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Phase 6 of 2014 planned projects include ISC renovations, Ag Center upgrades, SRC upgrades. Is there any impact on/overlap with proposed 2019 bond projects for these facilities or are they completely independent/unrelated?
In most cases the scope of work is independent and would not impact the proposed work that is determined to be included in the 2019 Bond Proposal. In some cases, where we see any potential overlap or conflict, we would typically combine the work included in the 2014 Bond Program with the approved work proposed for the 2019 Bond Program into one construction project to eliminate any conflict issues with the performance of the work.

Would proposed 2019 bond projects negate the need for any Phase 6 2014 projects?
Yes, if approved 2019 bond will negate the need for the renovations at ISC West, ISC North, and Windfern High School included in the 2014 bond Phase 6 projects. These three projects are on hold pending approval of the 2019 Bond recommendation.

Does the Carpenter Center expansion proposal mean that the entire CyFair Annex will become the new Carpenter Center?
Yes, that is correct if the final location of the expansion of the Carpenter Center is the CyFair Annex location

Why are we considering co-locating the Carpenter Center with CyFair HS?
During our presentation to the Committee, we emphasized that this was one location option to consider and that a final determination of the location has not been finalized. Since we already have an existing structure that is adjacent to CyFair HS to provide access to programs, we could convert the CyFair Annex facility and add a small addition to accommodate the needs of the district which we believe would be a good cost effective solution compared to other high school campus locations

Are we considering locating the Carpenter Center by Cy-Fair HS because of proximity to an ES (Lamkin), MS (Arnold), and HS (CyFair)?
Yes, that is one of the main considerations due to close proximity to CyFair HS and being more centrally located within the district. Plus, we have an existing facility that can be renovated along with the construction of an addition to provide a cost effective solution to address the needs of this expanding program. We can easily move the current office functions of the psychology services and community program services to our Windfern High School since it is being relocated to the Old Matzke ES facility, which is currently being renovated and will be completed for the start of the 2019/20 school year in August 2019

Is the Carpenter Center location a similar arrangement as the Carlton Center co-located w/ Cy Woods HS?
No, it is not. Students attending the Carpenter center are often on-level or above and participate more fully in the comprehensive programs at MS and HS. Students from Carlton do access Cy-Wood but for academic reason.

Will the Carpenter Center students walk across the parking lot to use the CyFair HS cafeteria and gym?
This will depend on the renovation, but yes they probably use the cafeteria.



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Are there any safety concerns for both the Carpenter Center students and/or Cy-Fair HS students?

No

Is there a need for the Carpenter Center to be centrally located or near the proposed "New ISC"? If not, then why not consider co-locating with Cy Springs HS (see campus utilization %) or Cypress Park HS?

The location at Cy-Fair is more centrally located in the district as students from across the district attend the center. The actual location to the HS and MS is much closer and students can get to and from classes much faster.

What are the plans for the old Carpenter Center building?

The Maybelline Carpenter Center would be able to be modified to allow the Alternative Learning Center East to utilize this additional space to address their expanding needs without the district having to construct an addition which is a very cost effective solution.

Which support departments will be housed in the repurposed Windfern building other than Psychological Services and Community Programs?

Currently, these are the two proposed specific departments that could be moved to the repurposed facility. With the growth of the District, we will have other departments that will need additional space and we will evaluate which support departments would be best to move over to this facility as well. One such department is our General Administration Department which is currently located at our Falcon Annex facility which would have the opportunity to move to the Windfern HS facility. If the new Instructional Support Center is not included as part of the bond recommendation, we would look to see what other departments could be located there to minimize the overcrowding we currently have at the existing Instructional Support Center.

Is there a need for Psychological Services to be more centrally located to "New ISC"? Or to Police Dept.? Or to Counseling Services/Student Services?

No, the staff of psychological services spends the majority of the day on campuses throughout the district. The space at the Cy-Fair Annex or the space on Windfren would still keep psychological services fairly central to all of the departments in question.

Can we come up with a different name for the proposed "New ISC"? "New ISC" is confusing for anyone not extremely familiar with district facilities. I know "Central Admin" building has negative connotations (\$ not spent on students/classrooms). Is "District HQ" just as bad? Main Office? (This is a minor question - not for the whole group - more of a marketing issue, actually).

We can refer to this facility as the New Instructional Support Center versus new ISC. We have been using the initials of ISC, which can be confusing to those community members not very familiar with District facilities.



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How many times are people turned away from current auditoriums?

No data available

In many cases, teachers no longer ask to use the auditoriums because their previous requests were turned down

What are the number of days that high school auditoriums are booked?

For the 2017-18 school year, there were 2,948 district events booked in the 12 district auditoriums. That averages 245 events per auditorium. There are 173 instructional days in a school year.

What are the differences between a new performing arts theatre and our current HS theatres?

Increased seating capacity (1,500 vs. 800)

Orchestra Pit

Professional acoustic shell

Full Height Stage ('Full Fly' like professional stages)

State-of-the-art lighting system with multiple catwalks to allows for various lighting settings

Increased stage size to allow for storage of sets and production equipment for quick transitions

A motorized acoustic curtain draping system used to brighten or dampen the acoustics as needed.

