

 Build **BPS**

10-Year

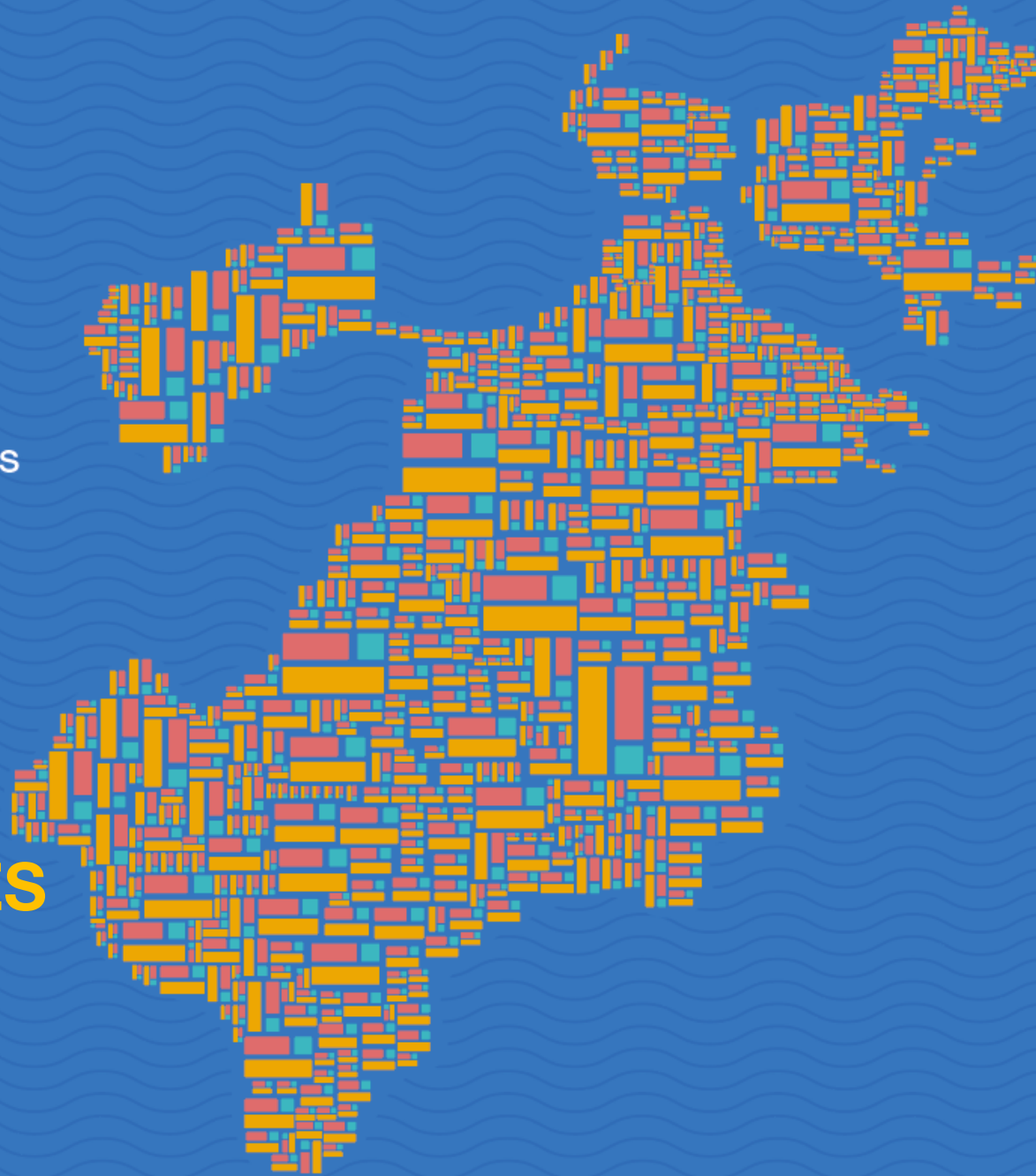
Educational and Facilities
Master Plan



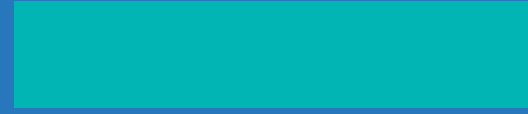
A4LE

LearningSCAPES

2017



| SMMA



Introduction

n

Q: The single most important element needed?



A: An Actionable Framework

Clear educational goals and guiding principles —

Certainty from Pre-K to grade 12 that informs priorities for action

134 School Buildings

127 Schools

56,000 Students



SMMA



Mass Insight
EDUCATION



PARSONS
BRINCKERHOFF

MGT
Mass Insight
New Vista
SMMA

National Leader & Large Urban Districts
Local Insight – 40+ Years of BPS Knowledge
Visioning & 21st Century Leadership
Most MA Master Plans Over Last 5 Years

PARSONS
BRINCKERHOFF

Facility Assessment
Funding Options

SMMA

60 Years Young
180 Person Integrated Design Firm
Most MA School Experience in last 20 years

Educational Planning

Engineering &
Funding

Prime Consultant

BPS Masterplan: Five Components

- Educational Planning
- Demographics
- Educational & Facilities Assessment
- Community Engagement
- Financial Planning

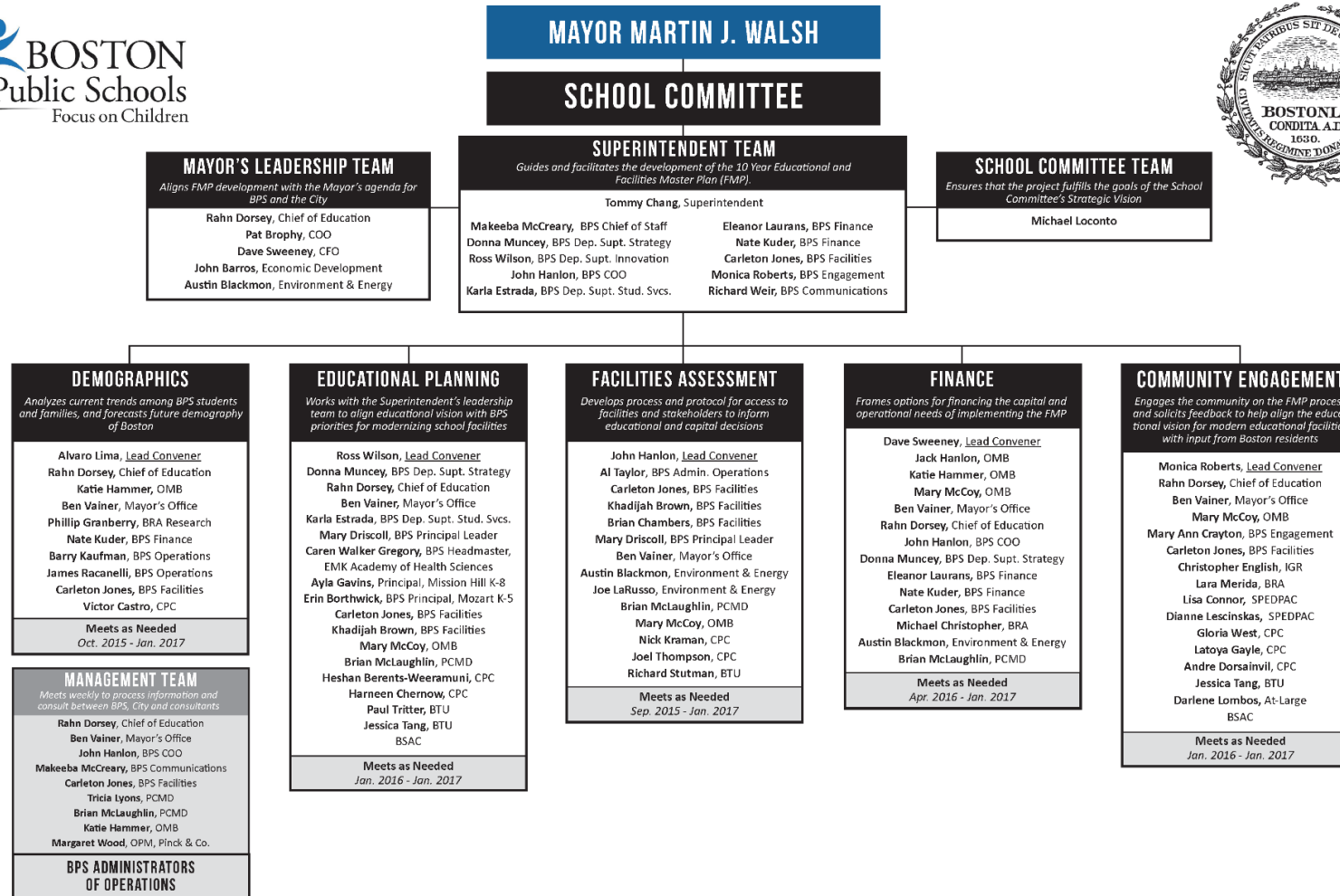


City of Boston

What should the master plan be?



BPS Organizational Diagram



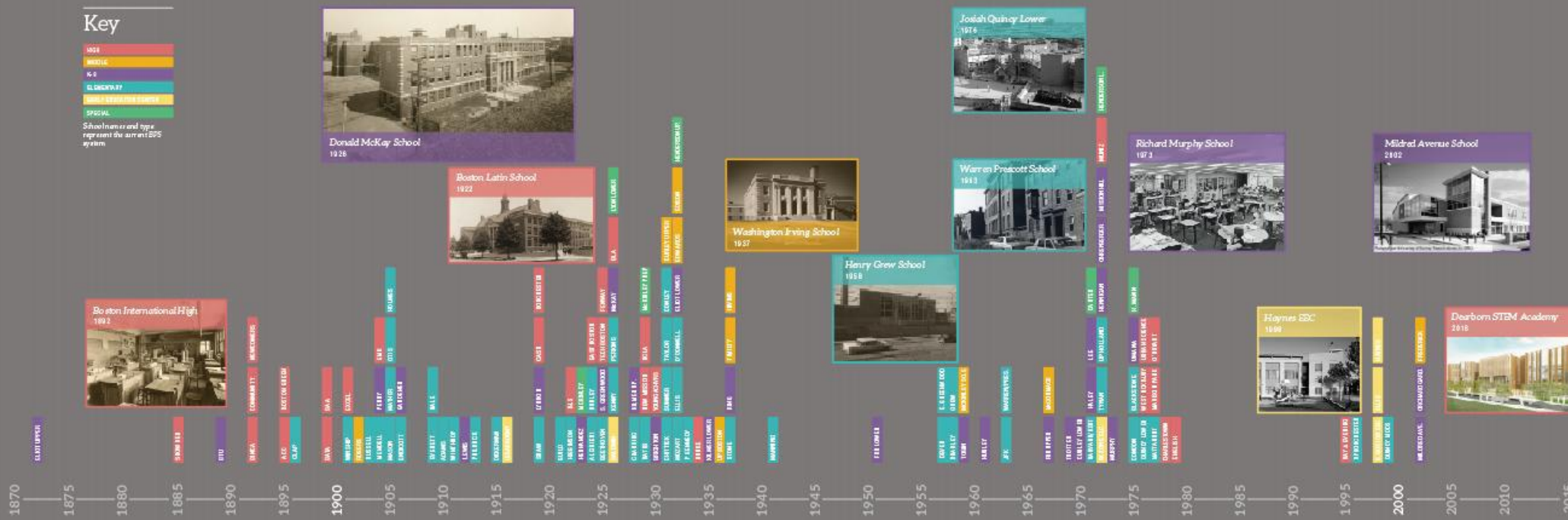
BPS Timeline



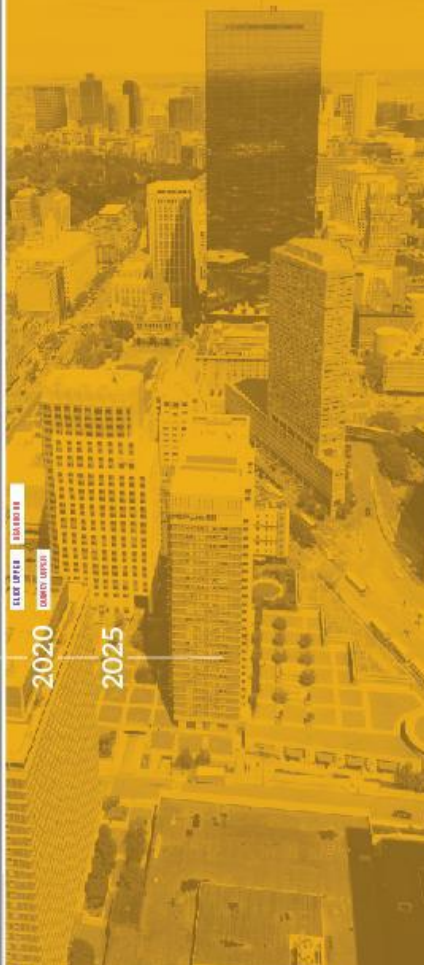
Key

- MSR
- MS
- ELMWOOD HT
- WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER
- SPECIAL

School names and type represent the current BPS system.



Build **BPS**
 BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 BUILDING HISTORY



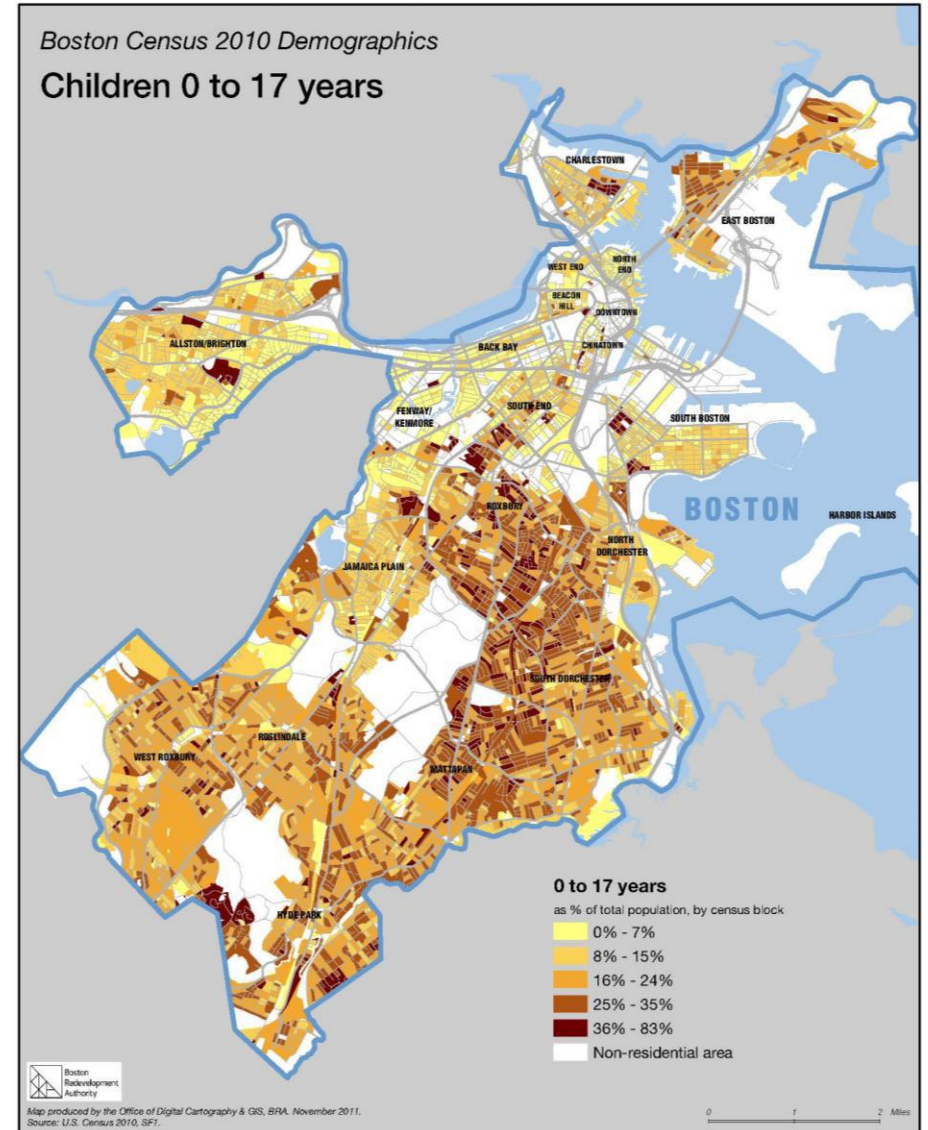
Building Boston's Public Schools, One Story at a Time

Demographics

Boston Historical Population Trends

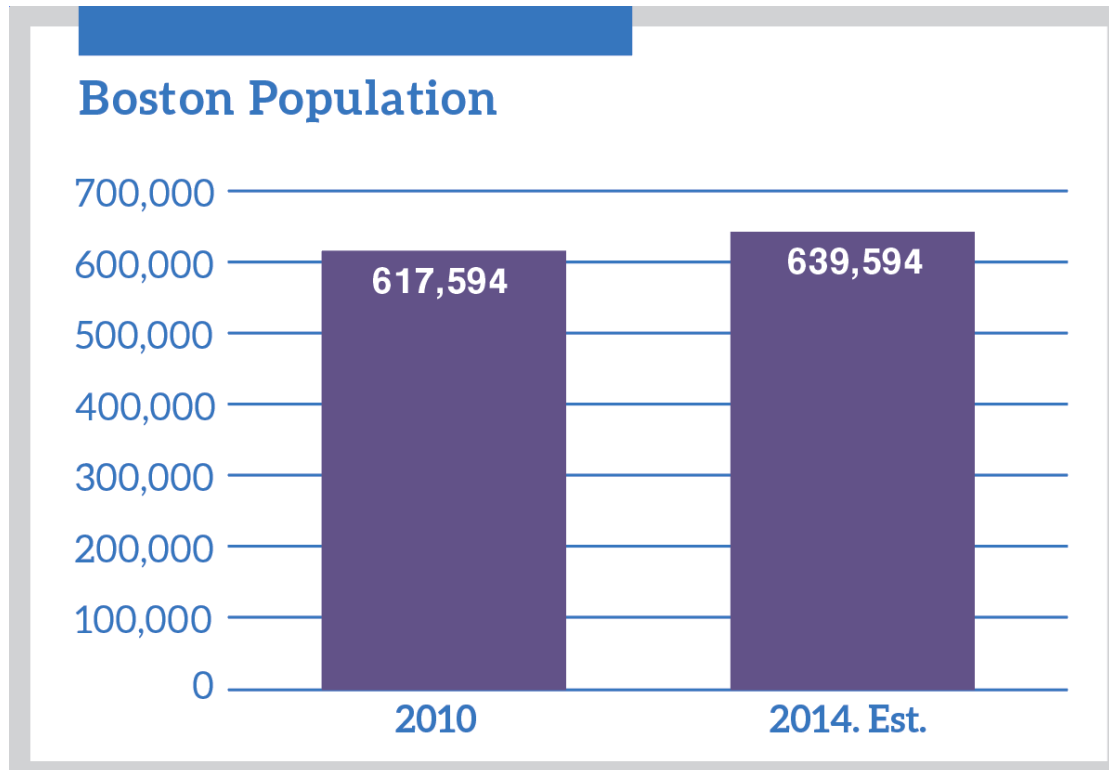
In order to estimate projected BPS enrollment, we first needed to understand Boston's historical population trends.

1. The population of Boston is growing.
2. However, growth is occurring among older segments of the population, not among younger segments.
3. Additionally, fewer children are being born in Boston.



Findings: Overall Population

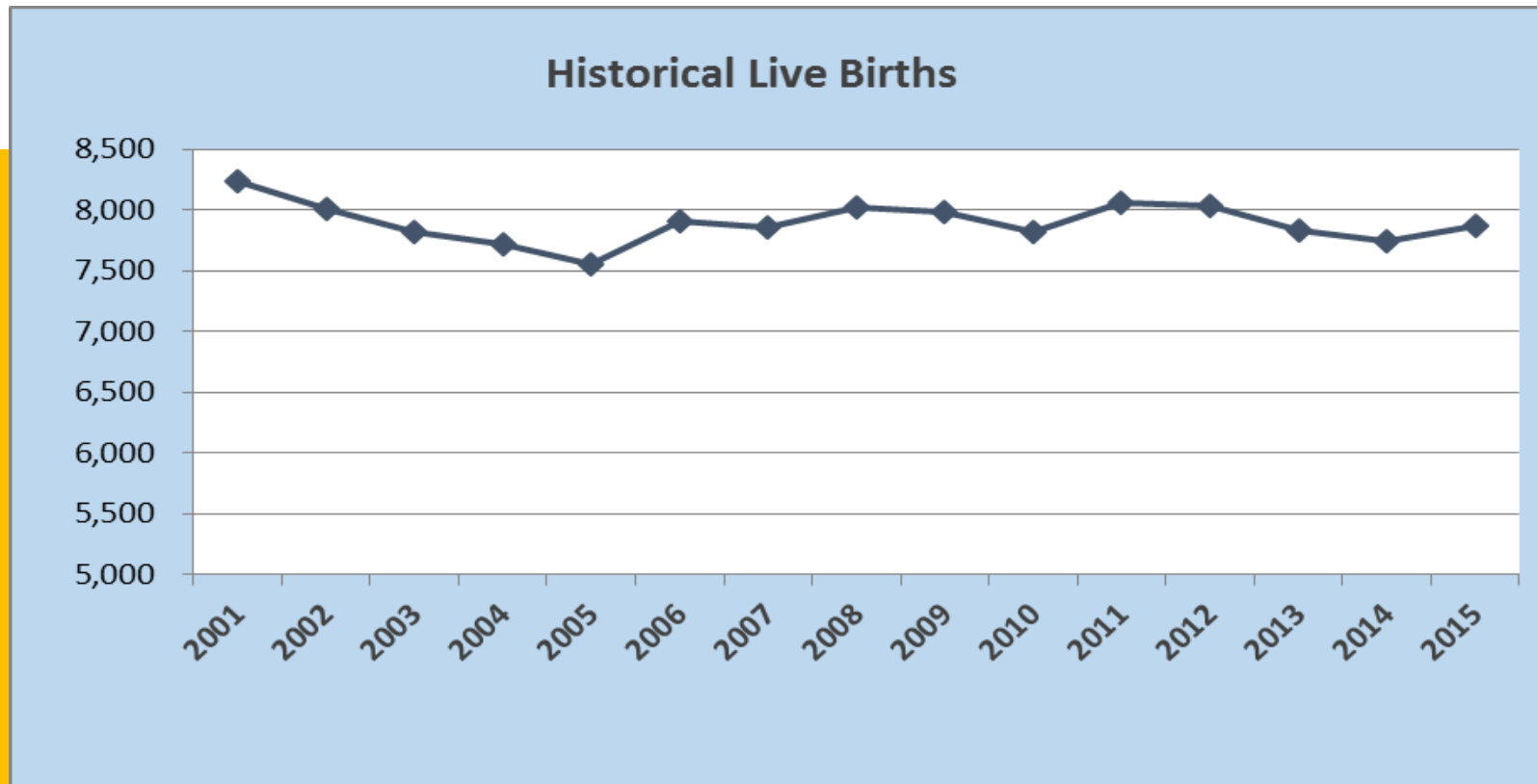
1. Boston's population is growing but...



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Findings: Birth Rate and Kindergarten Enrollment

3. Fewer children are being born.



BPS Historical Enrollment Trends

Understanding BPS's historical enrollment trends:

- 1. The proportion of K-12 students enrolled in BPS has been declining over time because:**
 - a. Boston is growing older and fewer children are being born**
 - b. Charter growth is impacting BPS' capture rate**
- 2. The number of Pre-K students in BPS has increased over time because BPS has gained Pre-K market share.**
- 3. However, BPS is historically losing students between grades 5 and 8 with some restoration of enrollment in grade 9.**
- 4. Demand for schools and enrollment varies by neighborhood.**

Recommendation

Maximize MSBA funding potential

The City of Boston is not getting an equitable return from the MSBA

Metric	Number	Unit	Source
Boston State Overall Tax Contribution	20%	% of total MA overall tax receipts	Boston Redevelopment Authority
Boston State Sales Tax Contribution	10%	% of total MA sales tax receipts	Boston Redevelopment Authority
Boston K-12 Schools	7%	% of total MA K-12 schools	MA Dept of Education & Secondary Education
Boston Student Enrollment	6%	% of total MA enrollment	MA Dept of Education & Secondary Education
Boston portion of FY15 MSBA funding	1.2%	% of projected FY15 MSBA Grant allocations	FY15 MSBA Budget Presentation (\$611M in FY15 grants); FY14 City of Boston CAFR (Avg. of \$7M in MSBA receipts from FY15-19)
Equitable FY15 MSBA funding share for Boston	\$37M	2015 Dollars; millions	6% of \$611M in FY15 MSBA grants

Recommendation

Alternative delivery should be a key component of BPS' financial plan

P3s and joint development can:

- Accelerate project delivery
- Decrease costs, and
- Leverage strategic opportunities to increase revenue potential

Concept	Description
Public-Private Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procure one or several new facilities using a design-build-maintain (DBM) or design-build-finance-maintain (DBFM) structure• Influx of private funds can accelerate delivery• Transfer delivery and maintenance risk to private sector• Significant lifecycle efficiencies
Joint Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Optimize strategic opportunities for use of real estate assets• Land Lease/Sale: lease/sell land or development rights to a developer• In return for any up front fees from a sale, or recurring fees from a lease, the developer will typically help with construction costs of a new facility• This holds significant potential given increased developer interest surrounding the Olympic bid

WSP/PB has helped clients identify new funding sources

Client/ Project	Details
Sound Transit (Seattle) Long-Range Financial Plan Development and Ballot Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PB led consultant team for \$18B financial plan• 2007: State legislature issued directive to develop joint regional roads and transit package• 2008: PB & Sound Transit crafted package leading to adoption of 15-year, \$18B plan
Massachusetts DOT Service Plaza Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PB currently helping MassDOT maximize revenue from highway rest area real estate assets• Preliminary recommendations include use of sponsorships, advertising, and P3

Boston and BPS's new reality



Mayor Walsh elected to office in 2013.



