

UXBRIDGE SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE

JUNE 15, 2010

This narrative provides the voters of Uxbridge with important information about the proposed high school project. This document is divided into three parts:

- ***Part I - The Problem:*** identifies issues with the current high school;
- ***Part II - The Options (Feasibility Study):*** reviews the options examined for solving the problem(s); and
- ***Part III - The Recommendation and Cost:*** provides the cost and tax implications associated with the recommended solution.

The narrative attempts to present an accurate picture of the high school “feasibility study” and detailed information about the options before the town. Prepared by School Building Committee members Ed Maharay (Finance Committee), Jane Keegan (School Committee) and Kevin Kuros (Board of Selectmen), this document has been reviewed for accuracy by the School Building Committee, School Superintendent and Business Manager, Town Manager and Finance Director.

INTRODUCTION

This narrative provides the voters of Uxbridge with important information about the proposed high school project. This document is divided into three parts:

- **Part I - The Problem:** identifies issues with the current high school;
- **Part II - The Options** (Feasibility Study): reviews the options examined for solving the problem(s); and
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The series will be published as solid facts become available.

In preparation for three (3) more public hearings before the SBC as suggested by the MSBA, this narrative provides the voters of Uxbridge with an important overview of all aspects of the proposed (1) "Quaker Highway" project, (2) a renovation/addition project to the three existing schools, and (3) MSBA "conceptual" plan. The narrative attempts to present an accurate picture of the high school "feasibility study" and detailed information about the options before the town. Prepared by School Building Committee members Ed Maharay (Finance Committee), Jane Keegan (School Committee) and Kevin Kuros (Board of Selectmen), representing their respective boards, this document has been reviewed for accuracy by the School Building Committee, School Superintendent and Business Manager, Town Manager and Finance Director.

The following explains in laymen's terms how the town got to this point, and the pros and cons of each option so a truly informed choice can be made by fellow citizens at some point.

Part I - THE PROBLEM

Accreditation:

The New England Association of Schools and Colleges (NEASC) reviews high schools every ten years for "accreditation" renewal. In 1997 NEASC reported concerns about the high school based on the ten standards it uses for evaluation¹. In their subsequent visits, Uxbridge's failure to address all issues previously raised resulted in the issuance of a "Warning" status in 2003 and more severe "Probation" status in 2004. In its last report,² made in 2007, NEASC noted under its Overview of Findings:

"Support of Teaching and Learning at Uxbridge High School

The renovations that have been done in recent years have been helpful in providing needed space at the high school, but this band-aid approach can't succeed for much longer. The district plant manager and the school custodial staff work diligently to keep an aging facility afloat. The faculty and staff deliver a sound educational program in a facility that has a number of significant problems. Students function at a high level given the facility restraints under which they have to learn. The students of Uxbridge deserve better."

¹ http://cpss.neasc.org/downloads/Getting_started/complete_standards.pdf

² http://www.uxbridgeschools.com/pdf_info/uhs_NEASC_Final_Report_-Jan08.pdf

NEASC identified the following shortcomings with the high school facility that “limits the opportunities for all students to achieve their potential.”

- Replace and upgrade HVAC system
 - Examples: poor air quality in some math rooms; poor climate control in auditorium; the attached computer lab (by library) is not air-conditioned
- Windowless instructional areas
- Expanded space for library/media center
- Many classrooms do not meet minimum square footage requirements
- Science labs are small
- Need for computer labs, workrooms, testing areas, and common planning area for teachers to work collaboratively
- Inadequate storage space
 - Examples: inadequate storage in science labs; inadequate storage for musical equipment; limited storage space for educational equipment and teaching materials
- Music classes taught in the auditorium
- Poor locker room space
- Inadequate gym facility
- Inadequate parking
- Limits the opportunity for cooperative learning

NEASC evaluates the facility based upon the program and curriculum delivery needs for high school students. As a result only the first item, “upgrade HVAC”, would need to be completed if the present high school building is to be used for our students in grades 6-8. If the existing HS was converted to a middle school, there is adequate square footage for the windowless instructional areas to be used for storage, testing areas, computer labs, and common planning areas. The library, gym, and locker rooms are adequately sized for middle schools and comparable to Whitin. The current music program facilities at Whitin are very limited. The high school building would provide an auditorium for our middle school students and additional space for our music program. Whitin has as many undersized classrooms as the high school facility. Parking would be adequate since student parking is not an issue for middle school students.

