



Illinois State Board of Education


100 North First Street • Springfield, Illinois 62777-0001
www.isbe.net

Darren Reisberg
Chair of the Board

Dr. Carmen I. Ayala
State Superintendent of Education

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable William E. Brady, Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Don Harmon, Senate President
The Honorable Jim Durkin, House Minority Leader
The Honorable Michael J. Madigan, Speaker of the House
The Honorable JB Pritzker, Governor
The Honorable Darren Reisberg, Chair of the Board, Illinois State Board of Education

FROM: Dr. Carmen I. Ayala 
State Superintendent of Education


DATE: February 28, 2020

SUBJECT: School Construction Task Force Report Submission

The Illinois State Board of Education respectfully submits this report on behalf of the School Construction Task Force to the General Assembly, Governor, and Chairperson of the State Board of Education to fulfill the requirements of 105 ILCS 230/5-43.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Amanda Elliott, executive director of Legislative Affairs, at (217) 782-6510.

cc: Secretary of the Senate
Clerk of the House
Legislative Research Unit
State Government Report Center



Report from the School
Construction Task Force
Regarding Public Act 101-0010

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**School Construction Task Force Report
March 1, 2020**

Executive Summary

Governor JB Pritzker signed Public Act 101-0010 (the FY2020 Budget Implementation Act) into law on June 5, 2019. Included in the law was an amendment to the School Construction Law authorizing the creation of a School Construction Task Force to review the existing School Construction Grant Program and provide “recommendations for revising the School Construction Law and implementing a sound capital program to support the capital needs of public schools in this state, early childhood programs, and vocational education programs.”

In pursuance of these goals, the School Construction Task Force met six times between November 2019 and February 2020 via video conference in both Springfield and Chicago on the following dates:

November 19, 2019	February 4, 2020
December 11, 2019	February 13, 2020
January 8, 2020	February 26, 2020

The Task Force was composed of the following 13 members:

Carmen I. Ayala, State Superintendent of Education	Jesse Ruiz, Deputy Governor for Education, Chair
Thomas Bennett, State Representative, 106 th District	Alexis Sturm, Director of Governor’s Office of Management and Budget, Vice Chair
Daniel Booth, Superintendent, Carbondale Elementary School District 95	Genevra Walters, Superintendent, Kankakee School District 111
Jeff Dosier, Superintendent, Belleville Township High School District 201	Chuck Weaver, State Senator, 37 th District
Pat McGuire, State Senator, 43 rd District	Emanuel Chris Welch, State Representative, 7 th District
Joe Neri, CEO, IFF	Mike Wilson, Deputy Director of Construction, Capital Development Board
Michael Riordan, Superintendent, Oak Lawn District 229	

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), the Capital Development Board (CDB) and the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget prepared materials and presented information regarding current procedures and practices to the Task Force. Support for the Task Force was provided by ISBE staff. All meeting materials can be found at isbe.net/schoolconstruction.

The Task Force hosted Michael Griffith, a school finance consultant working with the Education Commission of the States, on December 11, 2019. Griffith gave a presentation on school construction capital programs in other states including Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Washington (Appendix A).

History

The School Construction Grant Program was established January 1, 1998 ([Public Act 90-0548](#)). The initial grants benefited 502 school districts in every region of the state and provided more than \$3.1 billion in state funds to provide for new facilities, additions, and renovations of aging buildings.

Under current statute, districts may apply for school construction funds on an annual basis, regardless of whether the state has appropriated any funding. Districts found to be eligible according to existing grant criteria are issued “notices of grant entitlement,” which include a grant index indicating what proportion of the total project cost will be covered by the state and what the district is ultimately responsible for funding. The intention of these notices is to alert districts of their potential eligibility to receive state funds (contingent on securing their local match), but the use of the word “entitlement” has led many districts to believe that they would be reimbursed by the state for self-financed projects. Districts have made applications as far back as fiscal year 2004 and as recently as FY 2020.

The Task Force directed ISBE to conduct a survey (Appendix B) of school districts on the FY 2004 school construction list to determine whether the project had been completed and the approximate cost of the project. Forty-eight of the 52 districts on the list responded to the survey. As of December 2019, 15 of the responding districts had not completed projects and 26 of the responding districts had completed projects for an estimated total remaining debt principal of more than \$200 million. A total of 234 applications for school construction funding were submitted between FY 2005 and FY 2020.

The need for capital funds in this state are great. ISBE and CDB file a comprehensive assessment report of the capital needs of all school districts with the General Assembly every two years. All school districts are asked to respond to the survey. The most recent survey (Appendix C) was completed in December 2018 (data collected from June until October of 2018). Responses were submitted by 350 school districts (approximately 41 percent). Responding districts reported approximately \$9.4 billion of capital needs for new schools, building additions, and general repair work for the next two years. Of this amount, \$6.4 billion is needed for overall general repair and remodeling projects. This compares to a \$7.5 billion need reflected by the 406 districts that responded in the previous survey. This reflects a \$1.9 billion increased need with 56 fewer districts reporting.

Recommendations

The Evidence Based Funding (EBF) formula ([Public Act 100-0465](#)) revolutionized the way state dollars flow to local districts, keeping equity at the forefront of funding progress and setting us on a course to correct for historic injustices that have created massive inequities between ZIP codes. The Task Force believes that the equity principles embedded in EBF should also apply to the school construction program.

