CHARLES CITY COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HIGH SCHOOL MASTER PLAN - COMMUNITY MEETING MAY 24, 2022



WHERE ARE WE?

WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?

HOW DO WE GET THERE?

PROCESS



MASTER PLAN KICK-OFF

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM KICK- OFF



STUDENT FOCUS GROUP

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM #2

DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS

STAFF AND STUDENT SURVEYS

COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUP

CIVIC FOCUS GROUP



BENCHMARKING

BROAD TESTING

TASK FORCE KICK-OFF

EDUCATIAL LEADERSHIP TEAM #3



BROAD OPTION TESTING

COST DEVELOPMENT







OPTION DEVELOPMENT

TASK FORCE MEETING #2

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM #4



OPTION REFINEMENT

COST REFINEMENT



COMMUNITY SURVEY

OPTION REFINEMENT



TASK FORCE MEETING #3

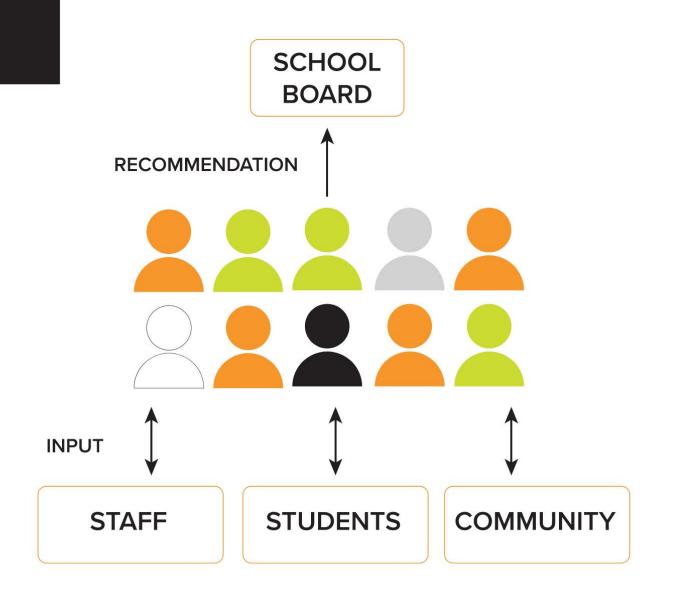
EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM #5



TODAY

COMMUNITY INPUT SESSION #1





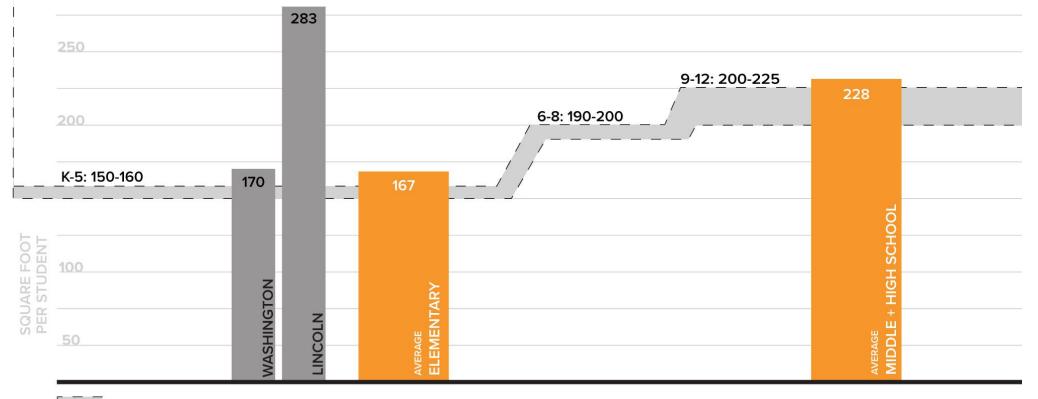
WHERE ARE WE?



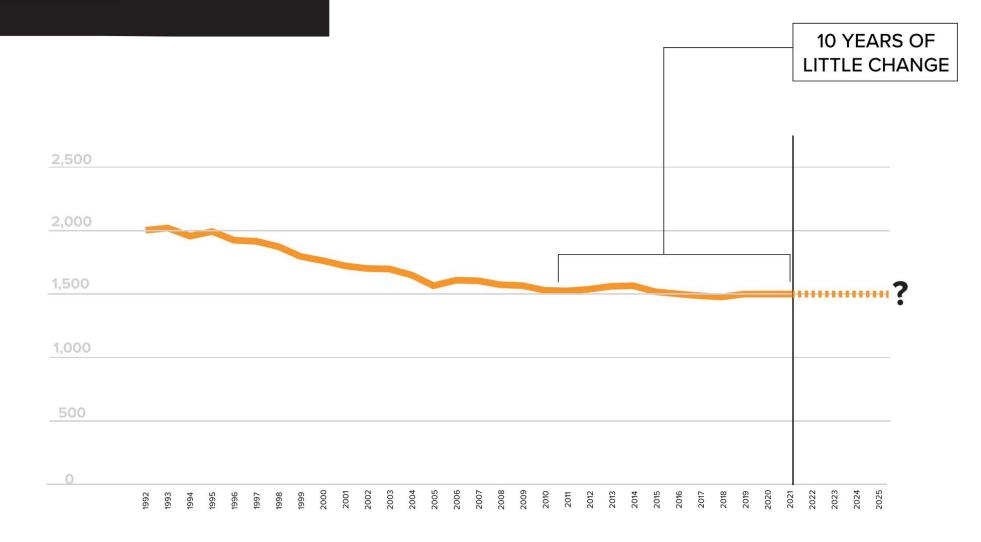
Comparing to regional square foot per student (sf/student) averages allows high level evaluation of the spatial adequacy in terms of size and quantity of spaces.

In PK-4 the main factors impacting sf/student are classroom size, adequately sized gym and commons, and availability of shared specials and resource spaces.

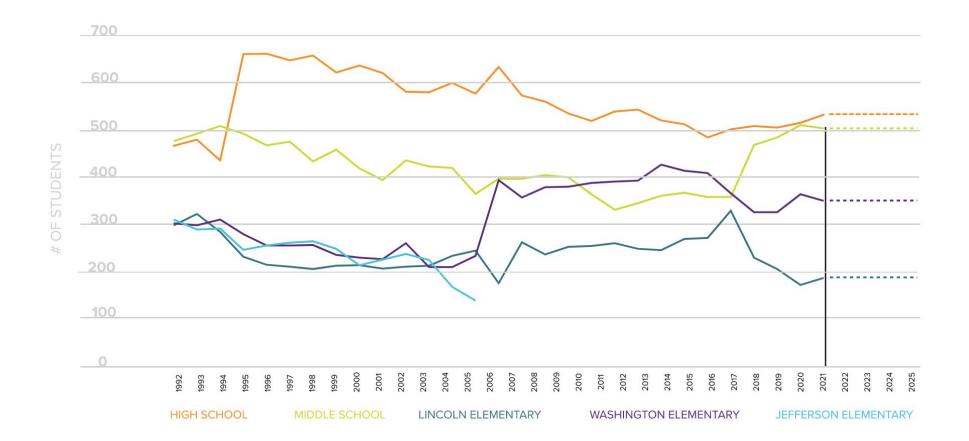
In 5-12 the main factors impacting sf/student are classroom size, availability of shared collaboration spaces, size and quantity of specialty labs, auditorium capacity, and gym capacity and court count.



