

**GENERAL LEGISLATION
FY 2003
OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION BILLS (ORB)**

Section #

Public Finances ORB (Chapter 328)

Arizona Department of Administration

Surplus Property

- As session law, allows proceeds of surplus property sales in FY 2003 to be deposited into the General Fund instead of being returned to the agency. The language exempts DPS and ADOT. 22

Self-Insurance

- As permanent law, requires the state to implement a state employee self-insurance health plan by October 2003 and after approval by JLBC. As session law, requires bimonthly reports to JLBC. 11, 12, 25

Self-Insurance Participation by Home and Community Based Providers

- As permanent law, allows home and community based providers to participate in the state's self-insured health plan, subject to approval by JLBC. 12

Arizona Department of Agriculture

Equine Certification

- As permanent law, makes equine certification optional, eliminates current equine certification fee structure, and gives the department authority to set certification fees. Fees are to be deposited in the newly created Equine Inspection Fund. Provides an exemption from rule-making through June 30, 2003. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 31

Attorney General

Child Abuse Case Processing Funding

- As session law, eliminates required transfer at the end of FY 2002 of remaining monies in the Federal Funds Account that were transferred into the account from the Collection Enforcement Revolving Fund to improve processing times and eliminate a backlog of child abuse cases. 16

Boxing Commission/Department of Racing

Combine Agencies

- As permanent law, creates the Division of Boxing Regulation within the Department of Racing to provide staff support to the Boxing Commission. Funding for the Boxing Commission will come from monies appropriated to the Department of Racing. 8

Department of Building and Fire Safety

Mobile Home Relocation Fund

- As permanent law, requires the ending balance of the Mobile Home Relocation Fund to be less than \$2,500,000 (instead of \$5,000,000) before assessments for the fund are reinstated. Also requires county assessors to waive the assessments for the fund in any year the monies in the fund exceed \$4,000,000 (instead of \$8,000,000). 10

Department of Corrections

Arizona Correctional Industries

- As permanent law, allows monies in the Arizona Correctional Industries Revolving Fund to be used for inmate programming activities. 15

Private Prisons

- As permanent law, before constructing new prison beds or expanding existing prison facilities, requires DOC to give consideration to contracting for private prison beds. 13, 14

Private Prison Beds/County Costs

- As session law, allows DOC to contract for private beds, not to exceed \$43.60 per bed per day and not to exceed 445 beds on average from October 2002 through June 2003. Of the \$43.60 per diem cap, requires the state to pay up to \$30 and Maricopa County to pay 82% and Pima County to pay 18% of any per diem amount above \$30. County payments expire June 30, 2003. 30

Department of Environmental Quality

General Fund Transfer to WQARF

- As session law, sets the FY 2003 corporate income tax transfer to WQARF at \$10,000,000. 17

Alternative Fuels Applications

- As session law, establishes a pre-approval process for diesel vehicle conversion grants for contracts entered into during FY 2003. 28

Judiciary/State Treasurer

Justice of the Peace Salaries

- As session law, lowers the state share of Justice of the Peace compensation from 40% to 38.5% in FY 2003. The county share is increased from 60% to 61.5%. 20

County Probation Reimbursement

- As session law, requires counties with populations over 500,000 to reimburse the state for the county share of adult and juvenile probation costs. 29

State Land Department

Natural Resources Conservation District Funding

- As session law, allows up to \$490,000 from the Environmental Special Plate Fund to be specified in the General Appropriations Act to fund Natural Resources Conservation Districts in FY 2003. 23

State Parks

SLIF Travel Prohibition

- As session law, prohibits the use of State Lake Improvement Fund monies for out of state travel. 27

Department of Public Safety

PSPRS Contribution Rate Suspension

- As session law, suspends the 2% employer contribution rate to the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) in FY 2003, which results in PSPRS employers contributing the actuarial required contribution rate. 21

Firearm Background Checks

- As permanent law, repeals A.R.S. § 13-3114 and transfers responsibility to conduct firearm background checks to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 9, 18

Arizona Department of Transportation

Vehicle License Tax Enforcement/Collections Deposits

- As session law, requires 50% of increases in VLT collections due to MVD registration enforcement to be deposited in the General Fund. 24

