**CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMITTEE OVERVIEW</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBAN RING ELEMENTARY CAPACITY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTING LEARNING SPACES</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITY</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTURE NEEDS ON THE HORIZON</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEXT STEPS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDICES**

A: CAPACITY VS. ENROLLMENT

B: SCHOOL BOARD DIRECTION
PURPOSE AND MISSION

The Long-Range Planning Advisory Committee (LRPAC) is formed to inform and advise the Superintendent and School Board in the development of comprehensive, long-term plans for facilities needs in the most effective and efficient way and in support of the School Division’s Strategic Plan. As an advisory committee, the LRPAC will make recommendations for consideration to the Superintendent and School Board.

Issues which may be considered by the advisory committee shall include, but not be limited to:
- school program capacity;
- enrollment and projections;
- transportation and operating efficiencies related to facilities planning;
- Capital Improvement Program (CIP) prioritization;
- creative financing and construction strategies;
- scope of renovations;
- school closures and new schools;
- student accommodation planning (building additions/modular relocations/ review of school boundaries); and
- the future of “learning spaces” as influenced by technology and other dynamic fields.

MEMBERSHIP

The 2016 Long-Range Planning Advisory Committee (LRPAC) is comprised of seven citizens appointed by the School Board, four citizens appointed by the superintendent, and is supported by school staff as follows:

Citizens: Tammie Moses, Jack Jouett Representative
         Andrea Mejia, Rio Representative
         Daniel Steeper, Rivanna Representative
         JR Washington, Samuel Miller Representative
         Hal Hart, Scottsville Representative
         CJ Hatcher, White Hall Representative
         Daisy Rojas, At-Large Representative

         Jon Stokes, Superintendent Appointee
         Jim Tierney, Superintendent Appointee
         Randall Switz, Superintendent Appointee
         William Coles, Superintendent’s Equity and Diversity Appointee

Staff: Rosalyn Schmitt, Assistant Director of Facilities Planning
       Dean Tistadt, Chief Operating Officer
       Joe Letteri, Director of Building Services
       George Shifflett, Deputy Director of Building Services
       Renee DeVall, Transportation Analyst
       Jamie Gellner, Assistant Director of Transportation
       Montie Breeden, Senior Project Manager, Facilities & Environmental Services
       Patrick McLaughlin, Strategic Planning Officer
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Historically, this committee has provided the Superintendent and the School Board with a recommendation on a 10 year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). This year, instead of a prioritized list of projects, the committee has done a deeper dive into four key topics. These topics represent the most pressing and overarching challenges the division must overcome to ensure our students are in adequate facilities.

Urban Ring Elementary Capacity

The committee recommends a 16 classroom addition onto Woodbrook Elementary to address the current and projected overcrowding at Greer, Agnor-Hurt and Woodbrook Elementary Schools. The current state and enrollment projections for the area require additional capacity.

State of Existing Learning Spaces

Our current classrooms are becoming increasingly out of date. The school division’s capital program must not only add additional capacity where needed, but it must ensure the current ones remain adequate to the work of our learners. The committee recommends a multi-year modernization program to improve and update the division’s existing spaces.

High School Capacity

Albemarle High School is overcrowded and its enrollment is projected to grow. A long term solution is needed. The committee endorses the planning study for which the Board of Supervisors have appropriated funds in FY16/17. The scope of the study should be comprehensive and consider all solutions. The committee has outlined considerations and potential solutions in this report.

Future Needs on the Horizon

While not prepared to make a recommendation at this point, the committee discussed several needs to put on the School Board’s radar. The School Division needs to continue to think long-term. These items represent pressing needs in the long-term future of ACPS:

- Western Feeder Pattern
- 29N Growth
- New school sites
- Large schools with limited expansion possibilities (Cale, Henley)
- Stable Populations with minor capacity challenges
- Walton under enrollment
- CATEC
- Administration Space
Urban Ring Elementary Capacity

PROBLEM

There is current and projected overcrowding in our urban ring elementary schools (those schools which surround the City of Charlottesville). Currently, the most severe issue is at Greer Elementary. The school currently utilizes 2 trailers. Gifted classes are often held at Jouett Middle School due to insufficient space at Greer. Intervention and SPED teachers are crammed in every space of the building including hallways and converted storage rooms. Next year, in order to meet the needs of their student population, Greer will also have two additional SPED programs. Several changes are planned to help alleviate this overcrowding. First, Greer’s HeadStart classroom will be moved to Broadus Wood, and those Headstart (pre-k) students will be double-bussed. The stage area is being converted into 4 smaller resource rooms. Ideally, we will find a means to move Child Nutrition to another location so that Greer will have use of that trailer but we have not successfully yet found an alternative location for Child Nutrition.

