

PROJECTION OF BUILDING AND SITE NEEDS

(An Annual Study)

June, 1969

THE TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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Capital Improvements Committee

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PREFACE

The Capital Improvements Committee of the Topeka Public Schools annually reviews the requests for improvements in facilities and sites requested by principals, supervisors, and central office personnel. The primary task is to determine the most pressing needs of the district in terms of housing students, keeping facilities operational and functional, and to anticipate future and additional facilities needed for meeting growth, population shifts, and replacement of worn-out facilities. Thus, this study encompasses a review of philosophy, an inventory of existing facilities, a study of enrollment, a review of financial ability of the district, and a determination of priorities.

The format of this report departs from the usual format of previous studies of building and site needs. In the past, an attempt has been made to schedule needed projects for a five-year period and to re-evaluate annually. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in meeting the time schedule of the five-year projection and frequently major projects of high priority have not been included, or if included, have faced rescheduling and delays due to the availability of funds. Cancellations or rescheduling of projects have often turned anticipation into frustration and disappointment.

This report is divided into seven major sections which are separated by labeled tabs for reader convenience. Part one reviews the underlying philosophy of the Topeka Public Schools and identifies the assumptions made by the committee in preparation of this report. Part two presents the statistical and historical data of existing buildings and sites. The third part reviews the district's financial ability and suggests proposed plans for financing capital improvements. Requests for alterations and improvements will be found in part four and the priorities assigned to requests are established in part five. Part six presents enrollment data and the last section summarizes the major facets of this study with staff recommendations for consideration by the Board of Education.

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PART ONE

PHILOSOPHY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Philosophy

The philosophy underlying the recommendations of this projection of building and site needs is reflected in the following paragraph quoted from the statement of philosophy in The Topeka Plan:

"The task ahead of the public schools in scope, program, quality, and sheer added numbers calls for a financial effort as magnificent as is our ideal. Outright massive willingness to buy schools is imperative. Although the majority of school systems have been good, they run the gamut from excellence to disgracefully low quality. This is because of the vast difference among school districts in (a) the vision and aspirations of their people, (b) the professional ability and courage of the school personnel, (c) the leadership of the board of education, and (d) the financial resources available. Immediate steps are demanded for holding excellence where it now exists and for hurriedly closing the gap where it is lacking."
(From page v.)

Assumptions

Certain assumptions and guiding principles are germane to this report. The Capital Improvements Committee assumes:

1. The Board of Education, staff, and community place a high priority on education and are willing to provide the necessary facilities, equipment, materials, and staffing required for developing and maintaining a quality program.
2. The community of Topeka wants quality schools which reflect the current and best thinking of the profession.
3. The patrons of the Topeka Public Schools are willing to finance a quality program, providing it is planned within the financial limitations of the district.
4. The primary factors considered in establishing priorities were: (a) critical needs for housing students, (b) funds available now and within the next five-year period, (c) facilities in dire need of immediate renovation, (d) needed new structures, and (e) program changes necessitating new or remodeled facilities.
5. The present methods of financing school construction in Kansas limit the alternatives to: (a) levying the 4-mill special building fund levy on a yearly basis for a five-year period, (b) bonding the special building fund residue for a five-year period, (c) holding a bond election, or (d) initiating a program utilizing both a bond election and the capital outlay fund.

6. The special building fund levy of four mills was never intended to be the primary source of revenue for building new buildings, but rather a fund for minor additions, remodeling, and refurbishing.

PART TWO

BUILDING AND SITE DATA

Introductory Statement. This part of the report provides the statistical and historical data pertaining to the existing buildings and sites. Table I lists all buildings owned and used by the district either as schools -- elementary, junior high, and high school; administrative offices; shops; warehouses; and storage. The year the original structure was completed, the age of the building, and the dates of major additions or renovations are given for each building. The reader should note that schools such as Belvoir and Highland Park Central appear to be newer buildings than is actually the case. In these two instances the major portion of the original structure was replaced, but in each case older sections are still in use. The decision to refer to an addition representing the major section of the total building as the original structure was arbitrary on the part of the committee. This table further shows that buildings in the district vary in age from 0 (Central Park) to 82 years (Garfield--shop), that fourteen buildings have been built since 1960, and that eighteen additions or major renovations have been undertaken during this same time period.

TABLE I

Ages of School Buildings Now Being Utilized
June, 1969

BUILDING	YR. ORIG. STRUCTURE COMPLETED	AGE OF BLDG. IN 1969	YEAR OF ADDITION OR MAJOR RENOVATION			
			#1	#2	#3	#4
Avondale East	1954	15 Yrs.	1956	1958		
Avondale S.W.	1957	12 Yrs.	1958			
Avondale West	1954	15 Yrs.	1955	1956		
Belvoir	1967	2 Yrs.	(1956 and 1959 additions of 6 classrooms and kindergartens still in use.)			
Bishop	1965	4 Yrs.	1969			
Central Park	1969	0 Yrs.				
Clay	1926	43 Yrs.				
Crestview	1954	15 Yrs.				
Gage	1928	41 Yrs.				
Grant	1937	32 Yrs.				
H. P. Central	1966	3 Yrs.	(An 8-classroom wing built in 1953 still in use.)			
H. P. North	1955	14 Yrs.	1958			
H. P. South	1955	14 Yrs.	1958	1968		
Hudson	1963	6 Yrs.				
Lafayette	1957	12 Yrs.	1962			
Linn	1964	5 Yrs.				
Lowman Hill	1959	10 Yrs.				
Lundgren	1950	19 Yrs.	1963			
McCarter	1957	12 Yrs.				
McClure	1962	7 Yrs.	1964			

BUILDING	YR. ORIG. STRUCTURE COMPLETED	AGE OF BLDG. IN 1969	YEAR OF ADDITION OR MAJOR RENOVATION			
			#1	#2	#3	#4
McEachron	1959	10 Yrs.				
Monroe	1927	42 Yrs.				
Parkdale	1924	45 Yrs.	1962			
Polk	1962	7 Yrs.				
Potwin	1949	20 Yrs.				
Quincy	1962	7 Yrs.				
Quinton Heights	1954	15 Yrs.				
Randolph	1927	42 Yrs.				
Rice	1949	20 Yrs.	1955-58	1966		
Sheldon	1957	12 Yrs.				
State Street	1941	28 Yrs.				
Stout	1955	14 Yrs.				
Sumner	1935	34 Yrs.				
Whitson	1952	17 Yrs.				
Boswell	1923	46 Yrs.	1957			
Capper	1940	29 Yrs.	1955	1963		
Crane	1929	40 Yrs.				
Curtis	1927	42 Yrs.	1964			
East Topeka	1936	33 Yrs.				
Eisenhower	1961	8 Yrs.				
H. P. Junior High	1935	34 Yrs.	1959			
Holliday	1928	41 Yrs.	1964			
Jardine	1961	8 Yrs.				
Landon	1963	6 Yrs.				
Roosevelt	1926	43 Yrs.	1957			
H. P. Senior High	1950	19 Yrs.	1955	1965	1969	
Topeka High	1931	38 Yrs.	1968	1969		
Topeka West High	1961	8 Yrs.	1963	1964	1965	1968
Kaw AVTS	1968	1 Yr.				
IRC (Van Buren)	1910	59 Yrs.				
Administration	1923	46 Yrs.				
Shop (Garfield)	1887	82 Yrs.				
Warehouse (Buchanan)	1921	48 Yrs.				
McKinley (Storage)	1907	62 Yrs.				

Table II groups all buildings by age of original structure using five-year intervals. This table shows that fourteen of the district buildings have been in use forty-one or more years. This is approximately twenty-six percent of all buildings. Sixteen buildings are ten years of age or under. Eight of the eleven existing junior highs are 26 or more years old. All buildings used for district offices, shops, warehouse, and storage are 46 years of age or older. This fact reflects that critical needs for housing students have had priority over other needs. The average age of all buildings is 23.83 years.

TABLE II

Age of Original Structure Grouped by Five-Year Periods
June, 1969

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ELEM.</u>	<u>JR. HIGH</u>	<u>SR. HIGH</u>	<u>AVTS</u>	<u>DIST. USE</u>
0 Years	1	1				
1 to 5 Years	5	4			1	
6 to 10 Years	10	6	3	1		
11 to 15 Years	11	11				
16 to 20 Years	4	3		1		
21 to 25 Years	1	1				
26 to 30 Years	2	1	1			
31 to 35 Years	4	2	2			
36 to 40 Years	2		1	1		
41 to 45 Years	8	5	3			
46 to 50 Years	3		1			2
Over 50 Years	3					3
TOTALS	54	34	11	3	1	5
Average Age	23.83	18.23	30.0	21.67	1.0	63.4

The appropriate size of school sites has always been a moot question. Seldom do school districts purchase sites that will meet recommended state standards. Table III shows that Topeka is no exception. None of the Topeka school sites meets the state recommended size for the enrollment and grade levels served by the school. The average Topeka elementary site has 5.047 acres compared to the average recommended state standard of 14.3 acres, Topeka junior high sites average 8.109 acres to state average of 25.8 acres, and high schools 28.646 acres to state average of 46.7 acres. State recommendations are based on enrollment and grade levels served.

TABLE III

Areas of Tracts of Land Owned by the Topeka Board of Education
(Areas Given Include the Portions of Land Covered by Structures)
June, 1969

ELEMENTARY

School or Site Name	Location	Approx. Area in Sq. Feet	Approx. Area (Acres)	Rank in Order of Size	State Rec. Size* (Acres)
Avondale East	455 Golf Park	297,500	6.830	8	16.6
Avondale S.W.	1600 W. 34th	326,156	7.488	7	14.5
Avondale West	3229 Westview	332,831	7.641	6	15.4
Belvoir	2401 E. 11th	236,475	5.428	16	14.0
Bishop	3601 W. 31st	344,396	7.906	4	13.3
Central Park	1501 Buchanan	295,861	6.792	9	14.8
Clay	635 Clay	75,100	1.724	34	12.4
Crestview	2200 Eveningside	349,879	8.032	3	15.7
Gage	3028 W. Eighth	219,236	5.033	17	13.9
Grant	1231 Eugene	115,740	2.657	28	14.5
H. P. Central	2717 Illinois	189,630	4.353	21	17.2
H. P. North	20th & Indiana	196,122	4.502	20	14.5
H. P. South	34th & Indiana	285,625	6.557	12	14.5
Hudson	2400 Highland	400,750	9.200	1	12.7
Lafayette	420 California	255,131	5.857	15	16.6
Linn	200 East 40th	276,052	6.337	13	14.5
Lowman Hill	1101 Garfield	100,750	2.313	30	14.2
Lundgren	1020 Forest	144,720	3.322	25	14.5
McCarter	5512 W. 16th	294,030	6.750	10	15.1
McClure	2529 Chelsea	334,288	7.674	5	14.5
McEachron	4433 W. 29th St. Terr.	356,443	8.183	2	14.5
Monroe	15th & Monroe	87,843	2.017	32	13.3
Parkdale	10th & Chandler	175,000	4.017	23	15.4
Polk	Huntoon & Polk	56,250	1.290	35	12.1
Potwin	208 Elmwood	96,094	2.205	31	13.3
Quincy	1500 N. Quincy	129,427	2.971	27	13.9
Quinton Heights	2331 Topeka Blvd.	209,700	4.814	18	12.7
Randolph	1400 Randolph	177,350	4.071	22	14.8
Rice	550 Norwood	206,049	4.730	19	12.7
Sheldon	1155 Seabrook	105,825	2.429	29	13.0
State Street	Division & Sumner	170,400	3.912	24	14.5
Stout	2303 College	287,750	6.606	11	14.2
Sumner	4th & Western	87,655	2.012	33	13.0
Whitson	1725 Arnold	258,977	5.945	14	15.4
TOTAL ELEMENTARY		7,475,035	171.598		486.2
AVERAGE SIZE		219,854	5.047		14.3

*Based on School Effective Instructional Capacity

TABLE III (Cont'd)

School or Site Name	Location	Approx. Area in Sq. Feet	Approx. Area (Acres)	Rank in Order of Size	State Rec. Size* (Acres)
<u>JUNIOR HIGH</u>					
Boswell**	13th & Boswell	146,250	3.357	6	26.5
Capper	1900 Hope	350,370	8.043	4	26.0
Crane**	1620 Tyler	110,550	2.538	10	24.5
Curtis**	316 W. Grant	140,400	3.223	7	24.5
East Topeka**	1210 East 8th	137,500	3.157	8	28.0
Eisenhower	33rd & Minnesota	800,781	18.383	2	27.5
Highland Park	2640 Indiana	107,300	2.463	11	25.2
Holliday**	2301 E. Laurent	131,340	3.015	9	25.5
Jardine	33rd & Wayne	1,167,800	26.810	1	27.5
Landon	731 Fairlawn	624,737	14.342	3	23.8
Roosevelt	3rd & Buchanan	168,525	3.868	5	25.0
TOTAL JUNIOR HIGH		3,885,553	89.199		284.0
AVERAGE SIZE		353,232	8.109		25.8
<u>SENIOR HIGH</u>					
Highland Park	25th & California	1,526,850	35.052	2	43.0
Topeka High**	800 West 10th	534,920	12.280	3	54.8
Topeka West	2001 Fairlawn	1,681,680	38.606	1	43.0
TOTAL SENIOR HIGH		3,743,450	85.938		140.8
AVERAGE SIZE		1,247,816	28.646		46.7

* Based on School Effective Instructional Capacity.

** This school uses an auxiliary site. See the Auxiliary Site List (Page 8).

TABLE IV

Additional Sites Owned by the District
(Areas Given Include the Portions of Land Covered by Structures)
June, 1969

School or Site Name	Location	Approx. Area in Sq. Feet	Approx. Area (Acres)	Current Use
<u>OTHER BUILDINGS</u>				
Kaw AVTS	5724 Huntoon	2,035,597	46.731	
IRC (Van Buren)	16th & Van Buren	40,500	.930	
Administration Bldg.	415 W. Eighth	6,500	.150	
Shop (Garfield)	13th & Quincy	39,500	.906	
Warehouse (Buchanan)	12th & Buchanan	53,500	1.230	
Storage (McKinley)	Gordon & N. Western	58,575	1.344	
TOTAL OTHER BUILDINGS		2,234,172	51.291	
<u>AUXILIARY SITES</u>				
Menninger (Proposed)	8th & Morningside	449,460	10.318	Outside Storage
Marjorie French Jr.	33rd & Fairlawn	844,200	19.380	Building Planned
Elementary Site	33rd & Chelsea	348,400	7.998	
Chandler Field	11th & Chandler	363,726	8.350	(E. Topeka, THS)
Curtis Ath. Field	Paramore & Central	130,680	3.000	(Curtis)
Holliday Ath. Field	Division & Chester	301,200	6.915	(Holliday)
So. Topeka Ath. Field	23rd & Tyler	760,122	17.450	(Boswell, Crane)
Elementary Site	37th & Atwood	272,600	6.258	
TOTAL AUXILIARY SITES		3,470,388	79.669	
<u>RENTAL BUILDING</u>				
MDLA	5th & Van Buren	21,000		

Building Projects and Site Additions Completed Since 1961

1962

1. Lafayette addition completed.

1963

1. Capper Junior High addition completed.
2. Hudson Elementary School completed.
3. Landon Junior High School completed.

1964

1. Curtis Junior High School site expanded.
2. Curtis Junior High School addition completed.
3. Holliday Junior High School addition completed.
4. Linn Elementary School completed.
5. McClure Elementary School addition completed.

1965

1. Bishop Elementary School, 3601 West 31st.
2. Curtis Junior High School site expanded.
3. Holliday Junior High School library remodeled.
4. Topeka High auto mechanics area remodeled.
5. Topeka High home economics area remodeled.
6. Topeka West cafeteria expanded.
7. Topeka West science addition completed.