In 2008 the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) conducted an internal facility analysis of Uxbridge High School. While specifics are unavailable to us, as a result of their findings and a review of our Statement of Interest (SOI), the MSBA invited Uxbridge as one of a limited number of communities to participate in the MSBA Feasibility Study.

Student Enrollments and Overcrowding: In addition to the UHS accreditation problem, there is the issue of overcrowding in the lower grades. According to the MSBA’s regulations governing “square footage per pupil” Taft is at 110% capacity and Whitin at 141%. Future projections for the school year 2016-2017 show Taft increasing to 121% capacity and Whitin at 131% capacity. These projections do not include students who will continue to school choice out if nothing is done. Since these buildings are overcapacity, Uxbridge will never realize the financial benefit of local students returning to the town or the benefits of additional students wishing to school choice into our schools.

Education:

The dual problems of accreditation and overcrowding have prompted parents to take their children out of the Uxbridge School District. The following charts show the changes in the students educated in and out of district (all grades) for the period 2002 through 2009.

**Uxbridge District Enrollment
As a Percentage of Total Enrollment**

Year	District	Total	Percent
2002	2,217	2,607	85.0%
2003	2,107	2,557	82.4%
2004	2,006	2,621	76.5%
2005	1,972	2,649	74.4%
2006	1,909	2,596	73.5%
2007	1,890	2,575	73.4%
2008	1,917	2,564	74.8%
2009	1,912	2,516	76.0%

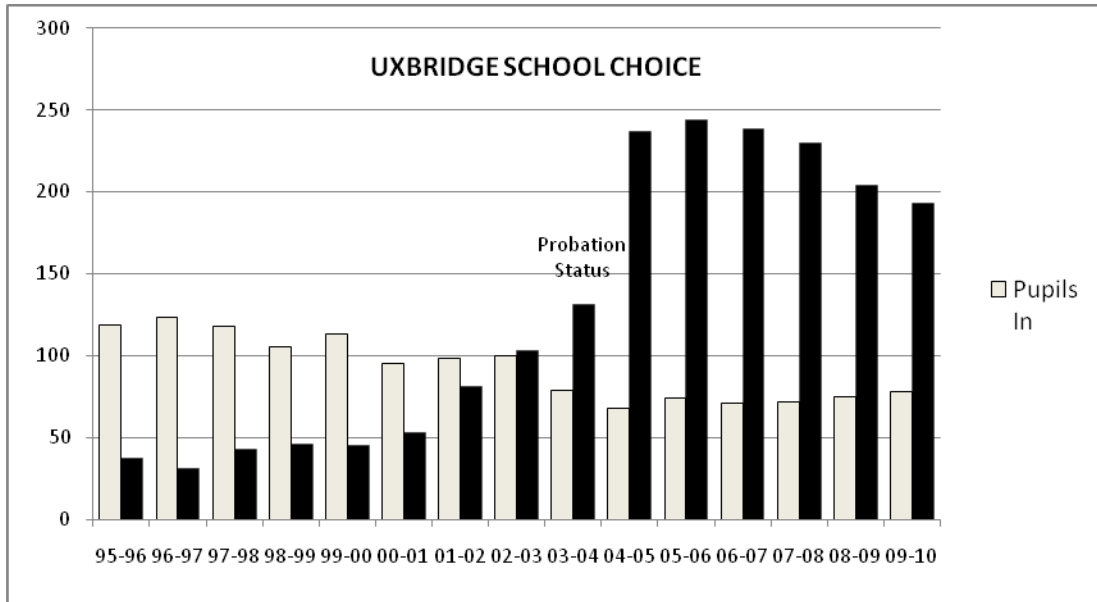
Out of District Enrollment

Year	School Choice	Vocational	Private	Total
2002	103	142	145	390
2003	131	152	167	450
2004	237	159	219	615
2005	244	186	249	677
2006	238	207	242	687
2007	230	208	247	685
2008	204	204	239	647
2009	193	203	208	604

Financial Cost: Overcrowding and Accreditation*School Choice*

The State's school choice program allows parents to send their children to schools in communities other than the city or town in which they reside. Tuition is paid by the sending district to the receiving district.

