

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1064 HB	Title: School safety capital grants
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI		6,000,000		6,300,000		6,615,000
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Superintendent of Public Instruction	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Superintendent of Public Instruction	.0	6,000,000	6,000,000	.0	6,300,000	6,300,000	.0	6,615,000	6,615,000
Total \$	0.0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0.0	6,300,000	6,300,000	0.0	6,615,000	6,615,000

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI			6,000,000			6,300,000			6,615,000
Local Gov. Other									
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
		Total		Total		Total
Construction		6,000,000		6,300,000		6,615,000
Grants/Loans		6,000,000		6,300,000		6,615,000
Total \$		12,000,000		12,600,000		13,230,000

Prepared by: Kelsey Rote, OFM	Phone: (360) 000-0000	Date Published: Final
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1064 HB	Title: School safety capital grants	Agency: 350-Superintendent of Public Instruction
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Predesign/Design	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants/Loans	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,307,500
Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,307,500

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: John Wilson-Tepeli	Phone: 360-786-7115	Date: 01/17/2023
Agency Preparation: Kirti Vijay	Phone: 3607256261	Date: 01/25/2023
Agency Approval: Randy Newman	Phone: 360 725-6267	Date: 01/25/2023
OFM Review: Kelsey Rote	Phone: (360) 000-0000	Date: 01/25/2023

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

The proposed legislation aims to create a new school safety capital grants program.

Sec. 1(1) states that the superintendent of public instruction may administer the new school safety capital grants program.

Sec. 1(2)(a) details that the grants may be awarded only to make physical improvements to advance the safety of a school facility. Examples of the same would-be security vestibules, metal detectors, facility key card access, remote door access, panic buttons, fencing, lighting, and crime prevention through environmental design.

Sec. 1(2)(b) emphasizes the use of environmental design principles for crime prevention.

Sec. 1(3) states that common schools, state-tribal education compact schools, and charter schools are eligible to apply but charter schools may be funded from sources other than common school construction fund.

Sec. 1(4) states that the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a competitive grant application process and assist eligible applicants to apply for grants.

Sec. 1(5)(a) states that up to 3% of the amounts appropriated for this grant program may be used for administration of the program.

Sec. 1(5)(b) states that the grants will be awarded on a competitive basis.

Sec. 1(5)(c) specifies that the grantees must demonstrate control of the project site for a minimum of 10 years, either through ownership or a long-term lease.

Sec. 1(5)(d) states that the grantee must hold the capital improvements for a specified period of time and use the facilities for the express purpose of the grant. In case of non-compliance, the grantee will be required to pay the principal and interest on the grant amount into the appropriate state fund.

Sec. 1(6)(a) states that grantees would be required to provide a 100% local match except as provided in Sec. 1(6)(b).

Sec. 1(6)(b) specifies that the need for local match may be reduced if the applicant has more than the statewide average percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals. However, this reduction should be to enable the grantees participation in the program and the grantee must provide a minimum of 25% of the total estimated project cost as the local match.

Sec. 1(7) states that projects receiving grants under the school safety grant program must have a total estimated project cost of \$1,000,000 or less.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

No impact to OSPI's cash receipts.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

No impact to OSPI’s operating budget.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
057-1	State Building Construction Account	State	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
Total \$			3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

Construction Estimate	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Predesign/Design					
Construction					
Grants/Loans	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
Staff					
Other					
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

The bill proposes to provide school safety capital grants to make physical improvements that intend to advance the safety of the school facility. There are 2,273 school facilities across the state of Washington. Out of these, it is assumed that grants will be awarded to make physical safety improvements at 40 school facilities in the 2023-25 biennium and every biennium after. Since the application process is competitive, the school districts farther away from economic equity would be prioritized. Most often, these school districts have a higher than statewide average participation in the free and reduced-price meals. Hence, it is assumed that the local match would be at the minimum requirement of 25%.

The average cost of secure entrances includes:

- safety vestibule, buzzed entry, card readers, remote access over exterior doors, and lock down button
- soft costs including design, permitting, and software costs

The estimated average cost of constructing a secure entrance is \$200,000.

Since a local match of 25% is assumed, the summary of State funding would be.

2023-25 Biennium School facility grant \$150,000 (\$200,000 Project Cost X 75% State Share) X 40 grant awards = \$6,000,000

Accounting for inflation, the following would be an estimate of State funding for the school safety capital grants.

