Facilities Assessment Summary Board Report

December 18, 2019





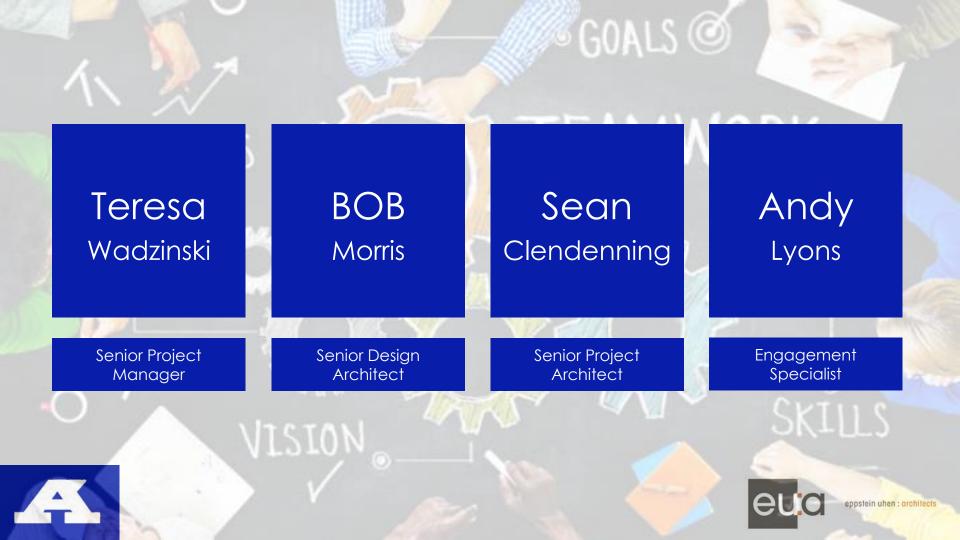
AGENDA

- Facilities Assessment Summary
 - Capacity & Utilization
 - Educational Adequacy Findings
 - ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) Findings
 - Building Systems Findings

Next Steps













SCHOOL DISTRICT OF AUBURNDALE





PROPOSED TIMELINE | NOVEMBER 2020 REFERENDUM

	THO OULD TIMELINE HOVEMBER 2020 KEI EKENDOM												
	2019		2020										
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	ост	NOV
Facilities Study Educational Adequacy Assessment													
Develop Potential Options & Budgets													
Survey Development w/ School Perceptions													
Community Information Session													
Community Survey Printing & Deployment													
Community Survey Results Presentation													
Scope Refinement Based on Survey Results													
Prepare Referendum Resolutions & Review w/ BOE													
BOE Formal Adoption of Referendum Resolution													
Referendum Information Campaign													
Potential Referendum		sharkila share											Nov. 3, 2020

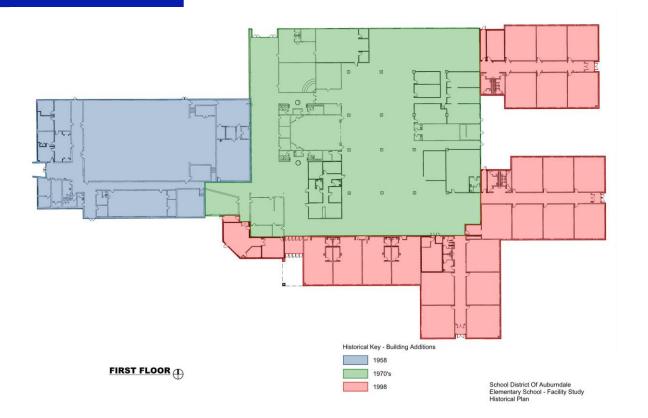
What is a Facility Assessment?