1966

1. Belvoir Elementary site expanded.
2. Replacement of the Highland Park Central building.
3. Highland Park High School science addition completed.
4. Highland Park Junior High new heating plant.
5. Highland Park Junior High library remodeled.
6. Monroe School, which housed Practical Nursing area, converted into regular classrooms.
7. Site acquired for new vocational school.
8. Highland Park Junior High site expanded.
9. Central Park portable classroom school and shelter area.

1967

1. Replacement of major portion of the Belvoir building.
2. New site for Central Park acquired.
3. New classroom addition at Rice completed.
4. Highland Park High School library carpeting, air conditioning, and expansion as a demonstration library.

1968

1. State Street kitchen.
2. Topeka West High library and classroom.
3. Highland Park South Elementary 6-classroom, shelter, and multi-purpose room addition.
4. Landon Junior High kitchen storage addition.
5. Crane Junior High library and music room remodeling.
6. Potwin auditorium multi-purpose room remodeling.
7. Topeka High School Phase I.
8. Employ architect for Topeka High School study (Master Plan).
9. Kaw Area Vocational-Technical School completed.

1969

1. Topeka High School - completed physical education and biology departments.
2. Central Park Elementary completed.
3. Highland Park High School - added two science rooms.
4. Bishop addition - eight rooms.
5. Curtis Junior High School - remodeled art, music rooms, and initiated Hot Lunch Program.
6. Cafeteria kitchens developed at Rice and Monroe.
7. Master Plan for Topeka High School.
8. Established libraries at East Avondale, Stout and Potwin, also carpeted East Topeka.
9. Developed Special Education complex at Topeka High.

Concluding Statement. This section has presented the statistical and historical data relevant to existing buildings and has, in essence, reported the status quo. One can conclude from a review of this data that Topeka has attempted to keep pace with its school needs and has made a Herculean effort since 1961 as reflected in the fact that (approximately 40% of the buildings have been built or had major additions since 1961.) The lull in construction during the period from 1942 through 1948 did, to some extent, limit the possibility of developing an orderly building program based on population and enrollment trends. Good maintenance and custodial services have kept buildings in reasonable repair and operational, but the district is now faced with the task of deciding whether to make orderly replacement of older buildings or to keep these buildings in operation by implementing a major program of renovation. The present philosophy of financing capital improvements on a pay-as-you-go basis with the special building fund levy does not permit the district to either replace its older buildings or implement a major program of renovation.

PART THREE

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

For the past several years, the district has attempted to meet its building needs by levying the five-mill special building fund levy established for Topeka. Even with five mills the district has not been able to meet its needs adequately.

A school system operating 48 attendance centers, utilizing 68 buildings and 31 portable classrooms for classes, storage, shops, maintenance, and administration has a considerable investment in real estate. The ever-changing needs in facilities required by program changes and innovations mandate the district to develop an orderly plan for keeping existing buildings updated to current concepts of instruction, for meeting increased enrollments and/or population shifts requiring new attendance centers, and for making replacements of buildings as they lose their functionality and efficiency.

Generally, a school building used for instructional purposes has a life expectancy in terms of functionality and efficiency of approximately 50 years. The actual years of use is largely determined by the quality of construction, flexibility of the design, location in terms of population centers of school-age children, and the costs related to remodeling, refurbishing, and conversion. If Topeka had been fortunate enough to have an orderly growth with no interruptions in its school building program, theoretically, the community would have built one building per year. Thus, a plan of orderly replacement would permit replacing one building per year and would require a minimum of 48 years (buildings used for school purposes only) to complete. Such a plan would not make provision for meeting unusual growth or emergencies created by uncontrollable factors such as tornadoes and major population shifts.

The point of this preliminary discussion prior to reviewing the financial ability of the district is to bring into focus the serious state of the capital improvements program. It is hoped the following factors will be given serious consideration by the Board of Education prior to making a commitment on a capital improvements program:

1. Our buildings range in age of use from 0 to 82 years. Fourteen buildings have been in use 40 or more years, including ten still being used as instructional centers.
2. We are currently operating one junior high and six elementary schools with enrollments less than 300 pupils.
3. We are currently operating two high schools, three junior highs, and four elementary schools above their rated efficiency capacity. Additionally, several junior highs and elementary schools are near their estimated efficiency capacity, especially if limited facilities for specialized services and a complete instructional program are given consideration in the rating.
4. Our junior highs, as a group of buildings, are the oldest, have limited sites and facilities, and have the least potential for updating to modern concepts.

5. It was not the original intent of the legislature for the four-mill special building fund levy to be used as the primary source of funds for building new buildings or making major additions.
6. Population shifts and new growth of the city have caused overcrowding in many of our outlying schools and declining enrollments in some of our central city schools.
7. At best, major additions or new buildings require a minimum of two years to develop from the time the board authorizes construction to the time of occupancy.
8. School construction costs have gone up approximately ten percent a year during the past five years and there is no immediate indication that this trend will reverse in the near future.
9. The present four-mill special building fund levy is not adequate as the district can neither make up its deficit nor keep pace with increasing needs, particularly if new buildings or major additions are built from this source of revenue.

Each of the four alternatives for financing our capital improvements mentioned in Part One, possess merit and limitations. A brief discussion of each is germane to a review of our financial ability.

Special Building Fund (Pay-As-You-Go Basis). The 1969 Legislature granted school districts the necessary authority by board resolution to levy up to four mills annually for a five-year period to establish a special building fund. Based on a \$160,000,000 valuation, this levy will produce a maximum annual revenue of \$640,000 or an estimated \$3,200,000 for the five-year period.

Advantages: Avoids payment of interest. Can sustain a program of building renovation, moderate remodeling, and minor additions.

Limitations: Provides an inadequate fund for meeting all of our needs. Yearly amount of revenue will not permit undertaking major projects without either ignoring smaller projects in several buildings or accumulating funds during the five-year period.

Special Building Fund (Bonding Privilege). Four-mill levy will produce \$3,200,000 in revenue during a five-year period. Law requires interest payments on bonds must fall within the four-mill limit. Since first year levy is readily available, it would not be bonded as a part of the four-year bonding period. Thus, after payment of interest and deducting first-year revenue this would leave \$2,200,000 for bonding. Total money available during five-year period for building program would be \$2,840,000 (\$2,200,000 + \$640,000).

Advantages: Makes major portion of five-year revenue available first year. Would permit undertaking major projects given high priority. Increasing building costs could offset revenue absorbed by interest.

Limitations: Reduces total money available for use during five-year

period by approximately \$360,000 (estimated interest). Doesn't raise the amount of money needed for all projects identified.

Holding a Bond Election. Amount of funds raised in this manner is open-ended. Size of proposed bond issue would have to be determined by identifying those projects considered critical.

Advantages: Permits district to make up deficit. Provides opportunity for the public to participate in the decision about what the school building program should be. Would permit using the special building fund as a supplement to the primary building program rather than as the principal source. Would permit doing building projects completely rather than by piecemeal measures.

Limitations: Requires voter approval at a time when there is apparent opposition to tax increases. Would require payment of interest on bonds sold. Several of the major projects will, by necessity, have to be done in phases during summer months because of the winter-use requirements of buildings.

Bond Election--Capital Outlay Fund. This alternative in reality does not differ materially from the previously discussed plan except that a concerted effort would be made to keep the bond issue to a minimum by first utilizing the special building fund to its maximum potential.

Advantages: Would delay bond election need for at least a two-year period while a definitive study of total needs was conducted and a priority established for projects to be financed by a bond election. Could provide adequate funds for closing the gap on our present deficiency in our building program and for maintaining a concerted effort.

Limitations: Requires voter approval. Projects relegated to financing by a bond election because of cost, could be delayed even though present need may have given it a higher priority than smaller projects financed on a cash basis from the special building fund.

A projection of building funds through the year 1969 is presented in Table V. This table shows the amount of funds on hand as of May 31, 1969 in the Special Building Fund (from 5-mill levy), the Bond Proceeds Fund (from last bond election), and additional revenues from various sources anticipated prior to December 31, 1969. Deductions have been made for the estimated costs of projects either under contract or expected to be started prior to the close of 1969. Items G, H, I, and J need authorization by the Board of Education. If all projects listed are authorized, it is estimated that a balance of \$102,486.71 in building funds will be left at the close of 1969.

TABLE V

Projection of Building Funds Through the Year 1969
June 1, 1969

	Special Building Fund	* Bond Proceeds Fund	Total Building Funds
Treasurer's Cash Balance 5-31-69	\$1,871,666.35	\$368,871.27	\$2,240,537.62
Deduct Incompleted Orders & Contracts			
A. 1969 Orders & Contracts	371,291.75		371,291.75
B. Prior Years' Orders & Contracts	<u>101,680.32</u>		<u>101,680.32</u>
Unencumbered Cash Balance	\$1,398,694.28	\$368,871.27	\$1,767,565.55
Add Estimated Receipts Through 1969			
A. Interest on Treasury Bills	45,469.74		45,469.74
B. Reimbursement Due for Expenditures for Hot Lunch Equipment	51,000.00		51,000.00
C. Remainder of Ad Valorem Tax	214,045.00		214,045.00
D. Back Tax Collections	<u>4,000.00</u>		<u>4,000.00</u>
Total Estimated Cash & Receipts	\$1,713,209.02	\$368,871.27	\$2,082,080.29
Deduct Estimated Cost of Projects Planned for 1969 Not Yet Recorded			
A. French Junior High	1,486,702.00		1,486,702.00
B. Central Park Furniture & Equip.	16,959.35		16,959.35
C. Highland Park High School	36,712.03		36,712.03
(1) Science Addition			
(2) Administration Offices			
(3) Resurface Parking			
D. Topeka High School Biology and Locker Rooms	3,151.70		3,151.70
E. Bishop Addition		196,068.50	196,068.50
F. Curtis Junior High (Hot Lunch, Art, Music)	25,000.00		25,000.00
G. Major Emergency Replacements	60,000.00		60,000.00
H. East Topeka-Highland Park Junior High Study	40,000.00		40,000.00
I. Topeka West High School (Administra- tion Offices, Industrial Arts)	100,000.00		100,000.00
J. Grant Elementary Multi-purpose Room	<u>15,000.00</u>		<u>15,000.00</u>
Estimated Unencumbered Cash Balance, 12-31-69	-\$ 70,316.06	+\$172,802.77	+\$ 102,486.71

* In 1968 Board Authorized Expenditure of Bond Proceed Funds as Follows:

12-2-68	Bishop	\$200,000.00
12-21-68	Other Capital Improvements	<u>92,780.00</u>
		\$292,780.00

Tables VI and VII reflect two plans for utilizing the four-mill special building fund levy. Both plans incorporate the estimated balance of building funds at the close of 1969. Plan A (Table VI) is referred to as the Pay-As-You-Go Plan because the four-mill levy would be assessed annually for the next five years. Plan B (Table VII) exercises the bonding privilege of the special capital outlay fund by bonding the residue of the last four years.

Table VIII compares Plans A and B and shows when funds would become available under each approach. Plan A would yield an estimated \$3,245,286.71 compared to \$2,923,286.71 under Plan B. Interest on bonds accounts for the major difference in revenue between the two plans. Plan B makes all funds available during the five-year period available in 1970 and would permit undertaking some of the major projects. This advantage must be weighed against the loss of revenue due to interest payments on bonds.

TABLE VI

Plan A -- Pay-As-You-Go
Projection of Building Funds Through the Year 1974
June 1, 1969

	Capital Outlay Fund	Bond Proceeds Fund	Total Building Funds
Estimated Unencumbered Cash Balance 12-31-69	-\$ 70,316.06	+\$172,802.77	+\$102,486.71
Estimate of Tax Collection from 4-mill Levy			
1970 - 68% of 620,800 422,144 (3/1/70)	422,144.00		422,144.00
1971 - 32% of 620,800 198,656 (9/1/70)			
1971 - 68% of 624,680 424,782 (3/1/71)			
1971 Total	623,438.00		623,438.00
1972 - 32% of 624,680 199,898 (9/1/71)			
1972 - 68% of 628,560 427,420 (3/1/72)			
1972 Total	627,318.00		627,318.00
1973 - 32% of 628,560 201,140 (9/1/72)			
1973 - 68% of 632,440 430,059 (3/1/73)			
1973 Total	631,199.00		631,199.00
1974 - 32% of 632,440 202,381 (9/1/73)			
1974 - 68% of 636,320 432,698 (3/1/74)			
1974 - 32% of 636,320 203,622 (9/1/74)			
1974 Total	838,701.00		838,701.00
Total Estimated Funds Available from 12-31-69 Through 12-31-74.	\$3,072,483.94	\$172,802.77	\$3,245,286.71

Note: This plan requires levying the four-mill special building fund each November 1 starting in 1969 and the proceeds would become available at the rate of approximately 68% on each March 1 and 32% on each September 1. Tax collections are estimated on the following estimated assessed valuations: 1970 - \$160,000,000; 1971 - \$161,000,000; 1972 - \$162,000,000; 1973 - \$163,000,000 and 1974 - \$164,000,000. An allowance of 3% for delinquent taxes has been deducted.

TABLE VII

Plan B -- Exercising Bonding Privilege

A. Taxable Tangible Property - 1969				\$160,000,000.
B. Estimated Time for Marketing Bonds - January 1970				
C. Estimated Average Interest Rate - 4.5%				
D. Amount of Bond Issue:				
\$160,000,000. X 4 Mills X 5 Years				\$3,200,000.
Deduct: First Year Levy - 1969				640,000.
Interest Requirement - Estimated				360,000.
Net Available for Bond Issue				<u>\$2,200,000.</u>
E. First Interest Payment - March 1, 1971				
F. First Principal Payment - September 1, 1971				
G. Interest Due March 1 and September 1				
H. Bond and Interest Requirements:				
	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total for Calendar Year</u>
	3-1-71		\$99,000.	
	9-1-71	\$490,000.	49,500.	\$638,500.
	3-1-72		38,475.	
	9-1-72	570,000.	38,475.	646,950.
	3-1-73		25,650.	
	9-1-73	570,000.	25,650.	621,300.
	3-1-74		12,825.	
	9-1-74	570,000.	12,825.	595,650.
I. Levy Requirements:				
		<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Mills</u>	
	11-1-70	\$161,000,000.	3.97	
	11-1-71	162,000,000.	3.99	
	11-1-72	163,000,000.	3.81	
	11-1-73	164,000,000.	3.63	
J. Under Finance Plan B -- Funds Would Become Available As Shown Below:				
		<u>Capital Outlay Fund</u>	<u>Bond Proceeds Fund</u>	<u>Total Building Funds</u>
1. Estimated Unencumbered Cash Balance, 12-31-69		-\$ 70,316.06	+\$172,802.77	+\$ 102,486.71
2. Estimated Tax Collections 3-1-70, 68% of \$620,800.		422,144.00		422,144.00
3. Proceeds from Sale of Bonds January 1970		2,200,000.00		2,200,000.00
4. Estimated Tax Collections 9-1-70		198,656.00		198,656.00
K. This Represents the Estimated Total Funds that would Accumulate by December 31, 1970 Under this Plan During the Five-Year Period of a Resolution Adopted in 1969		<u>\$2,750,483.94</u>	<u>\$172,802.77</u>	<u>\$2,923,286.71</u>

TABLE VIII

Summary of Available Funds for Period
December, 1969 Through December, 1974
Showing Dates When Funds Become Available Under Plans A and B

	Plan A	Plan B
1. Estimated Unencumbered Cash Balance All Building Funds (12-31-69)	\$ 102,486.71	\$ 102,486.71
2. Estimated Tax Collections:		
a. 3-1-70	422,144.00	422,144.00
b. 9-1-70	198,656.00	198,656.00
c. 3-1-71	424,782.00	
d. 9-1-71	199,898.00	
e. 3-1-72	427,420.00	
f. 9-1-72	201,140.00	
g. 3-1-73	430,059.00	
h. 9-1-73	202,381.00	
i. 3-1-74	432,698.00	
j. 9-1-74	203,622.00	
3. Proceeds from Sale of Bonds (Available, January, 1970)		2,200,000.00
Total Funds Available During Period	\$3,245,286.71	\$2,923,286.71

Note: The difference in the amount of funds available under these two plans is \$322,000.00. Interest paid on bonds sold under Plan B is the primary reason for the difference.