The following is a summary of the major issues identified in the report and the recommendations for addressing each issue, as well as a flowchart detailing the future process:

- 1. Allow school districts and special education cooperatives to apply for grants only when funding is available.** Current law allows applications for construction funds to be submitted on an annual basis, regardless of whether funding has been allocated. This has contributed to the growing backlog of districts that have been found to be eligible for funding but have not received state

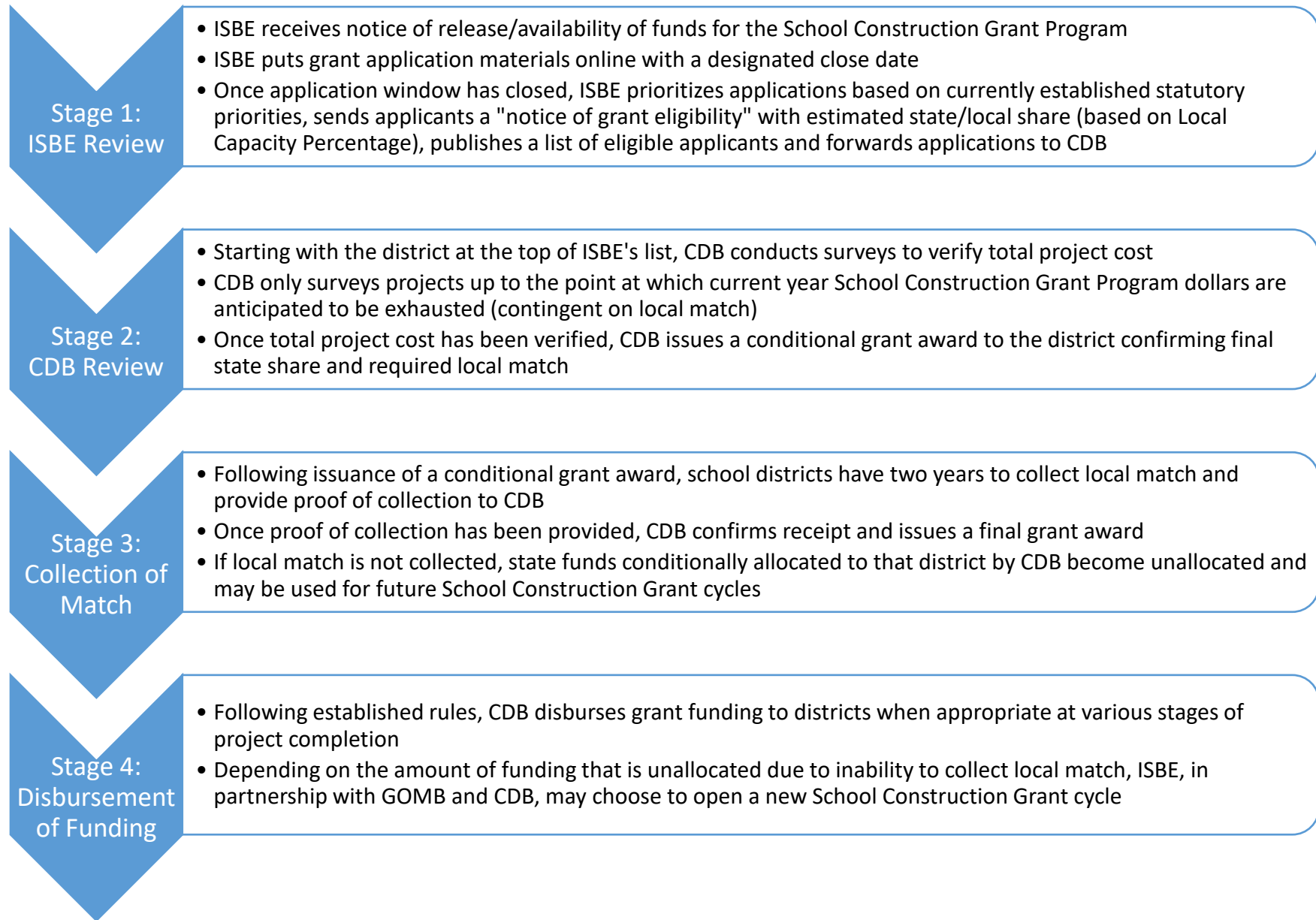
dollars. The Task Force also recommends eliminating the practice of allowing districts to apply annually without regard to appropriation. The Task Force recommends only opening up a grant application period when funding is available.

2. **Eliminate the use of entitlement language.** Districts will be notified of their eligibility for a grant award but will not receive a “grant entitlement.” The intent and purpose of issuing these notices will remain the same; they are meant to let districts know that they may be eligible to receive state funding. The change in language is meant to clarify that districts are not guaranteed a state match based on eligibility alone. This change is intended to prevent districts from taking on massive debt loads that result from expensive projects that were begun under the erroneous belief that the state will cover some of the cost based on the initial application alone.
3. **Revise the state and local match using Evidence-Based Funding.** Districts are currently eligible to receive a state match to cover a minimum of 35 percent up to a maximum of 75 percent of the total project cost. The Task Force recommends a match between 10 percent and 90 percent of total project costs. The Task Force recommends using the EBF formula’s Local Capacity Percentage to calculate the final Grant Index to determine the state and local match and to align with equity principles.
4. **Extend the period when districts can claim their state match.** Districts will have two years from issuance of a grant award letter from CDB to secure their entire local match. If districts do not secure their local match within that time frame, the funding on reserve for that district will be recycled into the School Construction Grant Fund. The district will then have to reapply the following grant cycle. Rollover will not be allowed.
5. **Review maintenance grant funding.** The [School Maintenance Project Grant](#) (SMPG) is a dollar-for-dollar state matching grant program providing awards up to \$50,000 to grantees exclusively for the maintenance or upkeep of buildings or structures for educational purposes. Given the need for maintenance of school buildings as identified in the most recent Capital Needs Assessment survey, the Task Force recommends further discussions regarding increasing the amount of SMPG awards and evaluating local match requirements based on local resources to increase the size and scope of projects districts can complete.
6. **Allow FY 2004 applicants to utilize prior local match.** The Task Force recommends allowing FY 2004 school construction grant applicants to utilize the local match expended in prior years, if such expense was part of the FY 2004 application, as its local share for future construction projects. The FY 2004 applicants must submit an additional application during the first year of funding to be considered.

The Task Force is not able to make recommendations on the following topics due to time constraints and recommends further study on each issue listed below:

1. Calculation of local match for special education cooperatives.
2. Capital funding for early childhood and vocational education programs.
3. Prioritization of funding for specific programs (e.g., Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics (STEAM) initiatives).
4. Maximum project cost.
5. Minimum enrollment requirements for funding.

Recommended New School Construction Grant Cycle Flowchart – in Stages



STATE PROGRAMS FOR FUNDING SCHOOL CAPITAL PROJECTS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Michael Griffith
December 11, 2019



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What is Categorical Funding?

How can Illinois best target its limited resources to ensure that all students have safe and productive places to learn?