Superintendent Chang hired in Spring 2015.



Imagine Boston 2030 Master Plan launched in Summer 2015.



Metro Boston: Top 5 highest real estate and construction costs in nation.

BPS's prior "Master Planning" efforts

- 1993 Wallace Floyd Report (Inventory + Condition Analysis)
- 1995/96 Community Learning Centers:
Blue Ribbon Commission's School Buildings Capital Master Plan
- 2012 MSBA Core Projects – 3 New High Schools
- 2013 BPS Revised Assignment Policy (MIT)
- 2014 Boston Foundation + BPS
 - The Path Forward: School autonomy and its implications for the future of Boston's Public Schools
- 2014/15 McKinsey Report: City of Boston, (BPS)

BPS's Environment

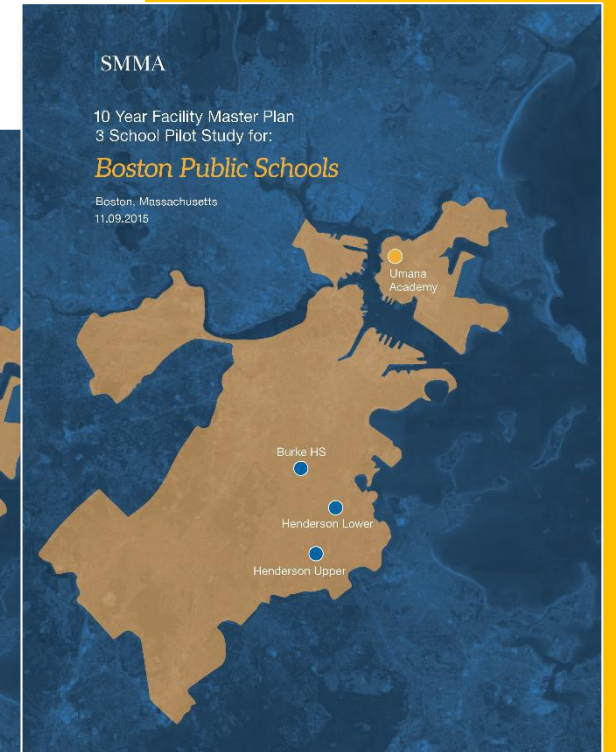
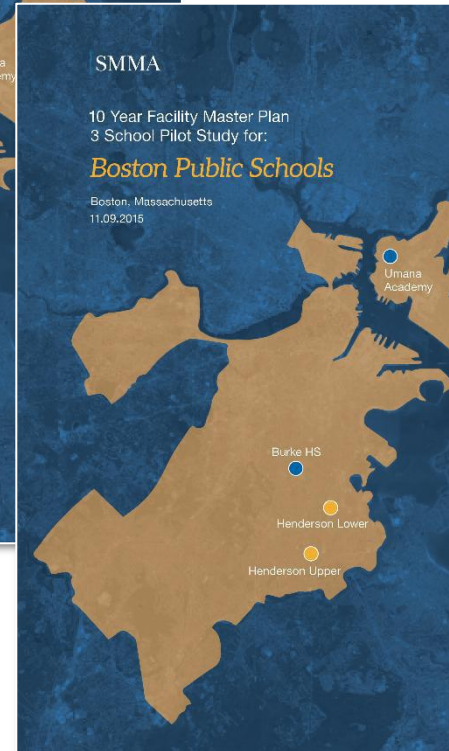
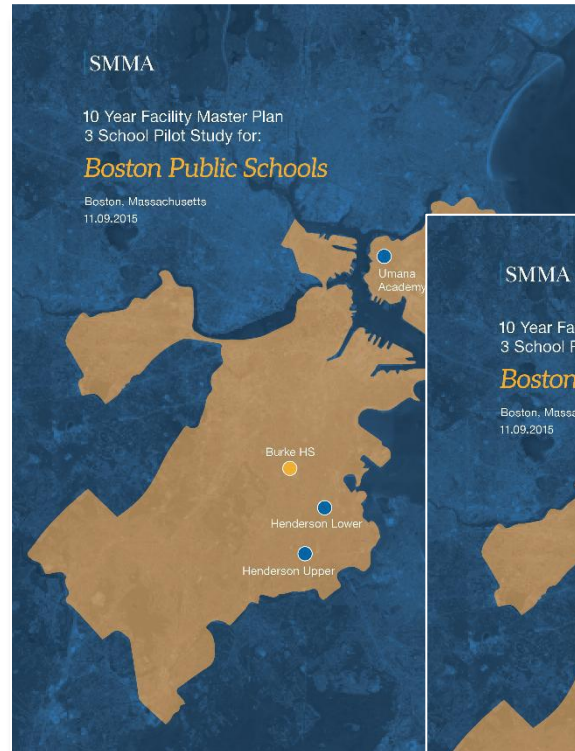
- Top urban district nationally
- Part of Great Cities Consortium
(“who we measure ourselves against”)
- National model for Pre-K education (K1 + K2)

BPS Approach

Scope & Budget Challenges

Pilot Study

- Test methodologies
- What matters?
- Team building
- Data discovery



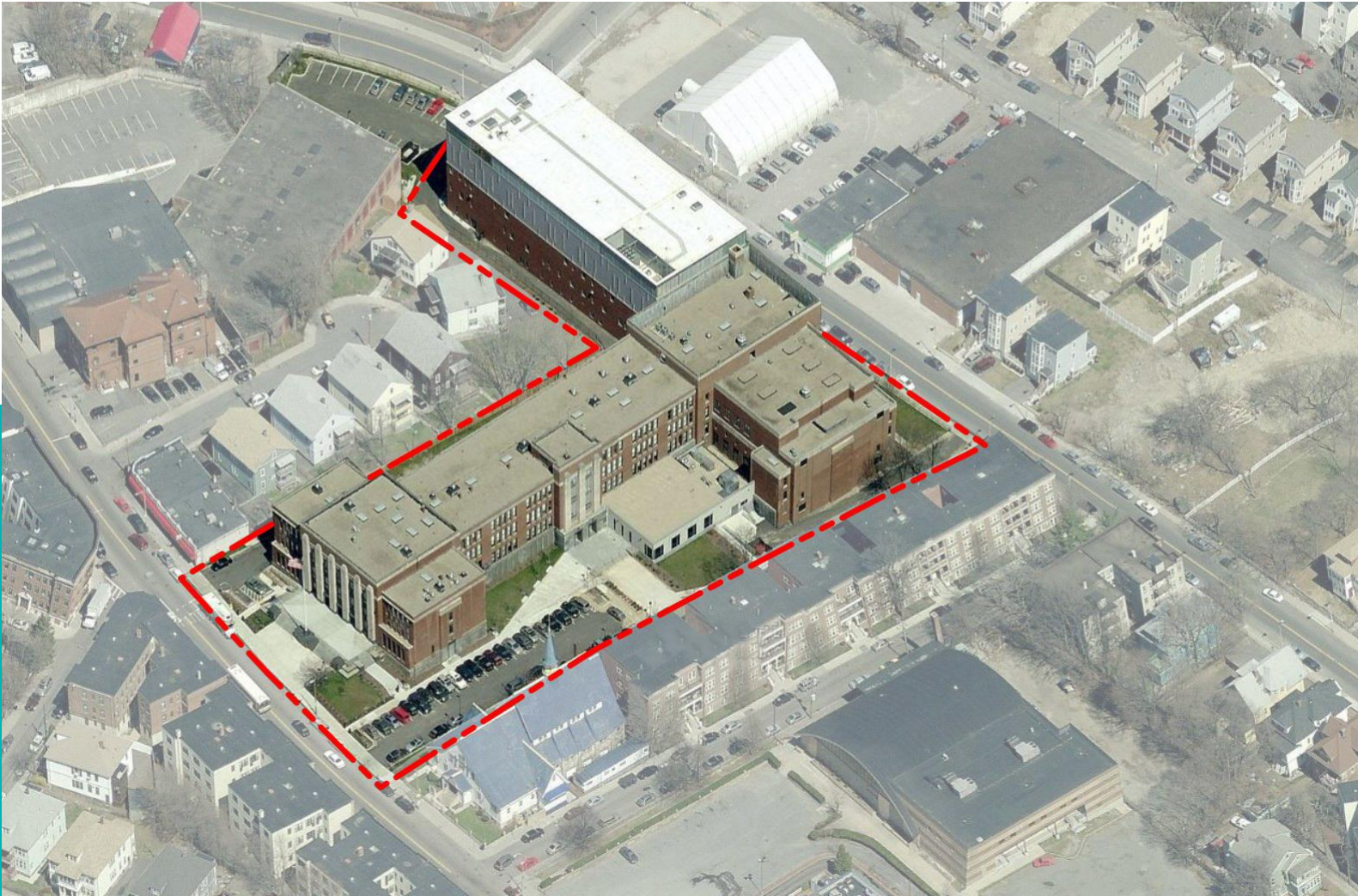
BPS Approach : Pilot Study

Looked at very different types of schools

1. **Historic building with a 2009 addition & community use space – (Boston Public Library branch)**
2. **Split campus inclusion school (K-12)**
3. **1970's open plan building**
 - **Designed as a technical high school (never used)**
 - **Open plan junior high**
 - **Recent elementary school**
 - **K-8 school with community use space – (public pool)**

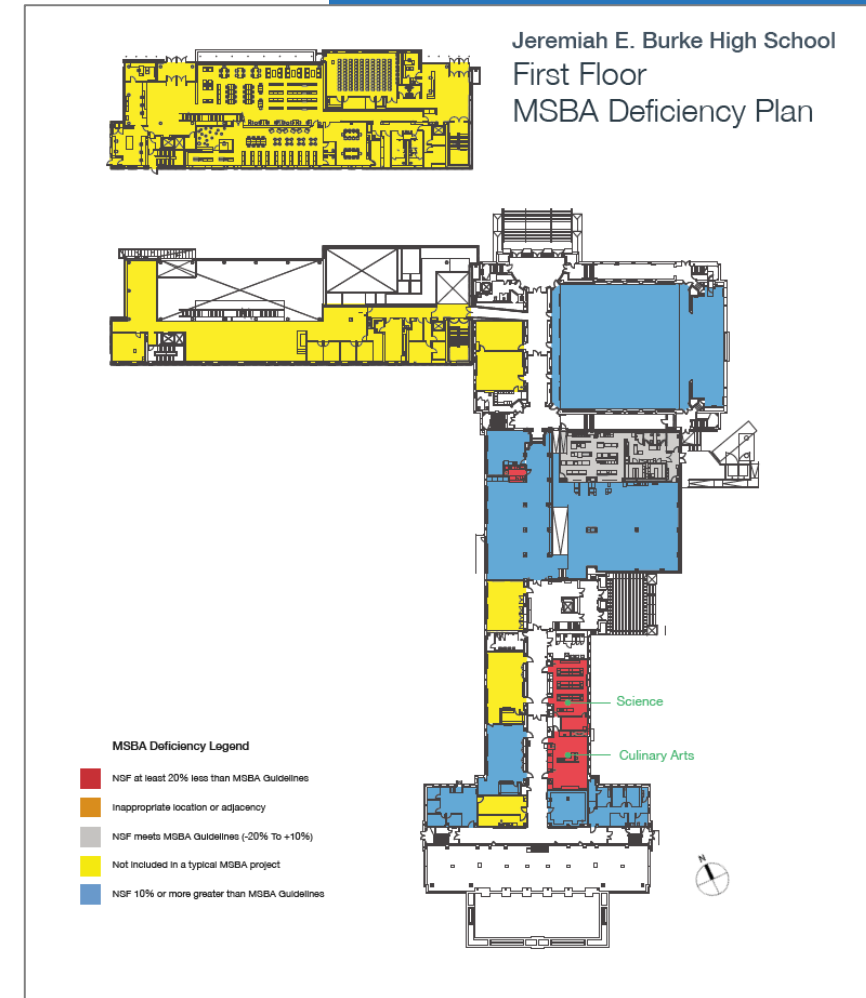
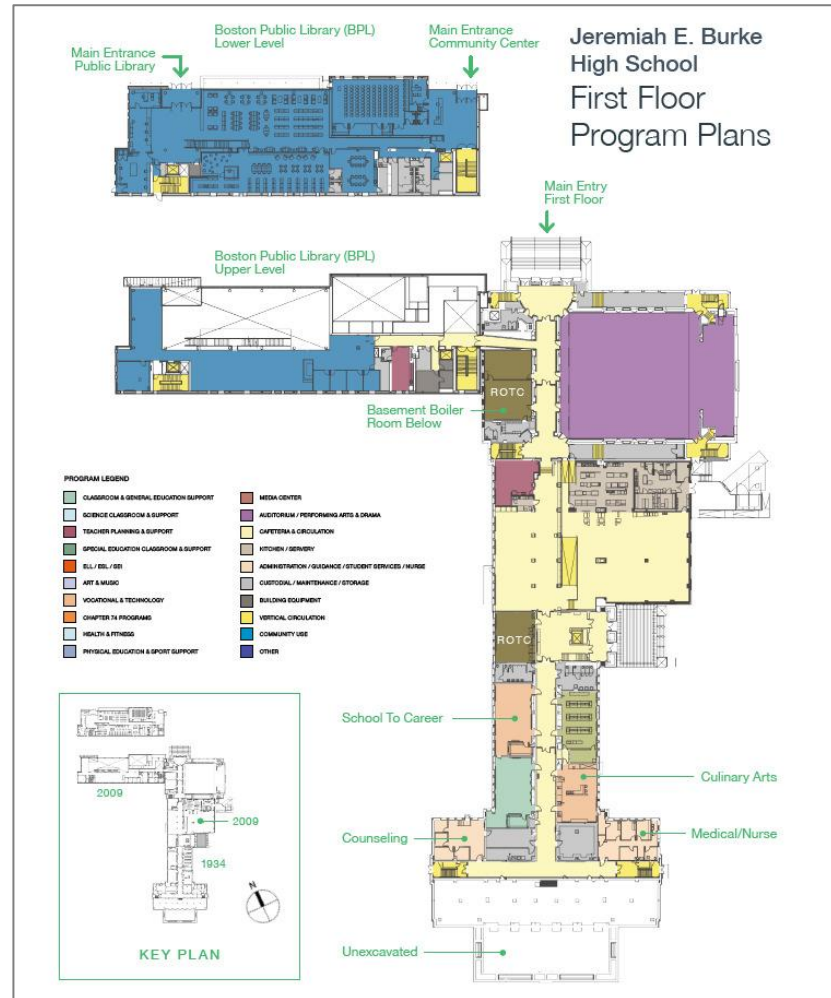
BPS Approach : Pilot Study

Burke High School



BPS Approach : Pilot Study

Burke High School



BPS Approach : Pilot Study

Burke High School

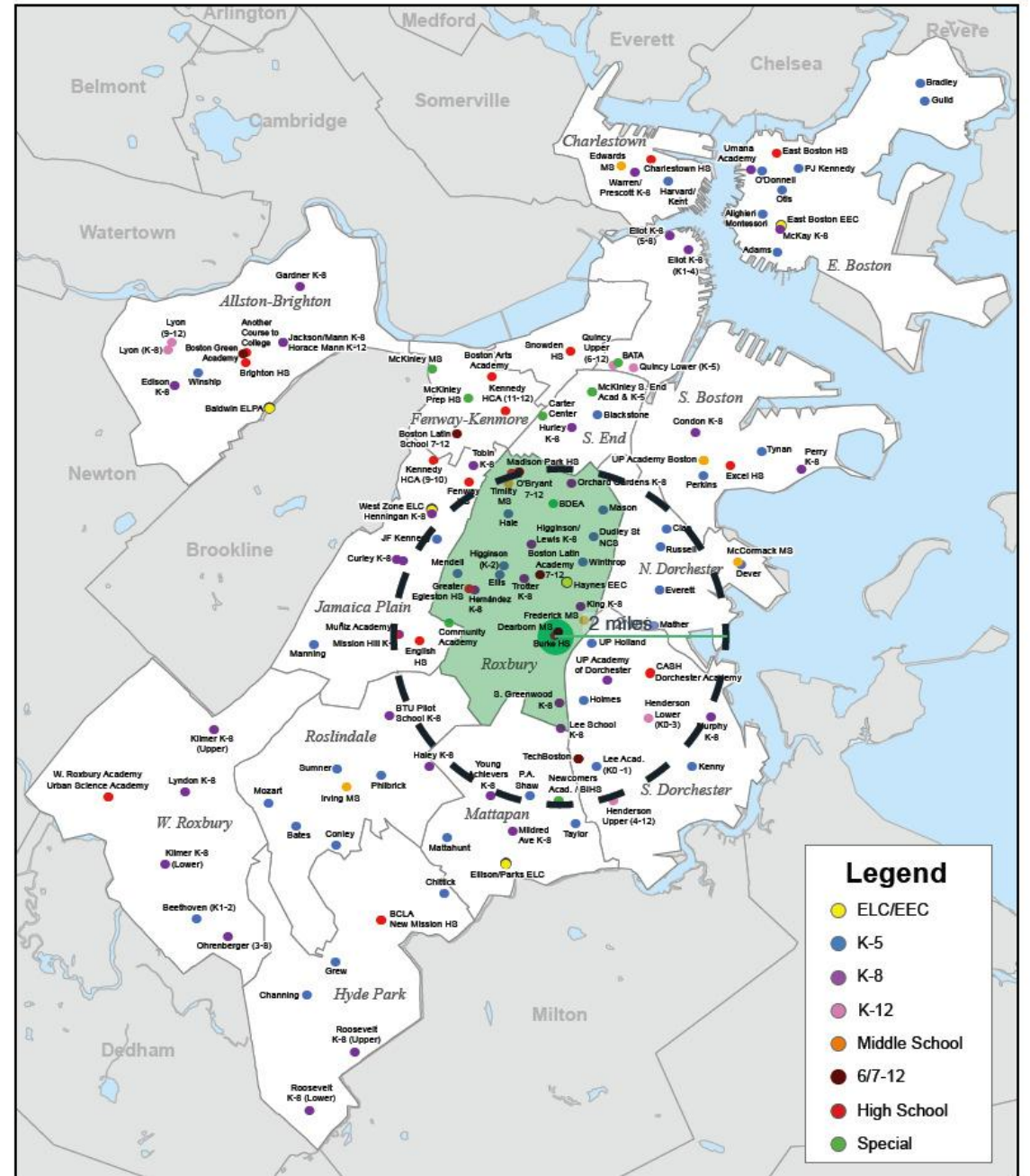
MSBA Space Summary - High Schools

Burke High School	Existing Conditions			Percent Difference between Existing and MSBA standard values	MSBA Guidelines (refer to MSBA Educational Program & Space Standard Guidelines)			
	ROOM TYPE	ROOM NFA ¹	# OF RMS		area totals	ROOM NFA ¹	# OF RMS	area totals
DINING & FOOD SERVICE				37%			7,384	
Cafeteria / Student Lounge / Break-out	7,150	1	7,150	83%	3,910	1	3,910	3 seats/sg - 150F per seat
Chair / Table Storage			0	-100%	346	1	346	
OTHER			3,165				0	
Family Center	633	1	633					
Student Activities	365	1	365					
ROTC Office	145	1	145					
ROTC Classroom	Varies	3	2,022					
Public Library / Community Center			21,275					
Note: Public Library Space NOT included in NSF or GSF values below								
Total Building Net Floor Area (NFA)			110,757				108,016	
Proposed Student Capacity / Enrollment							782	207
Total Building Gross Floor Area (GFA) ²			215,205					
Total School Gross Floor Area (GFA) ²			189,855				161,874	
Grossing factor (GFA/NFA)			1.71				1.50	

Indicated deficiency cumulatively

Pilot Study

Locus Plan



BPS Approach : Pilot Study

Lessons Learned

- Far more complicated than we first imagined
- Some exciting things happening across the system educationally
- State of facilities was alarming
- Hard to see any logical patterns
- Needed to do an intermediate phase to test methodology
- High level of frustration evident within the system



Community Engagemen t

Branding Assets Outreach

Data & Display Querying & analysis



Build BPS

Boston Public Schools
10-Year Educational and Facility Master Plan



General Overview

The Facility Master Plan (FMP) will provide a strategic framework for institutional reforms and capital investments for Boston Public Schools facilities. The focus of the FMP will be to illustrate capital planning opportunities based on several points of new data and existing information to be analyzed throughout the master planning process.

Aspirations & Objectives

- Optimize Facility Operations
- Expand Access to Learning
- Ensure Anytime and Anywhere Learning
- Create Career Pathways
- Build for Flexibility
- Embrace Environmental Stewardship
- Incorporate the "New Learning Toolbox"
- Innovate Community Pride and Ownership

At-a-Glance

SCOPE

The Facility Master Plan will encompass 128 school buildings and comprise more than 11 million gross square feet.

SCHEDULE

The initial recommendations and strategic framework of the plan will occur within 18 months. Final recommendations will be submitted by November/December of 2016.

COMPONENTS

The Facility Master Plan is made up of five major components:

- Facility Educational Adequacy Assessments
- Demographics, Capacity and Utilization Analysis
- Facility Conditions Assessments
- Financial Planning
- Community Input

SMMa



Boston Public Schools

10-Year Educational and Facility Master Plan

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1885

2015

2025

FALL 2015

We want to hear from you.

Extensive participation from a broad range of BPS

About BuildBPS

Launched in September 2015, BuildBPS is designed to guide capital investment over the next 10 years in an equitable way, based on the district's educational vision for the schools, as well as several sets of new and existing data.

To bring data and vision together, the master planning process examines the following variables:

- **Educational:** the district's plans and priorities for teaching and learning in the years ahead, and the resulting facility and space needs for most effective instruction
- **Facilities:** the existing condition and uses of all BPS buildings, as well as their capacity to house various educational programs
- **Demographics:** current and projected school-aged populations in the City of Boston by neighborhood, program, and other factors
- **Finances:** analysis of long-term costs for building maintenance and modernization, as well as the development of new schools
- **Community Input:** perspectives from parents, students, staff, and other stakeholders about the present and future of Boston's educational facilities

The project is guided by five advisory committees that include educators and representatives of parent and community partner organizations.

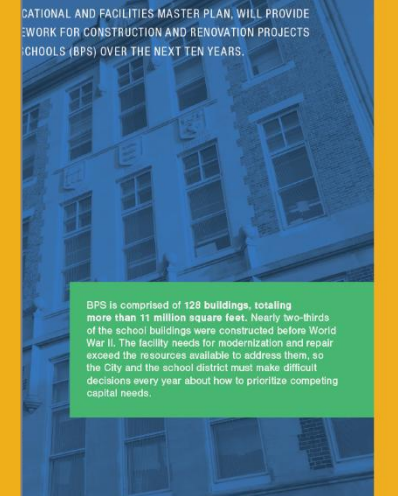


BPS Superintendent Tommy Chang has identified three core values to guide the planning process:

- **Equity** – ensuring equitable access to high-quality schools and programs in every neighborhood;
- **Innovation** – taking creative approaches to the use of time and space; and
- **Coherence** – promoting a more unified system of schools, including more consistent patterns of grade configurations and feeder patterns from pre-K through high school.

"This is not just about reimagining what facilities will look like, but ultimately what education will look like over the next 10 years and beyond."