Railroad Corridor Acquisition

- As session law, allocates \$650,000 of the state highway fund share of VLT collections in FY 2003 for the acquisition of the 78-mile railroad corridor from west Phoenix to the town of Wellton. Requires recovery from sale of property or assets to be deposited in the State Highway Fund. 26

Office of Tourism

Tourism and Sports Authority Transfers

- As session law, transfers \$2,000,000 (instead of \$4,200,000) in FY 2003 from the Tourism Revenue Clearing Account to the Tourism Fund. 19
- As session law, transfers \$2,200,000 in FY 2003 from the Tourism Revenue Clearing Account to the General Fund. 19

Health ORB (Chapter 329)

AHCCCS

Budget Neutrality Compliance Fund Deposit

- As session law, repeals Laws 2001, 1st Special Session, Chapter 1, Section 11, which appropriates \$109,883,800 from the General Fund to the Proposition 204 Budget Neutrality Compliance Fund in FY 2003. The deposit is now part of the General Appropriation Act. 21.3

Disproportionate Share Uncompensated Care Pool

- As session law, repeals Laws 2001, Chapter 344, Section 124, which appropriates \$3.5 million from the General Fund in FY 2003 to the Disproportionate Share Uncompensated Care (DUC) Pool. 21.2
- As session law, repeals Laws 2001, Chapter 344, Section 123, which allocates \$6.5 million in county Transaction Privilege Tax revenues in FY 2003 for the DUC pool. 21.1
- As session law, amends Laws 2001, Chapter 344, Section 100(B), which authorizes the withholding of \$6.5 million in county Transaction Privilege Tax revenues in FY 2003. Changes the purpose of the allocation from the DUC pool to state match for the AHCCCS program. 20

Disproportionate Share Hospitals

- As session law, authorizes the withholding of \$125.2 million in county Transaction Privilege Tax revenues in FY 2003 to reimburse the state for indigent health care costs. 22
- As session law, requires the Economic Estimates Commission to revise Maricopa and Pima counties' expenditure limits to adjust for Disproportionate Share Hospital payments. 23
- As session law, adjusts Maricopa and Pima counties' expenditure limits in FY 2004 to reset the limits if the DSH program is eliminated. 24

Arizona Long Term Care System

- As session law, freezes the General Fund subsidy to Maricopa and Pima counties for 50% of growth in the Arizona Long Term Care System at the FY 2002 level. Funds all formula changes for the other 13 counties. 31

Health Insurance Flexibility Act II

- As permanent law, expands the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to parents of children enrolled in CHIP effective October 1, 2002. 13
- As permanent law, reduces eligibility for SOBRA women and children under the age of 6 from 140% to 133% of the Federal Poverty Level as they will now be covered under CHIP pursuant to HIFA II. Effective October 1, 2002. 3
- As session law, increases eligibility for SOBRA women from 133% to 140% of the Federal Poverty Level if the enrollment cap in the HIFA II waiver is reached. Appropriates \$233,300 General Fund and \$466,700 federal expenditure authority for this purpose. 34
- As permanent law, allows AHCCCS to perform eligibility determination for HIFA II (CHIP parents). 14
- As permanent law, repeals A.R.S. § 36-2984, the family coverage provision in the CHIP program. With HIFA II, this provision is no longer needed, as parents are now eligible for CHIP coverage. 15

Newborn Male Circumcision

- As permanent law, repeals coverage for circumcision of newborn males in the AHCCCS program as of October 1, 2002. 4

Ticket to Work

- As permanent law, amends the Ticket to Work eligibility methodology for Acute Care coverage to conform with federal guidelines. 11
- As permanent law, amends the Ticket to Work eligibility methodology for Long-Term Care coverage to conform with federal guidelines. 12

Transitional Medical Assistance

- As permanent law, reduces AHCCCS coverage for Transitional Medical Assistance from 24 months to 12 months effective October 1, 2002. 10

Rule Making Exemption

- As session law, exempts AHCCCS from Title 41, Chapter 6 relating to rule making for one year for the purposes of implementing program changes for Transitional Medical Assistance, HIFA II, 34

Section #

circumcision, Premium Sharing, Health Care Group, Ticket to Work and eligibility for SOBRA women and children, but requires 2 public hearings.