In the fall of 2015, a redistricting committee evaluated options to provide some immediate relief but determined that no viable redistricting options were available and concluded that additional capacity must be built as the solution.

While Greer is the most acute issue in the area, Woodbrook Elementary is also facing capacity constraints. Woodbrook currently uses 3 trailers. Due to the era of its construction, Woodbrook is primarily full size classrooms with limited smaller rooms. This has resulted in the majority of their support staff (SPED, intervention, ESOL) being in inadequate spaces. As an example, the speech pathologist, occupational therapist, and physical therapist all share a converted storage closet. Next year, their ECSE pre-k program will be moved to at Broadus Wood due to inadequate space at Woodbrook. An addition onto Agnor-Hurt opened in the 2015/16 school year. While it currently has adequate space, its enrollment is growing, and the school is projected to be over-capacity in the near future.

The three schools combined host six pre-k classrooms (Bright Stars and Head Start). We estimate that there are sufficient numbers of economically disadvantaged preschool age children in this area to fill three additional classrooms if sufficient space existed and if the County were able to fund the operating costs.

DATA

When comparing building capacity and enrollment projections, there is a deficit at all three schools as illustrated by the following table. The deficit represents a lack of regular classrooms. It does not reflect the additional deficit of smaller support and auxiliary spaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Building Capacity</th>
<th>Capacity Conflicts 15/16</th>
<th>16/17</th>
<th>17/18</th>
<th>18/19</th>
<th>19/20</th>
<th>20/21</th>
<th>21/22</th>
<th>22/23</th>
<th>23/24</th>
<th>24/25</th>
<th>25/26</th>
<th># of Trailers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agnor-Hurt</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>32 (6)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>(36)</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greer</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>(77)</td>
<td>(103)</td>
<td>(95)</td>
<td>(82)</td>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>(87)</td>
<td>(86)</td>
<td>(94)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbrook</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>(47)</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>(98)</td>
<td>(137)</td>
<td>(120)</td>
<td>(117)</td>
<td>(114)</td>
<td>(114)</td>
<td>(135)</td>
<td>(135)</td>
<td>(152)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Woodbrook Addition
This committee has recommended an addition onto Woodbrook for the last two years. It is centrally located and could benefit not only Woodbrook but also Greer and Agnor-Hurt. It is the smallest school in the region and an addition would bring it to the size of the other schools in the urban ring. This would also benefit the current school’s population by bringing additional staffing including an assistant principal, full time specialists (i.e. music teacher), etc.

Greer Addition
Due to the limited acreage and the presence of rock on site, the largest feasible addition onto Greer could only be 4 classrooms. An addition of this size would be inadequate for Greer and for the entire urban ring deficit.

Agnor-Hurt Addition
There is an opportunity to build 8 classrooms on the left side of Agnor-Hurt. This would bring their capacity to over 700 and it would become one of the division’s largest elementary schools. Other areas of the building would need to be modified to support such a population including the cafeteria and parking. The additional 8 classrooms in not sufficient to address classroom deficits, and the larger size of the school in comparison to others is not desirable.

Hollymead Addition
The cost and scope of such an addition has not been formally studied. The site does initially appear to be adequate to accommodate a larger addition. However, to be a solution to the current urban ring problem, it would have significant impact on current boundaries and how many students would have to be redistricted.

New School
There are two potential sites for a new school. One is a 23 acre county-owned site on Polo Grounds Road. The other is a potential 7 acre proffered site as a part of the rezoning application for Brookhill development. A new school has timing, redistricting, and cost implications that deem it not a viable solution for the current problem. A new school would open at least 2 years later than a Woodbrook addition, it would have higher operational costs, and it would involve redistricting more students. The enrollment numbers do not justify a new school over the next few years.