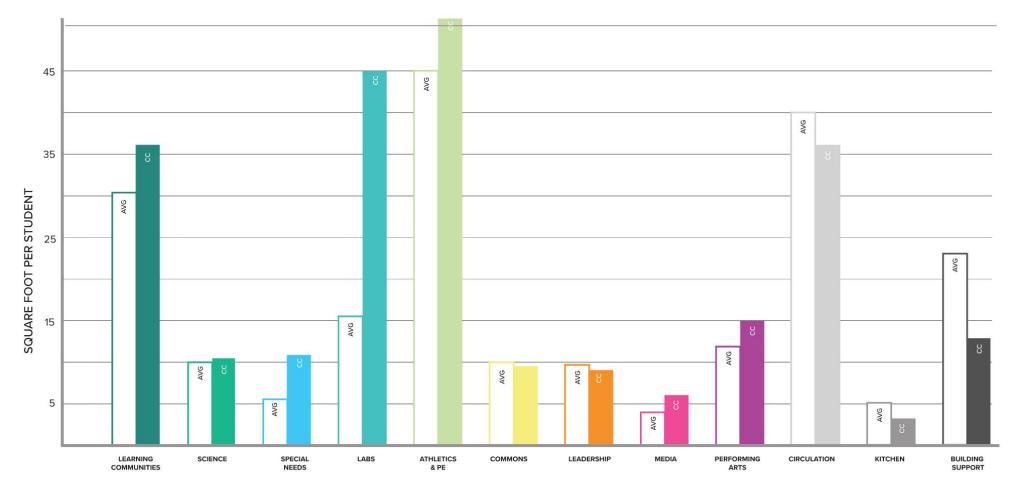
ENROLLMENT OVERALL DISTRICT











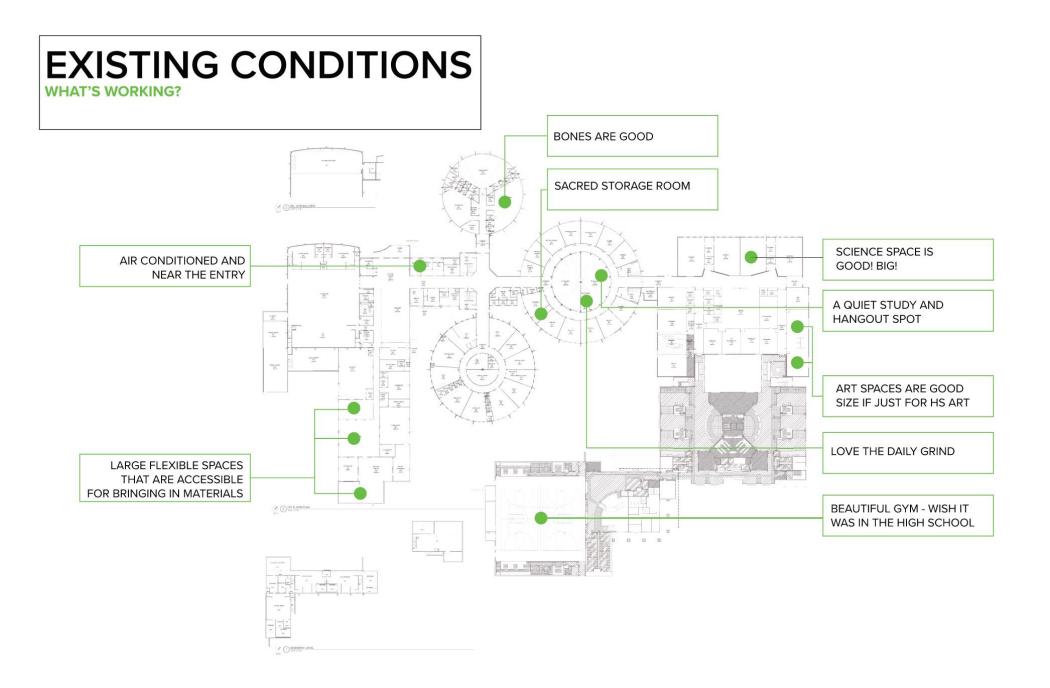
HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE...