Rear loading dock with direct access to stage

Ticket booths

What other features will the performing arts theatre have that are different than our current facilities?

Large multipurpose rooms that can be used for UIL and other fine arts competitions, as well as, meetings and staff development.

Ability to add portable dance floor in multipurpose room

Dressing rooms and green rooms

Storage areas to allow for hosting UIL and other types of fine art competitions

Art Gallery spaces to allow for displaying student art shows

Would there be any plans for building any other CFISD Ag Barns by the other existing high schools?

As with school buildings, the need for additional ag barns is re-evaluated as a part of the long range planning process.

There was never a plan to build barn facilities at each high school. Even the 3 current sites were planned as adjacent to Transportation Centers (Telge, Eldridge, Westgreen), not the high schools. You will notice they are even named accordingly-named Telge, Eldridge, Westgreen, not Cy-Fair, Cypress Ridge, Cypress Park. This practice of building fewer larger facilities, rather than many smaller facilities, was done to efficiently fund the initial build and ongoing maintenance of the facilities. In many areas, there is no existing/affordable land near the high school, even if we opted to use that model. Building them adjacent to Transportation Centers, rather than in neighborhoods, also seem to work better when it comes to the flies, etc., that facilities such as these attract. Katy ISD is a neighboring district



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with a comparable ag program. They also opted to build a shared animal housing site for all of their high schools. They have multiple buildings, but they are all on one site--whereas CFISD has chosen to spread theirs across 3 sites, making them more convenient than if there was only one site.

Would you be able to share the number of ag animal projects for each high school?

Chart A

	# In Ag Program	# CFISD Lambs, Goats, Swine, Steers (Eligible to be housed in District barns)	# Currently Using a District Barn				Distance From Campus to a District Barn* (*Distance from home will vary)		
			# Telge Barn - 2 buildings	# Westgreen Barn	# Eldridge Barn	Total	# Telge Barn	# Westgreen Barn	# Eldridge Barn
Cy-Fair	367	62	56	0	0	56	0	10	6
Bridgeland	261	47	0	33	0	33	9	10	15
CyCreek**	264	35	0	0	0	0	6	15	7
CyFalls	269	43	3	0	38	41	3	9	3
CyLakes	212	10	0	10	0	10	10	4	8
CyPark	144	9	0	6	0	6	10	0	9
CyRanch	281	78	30	5	0	35	7	6	10
CyRidge	198	20	0	0	19	19	6	9	0
CySprings	211	24	0	21	0	21	8	3	8
CyWoods	339	99	75	0	0	75	4	11	8
Jersey V	281	15	0	0	11	11	8	12	5
Langham C	175	30	0	29	0	29	6	5	5
TOTALS	3002	472	164	104	68	336			

Would the number of animals being raised be greater for high schools located near an existing CFISD ag barn vs high schools not located near an existing CFISD ag barn vs high schools not located near a CFISD ag barn?

The data does not seem to indicate that it would. Currently, we have several large ag programs that are not located right across from a CFISD ag barn. CyWoods has the largest ag program in the District when it comes to animal entries and those students drive over to the Telge barn. The Bridgeland/CyRanch programs together (considered together since they share families while we are in the midst of the last boundary change)



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What are the numbers of animal projects for the following high schools in the past 5-7 years? Is this related to their booster clubs no longer being able to help run a barn for their high school? (Jersey Village, CyFalls, Langham Ck, CyCreek)

Chart B

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Notes
JVHS	15	24	31	26	26	Have always had students at Eldridge
CyFalls	46	59	55	59	40	Closed booster club-managed barn after 2012
Langham	30	38	54	60	63	Closed booster club-managed barn after 2017
CyCreek	36	47	48	45	37	Still in a booster club-managed barn

The data does not appear to indicate that changing barns has a drastic impact on participation numbers. See the numbers above. Any fluctuation appears to be consistent between campuses that changed barns over that time period and those that did not. Again, teachers feel that participation levels are related more to the ability of families to incur the cost of raising animals, rather than housing.

Why was the Westgreen location chosen for the proposed location?

Westgreen is at almost 100% capacity, with very little room for growth. It is also in the area of the District where we are seeing the most growth. This was confirmed when the neighborhood growth data was shared with the long range planning committee. Many of the moderate to high growth neighborhoods are on that side of the District. There is also a cost savings to expand an existing site, versus building an entirely new site. As the county completes more of the roads in that area, we believe Westgreen will continue to be a very viable animal housing location for those expanding neighborhoods. In turn, providing more room at Westgreen will allow both Telge and Eldridge to maintain some room for growth over that same time period---especially knowing that the Cypress Creek Booster Club will lose their land lease once the current land owner finds a buyer and those neighborhoods are closest to Telge and Eldridge.

Is it possible to get data on how much the ISD has invested in athletic facilities versus fine arts in the past 2 bonds?

In the 2007 Bond Program an approximate total of \$23,268,000 was allocated for Fine Arts and CTE program facilities. In the 2014 Bond Program an approximate total allocated was \$24,974,000. The combined total for 2007 and 2014 Bond Programs is \$48,242,000

An approximate total of \$32,444,000 was allocated in the 2007 Bond Program for athletic facilities improvements which included the funding of the artificial turf at all our high school competition fields. In the 2014 Bond Program,



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an approximate total of \$113,191,000 was allocated. The combined total for the 2007 and 2014 Bond Programs was approximately \$145,635,000.