The following graph and chart shows Uxbridge's recent history in school choice.



Between 2002 and 2009 Uxbridge went from a plus \$116,697 in combined School Choice In/Out funds to a negative \$694,514, a swing of \$811,211.

School Choice

Year	School Choice In	School Choice Out	Total
2002	\$472,681	\$ 355,984	\$ 116,697
2003	\$432,498	\$ 525,903	(\$ 93,405)
2004	\$426,209	\$ 718,351	(\$292,142)
2005	\$380,723	\$1,136,083	(\$755,360)
2006	\$612,294	\$1,268,596	(\$656,302)
2007	\$443,494	\$1,333,315	(\$889,821)
2008	\$430,193	\$1,184,223	(\$754,030)
2009	\$427,964	\$1,122,478	(\$694,514)

Vocational High Schools:

In addition to School Choice Out, the town pays for students attending vocational high schools like the Blackstone Valley Tech. During 2002 and 2009 the town's cost for students attending the Blackstone Valley Tech went from \$944,261 to \$1,776,006, as the percentage of Uxbridge students attending BVT increased from 14% to 18% of the total student population.

**Uxbridge Student Enrollment
Blackstone Valley Tech**

Year	Students	% of BVT Enrollment	Cost
2002	116	13.6%	\$ 944,261
2003	123	15.1%	\$1,151,037
2004	119	14.5%	\$1,102,387
2005	128	15.1%	\$1,240,301
2006	138	14.9%	\$1,320,801
2007	168	16.9%	\$1,482,847
2008	190	18.2%	\$1,696,696
2009	195	17.8%	\$1,776,006

In addition to the above costs, the space limits have caused several educational programs to be established outside the schools. This in turn added annual rental and operations costs to the budget:

Good Shepherd for Kindergarten classes	\$120,000
15 Mendon St. for the 18 – 22 year old Independence program	\$ 31,000
Unitarian Church for the Mosaic program	<u>\$ 22,000</u>
Total	\$173,000

The overall financial cost to the town, i.e., school choice out, vocational assessment, and rental property expenses, is in excess of \$3.1 million annually, or roughly 9.3 % of the town's operating budget. The FY 10 costs in these areas are:

School Choice Out	\$1,165,712
Rent/Lease	\$ 173,000
BVT Assessment	<u>\$1,831,358</u>
Total	\$3,126,836

Since 2002 this cost has increased \$1.8 million:

	FY02	FY10	Change
School Choice Out	\$ 355,984	\$1,165,712	\$ 809,728
Rent/Lease	\$ 0	\$ 173,000	\$ 173,000
BVT Assessment	<u>\$ 944,261</u>	<u>\$1,831,358</u>	<u>\$ 887,097</u>
Total	\$1,300,245	\$3,126,836	\$1,869,825

The FY10 town operating budget, which includes a separate transfer article to fund part of the Rent/Lease figures listed above, is \$33,589,787

Feasibility Study:

In 2008, at the Fall Annual Town Meeting, funds were voted for a high school feasibility study in partnership with the MSBA. The next article in this series will review the work and recommendations of this study.

Part II - THE OPTIONS (FEASIBILITY STUDY)

This is the second of three articles about the high school project. This article focuses on the work and recommendations of the Feasibility Study.

