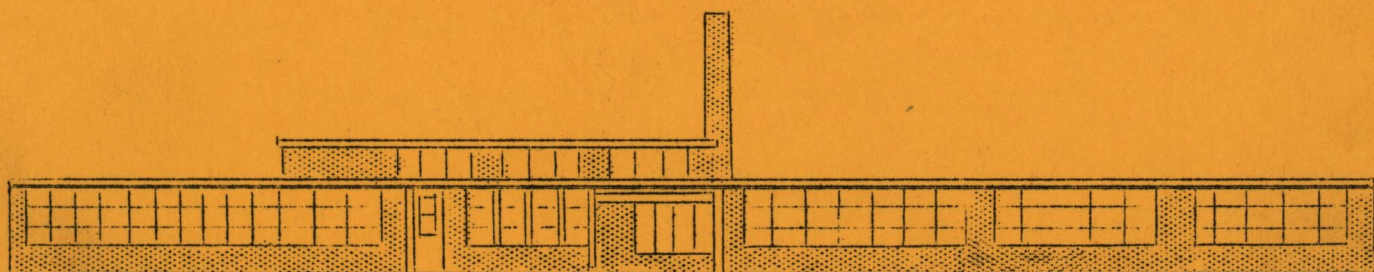


PRESS RELEASE
HOLD FOR
JANUARY 28, 1951

State of Washington
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Olympia

SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION IN WASHINGTON



A Report on Schoolhouse Construction
In the State of Washington During the
Period April 1, 1947--June 30, 1950

Basic Statement and Information on Schoolhouse Construction	Page 1
Summary of School Construction Projects	Page 11
Allotment of State and Local District Funds for School Building Construction During Period April 1, 1947, to December 31, 1950	Page 18

Olympia, Washington
January, 1951

T. A. BRIM
FAIRFIELD

FRANK S. EMERT
OMAK

CHARLES F. FRANKLAND
SEATTLE

RALPH T. GILLESPIE
PULLMAN

WILLARD LAWSON
BOW

MRS. SIDNEY LIVINGSTON
PASCO

PEARL A. WANAMAKER, PRESIDENT
OLYMPIA



STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATE OF WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA

FRANK M. LOCKERBY
TACOMA

WILLIAM M. LUEBKE
CHEHALIS

BERNARD NEWBY
WASHOUGAL

A. J. PETERS
ISSAQUAH

GEORGE O. GIBLETT
BREMERTON

ROBERT R. WALTZ
SNOHOMISH

J. BURTON VASCHE, SECRETARY
OLYMPIA

January 22, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 1951 LEGISLATURE:

During a 39-month period (April 1, 1947--June 30, 1950), the State of Washington and the local school districts jointly invested \$44,226,563.94 in the construction of school buildings. The State Board of Education is pleased to submit for your information this report concerning the costs of schoolhouse construction. We hope that it will assist you in your study of the operation of the school building program.

Please call upon us if we can be of assistance or provide additional data. Our offices are located in the Old Capitol Building (across the street from the Olympian Hotel). Our telephone number is 9331.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Pearl A. Wanamaker
President
State Board of Education

State of Washington
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Olympia

A REPORT ON SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION
IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON DURING THE PERIOD
APRIL 1, 1947 - JUNE 30, 1950

From 1933 to 1939 the Legislature of the State of Washington appropriated funds for emergency relief or for social security, and authorized allocations for the relief of the needy in the form of work relief projects, including school building construction. In 1939 the Legislature enacted a law authorizing grants-in-aid to political subdivisions of the State, including school districts, and made an appropriation therefor. These grants-in-aid were made on the basis of public works, work relief or general assistance. Such work relief projects were usually co-operatively financed through Federal, State and local participation.

In 1941 the Legislature of the State of Washington enacted a law which clearly recognized the policy of State aid for school building purposes. It was enacted because of the need for school plant facilities in the "Defense areas." The crowding of families of war workers into these areas made the existing school buildings hopelessly inadequate.

Under this law, the Social Security Committee was empowered to establish rules and regulations governing grants of State funds and to determine the amount of the grant in each case. In so doing the Committee was required by law to give consideration (a) to urgency of need for facilities in districts seeking grants, (b) to local ability to provide capital funds, and (c) to the development of improved school administrative units and attendance areas. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was required to conduct studies and surveys respecting the above-mentioned matters and to report thereon to the Social Security Committee, with recommendations for action.

The 1941 law remained in effect until superseded by the present act passed in 1947. At each intervening legislative session (1943 and 1945) State funds were appropriated to the Social Security Committee for allotments to school districts in conformity with the provisions of the 1941 law. The 1945 Legislature also appropriated to the State Development Board (a State agency created at the same session) \$70,000,000 for allotment to political subdivisions of the State, including school districts, for construction of public works and/or public buildings under requirements prescribed by the Development Board. Approximately \$10,400,000 was allotted to school districts by the Development Board.

* * * * *

SCHOOL BUILDING NEEDS

The need for school building in the State of Washington has been intensified by the following factors:

1. Retardation of school building construction during the depression.
2. A tremendous influx of population during World War II, particularly in areas affected by defense needs. The records of the United States Census Bureau show that the population of the State of Washington increased 37 per cent between 1940-1950.
3. During World War II schoolhouse construction was drastically curtailed.
4. A rapidly rising birth rate. In 1939 there were 26,471 births in the State of Washington--in 1948, 55,887.

As a result of these four factors many school districts in the State of Washington were faced with the problem of:

1. Providing an unprecedented amount of schoolhouse construction.

2. Insuring that this construction would house the educational services and facilities which the citizens felt were necessary for their children.

In addition, there was a growing recognition on the part of the citizens that the educational opportunities of the State's school children could never be equalized so long as State aid was limited to current operating funds. The per capita valuation of some districts was so low that they could not provide more than 25 to 30 per cent of the capital funds required to house their school children, while other districts could, with comparable effort, raise at least 75 per cent of the funds required. This situation was accentuated by developments of World War II because much of the increase in population during this period was concentrated in areas where per capita valuations were already low.

In order to meet this situation, State aid to school districts for building construction was extended and broadened in scope by act of the 1947 Legislature.

* * * * *

THE 1947 STATE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

The 1947 act vests in the State Board of Education the authority and duties possessed by the Social Security Committee under the 1941 law, defines clearly the procedures to be employed in determining the eligibility of school districts to receive State-aid grants and establishes a formula for use in determining the amount of such grants. This law defines the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Also, the 1947 act placed in the hands of the State Board of Education the completion of all school building projects for which the Social Security Committee and the State Development Board had made allotments prior to the effective date of the act--April 1, 1947. The Development Board was abolished by separate act of the 1947 Legislature.