- 2023-25 - \$6,000,000
- 2025-27 - \$6,300,000
- 2027-29 - \$6,615,000
- 2029-31 - \$6,946,000
- 2031-33 - \$7,293,000

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1064 HB	Title: School safety capital grants	Agency: SDF-School District Fiscal Note - SPI
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Local School Districts-Private/Local New-7	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Predesign/Design	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,307,500
Grants/Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,307,500

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

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- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

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Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

The proposed legislation aims to create a new school safety capital grants program.

Sec. 1(1) states that the superintendent of public instruction may administer the new school safety capital grants program.

Sec. 1(2)(a) details that the grants may be awarded only to make physical improvements to advance the safety of a school facility. Examples of the same would-be security vestibules, metal detectors, facility key card access, remote door access, panic buttons, fencing, lighting, and crime prevention through environmental design.

Sec. 1(2)(b) emphasizes the use of environmental design principles for crime prevention.

Sec. 1(3) states that common schools, state-tribal education compact schools, and charter schools are eligible to apply but charter schools may be funded from sources other than common school construction fund.

Sec. 1(4) states that the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a competitive grant application process and assist eligible applicants to apply for grants.

Sec. 1(5)(a) states that up to 3% of the amounts appropriated for this grant program may be used for administration of the program.

Sec. 1(5)(b) states that the grants will be awarded on a competitive basis.

Sec. 1(5)(c) specifies that the grantees must demonstrate control of the project site for a minimum of 10 years, either through ownership or a long-term lease.

Sec. 1(5)(d) states that the grantee must hold the capital improvements for a specified period of time and use the facilities for the express purpose of the grant. In case of non-compliance, the grantee will be required to pay the principal and interest on the grant amount into the appropriate state fund.

Sec. 1(6)(a) states that grantees would be required to provide a 100% local match except as provided in Sec. 1(6)(b).

Sec. 1(6)(b) specifies that the need for local match may be reduced if the applicant has more than the statewide average percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals. However, this reduction should be to enable the grantees participation in the program and the grantee must provide a minimum of 25% of the total estimated project cost as the local match.

Sec. 1(7) states that projects receiving grants under the school safety grant program must have a total estimated project cost of \$1,000,000 or less.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

The proposed legislation aims to create a new school safety capital grants program. The average cost of a secure entrance at a school facility is estimated to be \$200,000. It is estimated that out of 2,273 sites across the state of Washington, 40 applicants will be awarded grants under the new school safety capital grants program. The program does have a local match requirement of at least 25% if they have a higher than statewide average participation in the free and reduced-price

meals.

The summary of the grants to schools outlined in the proposed legislation would be as follows:

- 2023-25 - \$6,000,000
- 2025-27 - \$6,300,000
- 2027-29 - \$6,615,000
- 2029-31 - \$6,946,000
- 2031-33 - \$7,293,000

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

No impact to local school district’s operating budget.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
New-7	Local School Districts	State	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
Total \$			3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

Construction Estimate	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Pre-design/Design					
Construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000
Grants/Loans					
Staff					
Other					
Total \$	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

The bill proposes to provide school safety capital grants to make physical improvements that intend to advance the safety of the school facility. There are 2,273 school facilities across the state of Washington. Out of these, it is assumed that grants will be awarded to make physical safety improvements at 40 school facilities in the 2023-25 biennium and every biennium after. Since the application process is competitive, the school districts farther away from economic equity would be prioritized. Most often, these school districts have a higher than statewide average participation in the free and reduced-price meals. Hence, it is assumed that the local match would be at the minimum requirement of 25%.

The average cost of secure entrance includes

- safety vestibule, buzzed entry, card readers, remote access over exterior doors, and lock down button
- soft costs like design, permitting, and software costs

The average cost of construction of secure entrance is estimated to be around \$200,000.

Since a local match of 25% is assumed, the summary of State funding would be

2023-25 – School facility grant \$150,000 (\$200,000 X 75%) X 40 grant awards = \$6,000,000

Accounting for inflation, the estimated average costs for the school districts constructing secure entrances are shown below.

2023-25 - \$6,000,000 State funding + \$2,000,000 local match
 2025-27 - \$6,300,000 State funding + \$2,100,000 local match
 2027-29 - \$6,615,000 State funding + \$2,205,000 local match
 2029-31 - \$6,946,000 State funding + \$2,315,000 local match

2031-33 - \$7,293,000 State funding + \$2,431,000 local match

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.