teams can learn. CHPS is a non-profit organization made up of state agencies, public utilities, school facility planning officials and designers. CHPS aims to increase the energy efficiency of schools

Location: Hwy 89 at Alder Drive, Truckee, CA

Expected Completion: August 2004

Project Size: 87,000 sq ft

Total Budget: \$30 million (including contingency and soft costs)

Construction Cost: \$24 million (\$275 per sq ft)

by providing information, services, and incentive programs directly to school districts and designers. The Collaborative's goal is to facilitate the design of high performance schools: environments that are not only energy efficient, but also healthy, comfortable, well lit and containing the amenities needed for a quality education. Alder Creek Middle School was designed

according to the CHPS Criteria through a grant from the California Energy Commission (CEC) with additional assistance provided by the

***An expected
25 percent reduction
in energy costs alone
will yield at least
\$17,000 in savings
annually.***





California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB).

Project architects, Lionakis Beaumont Design Group (LBDG) employed careful planning and attention to detail in order to achieve optimal high performance goals. Alder Creek will exceed Title 24 (2001) energy standards by 20% and it will be heated and cooled by a dynamic geothermal ground source heat pump. The building is situated on a sloped site to minimize visual impact and maximize thermal energy properties from the earth. Special attention to material selection to ensure healthy indoor air quality was made a priority. Both materials and finishes with low volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and materials with high recycled content (such as steel frame, fly ash content concrete, etc.) were specified. At least 50 percent of the construction waste was recycled rather than land filled by the Development Team—Regent Truckee LLC and Clark & Sullivan Builders. Conserving water to ensure lower operational costs and preserve resources was achieved by selecting low-flow water fixtures. Stormwater controls and settling basins to promote ground water recharge will also contrib-

ute to water conservation. Skylights and daylight classrooms with lightshelves, are expected to enhance student performance and reduce the need for electric light. The building's sustainable design features are intended to serve as a teaching tool for student education.

The school was built using the lease, lease-back method, which allowed the District, and LBDG to participate in trade contractor selection, increase local business participation, verify good trade contractor competition, and most importantly get all of the CHPS features well below the budget set by the District.

The CHPS Criteria cover a broad range of high-performance building design strategies. Some of these include daylighting, energy efficiency, indoor air quality, acoustics, building commissioning, sustainable materials, waste reduction, preventative maintenance, site protection, and water conservation. Understanding that some schools are in urban areas and others in rural and that



different climate zones account for different needs, the criteria provide a flexible yardstick to design a high performance school anywhere in California. The benefits to sustainable design are immense. CHPS Schools are designed to: improve student and teacher

health, heighten student performance, decrease operating costs, lower absenteeism, and enhance the indoor and outdoor environment. More and more school districts are learning that high performance schools pay off and are incorporating CHPS criteria into their specifications. To date, eleven school districts throughout the state have formally adopted a resolution making CHPS design guidelines a requirement for all future construction. While this is not required to meet CHPS criteria, it emphasizes the growing interest to design schools sustainably.

To learn more about CHPS or Alder Creek Middle School, log onto: www.chps.net. 

CHPS Launches a Low-Emitting Products Database

The Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) has now officially launched a low-emitting products listing to ensure healthy schools for future generations.

The Low-Emitting Materials Table is a free resource available at www.chps.net/manual/lem_overvw.htm. By incorporating low-emitting materials in new construction and modernization projects, schools in California are achieving CHPS Credits for Indoor Environmental Quality, and school districts nationwide are also benefiting from access to this resource. School districts and designers can now confidently specify low emitting products for their school construction projects. Until recently, school districts and design teams have had to go to extremes to find materials that provide better indoor air quality.

"We are about to experience an explosion in new school construction that is unprecedented," California State Architect and the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) Board Chairperson Stephan Castellanos said. "It is vital that these schools are resource efficient, healthy, well daylit community centers that provide an excellent learning environment and serve as a learning tool. The CHPS programs allow architects and school officials to learn how to integrate these concepts into their school project."

"The information provided by CHPS is invaluable to school districts as they advance the design of safe, healthy and productive learning environment," stated Angelo Bellomo of Los Angeles Unified School District. "In an effort to improve indoor air quality within the learning environment, we (LAUSD) and other districts

have recently committed to the use of low-emitting materials in the design of new schools and modernization of existing school facilities. The information compiled by CHPS now provides a

practical means to meet that commitment."

CHPS utilizes the Special Environmental Requirements Specification (Section 01350) as its low-emitting

Legislative Advisory Committee Seeking Nominations

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

The Board Policy for the Legislative Advisory Committee states that the C.A.S.H. Board of Directors Nominating Committee shall solicit names from the general C.A.S.H. membership and present a slate of candidates to the C.A.S.H. Board of Directors.

