

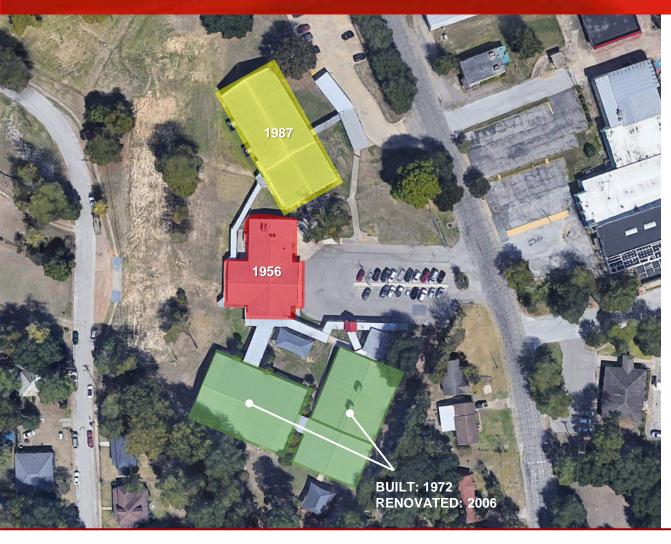
UPDATED: 07/18/2025





FACILITY STUDY





50-30 Phase 1

30-20 Phase 2

20-10 Phase 3

10-1 Phase 4

<1 Phase 5



AGES OF BUILDINGS

DIBOLL PRIMARY SCHOOL







50-30 Phase 1

30-20 Phase 2

20-10 Phase 3

10-1 Phase 4

<1 Phase 5



AGES OF BUILDINGS

HG TEMPLE ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE







50-30 Phase 1

30-20 Phase 2

20-10 Phase 3

10-1 Phase 4

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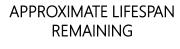
AGES OF BUILDINGS

DIBOLL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL









50-30 Phase 1

30-20 Phase 2

20-10 Phase 3

10-1

Phase 4

<1

Phase 5

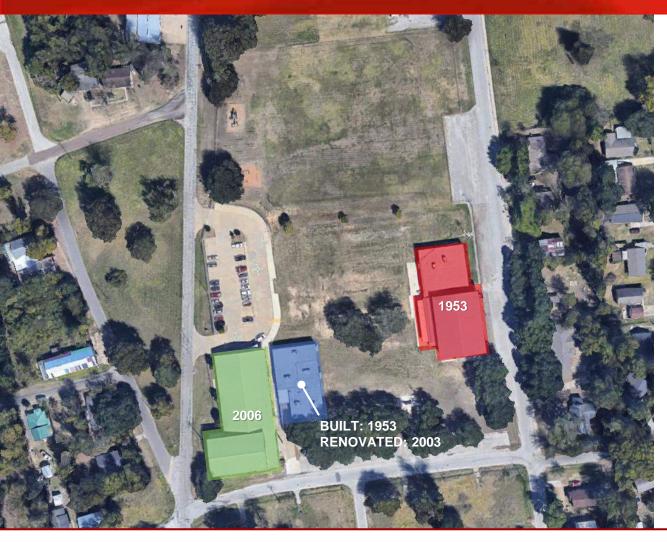


AGES OF BUILDINGS

DIBOLL HIGH SCHOOL







50-30 Phase 1

30-20 Phase 2

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AGES OF BUILDINGS

TEMPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL





PHASE 1 0-20 Years Necessary maintenance and changes to building are minor and costs are normal.

Deferred maintenance creates future negative financial impacts.

PHASE 2 20-30 Years Buildings require increasing annual maintenance including more frequent replacement of broken equipment.

Costs are increasing. Deferred maintenance items are becoming increasingly more burdensome.

Operational deficiencies emerge and multiple functional deficiencies surface.

PHASE 3 30-40 Years Need for general maintenance accelerates rapidly.

Replacement of major fixtures and building systems are part of the natural course of this phase.

The original equipment will generally have been completely replaced. Costs increase rapidly.

Deferred maintenance creates additional compounded future costs. Also, efficiencies are hindered, often significantly, and functional deficiencies may interfere with teaching methods.

PHASE 4 40-50 Years Building has significantly deteriorated by this time, unless well constructed and well maintained.

More importantly, <u>teaching methods and residency patterns of the community may have changed</u>; rendering the building functionally obsolete even if it is not structurally decrepit.