The First Steps in Capital Funding

■ Needs Assessment

- ◆ What is the current condition of your public school buildings?

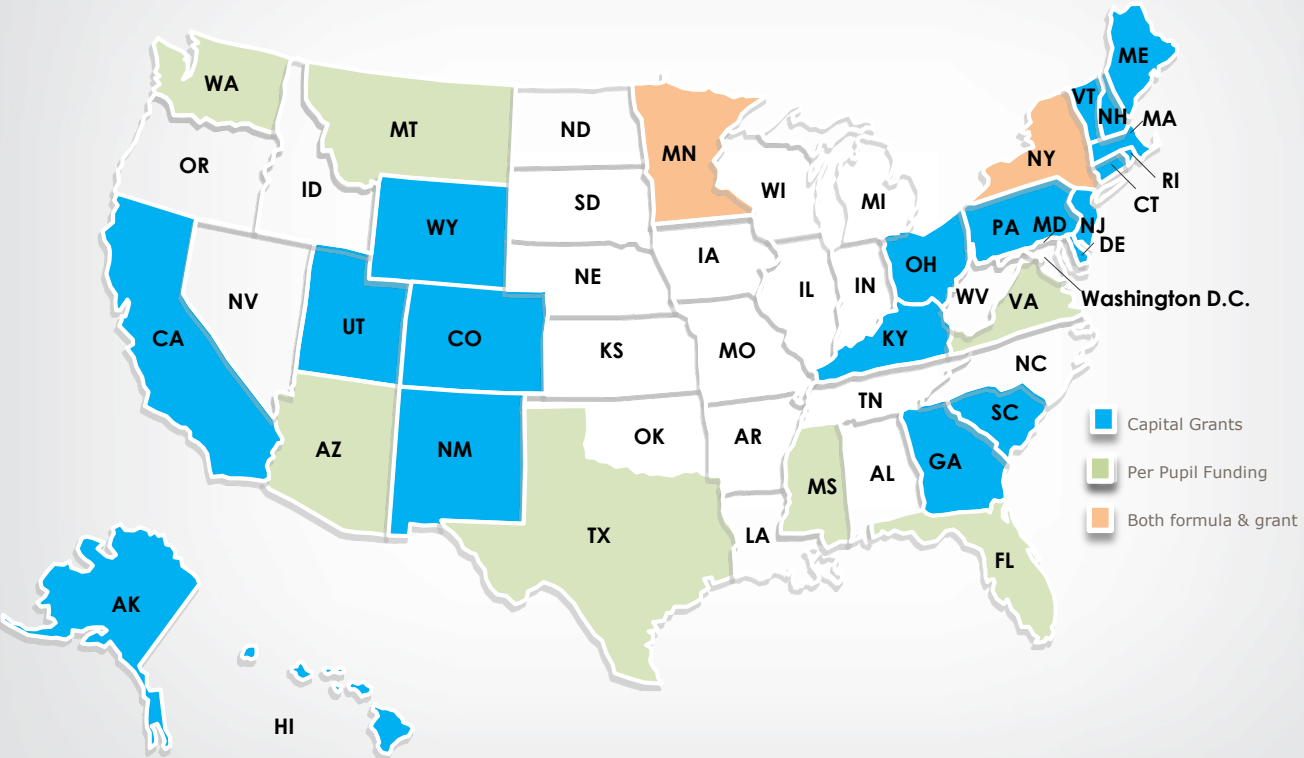
■ Determine priorities

- ◆ Are there any priorities for the state:
 - ▶ Early learning programs
 - ▶ Science/computer labs
 - ▶ School safety

■ Identify those things that the state will not fund

- ◆ Will the state fund auditoriums, gyms, athletic fields or swimming pools?

State K-12 School Funding Formulas



Capital Funding Programs

Capital Grants

- Capital grants (*23 states*)

- ◆ Pros:

- ▶ Relatively easy to administer
- ▶ Can be equalized based on a district's wealth
- ▶ Funds can be targeted to types of districts or toward specific educational programs/services

- ◆ Cons:

- ▶ If funding is not sufficient to meet all districts needs then the state must pick winners and losers
- ▶ Funding is not always predictable
- ▶ Grants can be equalized but they tend to favor wealthy districts

Capital Funding Programs

Per Pupil Funding

- A per- pupil amount in the funding formula (*9 states*)
 - ◆ Pros
 - ▶ Funding is usually equalized based on a district's relative wealth
 - ▶ Provides districts with flexibility
 - ◆ Cons
 - ▶ Funding is not targeted – either to districts or to programs
 - ▶ Assumes that all districts have the same capital needs

Capital Funding Programs

Indirect Capital Funding

Subsidizing school district borrowing:

- ◆ Debt service grants (*8 states*)
- ◆ Bond guarantees (*5 states*)
- ◆ Loans (*4 states*)

State Capital Funding

The Issue of Available Funding

- 12 states have provided no capital funding to districts over the past 20 years
 - ◆ Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin
- 7 states have provided some capital funding over the past 20 years but do not currently provide funding
 - ◆ Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and West Virginia
- 6 states have provided greater than 50% of capital funding over the past 20 years
 - ◆ Hawaii (100%), Rhode Island (78%), Massachusetts (67%), Wyoming (63%), Connecticut (57%) and Delaware (57%)

State Examples

- Connecticut
- Massachusetts
- Washington

Connecticut School Construction Grants

- The state surveys districts every three years on their school facility needs
- Districts annually request funding for school facility projects
- The state ranks projects based on health/safety needs, school environment and capacity issues

Connecticut School Construction Grants

- The legislature provides funding for grants from the states general fund
- Funding for the FY 2019-21 biennium is \$160.5 million
- Over the past 20 years the state has provided 57% the funding for capital projects

Massachusetts

Massachusetts School Building Authority

Needs assessment (2016)

- ◆ On-site assessment of 1,695 public school buildings every 5 years
- ◆ District non-school buildings and charter schools were not part of the study
- ◆ 8% of the buildings are over 100 years old
- ◆ 84% received a highest rating of 1 or 2
- ◆ 1.2% (20 schools) received lowest rating of 4

Funding priorities

- ◆ Schools with lowest rated buildings
- ◆ Science labs
- ◆ Vocational/technical program space