Medical Services Stabilization Fund

- As session law, repeals Laws 2001, 1st Special Session, Chapter 1, Section 12, which appropriates \$5,467,000 from the General Fund to the Medical Services Stabilization Fund in FY 2003 to repay the fund for State Emergency Services costs. 21.4

Premium Sharing Program

- As permanent law, allocates \$10,500,000 from the Tobacco Tax Medically Needy Account to the Premium Sharing Fund in FY 2003. 7
- As permanent law, sunsets the program on September 30, 2004. 9
- As permanent law, reduces the eligibility level from 250% to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Retains eligibility at 400% for persons with chronic conditions. 9
- As permanent law, repeals the existing program and reenacts the program, effective October 1, 2002, to comply with HIFA II. 8, 9, 36
- As session law, transfers Premium Sharing enrollees to CHIP, if they are eligible under the HIFA II expansion, effective September 30, 2002. Grandfathers eligibility for participants currently in the program. 32

Health Care Group

- As session law, allocates \$5 million in FY 2003 from the Medically Needy Account of the Tobacco Tax and Health Care Fund for Health Care Group. 30
- As permanent law, changes the requirement for the minimum number of hours an enrollee must work from 32 hours to 20 hours per week. Allows AHCCCS to establish premiums and adjust them based on actuarial analysis. Requires 60 days notice to enrollees before premium adjustments. Shifts administrative functions from the health plans to AHCCCS. 5
- As permanent law, repeals A.R.S. § 36-2912.01, 36-2912.02, 36-2912.03, 36-2912.04, which are either replaced in the new language or are no longer necessary due to references to federal requirements. 6

Tobacco Tax Medically Needy Account

- As session law, allocates \$84,872,300 of \$97,689,300 from the Medically Needy Account in FY 2003 for the following AHCCCS programs: 30
 - \$10,000,000 for reimbursement to private hospitals;
 - \$4,552,400 for extended maternity length of stay;
 - \$1,349,600 for HIV/AIDS drug treatment for AHCCCS recipients;
 - \$31,445,300 for state matching monies for the AHCCCS acute care program;
 - \$5,000,000 for Health Care Group reinsurance;
 - \$500,000 to expand AHCCCS and Long Term Care for persons with disabilities; and
 - Up to \$32,025,000 to be deposited in the Children's Health Insurance Fund.

Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

TDD Fund

- As permanent law, repeals the quarterly reporting requirement in the Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf Fund. The fund is subject to legislative appropriation. 2

Department of Economic Security

General Assistance

- As permanent law, modifies the program to incorporate prospective eligibility for Supplemental Security Income as one of the determinants of General Assistance eligibility. 17

Arizona Works

- As session law, amends Laws 2001, Chapter 232 (the FY 2000 and FY 2001 General Appropriation Act) to reduce the FY 2003 appropriation from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant for Arizona Works administrative performance incentives from \$868,500 to \$434,300. 18

DDD Published Rate

- As session law, requires DES to implement a published rate system for providers contracting with the Division of Developmental Disabilities. The system shall be phased-in over 3 years, subject to the availability of funds. 33