Nominees must possess the following qualifications:

- Nominee is a member of C.A.S.H. in good standing;
- Nominee is involved in school facility planning and/or management;
- Nominee attends C.A.S.H. meetings, conferences and workshops on a regular basis; and
- Nominee is committed to attending and participating in Committee meetings and has the support of his/her district to do so.

C.A.S.H. makes every effort to keep a balance on the Legislative Advisory Committee reflecting different geographical locations, private-and-public sector interests, and other related factors.

Letters of interest or nomination should include the following:

- Name, position, address and phone number of the candidate;
- Nominee's experience and background in school facility planning or management;
- Any involvement in C.A.S.H. conferences, committees and activities; and
- Reasons this individual would make a good committee member and what contributions this candidate would make to C.A.S.H.


If you are interested in serving on the Legislative Advisory Committee or know someone who would make an excellent candidate for this Committee, please forward the requested information to:

C.A.S.H. - LAC Nominations
1130 K Street, Suite 210, Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Greg Golik

Filing Deadline: Friday, November 19, 2004

materials benchmark. A study by the California Department of Health Services commissioned by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on building material emissions found that many materials, both with and without recycled content, currently meet Section 01350. This study and the imminent interest of school districts throughout California spurred a desire to develop a public listing of products that meet Section 01350. Los Angeles Unified School District instigated the request of manufacturers to test their products and furthered the momentum by other supportive schools districts in California and select states that have adopted CHPS. While it is not required that schools meet this credit in order to qualify as a CHPS School, this credit helps ensure enhanced indoor air quality. The Low-Emitting Materials Table is a resource that is now nationally recognized and utilized. The table is continuing to expand as manufacturers continue to test their products and submit the results to CHPS.

California Department of Education has estimated that \$26 billion is needed to build nearly 300 new schools each year through 2008. Since evidence indicates that the quality of school facilities affect student performance, the value of indoor environmental quality has reached new meaning in the past decade as schools across the country have deteriorated.

CHPS is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization committed to environmentally sustainable design. CHPS is a free informational resource made up of all of the major California state agencies who are involved with building public schools, as well as public utility partners, designers and school facility planning officials. CHPS' three-volume Best Practices Manual, in combination with extensive outreach efforts throughout California, serves as the fundamental tool for building high performance schools. 

Facility Resource Center

Cost Containment Solutions To The High Bid Environment

The following information and much more can be found on the C.A.S.H. website at www.cashnet.org. To find the Facility Resource Center, Click on Resources, then Facility Resource Center, then Click on Financial and on Construction.

Cost Containment

- 0.2.1 "Cost Containment Cookbook for Public School Construction," Coalition for Adequate School Housing (C.A.S.H.), January 2000, 26 pages.
"This document is intended to be a "cookbook" of elements which collectively influence the cost containment of school construction projects. It is not intended to be a treatise on the entire school construction process nor to establish responsibilities between various members of the construction delivery team."
- 0.2.2 "Selected Cost Containment Features," Rainforth and Grau Architects.
This selected sampling of cost containment features for a hardship project includes architectural, structural, plumbing, HVAC, electrical, civil and landscape topics.

High Bid Solutions

- 0.2.8 "Solutions To The High Bid Environment: Solution A (Project Revision), Michael Perez, San Bernardino City School District, and Chris Taylor, HMC Architects, July 2004.
These solutions include 10 strategies for bidding such as: aggressive bid solicitations, shortening bid life and ensuring prompt payment. The presentation also included 8 strategies for cost effective, quality bid documents such as: constructability reviews and review of district standards.
- 3.2.9 "Structuring Your Bid Package," David Gilmore, LPA, March 2003.
This presentation includes the importance of the structuring of projects, the delivery system, bid alternates, cost estimates and legal issues when determining low bidders.
- 3.2.22 "Identification of the Problem: The High Bid Environment," Stephanie Gonos, School Advisory Services, July 2004.
This is a C.A.S.H. survey of school districts' new construction and modernization. This document reveals how school districts dealt with high bids and it provides two case studies.

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If you have any questions, please call Shannon Mahoney in the C.A.S.H. office at (916) 448-8577.

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

October 19, 2004
Tuesday

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

October 20-21, 2004
Wednesday -Thursday

C.A.S.H. Fall Conference
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October 27, 2004
Wednesday
11:00 a.m. - Noon

General Membership Meeting
California Chamber of Commerce
1215 K Street 14th Floor
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February 28, 2005
Monday

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

March 1-3, 2005
Tues.-Thurs.

C.A.S.H. 26th Annual Conference
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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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