* * * * *

A CHANGE IN OUR ECONOMIC STRUCTURE DEMANDS A CHANGE IN SCHOOL BUILDING DESIGN

The typical school building constructed during the period from 1917 to 1939 had, in general, the following characteristics: two stories, basement, brick exterior walls, parapet wall, attic or crawl space, and spacious stair wells and corridors. On the exterior, such things as cast stone, terra cotta, ornamental entrance ways, bell towers and some ornamental iron work generally were found. In the initial stages of the joint financing of schoolhouse construction, many of these expensive pre-World War II features were carried over into the design of the school plant.

However, architects, contractors, lay citizens, school directors, educators and the State Office of Public Instruction realized that under the existing economy an entirely new approach to school plant planning must be developed. In order to satisfactorily house the desired educational program, it became necessary to design less expensive buildings.

The result has been that during the past three years an entirely different and more economical type of design has evolved through this common attack on the problem. Local school districts have developed the educational program. Through cooperative school plant planning, with the local school authorities taking the initiative, school plants have been provided which are economical, flexible, expansible and adapted to the educational program.

This type of school building design has been achieved as a result of hard work and careful research. Such planning has been instrumental in the reduction of waste space and the elimination of unnecessary interior and exterior ornamental work.

As a result of this continuous study and research, new school buildings have, in general, the following characteristic features:

1. One-story construction.
2. No basement.
3. Building on a concrete slab.
4. No attic space--use of flat roof with ceiling tile applied directly to the underside of the roof joist and roof to the upper side of the joist.
5. No parapet walls--no brick work over the windows.
6. Square-shaped classrooms--reduces perimeter of outside wall and length of corridors.
7. Standardized classroom design--permits some pre-fabrication.

* * * * *

A LOOK AT THE RECORD

TABLE I

ALLOTMENTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
April 1, 1947 - June 30, 1950 1/

<u>No. of Projects</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
**177	\$23,309,532.62	\$20,400,469.07	*\$516,562.25	**\$44,226,563.94

*Federal, Forestry, etc.

**Includes 3 flood-damage projects totalling \$20,409.19.

The 177 projects cited in Table I include complete, first units, and additions to existing educational plants. Of these projects, 43 were complete elementary school plants.

During this 39-month period, the cost per square foot of elementary schoolhouse construction in the State of Washington has decreased, on the average, more than 14 per cent.

The following table compares the square foot cost of the 43 complete elementary school plants 2/ which were constructed between July 1, 1947, and June 30, 1950:

TABLE II 2/

COMPARISON OF SQUARE FOOT COSTS OF COMPLETE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS 3/

<u>Period</u>	<u>Complete Elementary Schools Constructed</u>	<u>Classrooms</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Square Foot</u>
July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948	16	205	\$ 12.49
July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949	8	78	\$ 10.79
July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950	19	189	\$ 10.55

1/ Records of the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2/ A detailed breakdown of each of these school plants is listed on pages 11-17 of this report.

3/ Records of the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For the purposes of this discussion, it should be pointed out that each of the elementary school plants which are compared is a complete elementary school plant. Each of them contains the following facilities: classrooms, library, an area used for three purposes (physical education, auditorium, and cafeteria), kitchen, office, health unit, heating plant, toilet rooms, corridors and storage space. Decrease in square foot costs can be illustrated only by comparison of similar educational plants and the same facilities must be included in the comparisons.

One might logically raise the question, "Why was the cost during the first period (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948) \$12.49 per square foot?" The statistics on construction costs, including the availability of material and labor for this post-World War II period, clearly indicate that because of the uncertainty of the construction market, contractors were adding considerable percentage to their bids in order to form a protective "cushion." Also, a low labor supply for construction work was reflected in higher bids.

In summary, it may be said that this reduction in square foot cost from \$12.49 to \$10.55 may be due partly to the following factors: better architectural design, elimination of waste space, utilization of more functional building materials, continually increasing productivity of labor, more favorable market for bids and sound cooperative educational planning between local communities and the State.

* * * * *

FACTORS PRODUCING VARIATION IN SQUARE FOOT COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION

Factors !!!!!!	Influence on Schoolhouse Design, Construction and Expense !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
<u>Climate</u>	
Rainfall (variations from 5 inches to 150 inches per year)	Water-proofing and cavity wall type of construction necessary where rainfall is excessive.
Temperature (range from climate with mild seasonal variation to climate with severe seasonal changes; temperature range from -40° to +120°)	Mechanical ventilation, insulation, increased radiation, precautions against condensation, deeper footings and heated indoor playrooms required when low temperatures occur.
Wind (East of Cascades)	Weather stripping, storm windows and increased radiation needed where unusually strong winds are a common experience.
Salt Spray (along Pacific Coast)	Non-corrosive material necessary for flashings, hardware, downspouts and all exposed metals on a building.
<u>Local material shortages</u>	Transporting materials to the project required; ready-mix concrete costs fifty cents a mile extra for 2-1/2 cubic yards when transported; gravel costs thirty cents a mile extra for a six-yard load; total added cost on a project may be 10 per cent.
<u>Local labor shortage</u>	Added transportation cost when local labor supply is not available; employer is required to pay for transportation and subsistence of labor force while away from home.

Price and supply of materials

Rising market prices and labor costs may cause the contractor to add as much as 40 per cent to the computed construction cost as a cushion against rising prices; in the present emergency situation, this problem is particularly acute.

Number of contractors submitting a bid

In general, the more contractors bidding on a job, the greater the likelihood of getting a satisfactory low bid; the season, amount of construction under way in the region and relative distance from construction centers affect the number of bids that are received.

Type of building

A small classroom addition not requiring toilet facilities and heating plant will cost less per classroom or per square foot than a complete unit with heating plant, gymnasium, shower rooms, toilet rooms, kitchen, science rooms and home economics unit; elementary schools cost less because there are fewer facilities than in junior and senior high schools.

Incomplete buildings

Due to lack of money, inside painting, floor covering, cabinet work, kitchen equipment, acoustical installations, lockers, wardrobes and stage equipment may be omitted, thus causing a lower initial square foot cost.

Building code requirements

Extra fire walls and a sprinkler system throughout the school building are required by some building codes.

Two-story buildings

Heavier walls and deeper footings required in two-story buildings; they also require stairways, which are not only expensive but use considerable space; fireproof stair wells and corridors are mandatory. All of this increases the cost of two-story building construction.

Differences in size and scale of building units

Simple repetitive units featuring one-story construction and the use of either single or double-loaded corridors; use of square classrooms which reduces the over-all perimeter and shortens the length of the corridors.

METHOD OF COMPUTING SQUARE FOOT COST

The recognized standard method of computing square footage of a building is to compute the number of square feet for each usable floor, within the same building perimeter, at respective floor levels. Covered passageways, or playrooms with one or two sides open are included in the total building area but at 1/2 the actual area.

It is obvious that a distorted picture of the square foot cost of a building is obtained if actual rather than half the square footage of porches and open playrooms is figured into the total area of the building.

The recognized procedure for determining the square foot cost of a building project is to include all costs for general construction, heating, plumbing, electrical work, architects' fees and sales tax. It does not include the cost of the land, site development, furniture and equipment.