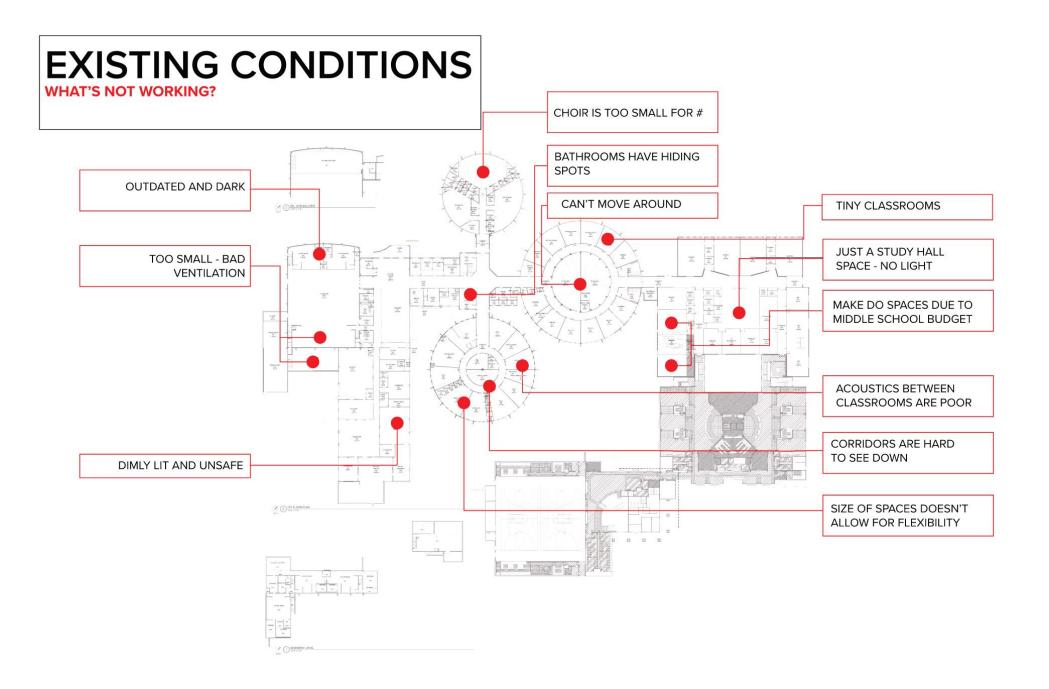


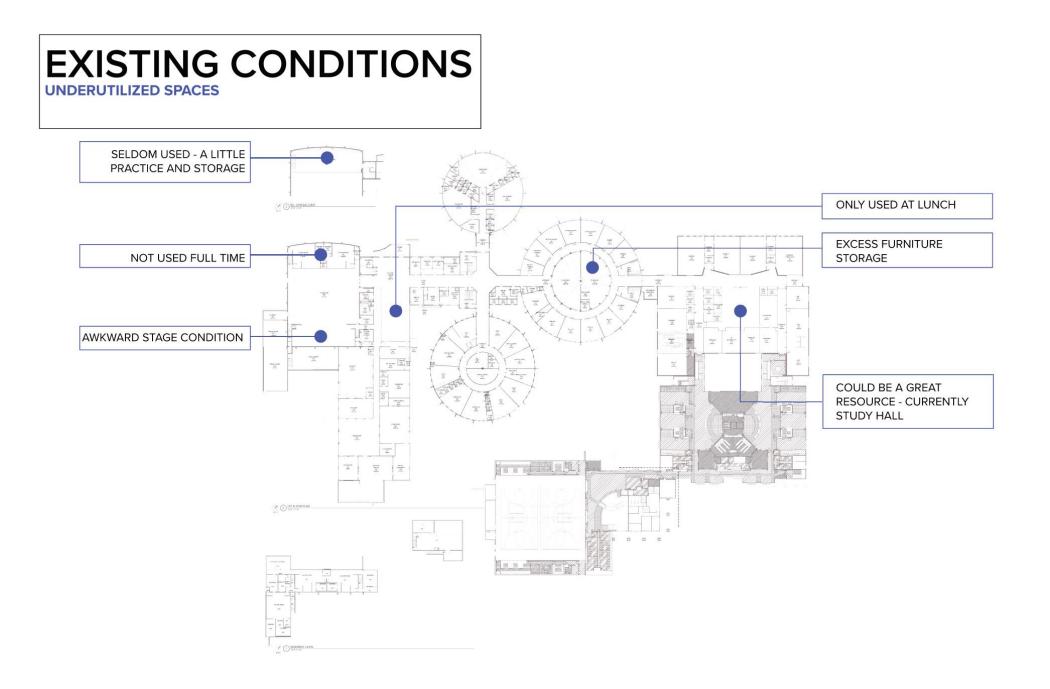












WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?

200+ STUDENTS

12 DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS

50+ STAFF

450+ COMMUNITY MEMBERS

4 FOCUS GROUPS "It looks very old and with no daylight or fresh air. It smells very bad."

"Outdated. Big. Confusing." "Hot. Old. Don't touch the fuzzy looking ceilings."

"{we need} coordinated rooms where groups can study so that they don't interfere with each other/overall quiet places to study. A section where there is preferably some sort of sunlight. Open areas for students who work better individually."

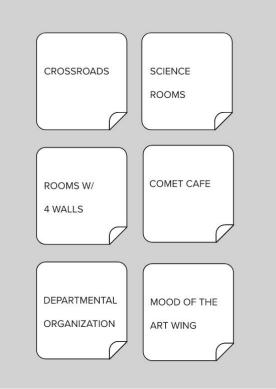
"It was fine for me. What's changed?"

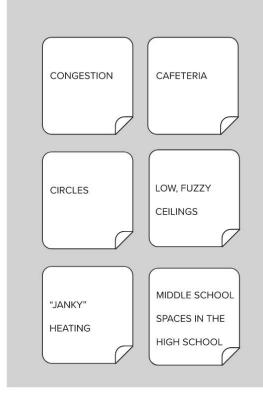
KEEP | TOSS | CREATE



KEEP

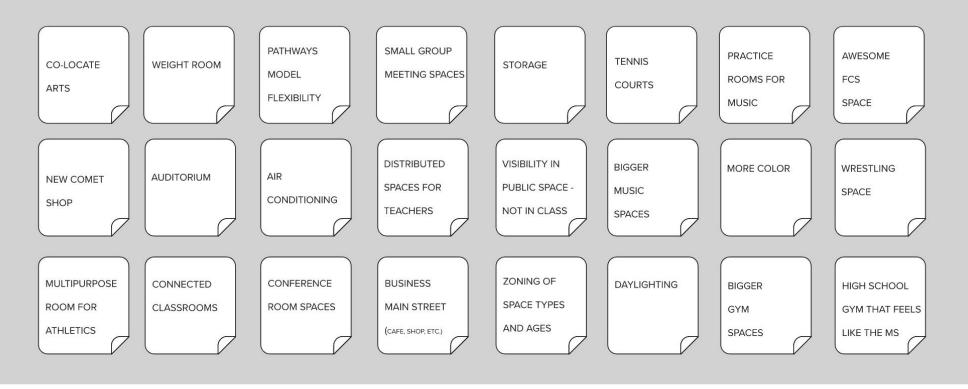






KEEP | TOSS | CREATE

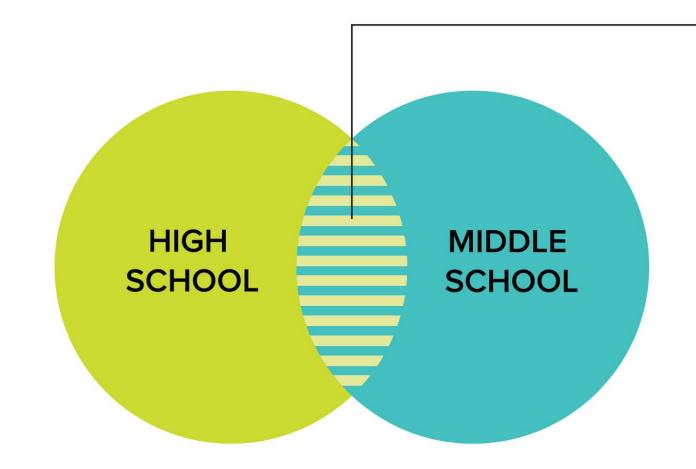
CREATE







DESIRED RELATIONSHIP



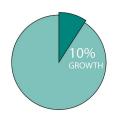
SHARED:

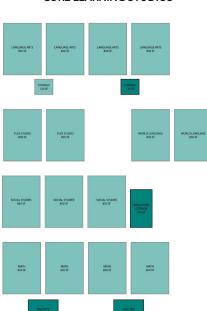
- MUSIC REHEARSAL SPACES
- AUDITORIUM
- EXPLORATORY SPACES

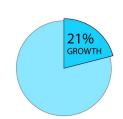
ART AG INDUSTRIAL TECH

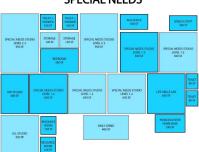
FCS

- TAG
- SELF CONTAINED LEVEL 3
 RESOURCES
- KITCHEN
- GYM / PRACTICE SPACES

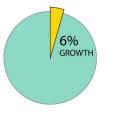


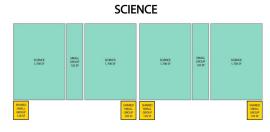




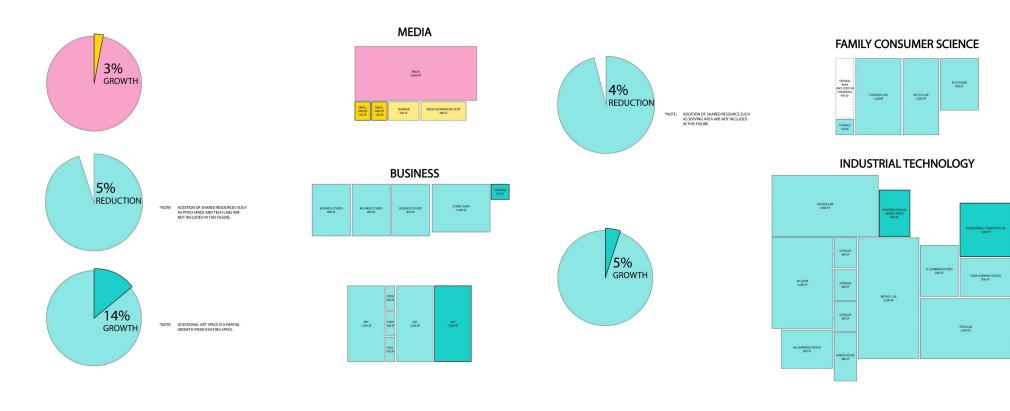


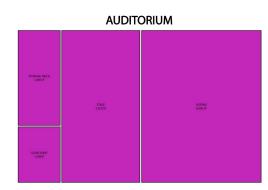




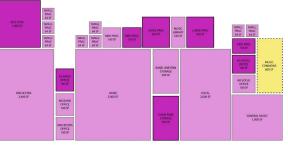


CORE LEARNING STUDIOS











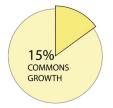
COMMONS 4,500 SF

VEND

TABLE & CHAIR STOR 750 SF

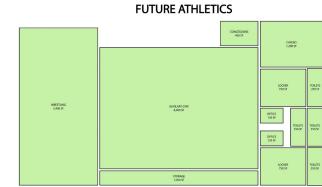
100% NEW FUTURE AUDITORI-

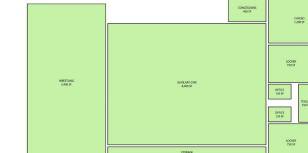
42% GROWTH

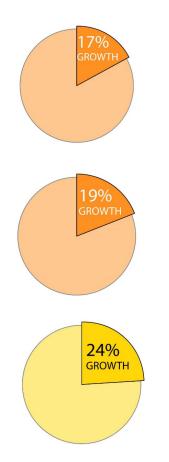


100% NEW FURURE ATHLETICS AD-

DITION





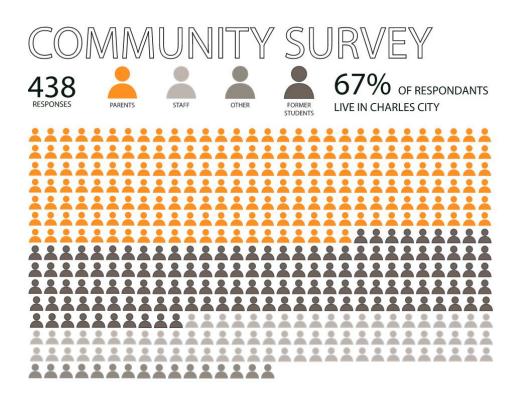




SUCC	ESS S	UITE
AT-RISK COORD 120 SF	WAITING 200 SF	AT-RISK COORD 120 SF
COUNSELOR 180 SF	COUNSELOR 180 SF	

SHARED RESOURCES







51% OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE CURRENT SCHOO BUILDINGS REFLECT THE COMMUNITY'S VALUES AND BELIEFS REGARDING EDUCATION 31 % of respondents believe the current high school building reflecs the community's values and beliefs regarding education

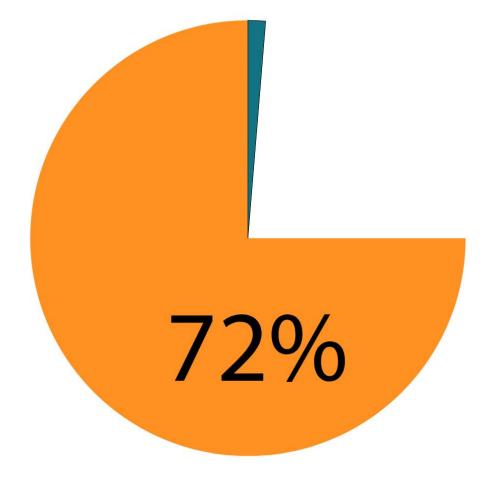


HOW DO YOU FEEL THE DISTRICT SHOULD BALANCE THE UPFRONT COST TO BUILD VS. LONG TERM COST TO OPPERATE



STRONGLY DISAGREE

STRONGLY AGREE



AGREE THAT THERE IS A RECOGNIZED NEED TO ADDRESS FACILITY NEEDS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

WHEN SURVEY RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO RANK THE BUILDING FACTORS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

