

§§ 222.24–222.29

34 CFR Ch. II (7–1–08 Edition)

total FMV (\$3,000,000) for the naval facility by 50 percent (the portion of residential property), resulting in a \$1.5 million FMV for the residential property. To determine a section 8002 assessed value for this residential portion, the assessor then would multiply the \$1.5 million by 60 percent (assessment ratio for residential property), resulting in \$900,000.

Similarly, to determine the portion of the FMV for the naval facility attributable to the commercial/industrial property, the assessor could multiply the total FMV (\$3,000,000) by 50 percent (the portion of commercial/industrial property), resulting in \$1.5 million. To determine the section 8002 assessed value for this commercial/industrial portion, the official then would multiply the \$1.5 million by 75 percent (the assessment ratio for commercial/industrial property), resulting in \$1,025,000. The assessor then must add the section 8002 assessed value figures for the residential portion (\$900,000) and for the commercial/industrial portion (\$1,025,000), resulting in a total section 8002 assessed value for the entire naval facility of \$1,925,000.

Finally, the assessor determines the aggregate section 8002 assessed value for the LEA by adding the section 8002 assessed value for the Federal forest (\$300,000), and the section 8002 assessed value for the naval facility (\$1,925,000), resulting in an aggregate assessed value of \$2,325,000.

(b) For the purpose of this section, the terms listed below have the following meanings:

(1) *Adjacent* means next to or close to the eligible Federal property. In most cases, this will be the closest taxable parcels.

(2)(i) *Highest and best use* of a parcel of adjacent property means the FMV of that parcel determined based upon a “highest and best use” standard in accordance with State or local law or guidelines if available. To the extent that State or local law or guidelines are not available, “highest and best use” generally will be a reasonable fair market value based upon the current use of those properties. However, the local official may also consider the most developed and profitable use for which the adjacent taxable property is physically adaptable *and* for which there is a need or demand for that use in the near future.

(ii) A local official may not base the “highest and best use” value of adjacent taxable property upon potential uses that are speculative or remote.

(iii) If the taxable properties adjacent to the eligible Federal property have different highest and best uses, these different uses must enter into the local official’s determination of the FMV of the eligible Federal property under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

Example: If a portion of a Federal installation to be valued has road or highway frontage with adjacent properties that are used for residential and commercial purposes, but the rest of the Federal installation is rural and vacant with adjacent properties that are agricultural, the local official must take into consideration the various uses of the adjacent properties (residential, commercial, and agricultural) in determining the FMV of the Federal property under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 7702)

[62 FR 35414, July 1, 1997]

§§ 222.24–222.29 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Payments for Federally Connected Children Under Section 8003(b) and (e) of the Act

§ 222.30 What is “free public education”?

In addition to the terms defined in § 222.2, the following definition applies to this part:

Free public education. (1) The term means education that is provided—

(i) At public expense;

(ii)(A) As the complete elementary or secondary educational program as determined under State law through grade 12; and

(B) Preschool education, whether or not included as elementary education by State law;

(iii) In a school of the local educational agency (LEA) or under a tuition arrangement with another LEA or other educational entity; and

(iv) Under public supervision and direction, except with respect to children with disabilities.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1)(i) of this definition, education is provided at public expense if—

(i) There is no tuition charge to the child or the child’s parents; and

(ii) Federal funds, other than funds under the Act, do not provide a substantial portion of the educational program.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (1)(ii) of this definition, the complete elementary or secondary educational program is the program recognized by the State as meeting all requirements for elementary or secondary education for the children claimed and, except for preschool education, does not include a program that provides only—

(i) Supplementary services or instruction; or

(ii) A portion of the required educational program.

(4) For the purpose of paragraph (1)(iii) of this definition, a tuition arrangement must—

(i) Satisfy all applicable legal requirements in the State; and

(ii) Genuinely reflect the applicant LEA's responsibility to provide a free public education to the children claimed under section 8003.

(5) For the purpose of paragraph (1)(iv) of this definition, education provided under public supervision and direction means education that is provided—

(i) In a school of the applicant LEA or another LEA; or

(ii) By another educational entity, over which the applicant LEA, or other public agency, exercises authority with respect to the significant aspects of the educational program for the children claimed. The Secretary considers significant aspects of the educational program to include administrative decisions relating to teachers, instruction, and curriculum.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 7703, 7709, 7713(6))

§ 222.31 To which local educational agencies does the Secretary make basic support payments under section 8003(b) of the Act?

The Secretary makes payments to an LEA with an otherwise approvable application for children claimed under section 8003(b) of the Act if—

(a) The LEA meets the requirements in subpart A of these regulations and this subpart; and

(b)(1) The LEA is responsible under applicable State or Federal law for pro-

viding a free public education to those children;

(2) The LEA is providing a free public education to those children; and

(3) The State provides funds for the education of those children on the same basis as all other public school children in the State, unless permitted otherwise under section 8009 of the Act.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 7703 and 7709)

§ 222.32 Upon what information is a local educational agency's basic support payment based?

(a) The Secretary determines an LEA's payment under section 8003(b) on the basis of information in the LEA's application, including information regarding the membership of federally connected children.

(b) The LEA must supply information in its application regarding its federally connected membership on the basis of any count described in §§ 222.33 through 222.35.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1810-0036)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 7703 and 7705)

§ 222.33 When must an applicant make its first or only membership count?

(a)(1) An applicant must select a day in the current school year as the survey date for making the first membership count, which must be no earlier than the fourth day of the regular school year and on or before January 31.

(2) The applicant must use the same survey date for all schools in the LEA.

(b) As of the survey date, the applicant must—

(1) Count the membership of its federally connected children; and

(2) Count the total membership of its children—both federally connected and non-federally connected.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1810-0036)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 7703, 7705, 7706)

§ 222.34 If an applicant makes a second membership count, when must that count be made?

(a)(1) The applicant may, but is not required to, make a second count of membership.