Other Possible Sources of Revenue

Other possible sources of revenue for making capital improvements are limited. Some possibilities are

1. Sale of unused portion of 23rd and Tyler site.
2. Exercise the bonding privilege established by 1969 Legislature (S.B. 230) which authorizes issuance of \$20,000 in bonds without an election if approved by the State Board of Education.
3. Bond election.
4. Sale of properties now used for shops, warehouse, and administration; but these cannot be considered unless replacement facilities are provided.

Table IX is a schedule of maturities and interest costs of a ten-million dollar bond issue. This size issue was chosen as the example because the items listed as high priority needs total to an estimated eight-million dollars and this listing did not include all the needs identified in this study. Table IX does not take into account when bonds would be sold nor does it reflect the interest earned on investments.

TABLE IX

Schedule of Maturities and Interest Costs of a Bond Issue
June, 1969

Amount of Bond Issue: \$10,000,000.00
Maturity Period: 20 Years
Estimated Interest Rate: 5.25%
Estimated Average Tax Levy: 4.69 Mills

<u>Principal Due</u>	<u>Interest Due</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Estimated Tax Levy*</u>
	\$ 262,500.00		
\$ 500,000.00	262,500.00	\$ 525,000.00	3.28
	262,500.00		
500,000.00	249,375.00	1,011,875.00	6.32
	249,375.00		
500,000.00	236,250.00	985,625.00	6.16
	236,250.00		
500,000.00	223,125.00	959,375.00	6.00
	223,125.00		
500,000.00	210,000.00	933,125.00	5.83
	210,000.00		
500,000.00	196,875.00	906,875.00	5.67
	196,875.00		
500,000.00	183,750.00	880,625.00	5.50
	183,750.00		
500,000.00	170,625.00	854,375.00	5.34
	170,625.00		
500,000.00	157,500.00	828,125.00	5.18
	157,500.00		
500,000.00	144,375.00	801,875.00	5.01
	144,375.00		
500,000.00	131,250.00	775,625.00	4.85
	131,250.00		
500,000.00	118,125.00	749,375.00	4.68
	118,125.00		
500,000.00	105,000.00	723,125.00	4.52
	105,000.00		
500,000.00	91,875.00	696,875.00	4.36
	91,875.00		
500,000.00	78,750.00	670,625.00	4.19
	78,750.00		
500,000.00	65,625.00	644,375.00	4.03
	65,625.00		
500,000.00	52,500.00	618,125.00	3.86
	52,500.00		
500,000.00	39,375.00	591,875.00	3.70
	39,375.00		
500,000.00	26,250.00	565,625.00	3.54
	26,250.00		
500,000.00	13,125.00	539,375.00	3.37
	13,125.00		
<u>500,000.00</u>	<u>13,125.00</u>	<u>513,125.00</u>	<u>3.21</u>
<u>\$10,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,775,000.00</u>	<u>\$15,775,000.00</u>	

* Based on \$160,000,000.00 Assessed Valuation

Concluding Statement. A brief overview of the district's financial ability to finance capital improvements has been presented in this section. Included was a financial report of building funds projected through the year 1969; two plans for utilizing the four-mill special capital outlay fund on either a pay-as-you-go basis or by exercising the bonding privilege; possible other sources of revenue; and a schedule of maturities and interest costs of a sample bond issue. Some of the more obvious advantages and disadvantages of each plan were identified. Before a decision for financing the capital improvements program can be made, a review of the district's needs must be made. These needs and the priority given to each project by the Capital Improvements Committee are presented in Parts Four and Five.

PART FOUR

REQUESTS FOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
Identified and Updated June, 1969

Introductory Statement. Principals, supervisors, and district administrators are asked each year to submit a list of items in need of alteration and improvement. These requests are considered by the Capital Improvements Committee for priority listing. Some items are assigned to Operation and Maintenance for completion, some are assigned to the high priority list and building funds are reserved for the project, and others are committed to further study. This section of the report includes the Composite List of Building and Site Needs showing the current status of each proposed project and three special studies.

Miss Wegner, Mr. Green and Dr. Groves were requested to make special studies of the needs for improved facilities in their three areas of responsibility and to make recommendations concerning the five-year program of improvement. These studies contain background information as well as recommendations concerning the needs and facilities. The study presented by Dr. Groves is self-explanatory and does not need background information. The listing of playgrounds is in the order of priority Dr. Groves assigns to our overall needs. These areas were given special consideration in this report because of the extensiveness of needs and the number of buildings involved if the programs are implemented in the capital improvements program. Projects listed in this section are repeated in Part V but are reclassified according to the priority assigned to each by the committee.

Composite List of Building and Site Needs

The letters in the blanks preceding the statements below indicate the status of each project considered:

S -- Under Study W -- Work in Progress

I. NEW BUILDINGS

Elementary

- S 1. Southwest (33rd and Chelsea).

Junior High

- W 1. French Junior High, 33rd and Fairlawn.

Senior High

A commitment should be made for remodeling the three high schools for enrollments of 1800 to 2000 within the next ten-year period.

A.V.T.S.

- W 1. Construction of greenhouse for horticulture program.
S 2. Additional facilities for expanded program.

II. BUILDING ADDITIONS OR REMODELING NEEDS

Elementary

- S 1. Belvoir -- replace area north and east of gym (gang toilets, 4 classrooms), enlarge library, and remove partitions between classrooms for team teaching.
- W 2. Bishop -- 8-room addition.
- S 3. Clay -- establish hot lunch program.
- W 4. Gage -- replace steam pipes and boiler.
- S 4a. Gage -- establish parking lot and driveway, asphalt.
- S 5. Grant -- convert auditorium to multi-purpose room, convert present room used for multi-purpose to cafeteria kitchen, relight the building.
- S 6. Highland Park South -- expand library and kitchen.
- S 7. Hudson -- four to six-room addition.
- S 8. Lundgren -- expand and improve library, expand and improve surface of playground.
- S 9. McCarter -- resurface blacktop.
- S 10. McClure -- enlarge and improve library.
- S 11. McEachron -- repair existing blacktop and expand the surfaced playground area.
- W 12. Monroe -- build cafeteria kitchen and remodel office area.
- S 13. Parkdale -- replace heating system in old building, expand and resurface blacktop area, additional space needed for special services, replacement of old building.
- W 14. Polk -- provide space and facilities for library.
- S 14a. Polk -- blacktop play area and install drainage system.
- W-S 15. Potwin -- enlarge library space. Demonstration library started this year in a single room. Space inadequate for equipment and materials ordered.
- S 16. Quincy -- remodel stage and tornado shelter, provide improved library space and facilities and space for teaching fine arts and practical arts.
- S 17. Quinton Heights -- improve lighting of classrooms and improve library space.
- S 18. Randolph -- build multi-purpose room and tornado shelter, remodel library.
- S 19. Rice -- blacktop driveway, parking and playground, improve landscaping.
- S 20. Sheldon -- construct new library.
- S 21. State Street -- build two to four classroom addition, provide acoustical treatment and better lighting for library and office suite.
- W 22. Stout -- expand central library.
- S 23. Sumner -- provide workroom and larger teachers' lounge, build multi-purpose room or convert present auditorium into multi-purpose room.
- S 24. Whitson -- provide parking lot south of building.

Junior High

- S 1. Boswell -- replace old building, increase physical education facilities.
- W 2. Capper -- remodel room 205 for guidance office.
- S 2a. Capper -- increase physical education space, add to cafeteria kitchen and dining room, enlarge and remodel library.

- S 3. Crane -- remodel industrial arts room, physical education and locker rooms, and auditorium.
- S 4. Curtis -- remodel home economics, library, and physical education facilities.
- W 4a. Curtis -- remodel art and music room, and establish hot lunch.
- S 5. East Topeka -- feasibility study and/or remodel building.
- S 6. Eisenhower -- new blacktop.
- S 7. Highland Park Junior High -- feasibility study and/or construct physical education-music building, enlarge kitchen and cafeteria.
- S 8. Holliday -- remodel library, physical education facilities, and home economics area.
- S 9. Landon -- air condition building and carpet library. (Note: building was designed for air conditioning which was left out of original contract.)

Senior High

- W 1. Highland Park High School -- two-room science addition and minor remodeling of offices.
- S 1a. Highland Park High School -- remodel total building by phases (physical education facilities, cafeteria, additional classrooms, and expansion of library).
- S 1b. Highland Park High School -- surface present parking lot and provide lighting.
- S 2. Topeka High School -- remodel total building by phases as determined by Master Plan.
- W 2a. Topeka High School -- completion of Phase I and II (physical education and biology departments).
- S 3. Topeka West High School -- complete additions to building required to bring building up to 1800 enrollment capacity (enlargement of administrative suite, industrial arts, additional physical education facilities, fourth little school, home economics and larger auditorium), asphalt parking lot.

III. SITE ACQUISITIONS NEEDED FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Elementary

- S 1. Elementary school site vicinity 37th and California.
- S 2. Elementary school site vicinity Westport Subdivision.

Junior High

Senior High

A commitment should be made for a period of ten years as to the remodeling of the three high schools for enrollments of 1800 to 2000.

IV. SITE EXPANSION FOR OLDER SCHOOLS

Elementary

- S 1. Site expansion of Grant
- S 2. Site expansion of Lowman Hill
- S 3. Site expansion of Lundgren.
- S 4. Site expansion of Polk.
- S 5. Site expansion of Potwin.
- S 6. Site expansion of Randolph.
- S 7. Site expansion of Sheldon.
- S 8. Site expansion of Summer.

Junior High

- S 1. Site expansion of Boswell.
- S 2. Site expansion of Crane.
- S 3. Site expansion of East Topeka.
- S 4. Site expansion of Highland Park Junior High.
- S 5. Site expansion of Holliday.

Senior High

- S 1. Site expansion of Topeka High.

V. ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, AND TORNADO SHELTER AREAS

Administration

- S 1. Administration Building -- relocate or build a new Administration Building facility.

Operation

- S 1. School Shop -- replace and relocate school shop which was built in 1887.
- S 2. Stockroom -- replace and relocate stockroom and warehouse in same location of school shop.
- S 3. Food Service Center -- build a Food Service Center to supply hot lunches to all schools not presently being served.

Tornado Shelter Areas

- S 1. Needs to be determined.

Special Study and Five-Year Projection
of
Media Center Facilities
by
Myrna Wegner
June, 1969

"The process of education is essentially creative. It employs the intellectual, physical, and social skills of pupils in a learning process which begins with a clear enunciation of desirable human values as expressed in attitudes and actions of students... The educational experiences which will

be most helpful must be identified, and the most effective tools and materials located. The pupil will...need to develop a spirit of inquiry, self-motivation, self-discipline, and self-evaluation. He will need to master knowledge and to develop skills. Ultimately he must communicate his ideas with his fellows. In this entire process the media program, its staff, and its center play vital roles. Media convey information, affect the message, control what is learned, and establish the learning environment. They will help to determine what the pupil sees and what his attitude will be toward the world in which he lives.

"The resources and services of the media center are a fundamental part of this educational process. One important aspect is that of enabling students and teachers to make a multimedia or intermedia approach to and use of materials in a unified media program.

"The media program is indispensable in the educational programs that now stress individualization, inquiry, and independent learning for students... In some schools, two-fifths or more of the student's time may be devoted to this type of learning.

"The services and facilities of the media program give the student opportunities to create and produce materials. In some instances these activities have afforded the student his first experience of success and accomplishment."¹

Attached are two plans for facility needs and recommendations for the elementary and junior high schools in the Topeka Public Schools.

The Library Supervisor recommends a minimum of 2,000 sq. ft. for an elementary media center² of 250 or more enrollment, which would keep a center operable for five to seven years. At that time at least twice that amount of space would be needed. Not included in the 2,000 sq. ft. are conference rooms, processing rooms, audiovisual equipment storage, magazine storage, small group listening and viewing.

Junior high schools need 6,000-6,500 sq. ft. for a media center, including conference rooms, processing room, etc. Larger schools need more space. The attached five-year plan gives the amount of space recommended for each junior high school, according to the new Standards for School Media Programs, authored by the American Library Association and Department of Audiovisual Instruction of National Education Association.

The following were considered in selecting schools for facility improvements:

1. Schools having a second classroom that could be added to the present media center.
2. Schools with book collections on the stage.
3. Large schools having more materials to house.

¹American Library Association and the National Education Association, Standards for School Media Programs (Chicago and Washington, D.C., 1969), p. 1-3.

²"Media Center - A learning center in a school where a full range of print and audiovisual media, necessary equipment, and services from media specialists are accessible to students and teachers." Ibid., p. xv.

4. Schools with exceptionally high media use by teachers and students.
5. Schools with multimedia teaching and learning in effect now.
6. Cost of remodeling media centers.
7. Schools having had librarians for three years have more media, due to Title II allocations being greater.
8. Support of the media center by the PTA.

Five-year facilities plan for elementary and junior high school media centers is as follows. Each media center will cost a minimum of \$15,000 to remodel. Cost will be greater for building additions and portable classrooms.

DATE	SPACE AVAILABLE AT LEAST ONE ADDITIONAL CLASSROOM	BUILDING ADDITION, OR AT LEAST ONE PORTABLE CLASSROOM NECESSARY	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	PRESENT SIZE SQ. FT.	NEED SQ. FT. ³
1970-71	Whitson	McClure	East Topeka	1584	6500 ⁴
	H. P. South Grant	Potwin H. P. North	Capper	987	6500
1971-72	Crestview Avondale SW Quincy	Sheldon Hudson	Landon	1500	6500
1972-73	Lafayette McCarter	Lowman Hill McEachron	Boswell	1566	6500
1973-74	Linn Lundgren	Avondale W	Jardine	1786	9000
1974-75	State Street Gage	Belvoir	Roosevelt	1320	6100
		Rice	Curtis	1452	6100
		Quinton Heights			

If space within the school and money were no problem, the following schools need immediate attention. Their lack of service to the education of students should be considered critical.

Most of the Phase I elementary schools are inoperable as is and give only minimal book check-out service. Other media cannot be used at all or only in a very limited way. Of the junior high schools East Topeka and Capper are in most desperate need of additional space.

PHASE I

<u>Elementary</u>		<u>Junior High</u>
McClure	Grant	East Topeka
Hudson	H. P. North	Capper
Sheldon	Polk	Boswell
Lafayette	Potwin	Roosevelt
Quincy		

³The instructional program in some schools may require as much as 1/3 to 3/4 of the student population be accommodated in the media center." Ibid., p. 41.

⁴The last two columns apply to junior high schools only.

One classroom is currently being used in each of the following Phase II elementary schools with the exception of State Street which has a room larger than a classroom.

<u>Elementary</u>	<u>PHASE II</u>	<u>Junior High</u>
Whitson		Landon
H. P. South		Jardine
Crestview		Eisenhower
Avondale SW		
McCarter		
Linn		
Lundgren		
Lowman Hill		
McEachron		
Avondale West		
State Street		
Gage		
Rice		
Quinton Heights		
Belvoir		

Special Study and Five-Year Projection
of
Special Education Needs
by
W. I. Green .
June, 1969

Enclosed is an information sheet indicating the number of cases received and worked by the Special Services Department during the 1968-69 school year. This information is furnished along with a copy of a diagram relating to our staff alignment. Clarification and job descriptions can be made available within a short time if you so desire. This is to be considered minimum requirements for a functional program, yet one that is comprehensive enough to meet the needs of special students identified at this time.

The total number of referrals (657) could probably be considered an average year with a moderate increase allowed for additional services and increased enrollments. The number of closed cases (269) indicates the number of youngsters that have been seen by our department, declared eligible for Special Education placement, or have received sufficient clinical study to indicate that additional work is not needed. The open cases (284) represent the number of referrals that were screened by the Special Education staff (on the basis of information furnished on the referral) and declared "no emergency." It is anticipated that the summer psychology practicum will evaluate approximately 150 of those referrals before the September 1969 school year begins.