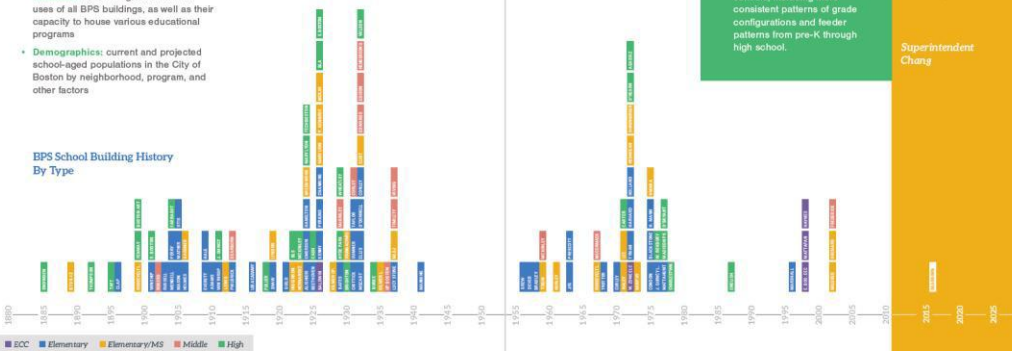
Superintendent Chang

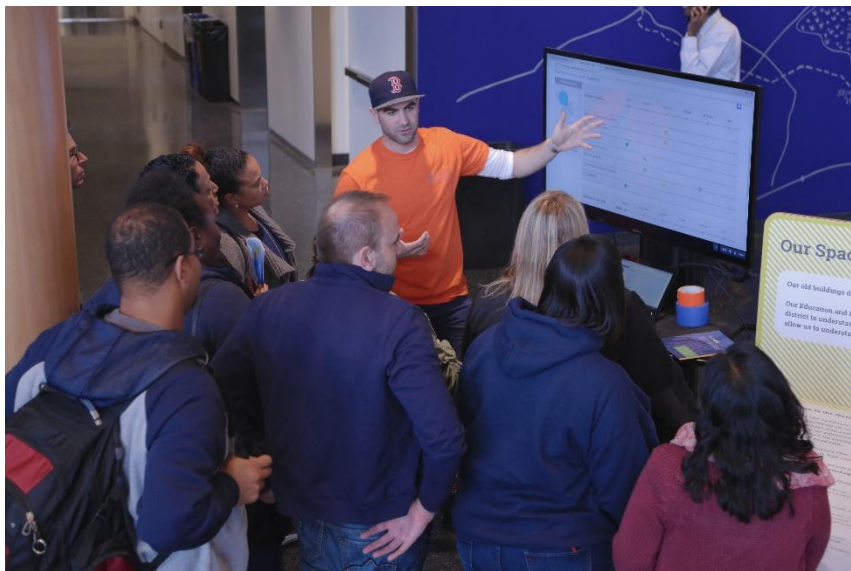


EDUCATIONAL AND FACILITIES MASTER PLAN, WILL PROVIDE A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION PROJECTS AT BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS (BPS) OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS.

BPS is comprised of 128 buildings, totaling more than 11 million square feet. Nearly two-thirds of the school buildings were constructed before World War II. The facility needs for modernization and repair exceed the resources available to address them, so the City and the school district must make difficult decisions every year about how to prioritize competing capital needs.

BPS School Building History By Type









Educational Assessment

S

Elements of the Educational Planning

- Visioning
- Educational assessments of all schools
 - Establishing criteria
- Grade configurations
- Portfolio
- Comparisons to other communities
- Identifying criteria for an Educational Plan

BPS Approach: Phase 2

- 19 Schools reviewed, less in depth than Phase 1
- Building and educational criteria set
- Multiple person teams for all schools (SMMA & MGT)
- Projects selected to span typologies and grade structure
- Traditional assessment process

Date	Time	Name	Type	Address	BPS Historic Name	District Region	Built	Reno date	Gross Area	Pop.	
1/19/16	8:00 AM	Team will meet at main office to interview custodial staff and Principal and briefly tour building together									
	8:30 AM	East Boston High School	High	86 White St East Boston, East Boston MA 02128		East Boston	1924	2000	242505	1373	
	11:00 AM	Team will reconvene to discuss findings and meet with staff for any follow-up questions									
	11:30	Lunch									
	12:00 PM	Team will meet at main office to interview custodial staff and Principal and briefly tour building together									
	12:30 PM	Manahassah E. Bradley School	Elementary	110 Beachview Rd East Boston, MA 02128		East Boston	1958			33128	296
1/20/16	3:00 PM	Team will reconvene to discuss findings and meet with staff for any follow-up questions									
	8:00 AM	Team will meet at main office to interview custodial staff and Principal and briefly tour building together									
	8:30 AM	William McKinley Academy	Special	90 Warren Ave Boston, MA 02116	McKinley Elementary	South End	1959			78258	92
	11:00 AM	Team will reconvene to discuss findings and meet with staff for any follow-up questions									
	11:30	Lunch									
	12:00 PM	Team will meet at main office to interview custodial staff and Principal and briefly tour building together									
1/20/16	12:30 PM	Warren / Prescott	K-8	50 School St Charlestown, MA02129	Prescott	Charlestown	1963			59330	542
	3:00 PM	Team will reconvene to discuss findings and meet with staff for any follow-up questions									

Visioning

Charge: Work with the superintendent's leadership team to align priorities for modernizing school facilities with BPS's educational vision

- (8) 2-3 hour Visioning session
- Superintendents Guiding Values
 - Equity
 - Coherence
 - Innovation



BPS Approach: Phase 3

- 107 Schools / 114 building reviewed, less in-depth than Phase 2
- Building and educational criteria tweaked
- Break-neck schedule, 3-5 schools reviewed per day, late April – mid June
- SMMA & MGT split educational assessments
- Same team for building assessments
- Survey Monkey used for recording

ID	Date	Start	School Time	Level	Acronym	School Name	Historical Name	Address
12	18-May	2:00	7:30-1:30	III	SZ	MAvH Adams, Samuel Elementary	Adams	165 Webster St East
3	27-Apr	12:00	8:00-2:30	IV	JC	MAvH Another Course to College	Taft	20 Warren St Brighton
1	25-Apr	2:00	7:30-4:35	III	JC	MAvH Baldwin Early Learning Pilot Academy	Baldwin ELC	121 Corey Rd Brighton
25	8-Jun	10:00	9:30-2:30	II	PJP	MAvH Bates, Phineas Elementary	Bates	426 Beech St Roslind
24	7-Jun	12:00	8:30-2:30	II	PJP	MAvH Beethoven, Ludwig Van Elementary	Beethoven	5125 Washington St V
29	15-Jun	8:00	8:30-3:00	I	PJP	MAvH Blackstone, William Elementary	Blackstone	380 Shawmut Ave Bo
30	16-Jun	2:30	9:00-3:30	IV	PJP	MAvH Boston Adult Technical Academy	Boston Adult	20 Church Street Bos
15	23-May	11:00	8:00-4:00	IV	PJP	MAvH Boston Arts Academy	Boston Arts Academy	174 Ipswich St Bosto
17	25-May	7:45	7:45-2:30	IV	PJP	MAvH Boston Community Leadership Academy	Hyde Park High Complex	655 Metropolitan Ave
10	16-May	2:30	9:00-5:30	IV	SZ	MAvH Boston Day & Evening Academy	Wheatley	20 Kearsarge Avenu
9	13-May	11:30	8:00-2:30	IV	SZ	MAvH Boston International High	Thompson	100 Maxwell St Dorc
28	14-Jun	7:30	7:30-2:15	IV	PJP	MAvH Boston Latin Academy	Boston Latin Academy	205 Townsend St Do
18	26-May	2:00	8:30-3:00	II	PJP	MAvH Boston Teachers Union K-8 School	BTU K-8	25 Walk Hill St Jamaic
3	27-Apr	7:30	7:30-1:50	IV	JC	MAvH Brighton High	Brighton High	25 Warren St Brighto
13	19-May	12:00	8:30-3:10	I	SZ	MAvH Carter Development Center	Carter School	396 Northampton St E
16	24-May	10:00	8:30-3:00	II	PJP	MAvH Channing, William E. Elementary	Channing Elementary	35 Sunnyside St Hyd
4	28-Apr	7:30	7:30-1:50	IV	JC	MAvH Charlestown High	Charlestown High	240 Medford St Charl
27	10-Jun	9:30	8:30-3:10	II	PJP	MAvH Chittick, James J. Elementary	Chittick Elementary	154 Ruskindale Rd Ma
18	26-May	8:00	8:00-2:30	IV	PJP	MAvH Community Academy	Fuller	25 Glen Road, Jamaic
14	20-May	12:00	8:00-2:20	IV	SZ	MAvH Community Academy of Science & Health	Cleveland	11 Charles St Dorche
13	19-May	8:00	8:30-2:30	I	SZ	MAvH Condon, James F. Elementary	Condon Elementary	200 D St South Bosto
25	7-Jun	11:30	8:30-2:30	II	PJP	MAvH Conley, George H. Elementary	Conley Elementary School	450 Poplar St Roslind
19	31-May	12:30	8:30-2:30	III	JC	MAvH Curley K-8 (Lower School)	Curley Elementary School	40 Pershing Rd Jamaic
19	31-May	8:00	8:30-2:30	III	JC	MAvH Curley K-8 (Upper School)	Curley Middle School	493 Centre Street, Ja
12	18-May	10:00	7:30-1:30	III	SZ	MAvH Dante Alighieri Montessori School	Alighieri	37 Gove Street East B
5	29-Apr	7:30	7:30-3:30	I	JC	MAvH Dever, Paul A. Elementary	Dever Elementary	325 Mt Vernon St Dor
14	20-May	2:30	9:30-3:30	IV	SZ	MAvH Dorchester Academy	Cleveland	11 Charles St. Dorche
22	3-Jun	3:30	8:30-4:30	I	JC	MAvH Dudley Street Neighborhood School	Emerson Elementary	6 Shirley St Roxbury,
11	17-May	11:30	7:30-4:35	III	SZ	MAvH East Boston Early Education Center	East Boston EEC	135 Gove St East Bos
2	26-Apr	8:00	8:30-2:30	III	JC	MAvH Edison, Thomas A. K-8	Edison Middle	60 Glenmont Rd Brigh
4	28-Apr	3:00	7:20-4:15	III	-	MAvH Edwards, Clarence R. Middle	Edwards Middle	28 Walker St Charlest
9	13-May	8:00	7:20-4:15	III	SZ	- Edwards, Clarence R. Middle	Edwards Middle	28 Walker St Charlest
28	14-Jun	1:00	8:30-3:00	III	PJP	MAvH Eliot, John K-8 Lower School	Eliot Elementary	16 Charter St Boston,
28	14-Jun	1:00	8:20-3:00	III	PJP	MAvH Eliot, John K-8 Uper School	W Bennet St. School	585 Commercial Stree
27	10-Jun	7:30	7:30-4:30	II	PJP	MAvH Ellison/Parks Early Education School	Mattapan EEC	108 Babson St Mattap
5	29-Apr	11:00	9:30-3:30	I	JC	MAvH Everett, Edwards Elementary	Everett Elementary	71 Pleasant St Dorche
15	23-May	12:30	8:30-3:30	IV	PJP	MAvH Fenway High	Fenway High School	67 Alleghany Street E
31	17-Jun	2:00	9:30-3:40	I	PJP	MAvH Frederick, Lilla G. Middle	Lilla Frederick Middle	270 Columbia Rd Dorr
1	25-Apr	12:00	8:20-2:30	III	JC	MAvH Gardner Pilot Academy K-8	Gardner Elementary	30 Athol St Allston, M

Criteria for an Educational Assessment

Learning Environments

Educational Facility Effectiveness: Learning Environments (EFE: LE)

RATING CATEGORY


Excellent
 Good
 Fair
 Poor
 Deficient

Ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Natural Daylighting	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Lighting Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Air Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Acoustical	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Technology					
<i>Power</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
<i>Wireless</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
<i>Interactive</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Finishes	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Environment (inviting/stimulating/comfortable):	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Adjacencies of Learning Environments:	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Outdoor Classrooms	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Overall EFE: LE Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient

Criteria for an Educational Assessment Space

Educational Facility Effectiveness: Spaces (EFE)				RATING CATEGORY					
Room Type	Quantity	MSBA Area	Actual Area	Adequacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Deficient
Pre-K (K0/K1)	3	1200	860/970		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kindergarten (K2)	0	1200	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Classroom (General Education) Gr. 1-5	17	950	450/790/1010		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Classroom (General Education) Gr. 6-8	20	950	790/830		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Science	5	1200	780/880/1020		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Education:									
<i>Self Contained</i>	2	950	760/820		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Resource of Small Group</i>	2	500	200		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Art Classroom Gr. 1-5	1	1200	960		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Art Classroom Gr. 6-8	0	1500	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Music Classroom	1	1200/1500	1070		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vocations and Technology	0	1200/1200	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gymnasium	1	6000	4790		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Media Center	1	2680	1310		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cafeteria	1	1973	4850		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stage	1	1000	640		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medical	varies	TOTAL: 510	TOTAL: 0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administration & Guidance	varies	TOTAL: 2700	TOTAL: 2830		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AC Tech Network Room	0	200	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:									
<i>Auditorium</i>	1		4250		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dance</i>	1		870		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Parent Center</i>	1		210		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

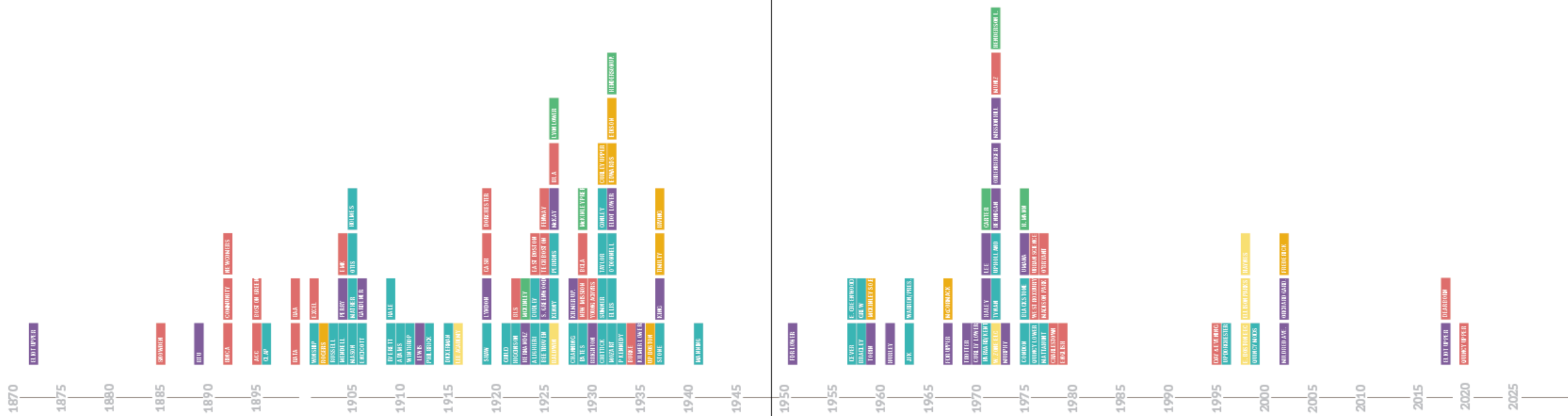
Criteria for an Educational Assessment

- Engaged learning
 - Differentiated learning
 - Cognitively demanding tasks
 - Equitable access to rigorous curriculum
 - Vision of 21st century digital learning
- 

The Portfolio

- 1885 - Current
- 83 schools built prior to WW II, 65%

- Late 60's- 70's Building Boom – Open Plan
- 11 schools, 21%

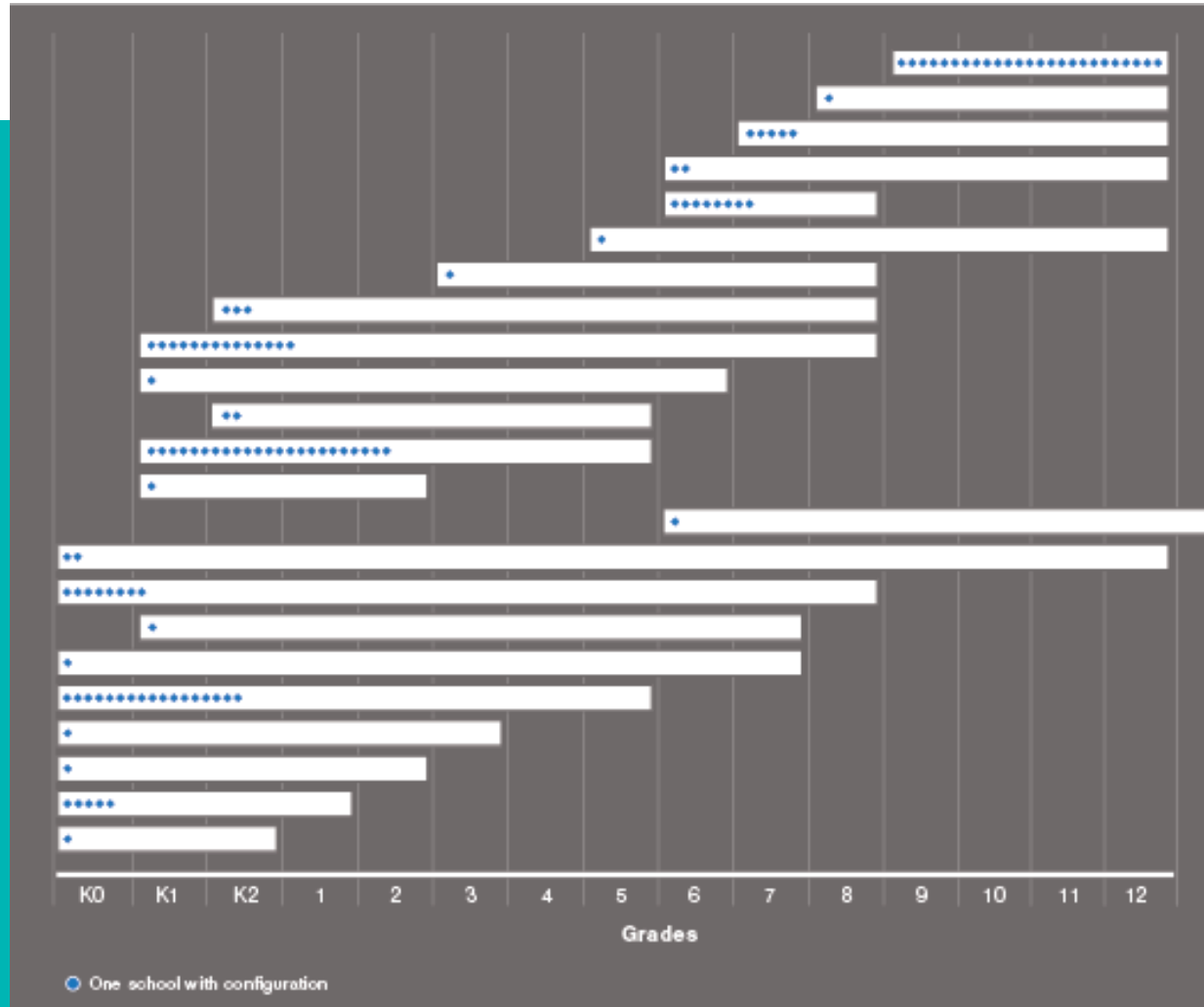


Small Schools

- Small size of buildings
- Single strand
- No art, music, library, cafeteria, gym, proper Special Ed., other in some combination
- Student toilets only in basement
- Using basement space for T&L



Grade Configurations - Current

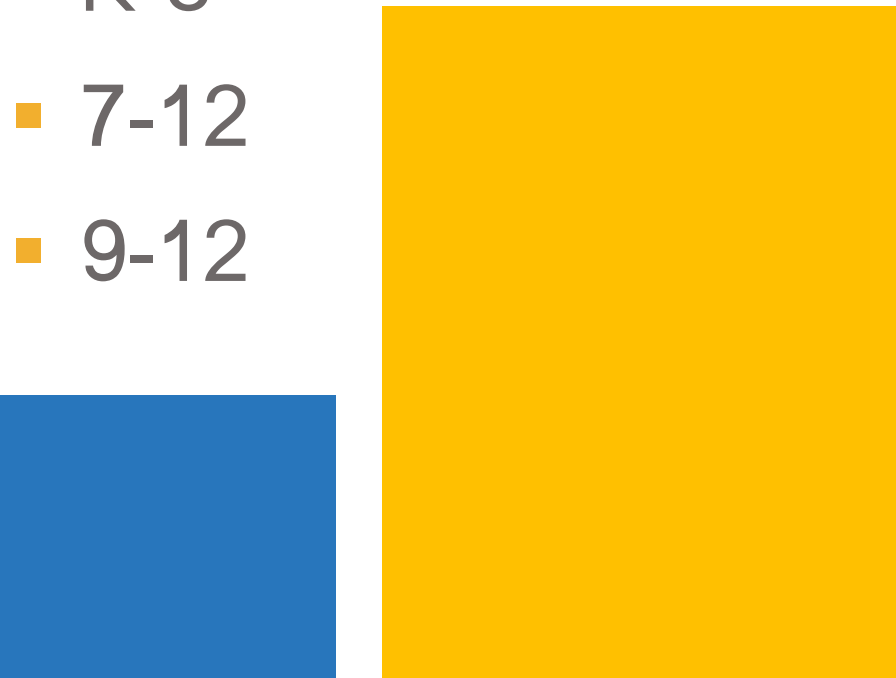


Challenges:

- 23 grade configurations
- Consistency of curriculum and educational delivery
- Student movement – jockeying for a better school
- Academic opportunity gaps-accelerated programs
 - Advanced Work Class, grades 4 - 6
 - Exam schools 7-12
- Lack of Pathways from K - 12

Grade Configurations - Future

Going from 23 to 5

- ECC and ELC
 - K1-6
 - K-8
 - 7-12
 - 9-12
- 

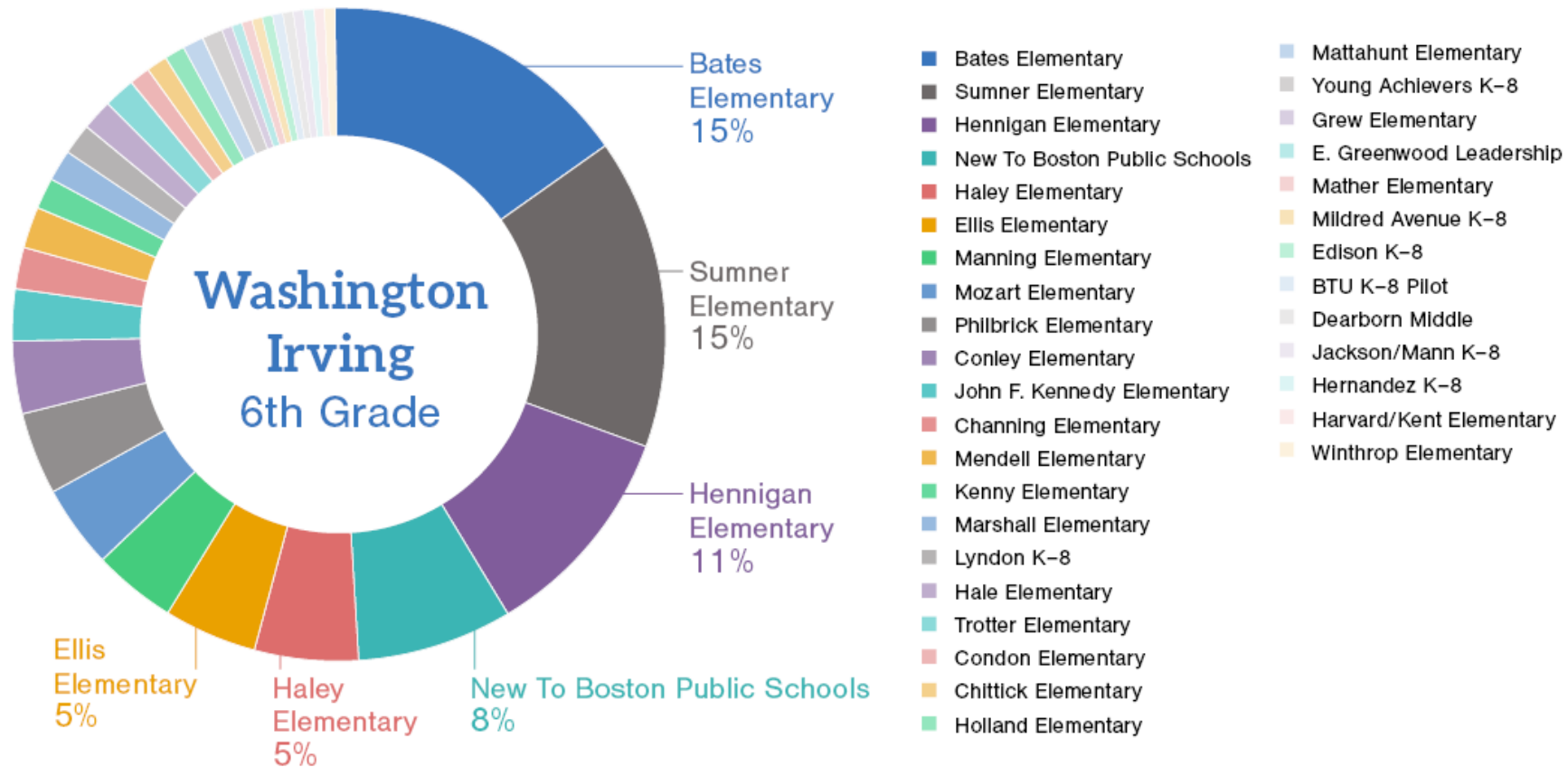
Challenges:

- Expand ECC and ELC schools
- Where does Pre-K go? Where do they belong?
- Do paired K-8's remain?
- Add grades 7 & 8 to already small high schools
- All new schools to fit within new configurations

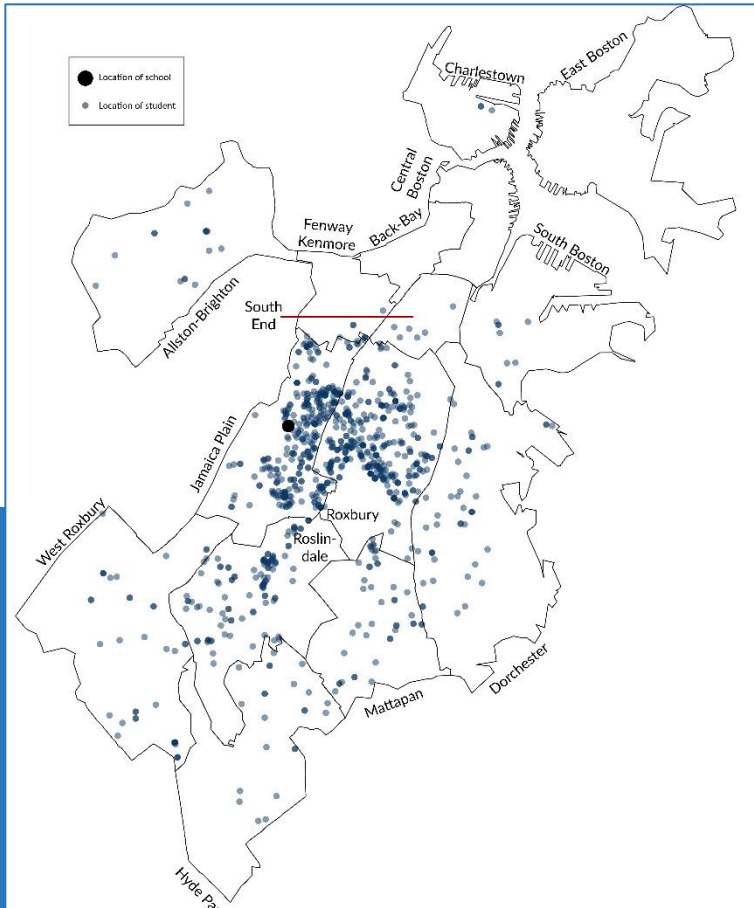
School Choice vs. Assignment

Washington Irving Middle, 6th Grade Students

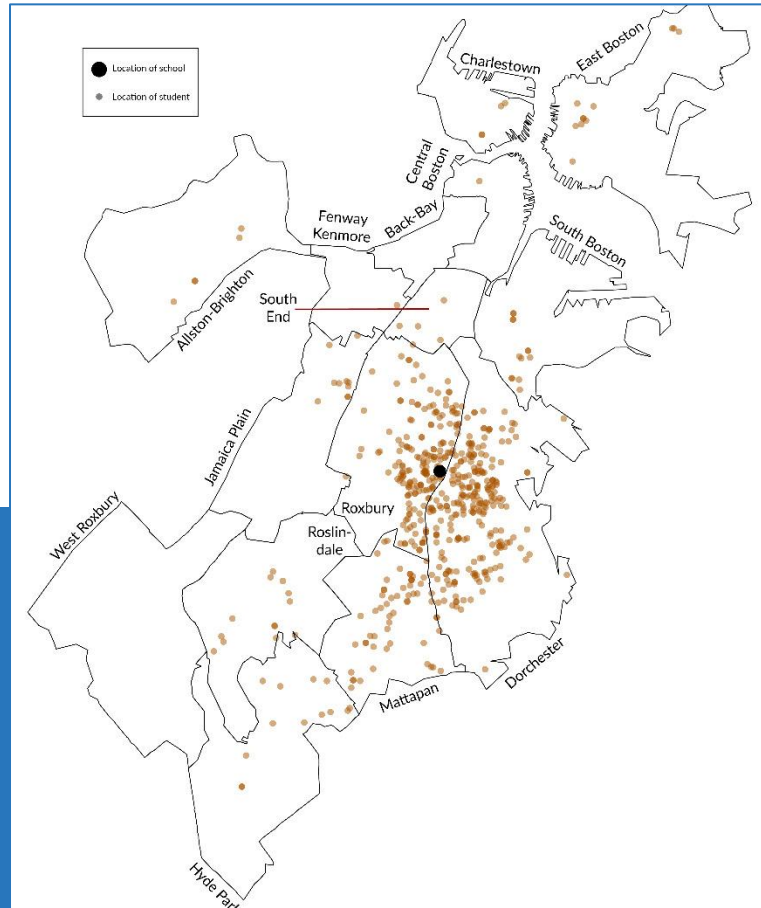
Actual Feeder Schools: where did the students come?



