

MASTER FACILITY PLAN RECOMMENDATION

PRESENTATION TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
AUGUST 29, 2023

TOPICS

- Master Facility Plan Purpose
- Summary: Plan Development Phases
- Overview of Funding Options
- Detail of 3 Strategies
- Administrative Recommendation
- Open Q&A/Discussion
- Next Steps







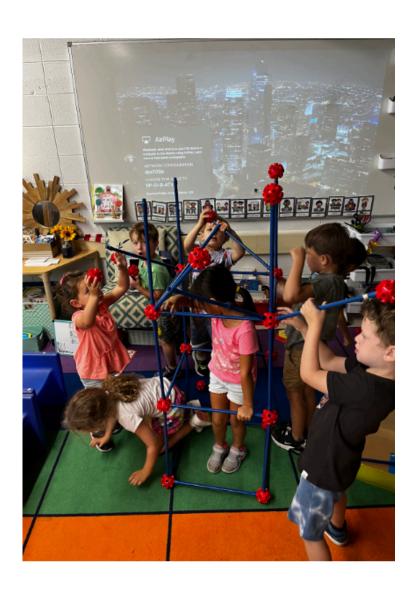
WHAT IS A MASTER FACILITY PLAN?

- Roadmap to prioritize maintenance and capital needs
- It is a strategy to guide decisionmaking. It is <u>not</u> approval of individual maintenance or capital projects.



4 PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Discovery
- 2. Visioning
- 3. Activation
- 4. Analysis & Recommendations





1. Discovery

- Physical Condition Assessment
- Educational Needs Assessment

- 1. Discovery
- 2. Visioning
- 3. Activation
- 4. Analysis & Recommendations



2. Visioning

- Formation of SteeringCommittee
- Development of Guiding
 Principles to Support Planning
 & Decision-Making
- Touring Peer Schools

- 1. Discovery
- 2. Visioning
- 3. Activation
- 4. Analysis & Recommendations



3. Activation

- Development & Testing of Various Strategies
 - Maintenance Only
 - Renovation Strategies
 - New Construction Strategies

- 1. Discovery
- 2. Visioning
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4. Analysis & Recommendations

Vetting of Strategies to
 Identify Educationally and
 Financially Viable Strategies

- 1. Discovery
- 2. Visioning
- 3. Activation
- 4. Analysis & Recommendations



STRATEGIES CONSIDERED

- Strategy A Maintenance Only
- Strategy B Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at 4 Elementary Schools, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at Middle Schools
- Strategy C Replacement of 3 Elementary Schools, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at One Elementary School, and Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at Middle Schools
- Strategy D Maintenance/Additions/Renovations to Transition to Grade Level Centers
- ➤ Strategy E Close One Elementary School, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at Remaining 3 Elementary Schools, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at Middle Schools
- ▶ Strategy F Close One Elementary School, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at 3 Elementary Schools, & Transition to K-4 Elementary Buildings. Maintenance/Additions/Renovations to Middle Schools & Middle Schools Become Grade Level Centers—5/6, and 7/8.
- ▶ Strategy G Close One Elementary School, Replace 3 Elementary Schools & Transition to K-4 Elementary Buildings, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations to Middle Schools. Middle Schools Become Grade Level Centers—5/6, and 7/8.
- ▶ Strategy H Build new PK-8 Building, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations to Shepard and Caruso to transition campuses to PK-8 Buildings



STRATEGIES THAT EMERGED AS VIABLE

- Strategy A Maintenance Only
- Strategy B Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at 4 Elementary Schools, Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at Middle Schools
- Strategy C Replacement of 4 Elementary Schools, and Maintenance/Additions/Renovations at Middle Schools





DPS 109'S DEBT LIMIT

- Debt Limit (Based on 2022 Equalized Assessed Valuation)
 - (EAV * Statutory Debt Limit) Outstanding Bond Principal = Net Debt Limit
 - **▶** (\$1,692,413,846 * 6.9%) \$17,500,000 = **\$99,276,555**
- All forms of debt count against the debt limit EXCEPT Alternate Bonds.