If items such as architects' fees and sales tax are not included in determining the cost, an invalid figure is obtained. It is important to remember that unless the same costs are included in the total cost of a project, it is impossible to get a true comparison of the square foot cost.

* * * * *

WHAT ARE THE FACTS CONCERNING THE COST OF LABOR AND MATERIALS?

In May of 1950 the index of the cost of school building construction was 183.1. In June, one month later, it had advanced to 185.3. In August it had advanced to 190.3. ^{4/}

Statistics show that over-all construction costs are going up because of the tremendous increases in (a) the cost of building materials, and (b) the cost of labor.

COST OF BUILDING MATERIALS -- According to the United States Department of Labor ^{5/} all building materials have increased 138.3 per cent since 1939. The index used indicates that on the basis of a 1926 index equalling 100, building materials costing \$89.60 in 1939 would now cost \$213.50.

Lumber increased in price 295.8 per cent from August, 1939, to August, 1950. Even more significant is the fact that it increased 28.6 per cent in price from August, 1949, to August, 1950, a period of one year; and from July, 1950, to August, 1950, a period of one month, the price of lumber increased 5.5 per cent. ^{6/} Price increases of such magnitude must be carefully taken into consideration before deciding on materials to be used in construction.

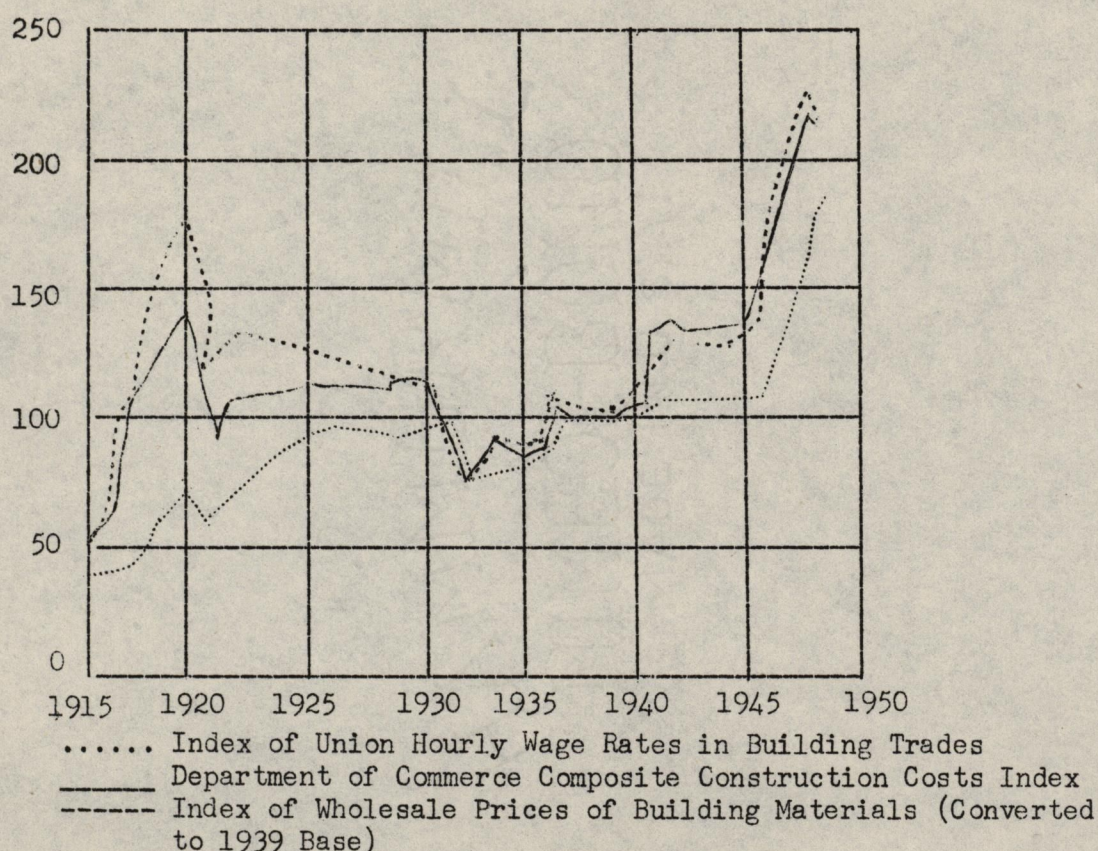
COST OF LABOR -- According to the following table, (Table III, Page 7), the 1939 index of building trades union labor was about 90. In 1950 it was approximately 175. This means that the cost of labor during this period has almost doubled.

^{4/} Clark, Harold F., School Executive, October, 1950, p. 13.

^{5/} Construction, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October, 1950, p. 32.

^{6/} Ibid, p. 32.

TABLE III
CONSTRUCTION COSTS, BUILDING MATERIALS' PRICES,
UNION WAGE RATES ^{7/}
1939 = 100



The preceding table also clearly portrays the effect of the removal of price and wage controls following the conclusion of World War II. Wholesale prices of building materials show an immediate rise. Union hourly wage rates also show a sharp increase, although they have followed the usual trend of lagging behind the increase of the cost of materials.

The cost of labor in the State of Washington during the period from February 15, 1946, to October 2, 1950, has been consistently above the United States average. These higher costs are reflected in the cost of construction in the State of Washington and should be kept in mind when comparing the cost of schoolhouse construction in this State with other geographical areas of the United States.

* * * * *

COMMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED CONCERNING ITEMS
USED IN SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Fireplaces in Kindergartens

A few school buildings have been constructed with fireplaces in kindergartens. In such cases, the reason for including this facility is that a fireplace tends to provide a home-like atmosphere in a classroom, thereby making the child's first contact with school both familiar and pleasant. Fireplaces cost, on the average, about \$700.

The State Board of Education has maintained that the final decision regarding the placing of a fireplace in a kindergarten is up to the people of the local school district. If a fireplace is included in the building, however, the extra cost is financed entirely by the local district.

^{7/} Construction and Building Materials, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, October, 1950, p. 9.

Towers

In one school building in the State a tower was used to break a long horizontal line formed by the structure's front. It is not possible to determine the exact additional cost of the tower. However, the \$10.50 per square foot cost of this school building makes it one of the lowest cost school buildings in the area.

Furniture and Equipment

The furniture to be installed in the schools is selected and financed by the local school district. Light-colored furniture improves visual comfort yet costs no more. Light construction enables the furniture to serve in a variety of situations, makes for interchangeability and further reduces capital outlay expense.

School Sites

School sites are chosen and financed by the local school district. The State Board of Education works cooperatively with the local district in site selection and provides advice and counsel through its professional staff.

Lighting

Continual scientific research on the problem of lighting has resulted in the development of fixtures, paint and other materials which reduce glare and increase the amount of useful light. Larger windows, which cost no more than the wall areas they replace, contribute to better seeing conditions. Good lighting is of the greatest importance when we consider that children are dependent upon their eyes in practically all of their learning activities.

