

School Facilities Board

| | FY 2020 ACTUAL | FY 2021 ESTIMATE | FY 2022 APPROVED |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| OPERATING BUDGET | | | |
| <i>Full Time Equivalent Positions</i> | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Personal Services | 874,300 | 940,100 | 900,100 |
| Employee Related Expenditures | 278,300 | 315,600 | 305,200 |
| Professional and Outside Services | 176,800 | 83,300 | 83,300 |
| Travel - In State | 21,600 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| Travel - Out of State | 3,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Operating Expenditures | 220,500 | 403,100 | 399,800 |
| Equipment | 2,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| OPERATING SUBTOTAL | 1,577,300 | 1,771,100 | 1,717,400 |
| SPECIAL LINE ITEMS | | | |
| New School Facilities | | | |
| New School Facilities (FY 2019 Authorizations) | 36,726,700 | 0 | 0 |
| New School Facilities (FY 2020 Authorizations) | 75,875,800 | 45,805,900 | 0 |
| New School Facilities (FY 2021 Authorizations) | 0 | 12,980,900 | 11,730,900 ^{1/} |
| New School Facilities (FY 2022 Authorizations) | 0 | 0 | 76,881,700 ^{2/} |
| Retroactive Rate Increases | 0 | 0 | 63,526,200 |
| Yuma Union High School | 0 | 0 | 16,515,200 ^{3/} |
| Kirkland Elementary Replacement School | 0 | 0 | 3,000,000 ^{4/} |
| New School Facilities Debt Service | 131,870,500 | 67,177,800 | 9,938,100 ^{5/ 6/} |
| Other Programs | | | |
| Building Renewal Grants | 107,458,800 | 146,259,000 | 107,500,000 |
| AGENCY TOTAL | 353,509,100 | 273,994,700 | 290,809,500 ^{2/} |
| FUND SOURCES | | | |
| General Fund | 353,509,100 | 273,994,700 | 290,809,500 |
| SUBTOTAL - Appropriated Funds | 353,509,100 | 273,994,700 | 290,809,500 |
| Other Non-Appropriated Funds | 64,331,300 | 1,263,200 | 0 |
| TOTAL - ALL SOURCES | 417,840,400 | 275,257,900 | 290,809,500 |

AGENCY DESCRIPTION — The School Facilities Board (SFB) is composed of 9 gubernatorial appointments and the Superintendent of Education. The board administers the New School Facilities Fund, the Building Renewal Grant Fund, and the Emergency Deficiencies Correction Fund to provide capital funding for K-12 school districts. In addition, SFB Staff provides support to the Credit Enhancement Eligibility Board, which operates the Arizona Public School Credit Enhancement program for district and charter schools.

FOOTNOTES

- ^{1/} Laws 2020, Chapter 58 appropriated \$11,730,900 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for the New School Facilities FY 2021 authorizations.
- ^{2/} Pursuant to section 15-2041, Arizona Revised Statutes, the amount appropriated for new school facilities shall be used only for facilities and land costs for school districts that received final approval from the school facilities board on or before December 15, 2020. (General Appropriation Act footnote)
- ^{3/} The amount appropriated in the Yuma union high school line item shall be distributed to the Yuma union high school district for the construction of a new high school. (General Appropriation Act footnote)
- ^{4/} The amount appropriated in the Kirkland elementary replacement school line item shall be distributed to the Kirkland elementary school district to replace an existing school building, including necessary demolition of existing buildings. (General Appropriation Act footnote)

- 5/ At least thirty days before any monies are transferred out of the new school facilities debt service line item, the school facilities board shall report the proposed transfer to the director of the joint legislative budget committee. (General Appropriation Act footnote)
- 6/ Pursuant to section 35-142.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, any reimbursement received by or allocated to the school facilities board under the federal qualified school construction bond program in fiscal year 2021-2022 shall be deposited in or revert to the state general fund. (General Appropriation Act footnote)
- 7/ General Appropriation Act funds are appropriated as an Operating Lump Sum with Special Line Items by Agency.