The number of vision cases (41) seen by the two teachers presently employed would indicate that unless unforeseen circumstances arise, this program can function at it's present level.

The number of hearing cases (24) presently enrolled would indicate that with the recent addition of the pre-school program, non-professionals or teacher aides will be a sufficient addition to this program. Again, this reflects our position unless some emergency arises.

The homebound cases (155) were handled quite effectively by the present staff. I would like to point out, however, that with the addition of three permanent staff members rather than 18 part-time teachers, the school district, through state reimbursement, could reduce expenses by 75 percent.

The speech department, working on a "need" basis, worked with 761 cases during the school year. Since the recommended number for a clinician is 90, the 8 clinicians exceeded state recommendations but felt that each individual student received the amount of assistance necessary. We wish to point out the assistance given us by individual school personnel and particularly the nursing services in screening and providing space for our clinicians to administer individual therapy. We would also point out that all of this work was done in the elementary schools. We did free one clinician 1/2 day per week during the second semester to survey the junior high and high schools and it was determined that one additional therapist per year for the next five years would adequately meet future demands.

Itinerant programs should be designed to meet the needs of a large number of students on a limited time basis by small group work and resource information to the regular classroom teacher in dealing with learning disabilities that are occurring in ever-increasing numbers with the passing of each school year. We would propose the addition of three learning disability teachers per year until a maximum of 12 is reached to work exclusively in kindergarten through grade three. Our feeling is that this will eliminate the necessity of going to self-contained rooms for moderately disturbed children.

We propose an agreement with the State Hospital for the serving of severely disturbed adolescent youngsters with psychiatric consultation being made available at the same time the educational process is being administered. We feel that for the coming year, such an agreement will have been reached and will eliminate the need for self-contained rooms in the public school setting. We are adding one additional self-contained room to meet our immediate needs at the junior high level. Therefore, we anticipate the need for only one additional staff member to be assigned to Emotionally Disturbed in the next five years (this is conditional upon our being permitted to add the number of teachers listed in the above paragraph for Learning Disabilities).

In the area of retardation, we presently have enrolled in 21 classes for EMR and 4 classes for TMR, a total of 280 and 40 students, respectively. The number now eligible for special class placement in this area, and based upon the percentage of referrals presently found eligible for these classes, would indicate a need for two additional teachers each year for a period of five years.

It should be pointed out that the local associations of TARC and KNI presently furnish services for many preschool and postschool age youngsters and our close association with these organizations prevent us from having to make immediate plans for these youngsters.

The program for Orthopedically Handicapped is adequate due to our association with the Capper Foundation. We would recommend that one resource teacher be added in the near future to serve those youngsters not so severely disabled that they can be accepted by the Capper Foundation. At present, we only have two known cases, but information from the Cerebral Palsy Association suggests that four additional students will be eligible in 1971.

The clinical service team presently consisting of five psychologists and two social workers should be increased at the rate of one each year until a

maximum of 8 psychologists and 4 social workers are serving the department. Each additional ancillary service (Head Start, Follow Through, Parochial Schools, etc.) can best be furnished services by increasing the number of psychologists by one. The diversity of specialties among these staff members will make it possible to provide quality work from grades kindergarten through 12 with the essential continuance of the psychologists practicum program.

As additional social work ancillary services are required, again, it should be considered that one additional staff member in this department could serve several areas.

In summary, we must admit that these projected needs sound enormous and to those unfamiliar with the department, rather ominous. Nevertheless, it can be pointed out that with the addition of each staff member, services can be increased which will greatly enhance the education of individual children and the related cost factor is so minimal that we would ask if we can really afford not to make these services available. By adding the amount received from the Special Education section and the foundation monies, each person added to the staff probably would cost the district an average of \$2,000.00. We believe that expansion is essential and service rendered is invaluable.

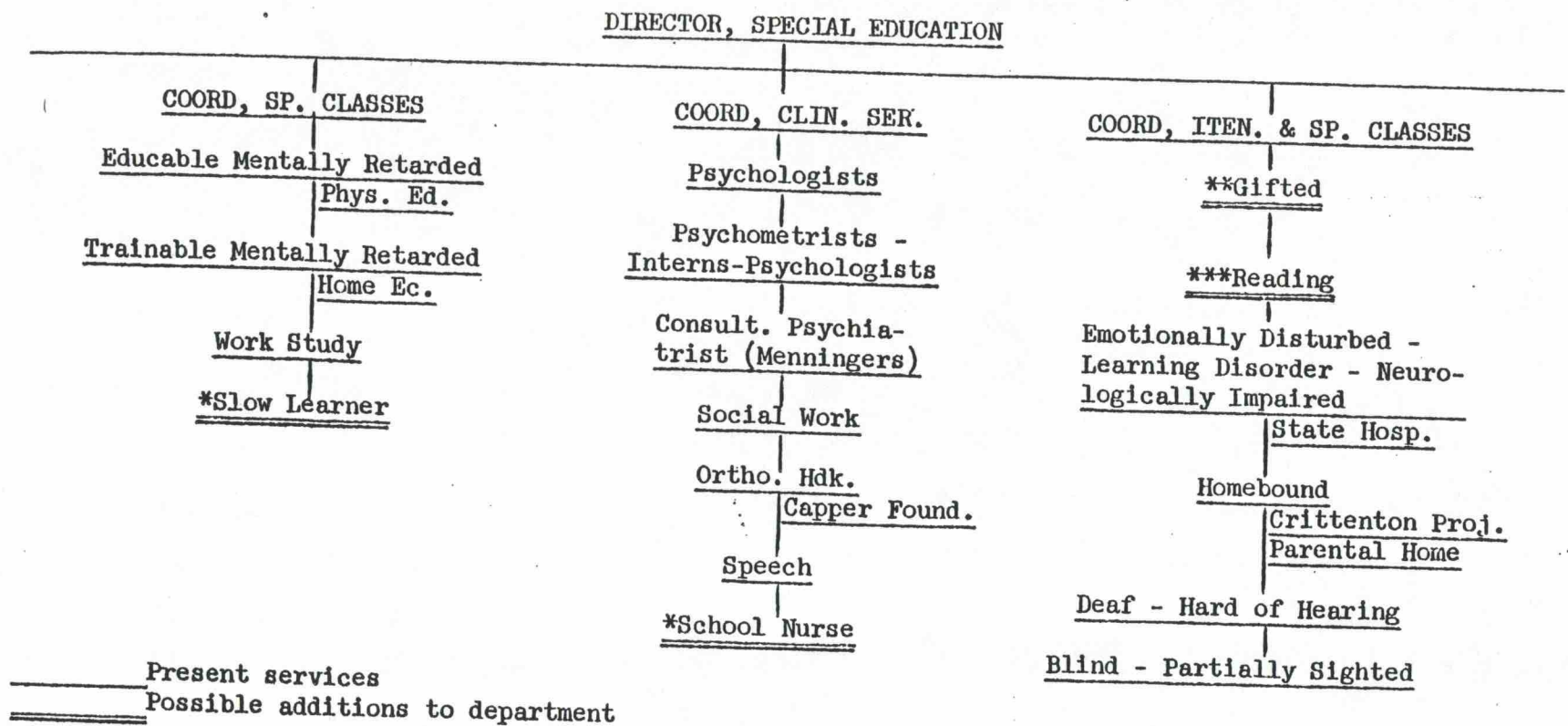
In terms of numbers, the following is suggested:

1. Psychologists: Two additional psychologists the first year, one each year until a maximum of nine is reached (4 presently).
2. Social Workers: One the second year, one the third year, one the fourth year, and one the fifth year (2 presently).
3. Speech: Add one each year until a maximum of 13 is reached (8 presently).
4. Special Teachers for Retarded: Add two additional teachers each year for the next five years (25 presently).
5. Learning Disability: Add three each year until a maximum of 12 is reached (1 presently).
6. Emotionally Disturbed: One additional in the 1970-71 school year.
7. Teacher of Physically Handicapped: Add one in the 1971-72 school year.

As indicated on the enclosed diagram, programs starred can be made eligible for state reimbursement with a minimum of effort. I am not suggesting that these programs be made a part of the Special Services Department, but am merely pointing out that state monies can be received under certain conditions. It might be feasible to consider this in the future. If additional information should be required, please let us know at your convenience.

SUMMARY

Total Referrals	657
Assigned Referrals	553
Unassigned Referrals	104
Closed Cases	269
Seen by more than one Staff Member	95
Already Assigned for Summer	44
Open Cases	284
Vision Cases	41
Hearing Cases	24
Homebound Cases	155
Speech Cases	761



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- *This service can function with Special Education or outside as present.
- **This program can be an expansion of the present or can be presented as a separate one.
- ***This is to be considered differently from the present program with a limited staff, or can absorb the present one as desired.

Priority can be established as follows:

1. 2 additional psychologists 1st year; 1 each year until maximum of 9 is reached (4 presently)
2. Social Workers - 1 the 2nd year; 1 the 3rd year; 1 the 4th year; 1 the 5th year (2 presently)
3. Speech - add 1 each year until maximum of 13 is reached (8 presently)
4. Teacher for Retarded - add 2 each year for the next 5 years (25 presently)
5. Learning Disability - add 3 each year until maximum of 12 is reached (1 presently)
6. Emotionally Disturbed - add 1 teacher in 1970-71 school year
7. Teacher for Physically Handicapped - add 1 in 1971-72 school year

It should be noted that with payments received from the State Department of Special Education for certified people in these areas, no prospective employee would cost the district but a small amount in terms of finance.

Future Special Education Classrooms: These recommendations are made based on current home-school locations.

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Level I</u>	<u>Level II</u>	<u>Level III</u>
1969-70	Bishop (2nd sem.) Central Park	Avondale SW	Eisenhower
1970-71	H. P. South Monroe Sumner TMR Class (east side of city)	H. P. South	
1971-72	State Street	Central Park	Jardine
1972-73		Monroe Sumner TMR Class (east side of city)	
1973-74			Crane Holliday
1974-75			Roosevelt TMR Class (east side of city)

Proposed Feeder Plan for Special Education Classes by 1975

<u>Level I</u>	<u>Level II</u>	<u>Level III</u>	<u>Level IV</u>
Whitson	Sheldon	Boswell	Topeka West High
Bishop (2nd sem.)	Avondale Southwest	Jardine	Topeka West or THS
H. P. Central	H. P. Central	H. P. Junior High	Highland Park High
H. P. South	H. P. South	Eisenhower	Highland Park High
Lafayette	Lafayette	East Topeka Jr. Hi.	Topeka High or HPH
Parkdale	Parkdale	East Topeka Jr. Hi.	Topeka High or HPH
Grant	Grant	Curtis	Topeka High
State Street	Lundgren	Holliday	Topeka High
Central Park	Central Park	Crane	Topeka High
Monroe	Monroe	Crane	Topeka High
Sumner	Sumner	Roosevelt	Topeka High

TMR Classes

Whitson (East side of city)	Crestview (East side of city)	Lowman Hill (East side of city)	Sumner
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The following assumptions have been made:

1. That 1/3 of each level will move forward at the end of each three-year period.
2. This 1/3 will progress from Level I to Level II to Level III to the most advantageous high school program, regardless of location.
3. Eventually, 70 students can be served by the Topeka High School work-study program.

4. Approximately 1/4 of all referrals will be eligible for an EMR/TMR class.
5. A working agreement with Children's Division, Topeka State Hospital, will eventually serve a majority of the emotionally disturbed clients.
6. Capper Foundation will continue to accept orthopedically handicapped children from the Topeka area.
7. Increased population trend will continue toward the west and southwest.
8. Parental permission or mandatory legislation is forthcoming in arranging placement for all eligible students.

Special Study and Five-Year Projection
of
Blacktop Priorities
by
Quentin Groves
June, 1969

Schools needing larger playground areas are listed in order of priority assigned and recommended size is also given. The third column identifies other playgrounds in need of repair or preferably to have some kind of seal-coating on the existing surface.

	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>In Need of Repair</u>
1. H. P. North	3,600	Whitson (also parking lot requested)
2. Avondale SW	4,800	
3. Avondale West	2,800	McCarter
4. Potwin	600	HPHS Tennis Courts
5. Parkdale	5,250	Potwin
6. Stout	15,272	McEachron
7. Quinton Heights	4,800	Lundgren
8. Avondale East	7,200	Parkdale
9. Boswell	4,000	Rice
10. Belvoir	4,800	Stout
11. Crestview	4,800	Boswell
12. McEachron	6,000	H. P. Junior High
13. Curtis	10,000	Jardine
14. Eisenhower	10,000	Roosevelt
15. Jardine	10,000	Crestview
16. Holliday	5,000	Gage (also driveway and parking lot)
17. Polk	4,800	State Street
18. Rice		
19. East Topeka		

Tennis Courts

Lafayette needs playground grading.

Concluding Statement. The purpose of this section has been to show the extent and kind of improvements requested by the staff. Many of projects of the type listed have been undertaken by the Operation and Maintenance Department as time, money, and personnel permit. Each year the load becomes heavier for the department. When projects such as remodeling libraries and kitchen installations are undertaken by Operation and Maintenance, regular maintenance suffers because of limited manpower, time, and funds. Considerable money has been saved in this manner on remodeling and installation projects, but the district is now faced with either employing additional personnel or using more outside contracted services in completing these projects.

The proposed plans for upgrading libraries, special education, and playgrounds are incorporated in the priority listings of Part Five without reference to particular schools. It is suggested that a specified number of improvements in each of these areas be undertaken each of the next five years and that the staff would recommend annually those schools to be upgraded.

PART FIVE

BUILDING AND SITE PRIORITIES

June, 1969

Introductory Statement. This year's listing of priorities (Table X) departs from the usual five-year projection format. The Capital Improvements Committee has attempted to list all of the critical needs without reference to a time schedule other than for those projects currently under contract or proposed for 1969. The purpose of this change was hopefully to permit the committee to review projects in terms of critical need rather than selecting those projects which could be financed from available funds. Therefore, projects are listed in the order of need priority assigned by the committee within each section (A, B, C, D, E, and F).

Background information for the high priority items is also given. Cost estimates for each project are based on today's prices. Several projects listed in Section B are recommended by the staff to the Board of Education for development and authorization during 1969.

TABLE X

Building and Site Priorities
June, 1969

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Estimated Ccost</u>	<u>Funds Earmarked</u>	<u>Project Status</u>
<u>A. Projects Started in 1969 or Prior Years</u>			
1. French Junior High	\$1,560,000	Yes	Architectural plans being developed.
2. Central Park Furn. & Equip.	30,000	Yes	Ordered.
3. Highland Park Science Add.	110,000	Yes	Construction started.
4. Topeka High School Biology and P.E.	229,000	Yes	Construction started.
5. Bishop - 8-room addition	210,000	Yes	Construction started.
6. Curtis (Remodel art, music rooms, and set up for cafeteria carry-in)	25,000	Yes	Work started.
7. Monroe - cafeteria kitchen and remodel administrative suite	2,000	Yes	Work started.
8. Rice - cafeteria kitchen	2,000	Yes	Work started.
9. Stout and Potwin demonstration libraries	30,000	Yes	Work is nearing completion.
10. Remodel and enlarge Avondale East library	4,000	Yes	Work is nearing completion.
11. East Topeka - acoustically treat library	2,000	Yes	Work is nearing completion.
TOTAL	\$2,204,000		

B. Additional Projects Proposed for Starting in 1969

1. Highland Park High School				
a. Remodel Admin. offices	\$ 2,000	Yes	Work will be done by O & M.	
b. Resurface parking lot and light	25,000	Yes	Work will be coordinated with city's widening of Calif.	
2. Major Emergency Replacements	60,000	Yes	Funds set aside to meet unforeseen emergencies.	
3. Jr. High Facilities Study	40,000	Yes	Initial screening of firms interested in doing survey of E. Topeka-H. P. Jr. High. Staff now recommends broadening study to include all junior highs.	
4. Topeka West	100,000	Yes	Preliminary planning by staff.	
a. Enlarge admin. suite				
b. Add industrial arts room				
5. Grant multi-purpose room	15,000	Yes		
	<u>15,000</u>			
TOTAL	\$ 242,000			

C. High Priority Items for Which Funds Have Not Been Reserved (In order of need priority established by the Capital Improvements Committee)

1. Topeka High Heating Plan	\$ 150,000	No	Should be done no later than 1970.
2. Major Emergency Replacements			
a. 1970	60,000	No	Staff recommends setting aside this amount for emergencies.
b. 1971	60,000	No	Same as above.
c. 1972	60,000	No	" " "
d. 1973	60,000	No	" " "
e. 1974	60,000	No	" " "
3. Topeka High-Remodel Admin. Suite	150,000	No	To establish offices for Little School Concept.
4. Topeka West-4th Little School	250,000	No	10-room addition to replace portables-- preliminary sketches developed.
5. Expansion of Special Education to meet requirements of new state law			New law requires school districts to provide classes for all eligible pupils within a 5-year period. See Special Study by Mr. Green, page 26.
a. 1970 - open 3 new rooms	20,000	No	
b. 1971 - open 3 new rooms	20,000	No	
c. 1972 - open 3 new rooms	20,000	No	
d. 1973 - open 4 new rooms	28,000	No	
e. 1974 - open 4 new rooms	28,000	No	
6. Randolph Multi-purpose and shelter	55,000	No	Should consider replacement of building.