Cost Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Classrooms</th>
<th>Additional Seats</th>
<th>Capital Costs</th>
<th>Cost/New Seat</th>
<th>Operating Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Renovation/Modernization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbrook Addition - Medium</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>$10.5M</td>
<td>$3.0M</td>
<td>$47,453.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbrook Addition - Large</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>$12.2M</td>
<td>$3.0M</td>
<td>$42,361.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New School - Proffered Site</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$18M</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>$45,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodbrook Addition - Medium</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbrook Addition - Large</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New School - Proffered Site</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Construct</td>
<td>Construct</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Assumes funding is in place

**RECOMMENDATION**

Based on this analysis, the committee once again recommends a 16 classroom addition onto Woodbrook Elementary. The project should also include improvements to the existing building as recommended previously. The bare minimum size should be 12 classrooms, but ideally would include 16 if the Board would like to account for a future expansion of pre-k programs as well as longer-term growth in the area. The table below illustrate how 16 classrooms was calculated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th># of Classrooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projected Enrollment deficit</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Auxiliary Room Deficit (Classroom Equivalent)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth from Future Developments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet Pre-K Need</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXISTING LEARNING SPACES

PROBLEM

The Division’s current capital program has no regular investment into its current classrooms, media centers and other learning spaces. Most spaces are (or quickly becoming) out of date to the needs of the 21st century student. The average age of the original portion of the division’s buildings is in the 1970’s, and the classrooms look and function in the same manner as they did 40 years ago. Technology, instruction, curriculum, expectations for students, and many other things have changed in that time period, yet the built environment has remained stagnant.

Our teachers are being tasked to do more hands-on, project based learning yet are required to do it in rooms that were designed for lecture-based instruction. As one example of this, over 50 classrooms in Albemarle High School have one piece combo desks. Furthermore, we know that daylighting contributes to student engagement and achievement, yet over 90 classrooms in the division have no natural light. Lastly, many rooms have inadequate quantity or access to outlets to support the amount of technology that is now in classrooms.

SOLUTIONS

Update existing portions of buildings when additions are built

This is similar to the current practice. Not consistently, but often when an addition is built improvements to the existing building are made. In this pattern, this is the best chance for renovations to occur. The advantage to this practice is that it leverages efficiency in construction activity. The negative, though, is that if a school is not in a high growth area, they will not receive an addition in the near future and in turn, receive minimal renovation to existing classrooms. This presents a parity issue amongst schools.

Renewal Cycle

Another solution is to establish a renewal cycle for all facilities based on age. Once a time frame is established (for example, 30 years), buildings would be queued and the entire building would be renovated and modernized. If this cycle had been established earlier, it might have been feasible but the deficit of need has become too great to start addressing the issue on a building by building basis.

Modernization Program

The third option is to establish a modernization program that addresses needs on a room by room basis in prioritized order. This a targeted approach to instructional spaces with quicker impact than a building renewal cycle.
RECOMMENDATION

The committee recommends a modernization program to update the division’s existing instructional spaces. The program should be a room by room approach, similar to what has been recommended in the past. As a change to previous recommendations, this committee recommends the inclusion and better incorporation of technology in modernized spaces. The committee also recommends that modernization projects completed to date be evaluated for effectiveness and impact to better inform future work.

Modifications should include furniture and renewal work including updating finishes, casework, lighting and connections to adjacent spaces. The plan can be broken down to the following key areas:

- **Classroom Furniture Upgrade**
  Update furniture to create a flexible & comfortable learning environment. This includes ergonomic seating choice, work surfaces that vary in height & size but are all mobile, & adequate storage.

- **Classroom Modernization**
  Improve classroom spaces to update all finishes, casework, & lighting. Improve transparency & connection to adjacent spaces, including the outdoors if feasible.

- **Media Center Modernization**
  Renovate media centers to be flexible hubs of congregation, collaboration, & creation. This includes updating furniture, shelving, and accessory spaces.

- **Cafeteria Modernization**
  Update cafeteria finishes & furniture. Repurpose space to be utilized the entire school day.

- **Specialty Classroom Modernization**
  Renovate existing spaces to create state-of-the-art science labs, music, art, CTE & other specialty rooms. Create dedicated maker spaces.

- **Daylighting**
  Add day lighting to spaces with no or minimal natural light. Update blinds or shades in spaces with natural light to better control the light.