Operating Budget

The budget includes \$1,717,400 and 17 FTE Positions from the General Fund in FY 2022 for the operating budget. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

Statewide Adjustments

The budget includes a decrease of \$(53,700) from the General Fund in FY 2022 for statewide adjustments. (Please see the Agency Detail and Allocations section.)

The FY 2022 K-12 Education Budget Reconciliation Bill (BRB) consolidated SFB with the Arizona Department of Administration. Because this legislation was not yet effective at the time the FY 2022 General Appropriation Act was passed, the FY 2022 budget displays the SFB appropriations separately.

New School Facilities

The budget includes \$171,654,000 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for New School Facilities, which is an increase of \$112,867,200 from FY 2021. The FY 2022 funding amount for New School Facilities includes the following:

- \$11,730,900 for the remaining 50% of construction funding to complete 2 projects which were authorized to begin construction in FY 2021.
- \$76,881,700 for the land costs and the first 50% of construction costs for 5 projects that will be authorized to begin construction in FY 2022. This amount includes \$26,645,500 for land, and \$50,236,200 for construction.
- \$63,526,200 to retroactively increase the cost-per-square foot rates for schools approved between FY 2019 and FY 2021 but not yet under construction.
- \$16,515,200 for the first 50% of construction costs to accelerate the construction of a new high school for Yuma Union School District.
- \$3,000,000 to replace the Kirkland Elementary School.

All new school construction is labeled as one-time rather than ongoing. (Please see [Table 3](#) for a summary of FY 2021 through FY 2024 New School Facilities Funding.)

Background – The New School Facilities line item provides funding for school districts to build new K-12 school facilities. The board distributes the monies to school districts as work is completed on approved projects. The amounts allocated to each school district are determined by statute. A school district qualifies for new construction funding when the districtwide square feet per student is predicted to fall below the statutory minimum within the next 2 years. Funding is then provided to the district at a statutorily-prescribed dollar amount per square foot.

The dollar amount per square foot is adjusted annually based on a construction market index identified by the JLBC. At its December 16, 2020 meeting, the JLBC approved a 2.76% adjustment in the cost per square foot. This inflation adjustment is based on measure of construction costs since December 2019 when the Committee last adopted an adjustment.

The FY 2022 K-12 Education BRB, as permanent law, increased these cost-per-square foot amounts by 60%. In addition, as session law, the K-12 Education BRB applied this enhanced rate to schools that were approved prior to December 16, 2020, but which had not yet started construction. Finally, the K-12 Education BRB requires that future JLBC adjustments be applied to schools approved by the board to begin construction in the next fiscal year. (Please see [Table 1](#) for statutory funding guidelines.)

| Type of School | Per Student | \$ Per Square Foot | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 12/16/2020 Funding | FY 2022 K-12 BRB Funding |
| K-6 | 90 | \$168.90 | \$270.24 |
| 7-8 | 100 | \$178.31 | \$285.30 |
| 9-12 (<1,800 pupils) | 134 | \$206.44 | \$330.30 |
| 9-12 (≥1,800 pupils) | 125 | \$206.44 | \$330.30 |

^{1/} Increased by 5% for rural school districts.
^{2/} Adjusted annually for inflation.

In addition, the board distributes money for land acquisition and site conditions. Site conditions funding is used by SFB for extraordinary site-specific construction needs such as: 1) Earth moving costs beyond normal

requirements (such as dynamite blasting); 2) Building footings that must be deeper than standard code (in excess of 3 feet below grade); and 3) Replacing poor/collapsing soil which cannot support buildings with other materials such as engineered fill. Site conditions do not include the costs of utilities placement or complying with standard local building codes.

In addition to the state funding formula, school districts may generate additional funding through the issuance of bonds (see *Other Issues for K-12 Capital Bonding*).