7.	Remodel and Enlarge Media Centers (libraries)				See Special Study by Miss Wegner, p. 23.
	a. 1970 - 4 media centers	60,000	No		Modified plan for upgrading.
	b. 1971 - 4 media centers	60,000	No		Same as above.
	c. 1972 - 4 media centers	60,000	No		" " "
	d. 1973 - 4 media centers	60,000	No		" " "
	e. 1974 - 4 media centers	60,000	No		" " "
8.	Highland Park High				
	a. New Physical Education Plant	575,000	No		Preliminary plans proposed.
	b. Remodel cafeteria & gym	400,000	No		Same as above.
9.	Resurface Playground & Parking Lots				
	a. 1970 - Five playgrounds	20,000	No		See Special Study by Dr. Groves, p. 31.
	b. 1971 - Five playgrounds	20,000	No		Same as above.
	c. 1972 - Five playgrounds	20,000	No		" " "
	d. 1973 - Five playgrounds	20,000	No		" " "
	e. 1974 - Five playgrounds	20,000	No		" " "
10.	Acquire new sites or expand some of the existing sites	30,000	No		Need for orderly growth.
11.	Hudson - 4-room and media center addition	150,000	No		Depends on growth of area.
12.	Topeka West - expand P.E.	310,000	No		Present P.E. plant designed for 1300, expand to handle 1800.
13.	Belvoir - replace old section of 4 rooms, add 2 additional and a special services suite	200,000	No		Currently using all available space and old section is mar- ginal.
14.	Parkdale - replace old section	500,000	No		Needs to be defined, but old unit contains 10 classrooms, multi- purpose room, media center and offices.
15.	New Elementary - Southwest	500,000	No		Depends on growth of area.
16.	Topeka High Remodeling	2,723,350	No		Order of phases to be determined.
17.	Topeka West - New Auditorium	400,000	No		Present auditorium capacity 700, re- quires 3 assemblies, etc. for present enrollment.
	TOTAL	\$7,209,350			

D. Buildings of High Priority for Possible Replacement or Construction.

1. Elementary				Requires a detailed study of population, analysis of structure before a decision is made.
a. Clay (43 years) 201 pupils	\$ 400,000	No		
b. Gage (41 years) 393 pupils	600,000	No		Same as above.
c. Monroe (42 years) 190 pupils	400,000	No		" " "
d. Randolph (42 years) 526 pupils	800,000	No		Multi-purpose room and shelter scheduled in C. (p. 34) should be planned as integral part of new building.
2. Junior Highs --	See Section E, Special Study of Junior High Needs.			
3. Senior Highs --	None			
4. AVTS -- "A" East	485,000	No		Needed for program expansion. Preliminary plans have been developed.
5. Administration Center	1,500,000	No		Needed now. Should be built as soon as money becomes available.
Replacements of:				
a. Central Office				
b. Instructional Resource Center				
c. Shops				
d. Warehouse				
e. Stockroom				
6. Central Kitchen	500,000	No		Proposed unit would permit expanding hot lunch program to all schools.

E. Special Study of Junior High School Needs (See background information on page 39). Estimated replacement costs based on cost estimates of French Junior High.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Age Years</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Emergency Replacement Capacity</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Request for Alterations</u>
1. Boswell	46	572	650	\$1,600,000	Improve P.E. facilities, consider replacement, site expansion.
2. Capper	29	582	600	1,600,000	Expand and improve media center, P.E. facilities, cafeteria kitchen & dining areas.
3. Crane	40	337	450	1,000,000	Remodel Industrial Arts, auditorium, P.E. facilities, & expand site.

4.	Curtis	42	238	450	800,000	Remodel media center, music, art, home economics & P.E. facilities.
5.	East Topeka	33	516	800	1,600,000	General refurbishing needed, expansion of site, upgrading of instructional facilities, particularly P.E., home economics & media center.
6.	Eisenhower	8	518	750	1,800,000	None
7.	French	0		450	1,560,000	
8.	Highland Park	34	576	520	1,600,000	Replacement of old section, site expansion needed. P.E. facilities and general classrooms of old section particularly poor. Remodel P.E., home economics, and media center facilities. Consider replacement, also site expansion.
9.	Holliday	41	400	450	1,500,000	Using three portables, running "0" and "7th" hour classes, and using auditorium and cafeteria for classes.
10.	Jardine	8	892	750	2,000,000	All available space plus 5 portables being used for classes.
11.	Landon	6	517	375	1,500,000	Remodel office, replace gym floor, improve locker room ventilation, general refurbishing and site expansion needed. Consider for early replacement.
12.	Roosevelt	43	468	500	1,500,000	

Note: All junior highs have been listed in this section to show present status of facilities. Most junior highs have enrollments near the efficiency level, and some exceed the emergency level shown above. In face of the enrollment trend shown in Chart III, page 50, the housing of junior high students may become critical by no later than 1971. Estimated replacement costs for newer buildings are given for reference purpose only (French, Jardine, Landon, Eisenhower).

F. Other Projects Requested by Principals Not Given a High Priority

1. Avondale West Enclose passageway from main building to annex.
2. Belvoir Remove partition between classrooms for team teaching, enlarge library (could be incorporated in replacement section given a high priority rating).
3. Clay Start hot lunch program.
4. Grant New lighting in classrooms.
5. H. P. South Expand library and cafeteria kitchen.
6. Lundgren Expand library, expand and resurface playground.
7. McCarter Resurface playground.
8. McEachron Expand and resurface playground.
9. Parkdale Additional space needed for special services, improve heating in old section, expand and resurface playground. Old section of building given high priority listing for replacement.
10. Polk Improve drainage and blacktop playground.
11. Potwin Expand media center.
12. Quincy Remodel stage, provide tornado shelter, expand media center, and provide area for specialized teaching of music, arts and crafts, and practical arts.
13. Quinton Heights Improve lighting and expand media center.
14. Randolph Remodel library (after construction of multi-purpose room which was given a higher priority listing).
15. Rice Blacktop drive, parking area, and playground.
16. Sheldon Construct media center (PTA submitted preliminary plans).
17. State Street Improve acoustics and lighting, particularly in office and media center areas.
18. Stout Blacktop primary playground.
19. Sumner Provide teachers' workroom and a larger teachers' lounge.
20. Whitson Provide parking lot south of building.

Background Information

Pertaining to Additional Projects Proposed for Starting in 1969

Reference: Part B of Building and Site Priorities List, page 34.

1. Highland Park High School (\$27,000)

Highland Park High School has limited office space and has not been able to implement efficiently the little-school-within-a-school concept. Minor remodeling to the main office, the guidance office, and utilization of a classroom for a third office and teachers' workroom will permit the desired program upgrading. It is estimated that our Operation and Maintenance Department can do this for \$2,000. The parking lot has been a point of criticism for some time. Resurfacing has been delayed to coincide with city improvements of California which will start this summer. We estimate \$25,000 will be required for the parking lot project.

2. Major Emergency Replacements (\$60,000)

Although this is not a building project, we believe that the present condition and age of buildings warrants setting aside a specified amount of funds on a yearly basis to be used for emergencies. This fund would accumulate if not needed for a given year because some emergencies may require a larger expenditure than the yearly allotment for this purpose. (Example: boiler replacement, etc.)

Background Information
Pertaining to High Priority Items for Which Funds Have Not Been Earmarked

Reference: Part C of Building and Site Priorities List, page 34.

1. Topeka High Heating Plant (\$150,000)

The present condition of the heating plant demands immediate attention. Temporary repairs can be made which will permit use of the plant one more year but replacement will be necessary for the start of the 1970-71 school year. Topeka High is thirty-eight years old and the heating plant is original equipment. A decision needs to be made as to the type of heating plant that should be installed. We have discussed, and the Master Plan has advocated, a complete replacement of the utilities of Topeka High including heating, electrical and plumbing mechanics and the addition of air conditioning; therefore, we need to decide if we want to consider a total energy plant or some other system that will permit both heating and air conditioning units to be tied into a central system or if we want to make boiler replacement and keep the heating system separate from air conditioning.

2. Major Emergency Replacements (\$300,000)

An explanation of this fund was given on page 38. Amounts set aside in this entry extend the fund for another five years.

3. Topeka High Remodeling -- Administrative Suites (\$150,000)

This phase of remodeling from the Master Plan for refurbishing Topeka High School is given a higher priority than many of the other phases outlined by the plan because of the need for office space for establishing the little-school-within-a-school concept. The lack of office space has served as a deterrent to the implementation of this program. The committee feels that remodeling of existing offices and the relocation of proposed offices as recommended by the Master Plan would strengthen the supervisory control of the building and would aid in effecting better discipline in its operation.

4. Topeka West -- Fourth Little School (\$250,000)

See Item 3 of the previous section (page 39) for information related to Topeka West. The Capital Improvements Committee believes that the fourth little school should be built at the earliest possible date to replace the nine portables now being used at Topeka West. The committee places a higher priority on this project than it does on the expansion of the P.E. facilities and a new auditorium, which are other needs for Topeka West before it can handle an enrollment of 1800.

5. Expansion of Special Education (\$116,000)

(See Special Report submitted by Mr. Green, page 26.) A new law passed by the 1969 Legislature requires all school districts to provide special education classes for all eligible pupils within a five-year period. We currently have classes serving 294 pupils and it is estimated that we have approximately 300 pupils eligible for special education classes which are not now being served. Since special education classes are limited to the maximum enrollment of fifteen pupils per class, this mandates us to provide twenty additional classrooms to meet our present needs. The committee recommends that these rooms be established at the approximate rate of three rooms per year for the next three years and four rooms per year for 1973 and 1974.

6. Randolph Multi-purpose Room and Shelter (\$55,000)

Presently, Randolph is using a room approximately 60 feet long with stage at one end for its multi-purpose room. Activities now held in the room include: housing of the media center, P.E. activities during inclement weather, films, PTA meetings, and special services. The building is 42 years old. The Capital Improvements Committee believes that if this project is approved for development in the immediate future, the proposed unit should be built as a separate, free standing structure from the existing building planned as an integral part of a replacement building which could be built in phases as the old building is replaced.

7. Remodel and Enlarge Media Centers (\$300,000)

The committee proposes modifying four media centers (libraries) each year for the next five-year period. The schools chosen for such remodeling and expansion would be determined on a priority basis as recommended by Miss Wegner's study (see page 23) and as reviewed by our Capital Improvements Committee on a year to year basis. The primary reason for scheduling the remodeling and expansion of libraries on this basis is to amortize the cost over a period of time so that future refurbishing could also be amortized as the need develops.

8. Highland Park High School (\$975,000)

The 19 year old building was built for an enrollment capacity of 1300. The anticipated enrollment for 1969-70 is 1580 pupils which will be handled by utilizing classrooms approximately 90% of the regular six-hour day and offering a few "0" and "7th" hour classes. Two additional science rooms will help to alleviate the problem. Common facilities such as P.E., shops, art, etc. will be over-taxed. The 1968 report included two schematics prepared by Ekdahl, Davis, and Depew of suggested remodeling and additions. We believe the plan showing separate P.E. facilities and proposing a conversion of the existing gym and cafeteria areas to instructional space to be the most functional, practical, and the least expensive route for expansion of this school to a capacity of 1800 to 2000 pupils.

9. Resurface Playgrounds and Parking Lots (\$100,000)

(See Dr. Groves' priority list of playgrounds needing resurfacing, page 31.) The number of playgrounds needing resurfacing or expansion has made it virtually impossible for the Operation and Maintenance Department to keep pace with the needs from its regular budget; therefore, we are recommending that five playgrounds be done each year over the next five-year period as a means of catching up and that this be financed from the building funds. Such a plan would permit amortization of costs both for establishing playgrounds and for making replacements or doing resurfacing in future years.

10. Acquire New Sites and Site Expansion (\$30,000)

See lists of Site Needs, pages 22 and 23.

11. Hudson -- four rooms and media center (\$150,000)

Two portables were in use at Hudson during 1968-69 and a third one was requested for 1969-70. Considerable construction, particularly low income housing units, is underway in this attendance area. The 1968-69 enrollment was 333 pupils and it is estimated 351 pupils will enroll in the fall of 1969. Kiene and Bradley predicted the following growth: 1970 (393 pupils), 1975 (416 pupils), and by

1980 (456 pupils). In view of these predictions, it would seem wise to develop plans for an addition and to hold them in obedience until the actual need exists.

12. Topeka West -- Expand Physical Education Facilities (\$310,000)

Original gym built for 900-1100 enrollment utilizing three teaching stations. Seating capacity is 1500 which will not handle current enrollment. Ekdahl, Davis, and Depew have submitted schematics for a proposed expansion and the original structure made provisions for this future expansion. Locker rooms are inadequate in size for current enrollment.

13. Belvoir -- Replace Old Section of Four Rooms, Add Two Rooms, and Special Services Suite (\$200,000)

The oldest section of the Belvoir School was replaced in 1967 at the time of annexation. Three other additions to the building remain in use (1949, 1956, and 1959). The oldest part is costly to maintain, has had some moisture and rodent problems, and the rooms must be considered sub-standard in construction and as instructional centers. Current enrollment is 541 pupils. Although the emergency capacity (30 pupils per room) is estimated to be 592, this school exceeds its instructional efficiency as a Project Assurance School. The section to be replaced contains four classrooms, gang toilets, a small conference room, and the gym. The gym would not be replaced. The committee suggests an addition of six classrooms and a suite of rooms for special services.

14. Parkdale -- Replace Old Section (\$500,000)

The original building was built in 1924 and an addition was constructed in 1962. The addition is separated from the original building but is connected by a covered walkway. The heating in the old building needs improved. Good maintenance and periodic refurbishing through the years has kept this building in service, but its functionality for today's elementary programs is questionable. Present enrollment is 371 and the emergency capacity is rated as 480, but as a Project Assurance School the efficient capacity would be approximately 400.

15. New Elementary, 33rd and Chelsea (\$500,000)

During 1968-69, there were 77 elementary pupils living in the Fairway subdivision who attended McClure and 98 pupils in the Old Farm subdivision attending McEachron. The following represents the grade level breakdown:

<u>Area</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fairway Subdivision	15	11	9	15	7	12	8	77
Old Farm Subdivision	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>98</u>
	33	24	23	32	18	21	24	175

At the time this school was proposed, there had been some discussion about the transfer of additional land area immediately surrounding the proposed school site by the Washburn Rural Unified District. It was estimated that this proposed area for transfer would eventually contribute 250-300 elementary pupils to this school. Presently, the transfer seems unlikely.