- Objective analysis of present conditions and capabilities
- Comprehensive report
 - Educational Adequacy Assessment
 - Capacity / Utilization
 - Architectural Review
 - Mechanical, Electrical + Plumbing
 - ADA Review





Historic Plans







Historic Plans







Site Capacity

Building and Site Analysis

School	Existing site size	2018/19 WDPI		Existing building size square feet
Auburndale Elementary School	12.38 acres	386	13.86	92,513 SF
Middle School/ High School	21+40 acres	428	61	114,020 SF
School Totals	52.36 Acres	814	74.86 acres	206,533 SF









What is the definition of school capacity?

- The number of students that can be reasonably accommodated by a school, building, and site.
 - Physical variables (size and number of spaces)
 - Operational variables (staffing, funding, utilization rates)
 - Programmatic variables (educational offerings, specialty programs, schedules)
- Building capacity can change over time













1900-1910

Health Instruction added

1930's

- Physical Education
- Vocational Education (Home Economics & Agriculture)

1940's

- Business Education
- Art & Music
- Speech & Drama
- Half-Day Kindergarten
- Lunch provided

1950's

- Expanded Science & Math
- Expanded Art & Music
- Foreign Language

1960's

- Advanced Placement
- Head Start
- Title I (Reading)
- Consumer & Career Education

1970's

- Special Education
- Title IX (equality for girl's athletics)
- Behavior Adjustment
- Breakfast provided

1980's

- Computer Education
- English as a Second Language
- Early Childhood
- Full-Day Kindergarten
- At-Risk Programs
- After School Programs

1990's

- Expanded Computer / Internet
- Inclusion of Special Education Learners
- School-to-Work Programs

2000's

- Standardized Testing
- ELL
- World Languages for Elementary
- Personalized Learning





The current enrollment numbers listed are from the 2019 WDPI enrollment numbers.

School	Current Enrollment (2019)	Capacity based on Building Area ^b
Auburndale Elementary	386	660
Auburndale Middle School/ High School	428	613

- a. Based on 30 SF per student for general classrooms and 35 SF per Kindergarten classrooms. Science Rooms, FACE Labs, and Art Rooms use 50 SF per student. Tech Ed and Ag Lab spaces use 100 200 SF per student. See detailed worksheet for other spaces.
- b. Based on 140 sq. ft. per student for the Elementary Schools and 230 sq. ft. per student for the Middle School / High School





EAA - Educational Adequacy Assessments

The Educational Adequacy Assessment (EAA) is a comprehensive review of the educational program activities, use of the building, and physical spaces required for each activity and provides analysis of how effectively the spaces support student learning and program delivery:

- Site Circulation and Amenities
- Safety, Supervision, and Entry Sequences
- Size and Proportion of Spaces
- Space Type and Adjacencies
- Equipment and Infrastructure
- Furniture
- Environmental Qualities



Educational Adequacy Assessment Elementary School

- Functions as a traditional cells and bells school environment – works well for large group instruction but does not provide many good environments for break out work, small group learning, or collaborative learning opportunities.
- Entrance is not fully secure. Once guest enter the building they have full access to the school and are not restricted to the office area.
- Much of the furniture throughout the building is heavy and inflexible, which does not encourage reconfiguration for group work or collaborative learning.





Lack of access control



Typical classroom

Educational Adequacy Assessment Elementary School

- A number of spaces have been built with temporary walls that do not provide adequate acoustic separation and lack other more permanent amenities
- Some core classrooms, library, and the office area lack natural light.
- Library is outdated



Demountable partition





Educational Adequacy Assessment Elementary School

- Staff lack appropriate break/work spaces
- Lack of storage space was noted
- The stage, little theater, and playground areas are inaccessible to those with mobility impairments



Little Theater and stage



- Functions as a traditional cells and bells school environment – works well for large group instruction but does not provide many good environments for break out work, small group learning, or collaborative learning opportunities.
- Much of the furniture throughout the building is heavy and inflexible, which does not encourage reconfiguration for group work or collaborative learning.