Glass Block

Glass block is used in some school buildings. It is designed to diffuse light better and to reduce heat loss. There is difference of opinion as to its effectiveness and desirability for classroom use. Glass block costs more than standard windows plus shades or other common means of controlling daylight. The State Board of Education, at the present time, is not participating in the financing of the extra cost for glass block.

Color

The use of color adds beauty without additional cost and makes the school environment a pleasant and healthful one.

Chalkboards

The installation of light-colored chalkboards increases visibility by reducing the glare produced by the old type blackboard. This has materially improved the visual environment of all pupils in the classroom.

Improved Sanitation

The use of ceramic tile in toilet and shower rooms greatly improves sanitation and effects considerable saving because of increased economy achieved through more efficient maintenance. Such materials eliminate offensive odors and facilitate janitorial service.

Storage Space

Built-in cabinets, files, drawers, shelves and other storage facilities protect the property stored, improve school housekeeping, permit better accounting of supplies, provide for accessibility and eliminate waste space.

Sinks and Running Water

Running water in the room makes it possible for each child to daily engage in those health habits which originate in the home. Clean hands keep books, maps and materials in a usable and more sanitary condition for a longer period of time. Running water needs to be easily accessible to avoid waste of time.

Jane Addams Junior High School

This school building has been criticized as being monumental, elaborate and extravagant. The structure has simple lines and no exterior ornamentation. It is a large, complete educational plant designed to meet the needs of the children to be housed.

The Jane Addams square foot cost is \$15.16. This is not out of line with costs of other buildings of comparable design and construction in the area because of the following reasons:

1. It was impossible to obtain a flat site, inasmuch as the terrain of the district is very irregular, consisting of a series of ridges and narrow valleys. The local school board had no alternative in the increased expenditure of funds necessary to prepare the site for building.
2. The requirements of the county building code added many items which increased the square foot cost of the building.
3. Certain items which increased the cost of the building are a good investment. For example, ceramic tile in the toilet and shower rooms, and brick wainscoting in the corridors will reduce maintenance costs and in a relatively short time more than repay the extra outlay.

* * * * *

HOW DO SCHOOL COSTS COMPARE WITH OTHER TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION?

Often the question is asked: "How does the cost of schools compare with other types of construction?" The average square foot cost of \$10.55 for complete elementary plants during the July 1, 1949 - June 30, 1950 period is considerably lower than the average square foot cost of other types of construction. 8/ For example:

		<u>Square foot cost</u>
1. Complete Elementary Schools	Throughout State	\$10.55
2. Residential Construction	Olympia	12.00
3. Residential Construction	Yakima	15.00
4. Residential Construction	Ellensburg	15.00
5. Bank Building	Yakima	31.00
6. Medical Clinic	Olympia	18.00
7. Classroom Building	Pullman--State College of Wash.	15.02
8. Library Building	Pullman--State College of Wash.	12.60
9. Johnson Hall	Seattle--U. of Wash.	13.00
10. Physics Hall	Seattle--U. of Wash.	13.00
11. Medical Building	Seattle--U. of Wash.	16.20
12. Dental Building	Seattle--U. of Wash.	13.50
13. Science Building	Ellensburg--Central Wash. College of Ed.	26.23
14. Veterans' Hospital	Spokane	18.00
15. Veterans' Hospital	Seattle	30.00
16. Public Safety Building	Seattle	16.20
17. Federal Reserve Bank Building	Seattle	19.50

- 8/ In order to make comparative cost figures covering a wide variety of types of construction projects, it was necessary to secure from architects the square foot costs shown in this list. Since there may be some variations in procedures employed by architects in computing such costs (see page 6 of this report), it cannot be assumed that the cost figures shown are entirely comparable. However, they are sufficiently comparable to indicate general relationships in construction costs.

* * * * *

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

A decrease in average square foot costs has been achieved during the past 39 months. We cannot, however, in the face of an unknown future expect this downward trend to continue. The present world crisis, necessitating military priorities and accompanied by allocations of critical materials, short labor supply and insecurity of contractors, indicates possible increases in construction costs despite local, district and State efforts to maintain or reduce present costs.

Price controls, wage controls, priorities and similar factors of a war-time national economy may be reflected in school building costs, possibly on a higher level than the present square foot average. A conference was held early in January with both contractors and architects of the State, in order to plan solutions for the problems which must be faced.

Research and study of all problems National, State, and local in scope pertaining to construction will continue in an effort to achieve further economies, and yet be consistent with the services and facilities which the people of the State feel are necessary for the education of their children.

* * * * *

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

State of Washington
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Olympia

Summary of school construction projects representing all complete elementary plants and all complete and incomplete high school plants constructed from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1950.

School District	No.	Name of Project	Grade Level	Facilities Provided	Normal Capacity	Total Cost	Floor Area Square Feet	Per Pupil Cost	Square Foot Cost
<u>Contracts Let for Complete Elementary School Buildings July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948</u>									
Chelan	48	Chelan Elementary School	Kg-6	2 kindergartens, 12 classrooms, library, multi-purpose room, health unit, kitchen and office.	420	\$ 329,876.45	35,480	\$ 785.42	\$ 9.30
Seattle	1	View Ridge Elementary School	Kg-8	Kindergarten, 12 classrooms, lunchroom, health unit, gymnasium, office and toilet rooms.	390	635,360.79	51,881	1,629.13	12.25
Sequim	323	Sequim Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 7 classrooms, lunchroom, kitchen, health unit, multipurpose room, office and toilet rooms.	240	297,409.30	31,321	1,239.21	9.50
Shoreline	412	Ridgecrest Elementary School	Kg-6	14 classrooms, lunchroom, teachers room, health unit, office suite, multipurpose room and toilet room.	420	735,906.94	46,285	1,752.16	15.90
¹ Bainbridge Is.	303	Bainbridge Elementary School	Kg-7	Kindergarten, 13 classrooms, lunchroom, toilet rooms, office, health unit, teachers' room and water storage tank, multipurpose room.	420	586,404.81	40,755	1,396.20	14.39
Bremerton	100C	Manette Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 7 classrooms, offices, lunchroom, kitchen, multipurpose room, health unit and toilet rooms.	240	306,281.65	23,706	1,276.17	12.92
Omak	19	Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 7 classrooms, auditorium, lunchroom, kitchen, health unit, office and toilet rooms.	240	246,219.88	18,029	1,025.92	13.66
Everett	2	Jackson Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 12 classrooms, cafeteria-auditorium, health unit, offices, teachers' room and toilet rooms.	390	430,719.46	38,267	1,104.41	11.26
Spokane	81	Madison Elementary School	Kg-8	Kindergarten, 12 classrooms, multipurpose room, health unit, office and kitchen.	390	396,507.51	33,200	1,016.69	11.94
South Bay	304	South Bay Elementary School	1-8	11 classrooms, office, health unit, heating plant, multipurpose room, toilet rooms and kitchen.	330	202,041.98	21,881	612.25	9.23
Blaine	503	Blaine Elementary School	Kg-6	6 classrooms, multipurpose room, toilet rooms, office and kitchen.	180	140,143.23	13,432	778.57	10.43
Sunnyside	201	Washington Elementary School	Kg-6	20 classrooms, health room, office, library and kitchen and multipurpose room	600	577,380.99	52,531	962.30	10.99

