

2. BOARD GOALS AND CRITERIA

On November 18, 1987 the Board adopted the following goals and criteria for use of school buildings in 1989-90.

Goals for 1989-90 Use of School Buildings

The Seattle School District will:

- 1. Provide building capacity sufficient to accommodate District enrollment standards for students;
  - o Elementary: 300 - 550
  - o Middle: 750 - 1,000
  - o High: 1,100 - 1,500

(It is acknowledged that portable, or modular classrooms, are not optimum educational environments. However, in certain circumstances they may be required to supplement an existing and necessary school.)

- 2. Provide facilities with appropriate spaces for the described educational program;
- 3. Assure that buildings meet health and safety standards;
- 4. Use school buildings to support program stability and predictability;
- 5. Accommodate the continued desegregation of schools;
- 6. Operate and maintain cost effective buildings;
- 7. Promote responsible use of District resources; and
- 8. Adhere to the School Board's Policy E 61.00 (School Closure) directing appropriate analysis, including analysis of community impacts, and public hearings for any proposed plans which include school closure.

Criteria for 1989-90 Use of School Buildings

The following criteria will be used in identifying which school buildings are to continue in service.

Utilize those buildings which:

- I. Conform to educational standards for school buildings;

Facility needs and school closure decisions will be driven by the expected educational program requirements. (Appendix H) Educational standards include desired site sizes; e.g.,

- o Elementary school - 1 acre per 100 students
- o Middle school - 1 acre per 100 students
- o High school - 15 acres per school



- II. Are in those areas of the city where capacity is needed for resident students according to long-range enrollment projections;

Specifically, the number of students in a community expected to attend public schools by grade levels K-5, 6-8, and 9-12 will be compared to building capacity in that community in order to identify geographic areas where predictions of excess space point to feasibility of building closure(s). Additionally, school buildings will continue in use where there are no other buildings available in reasonable proximity.

- III. Are in good physical condition;

New school buildings, buildings assessed to be in very good condition, or buildings where recent capital work has been completed will be ranked above those in poor condition. Examples are: major heating-ventilation, roof, fire-safety system(s) replacement or modernization, and Phase 1 Capital Improvement Program construction.

Generally, buildings which are in better condition will be ranked higher.

- IV. Can accommodate educational programs;

In addition to comparing buildings as to their ability to accommodate education standards as indicated under Criteria 1 and Attachments, the placement of educational programs such as specialized education for handicapped students, and bilingual education pull-out programs, will influence how many buildings will be considered for closure in geographic planning areas. For example, where comparison of projected residential enrollment to building capacity indicates excess space, the actual amount of excess space will be adjusted by the location of specialized programs in selected schools.

- V. Are necessary for the continued desegregation of schools;

Student assignment strategies will be considered when comparing potential buildings for closure. For example, the location and size of buildings that enhance desegregation in the District will be preferred over facilities that do not.

- VI. Consideration will be given to schools where there are permanent facilities resulting from joint use agreements, where joint use agreements are in operation, or where future joint use seems desirable.

- VII. Minimize health and safety hazards and meet health and safety standards; and,

- A. Seismic - Rank of building section(s) on CMB/Kim Comprehensive Building Survey, including Bar Graph of Relative Expected Fatalities.
- B. Asbestos - Amount of asbestos present in buildings requiring abatement.
- C. Condition of sanitary facilities (lavatories and toilets).
- D. Adequacy of ventilation.

- E. Ranks relatively higher in comparison to recommended State school building health and safety guidelines.
  - F. Fire safety.
  - G. Avoid PCB hazards.
- VIII. Have low operation and maintenance costs because the building is in better condition.
- A. Lighting meets State recommended standards.
  - B. Adequacy of ventilation.
  - C. Physical conditions: tuck-pointing, painting, insulation, window glazing, floors and ceilings.
  - D. Adequacy of domestic water and sewer systems.
  - E. Adequacy of electrical distribution systems.
  - F. Utility costs by square foot and by building capacity.
  - G. Operation costs (cleaning, service, supplies) by square foot and by building capacity.