MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(New Draft of S.P. 70; L.D. 137) FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document No. 1315

S.P. 435

In Senate, April 22, 1987

Reported by Senator Estes of York for the Committee on Education and printed under Joint Rule 2. Original Bill sponsored by Senator Clark of Cumberland. Cosponsored by: Senator Perkins of Hancock, Representative Soucy of Kittery, Representative Hichborn of LaGrange.

JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

1 2	AN ACT Relating to School Construction.
3 4	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
5 6 7	Sec. 1. 20-A MRSA \$15905, sub-\$1, ¶A, as repealed and replaced by PL 1985, c. 737, Pt. A, \$47, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
8	A. The state board, during each fiscal year, may
9	approve school construction projects for state
10	subsidy which total cost shall not exceed
11	\$55,000,000, except that this limitation may be
12	exceeded if the board determines that an emergen-
13	cy need exists as the result of such occurrences
14	as fire or natural disaster.

Sec. 2. 20-A MRSA §15905, sub-§1, ¶A-1, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 780, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

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- The \$55,000,000 maximum limitation in total 4 costs of school construction projects approved 6 for state subsidy shall be adjusted each year on January 1st, for the projects to be approved 7 8 ginning July 1st, of the next fiscal year by the 9 estimated percentage increase or decrease in cost of construction materials, services and fi-10 nancing over the previous 3 calendar years. 11 12 Commissioner of Administration shall determine 13 the increase or decrease in construction using standard area indexes applicable to this 14 15 State. In no case may the allowed increase limitation exceed 5% nor may the \$55,000,000 max-16 imum limitation for state-subsidized projects be 17 18 decreased.

 - C. The board shall promulgate rules, in accord-21 ance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, 22. Title 5, chapter 375, which shall encourage 23 24 school administrative units to develop long range plans based on projected growth. The rules shall 25 26 require provisions to allow for construction of 27 schools which have adequate classroom space for 2.8 at least 5 years beyond completion of the new fa-29 cilities.
- 30 Sec. 4. 20-A MRSA §15914, first ¶, as amended by 31 PL 1985, c. 248, §11, is further amended to read:
 - **Ht-is--the--intent-of-the-begislature-that, notwithstanding-any-other-statute, the-debt-service-limit-set-forth-in-section-15905, subsection-1, paragraph-A, should-be-allocated-so-that-the The state
 share of all new school construction projects will be
 funded in the current fiscal year starting with fiscal year 1993 or as soon thereafter as possible.
 This section shall not affect projects funded under
 chapter 609, prior to its implementation. This goal

shall be accomplished in the following manner.

	fect July 1, 1988.	
3	FISCAL NOTE	
4 5 6 7 8	This new draft would not require additional appropriations in the 1988-89 biennium. However, debt service costs would begin increasing beginning in fiscal year 1989-90 according to the following schedule:	
9 10	Fiscal Year Increase in Debt Service Costs	
11 12 13 14	1989-90 \$ 2,800,000 1990-91 6,350,000 1991-92 10,300,000 1992-93 13,950,000	
15 16 17 18 19	These increases in debt service costs would be shared by the state and local school units according to state and local shares established by the School Finance Act. Presently, the State would be responsible for 55% of these increases.	
20	STATEMENT OF FACT	
21 22 23 24	This new draft increases the maximum total cost of school construction projects that the State Board of Education could approve annually beginning on July 1, 1988.	
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	At the present time, there are 41 proposed local school construction projects with an estimated total cost in excess of \$130,000,000 awaiting the State Board of Education approval. In addition, it is anticipated that by the June 15, 1987, deadline, there will be an additional 30 to 40 special projects costing less than \$680,000 which annually have totaled in excess of \$20,000,000. Over the past several years there has been an average of 33 new applications annually at a total estimated cost averaging close to	
	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 31 32 33 33 34 35 36 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	This new draft would not require additional appropriations in the 1988-89 biennium. However, debt service costs would begin increasing beginning in fiscal year 1989-90 according to the following schedule: Fiscal Year Increase in Debt Service Costs

\$70,000,000. With the current method and level of funding school construction, as calculated by debt service limitation, it is anticipated that the present backlog of projects awaiting approval will be increased by a \$10,000,000 to \$38,000,000, annually. A number of projects have been on a waiting list for several years and some as many as 7, 8 and 9 years.

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the statutory limit.

The present law sets a limit on school construction projects approved for state subsidy according to the annual amount of debt service payments, the payments which school units will be required to make issued for construction purposes. This method bonds requires the department to estimate a number variables in order to calculate the total annual debt service costs in the future. These variables include the results of local referenda, dates of bond sales and interest rates on bonds sold. Because of the delay between state board concept approval and the sale of bonds of approximately one year and the need keep future total annual debt service within statutolimits, all estimates are made conservatively. Thus, over the past several years, actual debt vice payments have averaged approximately 10% below

By limiting the annual approval of school construction projects according to the total costs of construction of the projects, the state board will be able to approve more projects for state subsidy purposes.

Section 3 of the new draft encourages school units to develop long-range plans based on projected growth. The state board will be responsible for making rules to allow construction of schools which will have adequate space to accommodate the expected growth in school population for 5 years beyond the expected completion date of the project.

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