If connecting streets made access to this school possible from the Arrowhead East (14), Arrowhead West (45), Greensboro (42), and Westport (5) subdivisions, an additional 116 elementary pupils could be assigned to this school. The potential growth of the subdivisions named could certainly justify the building

of this school within the next five-year period. If the school is not built, then additions at McClure, McEachron, and Avondale West may become necessary for housing these pupils. The Kiene and Bradley study predicts continuous growth for this area of our district.

Topeka High School Remodeling -- Remaining Phases (\$2,723,350)

The Master Plan developed by Williamson and Williamson outlined 19 phases for remodeling Topeka High School at an estimated cost of \$3,009,350. This estimate does not include architects' fees nor an allowance for cost increases. Two phases will be completed this summer. The two additional phases given a higher priority -- heating plant and administrative offices -- have been deleted from this entry.

This 38 year old building is structurally sound and is capable of many more years of use. It does require modernization of utilities, work to exterior and windows, new allocation of space to instructional areas, and general refurbishing if the building is to serve functionally. Many of the present classrooms are small (550 square feet) compared to recommended standards of 900 square feet. Although past studies have indicated the building can accommodate enrollments ranging from 2,000 to 3,500, it appears 2,000 would be a more realistic maximum for consideration in our remodeling and refurbishing plans. We should attempt to complete all phases of the Master Plan, with modifications, in the next five-year period if we desire to get maximum utilization and benefit from the remaining years of use for this building.

17. Topeka West New Auditorium (\$400,000)

The present auditorium has a capacity of 620 pupils. Predicted enrollment for 1969-70 is 1600 students and high school enrollments citywide are predicted to have an upward trend for the next several years (see Chart V, page 51). All school assemblies cannot be held, thus, requiring three sessions. The auditorium is also used for classes part of each day. It is suggested that the present auditorium be used for large group instruction by installing portable partitioning when the larger auditorium is built. This project is necessary for upgrading the school plant for accommodating an enrollment of 1800 to 2000 students.

Concluding Statement. The Capital Improvements Committee reviewed all requests submitted to the committee by staff members and assigned each proposed project to a priority listing which is reported in the following manner: Section A -- Projects Started in 1969 or Prior Years; Section B -- Additional Projects Planned for 1969; Section C -- High Priority Items for Which Funds Have Not Been Reserved; Section D -- Buildings of High Priority for Possible Replacement or Construction; Section E -- Special Study of Junior High Needs; and Section F -- Other Projects Requested by Principals Not Given a High Priority. Background information was provided for all projects listed in Sections B and C, and the need for these projects can further be substantiated by the enrollment studies reported in Part Six.

A review of projects reveals that eleven projects costing an estimated \$2,204,000 are under construction, that an additional five projects costing an estimated \$242,000 are proposed for immediate approval and implementation, and that seventeen projects costing an estimated \$7,209,350 have been given a high priority because of need. No funds are currently available for the latter projects. In addition to these listings several buildings were identified as being in need of replacement or major remodeling. A separate report

on junior highs shows that eight of the twelve buildings are in need of immediate attention.

In Part Seven of this report an attempt is made to show how many of the high priority projects can be undertaken by various plans of financing and also shows the time schedule necessitated by the availability of funds. A revision of this priority listing will be necessary when the method of financing is known.

PART SIX

ENROLLMENT DATA

Introductory Statement. Enrollment data is presented as an integral part of this report for purpose of cross-referencing and in support of projects. Table XI shows the September 16, 1968 and May 29, 1969 enrollments for each school. (See page 46.) The increases or decreases in enrollment during the school year are shown as plus and minus figures at the right of the Table. This Table reflects the amount of mobility or change that occurs during the school year. This enrollment fluctuation creates problems in predicting housing and staffing needs each year.

Chart I, page 49, plots the actual enrollments on September 15 from 1956 through 1968 for the Topeka Public Schools, neighboring school districts, and the parochial schools. A steady increase in public school enrollments is reflected while parochial schools show a slight trend downward.

Charts II, III, IV, and V, pages 50 and 51, plot the enrollment trends in elementary, junior, and senior high schools in Topeka. Currently, elementary enrollments show a downward trend which may continue through 1973 while both junior and senior highs show an upward trend for the same time period.

Table XII, page 52, estimates enrollments in the Topeka Schools through the 1978-79 school year by applying a continuation experience factor and an average growth factor. Total district enrollments should reflect a slight decrease during the next five years with junior and senior highs gaining and elementary schools dropping. Population shifts within the district could distort these trends particularly in certain elementary and junior high schools.

Enrollment trends are usually reflective of trends in population and births. By comparing Charts VI and VII to enrollment trends, one may see to what extent the trends agree.

ENROLLMENT REPORT

SCHOOL YEAR
1968-69

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

P. CODE SCHOOL	9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		TOTAL SP--6	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER SCHOOL	
	SP ED		K	1	2	3	4	5	6										
AVONDALE EAST			82	88	93	83	88	83	82	82	65	61	69	66	74	70	553	533	- 20
AVONDALE S. W.			84	74	54	56	76	68	63	56	73	72	54	51	67	60	471	437	- 34
AVONDALE WEST			85	90	93	87	75	79	90	83	75	76	86	86	71	69	575	570	- 5
BELVOIR			76	76	75	70	73	68	94	83	79	77	64	63	57	54	518	491	- 27
BISHOP			75	77	86	78	73	72	64	60	79	75	66	69	58	61	501	492	- 9
CENTRAL PARK			47	50	54	57	52	53	49	45	51	50	51	54	60	65	364	374	+ 10
CLAY	8	7	38	34	25	22	30	30	25	23	27	25	33	30	35	30	226	201	- 25
CRESTVIEW	7	8	73	72	88	94	69	76	73	69	73	80	74	77	74	73	531	555	+ 24
GAGE			64	63	56	56	69	65	55	56	58	57	35	36	59	60	396	393	- 3
GRANT	19	18	47	44	38	37	40	38	44	40	36	34	53	48	27	30	306	289	- 17
H. P. CENTRAL	27	30	97	88	95	94	91	92	101	99	85	84	95	89	83	81	674	657	- 17
H. P. NORTH			58	60	77	75	74	77	86	92	70	70	75	77	73	73	513	524	+ 11
H. P. SOUTH			72	72	83	82	106	103	91	94	93	88	83	83	77	80	605	602	- 3
HUDSON			50	43	47	49	45	43	58	54	43	50	42	39	48	50	333	328	- 5
LAFAYETTE	22	29	80	79	52	52	60	54	67	62	63	61	61	56	52	50	463	443	- 20
LINN			48	43	62	57	65	64	72	69	62	59	55	53	44	42	408	387	- 21
LOWMAN HILL	9	9	57	56	45	46	52	45	67	62	58	59	54	51	49	51	391	379	- 12
LUNDGREN	10	10	67	68	54	56	39	39	57	53	68	69	66	66	43	43	404	404	0
MC CARTER			79	82	77	80	80	76	62	63	87	88	86	88	82	81	553	558	+ 5
MC CLURE			81	82	59	59	58	56	82	79	77	78	70	71	69	73	496	498	+ 2
MC. EACHRON			76	83	69	71	59	64	79	83	66	69	65	64	65	68	479	502	+ 23
MONROE			24	24	24	26	27	23	28	28	44	43	25	25	20	21	192	190	- 2
PARKDALE	18	23	49	48	54	52	54	49	41	40	63	66	49	46	48	47	376	371	- 5
POLK			26	22	36	41	35	33	23	20	37	38	30	30	18	21	205	205	0
POTWIN			50	50	53	57	46	49	46	46	55	57	56	56	61	64	367	379	+ 12

D. P. CODE AND SCHOOL	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	9-16	5-29	TOTAL SP--6	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER SCHOOL	
	SP ED		K	1	2	3	4	5	6										
42 - QUINCY QUINTON			44	43	52	54	45	37	55	56	49	49	57	55	44	48	346	342	- 4
43 - HEIGHTS	7	7	37	31	33	30	44	40	35	34	47	42	45	44	46	43	294	271	- 23
44 - RANDOLPH			62	63	83	82	79	78	72	74	69	71	62	71	25	27	524	526	+ 2
45 - RICE			51	51	42	41	44	41	62	56	42	40	45	40	41	37	327	306	- 21
46 - SHELDON STATE	15	15	35	35	44	38	45	48	35	36	47	48	42	43	41	41	304	304	0
47 - STREET			109	109	68	69	71	75	80	81	25	23	70	71	62	70	551	558	+ 7
48 - STOUT			54	54	53	51	45	45	57	55	47	48	62	62	54	54	372	369	- 3
49 - SUMNER	5	5	40	46	41	47	37	44	45	51	47	54	35	40	35	33	285	320	+ 35
50 - WHITSON	21	19	71	70	51	48	62	67	49	51	46	47	62	66	72	75	434	443	+ 9
TOTAL BY GRADES FOR ELEMENTARY	174	180	2094	2076	2016	1997	2008	1974	2087	2035	2066	2068	1982	1966	1902	1905	14337	14201	- 136

INCREASE
OR
DECREASE
PER GRADE

+ 6
- 18
- 19
- 34
- 54
+ 2
- 22
+ 3
- 136

D. P. CODE AND SCHOOL	9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER SCHOOL
	SP. ED.												
4 - BOSWELL	13	13	197	195	164	164	201	200	575	572			-3
5 - CAPPER			197	203	171	176	201	203	569	582			+13
6 - CRANE			103	107	122	118	109	112	334	337			+3
7 - CURTIS	15	14	85	85	72	68	80	71	252	238			-14
8 - EAST TOPEKA	28	25	191	177	178	168	170	146	567	516			-51
9 - EISENHOWER			184	181	172	173	165	164	521	518			-3
65 - FRENCH													
10 - HIGHLAND PARK	15	14	178	178	181	183	181	181	555	556			+1
11 - HOLLIDAY			146	145	113	112	154	157	413	414			+1
12 - JARDINE			318	305	324	320	268	267	910	892			-18
13 - LANDON			191	195	160	166	156	156	507	517			+10
14 - ROOSEVELT			150	158	159	155	164	167	473	480			+7
TOTAL JUNIOR HIGH	71	66	1940	1929	1816	1803	1849	1834	5676	5622			-54

INCREASE OR DECREASE PER GRADE

-5 -11 -13 -25 -54

D. P. CODE AND SCHOOL	9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		9-16		5-29		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER SCHOOL
	SP. ED.												
1 - HIGHLAND PARK HIGH	19	17	514	478	472	431	416	360	1421	1286			-135
2 - TOPEKA HIGH	21	18	711	648	701	623	645	593	2072	1882			-196
3 - TOPEKA WEST HIGH	15	15	552	552	535	530	450	434	1558	1531			-27
TOTAL SENIOR HIGH	55	50	1783	1678	1708	1584	1511	1387	5057	4699			-358