New School Facilities (FY 2020 Authorization)

The budget includes no funding in FY 2022 for New School Facilities projects which are authorized to start construction in FY 2020. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

New School Funding Completion

The budget includes a decrease of \$(45,805,900) from the General Fund in FY 2022 for the completion of the following projects:

- Chandler Unified (9-12) – for a new high school.
- Douglas Unified (9-12) – for a new high school.
- Laveen Elementary (K-8) – for a new elementary school.
- Maricopa Unified (9-12) – for a new high school.
- Pima Unified (K-6) – for a new elementary school. There is no land required. The FY 2020 budget funded 100% of this project in FY 2020.
- Safford Unified (K-6) – for a new elementary school.
- Santa Cruz Valley Unified (9-12) – for additional high school space.
- Somerton Elementary (K-6) – for a new elementary school. The FY 2020 budget funded 100% of this project in FY 2020.
- Somerton Elementary (K-6) – for a new elementary school. The FY 2020 budget funded 100% of this project in FY 2020.
- Vail Unified (K-5) – for a new elementary school.

The FY 2022 K-12 Education BRB provides retroactive funding for rate increases for schools that have not started construction as of June 15, 2020. (See the *Retroactive Rate Increases for more information*)

New School Facilities (FY 2021 Authorization)

The budget includes \$11,730,900 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for New School Facilities projects which are authorized to start construction in FY 2021. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

Continue New School Construction Projects

The budget includes a decrease of \$(1,250,000) from the General Fund in FY 2022 to continue construction for 2 new school projects authorized to start construction in FY 2021. The enacted FY 2021 budget included 100% of the land costs and 50% of the construction costs. The projects are as follows:

- Chandler Unified (9-12) – for a high school addition.
- Tanque Verde Unified (7-12) – for a new high school including land.

The FY 2021 General Appropriation Act already appropriated the remaining \$11,730,900 of funding in FY 2022 for these projects. As a result, these monies did not appear in the FY 2022 General Appropriation Act. (See [Table 3](#) and the [Long-Term Budget Impacts](#) section for more information.)

The FY 2022 K-12 Education BRB provides retroactive funding for rate increases for schools that have not started construction as of June 15, 2020. (See the *Retroactive Rate Increases for more information*)

New School Facilities (FY 2022 Authorization)

The budget includes \$76,881,700 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for New School Facilities projects which are authorized to start construction in FY 2022. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

Begin New School Construction Projects

The budget includes an increase of \$76,881,700 from the General Fund in FY 2022 to begin construction for 5 new school projects authorized to start construction in FY 2022. These school districts are projected to be at capacity in FY 2023 or before. The enacted budget includes 100% of the land costs and 50% of the construction costs with the exception of Tanque Verde Unified project which would receive 100% of the funding in FY 2022. This amount includes the enhanced cost per square foot rates approved in the FY 2022 K-12 Education BRB. The projects are as follows:

- Liberty Elementary (K-8) – for a new elementary school.
- Queen Creek Unified (9-12) – for a new high school including land.
- Sahuarita Unified (9-12) – for a new high school including land.
- Tanque Verde Unified (K-6) – for a new elementary school. The Baseline assumes 100% of the construction costs would be funded in FY 2022.
- Vail Unified (6-8) – for a new elementary school including land.

In addition, the FY 2022 General Appropriation Act appropriated the remaining \$47,950,000 of funding in FY 2023 for these projects.

(See [Table 3](#) and the [Long-Term Budget Impacts](#) section for more information.)

Retroactive Rate Increases

The budget includes \$63,526,200 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for retroactive rate increases for schools that were authorized to start construction between FY 2019 and FY 2021, but which had not yet started construction. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

Increase Rates for New Schools

The budget includes an increase of \$63,526,200 from the General Fund in FY 2022 to provide increased funding to new schools approved between FY 2019 and FY 2021, but which had not yet started construction. The projects are as follows:

| <u>School District</u> | <u>Project Number</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Douglas Unified | 020227000-001N |
| Liberty Elementary | 070425000-005N |
| Maricopa Unified | 110220000-022N |
| Queen Creek Unified | 070295000-018N |
| Safford Unified | 050201000-001N |
| Santa Cruz Valley | 120235000-008N |
| Sahuarita Unified | 100230000-014N |
| Somerton Elementary | 140411000-008N |
| Somerton Elementary | 140411000-009N |
| Tanque Verde Unified | 100213000-002N |
| Tanque Verde Unified | 100213000-003N |
| Vail Unified | 100220000-019N |
| Vail Unified | 100220000-020N |
| Vail Unified | 100220000-021N |

(See [Table 3](#) and the [Long-Term Budget Impacts](#) section for more information.)

