Hillsboro High School Campus

10 Year Health/Life Safety Survey and Facility Study Comparison



- Mandated since 1983
- Re-inspection is required every 10 years
- Identify applicable code violations that endanger the health/life and safety of occupants as determined by the applicable code

- All visible parts of the building are examined and inspected.
 - Structure, walls, floors and ceilings
 - Windows and doors
 - Exposed components of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems
 - Roofs and other components of the building's exterior

- There is no investigatory demolition completed to gain access to concealed parts of the building.
 - Ductwork
 - Heating or plumbing piping
 - Electrical conduit and wiring
 - Structural systems
 - Other concealed components

 "Health/Life Safety Code for Public Schools", commonly referred to as "Part 180"

 It is important to understand that the Code used to analyze a school building is the Code that was in effect when the building was first constructed.

Part 185: Buildings prior to 1965

Part 175: Buildings from 1965 to 1995

 "Modern Building Codes": Buildings 1995 or newer

Consider the high school campus:

- Main building 1920
- Agriculture building 1954
- Cafeteria building 1960
- Gym building 1939, 1967 (w) and 2002 (e)

Typical violations:

- Missing life safety items (fire alarms, emergency lighting, gas shut offs)
- Lack of proper fire ratings
- Improper egress or exiting requirements
- Existing equipment that has worn beyond a normal lifetime
- Other miscellaneous violations

 Deficiencies not eligible without extreme circumstances and without the prior remediation of all other health life safety violations throughout the district.

- Energy efficiency
- School security
- Playgrounds or paving

Deficiencies that are not covered

- Furnishings and equipment
- Handicap accessibility issues
- Asbestos or lead based paint issues that are not an immediate danger
- Violations created by a change in occupancy
- Lack of technology infrastructure
- Modern code safety such as tornado/storm
 shelter, earthquake design, or fresh air ventilation

- A cost estimate for the correction of each violation is included and each violation is prioritized as follows:
 - "Urgent" Pose an immediate danger to the safety of students.
 - "Required" Necessary for a safe environment but present less of an immediate threat to the safety of students.
 - "Recommended" Security items or energy efficiency projects.

Questions??

Facility Study Process

- Identify the local educational needs for now and foreseeable future
- Determine current conditions of the HS including facilities and quality of teaching space
- Identify deficiencies and likely costs
- Engage the community
- Collectively determine the desired future of HHS, establish a master plan, and identify phases (if required)

Facility Study Process

- Evaluate the site, parking, athletic fields, and overall grounds
- Evaluate buildings as a whole, for expected life, and maintainability
- Evaluate HVAC for effectiveness, energy conservation, and ease of maintenance
- Evaluate electrical systems for adequacy, technology, safety, and longevity
- Evaluate teaching spaces for flexibility, quality of educational opportunity, appropriateness for current and future curriculum
- Engage the community for input, potential partnerships, and ideas of opportunities

Facility Study Process

Questions??