INCREASE OR DECREASE PER GRADE

-5 -105 -124 -124 -358

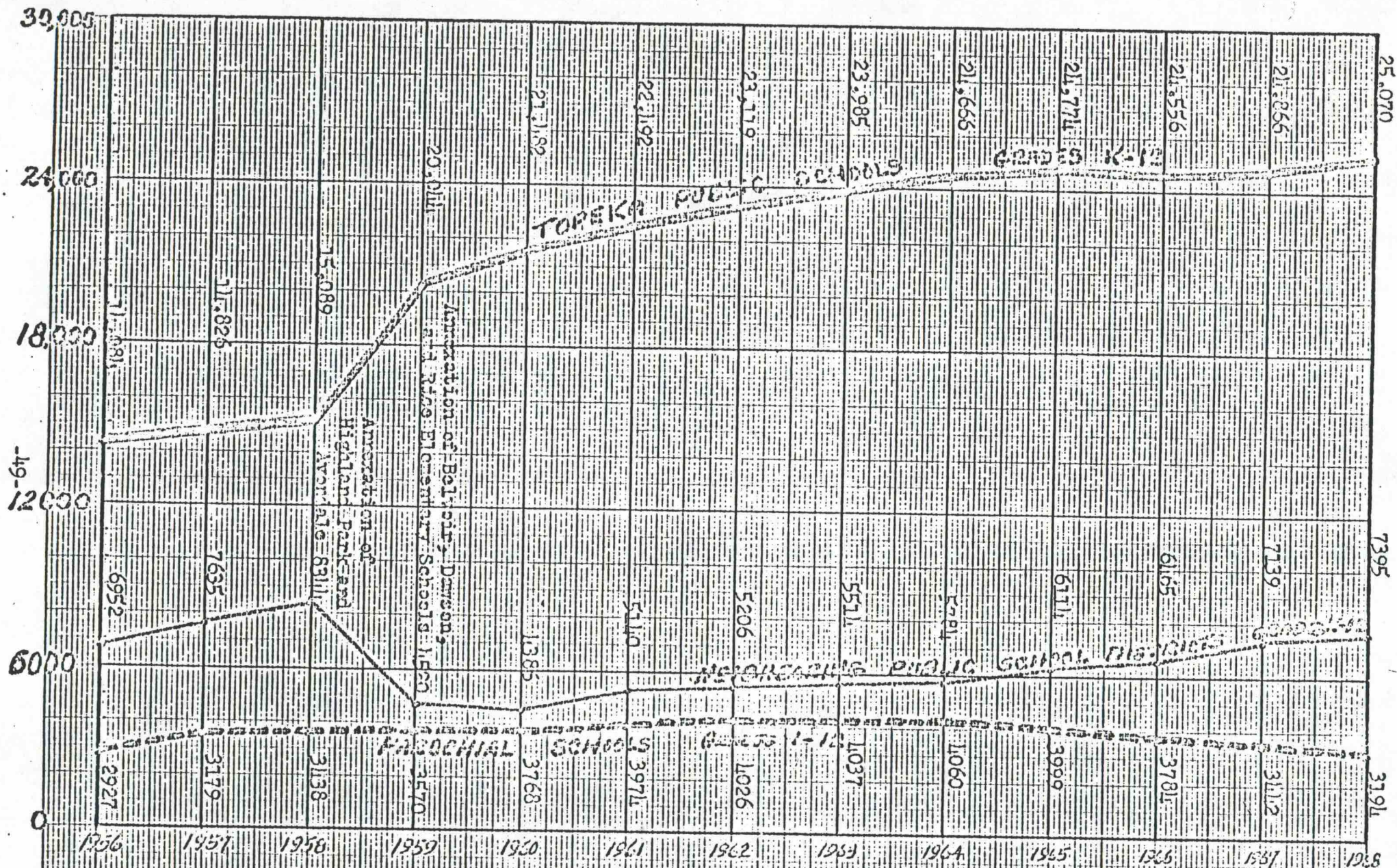
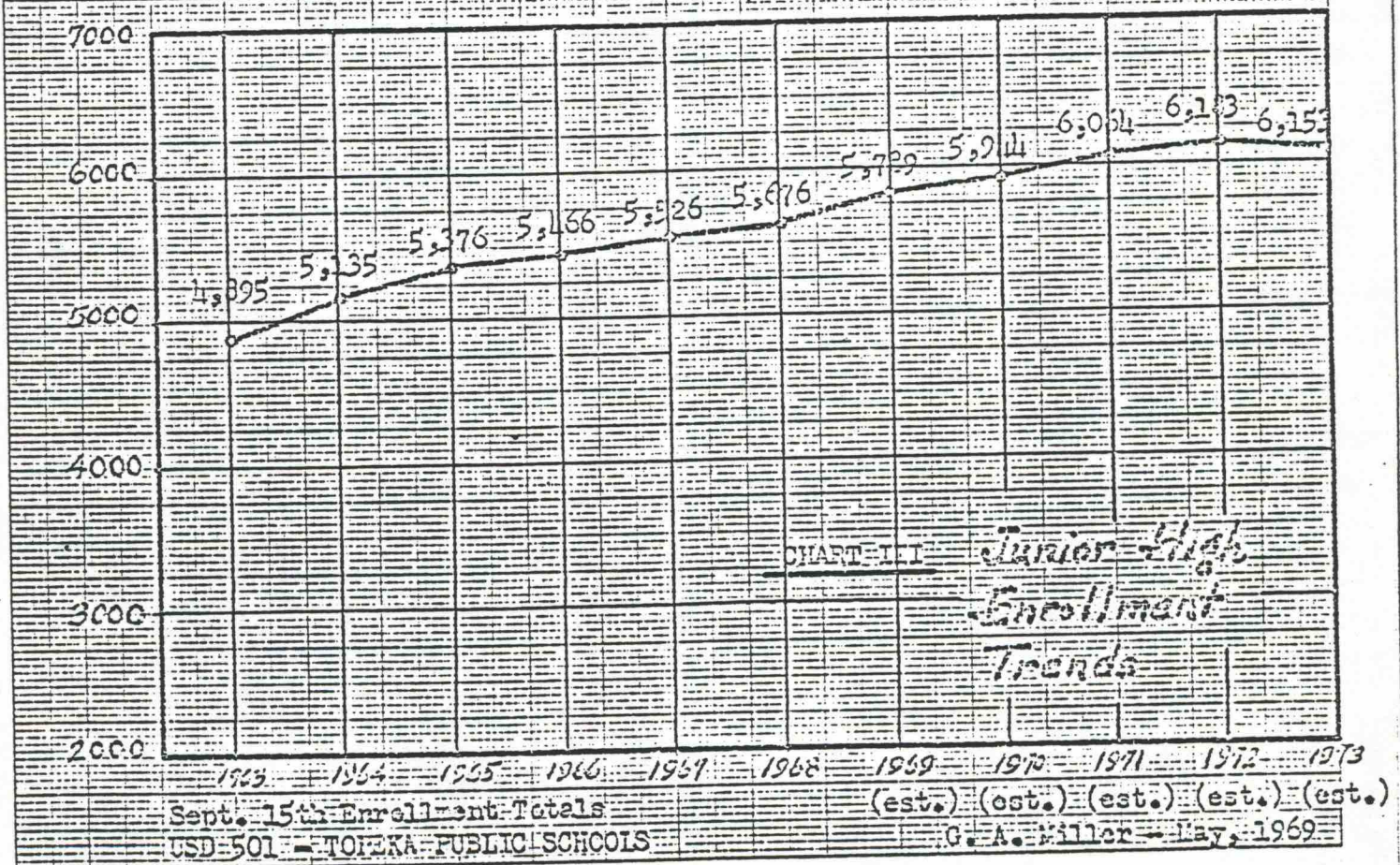
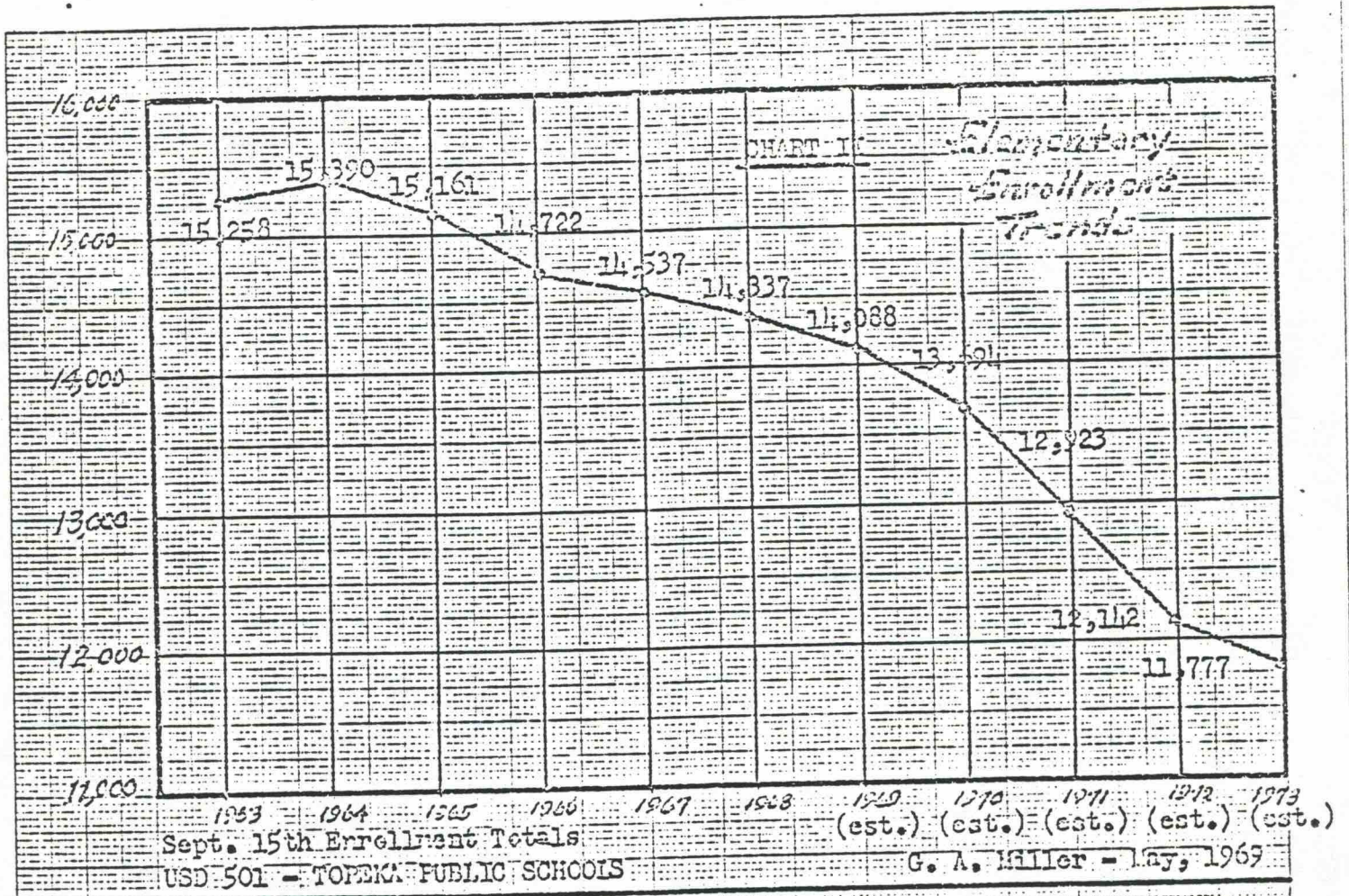


CHART I

SEPT. 15TH ENROLLMENTS - TOPEKA METROPOLITAN AREA

USD 1501 - TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

G. A. Miller - May, 1969



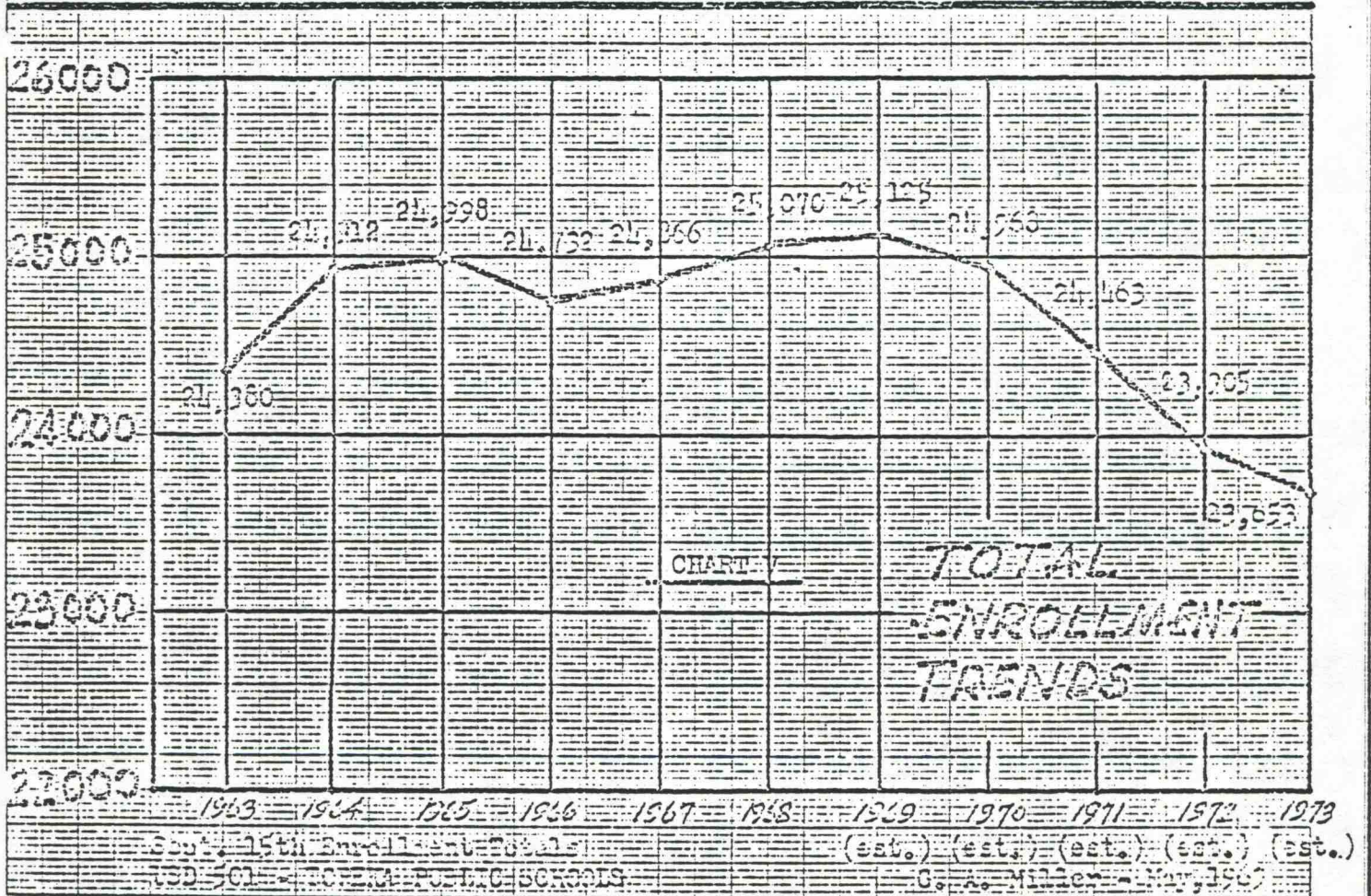
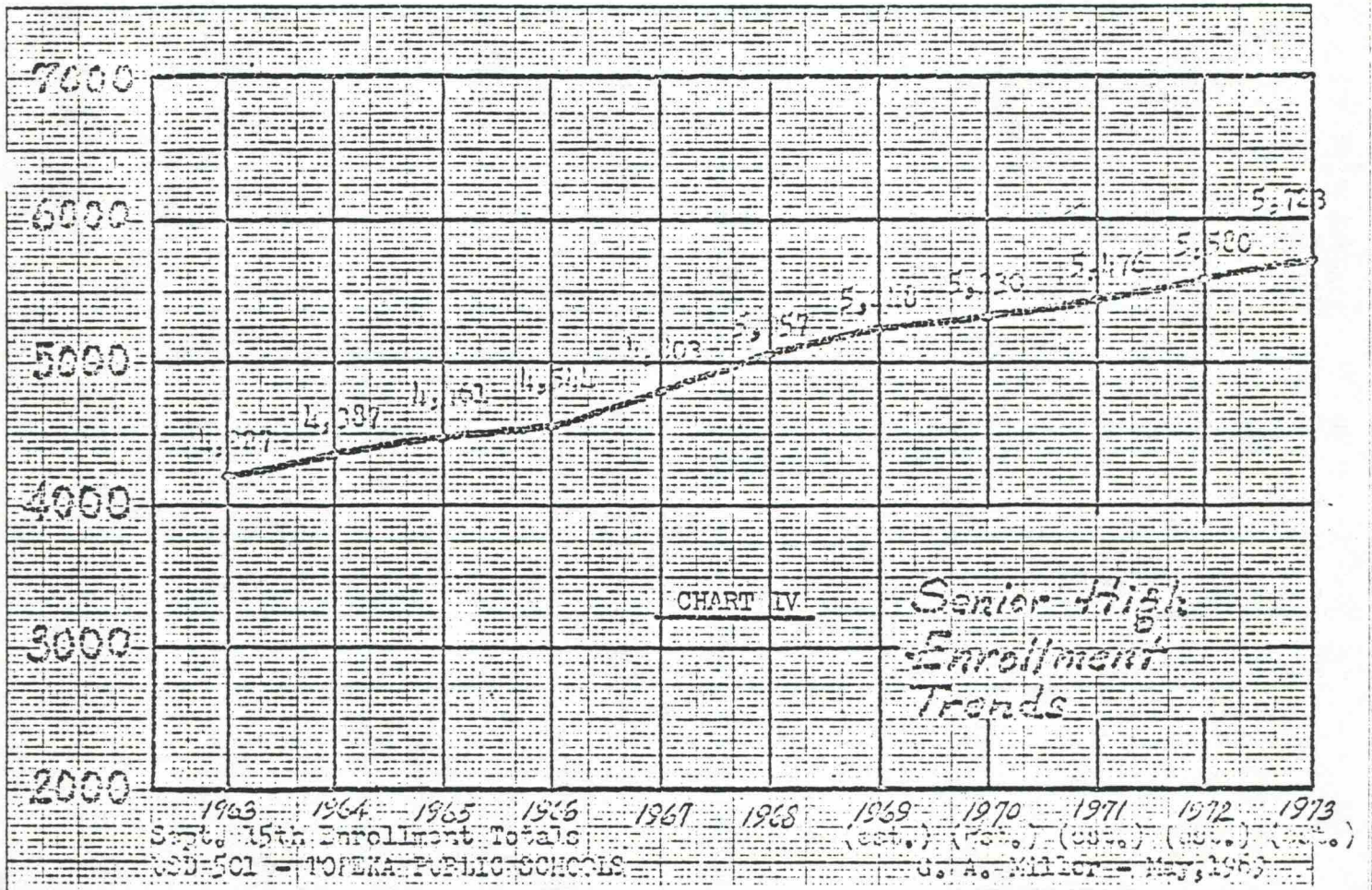


TABLE XII

Estimated Enrollments by Grade Levels Determined by Application of the Continuation Experience Factor and the Average Growth Factor for the Years 1967-69 For September 15 of the Respective Years Shown
 Elementary--5 Years Jr. High & Sr. High--10 Years

GRADE LEVEL	ACTUAL 9-16-68	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79
KDGN	(2094)	2006	1942	1632	1546	1858					
FIRST	(2016)	1846	1768	1712	1439	1363	1638				
SECOND	(2008)	1958	1793	1717	1663	1397	1324	1591			
THIRD	(2089)	2001	1952	1787	1711	1658	1392	1320	1586		
FOURTH	(2066)	2036	1950	1902	1742	1668	1616	1357	1286	1546	
FIFTH	(1988)	2067	2036	1951	1903	1743	1669	1617	1357	1286	1546
SIXTH	(1902)	1974	2053	2022	1938	1890	1731	1657	1606	1348	1277
SEVENTH	(1940)	1911	1983	2062	2031	1947	1899	1739	1664	1613	1354
EIGHTH	(1816)	1925	1896	1967	2046	2015	1932	1884	1725	1651	1600
NINTH	(1849)	1878	1990	1960	2031	2116	2084	1998	1948	1784	1707
TENTH	(1783)	1793	1821	1930	1901	1970	2052	2021	1938	1889	1730
ELEVENTH	(1708)	1753	1763	1790	1897	1868	1937	2017	1987	1905	1857
TWELFTH	(1511)	1652	1696	1706	1732	1835	1807	1874	1951	1922	1843
TOTAL REG K-6		13888	13494	12723	11942	11577					
SP. ED. K-6		200	200	200	200	200					
TOTAL K-6		14088	13694	12923	12142	11777					
TOTAL REG 7-9		5714	5869	5989	6108	6078	5915	5621	5337	5048	4661
SP. ED. 7-9		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
TOTAL 7-9		5789	5944	6064	6183	6153	5990	5696	5412	5123	4736
TOTAL REG 10-12		5198	5280	5426	5530	5673	5796	5912	5876	5716	5430
SP. ED. 10-12		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL 10-12		5248	5330	5476	5580	5723	5846	5962	5926	5766	5480
TOTAL REG K-12		24800	24643	24138	23580	23328					
SP. ED. K-12		325	325	325	325	325					
TOTAL K-12		25125	24968	24463	23905	23653					