Feasibility Study:

At the 2008 Fall Annual Town Meeting, the town voted funds for a high school feasibility study in partnership with the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA). This action was in response to the 2006 Statement of Interest sent to the MSBA to address the accreditation problem at the high school. The School Building Committee (SBC), who is responsible for the 2006 Statement of Interest document and the subsequent feasibility study, took into consideration overcrowding in the lower schools as well as the high school accreditation problem when considering the options. The SBC, with the assistance of a project manager and architect, considered nearly twenty alternatives. The two major options focused on: (1) the construction of a new high school on Quaker Highway and (2) renovation of the existing high school. The SBC held a series of public hearings in the Fall of 2009 to communicate information about the MSBA process and solicit feedback from the community and elected officials. After receiving feedback from the Board of Selectmen, School Committee and Finance Committee, the School Building Committee recommended a new high school on the Quaker Highway site as the “preferred project”. The recommendation was submitted to the MSBA on October 9, 2009 with full documentation.

Massachusetts School Building Authority³

The MSBA, which is the state agency responsible for funding the school building program, has been working with the School Building Committee on the building project. The MSBA provides funding up to 56% for approved school projects. In its review, the MSBA expressed concerns over the construction cost, operating cost and projected enrollment for the new high school. The discussions between the town and MSBA focused on two options: (1) the construction of a new high school at the Quaker Highway site and (2) additions and renovations at the Uxbridge High School, Whitin Middle and Taft Elementary Schools.

The MSBA also talked about a “conceptual plan” for changes to the High School, Whitin and Taft. This plan placed the total costs between \$35 to \$38 million, with the cost to the town between \$14 to \$15 million. However, there were no details to the plan and the MSBA later pulled the plan when it realized the “conceptual plan” did not meet the educational needs of the schools. The MSBA did not consider this a third option but rather a “scaled down” addition/renovation for the SBC to consider and determine if it met our educational needs.

The following chart, “Estimated Comparison Cost Analysis” provides a short comparison of the “New Construction” and “Addition/Renovation” alternatives:

Summary of Options:

³ “Through its grant program, the Massachusetts School Building Authority works with local communities to identify school facility needs, develop fiscally responsible and educationally appropriate solutions, and create safe, sound, and sustainable learning environments.” <http://www.massschoolbuildings.org/>

	New Construction Quaker Highway	Addition/Renovation UHS – Taft – Whitin
Square Footage (added or reconfigured ⁴)	123,000	86,570 ⁵
Duration (months)	24	36
Opening Date	September 2013	September 2014
Project Costs:		
High School	\$43,050,000	\$33,118,735
Taft Elementary	0	8,861,250
Whitin Middle	0	3411,875
Little League Fields	0	500,000 ⁶
	<u>\$43,050,000</u>	<u>\$45,891,860</u>
Not-Eligible for MSBA Reimbursement Cost	\$2,363,639 Additional Site work included in Town's Cost Below	\$1,500,000 For Modular or swing Space
Eligible MSBA Reimbursement Cost	\$40,868,361	\$44,391,860
Estimated MSBA Reimbursement of Eligible Costs	\$23,000,000 56.53%	\$26,870,393 60.53%
Town's Cost	\$20,050,000	\$19,021,467
Annual Operating Costs	\$313,122	\$45,877

For a more detailed comparison of the two options, please visit: <http://www.uxbridge-ma.gov/Pages/SBC.php>. **Information** is also available at the Town Clerk's Office.

The School Building Committee continued to feel that the construction of a new high school was the best option for Uxbridge. It came to this conclusion based on the following facts:

The "Pros"

1. The construction of a new school will provide the necessary space to meet the programmatic standards for a high school.
2. A new high school will resolve the facility problems NEASC identified in its accreditation review.
3. The addition of a new high school, together with the realignment of space in the current UHS, Taft and Whitin schools, will help address the town's school choice out problem⁷ and remove our dependency on lease space.

⁴ "Reconfigure" which means gutting and rebuilding the existing space

⁵ The Addition/Renovation option would add 50,780 sq. ft. to and reconfigure 35,790 sq. ft. of our school facilities. To the high school, the plan would add 22,580 sq. ft. and reconfigure 27,940 sq. ft. It would add 22,000 sq. ft. to Taft and reconfigure 3,100 sq. ft. To Whitin, it would add 6,200 sq. ft. and reconfigure 4,750 sq. ft.