ADEQUATELY SIZED SPACES 53% RANKED 15T & 2ND

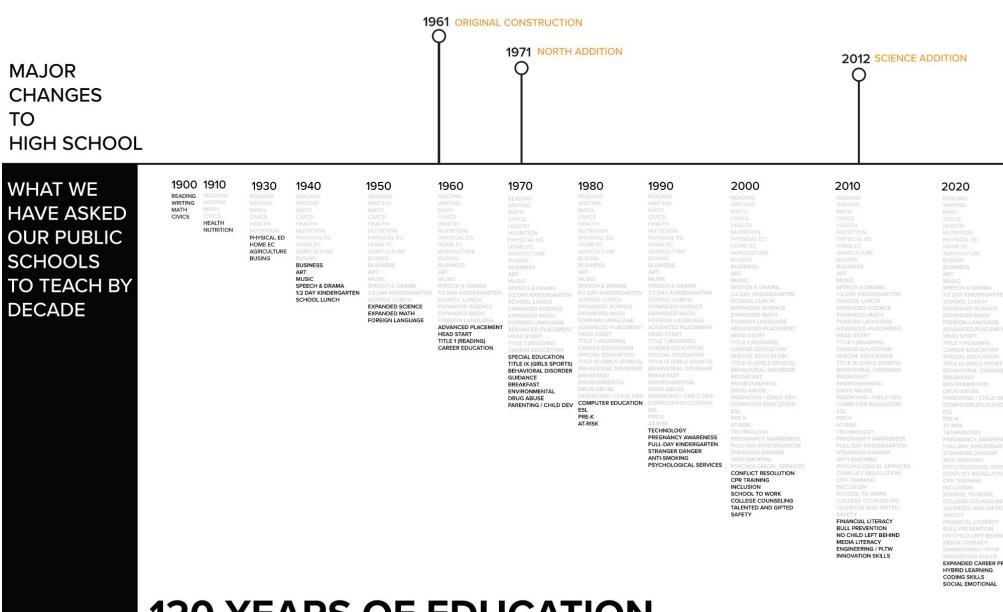
ACCESSIBLE FOR ALL 47% RANKED 1ST & 2ND

CODE COMPLIANCE 3 19% RANKED #1

COMPLETE MAINTENANCE 4

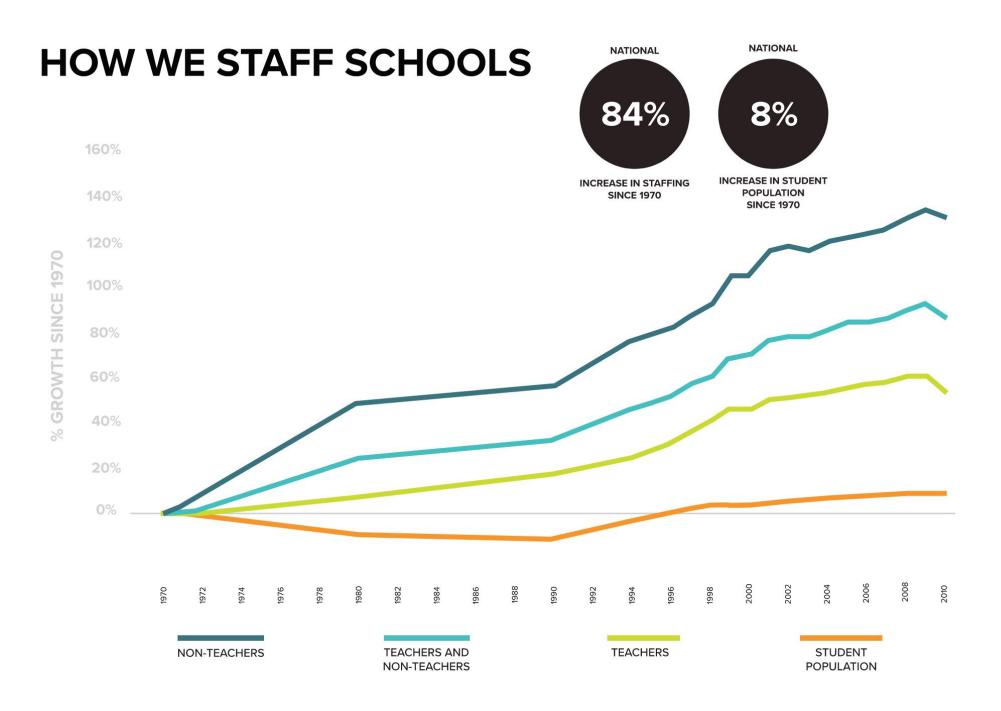
STUDENT CAPACITY 5

GENERAL APPEARANCE 6

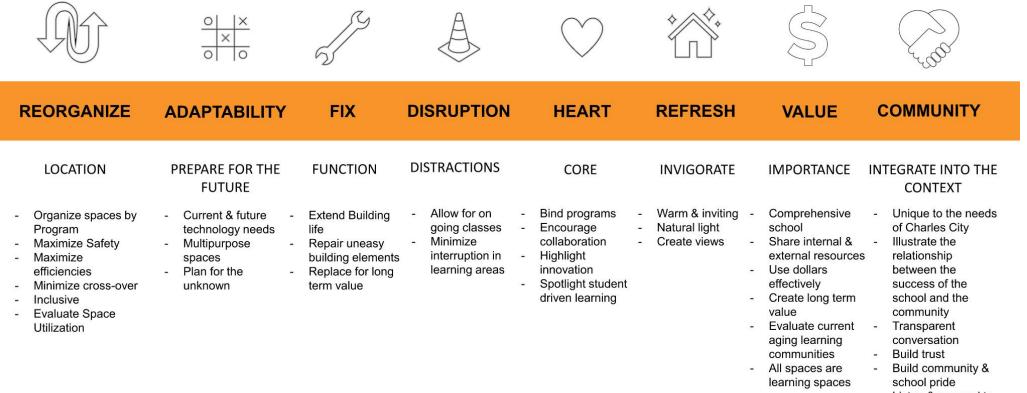


120 YEARS OF EDUCATION

EXPANDED CAREER PREP



DRIVERS



 Listen & respond to real needs

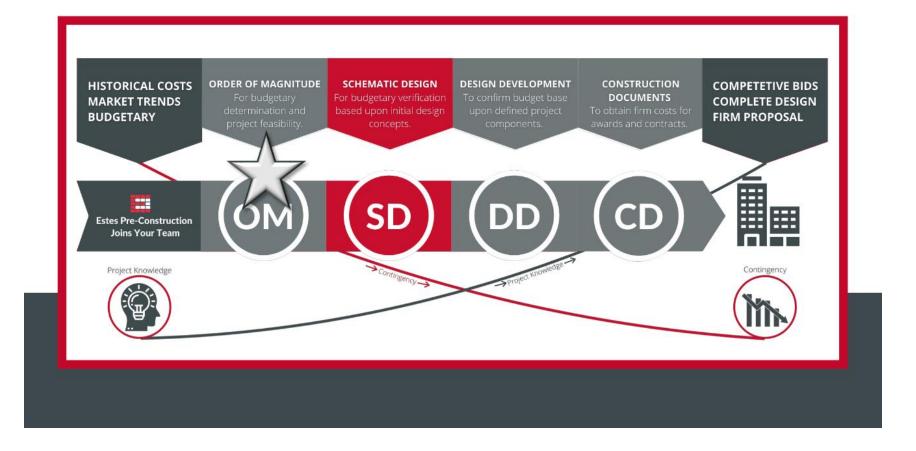
HOW DO WE GET THERE?



PRE-CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Your project is in Schematic Design.

At the schematic design phase, the scale and schedule should be stable. The scope is primarily known, and major systems are identified. As details, specifications, finish selections, and design coordination are still in the works, we can proceed in a more detailed fashion, quantifying components, engaging the market for impact scopes of work. We can use allowances where appropriate to anticipate forthcoming change and reduce contingency due to increased project knowledge.



MANAGING UNKNOWNS

Early in the project life cycle, unknowns can be abundant. All building sites are different, and conditions below the surface are never guaranteed. This is an area of uncertainty and risk that needs to be managed well into the start of construction. Site utility services, landscaping, building envelope finishes, and mechanical systems are just a few aspects that can vary widely in their impacts on budgets. In addition, codes and jurisdictional requirements vary regionally and are ever-changing. These items must be strategically managed through pre-construction.

Discovery and decisions add to the fluidity of design and thus cost projections, but we have tools to manage this:



Contingencies are an essential risk management tool.

A responsible budget reserves for the things that are not known. Every project needs contingency, some of which must carry into the project to assure its success. It is a hedge against cost overruns due to unanticipated changes and new information.



Allowances are another tool for successful budgeting.

Allowances are used as placeholders to cover the costs of items that are "somewhat known". An example might be a monument sign or a dumpster enclosure, the design of which is trailing the progress of the majority of the design. We can anticipate what is "possible" and responsibly recognize that it is forthcoming, unlike a contingency which covers the unforeseen.



Escalation factors cover the increasing cost of construction over time.

Construction escalation does not strictly mean inflation, as there are unique industry influences on pricing that do not necessarily follow traditional indices like consumer goods. Labor costs, commodity prices, and market fluctuations due to timing, weather, geography, and economic pressures all play a part.

QUALITY X SIZE = COST

\$ PER SQUARE FOOT DEFINED BY:

-PROJECT COMPLEXITY

-LEVEL OF MATERIAL

-RENOVATED ANYWHERE FROM 30-90% OF NEW CONSTRUCTION SQUARE FOOTAGE DEFINED BY:

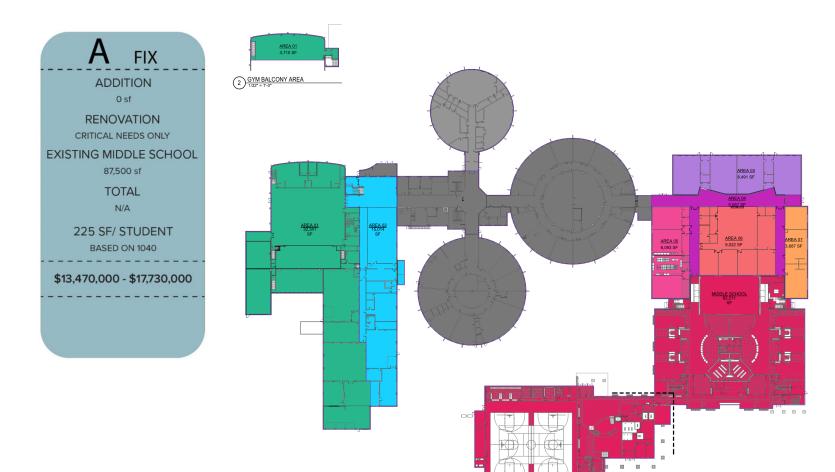
-CAPACITY

-EFFICIENCY

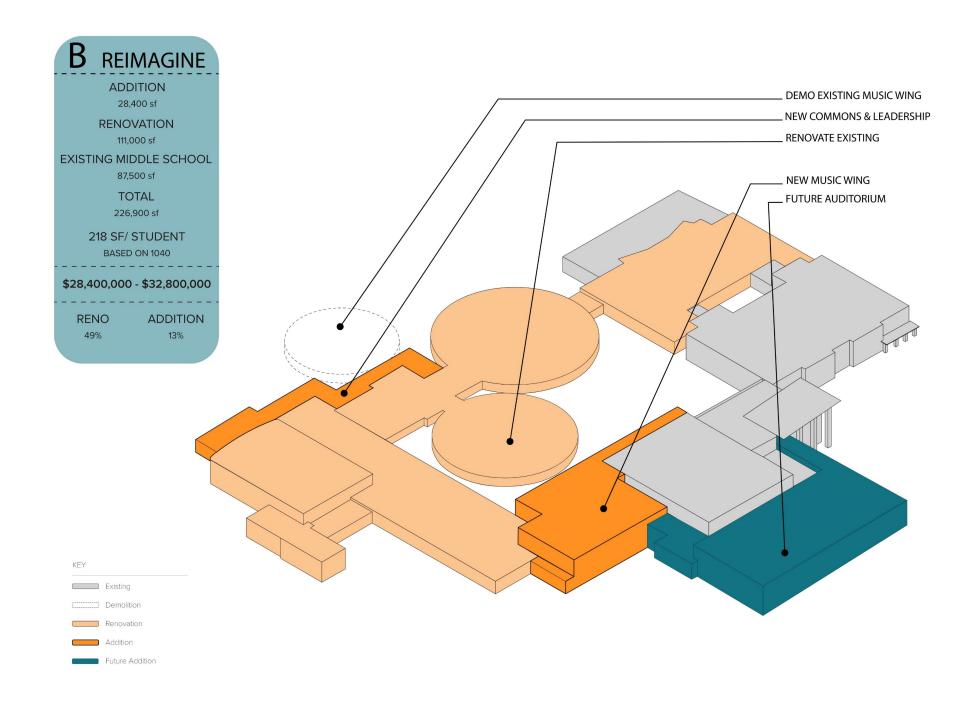
-AMENITIES (GYMS, AUDITORIUMS, ETC)

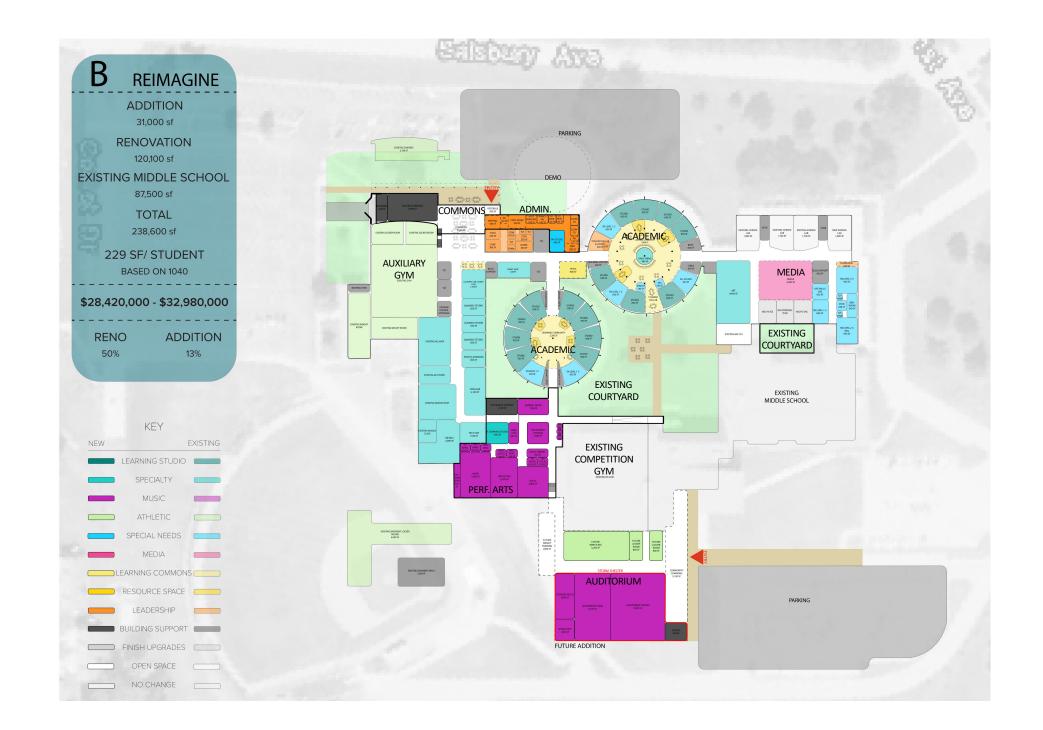
-HOW MUCH GROWTH WE BUILD TODAY VS PLAN FOR

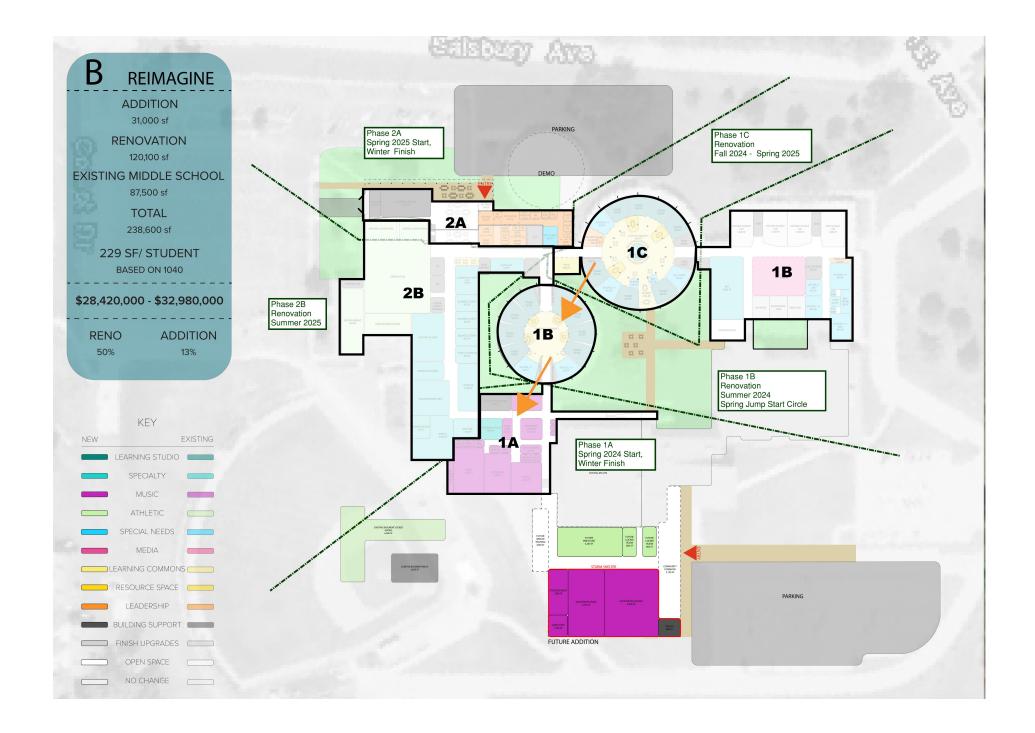
BUDG	ET BUCKETS			
VOTED PHYSICAL PLANT & EQUIPMENT LEVY (VPPEL)		GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		SALES TAX REVENUE BONDS (SAVE)
	ир то \$4М	UP TO \$26.4M	OR \$39.7M	UP TO \$13.1M
LEVY RATE (PER \$1,000)	\$1.34	UP TO \$2.70	UP TO \$4.05	-
VOTE REQUIRED	NO (ALREADY PASSED)	YES	YES	NO (ALREADY PASSED)
# OF QUESTIONS	1	1	2	-
APPROVAL NEEDED	50% + 1 VOTE	60% VOTE	60% VOTE	
	SEPARATE FROM BOARD APPROVED \$0.33 PPEL	ALLOWS DISTRICT TO LEVY UP TO \$2.70	ALLOWS DISTRICT TO LEVY UP TO \$4.05	PENNY SALES TAX FUNDS USED FOR
NOTES	USED FOR MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, CONSTRUCTION, TECHNOLOGY, VEHICLES, FURNITURE, & EQUIPMENT	PROJECT SPECIFIC	PROJECT SPECIFIC	MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