Please note that the 2014 Bond Program included a new natatorium and major renovations/additions to Pidgeon Stadium that totaled approximately \$45,810,000 along with the installation of running tracks at all 18 of our middle schools which totaled \$14,173,000. These facilities benefit many programs at the district level including drill teams, marching bands, etc. as well as community use of the middle school tracks to minimize the wear and tear of our high school track and field facilities. The remaining amount in the 2014 Bond of \$59,983,000 was for various athletic facilities renovations, to locker rooms, press boxes, weight rooms, etc. districtwide

Are there numbers on how many students are in fine arts related activities in the district?

In 2018 there were 87,744 students involved in fine arts

How are metal detectors used and why they are \$1mm if we only use them intermittently and why they are on the the priority 1 List.

Metal detectors are used at secondary campuses for random searches, daily at ALC East & West and at Berry Center and Pidgeon stadiums during events. Metal detectors were included in the recommendation to update to current or new technologies, ensure sites have adequate equipment for random searches and special events, and for replacements. This is a district recommendation. Priority 1 was assigned to support the Safety and Security Action Plan presented to the Board August 2018.

I would like to see a differentiation between what items were prioritized based on the consultant's assessment of security risk and which are considered high priority by the district and why. I can think of some reasons why this item landed on the red list, but I'd like to understand more clearly who recommends what and why?

The only items added to the safety and security recommendations by the district are metal detectors, Ben Bradley Center expansion, police vehicle replacement schedule and police radio replacement and additions. CFISD Police Department items were assigned priority 1 based on the recommendation by Chief Mendez. All items presented to the committee by True North Consulting Group were their recommendations.

Are there other things on the priority list for Security items that district personnel feel were higher priority than the consultant did?

No

The \$6 million for the police vehicle replacement schedule: How does that break down? How many cars are we looking to buy? How many years does it usually take to reach the 95,000 miles?

The department is looking to replace 65 vehicles over the course of 5 years. In addition to replacing 65 vehicles the department is currently short 14 vehicles in its fleet. The average time for a police vehicle to reach 95,000 miles is approximately 5 to 6 years depending on drive time and activity during a year.



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If the bond is approved, the department would replace the vehicles each year for five years. The number of vehicles each year is as follows:

Year 1- 11 replacements and 15 new vehicles

Year 2- 6 replacements

Year 3- 19 replacements

Year 4- 14 replacements

Year 5- 14 Replacements

The total number of replaces for the five years is 64

Total number of new additions to the fleet is 15

Many recent injuries/deaths have happened from shooters firing into classrooms without entering at all. Based on my personal experience during a recent shelter in place drill at Cy Falls I believe bulletproof or resistant glass would be a “must consider” for the bond. Thank you for assisting in helping this be considered. I’d love to see what cost this would incur and see it added to the recommendation for consideration.

The cost to install bullet resistant glass on first floor interior areas is approximately \$38,754,240.00.

The projected cost per campus is:

Elementary School - \$211,260.00

Middle School - \$531,720.00

High School - \$1,446,060.00

The addition to the Bradley Center is 21,000 sq. feet at a cost of \$12,237,836 which is a cost per square foot of \$582.75. That cost seems quite high. What is driving the cost for that so high?

The expansion of the Ben Bradley Center includes a 21,000 square foot addition to the existing building, a 3,000 square foot vehicle maintenance shop and additional site work and parking. The base cost per square foot for construction only that was used to develop the estimated costs is \$397.50 per square foot. The cost shared with the committee includes projected construction and soft costs (architectural and engineering fees, construction materials testing, HVAC testing and balancing, commissioning, MUD fees, etc.), as well as furniture, fixtures and equipment. Due to the projected construction start date of 2020, the cost has been adjusted for two years of inflation.

Number of taxpayers in 2014 versus 2019

Includes both residential and commercial real estate accounts

2014 – 154,499

2019 – 167,004

What was the taxable property value in 2014 versus 2019?

2014 - \$35,503,139,379

2019 - \$51,889,261,460



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What was the student enrollment in 2014 versus 2019?

The enrollment disclosed in the CAFR is:

2014 – 111,404

2018 – 116,368

2019 – 116,542 – latest enrollment report

In regards to changing exterior lighting to LED, the statement was made that energy cost savings would be incurred by making the switch. Has anyone done a study (crunched the numbers) to determine the magnitude of the savings?

Replacing existing exterior lights with LED's will result in an estimated annual savings of \$300,000.00 to the general fund.

Second part of question: Does the scope of this only involve changing the light bulbs to LED, or is this changing fixtures, too?

Due to the age of most exterior lighting, it is more economical to replace the fixture.

Third part of question: Assuming there are operational cost savings, is the District considering changing out interior lighting?

Yes, by the end of the summer 2019 the district will have converted 20 campuses to LED lighting as part of 2014 bond program renovations. The district is recommending interior LED lights for remaining campuses as part of asset protection in the current bond study.