⁶ Does not include possible land acquisition.

⁷ While no guarantee can be made, communities experience a positive change in school choice funds as a result of new construction.

4. The construction of a fourth school will address overcrowding in Taft and Whitin. Taft is currently at 110% of capacity while Whitin is at 138%.
5. The realignment of grades PreK – 2 in the Taft school places this age group together in one building instead of three as we presently have. This Early Childhood configuration allows for improved curriculum alignment and specialized services needed for students at this age.
6. Placing grades 3-5 into the Whitin School and grades 6-8 into the present high school puts our 5th grade students into an elementary school. Fifth grade students are better suited educationally, emotionally and socially for an elementary school structure, not a middle school.
7. There is consistency among research studies that smaller schools produce greater academic achievement and positive school climate. The addition of a new high school will provide school sizes at an educationally sound level.
8. The construction of a new high school will take two years while the addition/renovation option will take three to five years.
9. The added space will permit the “consolidation” of programs currently housed in costly rental space.
10. The construction of a new high school keeps the athletic fields that will be lost under the renovation/addition option. The replacement of these fields is not covered by the MSBA reimbursement parameters.
11. For an additional \$1 million, the town will get a better long-term investment with the new construction option. The construction of a new high school encompasses a total of 123,000 square feet. Under the Addition/Renovation option 86,570 square feet will be reconfigured and/or added.
12. Finally, the building of a new high school at the Quaker Highway site will help facilitate bringing water and sewer to South Uxbridge in conjunction with the water well field initiative approved by Town Meeting in 2007.

The “Cons”

1. The addition/renovation of Taft Elementary and Whitin Middle schools will perpetuate, not resolve, the overcrowding in these schools.
2. Traffic flow congestion will worsen. There will be no room for additional parking or fire lane access to the rear of the building.
3. In the case of Taft Elementary the renovation will expand the school to a 900 student facility. From an educational stand point this is too large for early childhood learning. This will also limit the possibility for additional full day Kindergarten classes.
4. Less than 30% of the space in the high school will be reconfigured⁸ under the “Addition/Renovation” plan.
5. Due to the minimal addition/renovation to the high school and the continued overcrowding at Taft and Whitin, it is not anticipated that this option will help resolve the School Choice out issue.
6. The addition/renovation option will cause a great deal of upheaval in schools impacting the education of students in all grades during the three to five year period of renovation.

⁸ See Footnote 3.

On March 31 the MSBA Board of Directors voted to approve Uxbridge “to proceed into the schematic design for the construction of a new, 123,000 square-foot facility to replace the existing Uxbridge High School, subject to certain limitations, on the Quaker Highway site.” The April 2 letter from Katherine Craven, Executive Director of the MSBA, conveying this decision, stated:

“The MSBA concurs with the District’s legislators that the time has come for the community to decide whether or not they support the shared vision and proposed project, and we strongly agree that this is not only the responsibility of the community leaders but, as evidenced in most districts, can only truly be accomplished by the local leadership.”

The MSBA laid out several major conditions for the project in its April 2 letter:

1. The proposed new school must not exceed 123,000 square feet and meet MSBA guidelines.
2. The total project budget must not exceed \$350 per square foot and total no more than \$43 million.
3. The MSBA’s maximum total facilities grant would not exceed \$23 million.
4. The District would hold at least three additional public hearings to inform residents “of the process, the educational program needs, the advantages and disadvantages associated with each option, including the MSBA’s proposed conceptual addition/renovation option, the cost to the community and the associated tax impact, a complete discussion of the operating budget to support each option and any associated overrides or other impacts to the taxpayers.”

At the request of the District’s legislators the MSBA’s Board of Directors rescinded two requirements previously set forth by the agency requiring:

1. Affirmative votes from the Board of Selectmen, Finance Committee, School Committee and School Building Committee for the new high school option.
2. A non-binding referendum, by town-wide ballot vote, “which would specifically ask for the community to show its support for a specific project of a specific budget with the estimated amount to be funded solely by Uxbridge.”