While a modernization program is the appropriate starting point, ultimately a more comprehensive renewal cycle needs to be phased in. This cycle should also be coordinated with the maintenance program and larger replacement projects (i.e. HVAC upgrades). This should be an ongoing process to ensure all spaces are not only updated but remain updated, too.
HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITY

PROBLEM

There is current and projected overcrowding at Albemarle High School (AHS). AHS does not have enough classrooms to handle their current population. Beginning this summer, the school division will lease an 8 classroom modular unit to provide some relief. The capacity issues go beyond the classrooms, however. Inadequate teacher workspace has resulted in storage closets being converted for this purpose. The cafeteria, hallways and parking are all not sufficient for the large population.

Redistricting is often the most cost-effective means to address overcrowding as it uses existing seats rather than building new, but redistricting cannot solve the AHS problem as evidenced by the most recent study. In April 2015, the School Board convened an advisory committee to study redistricting options for Albemarle High School. The committee’s final report in October 2015 included a recommendation for Albemarle High School, but the Board ultimately decided to not redistrict. The School Board decided that the redistricting would provide only immediate relief and that the number of students recommended was not a long-term solution. More importantly, the committee had determined that there were not additional neighborhoods that reasonably could be moved to Monticello if an addition was built at that school. The committee’s finding was that capacity was needed where the students and the growth is currently located.

While Albemarle is the current issue, Western Albemarle is also projected to be overcrowded in the next 10 years. Below is a table of all three high school’s enrollment and capacity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Building Capacity</th>
<th>15/16</th>
<th>16/17</th>
<th>17/18</th>
<th>18/19</th>
<th>19/20</th>
<th>20/21</th>
<th>21/22</th>
<th>22/23</th>
<th>23/24</th>
<th>24/25</th>
<th>25/26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albemarle</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>(114)</td>
<td>(141)</td>
<td>(171)</td>
<td>(182)</td>
<td>(186)</td>
<td>(195)</td>
<td>(236)</td>
<td>(264)</td>
<td>(334)</td>
<td>(330)</td>
<td>(301)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monticello</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAHS</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>(64)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(110)</td>
<td>(143)</td>
<td>(113)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,143</strong></td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>(149)</td>
<td>(235)</td>
<td>(317)</td>
<td>(359)</td>
<td>(274)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECOMMENDATION

The committee endorses the planning study recently approved by the Board of Supervisors. In light of the imminent study, it is premature for the committee to make a recommendation to solve the problem. The committee agrees that a thorough, comprehensive study is needed to determine the best long-term solution for the problem. The study should evaluate but not be limited to the following solutions. It should also include the following considerations in evaluating those options.
Potential options to be studied (in no particular order):

- New school (comprehensive or magnet)
- Addition onto Albemarle HS
- Additional virtual learning opportunities
- More modular classrooms or temporary facilities
- Grade level adjustments to utilize middle school facilities
- Creative use of Burley’s central location
- Private school voucher
- Better utilization of CATEC facility (coordination with program or reuse facility itself and relocate CATEC)
- Out of class experiences (i.e. internships)
- New facility with shared campus with UVA Research Park or PVCC
- Connection with future county facilities (i.e. courts or County Office Building)
- Shuttle transport between existing schools

Considerations in analyzing options:

- Future enrollment population
- Location
- Traffic
- Transportation
- No redistricting without building
- Future expansion potential
- Demographics
- Recent build comparative studies
- School Size (relative to others)
- Technology needs (present & future)
- Budget
- Community Engagement
- Timeline/Schedule
- Athletics/extracurricular
- Parity
- Design
- Curriculum/Instructional needs
FUTURE NEEDS ON HORIZON

SUMMARY

To inform the School Board in the development of their 10 year CIP, the committee has developed a list (in no particular order) of issues they see coming in addition to the three most pressing ones mentioned prior.

Western Feeder Pattern Elementary School Addition

Within Albemarle County, most new homes are being built in the Crozet area. The enrollments and available capacity in all Western Feeder Pattern elementary schools need to be monitored. The committee previously recommended an addition onto Crozet Elementary as an out year project in part of the Capital Needs Assesment (CNA). It is possible that that project will need to be added to the CIP if the growth continues.

New Schools

For over 10 years, the school division has been in a practice of expanding existing facilities. As it reaches a saturation point where expansion is no longer an option, the division needs to begin developing a long range master plan of new schools including potential location and timing as well as a plan for purchase/acquisition of sites where needed.