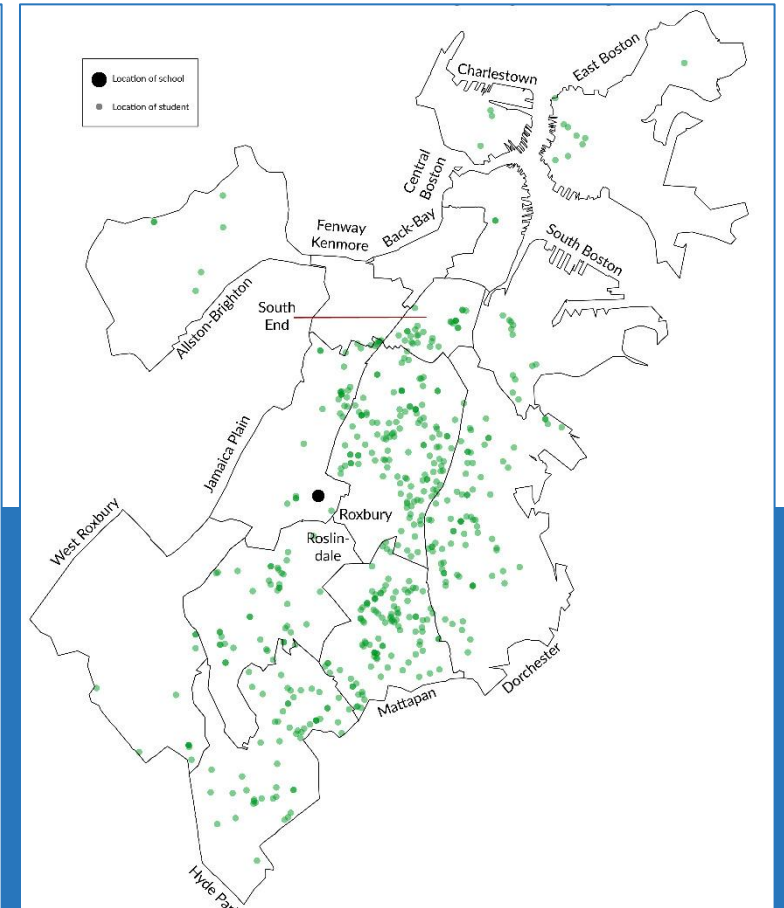
Choice and Assignment



Curley K-8



Lilla G. Frederick Pilot Middle School



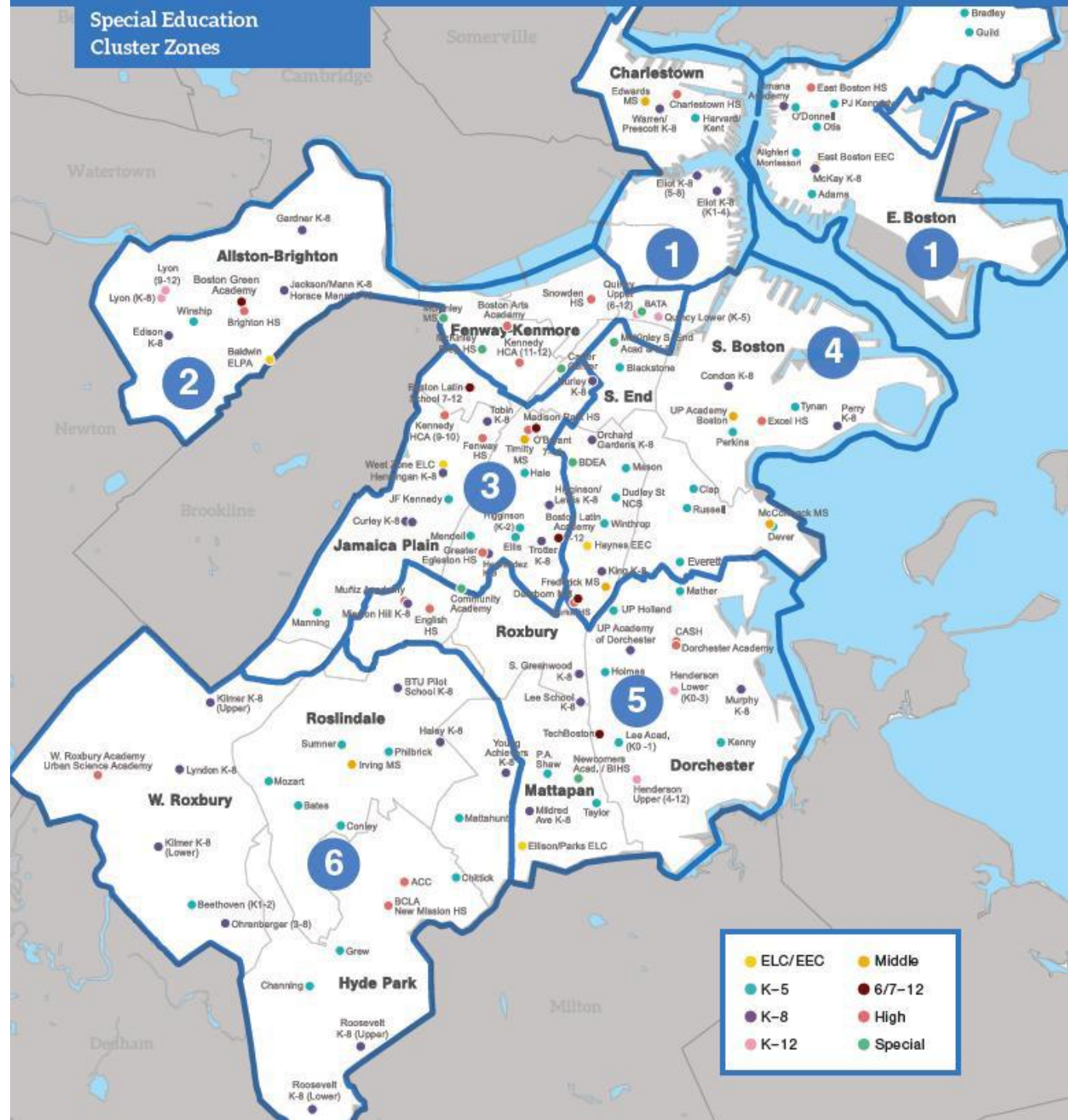
English High School

Pathways



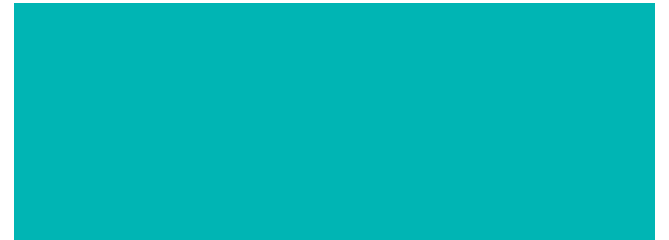
Special Education

- Autism (18 schools)
- Emotional impairment, including fragile (26 schools)
- Severe intellectual impairment (2 schools)
- Mild intellectual impairment (17 schools)
- Moderate intellectual impairment (11 schools)
- Multiple disabilities (5 schools)
- Physical impairment (3 schools)
- Sensory impairment – hearing (1 school)
- Sensory impairment – vision (1 school)
- Specific learning disability (27 schools)



Educational Planning Issues – Ongoing

- Early childhood and universal Pre-K
- High school curriculum
- Special education
- ELL, English Learners – dual language, SEI, SLIFE
- Reduce student movement
- Good options, close to home



Capacity: Starting with McKinsey

BPS review suggested massive school closures



The T Boston Store News by neighborhood Crime Development Fire Boston

Home / Boston

Consultant recommends BPS shut and sell up to 50 schools, slash central administration and increase student/teacher ratios

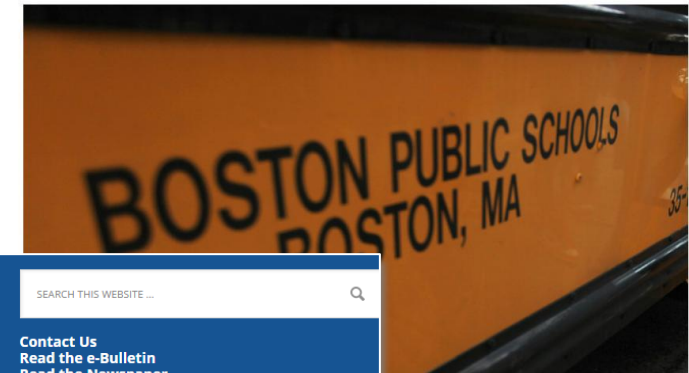
By adamg on Fri, 04/29/2016 - 10:56am

An outside audit of Boston Public Schools concludes the system needs to close and sell off between 30 and 50 of its 125 schools and make a wide range of staffing changes to balance its books and get BPS back on track towards bringing test scores up.

boston.com

What is the McKinsey report and how does it fit into school closures?

The report has been referenced by the Mayor and in school committee meetings.



Public School Mama *Not a union member, just a parent fighting for her children's education*

I really want to meet the McKinsey auditors

Posted on December 21, 2015 by marylewisierce

One of the reasons why I am interested in seeing the entire McKinsey report is because I would like to know who these jokers are.



Boston Teachers Union

Professionalism, Experience, Commitment,
Teamwork Local 66, AFT Massachusetts, AFL-CIO

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About Contracts What's Working Issues In the Community Political Action Retirees Resources Events & Workshops

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GO

MCKINSEY REPORT

MAY 24, 2016 BY [BTU STAFF](#)

City and School District Fail to Renounce Flawed Report

By now most have probably heard of the McKinsey Report, which claimed that Boston Public Schools has an excess seating capacity of 38,000 seats and called for the closing of 30 to 50 schools. Though discredited by many city councilors and school ... [\[Read more...\]](#)

Filed Under: [News](#) · Tagged With: [data](#), [Flawed Report](#), [McKinsey Report](#), [Report](#), [research](#), [School District](#)

as transportation. —The Boston Globe/Pat Greenhouse

committee meeting. The words
at who expressed her concerns during

Capacity: Starting with McKinsey

Timeline and Methodology

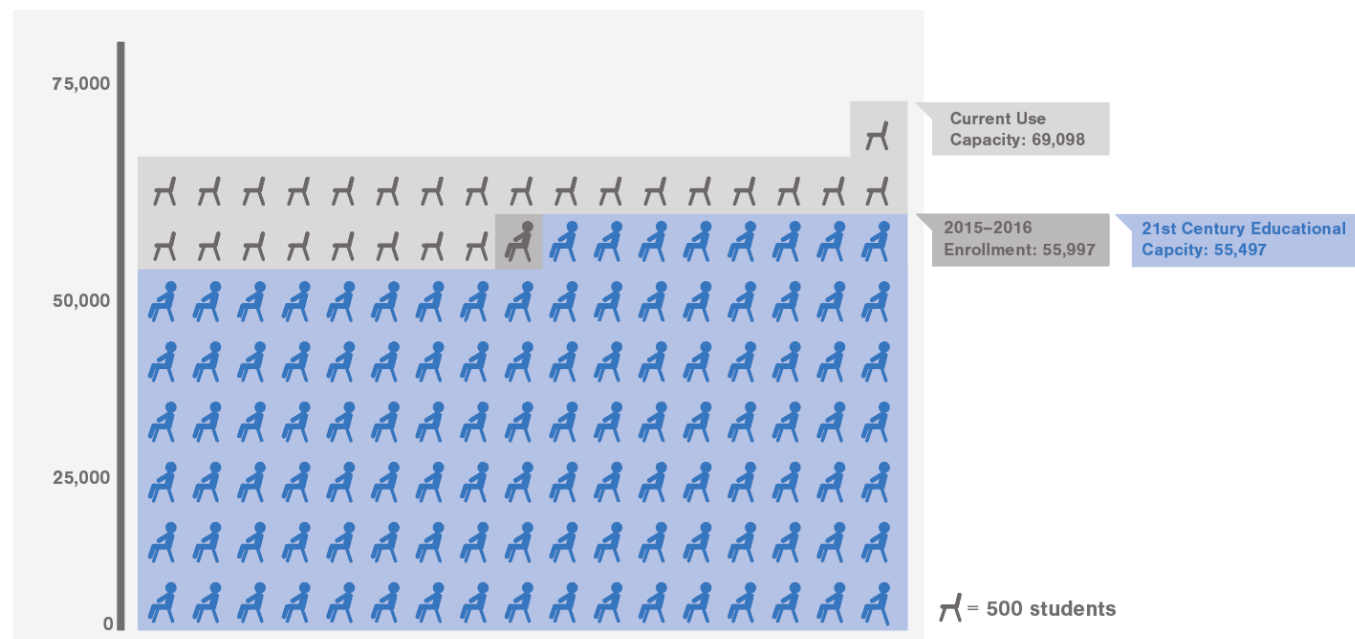
- March 2015: McKinsey report came out which developed a capacity of 92,950 students
- August 2015: SMMA and BPS execute contract
- Count every classroom (except resource rooms)
- “A” size classrooms: 21-30 students
- “B” size classrooms: 12 students
- Did not consider “missing” programs
- Did not consider special education “2nd seats”
- Did not consider educational vision target for students per classroom



Capacity: Considerations

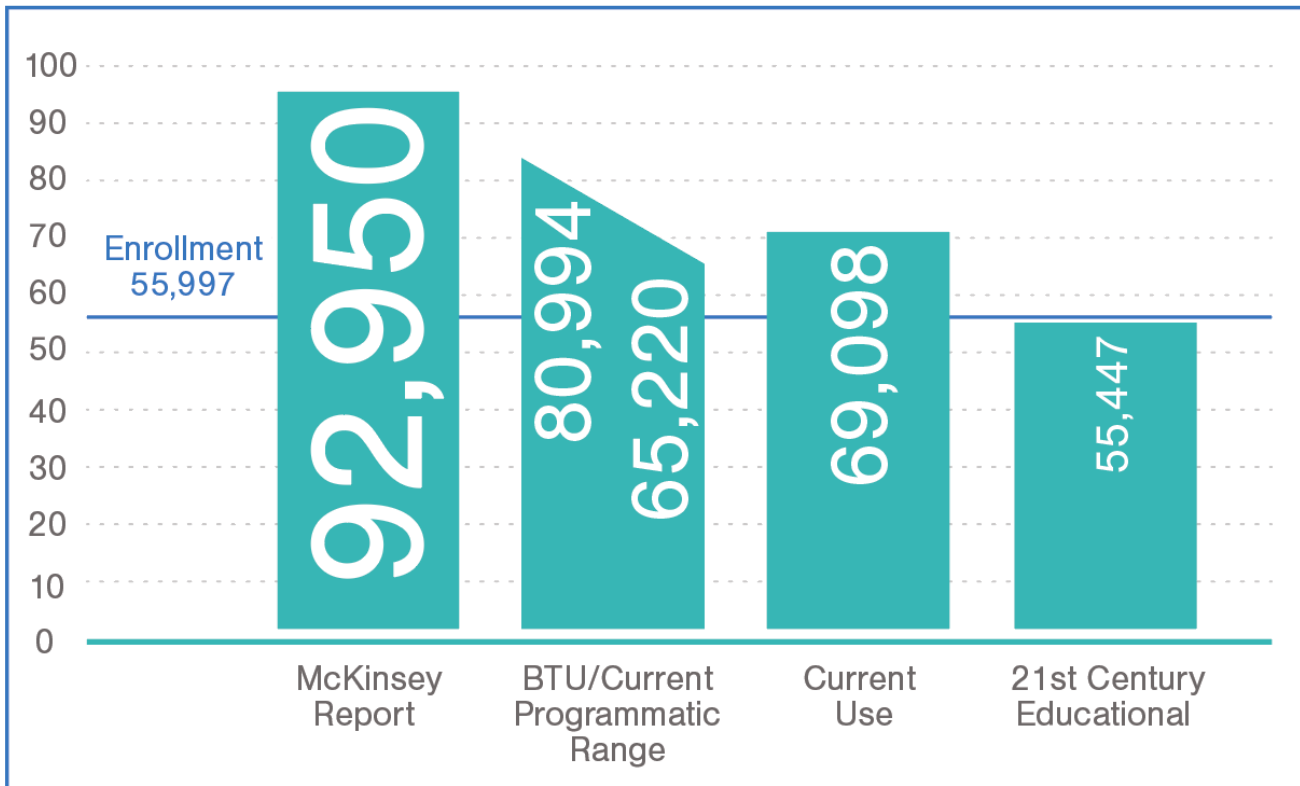
What is the right number of students in a facility

- “Seats” – Inclusion and 2nd seats
- Class size: target vs. allowable maximum by contract
- Support spaces (2nd seats)
- Utilization rates (differ by typology)
- Program offerings (educational vision vs. current)
- Grossing factors change based on construction date
- MSBA funding requirements
- Neighborhood school capacity vs. where students live



Capacity: 4 Different Methods

Capacity Methodologies



Capacity: BTU/Current Programmatic Range

Methodology

- Creates a range
 - MSBA standard target class sizes and BTU contract maximums
- 90% utilization factor added to MS, 85% for HS
- Does not consider missing program spaces for enrichment or educational Vision
- Does not take into account reduced student numbers for:
 - academically talented or slow academic achievers, Structured English Immersion (SEI) classes, Bilingual Classes, and ESL classes with or without a paraprofessional
- Dedicated substantially – separate classrooms

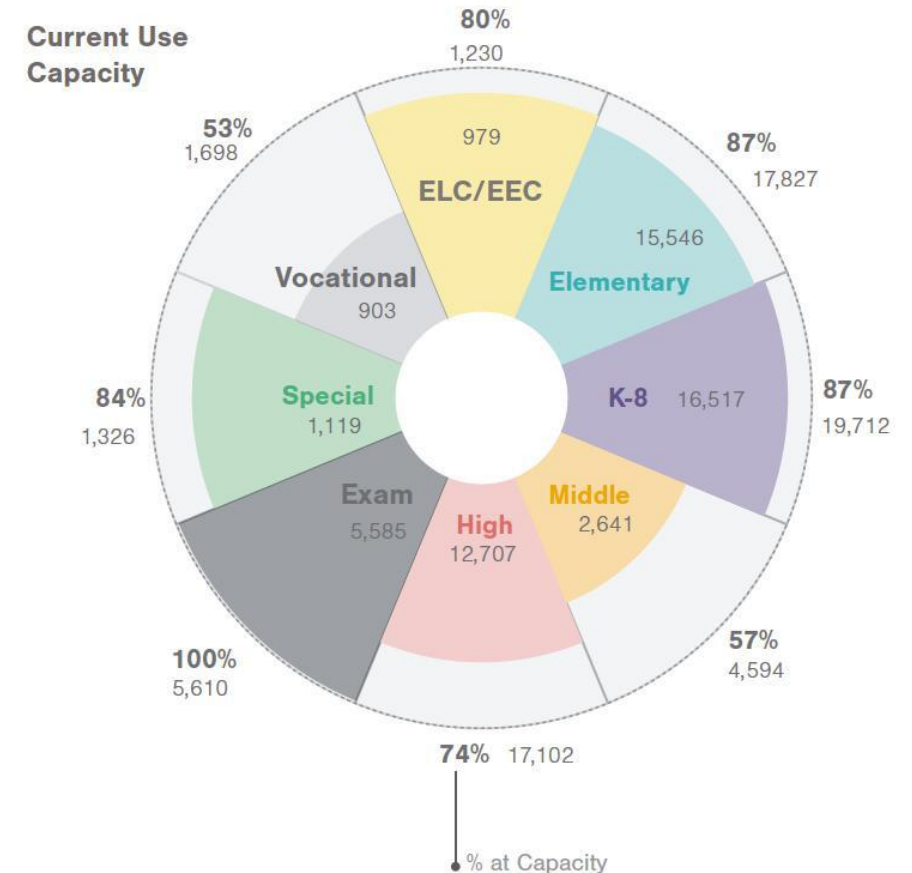
Students per Classroom Values for Current Programmatic Capacity

Grades	Range	
	LOW	HIGH
K0, K1 (Pre-K)	15	22
K2	18	22
Elementary: grades 1–5	23	24
K–8: grades 1–8	24	25
Middle: grades 6–8	24	28
High 6/7–12	24	30
High 9–12	24	31