School District	No.	Name of Project	Grade Level	Facilities Provided	Normal Capacity	Total Cost	Floor Area Square Feet	Per Pupil Cost	Square Foot Cost
Wapato	206	Wapato Elementary School	Kg-8	Kindergarten, 19 classrooms, office, toilet rooms, health unit, special purpose room, library and kitchen.	600	\$ 493,399.04	37,962	\$ 822.33	\$13.00
Ellensburg	401	Lincoln Elementary School	Kg-5	Kindergarten, 14 classrooms, library, gymnasium, offices, health unit, cafeteria.	450	759,505.92	47,994	1,687.79	15.83
Snohomish	200	Central Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 9 classrooms, multipurpose room, health unit, kitchen and office.	300	275,997.64	20,960	919.99	13.17
Yakima	7	Hoover Elementary School	Kg-6	8 classrooms, multipurpose unit, toilet rooms, health unit, kitchen and office.	240	275,977.79	21,816	1,149.91	12.65
Average					5,850	\$6,689,133.38	535,500	\$1,143.44	\$12.49

Contracts Let for Complete Elementary School Buildings July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949

Vancouver	37	Minnehaha Elementary School	Kg-7	15 classrooms, gymnasium, library, office, kitchen, health unit and toilet rooms.	450	\$ 547,198.68	50,163	\$1,216.00	\$10.91
Kelso	403	Catlin Elementary School	Kg-6	14 classrooms, lunchroom, library, health unit, office and multipurpose room.	420	327,422.78	42,111	779.58	7.78
Pasco	1	Pasco Grade School	Kg-6	Two kindergartens, 7 classrooms, kitchen, multipurpose room, arts and crafts room, health unit and office.	270	328,034.68	37,778	1,214.94	8.68
Renton	403	Skyway Elementary School	Kg-3	Kindergarten, 6 classrooms, offices, toilet rooms, multipurpose room, kitchen and health unit.	210	251,966.89	15,812	1,199.84	15.94
Shelton	309	Shelton Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 12 classrooms, lunchroom, library, health unit, multipurpose room, office and toilet rooms.	390	400,758.82	35,970	1,027.59	11.14
Tonasket	404	Wauconda Elementary School	1-8	2 classrooms, multipurpose room, toilets, kitchen, health unit and office.	60	55,323.54	5,700	922.06	9.71
Longview	122	Olympic Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 10 classrooms, health unit, kitchen, offices and multipurpose room.	330	256,276.14	23,488	776.59	10.91
Aberdeen	5	Robert Gray Elementary School	kg-6	Kindergarten, 6 classrooms, lunchroom, kitchen, office, health unit, multipurpose unit and toilet rooms.	210	353,094.98	22,512	1,681.40	15.68
Average					2,340	\$2,520,076.51	233,534	\$1,076.96	\$10.79

School District	No.	Name of Project	Grade Level	Facilities Provided	Normal Capacity	Total Cost	Floor Area Square Feet	Per Pupil Cost	Square Foot Cost
Contracts Let for Complete Elementary School Buildings July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950									
Pullman	307	Edison Elementary School	1-6	12 classrooms, multipurpose unit, kitchen, health unit and office.	360	\$ 384,269.30	36,264	\$1,067.41	\$10.60
Castle Rock	401	Castle Rock Elementary School	1-6	16 classrooms, multipurpose unit, health unit, office and kitchen.	480	315,037.86	34,597	656.33	9.11
Seattle	1	Lafayette Elementary School	Kg-6	19 classrooms, lunchroom, office, health unit and gymnasium.	570	518,314.41	46,011	909.32	11.27
South Central	406	Southgate Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 6 classrooms, multipurpose unit, library, health unit, kitchen and office.	210	264,537.31	20,600	1,259.70	12.84
Centralia	401	Logan & Washington Elem. School	1-8	16 classrooms, 2 multipurpose room, kitchen, library, health unit and office.	480	495,168.90	53,946	1,031.60	9.18
Napavine	14	Elementary School	Kg-8	6 classrooms, multipurpose room, library, health unit, office and kitchen	180	147,417.35	14,745	818.99	10.00
South Bend	118	Elementary School	Kg-8	Kindergarten, 8 classrooms, health unit, multipurpose room, kitchen and office.	270	273,911.55	24,480	1,014.49	11.19
Cusick	59	Cusick Elementary School	1-8	4 classrooms, kitchen, multipurpose unit, health unit and office	120	154,221.03	10,900	1,285.18	14.15
Tacoma	10	Lowell Elementary School	Kg-6	12 classrooms, health unit, special service room, office, kitchen, multipurpose room, playroom, library and toilet rooms.	360	352,470.50	44,135	979.08	7.99
Tacoma	10	Reed Elementary School	Kg-6	8 classrooms, library, playroom, multipurpose room, kitchen, health unit and office.	240	342,041.70	38,801	1,425.17	8.82
Sedro-Woolley	101	Mary Purcell Elementary School	Kg-6	Kindergarten, 8 classrooms, health unit, kitchen, multipurpose unit and office.	270	348,442.40	27,763	1,290.53	12.55
Skamania	2	Skamania Elementary School	1-8	2 classrooms, kitchen, multipurpose unit, health unit and office	60	83,807.92	7,516	1,396.80	11.15
Kettle Falls	196	Kettle Falls Elementary	1-8	6 classrooms, multipurpose room, health unit, kitchen and office	180	147,846.05	13,690	821.37	10.80
Ahtanum Valley	127	Ahtanum Valley Elementary School	Kg-8	10 classrooms, homemaking room, multipurpose room, library, kitchen and office.	300	350,444.06	34,112	1,168.15	10.27
Mountain View	126	Mountain View Elementary School	Kg-8	8 classrooms, library, multipurpose room, office, health unit and kitchen.	240	277,286.12	24,230	1,155.36	11.44

School District	No.	Name of Project	Grade Level	Facilities Provided	Normal Capacity	Total Cost	Floor Area Square Feet	Per Pupil Cost	Square Foot Cost
Wapato	206	Parker Heights Elementary School	Kg-6	6 classrooms, multipurpose room, kitchen, office and health unit	180	\$ 217,723.90	19,013	\$1,209.58	\$11.45
Zillah	205	Zillah Elementary School	Kg-8	Kindergarten, 10 classrooms, library, multipurpose room, health unit and office.	330	275,298.52	27,756	834.24	9.92
Olympia	1	McKinley Elementary School	1-6	12 classrooms, multipurpose room, health unit, library, kitchen, office and toilet rooms.	360	515,067.06	40,000	1,430.74	12.88
Yakima	7	Nob Hill & Gilbert Elem. Schools	Kg-6	16 classrooms, 2 multipurpose rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 health rooms, and 2 offices.	480	450,422.40	41,900	938.38	10.75
Average					5,670	\$5,913,728.34	560,459	1,042.99	10.55