Yuma Union High School

The budget includes \$16,515,200 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for a new high school in the Yuma Union High School District. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

New School Funding

The budget includes an increase of \$16,515,200 from the General Fund in FY 2022 to accelerate the new school construction for Yuma Union High School District. The district is expected to be at capacity in FY 2024.

In addition, the FY 2022 General Appropriation Act appropriated the remaining \$16,515,200 of funding in FY 2023 for the remaining cost of this project.

(See [Table 3](#) and the [Long-Term Budget Impacts](#) section for more information.)

Kirkland Elementary Replacement School

The budget includes \$3,000,000 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for the Kirkland Elementary Replacement School line item. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

School Replacement Funding

The budget includes an increase of \$3,000,000 from the General Fund in FY 2022 to replace the Kirkland Elementary School. The school has experienced flooding and requires relocation.

New School Facilities Debt Service

The budget includes \$9,938,100 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for New School Facilities Debt Service. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

Debt Payoff Savings

The budget includes a decrease of \$(57,238,700) from the General Fund in FY 2022 reduced debt payments. The FY 2022 budget appropriates a total of \$171,700,000 from the General Fund to pay off lease-purchase agreements as refinanced in 2015 pursuant to Laws 2015, Chapter 15, Section 16.

Lease-Purchase Payment

The budget includes a decrease of \$(1,000) from the General Fund in FY 2022 for decreased lease-purchase payments. This reflects the variations in SFB’s existing lease-purchase schedule.

Background – In FY 2003-2005, FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2011, SFB entered into lease-purchase agreements to finance the costs of new school construction. For each agreement, SFB issued Certificates of Participation (COPs) that are typically repaid over a period of 15 years.

The FY 2022 budget includes \$9,938,100 for the entire debt service requirement for the Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) issuance in FY 2021. The lease-purchase agreement associated with the QSCBs requires the state to appropriate the entire debt service amount for the payment, as opposed to deducting the expected federal subsidy from the payment. The state is expected to receive a federal subsidy of \$3,729,900, in FY 2022 related to the lease-purchase payment. The subsidy is deposited into the General Fund.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 35-142.01, these funds will be deposited as revenue into the state General Fund, thereby leaving a net debt service obligation of \$6,208,200.

Other Programs

Building Renewal Grants

The budget includes \$107,500,000 from the General Fund in FY 2022 for Building Renewal Grants. FY 2022 adjustments are as follows:

One-Time Funding Adjustment

The budget includes a decrease of \$(38,759,000) from the General Fund in FY 2022 to adjust one-time funding for building renewal grants as outlined in the enacted budget's 3-year spending plan.

Since FY 2014, the state has funded an ongoing "base" amount of Building Renewal Grant funding of \$16,667,900. *(Please see Table 2 for FY 2013 through FY 2022 Building Renewal Appropriations.)*

| <u>Fiscal Year</u> | <u>Ongoing</u> | <u>One-Time</u> |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2013 | 2,667,900 | 0 |
| 2014 | 16,667,900 | 0 |
| 2015 | 16,667,900 | 0 |
| 2016 | 16,667,900 | 15,000,000 |
| 2017 | 16,667,900 | 15,000,000 |
| 2018 | 16,667,900 | 27,167,900 |
| 2019 | 16,667,900 | 59,417,900 |
| 2020 | 16,667,900 | 90,790,900 |
| 2021 | 16,667,900 | 129,591,100 |
| 2022 | 16,667,900 | 90,832,100 |

The FY 2021 budget appropriated a total of 107,500,000 in FY 2021 for building renewal grants. The FY 2022 budget included a \$38,759,000 FY 2021 supplemental appropriation for building renewal grants. Therefore, the total available funding in FY 2021 is 146,259,000 of which \$129,591,100 is designated as one-time. For FY 2022, the Legislature allocated \$90,832,100 of one-time funding which resulted in a total FY 2022 building renewal grant appropriation of \$107,500,000, an amount equal to the original FY 2021 funding level. *(Please see [Other Issues](#) for more information.)*

The FY 2022 K-12 BRB, as permanent law, allows SFB to authorize the board to procure professional services to assess, and determine the scope of work to address,

building deficiencies for the building renewal and emergency deficiency corrections program.