	<u>Section #</u>
<i>Rulemaking Exemption</i>	
• As session law, exempts the Department from Title 41, Chapter 6 relating to rulemaking for 1 year for the purpose of modifying the General Assistance program.	35
Department of Health Services	
<i>Poison Control Fund</i>	
• As session law, allocates 0.3% of the Telecommunication Excise Tax to the Poison Control Fund and 0.8% of the tax to the Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf Fund within the Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.	25
<i>SMI Services Fund</i>	
• As session law, requires \$2 million from the SMI Services Fund to be used for behavioral health services in FY 2003.	27
<i>SMI Eligibility Determination</i>	
• As permanent law, requires all Seriously Mentally Ill persons to apply for Title XIX eligibility before they are eligible to receive Non-Title XIX services.	16
<i>Restoration to Competency</i>	
• As session law, requires counties to pay 86% of the cost of restoration to competency treatment provided at the Arizona State Hospital to inmates from that county.	26
<i>Mental Health Institute</i>	
• As session law, repeals the FY 2003 appropriation of \$2.5 million from the Medical Services Stabilization Fund for a mental health institute in Laws 2001, Chapter 273, Section 1. The amount is eliminated due to a lack of monies in the fund. The FY 2002 appropriation of \$2.5 million is retained.	19
<i>Tobacco Tax Health Education Account</i>	
• As session law, transfers \$5 million from the Health Education Account to the Medically Needy Account in FY 2003.	29
• As permanent law, requires DHS to perform evaluations of the account rather than the Auditor General.	1
<i>Medically Needy Account</i>	
• As session law, repeal Laws 2001, 2 nd Special Session, Chapter 7, Section 22, which suspended all FY 2003 allocations from the Medically Needy Account.	21.5, 21.6
• As permanent law, increases the Medically Needy Account allocation for nonrenal disease management from \$70,000 to \$200,000 annually to reflect actual expenditures.	7
• As permanent law, continues the FY 2002 Medically Needy Account allocation of \$4,500,000 in FY 2003 and each year thereafter for grants to qualifying community health centers.	7
• As permanent law, repeals the annual allocation of \$150,000 for health care districts. The allocation was suspended in FY 2002.	7
• As session law, allocates \$12,817,000 of \$97,689,300 from the Medically Needy Account in FY 2003 for the following DHS programs:	30
- \$1,000,000 for AIDS medications provided through the Arizona Drug Assistance Program;	
- \$10,790,000 for psychotropic medications for Non-Title XIX Seriously Mentally Ill persons;	
- \$477,000 for the Arizona Statewide Immunization Information System;	
- \$350,000 for Hepatitis C disease surveillance; and	
- \$200,000 to reimburse local health departments.	
Department of Veterans Services	
<i>Veterans' Cemetery Fund</i>	
• As session law, authorizes the withdrawal of \$214,200 in FY 2003 from the State Veterans' Cemetery Fund for the operating expenses of the Southern Arizona Veterans' Cemetery.	28

Education ORB (Chapter 330)

Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind*Students FIRST Provisions*

- As permanent law, require ASDB to incorporate into its budget requests amounts that the School Facilities Board indicates that it needs for building renewal and new school facilities. Makes those amounts subject to legislative appropriation. 33, 52
- As session law, stipulate that the statutory deadline for correcting school district capital deficiencies does not apply to ASDB. 52

Auditor General*School District Audits*

- As permanent law, require the Auditor General to prescribe a method for determining that the use of building renewal monies for routine maintenance does not result in supplanting. 38
- As permanent law, require the Auditor General to randomly determine which school districts to audit each year, subject to approval by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. 40
- As session law, require school district audits to include a detailed audit of school district administrative costs at the school level and at the district level. 54

Analyze Data on K-12 Administrative Costs

- As session law, require the Auditor General to analyze statewide data on administrative costs for school districts that reported particularly high or low average per pupil current expenditures for administration for FY 2001. The analysis is to emphasize school districts that moved into or out of the “high” and “low” administrative cost categories between FY 1999 and FY 2001. 50

Community Colleges*Reduce State Board Duties*

- As permanent law, transfer some of the current duties, obligations and powers of the State Board for Directors of Community Colleges (SBDCC) to community college district governing boards, county boards of supervisors, the State Board of Education, JLBC and JCCR. 4 – 32, 58
- Transfer all real and personal property, fixtures and records that is located on a community college campus from the SBDCC to the community college district board. 59,60

State Board Rules

- As session law, freeze through June 30, 2003 administrative rules and orders adopted by the SBDCC prior to June 30, 2002. 58
- As session law, prohibit community college district boards from adopting rules that conflict with rules adopted by the SBDCC. 58

Provisional Community College Districts

- As permanent law, exclude from the full-time equivalent student (FTSE) count of a community college the count attributable to a provisional community college district that is formed and has established its primary tax rate. 8

SBDCC Compensation

- As permanent law, repeal A.R.S. §15-1423, which prescribes guidelines for compensating the SBDCC executive director and board members. 9

Tuition and Fee Waivers

- As permanent law, allow a district board to waive tuition and fees. (Restores in a different location some current law language from A.R.S. § 15-1424.B7.) 11

Identify Dual Enrollment Students

- As permanent law, require community college governing boards to identify dual enrollment students. (Note: This requirement is from Laws 2001, Chapter 372, which amended A.R.S. § 15-1425. The bill repeals the Chapter 372 language in order to simplify the blending of multiple enactments.) 11, 12

Legal Counsel for Procuring Federal Loans

- As permanent law, repeals A.R.S. § 15-1426, which authorizes the SBDCC to hire legal counsel to procure federal loans for community colleges. 13

