



Joint Long-Range Educational Facilities Plan Update

City Council Presentation
April 28, 2015

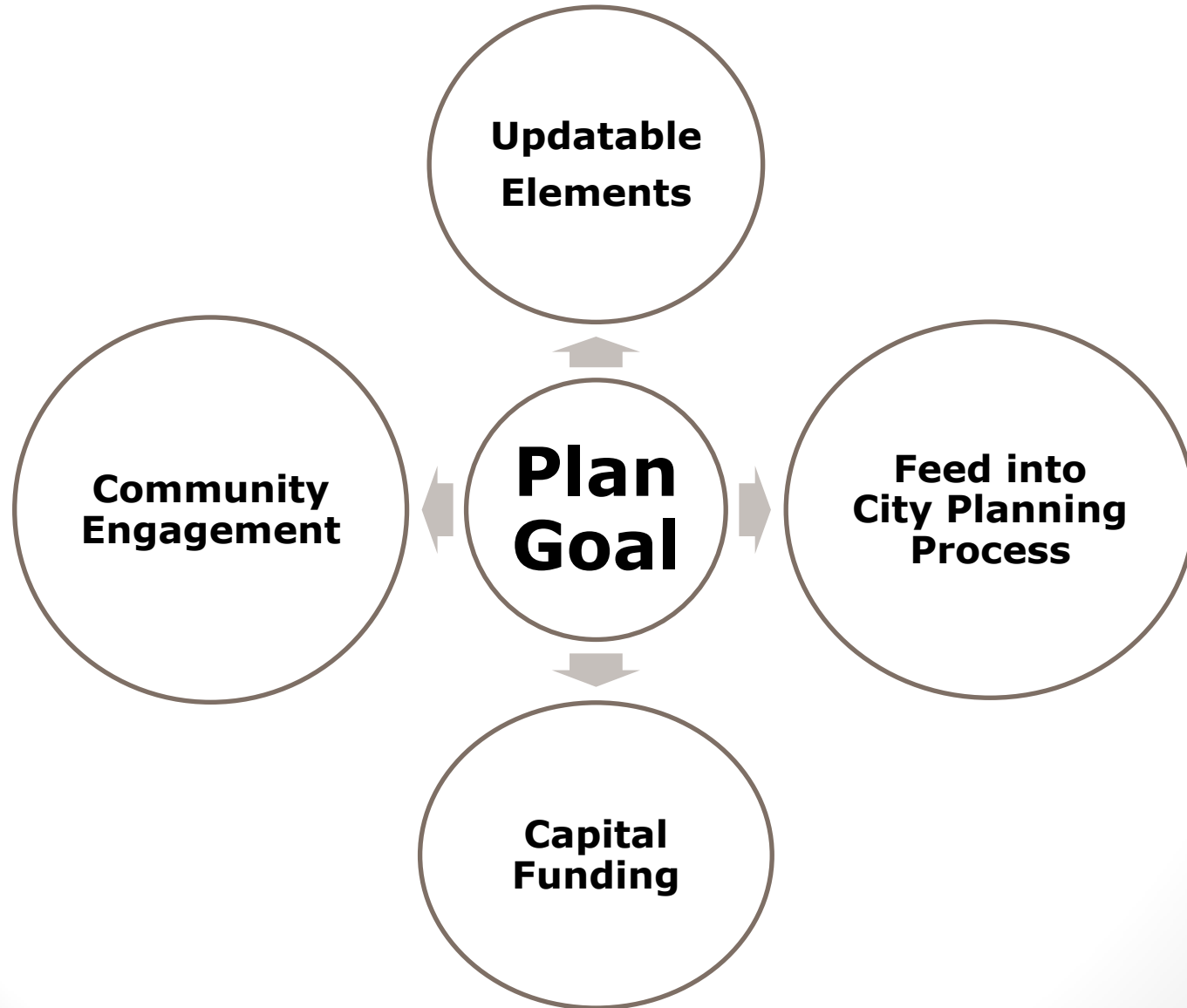
Information for Discussion and Decision

- Process to date
- Summary of Draft Plan
- Process for completion

Council Action Requested

- Review Draft Plan
- Provide guidance on Draft Plan

Background



Background

- Work Group Oversight
 - Representation From:
 - School Board
 - Mayor and a member of City Council
 - Campagna Center
 - PTA Council
 - Regional Demographer
 - Park and Recreation Commission
 - Alexandria Economic Development Partnership
 - Citizens At-Large

Background

3 Subcommittees

- Enrollment Forecasts/Demographics Subcommittee
- Facility Capacity Needs Analysis Subcommittee
- Educational Specifications/School of the Future Subcommittee

Civic Engagement

- **Public Meetings**
 - Work Group Meetings
 - Subcommittee Meetings
 - Three community meetings related to the educational specifications
- **Roadshows**
 - PTAs
 - Civic Associations
 - Economic Development Council
 - General community meeting
- **Online Engagement**
 - Educational Specifications
 - Draft Plan