Commitment to funding

- ◆ Between 2004-2021 Massachusetts expended \$14.1 billion on school facilities (Avg. \$783 mill per year)
- ◆ State funding comes from a 20% earmark of the states 5% sales tax
- ◆ Over the past 20 years the state has provided 67% the funding for capital projects

Washington Capital Funding

- Four state funding programs (2019-2021)
 - School Construction Assistance Program (\$1.35 billion)
 - Policy Level Grants (\$202.5 million)
 - School Preservation Program (\$200 million)
 - School District Health & Safety (\$16.75 million)
 - Workforce Development (\$58.7 million)

Total funding for 2019-2021 - \$1.65 billion

Washington Capital Funding

School Construction Assistance Program

- Grant program to districts for studies and surveys - \$1 mill
- Construction Cost Allocation (*Per Square Foot*)
 - ◆ FY 2020 \$232.10
 - ◆ FY 2021 \$238.22
- Student Space Allocation (*Square Feet per Student*)

◆ Kindergarten – Grade 6	90
◆ Grades 7- 8	117
◆ Grades 9 -12	130
◆ Students with Disabilities	144
- The state funds between 20% and 100% of approved capital projects based on a district's wealth

Contact Us

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Education Commission of the States
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Appendix B

School Construction Task Force
 Summary of 2004 School Construction Applicants Survey
 December 11, 2019

Exhibit I

	RCDT	SCHOOL DISTRICT	Roll Over*	If Roll Over and No Project Completed, Has Local Share	Completed Projects (yes, No, Partial)	Did Not Respond to Survey	Estimated Outstanding Debt Principal	Need Remains
1	Cook	Lemont-Bromberek CSD 113A			No			
2	Cook	Mount Prospect SD 57	Y		No			Y
3	Cook	Proviso Twp HSD 209			No			Y
4	Jackson	Elverado CUSD 196			No			Y
5	Jefferson	Opdyke-Belle-Rive CCSD 5			No			Y
6	LaSalle	Miller Twp CCSD 210			No			
7	Macoupin	North Mac CUSD 34	Y	Y	No			Y
8	Marion	Sandoval CUSD 501			No			Y
9	McDonough	West Prairie CUSD 103			No			Y
10	McHenry	Prairie Grove CSD 46			No			Y
11	Randolph	Chester CUSD 139			No			Y
12	Rock Island	Rockridge CUSD 300	Y	Y	No			Y
13	Sangamon	Springfield SD 186			No			Y
14	Shelby	Shelbyville CUSD 4			No			Y
15	Will	Chaney-Monge SD 88	Y	Y	No			Y
		Subtotal - District That Have Not Completed Projects	4	3	15	0	0	13
16	Cook	Cicero SD 99			Partial			Y
17	Cook	Willow Springs SD 108			Partial		\$3,000,000	Y
18	Kane	CUSD 300			Partial		\$21,370,000	Y
19	Madison	Collinsville CUSD 10	Y		Partial		\$4,355,000	Y
20	Mason	Illini Central CUSD 189	Y		Partial		\$1,400,000	Y
21	Will	Lockport Twp HSD 205			Partial		\$0	Y
22	Will	Taft SD 90	Y		Partial		13 years remaining	Y
		Subtotal - District with Partially Completed Projects	3	0	7	0	\$30,125,000	7
23	Clark	Marshall CUSD 2C			Yes		\$1,000,000	
24	Cook	Northbrook ESD 27			Yes		\$0	
25	Cook	Oak Lawn-Hometown SD 123			Yes		\$7,364,163	
26	Dupage	Hinsdale CCSD 181			Yes		Yes	
27	Dupage	Wood Dale SD 7			Yes		\$0	
28	Franklin	West Frankfort CUSD 168			Yes		\$1,540,000	
29	Grundy	Gardner CCSD 72C			Yes		\$0	
30	Kankakee	Herscher CUSD 2			Yes		\$12,500,000	
31	Kendall	Oswego CUSD 308			Yes		\$37,000,000	
32	Lake	Zion-Benton Twp HSD 126			Yes		\$1,436,508	Y
33	Livingston	Prairie Central CUSD 8	Y		Yes		\$0	
34	Logan	Mt Pulaski CUSD 23			Yes		\$0	
35	Marshall	Midland CUSD 7	Y		Yes		\$9,600,000	
36	McHenry	Alden Hebron SD 19			Yes			
37	McLean	Bloomington SD 87			Yes		\$5,293,000	
38	Monroe	Columbia CUSD 4			Yes		\$15,675,000	Y
39	Morgan	Jacksonville SD 117	Y		Yes		\$36,000,000	
40	Peoria	Dunlap CUSD 323			Yes		Unknown	
41	Perry	Pinckneyville CHSD 101			Yes		\$4,300,000	
42	Rock Island	Moline-Coal Valley CUSD 40			Yes		\$0	
43	Saint Clair	O'Fallon Twp HSD 203			Yes		\$30,000,000	
44	Tazewell	Central SD 51			Yes		\$5,060,000	
45	Will	Frankfort CCSD 157C			Yes		\$6,000,000	
46	Will	New Lenox SD 122			Yes		Debt Restructured	
47	Will	Troy CCSD 30C			Yes		\$0	
48	Will	Valley View CUSD 365U			Yes		\$38,000,000	
		Subtotal - District With Completed Projects	3	0	26	0	\$210,768,671	2

School Construction Task Force
 Summary of 2004 School Construction Applicants Survey
 December 11, 2019

Exhibit I

	RCDT	SCHOOL DISTRICT	Roll Over*	If Roll Over and No Project Completed, Has Local Share	Completed Projects (yes, No, Partial)	Did Not Respond to Survey	Estimated Outstanding Debt Principal	Need Remains
49	Iroquois	Iroquois County CUSD 9	Y			X		
50	Johnson	Cypress SD 64				X		
51	Lake	Hawthorn CCSD 73				X		
52	Woodford	Germantown Hills SD 69				X		
		Subtotal- Districts That Did Not Respond to Survey	1	0	0	4	0	0
		Total	11	3	48	4	\$240,893,671	22

* Roll Over are the districts that were on the 2003 Listing but did not have their local share and moved to the 2004 listing.