PHASE 5 50+ Years Building has exceeded its useful life and should be completely renovated or abandoned.

The cost of renovation usually exceeds the cost of abandonment and new construction.

Redirecting the use of the building may be an option.



EXISTING FACILITIES



"As school buildings age, patterns of change and deterioration are common.

Historically, most well-constructed school buildings are considered to have useful lives ranging between 40 and 55 years.

Some construction, particularly <u>additions</u>, <u>may have a shorter useful life</u>, as they almost always depend on the original construction for many vital functions."

STILL HAS TO BE REVIEWED FROM THE PARTICULAR DISTRICT VIEW:

- USEFULNESS
- COST TO MAINTAIN
- AESTHETICS



EXISTING FACILITIES



Building Systems Useful Life

By BOMA (Building Owners & Managers Assn.)

The following list of system and average useful life years is based on regular preventive maintenance properly performed at prescribed frequencies. This listing (excerpts) serves as a guide for scheduling systems updating and for future planning.

Average Useful

Sy	/stems	Life Years
A H	/AC	1000
~ 'i.		a-the-Wall 10 age 15 15
2.	Roof-Top Air Conditioners a. Single Zone, MulitZone, VAV	15
3.	Heat Pumps a. Residential Air-to-Air b. Commercial Air-to-Air c. Commercial Water-to-Air	12 15 18
4.	Ductwork	20
5.	Controls a. Prieumatic b. Electric, Electronic, Self-Contain	18 ned 20
B. PII	UMBING	
ī.		10
2.	Flush Values	12
3.	Fixtures - Commercial a. Faucets b. Water Closets, Urinals, Sinks	7
10020		30
4.	Domestic Water Piping System	30
C. ELE	ECTRICAL Electric Transformers a. Oil-Filled, Dry Type	30
2.	Circuit Breakers	30
3.	Light Fixtures	20
4.	Uninterrupted Power Supply b. Battery c. Rotary	10
5.	Electric Motors	18
	FRIOR FINISHES Flooring a. Vinyl	
	i. Tile, or Sheet b. Carpet – Common Area i. Broad Loom or Carpet Tile	1 2 5
	ii. Loop Pile c. Epoxy or Wood d. Terrazzo, Concrete	7 15 50
2.	Walls a. Vinyl Wall Covering b. Painted	10
Genesis I	Partnership	

stems	Average Usefu Life Year
c. Wall Paper	4
	5
	15
a. Plaster/Drywall with skim coat	30
	20
	25
iii. Ceiling tiles	10
Door Hardware a. Entry Lock Sets and Closures	5
LICTURAL	
	Life of Bldg
	Life of Bldg
	Life of Bldg
	Life of Bldg
	Life of Bldg
	40 30
	35
 Hot Applied Rubberized Asphalt (Protected Membrane Asser 	mbly)
	15
	20
	15
	20
b. Thermoplastic	15
iii. Flat	10
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot)	15
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal	15
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal a. Structural Roof Panels	15
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal a. Structural Roof Panels b. Premanufactured Arch. Roof Panels	15 25 nels 25
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal a. Structural Roof Panels b. Premanufactured Arch. Roof Par c. Standing Seam Roofing	25 nels 25 75+
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal a. Structural Roof Panels b. Premanufactured Arch. Roof Panels	25 nels 25 75+
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal a. Structural Roof Panels b. Premanufactured Arch. Roof Par c. Standing Seam Roofing (Copper, Lead Covered Copper, Coat	25 nels 25 75+ ed Stainless Stee
iv. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Metal a. Structural Roof Panels b. Premanufactured Arch. Roof Pan c. Standing Seam Roofing (Copper, Lead Covered Copper, Coat d. Custom Fabricated Flat Seam	25 nels 25 75+ ed Stainless Stee 50+ ed Stainless Stee
	c. Wall Paper d. Fabric d. Fabric d. Fabric a. Plaster/Drywall with skim coat b. Suspended i. Spline System iii. Lay-in System iii. Celling tiles Door Hardware a. Entry Lock Sets and Closures (UCTURAL Steel Concrete Wood Façade a. Brick, Block & Stone b. Concrete – Poured in Place c. Metal Curtain Wall d. Glass Curtain Wall or Windows e. Precast Panels or Stone Veneer DEING 4-Ply Built-Up a. Asphalt i. Flat ii. Sloped (1/4" per foot) b. Cold-Tar (Protected Membrane Asset) 2-Ply Modified Bitumen (Mopped Di a. Hat b. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Single Ply a. EPDM i. Flat ii. Sloped (1/4" per foot) Single Ply a. EPDM i. Flat ii. Sloped (1/4" per foot) b. Thermoplastic c. Modified Bitumen (Touched On) b. Thermoplastic

Keep in mind the status of the large expense items.



