

Wondering What	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4	Table 5	Table 6	Table 7	Table 8
1 What will we do if we don't build or add on?	1) Repurpose space in the building in order to create more classrooms. 2) Cap out-of-district students, if needed, if a cohort reaches capacity.	Student-teacher ratio increases. Daily schedules and routines will be altered.	* Larger Classes * Repurpose spaces	Learning environment more difficult. What is the maximum number for a class?	*Redistricting might be a possibility. The number of transfer students could be limited. If we don't add on, portables might be necessary.	We would have to use portable classrooms and class sizes would go up and the quality of instruction would decrease.  In larger classes and buildings, students lose connection thus going away from the family community that many value.	Increased Student:Teacher Ratio Close New Transfer Window Fill "extra" classrooms & hire teachers	Giving up a classroom during prep time and/or using portable classrooms might negatively impact instruction...the reason families are moving to the area.
2 What does a new building cost to construct?	1) Building design would be an important factor from a functionality standpoint. 2) An elementary school would cost the least to construct in comparison to a MS or HS. 3) Would renovating or adding on be more cost effective (both short term as well as long)??	Would require a referendum. Must have a plan B.	Referendum will be necessary.	Building an elementary school would be most cost effective.	*Middle schools are more expensive to build than elementary schools.	It would require a referendum to build a new building. There are also associated costs with not building.	Public has no idea of the \$23M construction cost. Important for consensus-building.	Waiting until we are over capacity would be too late. Would an expansion or renovation of a current building be an option to consider? If we build a new building, we need to plan for additional expansion. \$23 million would require a referendum.
3 What are additional costs in staffing and operating a new building?	Are there energy saving measures to help reduce the operational costs (ex. - solar, wind, etc.)? Incorporating energy saving designs to capture energy savings (ex. - more windows to allow in more natural lighting).	Expanding and renovating current buildings cuts down the additional ed and ops/food costs.	Utilize the space we have in order to have tax income to cover the expenses of a new building.	It is a significant expense.	*Are alternative energy sources possible?	How many years of growth, and at what rate will we need to grow to sustain the costs to staff and maintain a new building?	Increased Student:Teacher Ratio Close New Transfer Window Fill "extra" classrooms & hire teachers	The operating costs are lower than what table 8 thought they would be. Educationally, additional teachers need to be hired to keep class sizes low...the reason many families move to or stay in the district.
4 What is best location for new building?	Accessibility is important, but transportation & traffic flow are important factors to consider as well.	What type of building would we build if we needed a new one? Elementary or secondary?	500W / 600 - between McCordsville & Fortville	By the water tower. Already own property.	Maybe a building could be built in the northeast section of Buck Creek Township.	It depends what the building is... If it is an additional middle school, target south of 70. If it's an elementary does that mean FES will be an intermediate? If so, what will the start times be?	Not south of MCE. Mount Comfort Rd is busiest in Hancock Cty. Perhaps around the airport, east of Mount Comfort Rd. Build 2nd or 3rd floors. On the land we own.	It makes sense to have a school near Fortville or McCordsville. The cost of land will cost more closest to where families are building homes.
5 What security measures do we need to keep our students and staff safe?	Mental health support for our students. Continue to train and support our staff in school safety measures.	Mental health services. Access to counselors and social workers. Training for threat assessments. Bullet resistant film on windows.	Need SRO per building.	Full time officer needed at every building.	*Staffing each building with a full-time resource officer is key.	We need to add more mental health supports as that is a form of safety.  If the new building is a middle school, a full-time SRO is needed. If the new building is an elementary, a full-time SRO would not be needed if that building were on the main campus and support was nearby and the currently measures are in place at the new elementary.	Get more permanent officers to develop relationships & continuity with kids. Have an officer in every building. Personal connections are more impactful than security devices.	More mental health counselors are needed. Resource officers are needed in all buildings. Additional cameras.
6 What would be the impact of a recession?	It would take a couple of years to realize the impact of a recession & that impact would be predicated on the extent of the recession (mild vs. deep). Developing & maintaining a sustainable would cushion the impact of a recession.	How can we pin down actual, practical building capacities and student-teacher ratios.	How can we adjust the grades levels to maintain full schools?	Difficulty in making necessary adjustments.	*There are concerns about staff cuts.	The future of revenue of IN government is shifting to income tax. A recession wouldn't impact property taxes as much as it would income taxes. The recessions will impact us more in the future as we shift.	Hancock Cty has higher median income than surrounding counties. Home prices/taxes are better in Hancock Cty & people are purchasing what they can afford, and there is a wide range of homes. Student:teacher ratio would increase.	Develop a plan for growth (building) and a backup plan. We need to look for additional ways to raise revenue.