School District	No.	Name of Project	Grade Level	Facilities Provided	Normal Capacity	Total Cost	Floor Area Sq. Feet	Per Pupil Cost	Sq. Foot Cost	Est. Cost To Complete	Proposed Pupil Capacity	Per Pupil Cost After Completion
<u>Contracts Let for Junior High School Buildings July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948</u>												
Shoreline	412	Jane Addams Jr. High School	7-9	25 classrooms, auditorium, 2 gyms, shops, library, health unit and offices.	1,200	\$2,375,971.52	156,743	\$1,979.98	\$15.16	\$		\$1,979.98
Highline	401	Puget Sound Jr. High School	7-9	18 classrooms, gymnasium, lunchroom, library, shops, health unit and offices. (Lacks one gymnasium, auditorium and several classrooms).	540	742,858.30	81,300	1,375.66	9.14	732,690.00	810	1,821.66
Average					1,740	\$3,118,829.82	238,043	\$1,792.43	13.10	\$732,690.00		\$1,916.18
<u>Contracts Let for Junior High School Buildings July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949</u>												
Central Valley	356	Central Valley Jr. High School	7-9	12 classrooms, library, toilet rooms, offices, gymnasium, and auxiliary facilities. (Lacks cafeteria).	360	\$ 531,774.20	50,265	\$1,477.15	\$10.58	\$ 35,000.00	360	\$1,574.37
<u>Contracts Let for High School Buildings July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948</u>												
Highland	203	Highland High School		9 classrooms, music room, gymnasium, cafeteria, offices, health unit, library and shop.	300	\$ 570,953.85	51,686	\$1,903.18	\$11.05		300	\$1,903.18
Evergreen	114	Evergreen Jr-Sr. High School		12 classrooms, library, cafeteria, toilet rooms, office and health unit. (Lacks shops, gymnasium and auditorium).	275	470,859.16	35,000	1,712.22	13.45	350,000.00	325	2,525.72
Average					575	\$1,041,813.01	86,686	\$1,811.85	\$12.02	\$350,000.00	625	\$2,226.90
<u>Contracts Let for High School Buildings July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949</u>												
Lake Washington	414	Lake Washington High School		18 classrooms, library, study hall, health unit, cafeteria, toilet rooms. (Lacks gymnasium, auditorium and shops.)	540	\$1,053,215.26	63,466	\$1,950.40	\$16.59	\$700,000.00	620	\$2,827.77
Tonasket	404	Tonasket High School		6 classrooms, health unit, offices, gymnasium, library and auxiliary facilities. (Lacks four classrooms.)	180	450,541.17	38,130	2,503.01	11.82	80,000.00	250	2,122.16
Average					720	\$1,503,756.43	101,596	\$2,088.55	\$14.80	\$780,000.00	870	\$2,625.01
<u>Contracts Let for High School Buildings July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950</u>												
Kennewick	17	Kennewick High School		22 classrooms, 3 shops, cafeteria, library, office and auxiliary facilities. (Lacks auditorium, gym and music room.)	750	\$ 774,354.44	78,591	\$1,032.47	\$ 9.85	\$700,000.00	850	\$1,734.53

School District	No.	Name of Project	Grade Level	Facilities Provided	Normal Capacity	Total Cost	Floor Area Sq. Feet	Per Pupil Cost	Sq. Foot Cost	Est. Cost To Complete	Proposed Pupil Capacity	Per Pupil Cost After Completion
Auburn	408	Auburn High School		20 classrooms, library, offices, gymnasium and auxiliary facilities. (Lacks auditorium and shops.)	600	\$1,049,375.50	85,118	\$1,748.96	\$12.33	\$ 400,000.00	650	\$2,229.81
Kent-Meridian	415	Kent High School		15 classrooms, laboratories, library, study hall, offices and auxiliary facilities. (Lacks gym, auditorium and shops.)	450	550,895.51	42,200	1,224.21	13.05	600,000.00	500	2,301.79
Chehalis	302	Chehalis High School		18 classrooms, library, lunchroom, offices and auxiliary facilities. (Lacks gym, auditorium and music rooms.)	540	900,948.60	88,900	1,668.42	10.13	700,000.00	600	2,668.25
Average					2,340	\$3,275,574.05	294,809	\$1,399.82	\$11.11	\$2,400,000.00	2,600	\$2,182.91

ALLOTMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL
DISTRICT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION DURING PERIOD APRIL 1, 1947,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1950.

ALLOTMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS FOR
SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DURING PERIOD
APRIL 1, 1947 to DECEMBER 31, 1950

<u>School District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Spokane	81	Elementary	\$ 77,130.00	\$ 178,262.62		\$ 255,392.62
Orchard Park	143	Elementary Add.	88,888.78	43,568.51		132,457.29
Deer Park	414	Elementary Add.	67,000.00	25,563.89		92,563.89
Stevenson	3	Elementary	51,000.00	23,822.60		74,822.60
Yelm	400	Elementary	132,731.00	74,661.00		207,392.00
Boston Harbor	302	Elementary	9,797.01	9,797.02		19,594.03
Brewster	111	Elementary Add.	45,254.39	30,169.60		75,423.99
Chelan	129	High	14,702.25	34,817.53		49,519.78
Chimacum	49	Elementary-High	146,951.25	79,585.40		226,536.65
Castlevale	115	Elementary Add	144,091.74	56,030.81		200,122.55
Ephrata	165	Elementary	189,642.35	94,821.17		284,463.52
Puyallup	3	Elementary Add.	163,730.90	56,213.60		219,944.50
Renton	403	Jr-Sr High Add.	86,317.25	66,999.35		153,316.60
Renton	403	Elementary Add	36,791.81	28,557.77		65,349.58
Deer Park	414	High Add.	39,419.98	25,593.43		65,013.41
Clarkston	250	Elementary Add	132,381.30	66,190.65		198,571.95
Port Angeles	7	Elementary Add	70,891.04	89,851.33		160,742.37
Mount Baker	507	Jr-Sr High Add.	54,598.12	45,934.64		100,532.76
Toppenish	202	Elementary Add.	70,103.38	46,735.59		116,838.97
Toppenish	202	Elementary Add.	75,214.60	50,143.07		125,357.67
Seattle	1	Elementary Add.	59,257.68	177,773.06		237,030.74
Seattle	1	Elementary	158,620.20	476,740.59		635,360.79
Seattle	1	Vocational Add.	286,756.10	286,756.11		573,512.21
Shoreline	412	Elementary Add.	184,084.30	61,361.44		245,445.74
East Wenatchee	5	Junior High	229,573.04	114,835.79		344,408.83
Prosser	16	Vocational	23,220.00	32,708.53		55,928.53
Yakima	7	Elementary	123,602.09	152,375.70		275,977.79
Auburn	408	Elementary Add.	73,772.27	57,081.99		130,854.26
Wide Hollow	26	Elementary Add.	83,585.67	59,396.68		142,982.35
Federal Way	210	Elementary	104,748.48	43,102.29		147,850.77
Battle Ground	115	Elementary	83,768.20	41,258.97		125,027.17
Entiat	127	Elementary	80,590.34	72,795.90		153,386.24
Manson	19	Elementary Add.	28,239.72	13,289.28		41,529.00
Goldendale	R404	Elementary Add.	22,319.16	66,957.49		89,276.65