	<u>Section #</u>
<i>Annual Report</i>	
• As permanent law, require community college governing boards to include in their annual report additional data on full-time equivalent students.	14
<i>Transfer Articulation</i>	
• As permanent law, convert into statutory language a General Appropriations Act footnote regarding reporting requirements for community college and university transfer articulation.	32
• As permanent law, require the Arizona Board of Regents and community colleges to facilitate the coordination of transfer articulation.	32
<i>State Aid Specified in General Appropriation Act</i>	
• As session law, disregard the funding formulas in A.R.S. §§ 15-1464, 15-1466 and 15-1468 and instead fund Capital Outlay State Aid, Operating State Aid and Equalization Aid at levels set in the General Appropriations Act.	47
<i>Appropriate Funding for Tribal Community Colleges</i>	
• As session law, allow distribution of sales tax monies pursuant to A.R.S. § 42-5031.01 only to a tribal community college that received distributions under that law for FY 2002.	53
<i>Vocational Education Allotments</i>	
• As session law, require the State Board for Vocational and Technological Education to allocate federal monies for vocational education in a manner that minimizes administrative costs and maximizes allocations to community college districts.	62
<i>Exemption from Building Codes</i>	
• As session law, exempt community college buildings from local building codes pursuant to A.R.S. § 34-461.	65
Department of Education	
<i>JTED Voter Notification</i>	
• As permanent law, require school district voters to be notified of the tax increase that would result if they join a JTED.	2, 3
<i>Cap Excess Utilities Spending</i>	
• As session law, cap school district excess utilities spending through FY 2004 at the FY 2002 level.	56
<i>K-12 Rollover</i>	
• As session law, defer until July 1, 2003 \$191 million of the Basic State Aid and Additional State Aid (Homeowner's Rebate) payment that school districts would have received on June 15, 2003.	48, 49
<i>JTED Freeze</i>	
• As session law, freeze the number of JTED's at the FY2002 level through FY 2004 unless at least 2 school district governing boards voted to participate in the new JTED before February 1, 2002 and the new JTED is approved by the voters before November 30, 2002.	51
• As session law, prohibit the expansion of existing JTED's unless a joining district shares a border with a school district that currently belongs to the JTED, or, if it does not share a border, unless the governing board of the school district voted to join the JTED before March 6, 2002.	
JLBC Staff	
<i>K-12 Administrative Cost Analysis</i>	
• As session law, require the JLBC Staff to analyze K-12 administrative cost data for FY 2001 by July 1, 2002.	50
Legislative Council	
<i>K-12 M&O Formula and English Learner Cost Study</i>	
• As session law, reduce the appropriation for a K-12 M&O Formula and English Learner cost study from \$500,000 to \$250,000.	44
<i>Conforming Legislation</i>	
• As session law, require Legislative Council to prepare proposed legislation to conform statute to the provisions of this act.	64