EXISTING FACILITIES







FACILITY LOCATIONS

DISTRICT OWNED PARCELS





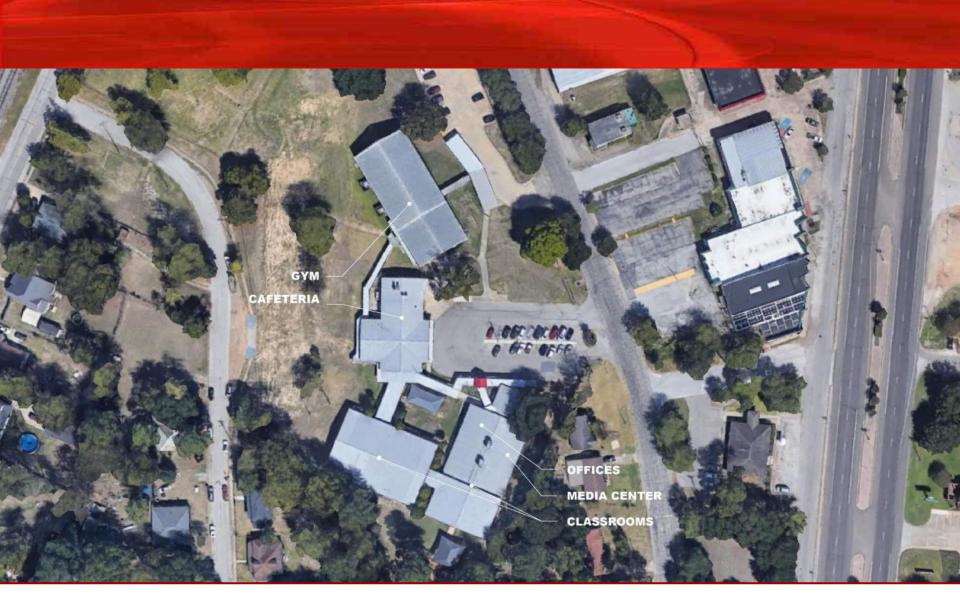




DIBOLL PRIMARY SCHOOL





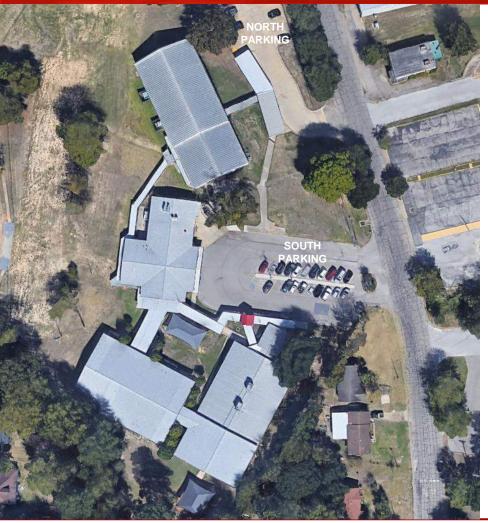




DIBOLL PRIMARY SCHOOL







GRADES:

SITE SIZE:

School built on: +/- 5.33 ACRES Diboll ISD Property: +/- 8.44 ACRES

APPROX. NO. OF PARKING SPACES:

North: +/- 30 South: +/- 22

APPROX. AREA SIZES: AREA CAPACITIES:

CLASSROOMS: CLASSROOMS:

Avg. Classroom Size: Primary Capacity: +/- 280 +/- 795 to 961 SQ FT

Total Classroom SQ: +/- 10,360 SQ FT

Elementary Capacity: # of Classrooms:

+/- 961 SQ FT Media Center: Less than 1 Media Center:

+/- 7,112 SQ FT Gym: Meets min. requirement Gym: (almost the size of a High School gym)

+/- 3,044 SQ FT **Dining**: +/- 202 Dining:

EXISTING FACILITIES

DIBOLL PRIMARY SCHOOL







+/- 318

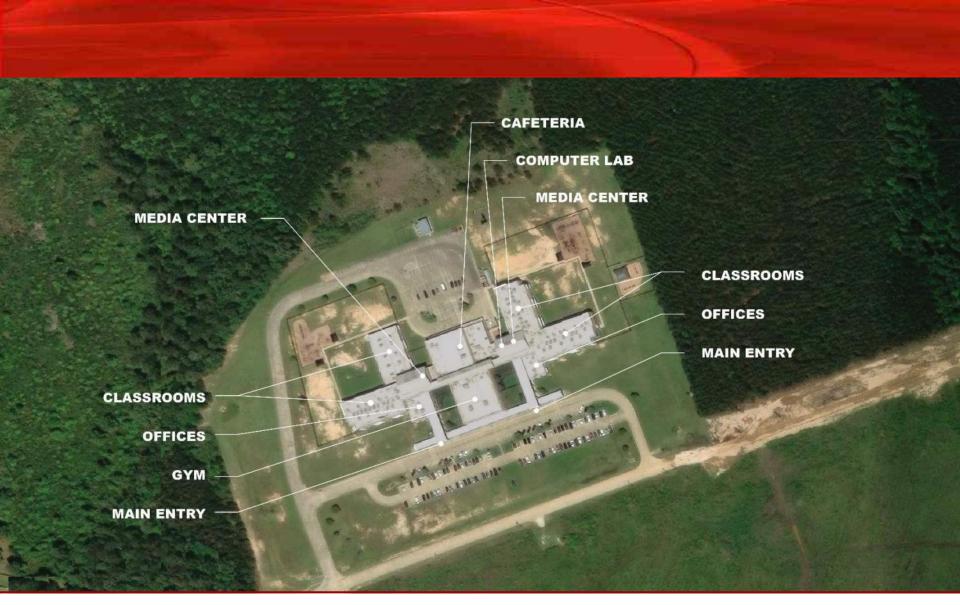




HG TEMPLE ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE

Elementary: PK to 2 Intermediate: 3 to 5







HG TEMPLE ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE (1ST FLOOR)









HG TEMPLE ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE (2ND FLOOR)







GRADES:

Elementary School: PK to 2 Intermediate School: 3 to 5

SITE SIZE: +/- 40.11 ACRES

APPROX. NO. OF PARKING SPACES:

North: +/- 97 South: +/- 130

APPROX. AREA SIZES:

CLASSROOMS:

Avg. Classroom Size:

+/- 690 to 900 SQ FT

Elementary Classrooms (East wing):

Total: +/- 14,290.37 SQ FT

of Classrooms: +/- 38

Intermediate Classrooms (West wing):

Total: +/- 14,456.20 SQ FT

of Classrooms: +/- 30

Media Center: +/- 2,460.62 SQ FT

(each, 2 in total)

Gym: +/- 8,197.99 SQ FT

Dining: +/- 5,870.21 SQ FT

AREA CAPACITIES:

CLASSROOMS:

Elementary Classrooms: +/- 783

·

Intermediate Classrooms:

+/- 660

Media Center: +/- 1,140

Gym: Meets min. requirement (size of a High School gym)

Dining: +/- 391



EXISTING FACILITIES

HG TEMPLE ELEMENTARY & INTERMEDIATE









DIBOLL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Grades: 6 to 8









DIBOLL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL







GRADES:

Grades: 6 to 8

SITE SIZE:

School built on: +/- 12.01 ACRES Diboll ISD Property: +/- 21.96 ACRES

APPROX. NO. OF PARKING SPACES:

North: +/- 52 West: +/- 37 South: +/- 40

APPROX. AREA SIZES:

AREA CAPACITIES: CLASSROOMS:

CLASSROOMS:

Avg. Classroom Size:

+/- 550 to 1,200 SQ FT

+/- 740

Total Classroom SQ: +/- 24,187.57 SQ FT

of Classrooms: +/- 32

+/- 1,790.21 SQ FT Media Center:

Media Center: +/- 197

Gym: +/- 9,892.63 SQ FT Gym: Meets min. requirement (size of a High School gym)

Dining: +/- 3,960.05 SQ FT Dining: +/- 260

+/- 2,222.04 SQ FT Band Hall:



EXISTING FACILITIES

DIBOLL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL









DIBOLL HIGH SCHOOL Grades: 9 to 12









DIBOLL HIGH SCHOOL







GRADES:

Grades: 9 to 12

SITE SIZE:

School built on: +/- 50.0 ACRES Diboll ISD Property:+/- 61.59 ACRES

APPROX. NO. OF PARKING SPACES:

North: +/- 30 Student Parking lot: +/- 235 Coaches Parking: +/- 66

APPROX. AREA SIZES:

AREA CAPACITIES:

CLASSROOMS:

CLASSROOMS:

Avg. Classroom Size: +/- 545 to 1,500 SQ FT

Total Classroom SQ: +/- 36,536.94 SQ FT

of Classrooms: +/- 47

Media Center: +/- 2,379.19 SQ FT Med

Media Center: +/- 325

Gym: +/- 10,743.87 SQ FT

Gym: Meets min. requirement

Dining: +/- 3,390.19 SQ FT

Dining: +/- 226

Band Hall: +/- 2,624.19 SQ FT



EXISTING FACILITIES

DIBOLL HIGH SCHOOL





+/- 1,099





TEMPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL









TEMPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL







GRADES:

SITE SIZE:

School built on: +/- 5.77 ACRES
Diboll ISD Property: +/- 8.16 ACRES

APPROX. NO. OF PARKING SPACES:

West: +/- 28
East: +/- 25
South: +/- 34

APPROX. AREA SIZES:

CLASSROOMS:

Avg. Room Size: +/- 800-1,200 SQ FT

Total Classroom SQ: +/- 5,789.47 SQ FT # of Classrooms: 6

(one is a Special Education classroom, two science laboratories)

Auditorium: +/- 2,632.07 SQ FT

Media Center: +/- ? SQ FT

Gym: +/- ? SQ FT

Dining: +/- ? SQ FT

/-? SQ FT **Dining:**

Gym:

Media Center:

AREA CAPACITIES:

Primary Capacity:

Elementary Capacity: +/- 177

CLASSROOMS:



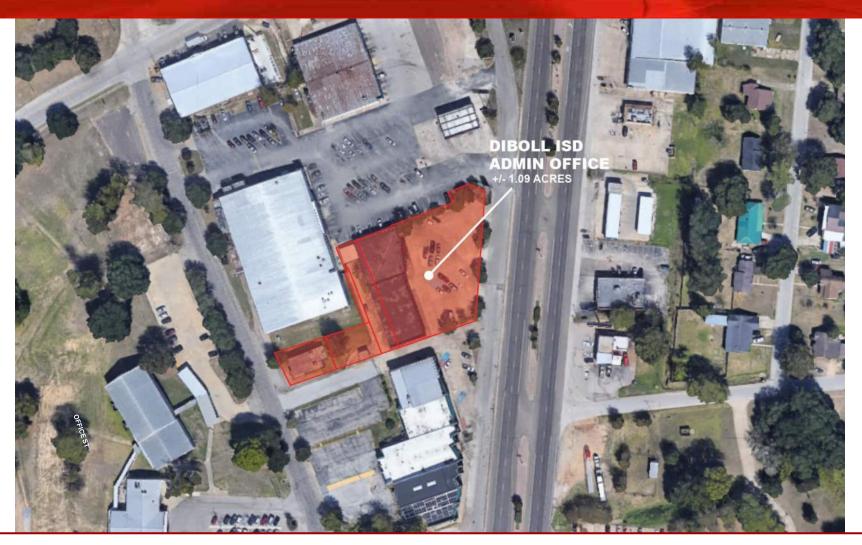
EXISTING FACILITIES

TEMPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL





+/- 158





DIBOLL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING









DIBOLL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING





MASTERPLANNING INFORMATION

AGES OF BUILDING COMPONENTS

COMPARED TO INDUSTRY STANDARDS



KNOW THE CODE THRESHOLDS:

- A. <u>Level 1</u> alterations include the removal and replacement or the covering of existing materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures using materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures that serve the same purpose.

 (Only new items must comply with all codes)
- B. <u>Level 2</u> alterations include the reconfiguration of space, the addition or elimination of any door or window, the configuration or extension of any system, or the installation of any additional equipment.

 (Only areas being altered must comply with all codes)
- C. <u>Level 3</u> alterations apply where the *work area* exceeds 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building.

 (Entire building must comply with all codes)

All of the above depends on the Authority Having Jurisdiction's interpretation.



MASTERPLANNING

SET PRIORITIES



KNOW THE CODE THRESHOLDS:

- A. Whatever portion of the building that is renovated (modifying doors, windows and walls) must be brought up to current code (including handicap code).
- B. If the building occupancy is modified, the entire building may be required to be brought into compliance with the current codes.
- C. If the occupancy is increased by more than 5%, the number of plumbing fixtures must be brought into compliance with the current codes.