Capacity: Current Use

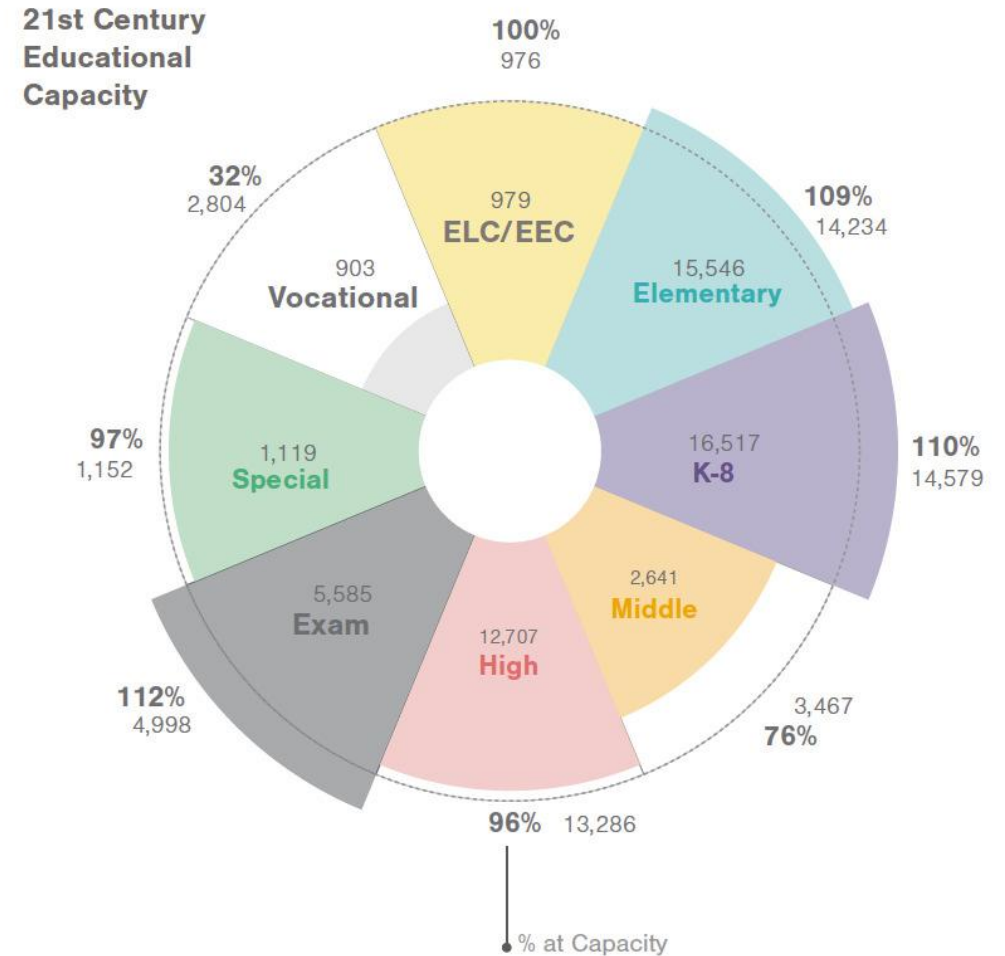
Methodology

- Developed by City of Boston
- Classroom use based on statue quo
- 90% utilization factor added to middle school classrooms
85% utilization factor added to high school classrooms
- Does not consider missing program for enrichment or educational Vision
- Considers classrooms size
- Dedicated substantially-separate classrooms are included in the classroom totals
- Considers special education and ELL – but not as 2nd seats
- GSF of building had no impact on overall capacity



Capacity: 21st Century Educational Methodology

- Uses MSBA standards
- MSBA standards assume 8% student population is SPED (BPS is 19.5% but moving towards inclusion)
- Assumes 1.5 grossing factor
- Assumes incorporation of dedicated space for enrichment
- Allows schools to be compared equally based upon GSF
- Dedicated non-school spaces were removed from GSF (including natatoriums, community centers, unusable space)
- Meets standards required for state funded construction projects



Capacity: By Typology

Methodology

- Capacity must be viewed by typology in the short term

Enrollment by Typology

	Enrollment SY15/16	21st Century Educational Capacity			Current Use Capacity		
		# of Seats	+/-	% at Capacity	# of Seats	+/-	% at Capacity
Early Learning	979	976	-3	100%	1,230	251	80%
Elementary	15,546	14,234	-1,312	109%	17,827	2,281	87%
K-8	16,517	14,579	-1,938	113%	19,712	3,195	84%
Middle	2,641	3,467	826	76%	4,594	1,953	57%
High	12,707	13,286	579	96%	17,102	4,395	74%
Exam	5,585	4,998	-587	112%	5,610	25	100%
Special	1,119	1,152	33	97%	1,326	207	84%
Vocational	903	2,804	1,901	32%	1,698	795	53%
Total	55,997	55,497	-500	101%	69,098	13,101	81%

Capacity: By Neighborhood

Methodology

Dorchester Capacity

	Enrollment SY15/16	21st Century Educational Capacity			Current Use Capacity		
		# of Seats	+/-	% at Capacity	# of Seats	+/-	% at Capacity
Early Learning	196	158	-38	124%	255	59	77%
Elementary	3,583	3,266	-317	110%	4,042	459	89%
K-8	2,217	2,321	104	96%	2,454	237	90%
Middle	519	641	122	81%	921	402	56%
High	1,896	2,109	213	90%	2,743	846	69%
Exam	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Special	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Vocational	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Total	8,411	8,484	83	99%	10,415	2,004	81%
Total Students Residing in Neighborhood	11,821						
Difference	-3,410						




Data

Management



Assessments and Data Management

In the Beginning

1. RFP called for the data deliverable to be importable into an existing Maximo database
 2. Indus was included in Interview to filter data for live input in the field
 3. Project data was collected by SMMA staff in excel to serve as data backbone
 4. Phase 1,2, and 3 data and deliverables were different
 5. Team was still unsure about what the final deliverable was going to be
- 

Status Quo

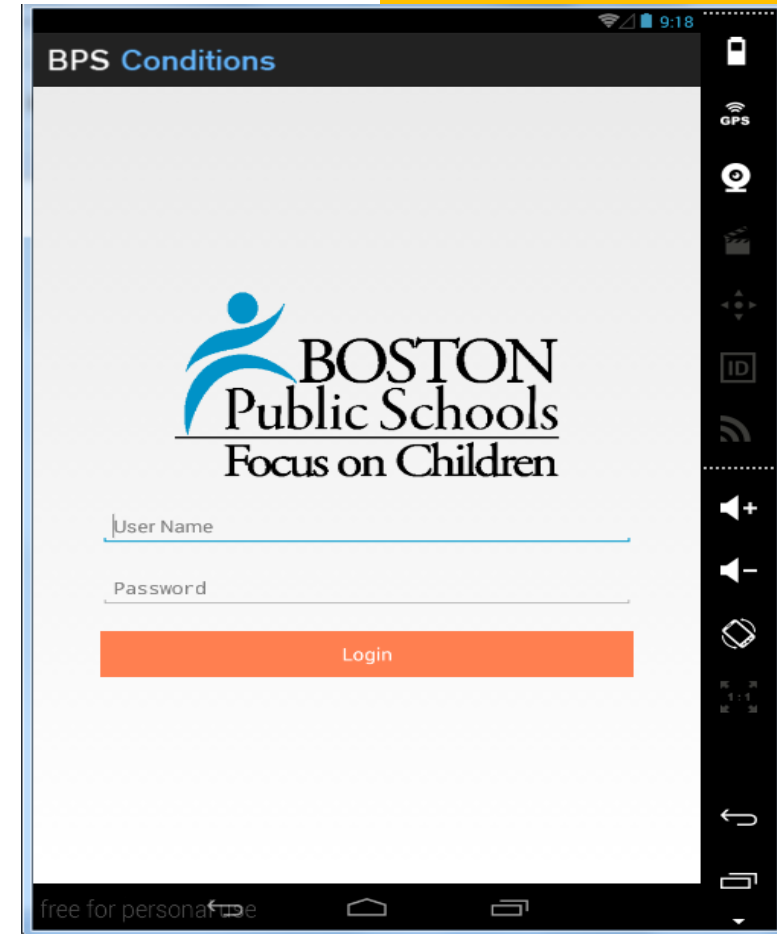
RFP and Interview

Indus Software (Collection Tool)

- Proprietary software
- Costs associated with data hosting
- Data could not be extrapolated from software
- Software did not coalesce with Maximo


Maximo (Database used by BPS)

- BPS has not maintained data
- Data requested in RFP did not coordinate with existing Maximo fields





Thinking Outside the Data Box

- Collected in Survey Monkey
 - Free software, required Wi-Fi connections/hot spots but could also work offline
 - Data entry performed in the field on a tablet
 - Data can be exported into excel format
 - BPS owns data and can manipulate it easily
- 

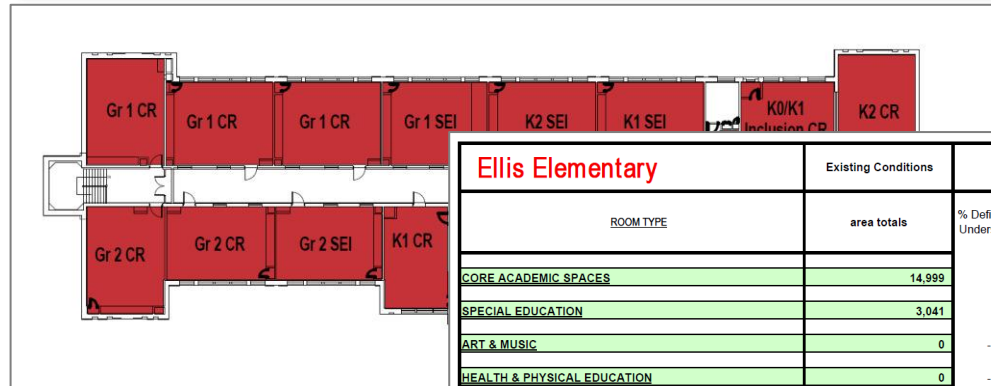
Assessments and Data Management

Phase 2:

- 19 Schools
- Data collected with Survey Monkey
- Space analysis, program current use plans and MSBA space comparison plans developed
- Small Reports
 - Facility Evaluation Criteria Sheets
 - School At-A-Glance
 - In-design merge fields
 - Short Text summary

Takeaways:

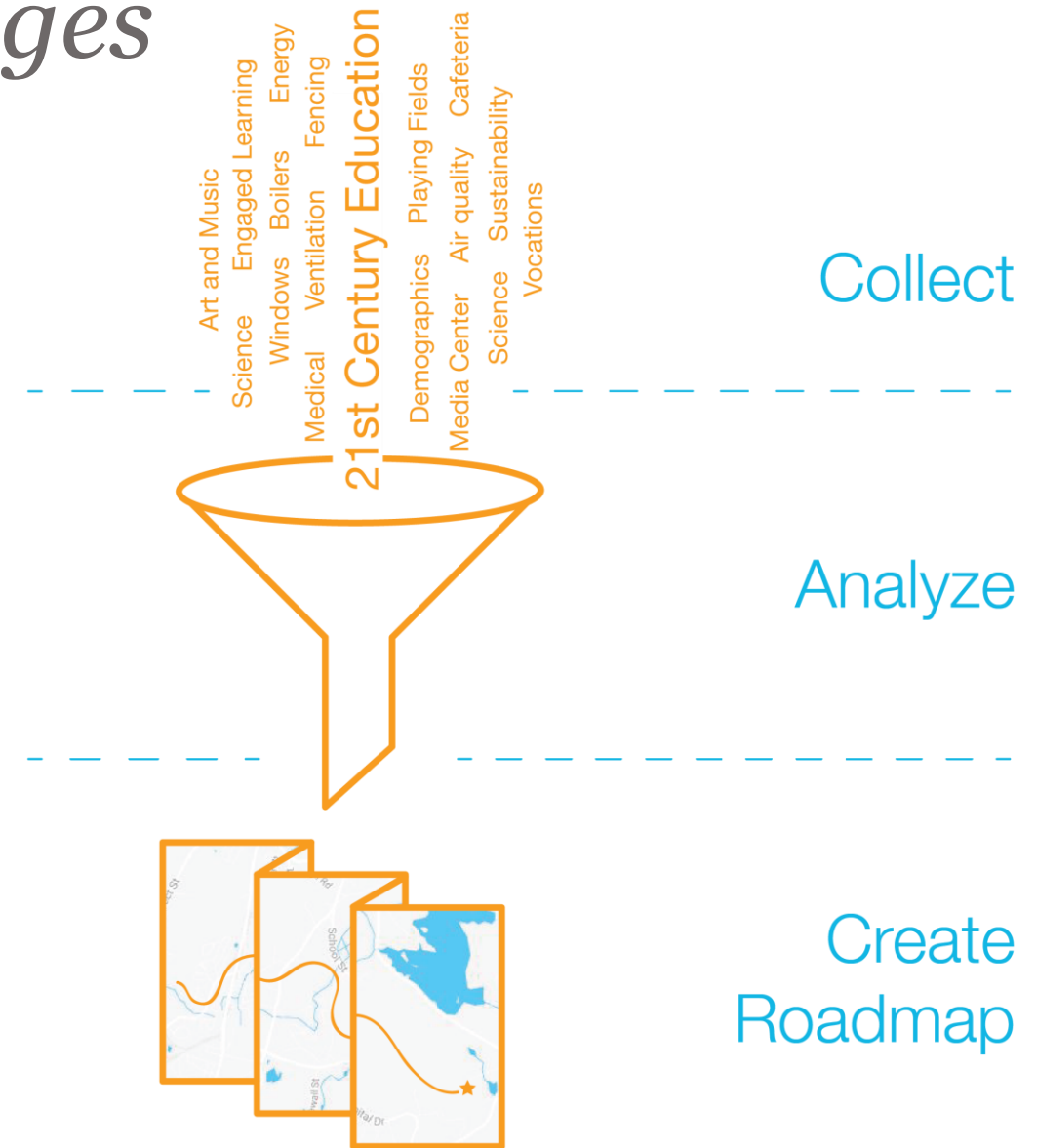
- Time consuming – less than Phase 1, but still too long
- Deliverable: Individual school summary reports and database
- Space analysis/current use plans – not within the fee



Ellis Elementary		Existing Conditions	MSBA Guidelines (refer to MSBA Educational Program & Space Standard Guidelines)	
ROOM TYPE	area totals	% Deficient/ Undersized	area totals	Comments
GORE ACADEMIC SPACES	14,999	-11%	16,900	
SPECIAL EDUCATION	3,041	-33%	4,630	
ART & MUSIC	0	-100%	2,676	
HEALTH & PHYSICAL EDUCATION	0	-100%	6,300	
MEDIA CENTER	955	-81%	2,452	
DINING & FOOD SERVICE	2,785	-55%	6,198	
MEDICAL	90	-82%	510	
ADMINISTRATION & GUIDANCE	1,859	-12%	2,111	
CUSTODIAL & MAINTENANCE	683	-66%	1,996	
OTHER	0		0	
Total Building Net Floor Area (NFA)	24,412	-44%	43,572	
Proposed Student Capacity / Enrollment	205	-48%	396 (2015/2016 Enrollment)	

Data Management Challenges

- 2 years as one point in time: August 2015 - March 2017
- Data from multiple source
- Could not verify all of the data
- School information changed over Sys
 - October 1st to December 1st — 500 students disappeared?
- Schools in 2 different buildings and 2 schools sharing a building
 - Unique identifier?
- Calibrating the team



The Validity of Data

Which data point is correct?

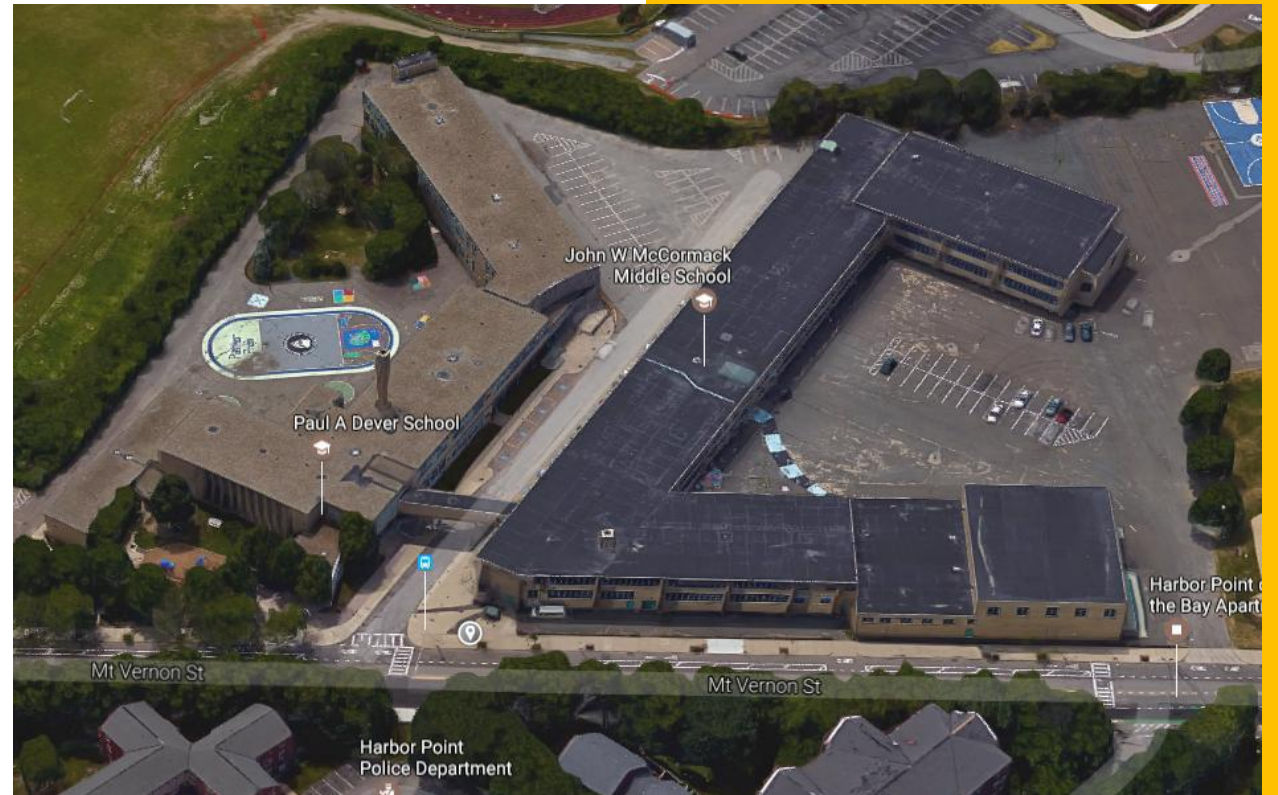
Example:

McCormack Middle School

- BPS Facilities: 234,000 GSF
- BPS provided to MSBA: 115,941 GSF
- Insurance Information: 234,625 GSF
- Tax Assessors Database: 168,445 GSF
- SMMA measured CADD files: 107,137

Dever Elementary School

- BPS Facilities: 130,036 GSF
- BPS provided to MSBA: 75,892 GSF
- Insurance Information: 168,445 GSF
- Tax Assessors Database: 75,892 GSF



Owning the Data

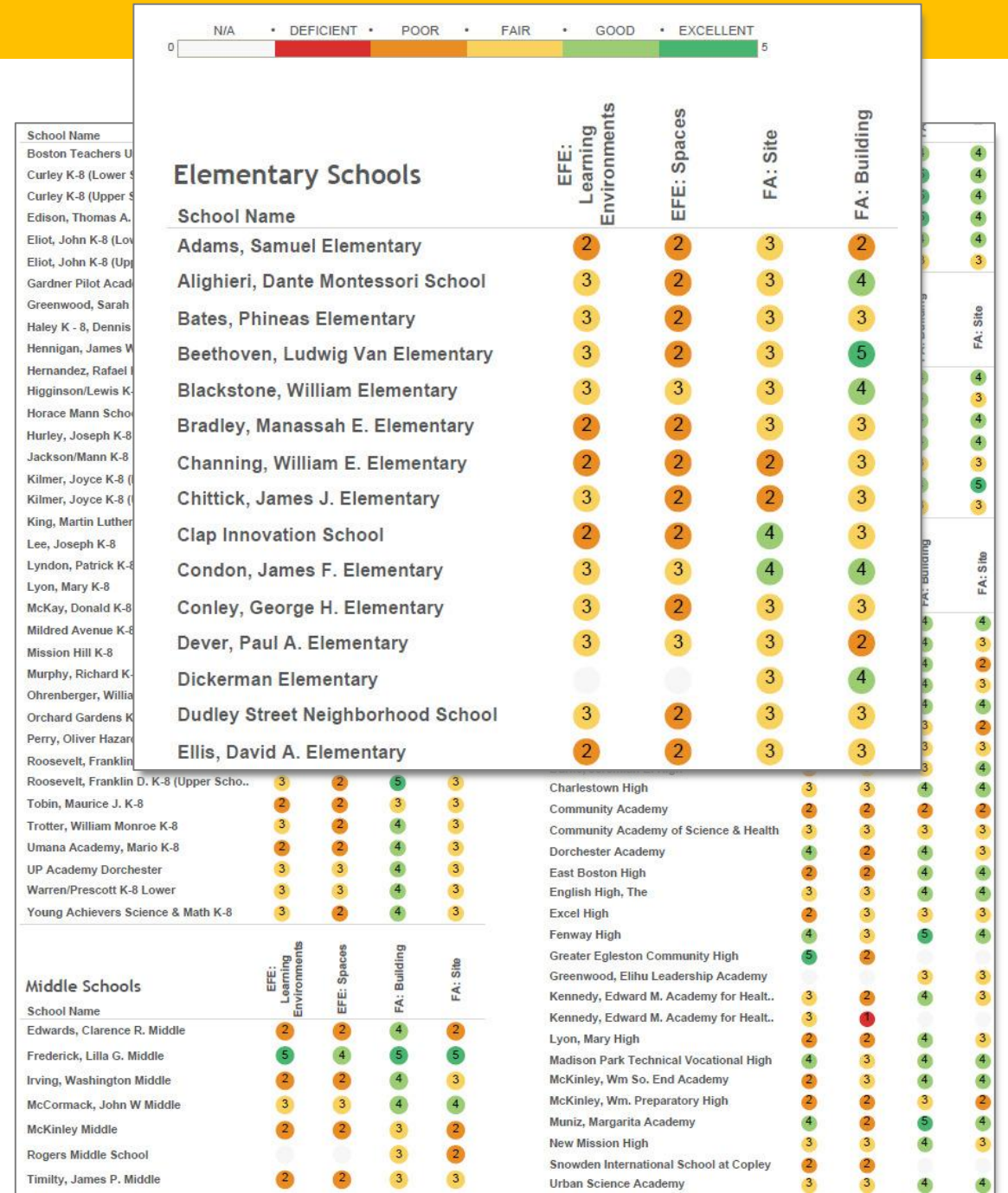
Lessons Learned Along the Way

- Unexpected man-hours, role became full time position
- Trust the team members
- Who checks the data manager?
- How do we QC a database?
- Know the deliverable in advance



Data Doesn't Lie

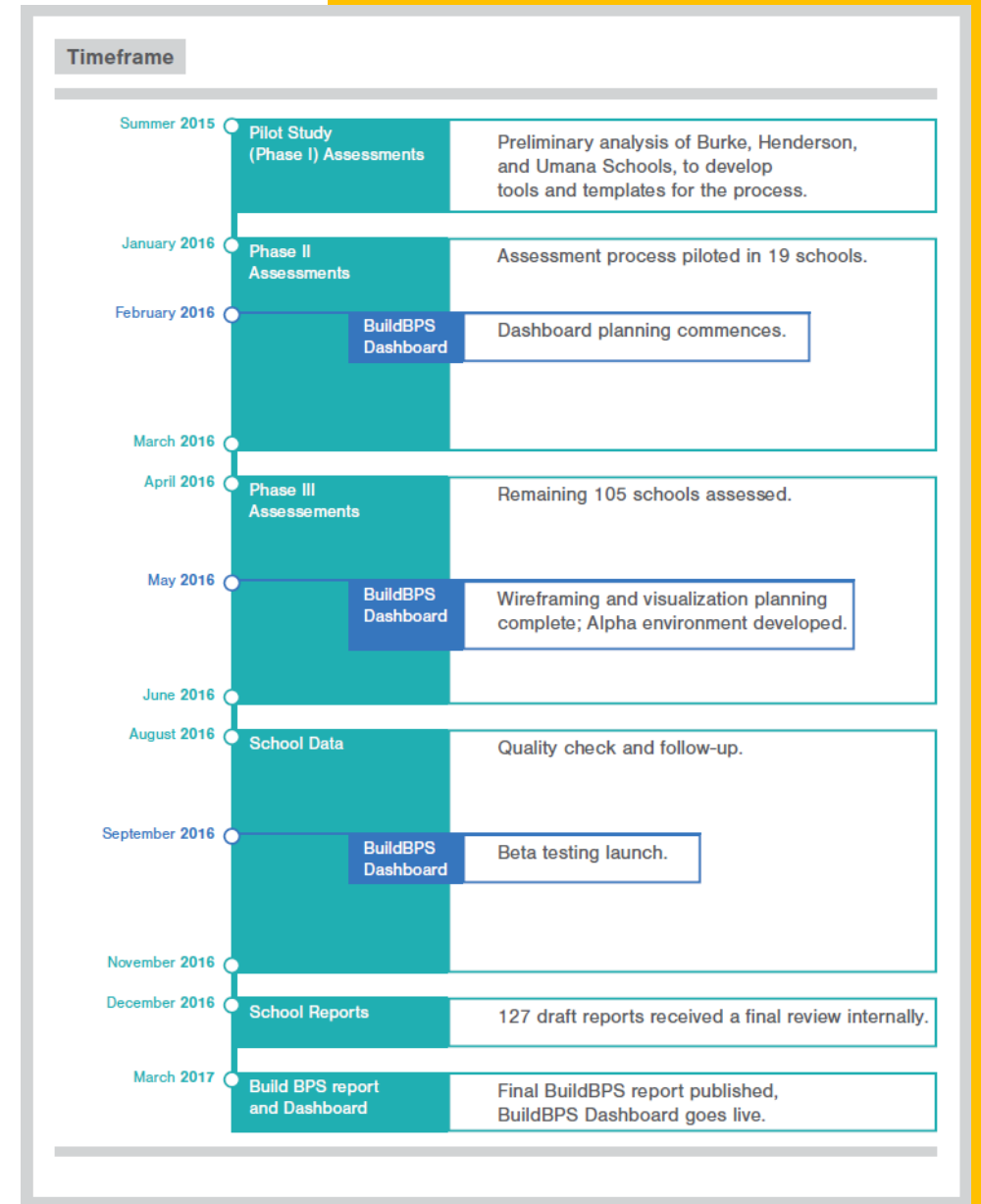
- General Information, Facility Assessments and Educational Assessments yielded 34,363 cells of data in 626 different categories
- What is the data telling us?
- How do we use the data as a tool to tell the story?