Illinois State Board of Education

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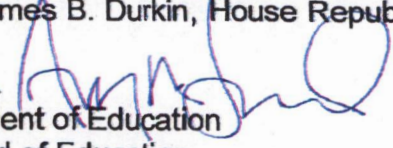
James T. Meeks
Chairman


Tony Smith, Ph.D.
State Superintendent of Education

DATE: December 14, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable John J. Cullerton, Senate President
The Honorable James F. Clayborne, Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Michael J. Madigan, Speaker of the House
The Honorable James B. Durkin, House Republican Leader

FROM: Tony Smith, Ph.D. 
State Superintendent of Education
Illinois State Board of Education


Jeff Heck
Executive Director
Capital Development Board

SUBJECT: Capital Needs Assessment Survey

The Illinois State Board of Education and the Capital Development Board are required to assess school construction needs every two years. The attached report provides the results of a survey compiled in November 2018. This report is mandated by Public Act 93-0489.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Deborah I. Vespa, Division Administrator, School Business Services, 217/785-8779.

cc: The Honorable Bruce Rauner, Governor
Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate
John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House
Legislative Research Unit
State Government Report Center



Capital Needs Assessment Survey Results

State of Illinois, Bruce Rauner
Governor

December 2018

Public Act 93-0489 requires the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and the Capital Development Board (CDB) to file a comprehensive assessment report of the capital needs of all school districts to the General Assembly every two years. In an effort to compile this assessment needs report, the two agencies requested that all school districts complete and submit a Capital Needs Assessment Survey.

Overview

Responses were submitted by 350 elementary, secondary and unit school districts. Districts reported approximately \$9.4 billion of capital needs for new schools, building additions, and general repair work for the next two years. This compares to a \$7.5 billion need reflected in the past survey report for which 406 districts reported. Thus a \$1.9 billion increased need with 56 few districts reporting. Significant findings of the survey include:



More than \$6.4 billion is needed for overall general repair and remodeling projects compared to \$5.7 billion the last survey.



Of the overall general repair/remodeling and renovation needs, approximately \$5.5 billion is needed for Health/Life Safety Life Safety work. Even though fewer districts reported, the need is \$2.5 billion more than two years ago. This is due to a significant increase of \$2.1 billion for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning repair needs



More than \$849 million is needed to build 44 new school buildings.



To ease overcrowding, districts are using 271 temporary classrooms.



Approximately \$580 million is needed for 109 building additions.



15 school districts report they are either a candidate for or are considering consolidation compared to 61 last survey.



208 additional classrooms are needed for pre-kindergarten classes compared to 247 in the last survey.



223 additional classrooms are needed for kindergarten classes compared to 186 in the last Survey.



Districts report they need \$171.1 million for external and internal infrastructure and network devices to meet current technology and Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers testing. An increase of \$55.2 million over the last survey.

Capital Development Board
Jeff Heck
Executive Director

Illinois State Board of Education
Tony Smith, Ph.D.
State Superintendent of Education

2018 CAPITAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY - RESULTS

Type of Work Needed	PK - 8		High School		District Totals	
	# of Bldgs	Estimated \$	# of Bldgs	Estimated \$	# of Bldgs	Estimated \$
General Repair/Remodeling/Renovation:						
1. External Infrastructure (T1, fiber, wireless, etc.)	351	\$9,677,760	93	\$6,629,000	444	\$16,306,760
2. Internal Infrastructure (CAT 5/6 wiring, fiber, wireless etc.)	745	\$45,541,202	164	\$22,452,868	909	\$67,994,070
3. Network Devices (firewalls, switches, servers, VOIP, etc.)	738	\$69,199,728	163	\$17,606,548	901	\$86,806,276
4. General Repair / Remodeling	1,738	\$599,854,536	372	\$318,425,414	2,110	\$918,279,950
5. HLS* - Structural repairs (walls, foundations, etc.)	1,188	\$450,058,717	271	\$327,569,818	1,459	\$777,628,535
6. HLS - Roof repairs or replacements	1,068	\$547,126,921	264	\$266,813,371	1,332	\$813,940,292
7. HLS - Heating/ventilation/air conditioning	1,408	\$2,488,909,778	304	\$488,088,710	1,712	\$2,976,998,488
8. HLS - Electrical systems other than alarms	1,058	\$179,237,744	207	\$69,653,922	1,265	\$248,891,666
9. HLS - Plumbing systems	1,006	\$282,007,772	214	\$140,990,818	1,220	\$422,998,590
10. HLS - Egress systems (doors, stairs, etc.)	1,236	\$74,123,558	277	\$25,551,877	1,513	\$99,675,435
11. HLS - Fire protection (detectors, alarms, etc.)	842	\$149,208,648	160	\$40,918,748	1,002	\$190,127,396
12. Asbestos abatement	363	\$52,974,646	98	\$22,650,397	461	\$75,625,043
13. School security measures	1,119	\$119,921,882	282	\$40,972,038	1,401	\$160,893,920
14. Energy conservation	496	\$78,680,664	101	\$17,393,453	597	\$96,074,117
15. Repair of sidewalks, playgrounds, etc.	1,141	\$274,198,564	230	\$123,203,896	1,371	\$397,402,460
16. Accessibility Measures	687	\$535,451,882	180	\$69,319,127	867	\$604,771,009
Subtotal General Repair/Remodeling/Renovation	15,184	\$5,956,174,002	3,380	\$1,998,240,005	18,564	\$7,954,414,007
New School Construction	31	\$534,416,000	13	\$315,500,000	44	\$849,916,000
Building Additions	84	\$462,881,833	25	\$117,590,830	109	\$580,472,663
Total Work Needed	15,299	\$6,953,471,835	3,418	\$2,431,330,835	18,717	\$9,384,802,670

II. Impact: Provide the total estimated increase or decrease of the financial impact the capital expansion and renovation/remodeling work will have on the districts Operations & Maintenance and Educational Fund Budgets, such as additional staff.	PK - 8		High School		District Totals	
	Increase or Decrease	Estimated \$	Increase or Decrease	Estimated \$	Increase or Decrease	Estimated \$
	Increase	451,570,691	Increase	174,965,771	Increase	626,536,462

III. Temporaries: Indicate the number of temporary classrooms used at each level to house some or all of its students, in the space provided.	a.	Elementary Classrooms	197
	b.	High School Classrooms	74

IV. Enrollment & EAV Trends: Place an "X" in the box which represents the last 2 years enrollment and EAV trend for each of the following key areas.		Sharp Decline 5% or more	Small Decline 2% - 4.9%	Stable	Small Growth 2% - 4.9%.	Sharp Growth 5% or More
1	Enrollment	19	85	171	50	4
2	EAV	6	16	113	138	51

2018 CAPITAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY - RESULTS

V. Work in Progress: For the types of work listed below, enter the number of buildings for which work is currently in progress. Place your numbers in the columns representing the number of buildings and estimated cost for that type of work for both elementary and high school. This is work that is in progress and in addition to the needs stated in the above table.