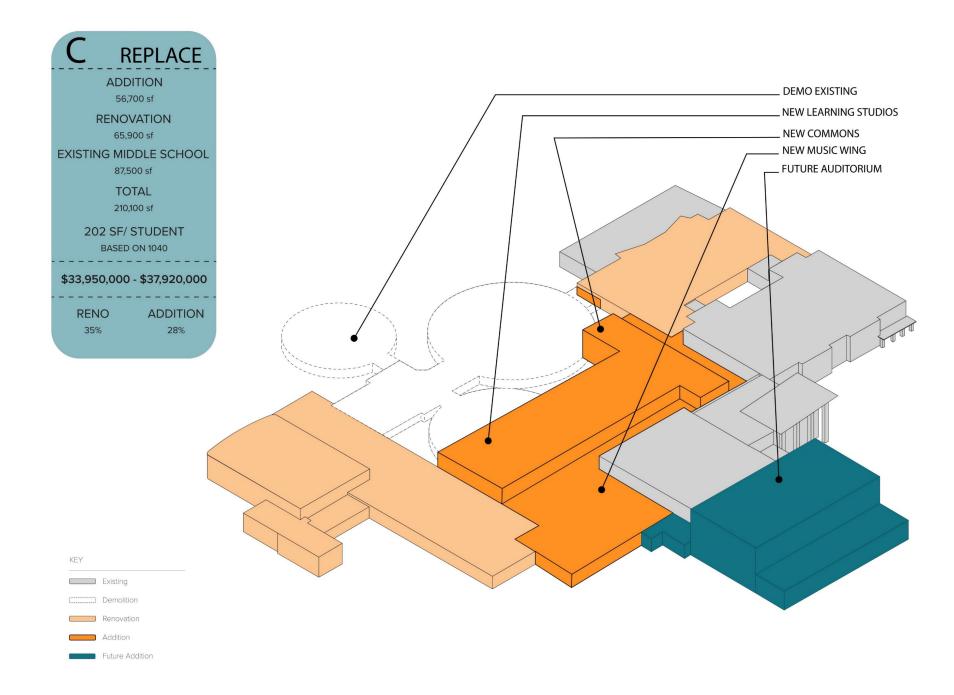


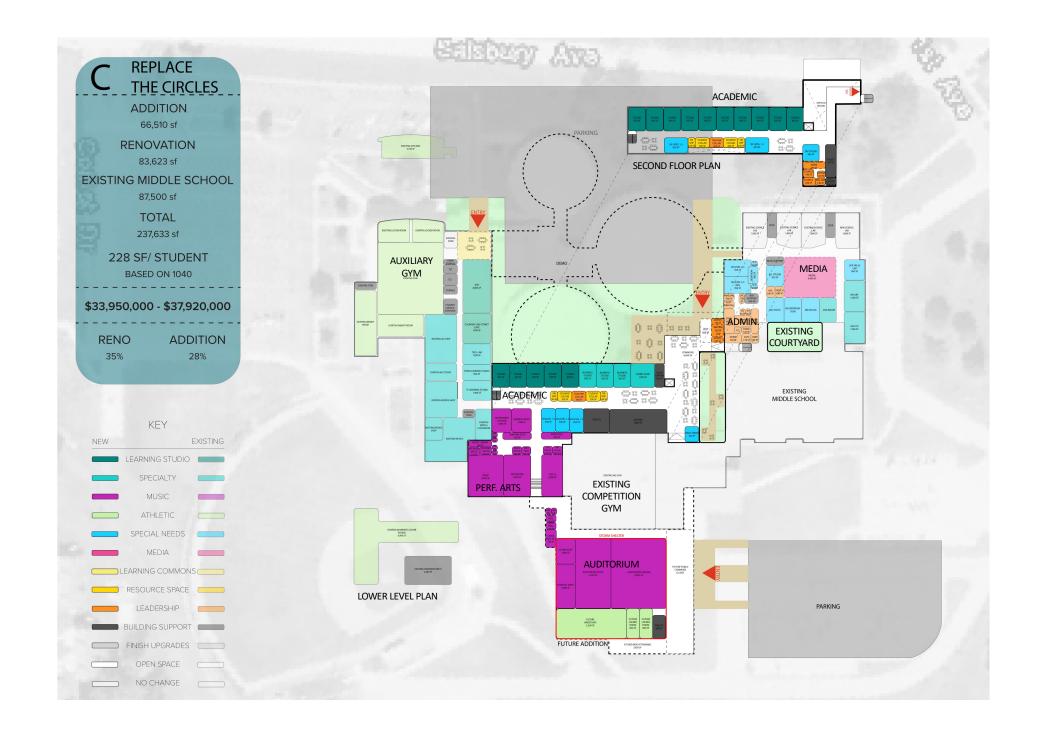


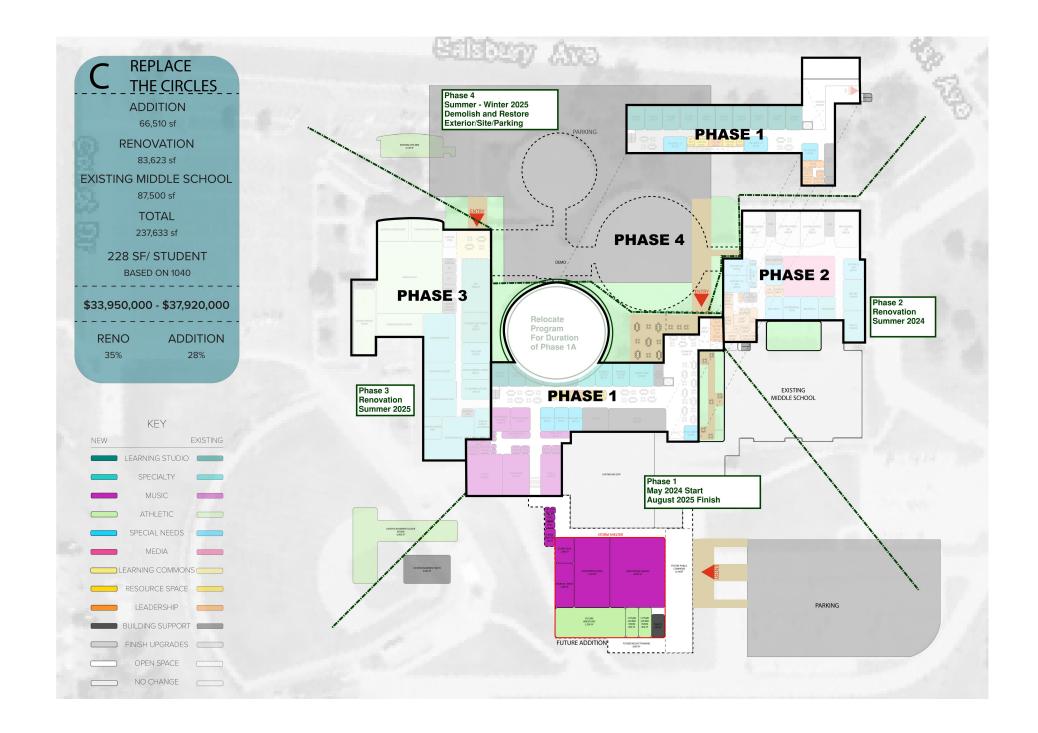






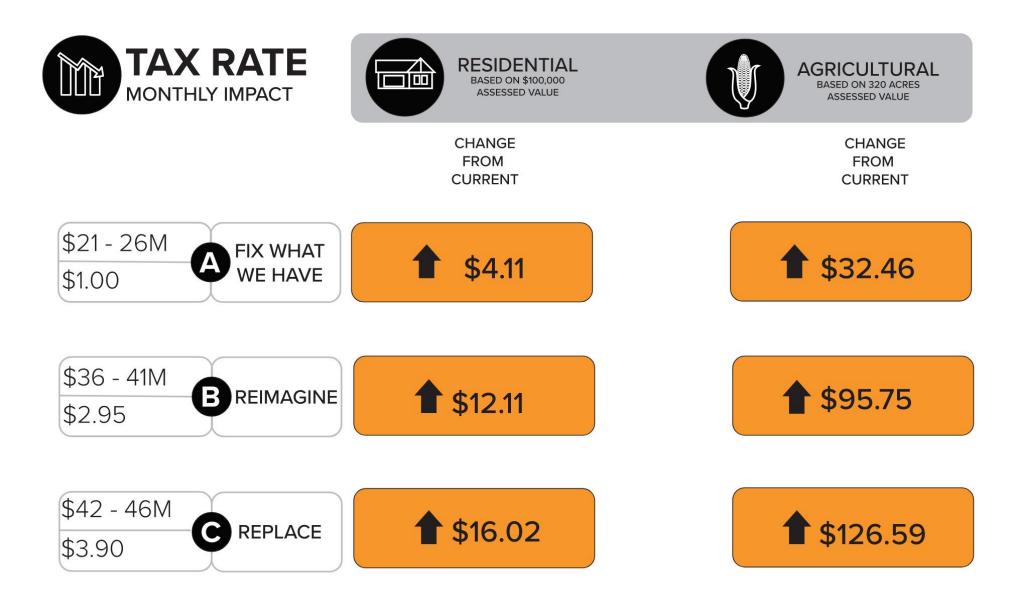




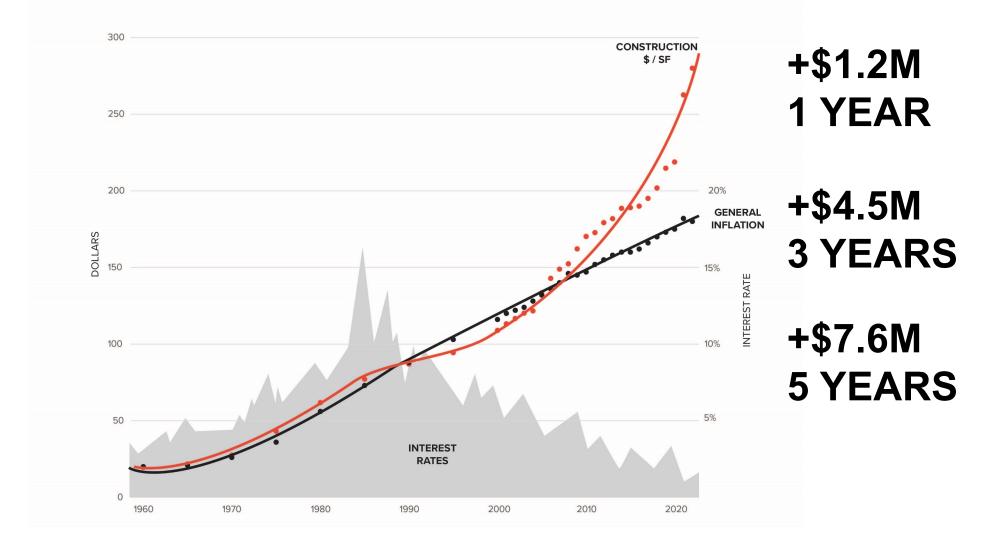


DOES NOT MEET CRI PARTIALLY MEETS CR MEETS CRITERIA	SCOPE	REORGANIZE	ADAPTABILITY	FIX	MINIMIZE DISRUPTIONS	HEART	REFRESH	VALUE	COMMUNITY
A FIX	CRITICAL ITEMS ONLY \$17,730,000 - \$13,470,000	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	$\overline{}$	\bigcirc	0	0	0	\bigcirc
B REIMAGINE	ADDITION 31,000 sf RENOVATION 120,100 \$28,420,000 - \$32,980,000		\bigcirc	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$
C REPLACE	ADDITION 66,510 sf RENOVATION 35,445 sf \$33,950,000 - \$37,920,000	•	•	•	$\overline{}$	•	•	•	•

\$52.8M	\$50M			50% AUDITORIUM COST - PRIVATE
05,	\$45M		50% AUDITORIUM COST - PRIVATE	
8	2023 REMAINING DISTRICT DEBT S	50% AUDITORIUM COST - DISTRICT		
GO BOND	\$40M		50% AUDITORIUM COST - DISTRICT	
	\$35M COMFORT ZONE LIMIT - \$33M			\$37.9M TO \$34M
\$26.4	\$30M	50% AUDITORIUM COST - PRIVATE	\$33M TO \$28.4M	
6	\$25M	50% AUDITORIUM COST - DISTRICT		_
COND COND COND COND	\$20M			
	\$15M	\$17.5M TO \$13.5M		_
in -	\$10M	WITHIN	WITHIN	WILL STRETCH
Q I	\$5M	COMFORT ZONE WITH AUDITORIUM BUT FIXES ONLY MOST BASIC NEEDS	COMFORT ZONE. WILL STRETCH DEBT LIMIT WITH AUDITORIUM	BUDGET COMFORT ZONE WITHOUT AUDITORIUM
	NS	A FIX WHAT WE HAVE		C REPLACE THE CIRCLE



COST OF WAITING



WHAT NEXT?