Background – The Building Renewal Grant Fund was created in FY 2009 to provide grant-based funding for building renewal projects. The fund consists of legislative appropriations and is administered by SFB.

SFB distributes monies to school districts to fund “primary” building renewal projects. SFB prioritizes the projects with emphasis given to school districts that have provided routine preventative maintenance on their facility. “Primary” building renewal funding is for projects required to meet the minimum school facility adequacy guidelines. Statute also requires SFB to prioritize funding to critical projects.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-2022, SFB is required to transfer excess funds in the New School Facilities (NSF) Fund to the Emergency Deficiencies Correction (EDC) Fund to the extent that the transfer does not affect or disrupt any approved new construction projects. NSF Fund revenues are derived from legislative appropriations and lease-purchase proceeds. SFB estimates the EDC Fund to have a \$1,190,500 balance at the beginning of FY 2021.

The EDC Fund is used in a similar manner as the Building Renewal Grants program, where districts apply to SFB for funding to correct facilities emergencies that pose health or safety concerns. If there are insufficient monies in the EDC Fund for district requests, A.R.S. § 15-907 allows a district to levy an additional primary property tax to fund the repairs, with the approval of the respective County Board of Supervisors. SFB can transfer unallocated funds from the New School Facilities Fund to the EDC Fund.

Other Issues

This section includes information on the following topics:

- FY 2021 Supplemental
- Statutory Changes
- Long-Term Budget Impacts
- K-12 Capital Bonding
- Public School Credit Enhancement Program
- Minimum Adequacy Guidelines

FY 2021 Supplemental

The FY 2022 budget includes an FY 2021 supplemental appropriation of \$38,759,000 from the General Fund for Building Renewal Grants *(Please see Building Renewal Grants for further details.)*

Statutory Changes

The K-12 Education BRB makes the following statutory changes:

New School Facilities

- As permanent law, increase the new school cost-per-square foot rates by 60%.
- As session law, notwithstanding current new school construction cost-per-square foot rates for schools authorized to begin construction in FY 2022 or earlier that have not yet received final SFB approval to begin construction.
- As permanent law, require SFB to apply the rates approved by the JLBC in the same year when allocating funding to schools approved for new school facilities in that year.

Agency Consolidation

- As permanent law, establish the School Facilities Division within the Arizona Department of Administration. Authorizes the Division to administer the Building Renewal Grants Fund, the Emergency Deficiency Corrections Fund, and the New School Facilities Fund; establish contracts for school inspections related to building adequacy standards; and establish policies and procedures related to preventive maintenance in school buildings
- As permanent law, replace the School Facilities Board with the School Facilities Oversight Board consisting of 6 members appointed by the Governor. Requires the board to approve student population projections submitted by school districts to determine eligibility for New School Facilities funding; submit reports on monies distributed by the board; and adopt minimum school facility adequacy guidelines

Other

- As permanent law, authorize the board to procure professional services to assess, and determine the scope of work to address, building deficiencies for the building renewal and emergency deficiency corrections programs.

Long-Term Budget Impacts

As part of the enacted budget's 3-year spending plan, SFB's General Fund costs are projected to decrease by \$(188,355,700) in FY 2023 above FY 2022 and decrease by \$(32,262,700) in FY 2024 below FY 2023. These estimates are based on:

Debt Service Changes

Because of the debt payoff for lease-purchase agreements, the debt service payments are not projected to change in FY 2023 for FY 2024 for the remaining QSCB Bonds.

New School Construction

The long-term estimates assume 2 types of new school construction funding: 1) Providing the remaining funding in FY 2023 for the schools which were authorized to begin construction in FY 2022; and 2) Conceptual approvals made by SFB as part of the agencies' long-term planning process.

In FY 2023, new school construction spending is projected to decrease by \$(97,523,600). The large reduction is also a result of eliminating one-time retroactive payments. In addition, FY 2024 new school construction spending is projected to decrease by \$(32,262,700) below FY 2023. (Please see [Table 3](#) for more detail on Long-Term New School Facilities funding projections.)