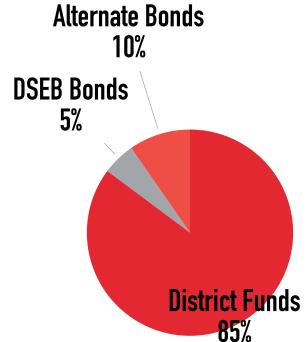
FUNDING SOURCES FOR STRATEGIES

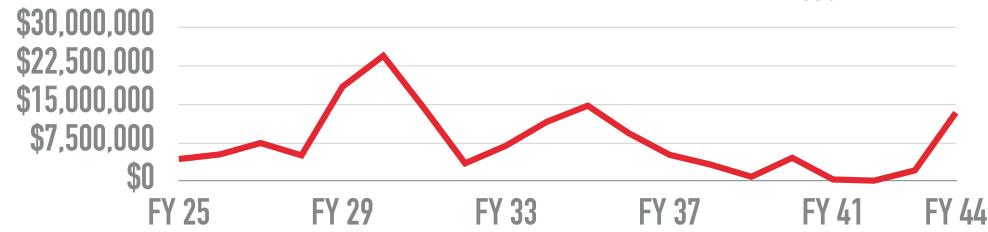
- In the following strategies, we utilize a variety of funding sources to finance maintenance and capital improvements.
 - ▶ **District Funds** are a combination of accumulated fund balance and typical revenue sources that we would pledge to maintenance and capital needs. In the following scenarios, we assume \$7.5 million dollars of annual district funding will be pledged in year 1, and grow at a rate of 2.5% annually over the 20-year plan.
 - ▶ **Debt Service Extension Base** (DSEB) **bonds** are bonds issued against the existing debt service extension base. Taxpayers would not note an increase to their tax bill associated with such a bond issue. The Board can issue these bonds subject to a petition period.
 - Alternate Bonds are bonds that the Board can issue subject to a petition period. Alternate bonds are paid from operating funds and will not increase tax bills.
 - **Referendum Bonds** are bonds that must be approved by the voters. Payback of referendum bonds will increase tax bills.



STRATEGY A

▶ Net 20-Year Cost = \$155.2 Million







ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF STRATEGY A

Advantages

- Lowest net 20-year cost of all 3 options.
- Can be achieved without going to referendum.
- Plans for all maintenance that can be reasonably forecasted.

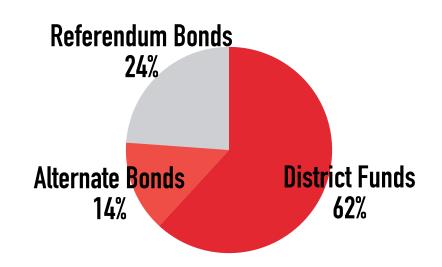
Disadvantages

- Offers no improvements to school facilities to address educational shortcomings.
- Replacement of HVAC equipment is costly, and the limits of retrofitting equipment to buildings not designed to accommodate air conditioning means air quality will be less than is preferred.
- Does not address sewer infrastructure. Replacement of end of life sewer piping is not practical. This option only includes an allowance for repairs.
- Scope of maintenance work needed will be disruptive to the educational environment.
- Totals to maintain buildings over the subsequent 20 years (if feasible) should be expected to be higher than this 20-year plan.



STRATEGY B

- Net 20-Year Cost = \$209.5 Million
 - Estimated Impact of Referendum - \$373 dollars on a \$500,000 home.







ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF STRATEGY B

Advantages

- Plans for all maintenance that can be reasonably forecasted.
- Makes modest improvements to elementary facilities that would be appreciated.

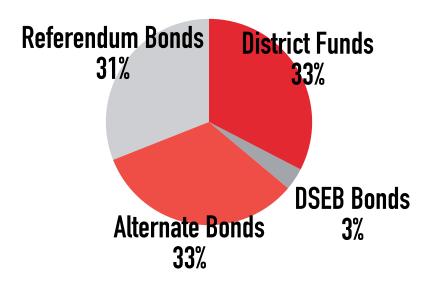
Disadvantages

- Concerns about end of life cycle sewer piping and poor HVAC system performance would not be addressed.
- Does not "check enough boxes" on educational needs.
- Scope of work will be disruptive to the educational environment. Possibility that we would need to relocate at least a portion of classrooms at some schools during construction.
- Requires a referendum, but the age and condition of existing facilities suggests the investment will not be a wise use of funds.



STRATEGY C

- ▶ Net 20-Year Cost = \$258.1 Million
 - Estimated Impact of Referendum - \$563 dollars on a \$500,000 home.







ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF STRATEGY C

Advantages

- Addresses all educational needs at the 4 elementary schools.
- Accounts for maintenance at the middle schools for the next 20 years, and makes some modest improvements.
- Elementary schools would be 30% larger and designed for modern air quality and safety needs.
- Construction would be far less disruptive to educational programming. New facilities could be constructed adjacent to existing schools while they remain in operation.
- In the next 20-year period, projected expenditures to maintain these facilities would be significantly lower than were the district to keep the original 4 buildings in operation.
- Would position future Boards of Education and the community to address the aging middle schools in the middle to late 2040's.

Disadvantages

- Highest cost in the short term net \$102 million dollars more than maintenance only.
- Requires a referendum.



3 PHASES FOR STRATEGY C

- Phase 1 FY 24 to FY 26
 - Complete renovations & maintenance work at middle schools. Relocate Buildings & Grounds from Shepard to stand alone facility on Caruso grounds.
 - Engagement with community regarding facility plan, and work with Village and Park District regarding elementary school construction plans, site plans, and timelines.
- ▶ Phase 2 2026
 - ▶ Referendum (\$80 million) ballot question in 2026.
 - ▶ Should referendum be approved, construct 2 new elementary schools in FY 28 & 29.
- Phase 3 2028
 - ▶ Issue \$85 million dollars of alternate bonds.
 - ▶ Construct remaining 2 new elementary schools in FY 30.



ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATION & DISCUSSION



WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Updates at www.dps109.org/ourfuture