From Excel to Dashboard

What did that mean for the data we had already collected?

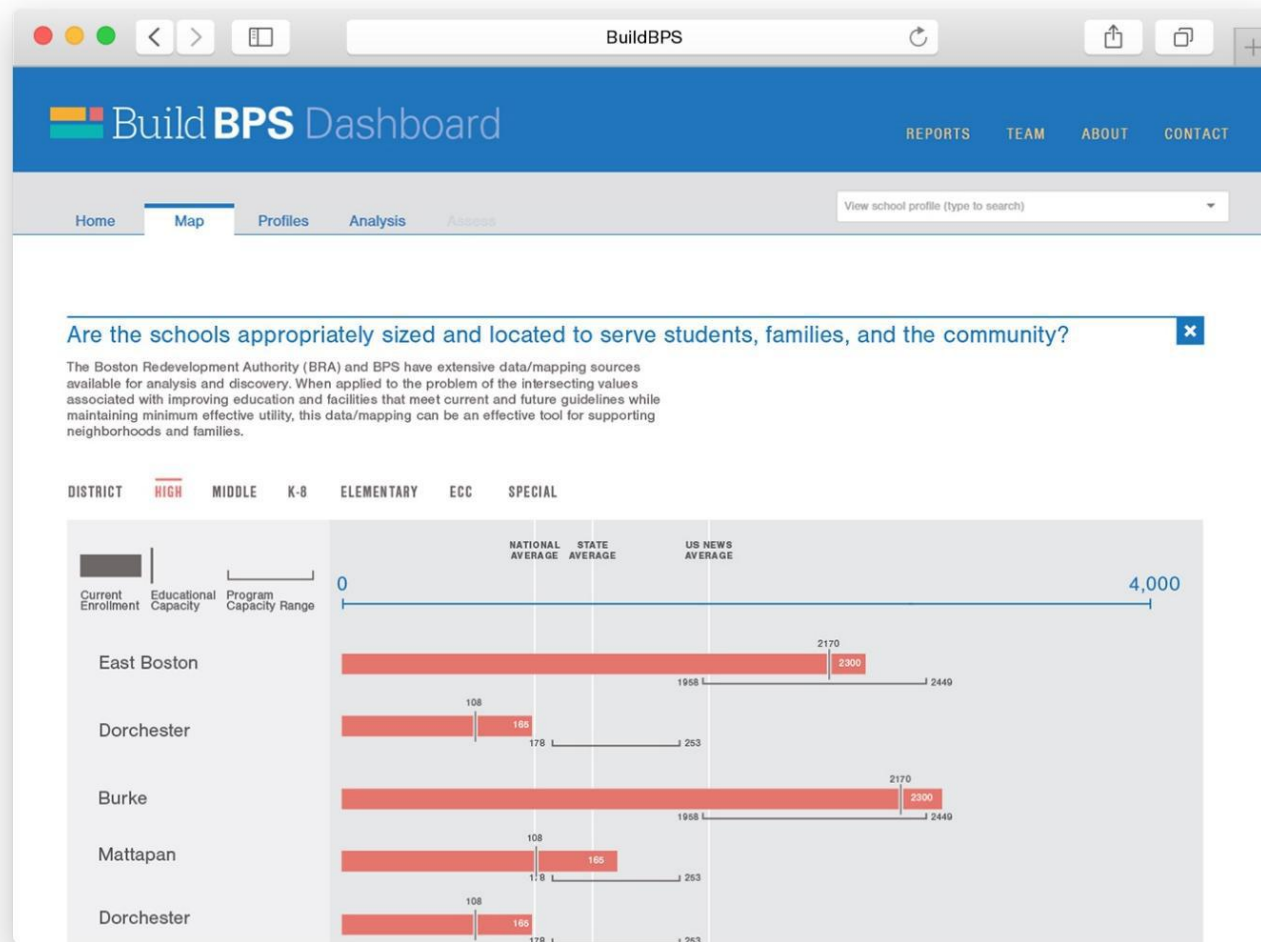
- GeoJSON – new to SMMA
- Data formatting must work with coding language – reformatting
- Data visualizations were limited to the data that was collected
- Data must be paired with Dashboard fields





The Dashboard: Visualizing Data

Capacity as a Visualization



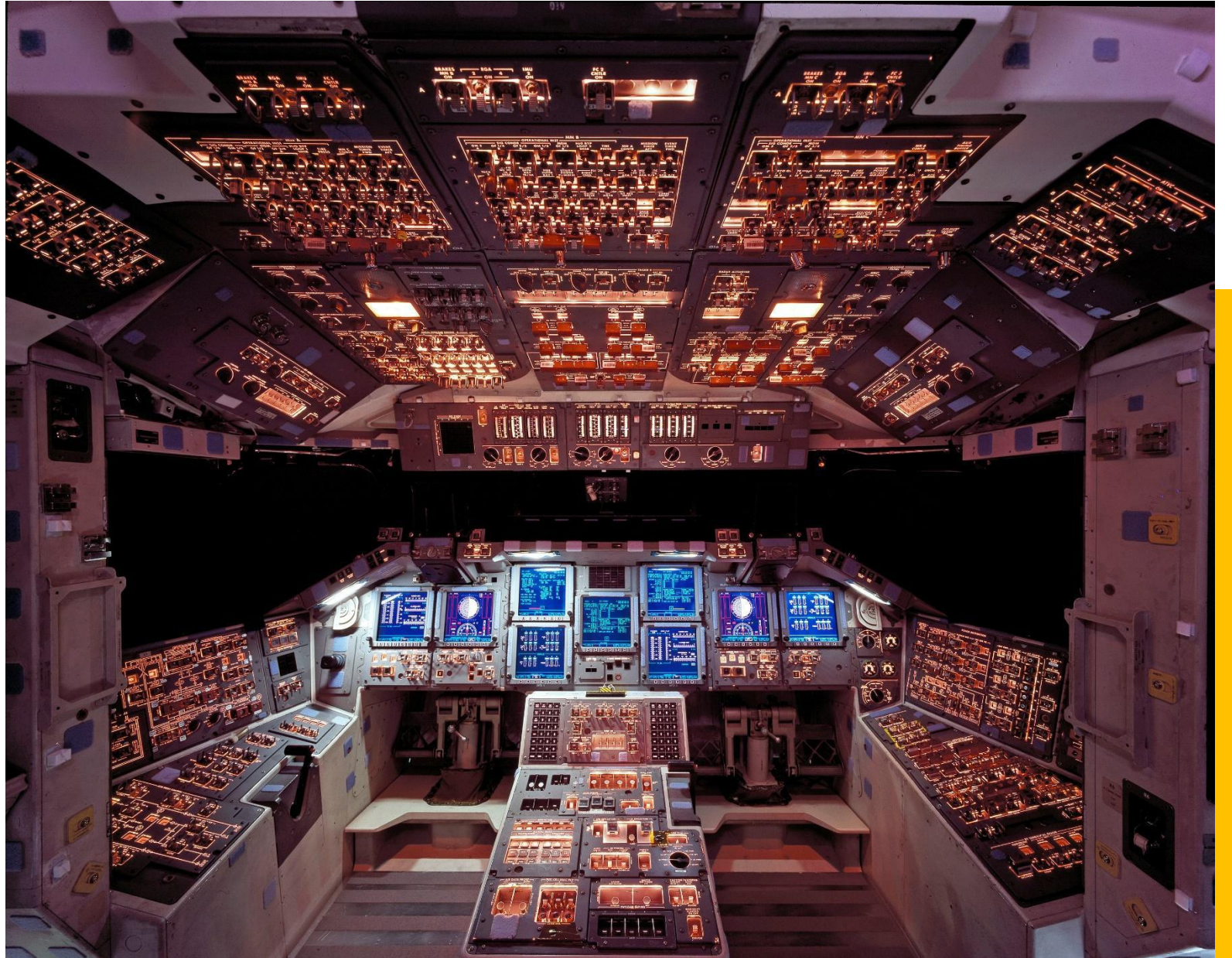
Dashboard?



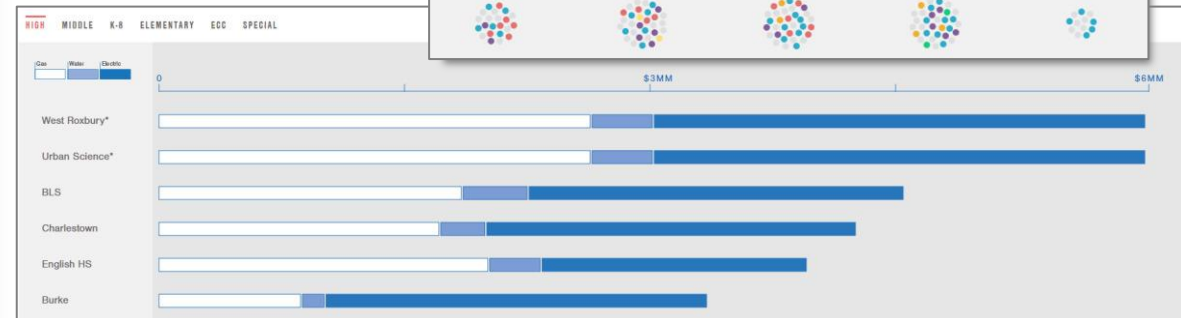
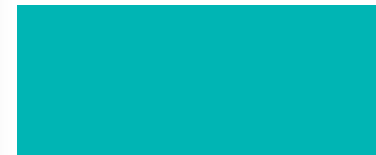
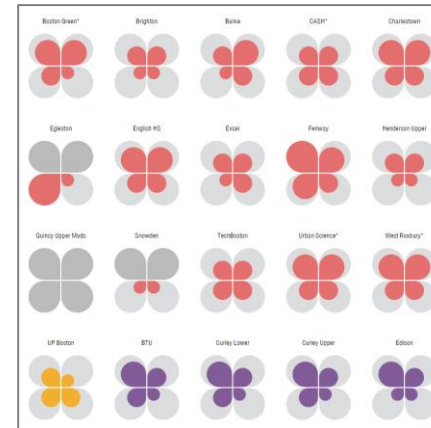
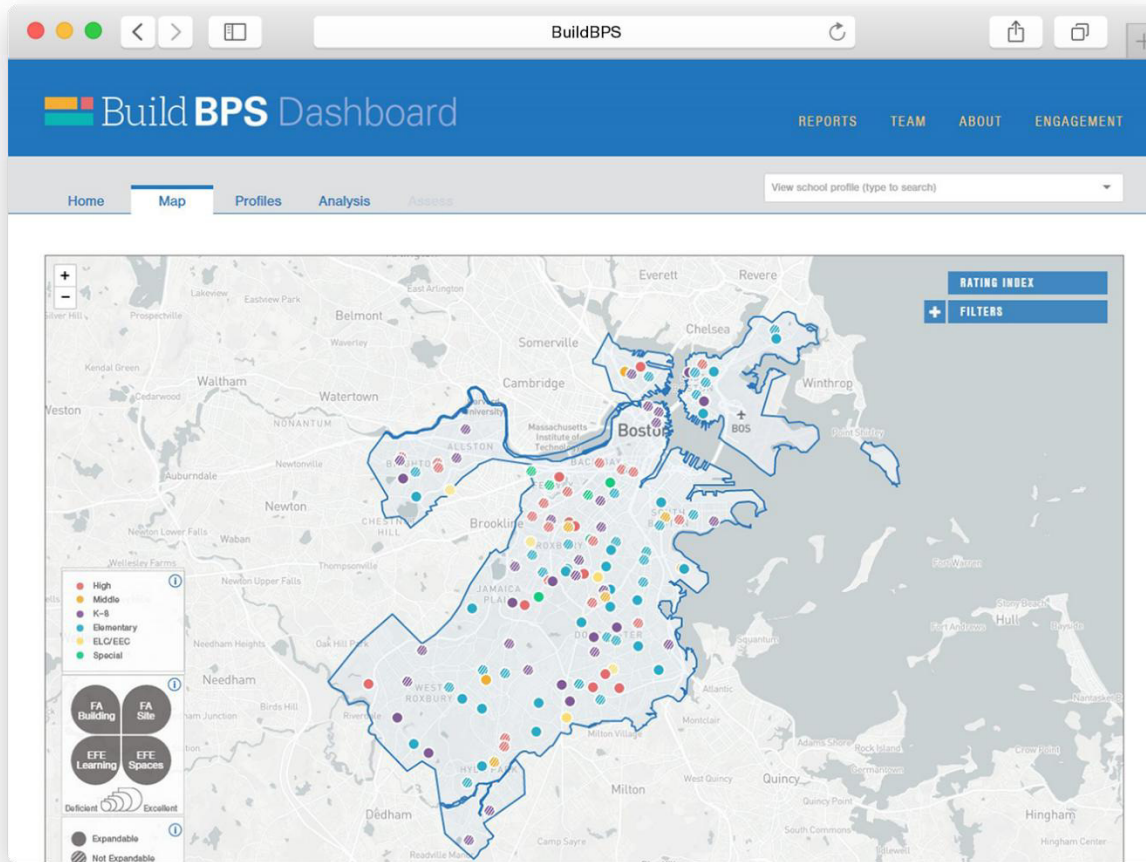
Dashboard?



Dashboard?



Dashboard



The Big Idea



The Big Idea



Goals

The screenshot shows the 'Profiles' section of the Build BPS Dashboard. It features a header with navigation links (Home, Map, Profiles, Analysis, Assess) and a search bar. The main content area displays the profile for 'Charlestown High' (240 Medford St, Charlestown, MA 02129). A sidebar on the right contains buttons for 'SCHOOL REPORT', 'PHOTOS', and 'DEMOGRAPHICS'. The profile details include: Grades (9-12), DOE Code (350515), Status (Owned), Enrollment (958), and Date Built (1978). Below the details are four horizontal bars representing different assessment categories: Facility Assessment: Building, Facility Assessment: Site, Educational Facility Effectiveness: Learning Environments, and Educational Facility Effectiveness: Spaces.

Organization and
Asset Management

The screenshot shows the 'Analysis' section of the Build BPS Dashboard. It includes a header with navigation links (Home, Map, Profiles, Analysis, Assess) and a search bar. The main content area features a text introduction: 'The following data visualizations provide informational graphics based on the analysis of 127 operational schools and 134 buildings gathered during the educational and facility assessment from August 2015 through June 2016.' Below this is a section titled 'Facility Assessment - Building' with a sub-header 'Facilities varying in terms of age, design, construction methods, and materials were reviewed to determine the condition of the district's portfolio. Building assessments were performed to determine existing components and/or systems' conditions at a specific point in time. The resulting information was then used to guide recommendations regarding maintenance, renovation, and/or replacement.' The visualization consists of a horizontal bar chart with a legend for 'TYPOLGY' (High, Middle, K-8, Elementary, Early Learning, Special) and 'ERA BUILT' (< 1950, 1950-1999, 1999-2009, 2010-2016). The chart shows data points for 'PRIMARY CRITERIA' (Accessibility, Heating Distribution Systems) across different 'ADEQUATE' levels.

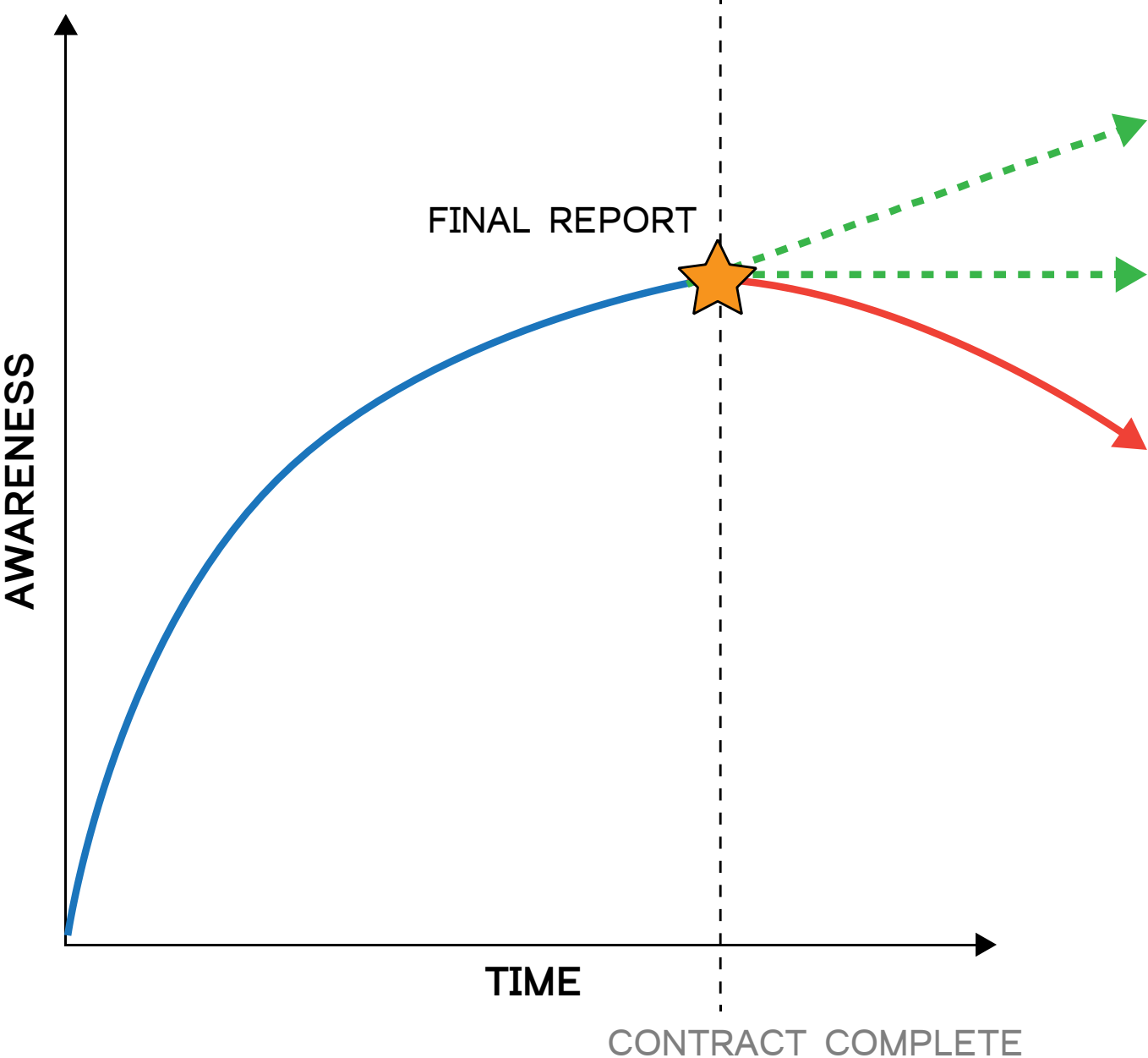
Data Visualization and
Analysis Tools

The screenshot shows the 'Map' section of the Build BPS Dashboard. It features a header with navigation links (Home, Map, Profiles, Analysis, Assess) and a search bar. The main content area displays a map of the Boston area with numerous colored dots representing schools. A legend on the left identifies the colors by school type: High (red), Middle (orange), K-8 (yellow), Elementary (green), EL/ERIC (blue), and Special (purple). A 'RATING INDEX' legend on the right shows a scale from 'Deficient' to 'Excellent' with corresponding icons for 'Dependable' and 'Not Dependable'. The map includes a search bar and a 'FILTERS' button.

Communications and
Transparency

Arc of Awareness

Redefining the Deliverable



The Clover

Facilities Assessment–Building:

This category of the assessment considered the physical condition of the buildings, in terms of age, design, construction methods, and materials. Building assessments also determined existing components and/or systems' conditions at a specific point in time.

Facilities Assessment–Site:

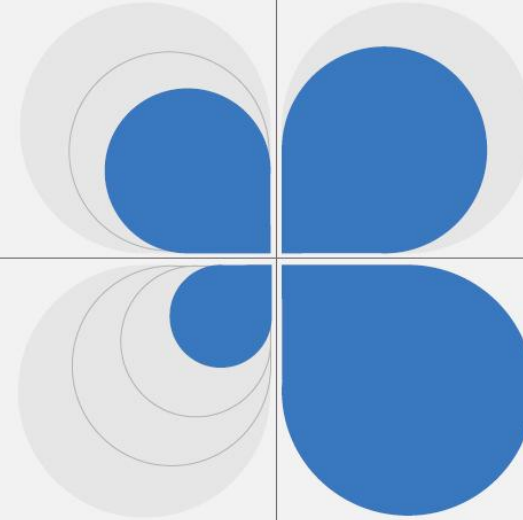
This category considered the quality, condition, and capacity of the various exterior spaces of the facilities. These spaces include landscaped, educational, recreational, vehicular, and pedestrian areas. The on-site evaluation was complemented by detailed study/research of the sites from web-based resources.

Educational Facility Effectiveness–Learning Environments:

This category considered the quality of the physical environment inside the buildings, both in terms of inherent building characteristics and introduced equipment (e.g., furniture and technology), as well as the physical appearance and condition of each.

Educational Facility Effectiveness–Spaces

This category compared the sizes of educational spaces to Massachusetts 963 CMR1 guidelines for 21st century teaching and learning in new capital projects. This quantitative analysis is important for establishing the level of adequacy of the existing spaces for educational delivery. It also indicates whether a facility is deficient in, or missing, dedicated educational spaces normally found in buildings of its grade level and typology.



 Build **BPS**



Planning Principles & Taking Action

1

Leverage real-time facility assessment data to prompt and validate investment choices.

2

Create school environments that promote student and staff safety and well-being.

3

Align building capacity to enrollment and demographic trends citywide.

4

Improve the match between educational programs and their facilities.

Planning Principles & Taking Action

5

Maximize the energy efficiency of BPS facilities.

6

Focus new school construction primarily in high-growth neighborhoods with limited options for site expansion.

7

Focus initial school renovation and expansion projects primarily in neighborhoods where school building sites can be expanded and where swing space is available.

Planning Principles & Taking Action

8

Expand K1 seats in neighborhoods where the estimated supply of high-quality seats does not meet demand, in accordance with analysis from the universal PreK policy development process.

9

Develop program and building utilization plans in neighborhoods that are not projected for high-growth among youth populations and have excess building capacity.

10

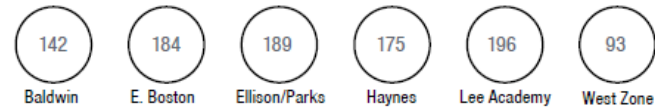
Optimize the geographic distribution of BPS high schools.