In regards to replacement of police cars, it would be beneficial to understand the background on the 95,000-mile replacement schedule. What is the typical miles per year for a police vehicle? Is the replacement period (simply) based on miles or are there other factors, such as maintenance and/or additional requirements for a police vehicle, etc.? I'm trying to contrast/rationalize this against the program for school bus replacement that's based on age of the bus.

Many different studies have been conducted across the country related to police vehicle replacement. All studies vary in the recommended replacement schedule of a police vehicle. The common mileage for replacement is 80,000. The common factors for replacement are wear and tear, maintenance costs, and major repair costs versus the blue book value of the vehicle. If the cost of repair outweighs the value of the vehicle, then the recommendation is to retire the vehicle and replace it.

The purpose of 95,000 miles is based on the fact that in school district policing we have the ability to reassign vehicles to assignments where lower vehicle use occurs, such as assigning the vehicle to a campus.

The difference between police vehicles and buses is the operations of the vehicle. Buses travel from point to point traveling within the posted speed limits, making assigned stops. Police vehicle operations are significantly different. Police vehicles travel to multiple locations throughout a day and vehicles, depending on emergency activity, are



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operated in a manner opposite than typical driving. There are many hard starts and stops that occur with police driving. The electrical systems in vehicles are heavily taxed with the numerous electronics and technology equipment installed.

The number of miles driven per year varies depending on calls for service. Typically, an average of 15,000 to 20,000 miles is driven on a vehicle each year. The replacement schedule for a vehicle would be every six years.

I'm somewhat confused by the separate (but joined) recommendations for fencing around portable buildings and playgrounds. What is the intent and desired outcome -- from a security standpoint - of fencing the playgrounds? How do we deal with the aspect that school playgrounds have historically been viewed as a community resource - available to the community after school hours - and this will be gone if the playgrounds are fenced? The fencing that was in the picture in the security report appears to be ornamental fencing; this is easy to breach (climb over or drive a car through.) So, what is the intent of the fence and is this the right type of fence to achieve that outcome?

From a safety and security view- The purpose of fencing playgrounds and portables is to prevent non-students and non-employees from having direct access to students and staff in the portables or on the playground. The fencing would assist in directing visitors to the campus to the main entry and engage the visitor check-in process. Currently there are many campuses across the district where portables can be accessed by anyone who walks onto a campus and can simply knock at a portable door to gain access. The same scenario would apply to a playground where an individual could simply walk onto a playground and make contact with students forgoing the visitor check-in and screening. During non-school hours the playgrounds would be accessible to the public. Security consultants and law enforcement experts recommend ornamental fencing because it is more durable compared to chain link fencing.

Public Address. Do all Schools have public address systems today? If so, is the public address modifications more about adding telephones for two-way communications?

All schools have a public address system. However, many of these public address systems are antiquated and need to be updated to current standards. The addition of classroom phones is an additional protective measure

Adding Wall/Barriers within elementary schools. Can you provide some addition information on how these barriers would be implemented, how they would function in times of an emergency and to what extent they would impede normal flow of folks (students, teachers, others) and the educational process? My assumption - based on the limited information provided - is that there would be a minimum number of lockable doors into each of the individual zones. How does this get in the way of the educational and people flow processes?

The concept shared with the committee involves creating PODs of 2 or more classrooms with walls and doors and adding partial walls within the POD for noise reduction. This will create corridors and allow each POD to be secured from within the classroom area. The concept also includes integrating the lockdown buttons with new or existing fire doors or other types of doors located at select entrances along the main hallway. These doors can be automatically closed by zone when the lockdown button is activated, segmenting the campus. The intent is to prevent a perpetrator



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from moving freely throughout the building. These solutions will not impede the educational or people flow of a campus.

Highly Visible Numbers on Exterior Windows. Did I understand correctly that this is already being done on new construction and that the specific request is to add to existing buildings? Related to this, to what extent do first responders (thinking Cy-Fair VFD and our police dept.) have information on our building layouts, etc? If so, doesn't this reduce the need for additional external markings?

The numbering of exterior windows is to provide first responders the ability to quickly and easily identify classrooms in the campus from the exterior during a critical incident. Prior to the recommendation from the consultants, CFISD PD Emergency Management, began the process of numbering every entrance door in order to provide first responders identifying entry points closest to the area of incident.

The District does share floor plans with all first responder agencies and uses a shared data base maintained by the City of Houston. The data base, Digital Sandbox, contains all the floorplans and other emergency information for each district owned campus and facility. The Digital Sandbox data helps provide first responders will all information, such as utilities (water, gas, electric). Safety plans, and floorplans needed for a campus when an event is occurring

What is the overall size of the "fleet" of computers that CFISD maintains? Thinking classroom/instructional as well as business services. Are all on the 5-year rotation?

Fleet Review –

Instructional – 78,229 devices on a 5-year rotation

Administrative – 7,636 devices on a 5-year rotation

Chromebooks – 37,767 devices on a 5-year rotation

Tablets – 13,544 devices; these devices are not on a defined rotation schedule

Total Fleet – 137,176

Is CFISD seeing unit costs for (desk-top) computers stabilizing or . . . Decreasing? On the home front, we are able to buy more computer for less dollars today than in the past. Does any of that exist in the space where CFISD is procuring technology?