Assumptions

- Projections were based on existing enrollment boundaries.
- The plan did not assess the physical building conditions.
- The recommendations included in the mini-master plans were initially fiscally unconstrained.
- Mini Master Plan Methodology aligned with 5 ACPS CIP priorities (safety and security, capacity, support educational program, enhanced learning environment, community/site)

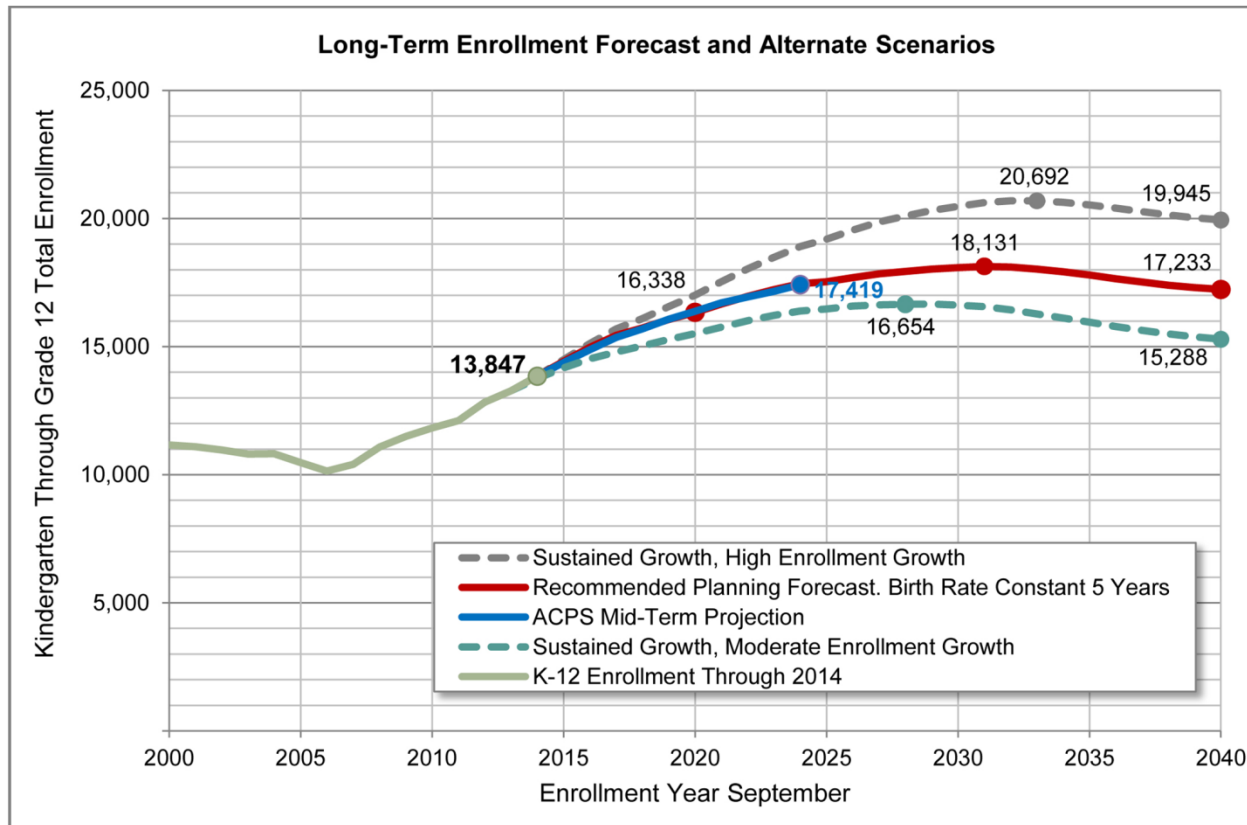
Plan Components

1. Planning and Implementation Policies
2. Enrollment Trends and Forecasting
3. Guidance for 21st Century Educational Facilities
4. Mini-Master Plans
5. Fiscal Challenges
6. Conclusion

1. Planning and Implementation Policies

- Consider schools in future small area planning efforts.
- Consider schools in the development review process.
- Implement a joint City/Schools Transportation Demand Management Program to encourage use of alternative modes of transportation.

2. Enrollment Trends and Forecasting



3. Guidelines for 21st Century Educational Facilities

- Set maximum school size at 850 for elementary schools with School Board flexibility for expanding an existing facility beyond 850 students and 1200 for middle schools with School Board flexibility for expanding an existing facility beyond 1200 students
- New schools should consider an urban school model

4. Mini-Master Plans

- Locate a new elementary school on the west side of the City as four of the elementary schools on the west side are expected to exceed 850 by 2020. A second new elementary school should be considered if growth continues to increase and in absence of pursuing other options to address capacity.
- Locate a new middle school as Francis C. Hammond is expected to exceed 1,800 students in 2025 and George Washington will exceed 1,350 students in 2025.