Planning Principles

Principle #8: Expand K1 Seats

K0-K1 Classrooms

SY 2015-2016



CAPACITY

178 total classrooms - all buildings shown
(x16 students/classroom = 2,848 students capacity)

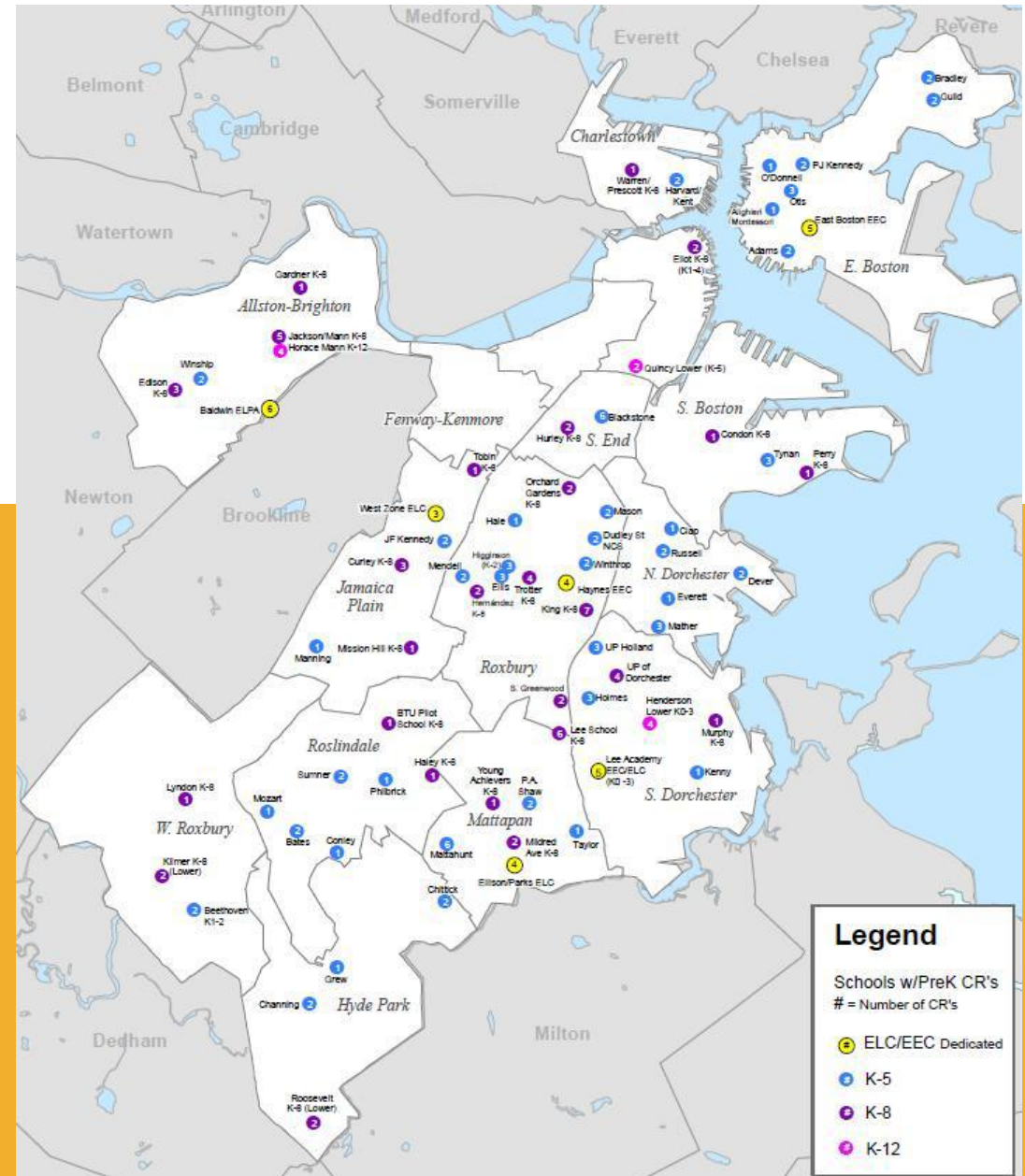
153 classrooms
(non-EEC, non-Horace Mann)
(x16 students/classroom = 2,448 students capacity)

EEC/ELC

307 students K0/K1 in 6 buildings
310 students K-2 in 6 buildings
295 students grade 1 in 6 buildings
36 students grade 2 in Ellison/Parks
31 students grade 3 in Ellison/Parks

Non-EEC/ELC Buildings

2,459 students K0/K1 in 69 buildings



Planning Principles

Principle #10: Optimize the Geographic Distribution of High Schools

- Improve utilization by centering in city
- Locate close to transit hubs
- Add capacity in the southern half of the city
- Leverage successful and in-demand programs



Planning Principles

High School and High School Redesign

Pilot

STEM

Exam

City-wide

Charter

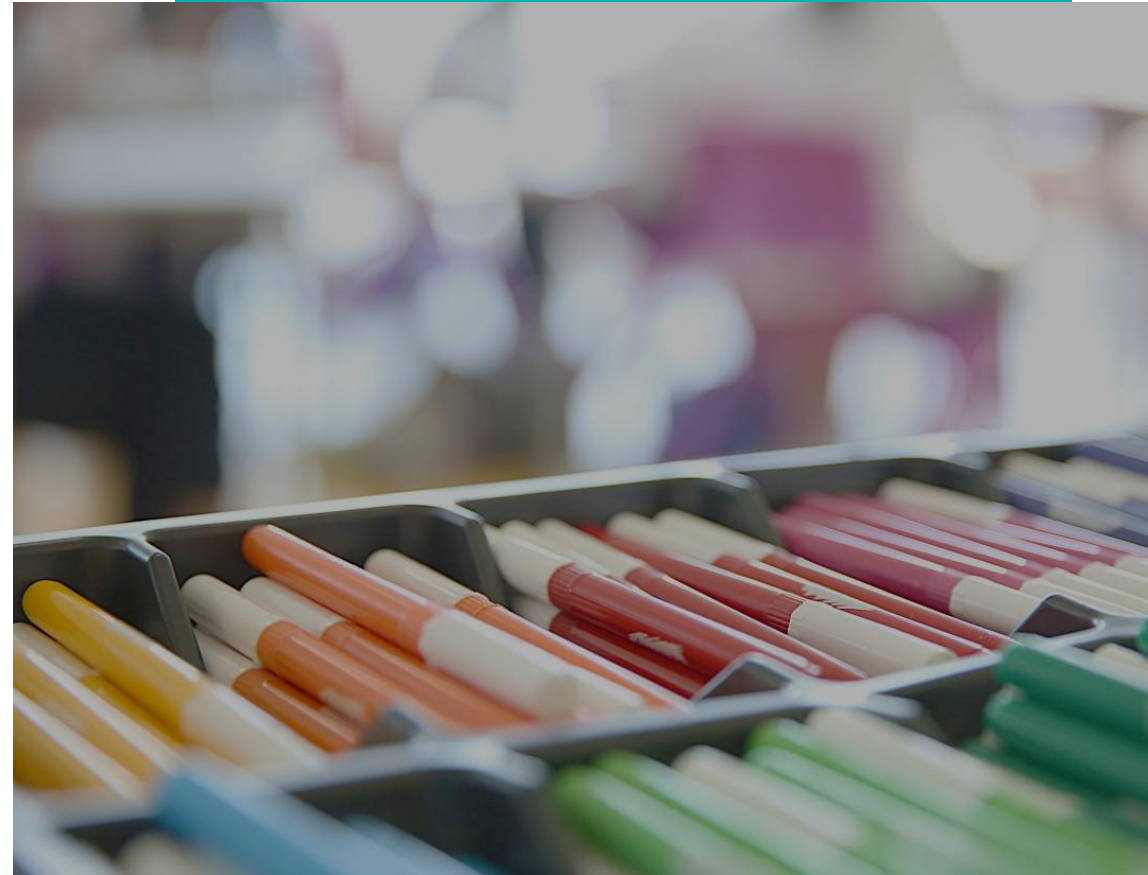
CTE/Vocational

Academy

Innovation

Inclusion

Magnet

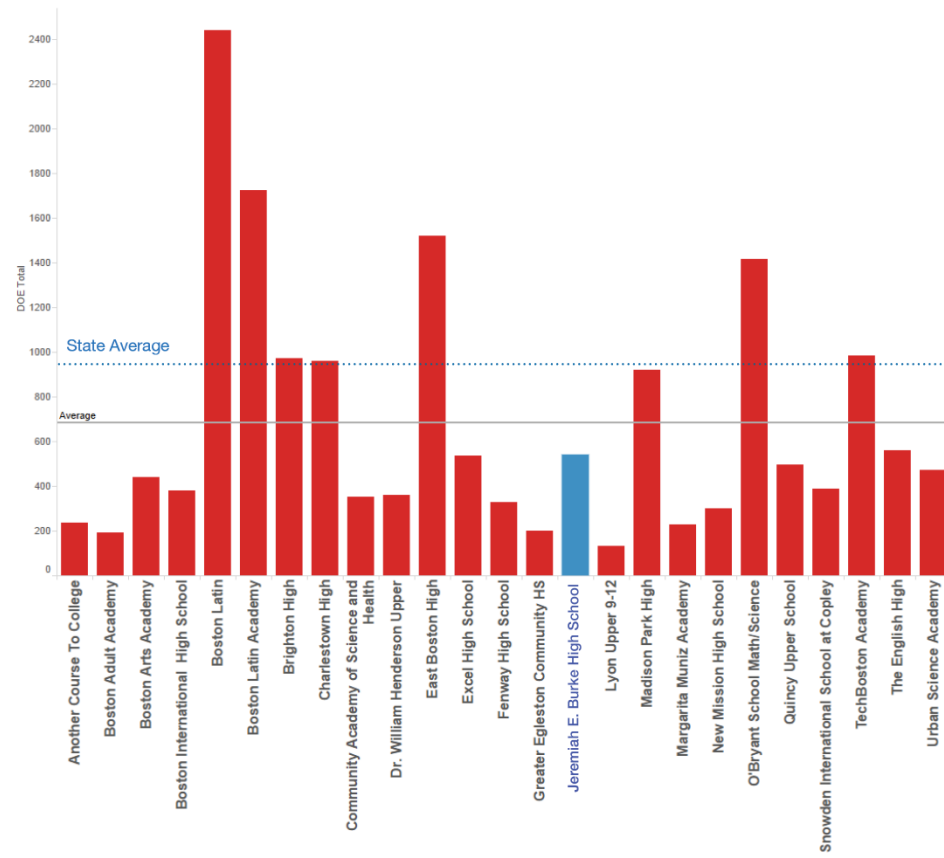


Planning Principles

Principle #10: Optimize the Geographic Distribution of High Schools

Typology and Relevancy

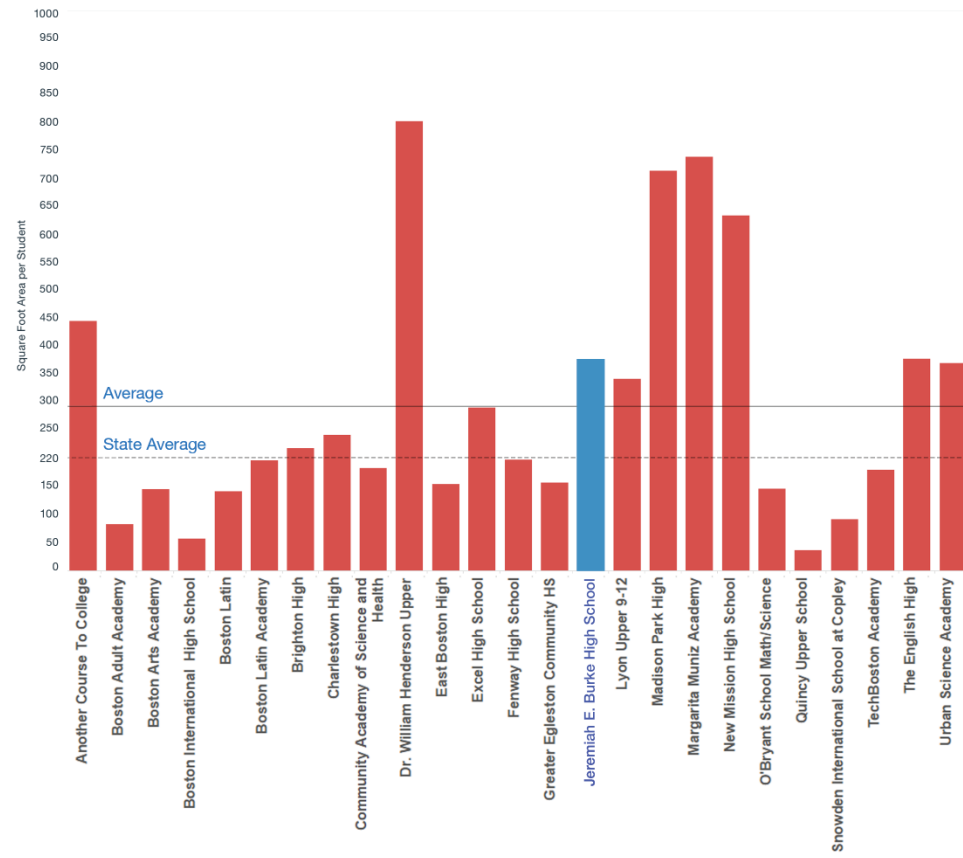
BPS High School Enrollment (2013-2014)



Geographic Distribution of High Schools

Typology and Relevancy

BPS High School Square Foot Per Student



Planning Principles

Principle #10 High Schools

- 19,195 students
- 31 schools in 29 buildings
- 619 students per school

High Schools 19,195 students | 31 schools in 29 buildings | 619 st/school

9-12 High Schools Enrollment as provided by DESE - October 1, 2015



7-12 High Schools



5-12 and 6-12



Vocational



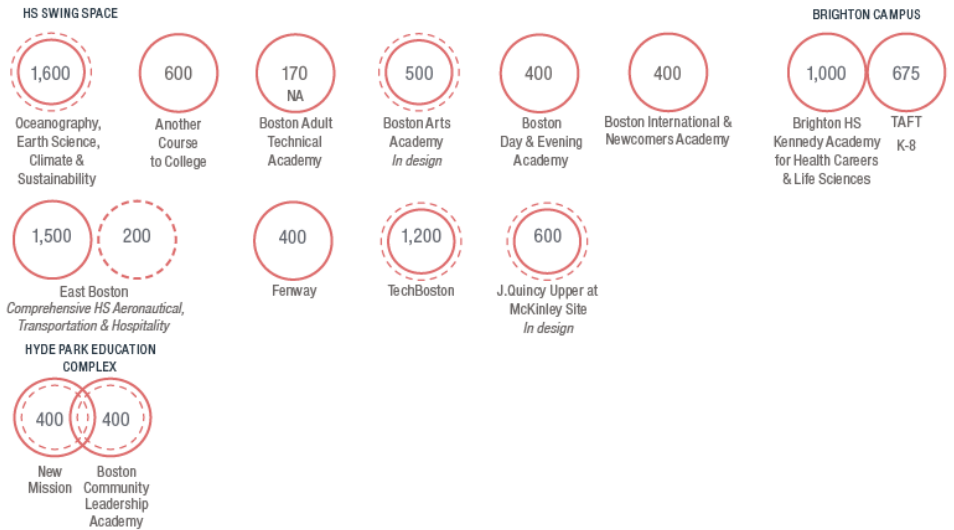
Planning Principles

Principle #10 High Schools

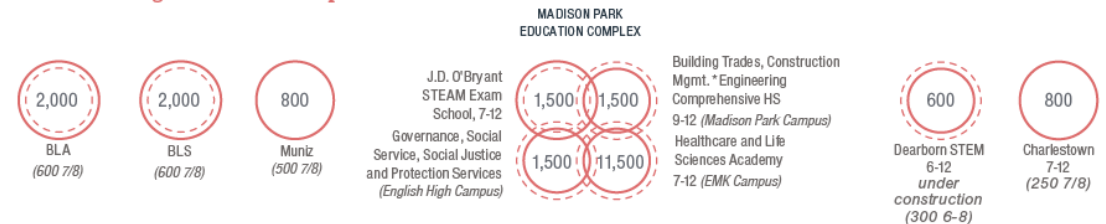
- 18,550 students grades 9-12
- 23 schools in 20 buildings

High Schools 18,550 | 9-12 student capacity | 23 schools in 20 buildings | Does not include swing space as HS until 2030 Does not include schools/students > grade 12

9-12 High Schools



7-12 Exam High Schools or Unique



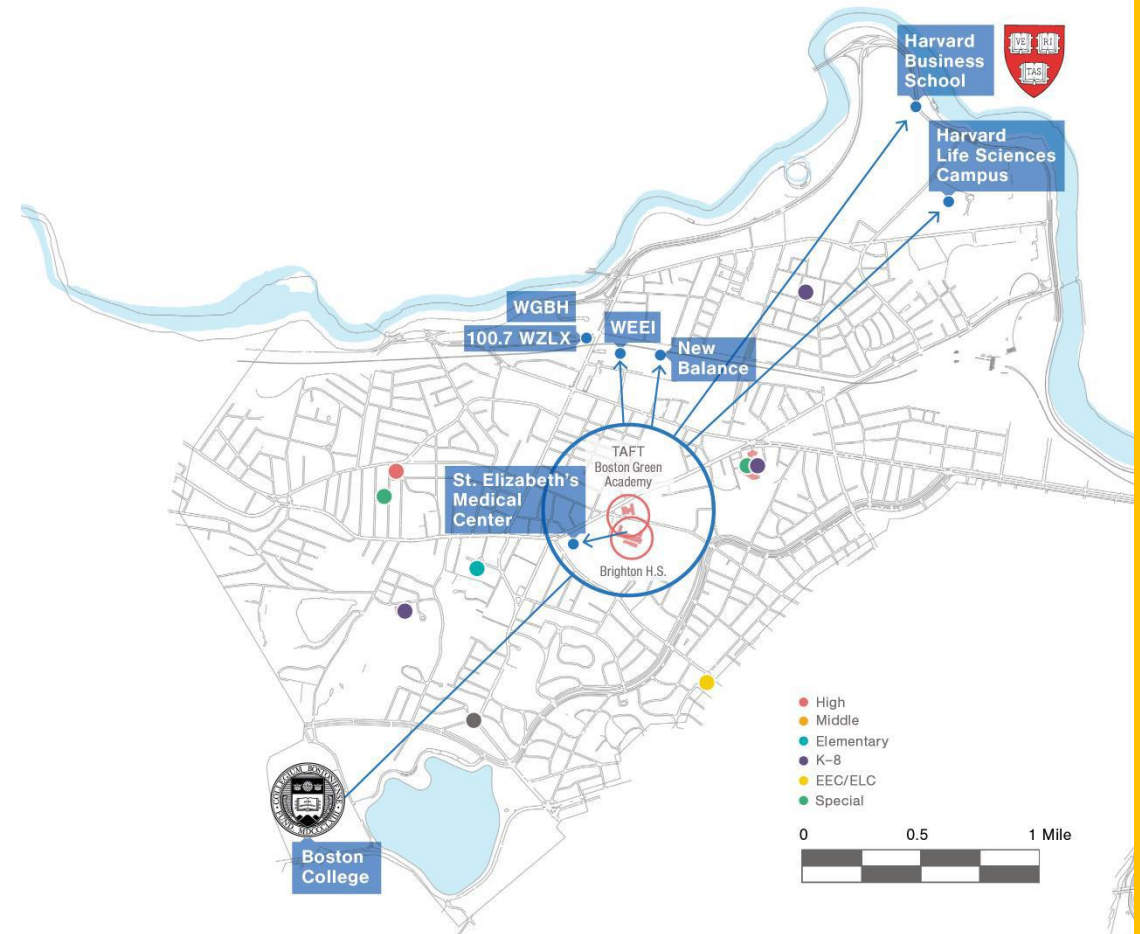
Other



Planning Principles

Principle #10 Optimize the Geographic Distribution of High Schools

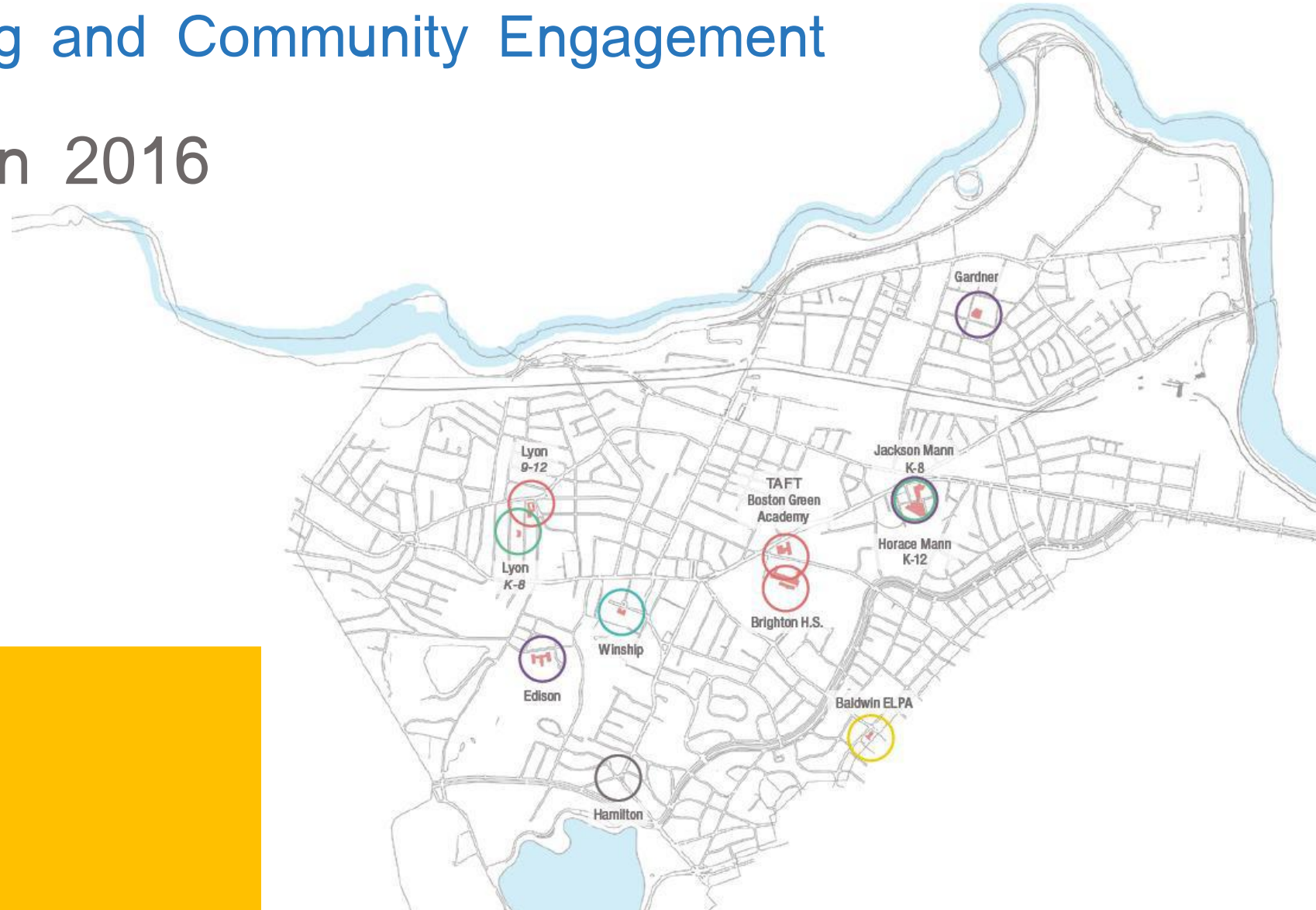
- Harvard Life Sciences & Boston College
- St. Elizabeth's Medical Center
- Harvard Business School & New Balance, WEEI, WGBH
- Why? Offers a multi-building campus opportunity



Taking Action

Action #5 Prototyping and Community Engagement

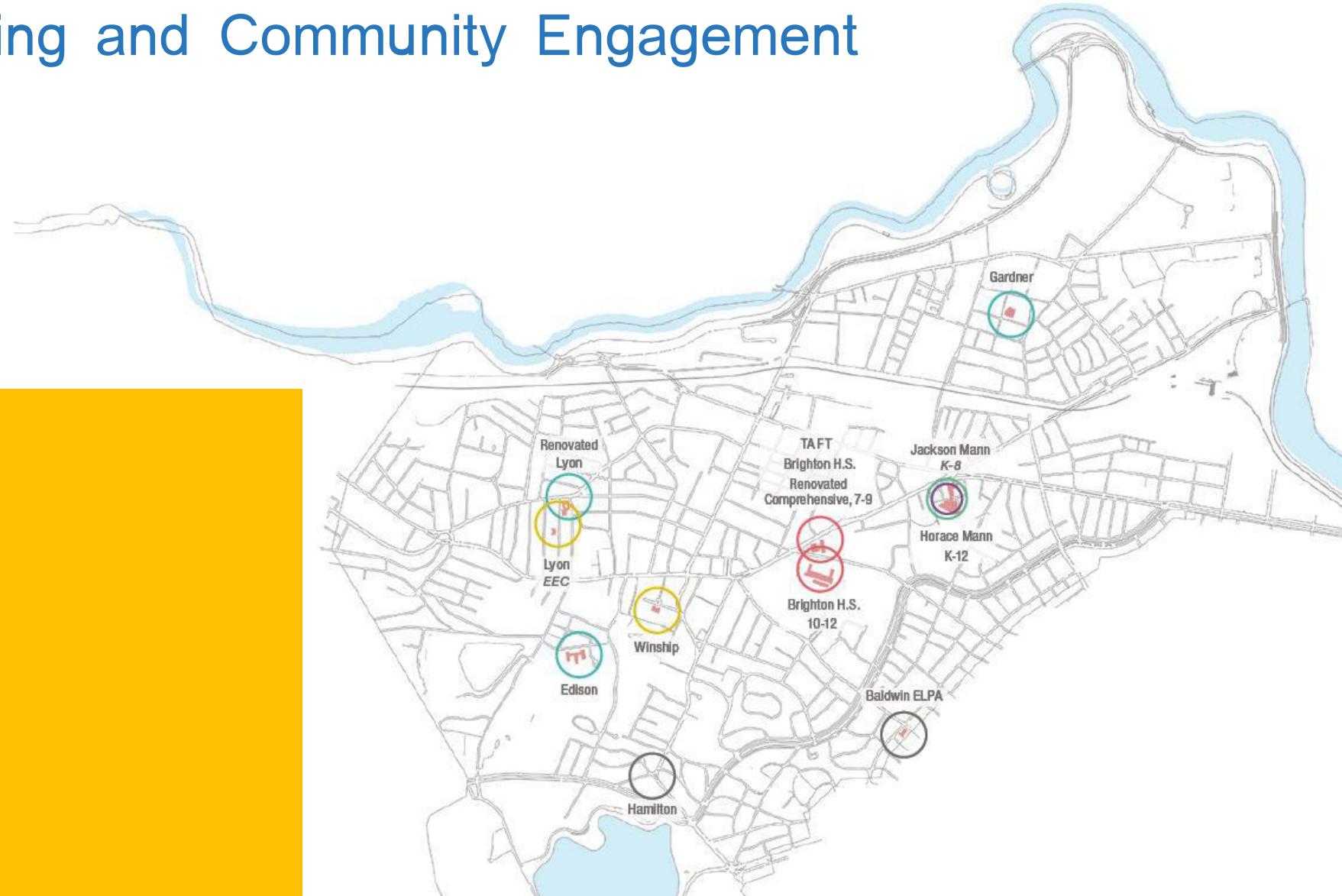
- Allston / Brighton 2016



Taking Action

Action #5 Prototyping and Community Engagement

- 2026 Map



Taking Action

1

Commit \$1 billion to Boston's school buildings to catalyze long-term investment.

2

Establish an office dedicated to managing BuildBPS investments and projects.

3

Implement a robust community collaboration process to guide ongoing and long-term decision making

Taking Action

4

Invest in new school furniture and technology, to promote 21st century learning and teaching methodologies.