29N Corridor Growth

The School Board needs to continue to monitor the status of new developments along 29N. Examples include Hollymead Towncenter, North Point and Brookhill.

Large Schools with Limited Expansion Possibilities

Cale Elementary is the second largest elementary school in the division with over 700 students. Cale has experienced a demographic shift similar to the other urban ring schools which has created unique demands on its facility requiring more pull-out, smaller auxiliary spaces. The school utilizes 2 trailers. Enrollment projections are stable, but the school needs to be monitored. Due to it large size already, expansion is not option.

Henley is the largest middle school with an enrollment of over 800 students. While projections do not indicate overcrowding in the next 10 years, this school will be very near its capacity. The school must be monitored. Due to its large size, expansion might not be a viable option.
Stable Populations with Minor Capacity Challenges

The division has several schools with minor capacity challenges, these include Scottville, Meriwether Lewis, and Stony Point. All three schools utilize trailers for non-grade level classrooms, but do not have the room in the building to accommodate all programs/activities. For example, music is held in a trailer at Meriwether Lewis. These populations are stable, so the issue will not get worse. The question the committee poses, is the current state acceptable? If not, the School Board should consider small additions, interior renovations, or other alternatives to trailers.

Walton Under Enrollment

Walton Middle School is the smallest middle school with an enrollment of only 330 students. A smaller school has operational and instructional inefficiencies. Per pupil spending is high, and curriculum offerings are compromised to lack of a critical mass of students. Their enrollment is also projected to decrease, exasperating the issue.

CATEC

As CATEC continues to re-envision their course offerings, their facility must be updated or even relocated to ensure it is adequate for any new vocational offerings. Last year, the School Board placed a placeholder in the Capital Needs Assessment (CNA) for a project related to CATEC. The committee recommends this submission again until more detail is provided from the program.

Administration Space

The School Board has submitted a request in the CNA for additional administration space for at least 5 years. The project has never moved up to due to limited capital funding and prioritization of schools. At some point, though, this deficit must be addressed. Currently, the Child Nutrition Department and DART operate out of trailers. Next year, the division might need to begin to lease commercial space for DART and SPED staff.

Pre-K Expansion

Pre-K programs in schools continue to have facility impact, particularly those in already overcrowded schools. As pre-K programs are added, their impact on space cannot be ignored. It seem both the School Board and the Board of Supervisors continue to indicate they support expanding the Pre-K program throughout the county. The committee encourages the Board to continue to examine the building capacity impact of pre-K programs and consider alternatives to school based programs when space becomes an issue (i.e. centralized urban ring preschool, block grants to other preschool facilities, etc.)
NEXT STEPS

Fall 2016

The committee understands that staff is working on a project to document each school’s capacity in terms of auxiliary or support spaces. The committee has seen a preview of the work and looks forward to seeing its completion. The data collected will certainly inform future recommendations from this committee.

Staff is also working on a project with the Weldon Cooper Center to better inform our enrollment projections and begin to project demographics of those enrollments. Projections are an important tool in developing long-term plans, so again, the data will inform future recommendations from this committee.

2017

As we look ahead to our next session, we recommend the following improvements to the process:

- The committee would like more involvement from representatives from Community Development. We would like to receive more detailed information about future developments.

- The committee would like to receive more direction from the Board on the topic of a long-term master plan. This topic arose during this session and whether there is a need for a longer term vision (i.e. 20 or 50 year) than what has previously been provided.
## Capacity vs. Enrollment Projections from Fall 2015 (Including Pre-K Students)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>Building Capacity</th>
<th>Current Enrollment</th>
<th>PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS</th>
<th>CAPACITY CONFLICTS</th>
<th># of Trailers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGNOR-HURT**</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKER-BUTLER*</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROADUS WOOD</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWNSVILLE**</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALE**</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROZET</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLLYMEAD**</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXISWETHER</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURRAY*</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED HILL*</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTTSVILLE*</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONE ROBINSON***</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODBROOK**</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YANCEY</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6791</td>
<td>6,457</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,656</td>
<td>6,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBEMARLE</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENLEY</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOUETT</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTHERLAND</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALTON</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>3669</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>2,941</td>
<td>2,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBEMARLE*</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTICELLO</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN ALBEMARLE</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>1,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>4143</td>
<td>4,147</td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>4,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>14,603</td>
<td>13,504</td>
<td>13,607</td>
<td>13,767</td>
<td>13,822</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = # of pre-k classrooms

1 Murray High School is not reflected in this chart. The program currently has a target enrollment of 110 students. It utilizes 12 classrooms & the gym in the building.

