STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY

K-8 Individual School Capacity

The capacity of a K-8 individual school plant is calculated on a space utilization factor of 100 percent of the teaching stations with 25 students per K-6 teaching station, 27 students per 7-8 teaching station, class size reduction (CSR) in grades K-3 with 25 students per teaching station, special education/severe with nine students per teaching station, and non-severe with 13 students per teaching station.

The district may use the state standards as applied by OPSC for new construction eligibility as the optimal loading standards for classrooms. As such, this policy shall not restrict the district from staffing at higher levels necessary due to budgetary implications. The district reserves the right to staff and develop classroom ratios based upon budgetary implications due to declining enrollment and other impacts.

In accordance with OPSC optimal loading standards, the calculation of school capacities is as follows:

1.   Cajon Park has the following configuration of teaching stations:

      a.   Ten regular K-6 teaching stations
            10 x 25 = 250

      b.   Seven regular 7-8 teaching stations
            7 x 27 = 189

      c.   Two special education/severe teaching stations
            2 x 9 = 18

      d.   Three special education/non-severe teaching stations
            3 x 13 = 39

      e.   Eighteen CSR teaching stations
            18 x 25 = 450

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 946

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
            4 of 40 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or 10 percent

2.   Carlton Hills has the following configuration of teaching stations:

      a.   Nine regular K-6 teaching stations
            9 x 25 = 225

STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY (continued)

      b.   Five regular 7-8 teaching stations
              5 x 27 = 135

      c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
              1 x 9 = 9

      d.   Two special education/non-severe teaching stations
              2 x 13 = 26

      e.   Eleven CSR teaching stations
              11 x 25 = 275

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 670

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
              0 of 28 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or zero percent

3.   Carlton Oaks has the following configuration of teaching stations:

      a.   Twelve regular K-6 teaching stations
              12 x 25 = 300

      b.   Six regular 7-8 teaching stations
              6 x 27 = 162

      c.   One special education / severe teaching stations
              1 x 9 = 9

      d.   Two special education / non-severe teaching stations
              2 x 13 = 26

      e.   Thirteen CSR teaching stations
              13 x 25 = 325

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 822

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
              0 of 34 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or zero percent

STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY (continued)

4.   Chet F. Harritt has the following configuration of teaching stations:

      a.   Seven regular K-6 teaching stations
             7 x 25 = 175

      b.   Three regular 7-8 teaching stations
             3 x 27 = 81

      c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
             1 x 9 = 9

      d.   One special education / non-severe teaching stations
             1 x 13 = 13

      e.   Twelve CSR teaching stations
             12 x 25 = 300

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 578

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
             4 of 24 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or 17 percent

5.   Hill Creek has the following configuration of teaching stations:

      a.   Eight regular K-6 teaching stations
             8 x 25 = 200

      b.   Five regular 7-8 teaching stations
             5 x 27 = 135

      c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
             1 x 9 = 9

      d.   Two special education/non-severe teaching stations
             2 x 13 = 26

      e.   Fourteen CSR teaching stations
             14 x 25 = 350

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 720

STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY (continued)

       g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
              0 of 30 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or zero percent

6.   Pepper Drive has the following configuration of teaching stations:

       a.   Seven regular K-6 teaching stations
              7 x 25 = 175

       b.   Five regular 7-8 teaching stations
              5 x 27 = 135

       c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
              1 x 9 = 9

       d.   Two special education/non-severe teaching stations
              2 x 13 = 26

       e.   Seventeen CSR teaching stations
              17 x 25 = 425

       7.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 770

       g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
              5 of 32 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or 16 percent

7.   PRIDE Academy has the following configuration of teaching stations:

       a.   Three regular K-6 teaching stations
              3 x 25 = 75

       b.   Three regular 7-8 teaching stations
               3 x 27 = 81

       c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
              1 x 9 = 9

       d.   One special education/non-severe teaching stations
              1 x 13 = 13

STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY (continued)

      e.   Thirteen CSR teaching stations
              13 x 25 = 325

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 503

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
              0 of 21 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or zero percent

8.   Rio Seco has 14 regular teaching stations, one special education/severe teaching station, one special education/non-severe, and 10 CSR teaching stations.

      a.   Eight regular K-6 teaching stations
              8 x 25 = 200

      b.   Seven regular 7-8 teaching stations
              7 x 27 = 189

      c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
              1 x 9 = 9

      d.   Two special education/non-severe teaching stations
              2 x 13 = 26

      e.   Eighteen CSR teaching stations
              18 x 25 = 450

      f.   Total Capacity (a + b + c + d + e) = 874

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
              0 of 36 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or zero percent

9.   Sycamore Canyon has the following configuration of teaching stations.

      a.   Five regular K-6 teaching stations
               5 x 25 = 125

      b.   Zero regular 7-8 teaching stations
               0 x 27 = 0

STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY (continued)

      c.   One special education/severe teaching stations
             $1 \times 9 = 9$

      d.   Two special education / non-severe teaching stations
             $2 \times 13 = 26$

      e.   Nine CSR teaching stations
             $9 \times 25 = 225$

      f.   Total Capacity $(a + b + c + d + e) = 385$

      g.   Portable/Relocatable Building Capacity
             0 of 17 teaching stations are housed in portable/relocatable buildings or zero percent

Total Capacity

The district wide capacity to house students is summarized as follows:

School	Total Teaching Stations	Total Capacity 2014/15
Cajon Park	40	946
Carlton Hills	28	670
Carlton Oaks	34	822
Chet F Harritt	24	578
Hill Creek	30	720
PRIDE Academy	21	503
Pepper Drive	32	770
Rio Seco	36	874
Sycamore Canyon	17	385
Total	**262**	**6,268**

Exceeding Capacity

It is possible to exceed projected capacity at the school level by such procedures as:

1.   Schedule modification - extending the school day to permit more students to take advantage of specialized facilities such as shops and laboratories.

STUDENT HOUSING CAPACITY (continued)

2.   Facility modification - utilization of space not specifically designed for instruction purposes; i.e., faculty lounges, storage areas, undersized rooms, etc.

While both procedures have been utilized to increase plant capacity, they do not provide an optimum learning environment for students.

Policy on Mitigating the Impact of New Residential and Commercial Development

The district will work with city and county planning agencies, property owners and developers to anticipate new development and to develop school facility financing plans designed to mitigate the impact of new residential and commercial development on the district based on student generation rates established by district studies.

This will enable the district to plan and construct permanent facilities districtwide to accommodate growth and student enrollment.