CFISD has continued to work closely with our vendors to review and obtain the best pricing possible. However, with the availability of the Intel chip and other market factors may affect the costs we experience. Our costs have remained consistent, due to the changes in technology. We are now able to provide standard devices with enhanced features that once were considered premium.



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Below is a direct quote from our Lenovo account manager:

Per our conversation, Lenovo's intent is to offer fixed pricing for the life of the product. Fixed prices indicate that Cypress Fairbanks ISD may pay no more than the proposed pricing for comparable follow-on technology, provided that current market factors remain constant. If at any point there is a material change in Lenovo's product costs, Lenovo may adjust prices accordingly.

When transition to a new product becomes necessary, Lenovo will notify Cypress-Fairbanks ISD of the proposed replacement configuration, which will be priced at the pricing of the current product. It is expected that the transition configuration will be configured as closely as possible to the original Cypress-Fairbanks ISD configuration. In the event that a product transition leads to a leap in both technology and / or cost for a specific configuration, Lenovo agrees to work with Cypress Fairbanks ISD to set a mutually agreed upon fixed price.

As a global company, Lenovo is fully committed to following all newly-introduced legislation in any of the 160+ countries where we operate. The products we make, the people who make them, and the way we conduct ourselves has and continues to be an example for the entire world. As this situation on tariffs progresses and the full impact is realized, Lenovo will communicate any potential impacts to pricing or supply-chain.

As stated above, Lenovo will honor fixed pricing for the life of the product. The average life cycle for the Lenovo Windows devices is 18-24 months. Our device selection is a business grade with the following enhanced features:

- *Ruggedized devices – greater durability to endure student usage*
- *Reinforced hinges*
- *Build quality is better*
- *Military specifications include features such as heat, humidity, pressure, shock, and drop test*
- *Longer warranty and better support*
- *Additional built-in security*

These features are important due to the fact a significant number of students use these devices on a daily basis. Without this enhanced feature set, we cannot expect these devices to last beyond five years.

I would be interested to hear anything else that CFISD is doing -- or considering doing - to attempt to slow the growth in costs for technology? Also interested to see costs/student figures.

We are unable to control the industry, but we are now able to implement a 5-year replacement for all classroom technology. The last bond allowed the district to return to a 5-year replacement cycle for all classroom technology devices. At this point, our replacements will be in response to upgrade needs. We are not planning to spend all money initially, but will be able to phase in the upgrade/replacement needs. Some components within the Technology Services infrastructure replacement could move to a 7 – 10-year replacement cycle, while classroom replacements would continue to be on a 5-year replacement schedule.



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Combining the Instructional Technology and Technology Services costs, the cost per student over the life of the proposed bond would be \$2052.47 per student (\$239,113,312.62/116,500 students). Using only the proposed Instructional Technology budget, the cost per student is \$1284.57 (\$149,652,383.82/116,500 students).

(Repeating a question/request discussed at the meeting) Can you provide a breakdown of the cost items according to the priorities that were presented?

All Technology Services requests are Priority 1.

Instructional Technology Request – Summary		
Summary		
Replacements		\$ 135,723,444.38
Priority 1	Standard Classroom Technology	\$ 111,635,714.40
Priority 1	Floating Teachers and in-class support	\$ 825,600.00
Priority 1	Student Mobile Technology	\$ 10,842,500.00
Priority 1	Computer Labs	\$ 5,197,547.50
Priority 1	Special Campuses	\$ 2,957,914.48
Priority 1	Libraries	\$ 4,118,412.10
Priority 1	Other Technology - ISC Labs	\$ 145,755.90
New Schools - Priority 1		\$ 2,208,140.94
New Initiatives		\$ 11,720,798.50
Priority 1	Wireless Displays in the Classroom	\$ 6,699,000.00
Priority 2	Language Labs for HS	\$ 240,000.00
Priority 1	Fine Arts Request	\$ 319,780.00
Priority 2	Flex Space Technology	\$ 410,550.00
Priority 1	Lending Devices for the Library	\$ 1,630,079.50
Priority 1	New Support Facilities	\$ 333,850.00
Priority 1	SPED	\$ 2,087,539.00
Total		\$ 149,652,383.82
New Initiatives includes 59- ES, 20- MS and 12- HS as well as special campuses		