Long-term budget estimates are subject to change depending on SFB's future awards of new school construction and any changes to the inflation adjustment for new school construction costs. SFB Conceptual approval for future projects does not represent formal approval of these projects.

Long-term estimates include land costs when SFB indicates land is required which is not already available to the district. Unless a land cost estimate was specifically provided by SFB, land costs are estimated using median acreage required by SFB policy per school type/size and estimated land market values.

SFB new construction projections assume standard demography changes and assume that in FY 2022, a majority of students will return to the school they attended prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

One-Time Building Renewal Grant Funding

SFB building renewal grant costs funding would decrease by \$(90,832,100) in FY 2023 and remain unchanged for FY 2024. The enacted budget 3-year spending plan labeled \$90,832,100 as one-time and discontinues it being in FY 2023, which would return SFB building renewal grant funding to the ongoing "base" level of \$16,667,900.

K-12 Capital Bonding

A.R.S. § 15-1021 authorizes school districts to issue voter-approved bonds for long-term capital needs, such as school construction and renovation to be paid for with local property tax revenues. Article IX, Sections 8 and 8.1 of the Arizona Constitution limit non-unified and unified school district bonded indebtedness to no more than 15% or 30% of the district's assessed valuation, respectively.

However, A.R.S. § 15-1021 sets statutory limits below the constitutional limits for "Class B" bonds (for those issued

after December 31, 1999). School district Class B bonding is limited to 10% and 20% of property values for non-unified and unified districts, respectively.

As of the end of FY 2020, the total amount of voter-approved school district bonds outstanding was approximately \$5.6 billion.

A.R.S. § 15-2002 requires each school district to report Class B bond approvals to SFB by December 1 of each year and requires SFB to annually report to JLBC by December 31 on all Class B bond approvals by school districts in that year. Based on JLBC Staff estimates, there were 5 districts with Class B bond approvals in 2020 for a total of \$307,100,000

Public School Credit Enhancement Program

The Arizona Public School Credit Enhancement Program assists achievement district schools in obtaining financing by guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest. The program is currently operated by the Governor's Office of Education.

As of June 30, 2021, 15 schools have been approved financing through the program – Academy of Math and Science (2 projects), Arizona Agribusiness and Equine Center, BASIS Schools (2 projects), Candeo Schools, Great Hearts Academies (3 projects), Highland Prep (2 projects), Legacy Traditional Schools (2 projects), Paradise Schools, and Vista College Preparatory. The total outstanding principal amount is \$329,425,000. To date, there are no guaranteed financings for which the program has been required to disperse funds. The Credit Enhancement Fund balance is \$106,672,900 and has a leverage ratio of 3.09 (based only on the outstanding principal of issued financing). The statutory limit for the program's leverage ratio is 3.5.

Minimum Adequacy Guidelines

The FY 2019 K-12 Education BRB requires the board to submit a report to the JCCR for review on the fiscal impact of any changes made to the minimum adequacy guidelines. The minimum adequacy guidelines are established in SFB rule and set standards for school facilities. SFB initiated an expeditated rulemaking process to make streamlined and technical changes to its existing guidelines. At the September 2020 JCCR meeting, the Committee gave a favorable review of SFB's fiscal impact statement with a provision stating favorable review does not constitute endorsement of any General Fund appropriations to pay for any increased costs associated with the proposed rule changes. The board expects to consider additional changes to the rules in 2021 which would require further JCCR review.

