The Zuni Lawsuit affects funding policy -- A brief timeline of the key events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>- Zuni lawsuit filed by Zuni, Gallup-McKinley, and Grants school districts.¹</td>
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| 1999 | - District court rules that the current public school capital outlay funding system is unconstitutional.  
- State authorizes $100 million in bonds for public school capital improvements. |
| 2000 | - State authorizes $475 million of bonds for public school capital improvements.  
- State creates a new Public School Capital Outlay Task Force (PSCOTF). |
| 2001 | - State adopts a new statewide capital outlay system based on adequacy standards.  
- State appropriates funds for statewide assessment of all school facilities to be ranked according to adequacy.  
- State establishes a school facilities deficiencies correction program, appropriates $200 million to fund it, and creates a new temporary state agency to administer it.  
- District court appoints a special master to review the state's progress in developing a uniform system for funding public school capital improvements. |
| 2002 | - District court special master issues a finding that the state “is in good faith and with substantial resources attempting to comply with the requirements” of the court.  
- District court adopts the report of the special master and continues to review the state’s progress.  
- Public School Capital Outlay Council (PSCOC) adopts newly-developed public school facilities adequacy standards. |
| 2003 | - PSCOC implements a standards-based funding process for public school capital outlay.  
- State appropriates up to $40 million in additional funds for the deficiencies correction program.  
- Funding for school maintenance increased through the SB 9 program.  
- Public School Facilities Authority (PSFA) is created as a permanent agency to implement and manage the standards-based school facilities funding process. |
| 2004 | - State provides $67.0 million for projects under the critical capital outlay & deficiencies correction programs.  
- PSCOC awards $198.9 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |
| 2005 | - State provides for a permanent Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force (PSCOOTF).  
- State provides $62 million for roof repair/replacement and for deficiencies correction program.  
- State increases SB 9 guarantee from $50 to $60 per mill per unit.  
- PSCOC awards $255.6 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |
| 2006 | - District court holds status conference. Parties agree to an evidentiary hearing to be held in October 2006.  
- Zuni plaintiffs present concerns to PSCOOTF, which sets up a work group to develop responses to concerns.  
- PSCOC awards $137.4 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |
| 2007 | - State increases school facility lease reimbursement payment from $600 to $700 per MEM.  
- State increases SB 9 guarantee from $60 to $70 per mill per unit.  
- State adds a House of Representatives member and a Senate member from Impact Aid districts to the PSCOOTF.  
- PSCOC awards $212.2 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.  
- PSCOOTF recommends an “opportunity fund” for school districts with low property tax values.  
- Lynn Carrillo Cruz article, “No Cake for Zuni: The Constitutionality of New Mexico’s Public School Capital Outlay Funding System”, published in the Spring 2007 UNM Law Review. |
| 2008 | - State funds and implements the Facility Information Management System (FIMS), a web-hosted, statewide school maintenance management system, and provides the system to school districts at no cost.  
- PSCOC shifts from an annual to an ongoing funding process to better align funding to shovel-ready projects.  
- Albuquerque Public Schools reduces funding advances and offsets by $75.6 million though applications to the standards-based program.  
- PSCOC awards $93.4 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |
| 2009 | - State extends the deadline to 2015 for charter schools to be located in public buildings.  
- State amends the Public School Capital Outlay Act to remove award limits on lease payment assistance funds.  
- PSCOC awards $125.2 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |
| 2010 | - PSCOC awards $78.9 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |

¹ The Legislative Council Service maintains a comprehensive events timeline related to the Zuni Lawsuit. This page is only a summary.
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| 2011 | - State extends roof repair and replacement sunset from 2012 to 2015.  
    - State allows PSFA to manage procurement for certain emergency school projects.  
    - State requires charter schools to report anticipated and actual expenditure of capital outlay distributions.  
    - State requires a new charter school or a relocating charter school to move to a building that has an average or better-than-average statewide NMCI ranking.  
    - PSCOC awards nearly $157 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program. |
| 2012 | - The New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the New Mexico School for the Deaf are allowed to participate in the public school capital outlay standards-based funding process. |