5

Undertake several “prototype” projects, to model standards from the BPS educational vision.

Taking Action

Action #4 Invest in new school furniture and technology

- Modernize all environments
- Portable reusable/relocatable
- Improve space utilization where possible
- Prepare for technology and 1:1



Taking Action

Action #5 Prototyping and Community Engagement

Roxbury Case Study

Roxbury Step 1:
As identified in Planning Principle #7, Roxbury is a neighborhood with high student population and birthrates and is underserved by local facilities particularly at the primary grade levels (See section 5: Demographics).

Step 2:
Many schools in Roxbury require repairs and lack programmatic spaces, choosing where to begin in the neighborhood may require other criteria as factors as well.

Step 3:
Perhaps the most critical observation in Roxbury is that few schools have reasonably expandable sites/buildings; the Ellis building is a solid, historically listed, pre-WWII structure but well over capacity with few spaces beyond small basic classrooms.

Step 4:
Establishing a "Pros and Cons" or criteria list for the Ellis list might include:

- The Building condition is poor but has a simple organizing plan.
- Repairs will trigger major renovations work.
- The building and site are expandable.
- The building is capable of being transformed for 21st century education through additions.
- The building will lose capacity through Repairs or Renovation only projects, additions will allow for maintaining or increasing capacity and improving specialty spaces as well as neighborhood uses.

	21st Century Educational Capacity			Current Use Capacity		
	Enrollment FY17/18	# of Seats	% at Capacity	# of Seats	% at Capacity	% at Capacity
Early Learning	135	175	3	220	23	90%
Elementary	1,563	1,329	-694	2,124	231	96%
K-8	3,071	2,629	-443	3,495	424	88%
Middle	904	1,227	323	1,433	529	63%
High	976	805	-171	1,204	228	81%
Exam	2,148	2,242	204	3,089	47	102%
Special	450	240	-194	390	-10	103%
Vocational	803	2,804	1,801	1,698	795	53%
Total	11,478	12,919	841	13,853	2,175	84%
Total Students Residing in Neighborhood	9,870					
Difference	1,008					

Roxbury Facilities Diagram, 2015/2016 School Year

High Schools 9-12 students	1719 Boston Latin Academy	532 Jeremiah E. Burke	262 Deborah STEM Academy	182 Greater Egleston Community	1428 John D. O'Bryant
Middle Schools		472 Lila G. Frederick	432 James P. Timilty		
K-8 Schools 3,071 students st/school = 511	406 Higginson Lewis	414 S. Greenwood	399 Hernandez	497 MLKJ	844 Orchard Gardens
Elementary 1,903 students st/school = 272	265 Dusley Street	444 David A. Ellis	169 Nathan Hale	186 Higginson	231 Mason
EEC/ELC			175 Haynes		
Special			400 Boston Day & Evening Academy		
Property					


Roxbury	Elementary				EEC/ELC				K-8				Middle			
	Haynes	David A. Ellis	Nathan Hale	Higginson	Mason	S. Greenwood	Hernandez	MLKJ	Dusley Street	David A. Ellis	Nathan Hale	Higginson	Mason	Orchard Gardens	Winthrop	King
Overall Scores	[Color-coded performance indicators]															
Overall Building Condition	[Color-coded performance indicators]															
Learning Environments	[Color-coded performance indicators]															
Spaces	[Color-coded performance indicators]															

Roxbury	Elementary				EEC/ELC				K-8				Middle			
	Haynes	David A. Ellis	Nathan Hale	Higginson	Mason	S. Greenwood	Hernandez	MLKJ	Dusley Street	David A. Ellis	Nathan Hale	Higginson	Mason	Orchard Gardens	Winthrop	King
Overall Scores	[Color-coded performance indicators]															
Building	[Color-coded performance indicators]															
Learning Environments	[Color-coded performance indicators]															
Spaces	[Color-coded performance indicators]															

Taking Action

Action #5 Prototyping and Community Engagement

Roxbury Case Study



David A. Ellis Elementary School

Year Built: 1932
 51,123 GSF
 Current enrollment: 444 K1-5 students
 Similar MSBA projects: 72,461 GSF for 444 students
 Mass Historic Status: Listed in inventory

Expandability

● Expandable
● Not Expandable

Clover Rating

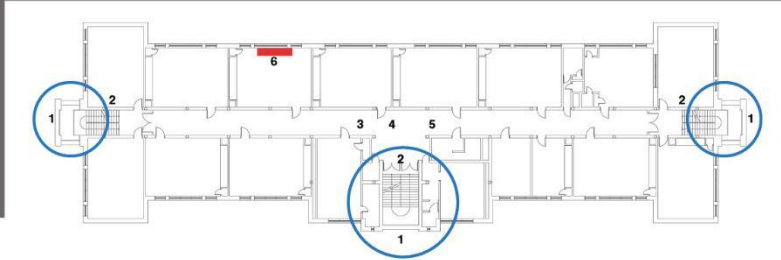
Deficient Excellent

Facility Assessment

1. No ADA Accessibility or compliance
2. No elevator or lifts
3. Fire code/life safety issues
4. No sprinkler system
5. No toilets on this floor
6. No fresh air exchange
7. Window glazing is not translucent


Educational Facility Effectiveness

- Under-sized classrooms +/-30% (K0/K1/K2 > 50%)
- No library media center
- No defined music room
- No defined art room
- No gymnasium
- Inadequate SPED rooms
- Inadequate cafeteria and kitchen

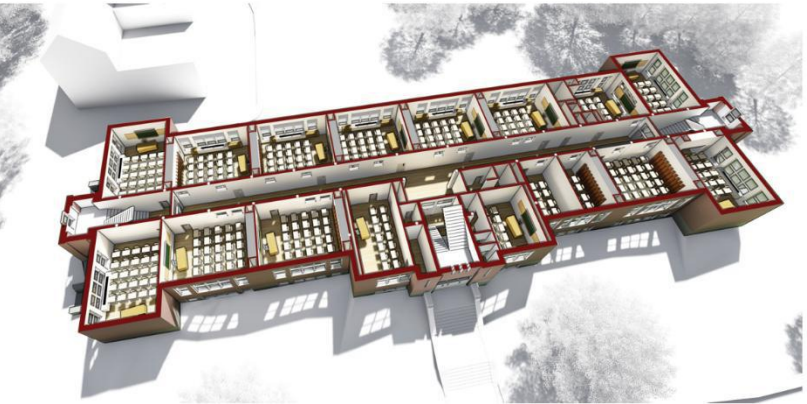


Working with the Office of School Buildings, projects identified through the workshop modeling will proceed into conceptual design providing more detail for more advanced community layouts.

Examples for conceptual design for the Ellis follow.




● NSF >10% ● NSF >20% ● NSF not part of MSBA guidelines



Taking Action

Action #5 Prototyping and Community Engagement


■ Roxbury Case Study



David A. Ellis Elementary School
 Current School Metrics
 • 444 K1-5 students in 51,123 GSF

Discussion Points:

- Should Ellis remain a K-5
- Similar MSBA projects: 72,461 GSF
- Should Ellis expand capacity as a K2-6 model?
 672 students K-6 is a four strand school
 101,500 GSF +/- required
 51,123 existing
 50,377 SF new
- Should Ellis expand to a K-8 model?
 432 students K-5
 300 students 6-8 (assumes three science labs and team-teaching model)
 103,123 GSF total required
 51,123 SF existing
 52,000 SF new



Conceptual Design Priorities

- Welcoming and secure entrance
- Engaged classrooms and support spaces
- Teacher collaboration rooms
- Fully ADA accessible facility
- Toilets and lavatories on each floor
- Student coat, boot and storage areas
- Dispersed technology throughout school
- Appropriate lighting and acoustical treatments
- Multi-use spaces
- Sustainable, energy efficient
- Casual dining and socialization areas with soft seating
- Gym / Fitness Center with secure after hour use
- Community access and use

Facility renovations and additions that support

- Art Studios
- Music and performance rooms
- Cafeteria / multi use space with stage
- Library / media center
- Gymnasium and fitness areas
- Science labs
- Technology / maker spaces
- Special education spaces
- Kitchen with culinary lab

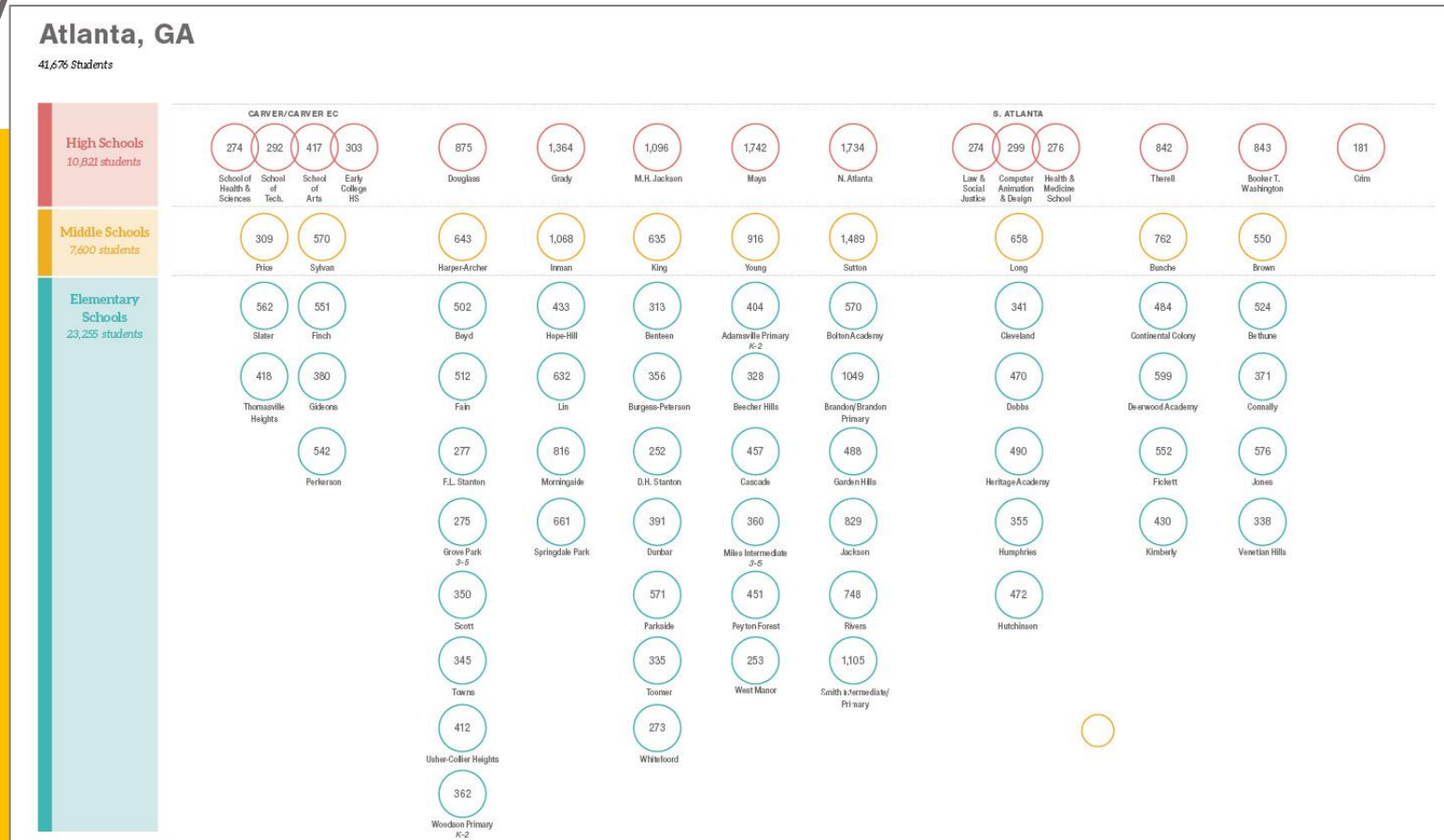
Classroom Environments for Universal Learning

- Flexibility in the learning environment
- Room size appropriate to class size
- Multiple teaching walls and surfaces
- Adjacent learning commons and small group spaces
- Full spectrum adjustable lighting
- Ubiquitous technology
- Natural ventilation
- Suitable acoustics
- Inclusive special education
- SPED centers and resources on each floor
- Visual connectivity in interior spaces
- Student displays throughout school
- Collaborative areas with soft seating

Taking Action

Precedent Examples: Community Engagement

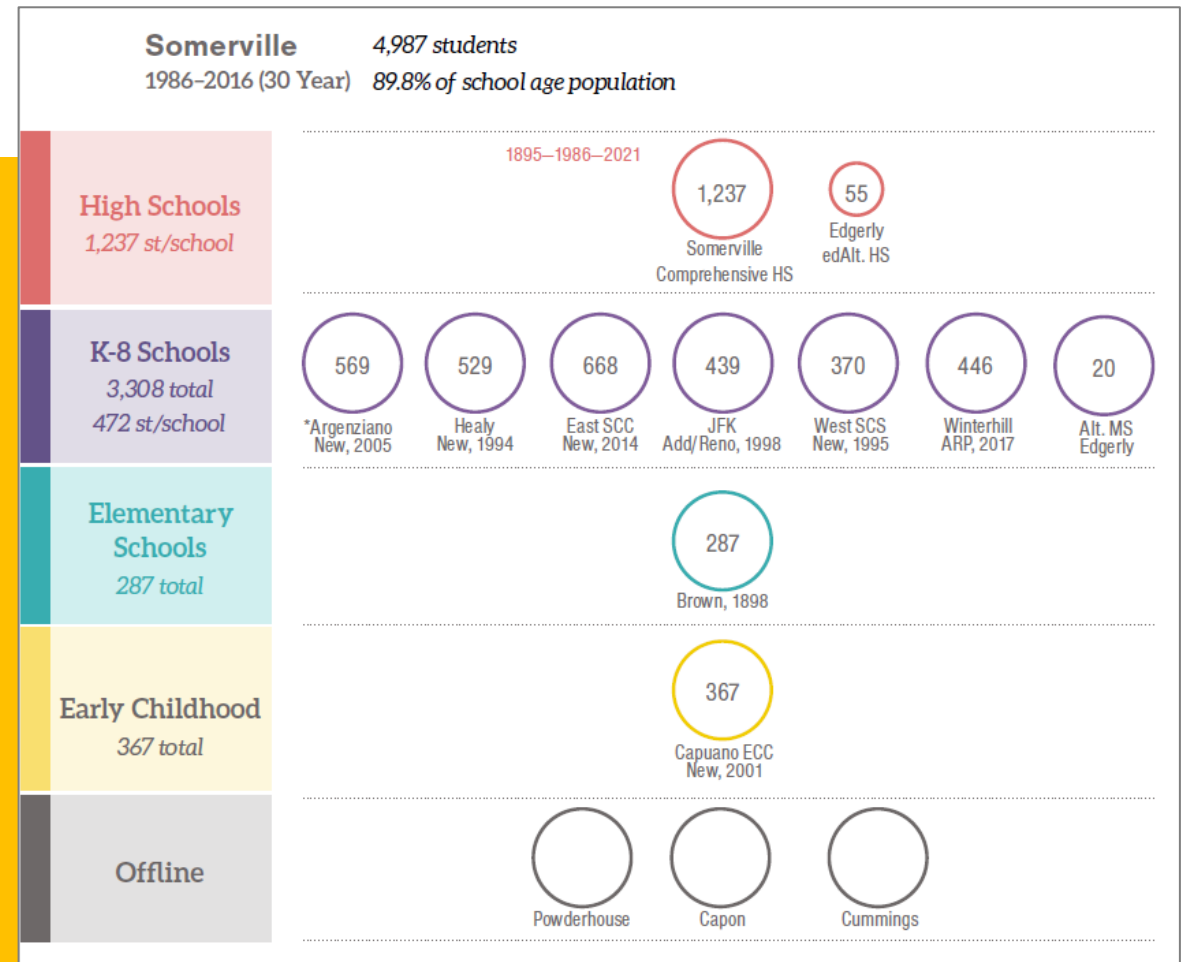
Atlanta Case Study



Taking Action

Precedent Examples: Community Engagement

■ Somerville Case Study



Taking Action

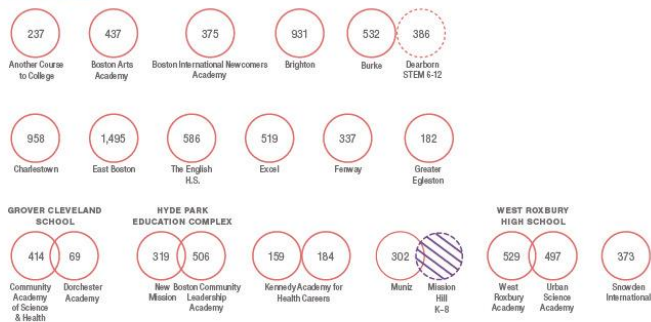
Option Examples: Community Engagement

Boston Public Schools: Existing District Portfolio

2016 Build BPS

High Schools 19,647 students | 31 schools in 28 buildings | 655 st./building

9-12 High Schools



7-12 High Schools



6-12 or Unique Schools



6-8 Middle Schools 2,729 total | 6 schools in 6 buildings | 455 st./school



Special Schools 1,093 students | 7 schools in 8 buildings | 137 st./building



Population

K2-6 Population Projections
2016 28,881 students
(including lower K-8's)
2026 31,380 students

K2-8 Population Projections
2016 38,107 students
2026 38,801 students

7-12 High Schools Population Projections
2016 24,710 students
2026 25,238 students

9-12 High Schools Population Projections
2016 17,484 students
2026 17,817 students

EEC/ELC Population Projections
2016 2,766 Total
(307+2,459 K0/K1 Students in K-8 Schools)
2026 3,700 +/-



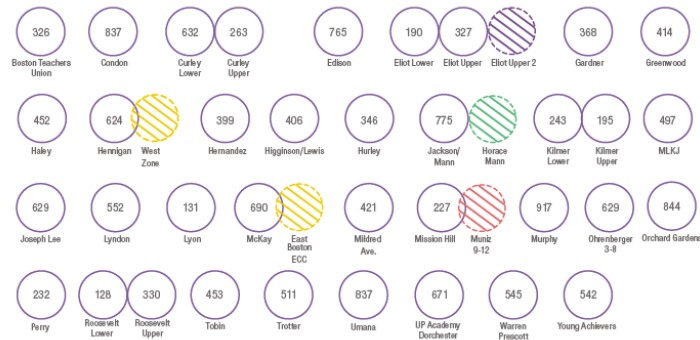
Taking Action

Option Examples: Community Engagement

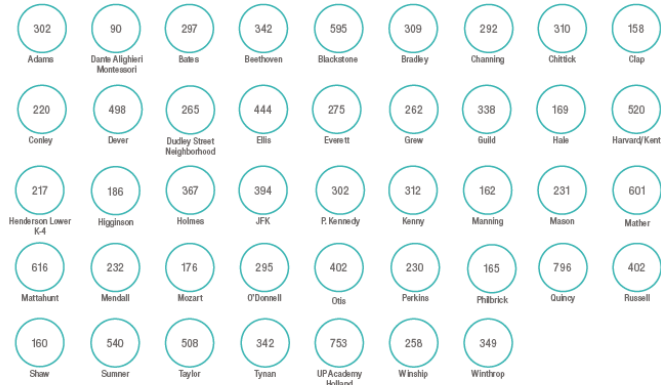
Boston Public Schools: Existing District Portfolio

2016 Build BPS

K-8 Schools 17,217 st | 35 schools in 35 buildings | 492 st/school



K-5 Schools 14,565 st | 42 schools in 42 buildings | 347 st/school



EEC/ELC

307 students K0/K1 in 6 buildings
310 students K-2 in 6 buildings
295 students grade 1 in 6 buildings

36 students grade 2 in Ellison/Parks
31 students grade 3 in Ellison/Parks



Non-EEC/ELC Buildings

2,459 students K0/K1 in 6 buildings

Properties

Leased to BPS



City of Boston Properties



December 30, 2015

Taking Action

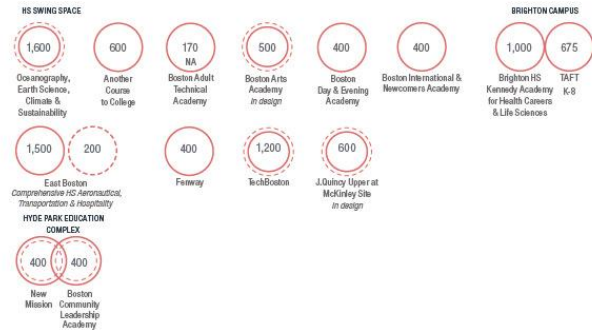
Option Examples: Community Engagement

10-Year FMP:
Model 3a: Blended Portfolio

2026 Build BPS

High Schools 18,550 | 9-12 student capacity | 23 schools in 20 buildings | Does not include swing space as HS until 2030
Does not include schools/students > grade 12

9-12 High Schools



7-12 Exam High Schools or Unique



Other



6-8 Middle Schools



Special Schools 1,314 (current 2015 population) students | 5 schools in 8 buildings



Population

K2-6 Population Projections
2016 28,881 students
(including lower K-8's)
2026 31,380 students

K2-8 Population Projections
2016 36,107 students
2026 38,801 students

7-12 High Schools Population Projections
2016 24,710 students
2026 25,238 students

9-12 High Schools Population Projections
2016 17,484 students
2026 17,817 students

EEC/ELC Population Projections
2016 2,766 Total
(307+2,459 K0/K1 Students in K-8 Schools)
2026 3,700 +/-

High School Population Models

1,200 Students - smallest new school construction
(2) 600 student schools 9-12 (150 st/grade)
(3) 400 student schools 9-12 (100 st/grade)
(2) 600 student schools 7-12 (100 st/grade)
(1) 800 student schools 9-12 (200 st/grade)
7-12 (125 st/grade)

Thematic Comprehensive High Schools for Consideration

- Health and Life Sciences and Business (Allston Brighton)
- Transportation, Hospitality Services (East Boston)
- Oceanography Environmental Sciences, Climate Studies (new coastal high school)
- Physical Science, PE Occupational Sciences Athletics
- Building Trades Sciences, Construction Management & Engineering at Madison Park
- Government and Social Justice & protection services (English HS)



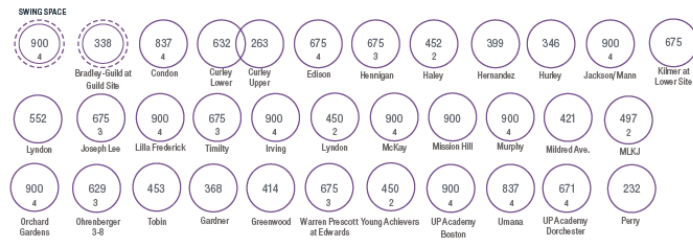
Taking Action

Option Examples: Community Engagement

10-Year FMP:
Model 3a: Blended Portfolio

2026 Build BPS

K-8 Schools 17,217 st | 35 schools in 35 buildings | Single Building or Campus



K-8 Schools 17,217 st | 35 schools in 35 buildings | Multi-Building Campuses



K-8 Paired Schools



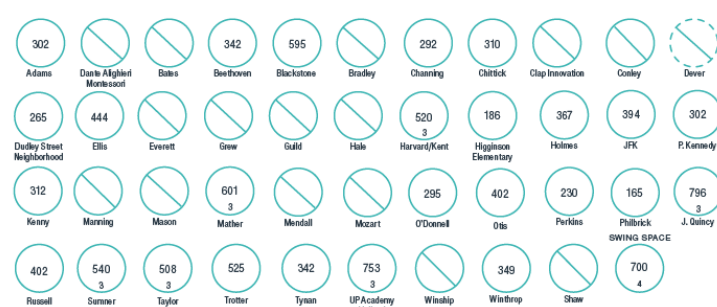
Number of students electing to stay in K-8 model matriculating from grades 4 or 5 to create critical mass for team teaching and financially viable specialty and elective programs.

Over the last few decades a number of schools in BPS were organized into multi-building campuses for K-8 typology schools. A variety of factors have caused this model to stall and fail to serve the middle school students of the district.

- Exam Schools grade 7-12 structure
- Accelerated Work Curriculum (AWC) uneven distribution
- Limited "assignment" and choice for the six remaining middle schools
- Limited appropriate 7/8 grade programming within converted older elementary school buildings
- Lack of student critical mass to effectively team teach
- Very small grades 7/8 population spread across a great number of facilities drains resources

This model proposes creating "Sister" schools at the lower grade levels (minimum 2 strands) and linking to Upper School campuses with structured team teaching and appropriate programming for a more cohesive and coherent pathway for middle school students. Over time the district will be able to predict the number of students matriculating to Exam and Pilot/Magnate schools or those electing to stay within the K-8 structure.

K-6



EEC/ELC 1,980 at Universal Pre-K Program



Minimum Two Strand K-6

- 2 Classrooms @ grade x 25 Students - 350 students
- Three Strand K-6**
- 3 Classrooms @ grade x 25 Students - 525 students
- Four Strand K-6**
- 3 Classrooms @ grade x 25 Students - 700 students

K-8

- 2 Classrooms @ grade x 25 students - 450 at
- K-8**
- 3 Classrooms @ grade x 25 students - 675 at
- K-8**
- 4 Classrooms @ grade x 25 students - 900 at



December 30, 2015

Thank You!