4. Mini-Master Plans

- Consider options for new school sites:
 - On the east side of city
 - Retain two existing elementary sites for future determination – one near Simpson Stadium Park and one in North Potomac Yard.
 - On the west side of city
 - Reserve a site in the Eisenhower West Small Area Plan
 - Consider the Lower Hammond site
- Consider retrofitting an existing commercial building and continue to consider a K-8 model as a facility solution when the programmatic instruction is appropriate

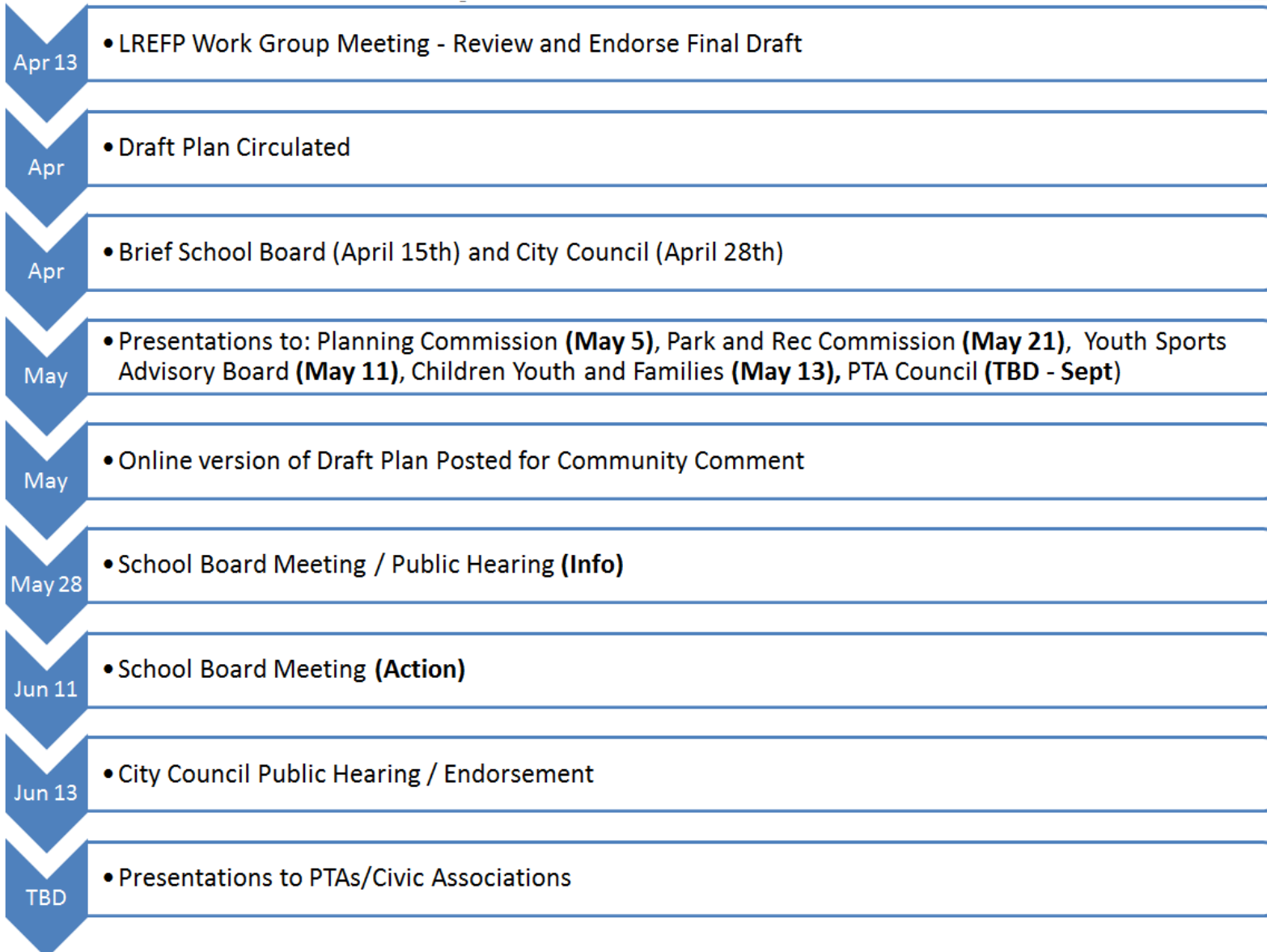
4. Mini-Master Plans

- Renovate and/or replace Douglas MacArthur Elementary School to alleviate failing infrastructure and capacity issues, allowing the new building to house up to 850 students as the zoning, site and educational program allows.
- Renovate interior East side schools to meet the Educational Specifications (Ed Specs) and allow Cora Kelly and Jefferson-Houston Schools to absorb overages from Matthew Maury and Mount Vernon schools.
- Continue to renovate all schools to meet the Ed Specs through the Capital Improvement Plan.

5. Fiscal Challenges

- The LREFP costs are substantial and would likely be implemented over a long time frame.
- Would impact cash capital and debt policies.
- When projects are considered for CIP funding they would be subject to prioritization and fiscal constraints.

Next Steps



Discussion