<u>School District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Longview	122	Elementary Add.	\$ 37,995.57	\$ 48,377.15	\$	\$ 86,372.72
Carrolls	118	Elementary	24,476.51	66,618.89		91,095.40
Shoreline	412	Elementary	551,703.33	184,203.61		735,906.94
Morton	214	Elementary	110,036.28	110,036.28		220,072.56
Orting	344	Elementary	74,878.32	43,188.51		118,066.83
Spokane	81	Elementary Add	32,020.61	73,848.45		105,869.06
Highline	401	Junior High	533,749.14	209,109.16		742,858.30
Lake Washington	414	High	677,031.19	376,184.07		1,053,215.26
Shelton	309	Elementary	240,763.02	159,995.80		400,758.82
Bethel	403	Elementary	96,684.81	68,288.61	12,170.00	177,143.42
Spokane	81	Elementary Add.	40,808.27	243,263.46		284,071.73
Spokane	81	Elementary Add.	76,895.92	212,687.29		289,583.21
Blaine	503	Elementary	80,948.54	59,194.69		140,143.23
Broadway	33	Elementary Add.	22,596.66	7,532.22		30,128.88
Grandview	200	Elementary	106,206.90	125,307.72		231,514.62
Moxee	90	Elementary	83,868.08	45,399.00		129,267.08
Moxee	90	Elementary	19,855.21	10,691.26		30,546.47
Selah	119	Elementary	222,603.07	121,454.75		344,057.82
Sunnyside	201	Elementary	371,681.93	205,699.06		577,380.99
Union Gap	2	Elementary	82,771.73	27,590.58		110,362.31
Wapato	206	Elementary	337,050.00	156,349.04		493,399.04
Yakima	7	Junior High Add.	84,773.70	103,612.31		188,386.01
Bainbridge Island	303	Elementary	234,199.47	214,139.14		448,338.61
Oroville	405	Junior High Add	141,704.88	94,755.28		236,460.16
Prosser	16	Elementary	110,033.80	213,158.74		323,192.54
Kelso	403	Elementary	216,886.01	110,536.77		327,422.78
Bothell	46	Elementary	246,385.54	126,925.89		373,311.43
Okanogan	105	Junior Senior Add.	120,987.92	98,990.12		219,978.04
Puyallup	3	Elementary Add.	124,000.62	68,873.56		192,874.18
Anacortes	321	Elementary	209,133.16	212,891.37		422,024.53
Edmonds	15	Elementary Add	79,137.70	52,758.47		131,896.17
Edmonds	15	Elementary Add.	144,008.02	112,290.98		256,299.00
Edmonds	15	Elementary	116,138.58	98,777.68		214,916.26
Everett	2	Elementary	179,900.19	250,819.27		430,719.46
Everett	2	Elementary	88,866.99	122,721.08		211,588.07
Sequim	323	Elementary	172,497.39	124,911.91		297,409.30
Evergreen	114	Jr-Sr High	329,601.41	141,257.75		470,859.16
Central Kitsap	401	Jr-Sr High Add.	402,617.39	144,419.22		547,036.61

<u>School District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Bellevue	405	High	\$ 355,793.65	\$ 184,387.87	\$	\$ 540,181.52
Fife	88	High Add.	226,304.85	112,044.01		338,348.86
Lacey	317	Elementary Add.	42,495.03	78,919.35		121,414.38
Wenatchee	46	Elementary Add.	85,927.35	242,668.61		328,595.96
Wenatchee	46	Elementary Add.	160,617.74	168,996.54		329,614.28
Shoreline	412	Junior High	1,147,659.37	394,134.37		1,541,793.74
Orchard Park	143	Elementary	35,125.00	82,589.71		117,714.71
Omak	19	Elementary	160,989.44	85,230.44		246,219.88
Mount Baker	507	Elementary Add.	26,127.50	21,459.26		47,586.76
Snohomish	200	Elementary	177,685.73	98,311.91		275,997.64
Moclips	98	High	187,578.16	83,054.33	88,000.00	358,632.49
Battle Ground	115	Elementary Add.	91,079.22	46,889.50		137,968.72
Olympia	320	Elementary	215,731.47	275,341.73		491,073.20
Moses Lake	161	High Add.	36,911.15	12,303.72		49,214.87
Soap Lake	156	Elementary Add.	7,513.00			7,513.00
Chelan	129	Elementary	66,289.60	263,586.85		329,876.45
Ellensburg	401	Elementary	250,516.11	508,989.81		759,505.92
Grand Coulee	55	High Completion	26,149.79	8,716.59		34,866.38
Tonasket	404	High	270,219.92	180,321.25		450,541.17
Tonasket	404	Elementary	27,373.51	27,950.03		55,323.54
Tacoma	10	Vocational Educ.	737,000.00	435,100.50		1,172,100.50
Highland	203	High	358,182.14	212,771.71		570,953.85
Orcas Island	137	Elementary-High	154,980.94	50,560.31		205,541.25
Oak Harbor	201	Elementary	146,906.50	82,634.90		229,541.40
Longview	122	Elementary Add.	46,166.67	59,334.61		105,501.28
Bremerton	1000	Elementary	198,792.70	107,488.95		306,281.65
Pasco	1	Elementary	171,103.57	156,931.11		328,034.68
Central Valley	356	Junior High	361,606.46	170,201.84		531,808.30
Spokane	81	Elementary Add.	65,405.02	169,170.64		234,575.66
Spokane	81	Elementary	122,109.75	274,397.76		396,507.51
Spokane	81	Elementary Add.	99,669.61	255,208.08		354,877.69
Granger	204	Elementary Add.	116,134.76	55,117.86		171,252.62
Hazel Dell	53	Elementary	37,299.96	37,766.92		75,066.88
Tenino	402	Elementary Add.	18,978.74	25,157.86		44,136.60
Renton	403	Elementary	138,283.61	113,683.28		251,966.89
Renton	403	Elementary Add.	88,774.63	71,403.60		160,178.23
Renton	403	Elementary Add.	86,345.08	67,714.50		154,059.58
Franklin Pierce	402	Elementary Add.	82,089.30	32,007.04		114,096.34
Vancouver	37	Elementary	282,395.60	264,803.08		547,198.68