7 What will community look like in 10 years?	Mt. Comfort corridor will look substantially different with commercial and residential development.	Continued growth. How will non-residential development impact the district?	Less farmland / wider roads	Continued growth in all areas.	*The northeast corner of the district will continue to grow. The Mt. Comfort Rd. corridor will also become busier and growth will push to the east.	More subdivisions. Most likely increased commercial development (Mt. Comfort area).	Houses everywhere, wider/better roads & lanes, McCordsville Town Center, more houses & students, more parking, another school building &/or expansion. Continued growth in student numbers & diversity/cultures.	There will be a change to demographics and the community will be more diverse. There will be an increase in ENL and other minority populations. More diversity can mean an increase in economic development and growth.

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What are we doing to make 8 students feel connected?	<i>We offer many extra and co-curricular activities at the middle and high school level. We also have several community based events in each of our buildings throughout the year (school or PTO driven). In addition, we make efforts to communicate using various social media tools like Twitter &amp; Instagram to help keep students informed.</i>	Increased mental health services, access to counselors and social workers. Small class sizes, strategies for getting students engaged in co- & extra curricular activities. Do students have someone that they can go to who they trust?	Continue to create opportunities within clubs or athletics for students.	Offering various options for students besides athletics.	*Schools are utilizing Comm. Health Network counselors and social-emotional learning initiatives. They offer a variety of extracurricular activities.	<i>Each student has a mentor (teacher, counselor, other school staff) who touches base with the student at least weekly. More opportunities for students: increase club offerings, increase opportunities for peer tutors, club sports, campus internships.</i>	Welcoming event / mentor program for new students.	We have increased clubs and extra-curricular activities. We have formed more partnerships with the community. PTO and support organizations provide literacy night and activities and resources for parents and students. Increase in communication between home and school (via Apps and newsletters).
What would the ramifications be if we try to pass a referendum after giving part 9 of the last one back?	<i>It is hard to predict... some may view it as a responsible act to give it back since the budget didn't require us to collect that additional funding in year three, some would ask that if the district gave it back the last time after it narrowly passed, then why are they asking for another referendum now?</i>	In growing community means there are likely splits in attitudes among various constituents. For newer arrivals, the giving back won't be as big an issue. However, the long-time residents will remember that and be less likely to support? Older residents are also more likely to vote? This Community of Champions process has maybe identified the need better than what was communicated in the past referendum cycle?	<i>Passing a referendum will be a challenge period. The ramifications of giving back part of the last referendum could be positive or negative. Positive - as the community will support the referendum because the school "has demonstrated they only take what the need and will give back if they don't need it." Or negative - "here we go again, they think they need money, but they really don't...just a couple years ago they gave money back - they don't need it."</i>	<i>There is an understanding in our community that we are growing at a rapid pace. The community appreciated the school returning the funds and hopefully that created trust in understanding that we are being transparent and will use the funds wisely.</i>	<i>Negative feedback from the community. Community would question financial management.</i>	<i>The rationale or the "why" for the referendum needs to be transparent - Community Champions- purpose to include all stakeholders in decisions about future growth is critical.</i>	<i>Our table actually talked about this, and that the community felt it was a positive that we did not collect the money; they felt it was a sign of being a good steward w/taxes.</i>	We have had a lot of families move to our district since the last referendum. Some community members may view the return of the some of the money from the last referendum positively because it shows the district is being transparent and financially responsible. Others, who were against the previous referendums, may have a more negative view and focus more on the district "asking for more."
What is the ideal size of a 10 school by level?	<i>Pre-K- 175; Elem - 720; MS - 1200; HS - 1850</i>	<i>Primary: 300 Max. Elementary: 600 Max Intermediate: 700 Max Middle school: 900 Max High School: Determined by facility capacity</i>	<i>Elementary: Less than 700 Intermediate: 600-900 Middle: 600-900 High: Less than 2000</i>	<i>Pre-K 150 Elementary: 750 each Intermediate: 750 Middle School: 1200 High School: 1800</i>	<i>Elementary - no more than 600 students Middle School - no more than 900 students High School - no more than 1400 students Concern of number of students in hallways, current size of cafeteria's and other large instructional spaces such as band and choir rooms</i>	<i>PK: 200 - 300; Elementary: 750 Intermediate: 900 Middle School: 900 High School: 1800</i>	<i>Elementary - 600 Middle - 900 High School - 1,450</i>	<i>Elementary - 600 Middle School - 900 for three grades (300 per grade level); High School - 1600 In current buildings, while there are some additional classrooms that could be utilized, large group spaces (hallways, cafeteria, etc) become problematic as the schools grow.</i>