

Q9. At Burnett is the need for restrooms in the Pre-K classrooms the reason for the campus being in the "Red" (Red indicates the facility is in critical need of improvements)?

A. No. The "Red" is caused by the overall facility condition and the need for various improvements.

Q10. At Burnett or other campuses is a fire sprinkler required?

A. No, not for existing campuses. Current code requires that new K-12 education occupancy buildings have fire sprinkler systems, however older facilities are grandfathered. It is very common to add fire sprinkler systems to older campuses with bond dollars.

Q11. Why plan to build new on the existing Burnett site versus building new somewhere else?

A. There are components such as the gym that can be renovated, existing utility infrastructure, and adjacent District owned land that help to reduce the overall project cost. Other factors like growth in the district (specifically where in the district) play a large role in deciding which campuses to expand or where to add new ones.

Q12. Please talk about energy management at existing versus new mechanical systems.

A. TISD has multiple Energy Management Systems (EMS) that were designed during the 80's with a front end (computer interface) which had a software upgrade in '17. This primary front end allows software/programming to interact with the legacy hardware (circuit boards, HVAC components, etc.) which operate the mechanical systems. The field hardware in TISD buildings is antiquated and requires special equipment. Many components are no longer available and require custom rebuilding upon failure at 'considerable' cost to the District. The oldest facilities in TISD still utilize pneumatic controls (air) to operate valves, dampers, etc. Any new facilities/renovations will be designed to current Energy Code with an emphasis on Air Quality, Comfort and Maximum Energy Savings. These synergies with the current EMS systems will bring the majority of TISD under one (1) front end and reduce facility life-cycle costs.

Note: not all buildings have EMS installed, nor provide fresh air to building occupants. This will be corrected with upgraded mechanical and EMS systems.

Q13. Has the District considered natural light and day-lighting in education spaces?

A. Yes. During the design phase of many of the projects identified the designers will look at ways to bring natural light into the learning environment as much as possible. The use of skylights, SolaTubes (tubular skylights), and repurposing areas can be considered during the design phase.

Q14. Why would the District want to move GLA into a proposed new elementary campus?

A. Relocating the GLA would allow it to serve as a cornerstone for a new campus. As a school-within-a -school model, GLA would continue to serve our GT students and serve as a model for the development of new academies at our other comprehensive elementary schools (such as a STEM Academy, Fine Arts

Academy, Health Services Academy, etc). This would continue to serve students in the same way in this excellent program and would allow the district additional operational efficiency. Currently, we are limited by the space at the GLA's current location. There is minimal office space for support staff, smaller and limited classrooms, no cafeteria or library, limited space for recess, and no capacity for program expansion. TEA does not fund districts to operate campuses with a 200-student capacity, current model is inefficient. Based upon concepts of Professional Learning Centers, Collaboration, Operations, Maintenance, Transportation and Food Service, an elementary school can achieve optimum efficiency with a target range of 550 to 800 students. Additionally, the district currently operates the alternative campus at a facility leased from the city. This school must be relocated in the next few years, and it needs to move to a district-owned facility.

Q15. How much would a new high school cost?

- A. The cost of any facility is dependent on many things including, but not limited to: size, scope, escalation, etc. Based on current construction costs, a brand-new high school could be estimated to cost \$100+ million.

Q16. If square footage requirements or recommendations from TEA are constantly changing, why don't we design and build larger spaces to stay ahead of them since we can't change these facilities for a long time?

- A. The TEA doesn't change their requirements or recommendations frequently enough to try and anticipate what future specifications they'll support. Also, since facilities are "grandfathered" into whatever requirements or recommendations they create, it is fiscally responsible to design and build to existing standards.