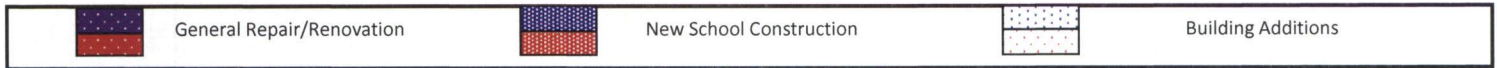
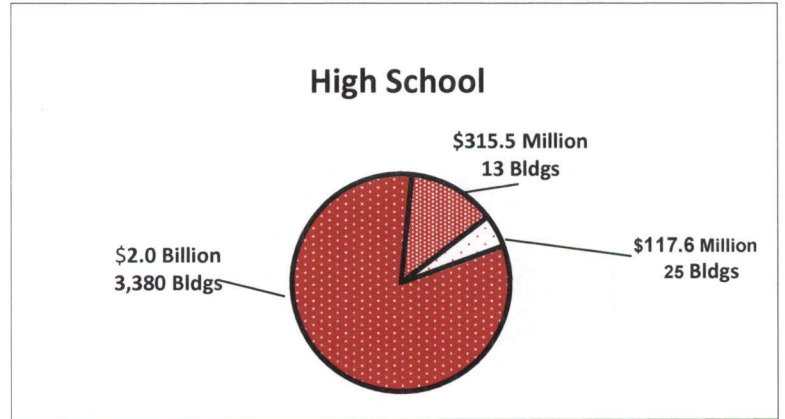
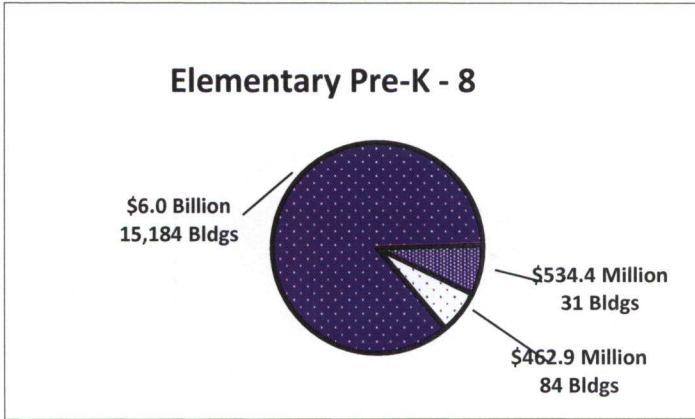
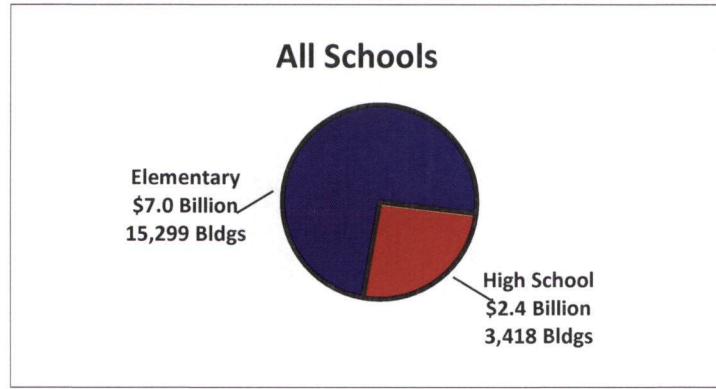
Type of Work In Progress	PK - 8		High School		District Totals	
	# of Bldgs	Estimated \$	# of Bldgs	Estimated \$	# of Bldgs	Estimated \$
General Repair/Remodeling/Renovation:						
1. External Infrastructure (T1, fiber, wireless, etc.)	196	\$1,462,740	47	\$2,764,713	243	\$4,227,453
2. Internal Infrastructure (CAT 5/6 wiring, fiber, wireless etc.)	358	\$19,775,623	88	\$13,818,343	446	\$33,593,966
3. Network Devices (firewalls, switches, servers, VOIP, etc.)	334	\$3,797,308	74	\$4,646,340	408	\$8,443,648
4. General Repair / Remodeling	329	\$86,739,079	139	\$141,426,218	468	\$228,165,297
5. HLS* - Structural repairs (walls, foundations, etc.)	91	\$135,716,387	35	\$82,535,635	126	\$218,252,022
6. HLS - Roof repairs or replacements	140	\$140,315,763	51	\$59,278,511	191	\$199,594,274
7. HLS - Heating/ventilation/air conditioning	219	\$86,200,877	69	\$64,713,237	288	\$150,914,114
8. HLS - Electrical systems other than alarms	119	\$7,700,650	45	\$6,853,222	164	\$14,553,872
9. HLS - Plumbing systems	154	\$12,047,795	41	\$17,857,795	195	\$29,905,590
10. HLS - Egress systems (doors, stairs, etc.)	174	\$4,394,821	47	\$4,375,659	221	\$8,770,480
11. HLS - Fire protection (detectors, alarms, etc.)	109	\$5,303,354	41	\$4,890,383	150	\$10,193,737
12. Asbestos abatement	92	\$3,883,857	40	\$6,014,195	132	\$9,898,052
13. School security measures	283	\$11,592,824	79	\$8,208,509	362	\$19,801,333
14. Energy conservation	127	\$11,125,773	31	\$1,176,498	158	\$12,302,271
15. Repair of sidewalks, playgrounds, etc.	231	\$35,231,203	70	\$42,872,982	301	\$78,104,185
16. Accessibility Measures	58	\$853,010	25	\$1,050,005	83	\$1,903,015
Subtotal General Repair/Remodeling/Renovation	3014	\$566,141,064	922	\$462,482,245	3936	\$1,028,623,309
New School Construction	17	\$245,879,151	6	\$179,154,823	23	\$425,033,974
Building Additions	41	\$250,352,937	14	\$99,883,290	55	\$350,236,227
Total Work in Progress	3072	\$1,062,373,152	942	\$741,520,358	4014	\$1,803,893,510