2 Excludes Post-High Students
Date: March 24, 2016

To: The Albemarle County School Board & Dr. Pam Moran, Superintendent

From: Long Range Planning Advisory Committee

Re: Direction for Annual Recommendation

ITEMS IN BOLD REFLECT A SUMMARY OF COMMENTS MADE BY BOARD MEMBERS, THEY DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE CONSENSUS OF THE BOARD.

As we prepare to work on our annual recommendation for the long range facility needs for the division, we would like the Board’s directions on several key topics:

1. BOND REFERENDUM

   How does the School Board see the possibility of a bond referendum in November ’16, affecting the work of the Long Range Planning Advisory Committee? What information, if any, would the Board like to see from the LRPAC regarding the referendum that is different than our prioritization of projects?

   ➢ If approved, the CIP would likely receive additional funding which raises the importance of this committee.
   ➢ As it goes forward, the role of this committee should be informing and engaging with the larger community to share its expertise.
   ➢ The LRPAC should provide input on the finalized list in May.

2. ALBEMARLE HIGH SCHOOL

   Last year the School Board rejected redistricting as a solution to overcrowding at Albemarle HS. We are now considering options including a potential addition onto Albemarle, building a new high school, the use of trailers, etc.

   • What factors would you like for us to consider?
   • What aspects of those alternatives would you like us to analyze?
   • Are there any “absolutes” (for example, no trailers, cap on Albemarle’s size, etc.)?

   ➢ There are no absolutes, study all options.
   ➢ Do not consider redistricting from Albemarle to an existing high school.
   ➢ Envision a new model for a high school.
   ➢ Be sure to study the potential feeder pattern of a new school
   ➢ What should the size of Albemarle be? What is ideal?
   ➢ How large of an addition onto Albemarle is feasible?
   ➢ Be proactive, not reactive.
3. ELEMENTARY CAPACITY

The LRPAC is currently addressing the challenge of finding a solution for the existing and forecasted overcrowding at multiple urban ring schools. We are weighing options including a potential addition to Woodbrook, building a new elementary school, the use of trailers, etc.

- What factors would you like for us to consider?
- What aspects of those alternatives would you like us to analyze?
- Are there any “absolutes” (no trailers, cap on elementary school size)?
- How do you prioritize these needs against the needs at the high school level?

➢ We need to get ahead of the elementary capacity issues. Excess capacity is ok.
➢ Look at both current and future preschool programs.
➢ Prioritize an addition first then new school.
➢ A solution does not have to be either/or, it can be both.
➢ No absolutes, consider all options.
➢ Keep the “little ones” in forefront of your decisions.
➢ Avoid the use of trailers.
➢ Study other locations for additions, not just Woodbrook.
➢ Take the Woodbrook neighborhood’s concerns under consideration
➢ Learn from our past mistakes, do not build too small.

4. IMPACT ON SPACE UTILIZATION

Do you want us to explore creative program, technology enhanced classrooms and other operational alternatives that affect space utilization that may have implications beyond the purview of the LRPAC (e.g., virtual classroom, shifting grades to different facilities (K-2 school/3-6 school/7-9 middle school/10-12 HS) increase class size, etc.)?

The School Board and Board of Supervisors support preschool but these classrooms are having an impact on overcrowding at several schools. Should the LRPAC be looking specifically at the preschool question? Should LRPAC consider a different preschool approach, such as a central location for all pre-K or a temporary reduction in preschool classrooms to be reinstituted once capacity challenges are resolved?

➢ Explore creative programming, alternative high school models, etc.
➢ Look at Pre-K, but not just within the urban ring.
➢ Do not look at reconfiguring grade level distributions. Less transitions is better.
➢ Explore notion of centralized pre-k for regional program, but some Board members have strong bias against.
➢ Explore a K-8 school if it makes sense somewhere.
➢ What is the impact of the Woodbrook Addition on Pre-K?
5. **ANYTHING ELSE?**

Are there other items the School Board would like the LRPAC to address?

- Lay out the issues/alternatives rather than providing a singular solution.
- What other capacity issues should the Board anticipate (i.e. Crozet?)?