Q&A

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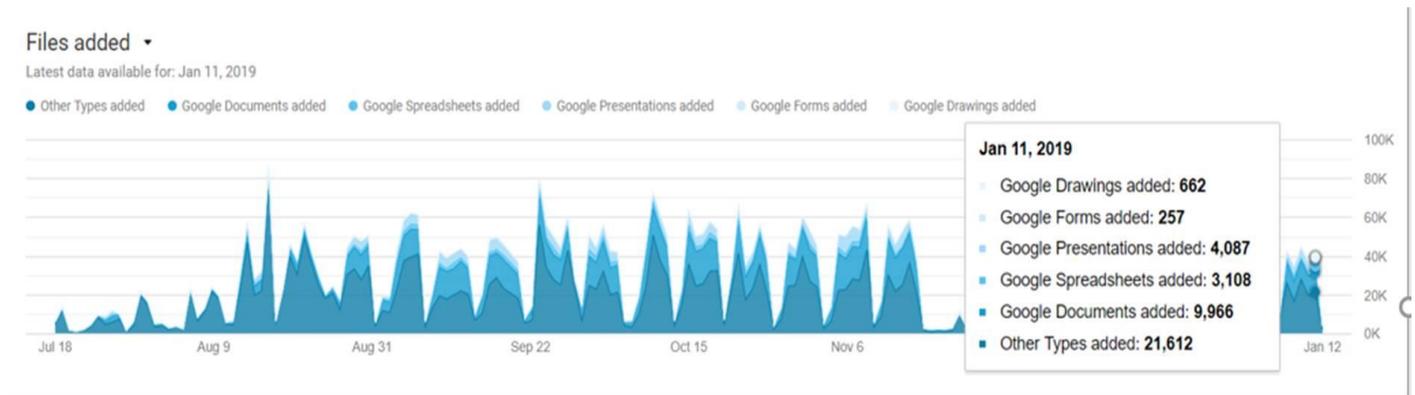
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In an effort to gain a better understanding of the Special Education needs, I am curious to know if the Vocational Carts would be used only at the Carlton Center for vocational classes or would the carts also be included in other aspects of Special Education, such as LIFE Skills classes in high schools?

We are requesting one vocational cart for all high schools and the Carlton and Carpenter Centers.

Is there any data available that can illustrate the intensity of use of the various technology solutions? I know that I have features and tools on my computer (and on my phone) that I don't use and I suspect that there are more features in the standard classroom implementation that many teachers can utilize. This is not a criticism, just an acknowledgement of the technology revolution all around us. Looking at this holistically, I can be more comfortable advocating of all of the technology by understanding more of how it's being used; the number of teachers who are exploiting the capabilities and the number of students who are using the various solutions.

[Chart below shows the use of Google apps on Chromebooks:](#)



[Portal Access:](#)

In addition, "My.cfsd.net" is a portal used by students to access textbooks and a variety of applications.

The total number of logins to the my.cfsd.net portal from August 2018 - present is 1,138,715.

Below is a chart showing access counts for a variety of applications within the portal.

(Continued on page 14)



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The chart below shows total logins since August 2018.

ClassLink AppName	Count
Teacher Access Center	532514
iStation	447716
IXplore (Pearson Schoolnet)	443985
My Schedule & Textbooks	285598
Read 180	242250
Achieve 3000	237571
Imagine Math	80583
Think Central (Teacher)	63549
ConnectEDU	51708
Vista Higher Learning	38990
Think Central (Student)	24181
Edgenuity Student Login	15750
FASTT Math	13342
Pearson EasyBridge (Teacher)	12692

Students also utilize Office 365 (web version of the Microsoft Office) and Office 2018 on a daily basis from Kindergarten through Grade 12.



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Is it possible to break out projected technology costs (both network and devices) separate for each of the planned Facility Additions that were discussed at an earlier session? While I understand the need to list Technology separately because it's on a different depreciation/replacement cycle, the reality is that the initial technology implementation is part of making the building function. Example: we would not build a new school without equipping it with the standard technology. This view might help all of us to understand (and rationalize) the over-all technology costs.

New Support Facilities – Instructional Technology			
Total - \$ 333,850.00			
Repurposed Windfern Support Facility			
	# of Devices	Cost	Total
Chromebook COWs	30	\$ 430.00	\$ 12,900.00
ISC Charging Carts	1	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Laptops COWs	30	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 32,250.00
Charging Cart	1	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Promethean Panels	6	\$ 4,300.00	\$ 25,800.00
Lightspeed Systems	6	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 24,600.00
HoverCams	6	\$ 350.00	\$ 2,100.00
Total			\$ 100,650.00
New Instructional Support Center			
	# of Devices	Cost	Total
Chromebook COWs	30	\$ 430.00	\$ 12,900.00
ISC Charging Carts	1	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Laptops COWs	30	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 32,250.00
Charging Cart	1	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Promethean Panels	6	\$ 4,300.00	\$ 25,800.00
Lightspeed Systems	6	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 24,600.00
HoverCams	6	\$ 350.00	\$ 2,100.00
Total			\$ 100,650.00
Repurposed Instructional Support Center on Jones Rd.			
	# of Devices	Cost	Total
Chromebook COWs	60	\$ 430.00	\$ 25,800.00
ISC Charging Carts	2	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000.00
Laptops COWs	30	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 32,250.00
Charging Cart	1	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
Promethean Panels	8	\$ 4,300.00	\$ 34,400.00
Lightspeed Systems	8	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 32,800.00
HoverCams	8	\$ 350.00	\$ 2,800.00
Total			\$ 132,550.00



LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Campus	Dollar Amount
ES #59	\$599,430
MS #20	\$954,647
New ISC	\$932,636
New Transportation	\$584,629
Performing Art Center	\$873,243
Windfern - New Construction	\$377,419
Carpenter Center - Expansion	\$384,819
Westgreen Ag - Expansion	\$310,815
Current ISC - Renovation	\$517,836
Exhibit Center - Expansion	\$392,219
Windfern - Renovation	\$340,417
New Storage (at Facilities)	\$399,620
Ben Bradley Center Expansion	\$732,636
Total	\$7,400,367

Technology Services included a "Design Contingency" of \$5.8M . . . Approximately 7% of their total request. What is included in this category?