VI. Consolidation: Is this district a candidate or considering consolidation?	Yes	15	No	317
VII. Bonding Power: Will the district need to increase their debt limit to finance construction?	Yes	48	No	284

VIII. Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten:				
Does the district provide half-day or full-day Pre-Kindergarten classes?	Full Day	74	Half Day	169
Does the district provide both half-day and full-day Pre-Kindergarten classes?	Both	68	N/A	45
Does the District provide full-day Kindergarten Classes?	Yes	281	No	45
Does the District need additional classrooms to provide this instruction?	Yes	76	No	239
If Yes, how many additional Pre-Kindergarten classrooms are needed?		208		
If Yes, how many additional Kindergarten classrooms are needed?		223		

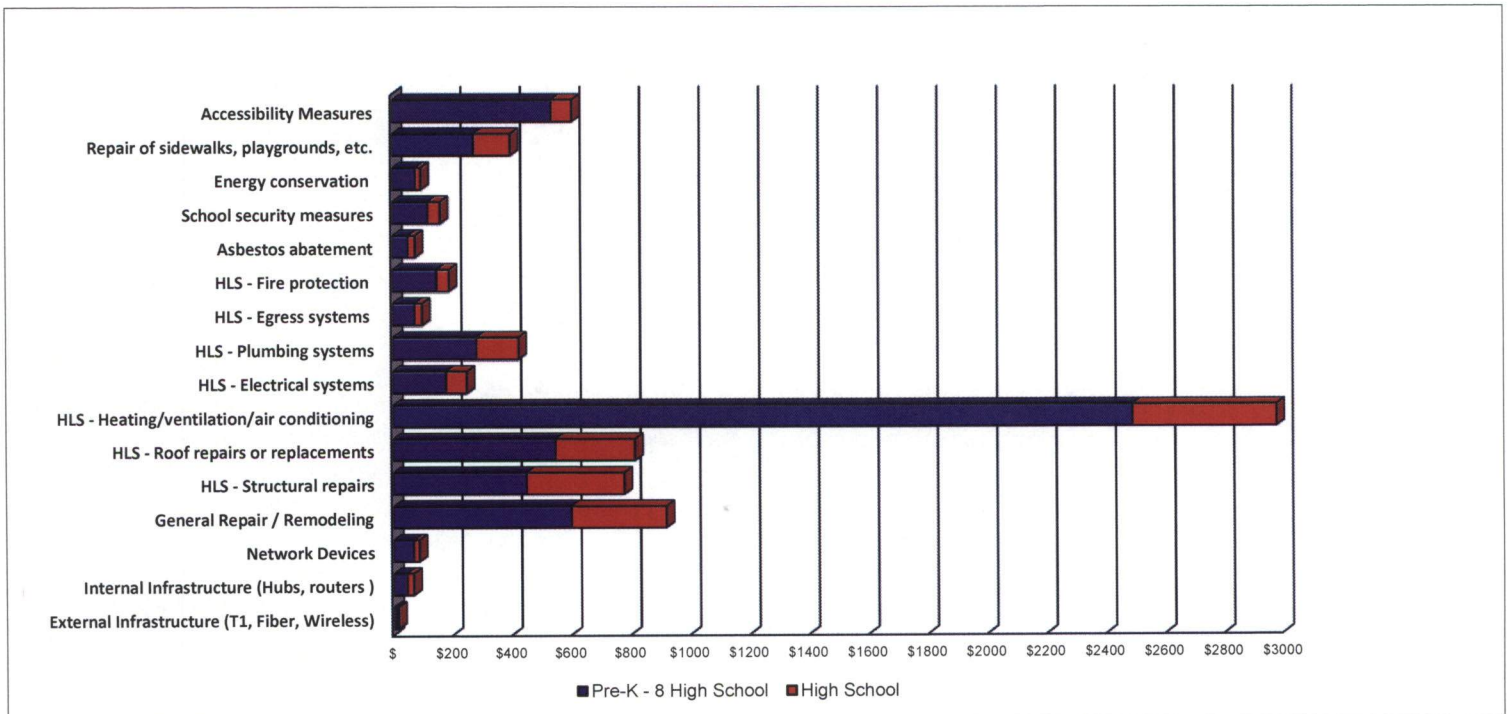
*HLS denotes Health/Life and Safety

Capital Needs Through January 2019



General Repair/Remodeling/Renovation

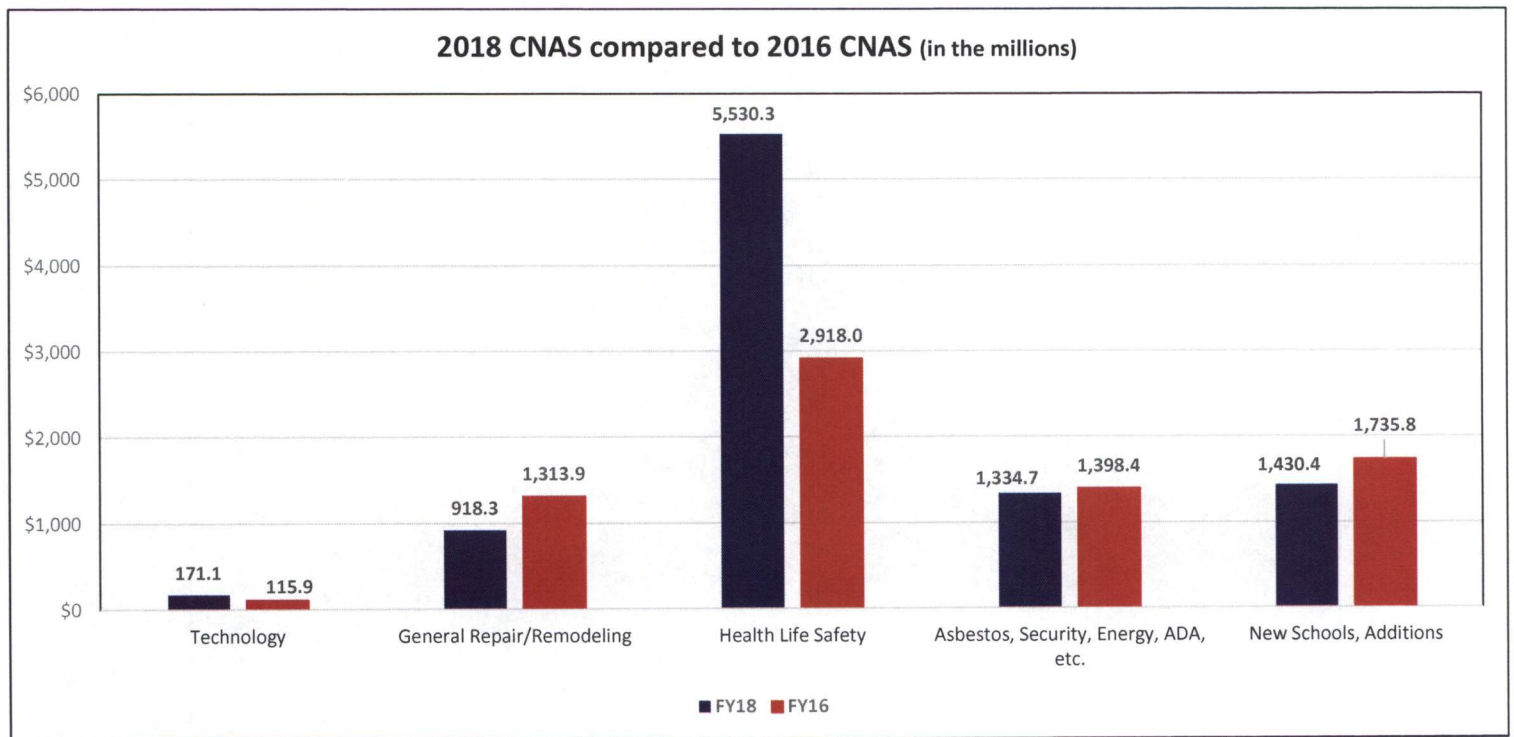
The estimated need for General Repair/Remodeling and Renovation work is graphically represented in the bar chart below. These needs are projected within the next two years and are over and above the work in progress through 2018. HLS -Heating/Ventilation/Air Conditioning is the largest increase in this years survey with a need of approximately \$3 billion compared to \$872.0 million in 2016.



Overview of Needs and Resources

The Illinois State Board of Education and the Capital Development Board conducted the first Capital Needs Assessment Survey in 2004. That survey, which was answered by 690 districts, showed estimated capital needs of \$6.7 billion. The 2018 survey showed estimated capital needs of \$9.4 billion, with 350 school districts responding. That is an average of \$26.8 million per district. Compared to the 2016 survey, the current survey shows a higher capital needs of \$1.9 million with fewer district reporting. This is represented in the chart and graph below.

Survey Year	No. of Respondents	Estimated Need (Billions)	Ave. Per District (Millions)
2004	690	\$6.7	\$9.7
2006	450	\$8.2	\$18.2
2008	456	\$7.6	\$16.6
2010	618	\$9.9	\$16.1
2012	385	\$7.2	\$18.9
2014	558	\$8.0	\$14.3
2016	406	\$7.5	\$18.5
2018	350	\$9.4	\$26.8



Technology Needs

The information in the Capital Needs Assessment Survey is to assess district' technology needs for providing highly reliable 21st century learning environments to meet the instructional needs of their students. The survey reflects a need of approximately \$16.3 million for External Infrastructure (T1, fiber, wireless, etc.), \$68.0 million for Internal Infrastructure (CAT 5/6 wiring, fiber, wireless, etc.) and \$86.7 million for Network Devices (firewalls, switches, servers, VOIP, etc.) totaling \$171.0 million. This represents a \$55.1 million dollar increase over the last survey total needs of \$115.9 million.