In following up on the most recent stipulations set forth by the MSBA:

1. The three additional public hearings about the project are to be held April 5, May 12 and June 15, 2010.
2. On May 21 the architect and project manager will present the School Building Committee with the schematic design for the \$43 million high school. This information will also be reviewed in the last public hearing on June 15, 2010.
3. The Board of Selectmen voted to hold a June 19, 2010 Special Town Meeting on the project, followed by a general election (Proposition 2 ½ override vote) on June 22, 2010.

The next addition to this Narrative (Part III) will provide the cost and tax implications associated with the recommended solution.

Part III - THE RECOMMENDATION AND COST

This is the third and final part of three articles about the high school project. This article focuses on the cost and tax implications associated with the School Building Committee's recommended solution.

Costs and Tax Implications:

The Finance Committee has asked a series of questions about the proposed high school project. The answers to the questions asked by the Finance Committee provide a good foundation for understanding the scope, cost and tax implications of the project.

Finance Committee Questions:

1. What is the cost of the project?

- a. Total \$43,050,000
- b. Town ~\$20,000,000

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The agency laid out several major conditions for the project:

- 1. The proposed new school must not exceed 123,000 square feet and met MSBA guidelines*
- 2. The total project budget must not exceed \$350 per square foot and total no more than \$43 million*
- 3. The MSBA's maximum total facilities grant would not exceed \$23 million.*

The architect will provide the SBC with a complete schematic design and budget for the project on June 15, 2010

2. What are the compelling reasons for new versus renovation?

SBC Answer:

The "Pros"

- 1. The construction of a new school will provide the necessary space to meet the programmatic standards for a high school.*
- 2. A new high school will resolve the facility problems NEASC identified in its accreditation review.*
- 3. The addition of a new high school, together with the realignment of space in the current UHS, Taft and Whitin schools, will help address the town's school choice out problem⁹ and remove our dependency on lease space.*
- 4. The construction of a fourth school will address overcrowding in Taft and Whitin. Taft is currently at 110% of capacity while Whitin is at 138%.*

⁹ While no guarantee can be made, communities experience a positive change in school choice funds as a result of new construction

Proposed Capacity with new High School Building at Quaker Highway						
School	Type	Grades Served	Square Feet	MSBA Student Enrollment Design Capacity	2009-10 Enrollment	Current Capacity %
Taft	Elementary	PK - 02	84,300	530	481	91%
Whitin	Elementary	03 - 05	88,700	558	480	86%
Existing HS	Middle	06 - 08	112,800	613	497	81%
New HS	High School	09 - 12	123,000	600	460	77%
			Total:	2,301	1,918	

5. *The realignment of grades PreK – 2 in the Taft school places this age group together in one building instead of three as we presently have. This Early Childhood configuration allows for improved curriculum alignment and specialized services needed for students at this age.*
6. *Placing grades 3-5 into the Whitin School and grades 6-8 into the present high school puts our 5th grade students into an elementary school. Fifth grade students are better suited educationally, emotionally and socially for an elementary school structure, not a middle school.*
7. *The construction of a new high school will take two years while the addition/renovation option will take three to five years.*
8. *The construction of a new high school keeps the athletic fields that will be lost under the renovation/addition option. The replacement of these fields is not covered by the MSBA reimbursement parameters.*
9. *The construction of a new high school encompasses a total of 123,000 square feet. Under the Addition/Renovation option 86,570 square feet will be reconfigured¹⁰ and/or added.*

3. Tax assessment?

- a. To average household?
- b. When will it be implemented?
- c. What does a 20 and 30 year debt service look like?

Finance Director Answer:

The Finance Director, in his May 6, 2010 memo, is recommending a twenty year borrowing with level debt. The annual cost to the average taxpayer would be \$326.30 over the twenty year period, assuming a 5.5% interest rate. The tax would begin in 2011.