ACTUAL NUMBER BELONGING SEPTEMBER 16, 1968

TOTAL K-6	14,337
TOTAL 7-9	5,676
TOTAL 10-12	5,057
TOTAL K-12	25,070

BIRTHS IN TOPEKA SCHOOL DISTRICT		DECLINE FROM PREVIOUS YR. OR INCREASE
YEAR	NUMBER	
1962	3389	- 23
1963	3143	-246
1964	2893	-250
1965	2605	-288
1966	2189	-416
1967	2075	-114
1968	2493	+418

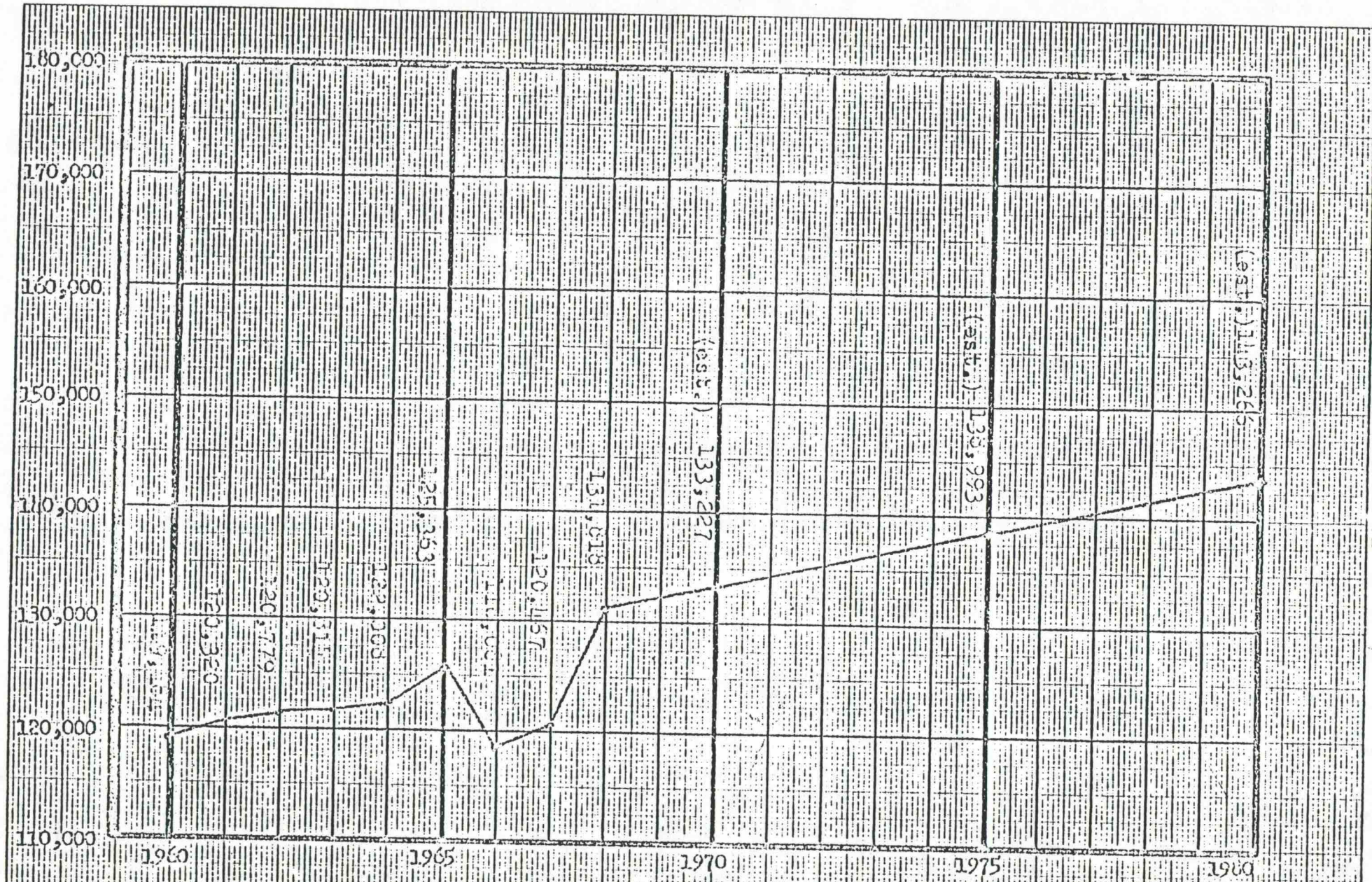
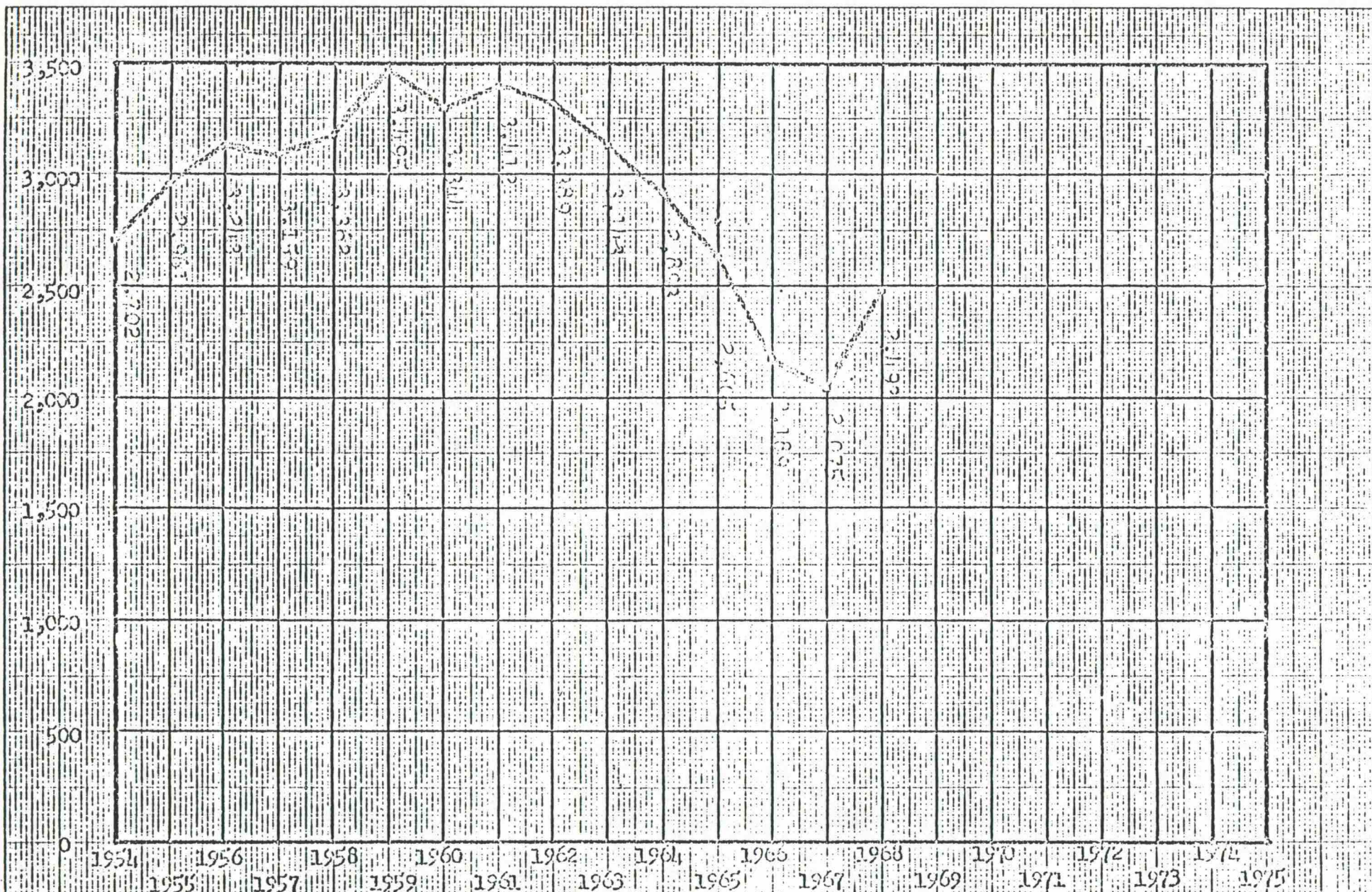


CHART VI

POPULATION TREND - CITY OF TOPEKA

Note: 1960--Federal Census; 1961-1968--Kansas State Department of Agriculture
 1970-1980--Kiers & Bradley Master Plan for Topeka Public Schools; G. A. Miller - May, 1969



CH4521 VII

BIRTHS IN USD 501 - TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SOURCE: Clerk of Shawnee County

G. A. Miller - May, 1969

Concluding Statement. A study of enrollment trends shows that enrollments fluctuate in cycles. The elementary schools have had large enrollments during the past several years, but are now entering a period where enrollments will drop for the next several years. Conversely, the secondary schools are entering a period of increasing enrollments and are passing out of a period of declining enrollments. Apparently, these trends will reverse again starting in 1973-74. Therefore, the critical need for housing now exists in the junior and senior high schools and it will continue for at least six years. A few elementary districts located in rapidly developing areas will show increases which will require major additions to existing buildings or the establishment of new attendance units. An unusual change in the growth trend of Topeka could alter these predictions and identification of housing needs. Basically, the outlying elementary and junior high schools will increase in enrollment and the schools in the central part of the city will decrease in enrollment.

PART SEVEN

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary. This annual study of buildings and sites is made for the following purposes: (1) to inform the Board of Education and the public of the present status of school buildings, (2) to identify immediate and future needs, (3) to analyze the building funds available, (4) to establish the priority of needs as identified and recommended by the staff, and (5) to make recommendations concerning the capital improvements program. To these express purposes, this report is dedicated and recommended to the Board for analysis and action.

The following statements summarize the more important facts related to the capital improvements program of the Topeka Public Schools as reflected in this study:

1. Topeka operates 34 elementary schools, 11 junior high schools, three high schools, co-sponsors the Kaw AVTS, and utilizes 5 additional buildings for administration, shops, warehouse, and storage. The twelfth junior high is in the planning stage.
2. At least 31 portable units will be used as supplemental classrooms during 1969-70.
3. Of the 65 buildings (exclusive of portables) used by the district, 14 are 40 or more years old. The range in age varies from 0 to 82 years with an average of 23.83 years.
4. An analysis of the building projects completed since 1961 reflects a capital improvements program which focuses on meeting critical housing needs of fast growing areas, expansion of existing buildings, refurbishing of facilities as needed; but does not provide for an orderly replacement of old buildings or buildings which have lost their functionality.
5. Past practice reflects a philosophy of building smaller neighborhood schools at the elementary and junior high levels rather than larger attendance units. We are currently operating one junior high and six elementary schools with enrollments less than 300 pupils, and 20 schools are without hot lunch programs.
6. Our junior high school facilities are the oldest and the least functional for the instructional level served.
7. If the capital improvements program is limited to the financing available from the four-mill special building fund levy, the district cannot meet its current needs during the next five-year period. Plan A (Pay-As-You-Go) will make \$3,245,286.71 available during the period June 1, 1969 through December, 1974 at a rate of an estimated \$640,000 per year. Plan B (Bonding the Special Building Fund Levy) will provide \$2,923,286.71 for the same period of time, but all proceeds would become available in early 1970.

8. Building costs have been increasing approximately ten percent per year during the past five years and there is no reason to believe this trend will change. Interest rates on bonds have also reflected a steady increase. It would appear, however, the increase in construction costs will reduce the amount of money available during the next five years more than the amount lost in paying interest on bonds.
9. Current commitments for building projects total \$2,202,000 and the staff recommends five additional projects costing an estimated \$242,000 to be financed from existing funds.
10. High priority projects for which funds are not immediately available would cost an estimated \$7,209,350. These needs do not include old building replacements or those projects not given a priority. The plan selected for financing future projects will determine when the high priority projects will be undertaken. If the high priority items were undertaken in the order listed under Part C of the Building Priorities presented on page 34 and as money became available under Plans A and B, these projects could be started as follows:

Plan A (Pay-As-You-Go) -- (assumes \$723,117 available during 1970 and approximately \$640,000 per year for the next four years.)

- 1970 -- Projects: C1, C2a, C3, C4, C5a, C6. Estimated balance, \$38,117.
- 1971 -- Projects: C2b, C5b, C7a, C7b. Estimated balance, \$478,117.
- 1972 -- Projects: C2c, C5c, C7c, C8a, C8b. Estimated balance, \$3,117.
- 1973 -- Projects: C2d, C5d, C7d, C9a, C9b, C9c, C10, C11. Estimated balance, \$255,117.
- 1974 -- Projects: C2e, C5e, C7e, C12, C13. Estimated balance, \$237,117.

Plan B (Exercising Bonding Privilege) -- (assumes a total of \$2,923,286.71 would be available by early 1970.)

- 1970 -- Projects: C1, C2a-b-c-d-e, C3, C4, C5a-b-c-d-e, C6, C7a-b-c-d-e, C8a-b, C9, C10, C11, C12. Estimated balance, \$37,286.

Plan A finances 13 of the 17 high priority projects and Plan B only 12. Plan A does leave a larger balance which would permit adding a project costing less than the other high priority items listed.

11. A bond election of \$10,000,000 would finance all of the high priority projects. It would require voter approval, an estimated mill levy ranging from 3.21 to 6.32, and a payment of \$5,775,000 in interest over the next twenty years. This procedure still would not provide funds for replacing old buildings or building new ones required for enrollment growth.

12. By the end of 1969, the bonded indebtedness will be \$6,840,000. A district is permitted to have a bonded debt equal to 7% of its assessed valuation and may exceed this by another 7% if approved by the State School Fund Commission. Thus, Topeka's maximum bonded debt limit could be \$22,400,000 if approved by the commission.

Recommendations. In light of the foregoing facts and based on this report, the staff presents the following recommendations for consideration by the Board of Education:

1. Authorize the development of the projects outlined in Part Five, Section B of the Building and Site Priorities and to utilize available funds during 1969 to finance them. (See page 34.)
 - a. Highland Park -- administrative offices; surfacing of parking lot--authorized June 23, 1969.
 - b. Major Emergency Replacements -- set aside \$60,000 for emergencies.
 - c. Special Study of Junior High Needs (see page 39).
 - d. Topeka West -- administrative suite, additional classrooms.
2. Appoint a representative Citizens Advisory Committee to study the various facets of this report, the Shawnee County Educational Master Plan, The Topeka High School Master Plan, and the Special Study of Junior High School Needs with the express purpose of making recommendations concerning:
 - a. The total building and site needs of the district.
 - b. Methods of financing the capital improvements program.
 - c. The development of recommendations for a long range capital improvements program.
3. Continue utilizing the four-mill special building fund levy on a "pay-as-you-go" basis until the report of the Citizens Advisory Committee is made.

The Capital Improvements Committee feels that the district cannot continue to rely on the special building fund as the primary source of revenue for its building program. The obvious answer is to hold a bond election, but could one be held successfully in this period of taxpayer reluctance? The staff feels that a Citizens Advisory Committee would be helpful in assessing the district's needs and in developing a financial program for making the needed capital improvements. To wait for more favorable conditions only delays the issue, compounds the problem, and more importantly deprives those pupils now in attendance of modern, functional facilities. The patrons of the district deserve the opportunity to express their desires and willingness to maintain a quality school system.