Table 3

Long-Term New School Facilities Funding

| | Type | Sq. Ft | Student Capacity | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 |
|---|----------|---------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| FY 2020 Starts ^{1/2/} | | | | | | | |
| Chandler 9-12 | New | 100,000 | 800 | \$ 8,984,500 | | | |
| Douglas 9-12 | New | 87,502 | 653 | 8,254,500 | | | |
| Laveen K-8 (accelerated) | New | 92,400 | 1,000 | 7,307,000 | | | |
| Maricopa 9-12 | New | 125,000 | 1,000 | 11,230,700 | | | |
| Safford K-6 | New | 42,210 | 469 | 3,257,600 | | | |
| Santa Cruz Valley 9-12 (accelerated) | Addition | 26,800 | 200 | 2,556,900 | | | |
| Vail K-5 (accelerated) | New | 54,000 | 675 | 4,214,700 | | | |
| Subtotal - FY 2020 Starts | | | | \$45,805,900 | | | |
| FY 2021 Starts | | | | | | | |
| Chandler 9-12 | Addition | 87,500 | 700 | 8,789,500 | 8,789,500 | | |
| Tanque Verde 7-12 | New | 30,675 | 250 | 2,941,400 | 2,941,400 | | |
| Tanque Verde Land | | | | 1,250,000 | | | |
| Subtotal - FY 2021 Starts | | | | \$12,980,900 | \$ 11,730,900 | | |
| FY 2022 Starts ^{4/} | | | | | | | |
| Liberty K-8 | New | 73,920 | 800 | | \$ 10,120,100 | \$10,120,100 | |
| Queen Creek 9-12 | New | 120,375 | 963 | | 19,880,000 | 19,880,000 | |
| Queen Creek Land | | | | | 17,185,500 | | |
| Sahuarita 9-12 | New | 55,375 | 443 | | 9,145,300 | 9,145,300 | |
| Sahuarita Land | | | | | 6,350,000 | | |
| Tanque Verde K-6 ^{3/} | New | 8,460 | 94 | | 2,286,200 | | |
| Vail 6-8 | New | 62,836 | 650 | | 8,804,600 | 8,804,600 | |
| Vail Land | | | | | 3,110,000 | | |
| Subtotal - FY 2022 Starts | | | | | \$ 76,881,700 | \$47,950,000 | |
| FY 2022 New School Line Items | | | | | | | |
| Kirkland Replacement | | | | | 3,000,000 | | |
| Yuma Union 9-12 | New | 100,000 | 800 | | 16,515,200 | 16,515,200 | |
| Retroactive Rate Increases ^{4/} | | | | | | | |
| Douglas 9-12 | | | | | 13,838,100 | | |
| Maricopa 9-12 | | | | | 18,826,700 | | |
| Safford K-6 | | | | | 5,462,300 | | |
| Santa Cruz Valley 9-12 | | | | | 3,738,400 | | |
| Somerton K-6 | | | | | 2,772,900 | | |
| Somerton K-6 | | | | | 2,772,900 | | |
| Tanque Verde 7-12 | | | | | 3,789,300 | | |
| Vail K-5 | | | | | 6,162,000 | | |
| Vail K-5 | | | | | 6,163,600 | | |
| Subtotal - Retroactive Rate Increases | | | | | \$ 63,526,200 | | |
| FY 2023 Starts ^{5/} | | | | | | | |
| To Be Determined | | | | | | (1,400,000) | |
| Nadaburg 9-12 | New | 67,000 | 558 | | | 11,065,200 | 11,065,200 |
| Subtotal - FY 2023 Starts | | | | | | \$ 9,665,200 | \$11,065,200 |
| FY 2024 Starts ^{5/} | | | | | | | |
| Laveen K-8 | New | 92,400 | 1,000 | | | | \$12,649,800 |
| Laveen Land | | | | | | | 2,500,000 |
| Liberty K-8 | New | 73,920 | 800 | | | | 10,120,100 |
| Saddle Mountain 9-12 | Addition | 33,500 | 299 | | | | 5,532,600 |
| Subtotal - FY 2024 Starts | | | | | | | \$30,802,500 |
| Total | | | | \$58,786,800 | \$171,654,000 | \$74,130,400 | \$41,867,700 |

^{1/} FY 2020 Starts also received a total of \$75,875,800 in FY 2020.

^{2/} The FY 2020 budget accelerated new school construction for schools that are projected to be over capacity in the next 2 years. "Accelerated" indicates schools that were accelerated due to the FY 2020 budget legislation.

^{3/} Assumes 100% of construction costs would be funded in the first year due to the small school size.

^{4/} Allocates retroactive funding to schools previously approved between FY 2019 and FY 2020 that had not started construction.

^{5/} Reflects the long-term new school construction cost estimates based on SFB conceptual approvals as of December 2020.