¹⁰ "Reconfigure" means gutting and rebuilding the existing space

Cost to Taxpayers

<i>Description</i>	<i>Project Cost</i>	<i>Yearly Cost to Average Taxpayer</i>	<i>Total Cost to Average Taxpayer</i>
<i>20 Year; level debt</i>	<i>\$32,093,075</i>	<i>\$326.30</i>	<i>\$6,526</i>

The Finance Director notes that “all of the figures in this memorandum should be considered preliminary and therefore are subject to change.”

4. Ancillary costs?

- a. What are these?
- b. What is included in the town’s portion of the cost?
- c. What is not included?
 - i. How is the town going to fund these?
 - ii. What is the assessment to the average household?

SBC Answer:

The \$43million project will include all costs to connect water and sewer to the high school. The cost for water and sewer is under review and will be reviewed by May 12 and again on June 15, 2010.

The responsibility for providing water and sewer services outside of the high school project (i.e., to South Uxbridge) is the responsibility of the Board of Selectmen.

- d. There were discussions that not all athletic fields would be developed initially
 - i. What fields will not be included in the \$43M project?
 - ii. What is the estimated cost for the additional fields and cost to the average household?

SBC Answer:

The design of the high school is currently “a work in process” and won’t be completed until June 15, 2010. Until then, it won’t be known how many fields will be accommodated within the \$43million project budget.

5. Operating costs?

- a. What are the added operating costs in the school budget for the new school?
- b. What are the added operating costs in the municipal budget for the new school?
- c. Has the town manager signed off on these numbers?

SBC Answer:

The costs have been calculated and were reviewed by the Town Manager on May 5, 2010. The projected cost is \$363,122 and includes building and administrative costs and subtracts current lease costs.

6. Ancillary School Operating Costs?

- a. What renovations will be needed for the current high school?
 - i. What is the cost?
 - ii. Assuming it is funded by an override/debt service, what is the assessment to the average household?

SBC Answer:

The beginning of this answer is the SBC has requested the BOS look into a process of determining exactly what the cost would be to renovate the existing HS if the Town chooses to do so. The exact details are not in the current scope for the designers but they have listed some renovations which would help at an estimated \$6.2 million. Not all of the \$6.2 million is of priority need or necessary for a middle school. The details are as follows:

HS breakdown of renovations:

- *30% of windows (the non-1987 & 1996 windows) get replaced*
- *HVAC: Convert whole school to hot water and replace all controls with new DDC system. Provide air conditioning everywhere.*
- *ADA upgrades included widening door openings to corridor in 1936 front wing and handrail/guard upgrades in the 1936 building.*

7. Will any other changes to the schools required additional funding?

- a. Realignment of grades in Taft, Whiten and UHS?
 - i. What is the cost?
 - ii. Assuming it is funded by an override/debt service, what is the assessment to the average household?

SBC Answer:

The Superintendent anticipates there will be no additional costs for the realignment of the schools.

8. What happens if the vote fails?

School Committee Answer:

If the Town chooses not vote on the preferred project, the Board of Selectmen will need to provide the School Building Committee with an additional charge to proceed according to their request. The School Committee, the Board of Selectmen and possibly the Finance Committee should meet to discuss the options available to save accreditation as this is a town wide problem and it will take the whole town to decide on a solution.

Proposed High School:

- Quaker Highway Exterior Plan:
http://www.uxbridgeschools.com/SchoolBuildingCommittee/UHS_%20Gable1Front.pdf
- Floor Plans:

- First Floor
http://www.uxbridgeschools.com/SchoolBuildingCommittee/UHS_1stFlr_5122010.pdf
- Second Floor
http://www.uxbridgeschools.com/SchoolBuildingCommittee/UHS_2ndFlr_5122010.pdf
- Ground Floor
http://www.uxbridgeschools.com/SchoolBuildingCommittee/UHS_GrdFlr_5122010.pdf
- Site Perspective
http://www.uxbridgeschools.com/SchoolBuildingCommittee/UHS_Gable4Tech_Gym.pdf

Committee Recommendations:

The Board of Selectmen (3-2-0) and Finance Committee (5-0-1) have recommended favorable action on the proposed high school.