\$16.3 million was appropriated in FY 2019 capital funds for district broadband expansion with the goal that all school districts achieve broadband capability by the beginning of the 2020-2021 school year.

Temporary Units

Districts use temporary-modular or manufactured unit facilities to provide classrooms for their students when their school building capacity is not sufficient to accommodate their enrollment. To ease overcrowding, reporting districts are using 271 temporary classrooms.

Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten Programs

Out of 350 districts responding to the survey question, 74 districts reported that they provide full-day pre-kindergarten, 169 districts provide half-day pre-kindergarten, and 68 districts provide both full- and half-day classes. The survey shows 39 districts answered "non-applicable" to the question. Of the 326 districts responding to the survey question, 281 districts provide full-day kindergarten classes. The survey reflects the need for 223 additional classrooms for kindergarten and 208 classrooms for pre-kindergarten.

School Construction Grant Program

The Illinois General Assembly passed the School Construction Law (Public Act 90-548) in December 1997. The initial School Construction Grant Program benefited 502 school districts in every region of the state and provided over \$3.1 billion in state-funded grants to provide for new facilities, additions and renovations of aging buildings.

The fiscal year 2010 Illinois Jobs Now! Program provided \$1.5 billion over multiple years. Since May 2010, 99 grants totalling over \$1.3 billion have been awarded, providing for 57 new schools and 993 additions and/or renovations. Through a successful partnership using local and state matching funds, over \$2.6 billion has been invested in these facilities. A list of these school districts is available at <http://www.illinois.gov/cdb/services/grants/Documents/allgrants.pdf>

For media information call the Capital Development Board at 217-558-1015 or the Illinois State Board of Education at 217-782-2223.

For details regarding the School Construction Grant Program, please call the Capital Development Board at 217-782-8708 or the Illinois State Board of Education at 217-785-8779.