	<u>Section #</u>
School Facilities Board	
<i>(Note: The SFB portion of the bill includes a repeal of A.R.S. § 15-2002, as amended by Laws 2001, Chapter 297, in order to simplify the blending of multiple enactments. Section 33 includes replacement language. That replacement language affects more than one policy issue listed below.)</i>	33, 34
<i>Building Renewal Fund Reduction</i>	
• As session law, disregard SFB instructions to transfer \$132 million from the General Fund to the Building Renewal Fund and instead transfer \$38,274,100.	45
• As session law, suspend the Building Renewal formula for FY 2003 and FY 2004, retroactive to June 30, 2002, and explain legislative intent for this action.	61, 63
<i>New School Facilities Fund Reduction</i>	
• As session law, disregard SFB instructions to transfer \$311 million from the General Fund to the New School Facilities Fund and instead make no transfer.	46
<i>Leasing-to-Own (LTO)</i>	
• As permanent law, allow SFB and local school districts to use lease-to-own arrangements for new school facilities up to a maximum of \$200 million each year. Defines parameters for lease-to-own arrangements, including a requirement that lease-to-own space be included in student capacity computations.	35
• As session law, require the SFB to enter into LTO agreements to pay for new school facilities in FY 2003 at a maximum funding level of \$400 million for that year only.	55
• As session law, allow the SFB to transfer monies from the New School Facilities Fund to the LTO Fund.	55
<i>Deficiencies Corrections Deadlines</i>	
• As permanent law (retroactive to May 20, 2002), prohibit distribution of deficiencies corrections monies for projects started after June 30, 2003 or projects that were approved after May 10, 2002.	37, 63
<i>Delay Deficiencies Corrections Repeal</i>	
• As session law, delay repeal of the Deficiencies Corrections Fund from June 30, 2003 to June 30, 2004.	42, 43
<i>Prevent Reconfiguration of Grades</i>	
• As permanent law, prohibit a reconfiguration of grades that would result in a reduction of pupil square footage of any grade level (estimated short-term savings of \$8.4 million). Does not apply to a temporary reconfiguration of grades to accommodate new school construction if the temporary reconfiguration does not exceed 1 year.	1
<i>New Construction Estimates</i>	
• As permanent law, require the SFB to submit to JCCR by October 15 th each year information regarding its technical estimates for new school construction.	33
<i>Routine Maintenance</i>	
• As permanent law, require each school district to develop routine maintenance guidelines and submit them to the SFB by October 1, 2002 for review and approval by February 1, 2003.	33
• As permanent law, require the SFB to randomly select 20 school districts every 30 months and inspect them for compliance with their routine maintenance guidelines.	33
• As permanent law, allow school districts to use up to 8% of building renewal funds for routine maintenance, but without supplanting existing funding for routine maintenance.	38
• As permanent law, require school districts to use up to 8% of building renewal funds to return buildings to compliance with routine preventative maintenance guidelines if the SFB finds them to be out of compliance.	33
• As permanent law, define “routine preventative maintenance.”	38
<i>ASDB Funding</i>	
• As permanent law, require the SFB to report to JCCR every 2 years starting in FY 2004 regarding the amounts necessary to fund building renewal and new school facilities for ASDB.	33
• As permanent law, prohibit the SFB from including funding for ASDB in transfer instructions that are given to the State Treasurer each year pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-2002.A10.	33
<i>Transfer of Monies Between Funds</i>	
• As permanent law, allow the SFB to temporarily transfer monies between agency funds. Require the SFB to report to JCCR regarding amounts transferred and reasons for the transfers.	33

Section #

Include New Space Funded at the District Level

- As permanent law, require SFB to include in the gross square footage of a school district any new or expansion square footage from new school facilities that exceeds 25% of the minimum square footage required in A.R.S. §15-2011, Subsection C. This does not apply to new space that is built 1) before July 1, 2002; 2) with a Class B bond, impact aid revenue bond, or capital override that was approved by voters between August 1, 1998 and June 30, 2002, or 3) with unrestricted capital outlay expended before June 30, 2002. Would reduce costs for new construction and increase costs for building renewal. 36
- As permanent law, require “included” excess square footage to meet minimum school facility adequacy guidelines in order to be eligible for building renewal funding. 36

School Construction Project Management

- As permanent law, require a school district that uses its own project manager for new school construction to have its governing board and project manager sign an affidavit that they will follow minimum adequacy requirements. 39

Allow Districts to use Building Renewal for Maintenance

- As permanent law, allow school districts to use 8% of their building renewal monies for routine preventative maintenance. Shall not supplant existing funding for routine maintenance. 38
- As permanent law, require the SFB to provide school districts with examples of routine maintenance services that may be funded with building renewal monies. 38

Building Renewal 5-Year Plan

- As permanent law, requires school districts to submit a 5-year plan for building renewal to the SFB by October 15th each year. 38

Elimination of Building Renewal for Deficiencies Corrections Replacement Buildings

- As permanent law, beginning on July 1, 2002, prohibit a district from receiving building renewal monies for any building to be replaced with deficiencies corrections monies. 38

Project Managers

- As permanent law, allow the SFB to include project managers in the technical support that they provide to school districts. 33

Return Surplus Construction Funds

- As permanent law, require districts to return any surplus new school construction funds unless SFB determines the project was completed with quality products. 39

Minimum Guidelines

- Repeal Laws 2001, 2nd SS, Chapter 6, section 9, which currently does not allow any changes to the minimum adequacy guidelines. 41
- As session law, allow SFB to make changes to the minimum school facility adequacy guidelines only if those changes are necessary in order to comply with building, health, fire or safety codes or would reduce state costs. 57