

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

<b>1998</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Zuni</i> lawsuit filed by Zuni, Gallup-McKinley, and Grants school districts.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<b>1999</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District court rules that the current public school capital outlay funding system is unconstitutional.</li> <li>• State authorizes \$100 million in bonds for public school capital improvements.</li> </ul>
<b>2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State authorizes \$475 million of bonds for public school capital improvements.</li> <li>• State creates a new Public School Capital Outlay Task Force (PSCOTF).</li> </ul>
<b>2001</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State adopts a new statewide capital outlay system based on adequacy standards.</li> <li>• State appropriates funds for statewide assessment of all school facilities to be ranked according to adequacy.</li> <li>• State establishes a school facilities deficiencies correction program, appropriates \$200 million to fund it, and creates a new temporary state agency to administer it.</li> <li>• District court appoints a special master to review the state’s progress in developing a uniform system for funding public school capital improvements.</li> </ul>
<b>2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District court special master issues a finding that the state “<i>is in good faith and with substantial resources attempting to comply with the requirements</i>” of the court.</li> <li>• District court adopts the report of the special master and continues to review the state’s progress.</li> <li>• Public School Capital Outlay Council (PSCOC) adopts newly-developed public school facilities adequacy standards.</li> </ul>
<b>2003</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSCOC implements a standards-based funding process for public school capital outlay.</li> <li>• State appropriates up to \$40 million in additional funds for the deficiencies correction program.</li> <li>• Funding for school maintenance increased through the SB 9 program.</li> <li>• Public School Facilities Authority (PSFA) is created as a permanent agency to implement and manage the standards-based school facilities funding process.</li> </ul>
<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State provides \$67.0 million for projects under the critical capital outlay &amp; deficiencies correction programs.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards \$198.9 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>
<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State provides for a permanent Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force (PSCOOTF).</li> <li>• State provides \$62 million for roof repair/replacement and for deficiencies correction program.</li> <li>• State increases SB 9 guarantee from \$50 to \$60 per mill per unit.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards \$255.6 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>
<b>2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District court holds status conference. Parties agree to an evidentiary hearing to be held in October 2006.</li> <li>• <i>Zuni</i> plaintiffs present concerns to PSCOOTF, which sets up a work group to develop responses to concerns.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards \$137.4 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>
<b>2007</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State increases school facility lease reimbursement payment from \$600 to \$700 per MEM.</li> <li>• State increases SB 9 guarantee from \$60 to \$70 per mill per unit.</li> <li>• State adds a House of Representatives member and a Senate member from Impact Aid districts to the PSCOOTF.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards \$212.2 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> <li>• PSCOOTF recommends an “opportunity fund” for school districts with low property tax values.</li> <li>• 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 <i>UNM Law Review</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• PSCOC shifts from an annual to an ongoing funding process to better align funding to shovel-ready projects.</li> <li>• Albuquerque Public Schools reduces funding advances and offsets by \$75.6 million through applications to the standards-based program.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards \$93.4 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>
<b>2009</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State extends the deadline to 2015 for charter schools to be located in public buildings.</li> <li>• State amends the Public School Capital Outlay Act to remove award limits on lease payment assistance funds.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards \$125.2 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>
<b>2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSCOC awards \$78.9 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The Legislative Council Service maintains a comprehensive events timeline related to the *Zuni* Lawsuit. This page is only a summary.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State extends roof repair and replacement sunset from 2012 to 2015.</li> <li>• State allows PSFA to manage procurement for certain emergency school projects.</li> </ul>
<b>2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State requires charter schools to report anticipated and actual expenditure of capital outlay distributions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• PSCOC awards nearly \$157 million in grants to school facilities projects under the standards-based program.</li> </ul>
<b>2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>