All of the above depends on the Authority Having Jurisdiction's interpretation.



MASTERPLANNING

SET PRIORITIES



KNOW THE CODE THRESHOLDS:

A. Site Sizes: It is always better to determine the capacity and

sports/playground requirements of a school campus and draw it in to determine if the site will function properly.

In General: Elementary campus=10 acres plus 1 acre for every 100 students

JH/MS campus=20 acres plus 1 acre for every 100 students

High School campus=30 acres plus 1 acre for every 100 students.

B. Classrooms sizes: 36/sq. ft. per PK & 1st grade student

32/sq. ft. per 2nd grade to 12th grade student

There are also size requirements for:

Media Centers, Science Labs and Gyms.

C. **School buildings** cost more than houses due to code, durability and equipment requirements.



MASTERPLANNING

SET PRIORITIES



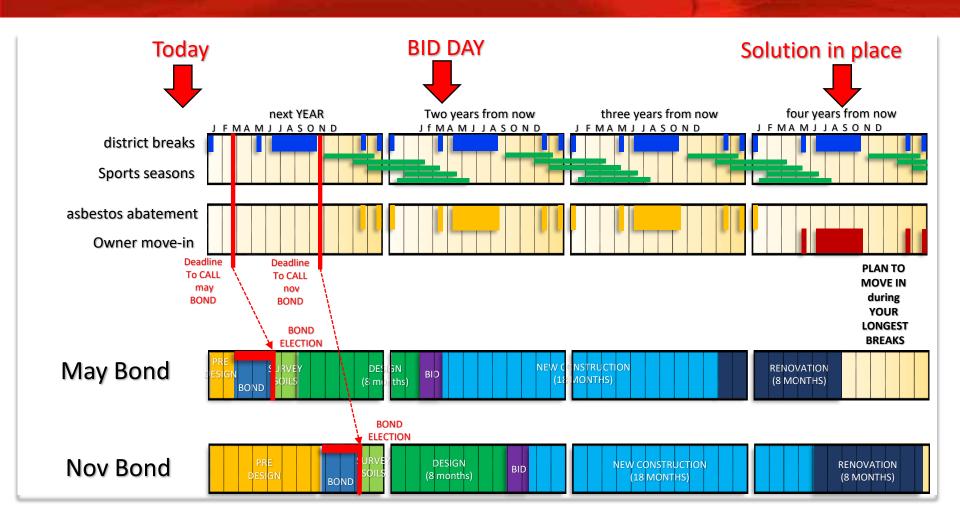
KNOW THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- A. Most Districts cannot afford to resolve all of their needs.
- B. Most Districts have deteriorated facilities due to the funding laws.
- C. Most District require a bond issue to fund large projects.
- D. Most District cannot maximize their tax burden on their community.







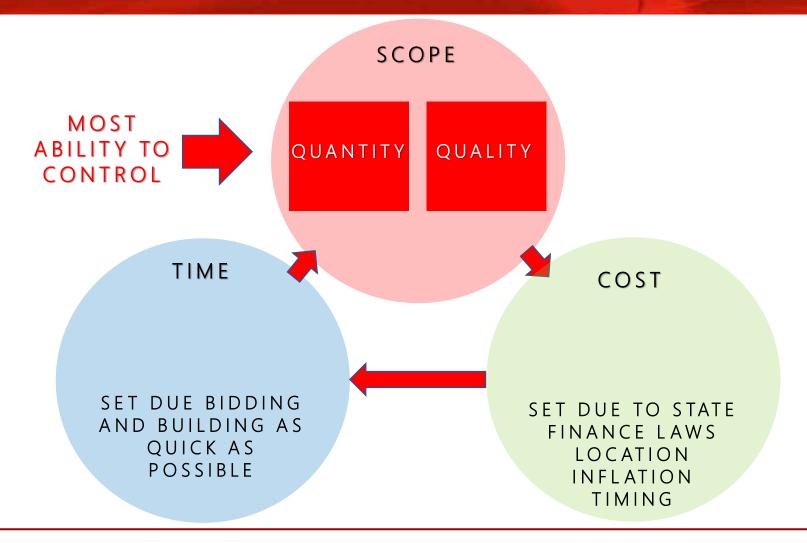




MASTERPLANNING

DETERMINE WHEN TO BEGIN







MASTERPLANNING

DETERMINE WHEN TO BEGIN