Projecting the cost of construction, renovation and all types of equipment for six years into the future is an extremely difficult endeavor at best. Estimating the cost of technology equipment over a six-year period is even more difficult, especially when the technology seems to change and improve every 6 months. The design contingency provides the District with some flexibility to respond to cost differences beyond that which was originally projected over the course of the six-year period. In addition, it allows the District the ability to change the design configuration and framework of infrastructure to better meet the District's needs in the event of unanticipated events, and to respond in the later years to changes and improvements in the technology equipment that was not available at the beginning of the bond program.



LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Do you know if the company that did the security assessment for the district had any feedback on the Cy-Fair campus design? Discussion in my group had people thinking of primarily of the cost to shift the football field which just had recent upgrades versus the entire project which includes parking, flow of traffic, etc.

True North did conduct a security assessment of Cy-Fair High School and Arnold Middle School. They were not asked to review, or provide feedback on, the proposed site master plan.

Please see below for all parking and traffic flow related comments.

Identified Concern	Recommended Solution
Cy-Fair High School	
Combined vehicle/pedestrian traffic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students and vehicles often share the same pathways immediately between the north of the building and the competition athletics field. • Lack of traffic control features may result in students and vehicle colliding. 	Install traffic-calming features such as speed bumps to limit vehicle speed.
No vehicle standoff protection at primary pedestrian entrances and walkways.	Install vehicle crash barriers at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arnold breezeway (westside vehicle and bus drop-off area). • Gym foyer entrance (westside vehicle pickup area). • South main entrance.
Arnold Middle School	
Vehicle traffic along the north side of the MS building may expose students to unintentional vehicle impact.	Install traffic-calming features and signs to better control vehicle movement inside the property.
No vehicle standoff protection at primary pedestrian entrances and walkways.	Install vehicle crash barriers at primary bus and parent drop-off/pickup points.



CYPRESS FAIRBANKS

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Is there a way to get the cost savings for things like astroturf? How much will that save each year?

Our Maintenance Department has calculated that we would see a total annual cost savings of \$269,940 in maintenance material and labor costs if the artificial turf is installed at all baseball and softball fields at all our high schools. Assuming a conservative 8 year life for the turf system at these fields, this would equate to an estimated cost savings to our general fund of \$2,159,520 over the 8 year life cycle. In addition, by installing the artificial turf at these locations, it would allow our field maintenance crews to devote more time to the upkeep and enhancement of all our middle school athletic fields in addition to our high school practice fields.

Also, for something like the exterior lighting project are there energy efficiency rebates or incentives that could cover some of that cost?

We have indicated in one of our meetings that we could see a projected cost savings of converting our exterior lighting to LED in the amount of \$300,000 annually to our utility costs within our General Fund. We are able to include such projects for consideration for rebates through various energy efficiency programs we participate in such as the CenterPoint SCORE Program. This allows us to put more money back into the classroom instead of our utility company. We typically are not allowed to have rebates deposited back into our Bond Funds to reimburse or reduce the costs for the lighting installation. We can only apply for these type rebates once the energy efficiency project has been completed and verified by the rebate program for eligibility. Any rebates that we receive are utilized to fund future energy efficiency projects that can further reduce our annual utility costs.

Total square footage of CFISD buildings. Estimate of roof sq. ft. That makes a great comparison for our voter/homeowners, they can identify with cost new roof, new floors. Same for number of HAVC chillers and compressors, homeowners replace A/C units.

The total square footage of the district is 18,032,099 SF which includes a total square footage of portable buildings of 420,096 SF. We also have a total of 2,438.63 acres of land which excludes the recent Dunham Point tract we just closed on Friday of 146 acres. This will bring our total district acreage to 2,574.63 acres of land the district owns and maintains.

The following is a list of the quantity of equipment that is maintained by the district for all our facilities:

- *Chillers: 263*
- *Boilers: 284*
- *Colling Towers: 92*
- *Air Handling Units: 2070*
- *Pumps: 768*
- *Exhaust and Supply Fans: 3,615*



CYPRESS FAIRBANKS

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Cy Fair High School Enrollment in 1998:

Cy-Fair High School Historical Enrollment

	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
97-98	791	651	587	473	2,502
98-99	808	690	614	523	2,635

Who pays property taxes? in 2014 the residential was 60%, commercial 40%. I would guess with the existing 10% cap on residential increases, commercial may be 45-50% now. Of course, business pay no taxes...they must reflect in their prices which we pay.

In Texas, all real and tangible property is taxable unless specifically exempted by statute. The 2018 certified tax roll for CFISD shows that residential properties represents 54% of the total taxable property value, and commercial and industrial properties represents 37%, while all other categories represents 9%, which includes utilities, railroad, pipeline, vacant land, minerals, etc. Even though businesses and other categories represent a smaller proportion of the total taxable value as compared with residential, these categories' tax levy is larger than residential because they do not qualify for any of the homestead exemptions. Businesses and the other categories also pay taxes on personal tangible and inventory property, such motor vehicle dealership inventory, company fleet vehicles, furniture and fixtures, aircraft, etc. the 10% cap on real estate taxable value increases have not been a significant issue for CFISD in recent years because the majority of residential properties have not increased by 10% or greater. In addition, the 10% value increase cap only applies to residential homestead properties. Any other property categories, including income-producing residential rental property do not have a value increase limitation.



LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

How many times has the campus flooded causing water to penetrate the interior of the buildings since 1998 or what you have records of?

2002: Athletics training room/field house

2005: Athletics training room/field house

2008: Hurricane Ike - Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium, Athletics training room/field house

2009: Auditorium

2010: Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium

2011: Auditorium

2012: Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium

2013: Auditorium

2014: Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium, Athletics training room/field house

2015: Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium, Athletics training room/field house

*2016: Tax Day Flood - Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium, Athletics training room/field house
Auditorium*

2017: Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium, Athletics training room/field house

2018: Hurricane Harvey - Auditorium, Senior deck/atrium

2019: Auditorium

Construction cost comparison: non-school cost per sq. ft. such as 290 hospitals, Second Baptist new facility, etc. although slightly different design and standards gives voters a bench mark that CFISD schools are not wild palaces.

We have been researching costs per square foot for other building types as a comparison to school construction costs as requested. The information we have been able to obtain is as follows:

- Hospitals: \$500 to \$600 per square foot on average.*
- Clinics: \$400 to \$500 per square foot*
- Higher Education: \$400 to \$450 per square foot*
- Religious Facilities: \$280 to \$420 per square foot.*

Please note that it is very difficult to perform an apple to apples comparison between the various building types listed above. Hospitals and educational facilities are typically one of the most complex building types to design and construct due to the various building systems that are required for these type facilities compared to churches, office buildings, etc. We have more stringent code requirements plus we are obligated under state law to comply with the School Facilities Standards along with other state statute requirements such as specific energy efficiencies that other building types are not required to comply with like public facilities. Office Building and Retail Centers do not typically include the interior finishes cost per square foot for the lease spaces which will significantly skew the cost comparison.



CYPRESS  **FAIRBANKS**

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

We need a short report describing the broad programs available and the high rating CFISD students achieve in state competitions. CTE programs are somewhat capital intensive; however, produce productive citizens for our community that support their families and pay taxes years earlier than college bound students.

[\(Please refer to pages 22-23\)](#)

Q&A

CYPRESS FAIRBANKS

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE



Agriculture	Ag Mechanics/Engineering
	Livestock/Wildlife Management
	Veterinary Science
	Horticulture/Floral Design

Hospitality	Culinary Arts
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Architecture Construction	Architecture
	Construction
	Plumbing
	Interior Design

Human Services	Early Childhood
	Cosmetology

Arts, A/V Technology	Animation 2D/3D
	Fashion Design
	Video Production
	Audio Production

Information Technology	Graphic Designer
	Web Designer
	Networking Technician
	IT Consultant

Business Mgmt/Admin	Business Manager
	Business Owner
	Office Manager

Manufacturing	Manufacturing
	Welding

Education	K-12 Educator
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Marketing	Consumer Goods & Services
	Fashion Marketing
	Sports & Entertainment

Finance	Accounting
	Banking
	Investments

STEM	Engineering
	Robotics
	Computer Science/Programming

Health Science	General Health Professions
	Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
	Pharmacy Technician (CPHT)
	Certified Nurse Aide (CNA)

Transportation	Automotive Technician
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Q&A

CYPRESS FAIRBANKS

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE



AGRICULTURE

AWS D9.1 (sheet metal welding)
AWS D1.1 (structural steel welding)
Certified Vet Assistant
Boater and Hunter Safety
Floral Designer
Quality Counts Verification
OSHA 10-hr card
TX Beef Quality Assurance
Vet Nutrition

ARCHITECTURE

Autodesk Revit
Autodesk AutoCAD
OSHA 10-hr card

ARTS, A/V TECHNOLOGY

Adobe Premier Pro
Adobe After Effects
Adobe Animate
Autodesk Maya
Adobe Dreamweaver
Adobe Photoshop

BUSINESS MGMT/ADMIN

MOS Word, Excel, PPT, Access
MOS Expert - Excel & Word
MOS Master

EDUCATION & TRAINING

CFISD Letter of Intent to Interview

FINANCE

Quickbooks Certified User

HEALTH SCIENCE

Certified Nurse Aide
Emergency Medical Technician
Pharmacy Technician
AHA Heartsaver CPR/First Aid
AHA Basic Life Support
OSHA 10-hr card

HOSPITALITY

ServSave Manager
Food Handler

HUMAN SERVICES

Cosmetology Operator License
AHA Heartsaver CPR/First Aid

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Cisco Cert Entry Networking Tech
Cisco Cert Networking Associate
Comp TIA A Plus
MTA Windows Operating System
MTA Networking Fundamentals
MTA Security Fundamentals
MTA Server Administration
(see all Adobe certs listed in Arts)

MANUFACTURING

AWS D1.1 (structural steel welding)
API Welding
OSHA 10-hr card

MARKETING

ASK Marketing
Real Estate License

STEM

Autodesk Inventor
Autodesk AutoCAD
Oracle Cert Java SE 8 Programmer

TRANSPORTATION

Safety & Pollution Prevention
Automotive Service Excellence (ASE)*
*in a variety of areas such as
Maintenance/Light Repair, Brakes,
Suspension, Transmission