Typical Classrooms



 There is insufficient project space for tech ed construction builds, autos, and storage of all desired tech ed equipment











 The AG classroom is well utilized, but lacks space for some of the existing equipment and functions. The greenhouse is in poor condition.











- Stage area size and gym acoustics/sound/lighting systems are not well suited for large music or drama performances
- Weight and Cardio Room Locations. These rooms are utilized by the community, but are located in the heart of the building which means that community members using these facilities have access to other areas of the building as well
- There are accessibility concerns for those with mobility impairments in many of the restrooms, at the stage area, the FACE lab, and in the band room.







Weight room location





Americans with Disabilities Act Observations

General Overview

The Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) requires barriers to accessibility to be removed from public buildings where possible

- Any new construction must meet current accessibility codes and standards
- Any alterations must prioritize accessibility modifications to the maximum extent possible based on project budget





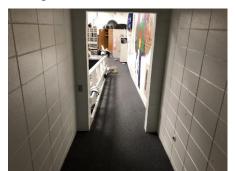


Americans with Disabilities Act Observations

- Door Hardware is a mix of knob and lever continue on maintenance schedule
- Stages
 - Non-compliant railings at ES stage;
 - Neither stage provides wheelchair access
- Special Construction: FACE lab, science labs



ES stage is non-accessible



Band ramp – non-compliant



Door Hardware



No FACE ADA lab





Americans with Disabilities Act Observations

- Accessible Restroom Facilities
 - 1970 restrooms (ES) and 1964 (HS)
 do not have ADA-compliant stalls
 - Some single user restrooms are not accessible
 - Restrooms and lockers rooms in 1998 addition were designed to comply with the ADA code that was current at that time



No ADA-compliant stall (ES)



Non-accessible single fixture restroom



No ADA-complaint stall (HS)



1998 restroom (HS)





Building Systems Assessment

General Overview

Consists of on-site observations of system and component age, construction methods, material adequacy, and longevity in the following areas:

- Exterior Envelope
- Interior Finishes
- Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems
- Electrical Systems
- Plumbing Systems









Building Systems – Exterior Envelope

- Windows original to 1958 (ES) and 1964 (HS) are not thermally broken and do not have insulated glass
- Maintain maintenance schedule for: roofs, door replacements, tuckpointing, recaulking control joints, painting of EFIS systems





1964 HM windows - HS



HS - low roof





1958 Windows - ES



Building Systems – Interior Finishes

- Demountable partitions at ES are in fair condition and do not provide the same acoustical properties as gypsum board walls
- Doors are generally in good-fair condition;
 veneer is chipped at some
- Maintain maintenance schedule for: flooring replacement, painting, ceiling replacements and replacement of VAT (vinyl asbestos tile)

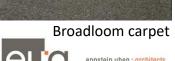


1964 HM windows - HS



Demountable partitions - ES







Building Systems - Mechanical

- Continue with the current preventative maintenance program to maximize the life expectancy of all equipment.
- Both schools are a mix of Direct Digital Controls
 (DDC) and Pneumatic Controls
- There are packaged rooftop units and air handlers at the ES that should be considered for replacement



Unit serving original portion of ES





HS AHU

HS Boile









Building Systems - Electrical

- Replace electrical main service at ES
- Any of the interior lighting that has not been upgraded to LED should be scheduled for replacement.
- Replace generators (from 19160s) and separate into two sets of distribution to comply with code
- Fire alarm is in good condition at both buildings
- CCTV, data, intercom all in good condition







HS generator

LED light fixtures in classrooms







Building Systems - Plumbing

- Domestic water system at both ES and HS should be properly sized
- Galvanized piping should be replaced with copper piping; piping insulation should be repaired
- Replace ES and HS hot water plant (water softener, gas water heater, pumps)



HS water service



Water heaters



Non-ADA compliant fixtures







Next Steps

- Master Planning / Big Idea Development (January March 2019)
 - Cost estimates related to maintenance priorities and idea development