<u>School District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Shoreline	412	Junior High Add.	\$ 169,610.26	\$ 85,662.94	\$	\$ 255,273.20
Aberdeen	5	Elementary	133,750.00	219,344.98		353,094.98
South Bay	304	Elementary	56,756.90	54,624.63		111,381.53
East Olympia	327	Elementary Add.	17,408.38	22,156.12		39,564.50
Woodland	404	Elementary Add.	8,812.13	27,896.52		36,708.65
Camas	111	Elementary	72,306.23	74,102.39		146,408.62
Vancouver	37	Vocational Educ.	270,167.54	98,660.27		368,827.81
Pateros	122	High-Elementary Add.	78,138.25	43,952.76		122,091.01
Highline	401	Elementary	50,018.15	33,549.35		83,567.50
Cathlamet	150	Elem.-Flood Damage	2,553.11	851.04		3,404.15
Woodland	404	Elem.-Flood Damage	3,061.57	3,061.57		6,123.14
Cusick	59	Elem.-Flood Damage	7,771.35	3,110.55		10,881.90
Highline	401	Elementary	120,333.11	61,503.01		181,836.12
Renton	403	Elementary Add.	29,320.94	36,341.78		65,662.72
Yakima	7	Elementary Add.	87,141.06	120,548.61		207,689.67
Harrington	204	Elementary	33,153.47	145,203.33		178,356.80
Shoreline	412	Elementary Add.	163,580.00	246,294.00		409,874.00
Longview	122	Elementary	105,073.22	151,202.92		256,276.14
Moclips	98	High Completion	58,220.69	32,558.73		90,779.42
Pateros	122	High-Elem. Add. Comp.	31,243.90	14,037.12		45,281.02
University Place	83	Elementary Add.	70,072.56	73,037.31		143,109.87
Castle Rock	401	Elementary	179,357.15	135,680.71		315,037.86
Wapato	206	Elementary	115,914.43	101,809.47		217,723.90
Lake Washington	414	Elementary	121,346.33	90,150.70		211,497.03
Port Angeles	7	Elementary	69,648.19	101,727.26		171,375.45
Bothell	46	Elementary Add.	23,645.54	12,181.04		35,826.58
Centralia	401	Two Elementary	231,109.58	264,059.32		495,168.90
Zillah	205	Elementary	123,823.26	151,444.90		275,268.16
Napavine	14	Elementary	85,438.26	61,869.09		147,307.35
South Central	406	Elementary	120,840.25	142,151.81	1,545.25	264,537.31
Soap Lake	156	Elementary Add.	49,683.36	68,861.28		118,544.64
Broadway	33	Elementary Add.	100,136.57	33,378.86		133,515.43
South Bay	304	Elementary Add.	38,448.02	52,212.43		90,660.45
Meridian	505	Elementary Add.	109,350.57	65,479.25		174,829.82
Mountain View	126	Elementary	199,646.01	78,132.04		277,778.05
Edgemont	342	Elementary Add.	102,276.70	63,114.25		165,390.95
Auburn	408	High	463,744.80	586,118.77		1,049,863.57
Washougal	112	Elementary Add.	86,822.47	67,238.37		154,060.84
Ahtanum Valley	127	Elementary	224,499.11	127,634.38		352,133.49

<u>School District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Franklin Pierce	402	Elementary Add.	\$ 93,591.14	\$ 49,274.46	\$	\$ 142,865.60
Tacoma	10	Elementary	104,770.62	238,010.06		342,780.68
Shoreline	412	Elementary	97,556.75	117,741.82		215,298.57
Mount Vernon	320	Elementary	43,420.50	135,219.20		178,639.70
Mercer Island	400	Elementary	66,723.88	235,874.66		302,598.54
Highline	401	Elementary Add.	63,873.67	27,374.43		91,248.10
Highline	401	Elementary Add.	76,387.72	37,966.47		114,354.19
Highline	401	Elementary Add.	73,850.00	67,849.70		141,699.70
Highline	401	Elementary Add.	70,869.35	30,774.18		101,643.53
Skamania	2	Elementary	19,987.69	63,771.00		83,758.69
White Salmon	405-17	Elementary	87,767.05	134,220.84		221,987.89
Pullman	307	Elementary	96,052.05	288,217.25		384,269.30
South Bend	118	Elementary	115,200.00	158,711.55		273,911.55
Tacoma	10	Elementary	109,091.04	243,379.46		352,470.50
Oroville	405	Elementary Add.	40,300.66	75,285.24		115,585.90
Kent-Meridian	415	High School Unit	253,135.42	297,419.46		550,554.88
Cusick	59	Elementary	49,063.60	105,157.43		154,221.03
Kettle Falls	196	Elementary	102,630.95	45,215.10		147,846.05
Ocean Park	17	Elementary Add.	36,630.93	19,773.09		56,404.02
Brewster	111	Elementary Add.	22,274.77	19,753.09		42,027.86
Sedro-Woolley	101	Elementary	145,800.00	238,639.50	6,000.00	390,439.50
Seattle	1	Elementary	123,828.41	394,486.00		518,314.41
Marysville	325	Elementary	157,096.62	123,243.28		280,339.90
Kiona-Benton	52	Elementary	66,579.45	65,366.48	55,847.00	187,792.93
Kennewick	17	High	155,610.00	265,744.44	353,000.00	774,354.44
Langley	206	Elementary Add.	20,083.61	131,861.59		151,945.20
Hockinson	98	Elementary	27,043.71	25,983.17		53,026.88
Chehalis	302	High	359,933.30	540,937.11		900,870.41
Shoreline	412	Elementary	195,000.00	373,067.80		568,067.80
Pasco	1	Elementary	164,609.24	105,251.04		269,860.28
Monroe	402	Shop Building	47,700.00	71,031.34		118,737.84
Twisp	403	Elementary	88,750.00	78,650.25		167,410.25
Klickitat	R402	Heating Plant	18,049.92	17,342.08		35,392.00
Bethel	403	Elementary Add.	67,183.14	41,401.16		108,584.30
Woodland	404	Elementary	84,500.82	270,606.73		355,107.55
Issaquah	411	Elementary	84,560.00	121,261.30		205,821.30
Morton	214	Elementary-High	124,000.00	276,000.00		400,000.00
Totals			\$24,542,314.32	\$22,430,785.09	\$516,562.25	\$47,489,661.66

Appropriation by the 1947 Legislature
Includes reappropriation of unexpended balances
of allotments made to school districts by
Washington State Development Board
Social Security Committee

\$20,000,000.00

\$9,831,681.08
1,405,166.63

Appropriation by the 1949 Legislature

6,500,000.00

Total

\$26,500,000.00

Funds obligated and allotted to school districts
by Washington State Development Board and Social Security
Committee

\$ 1,941,308.15

Allotments to school districts made by State Board of
Education

24,542,314.32

Unallotted Balance

16,377.53

Total

\$26,500,000.00