

Portland Public Schools
**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH &
SAFETY UPDATE**
September 27, 2016 Board Presentation

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Agenda

- Recap of Lead Management Status
- Recap of Other Ongoing Environmental Activities
- Environmental Health and Safety Long Term Needs

Lead Management Status

Water Fixture Testing Results “A” Samples*

Cold Water Fixtures	Tested	Elevated Lead ***	% of elevated lead
Drinking Fountains	2,017	243	12%
Other fixtures **	8,786	3,384	39%
All Fixtures	10,803	3,627	34%

* Testing is nearly complete with exception of a few missed during first go around.

**Federal lead standard applies to drinking water and food preparation only – very little if any lead is absorbed through skin so mitigation of these type fixtures will likely be limited.

*** We also tested for copper and a small number of fixtures (3%) recorded elevated levels.

Blood / Lead Screening Results (through 9/26/16)

Multnomah County	Screened	Elevated Level	% of elevated lead
Students	519	2	0.4%
Staff	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal	519	2	0.4%
On Site Clinics (Kadalyst)			
Students	1273	14	1.1%
Staff	658	11	1.7%
Subtotal	1931	25	1.3%
Mail Kits (ZRT)			
Mailed	1565		
Returned	716	1	0.1%
Total Tested	3166	28	0.9%

Note: Subsequent follow-up testing by county has reduced number considerably. To date, no notification from county that cause was PPS.

Lead in Water – progress being made

- **Highlights:**
- Fixture testing 99.9% complete
- Blood screening also almost complete
- Bottled water system is working
- Do Not Drink signage added districtwide
- Finalizing phase 1 of water system analysis
- Kitchens back to regular operations October 3rd

Kitchen Fixture Testing Preliminary Results *

Cold Water Fixtures	Tested	Elevated Lead	% of elevated lead
Kitchen Sinks	498	107	22%
Flush Sampling	107	8	8%
Current **	498	8	2%

*Federal lead standard applies to drinking water and food preparation only

** 391 sinks tested within limits on first draw. Another approximately 99 were cleared via flush protocol

Water Mitigation Total Estimated Costs / Budget

o Testing	440,000
o Labs	285,000
o Bottled Water	845,000
o Blood Screening	340,000
o Consulting	815,000
o Staff Labor	645,000
o Fixture mgmt.	95,000
o Begin Implementation	<u>235,000</u>
o Total	\$3,700,000

Lead in Water Work-plan

Water	Done	In Progress	To/Do
Cold water fixture testing at all schools	X		
Phase 1 of water consulting analysis	X		
Decommission all drinking fountains / shut valves / remove plastic	X		
Establish bottled water system at all schools	X		
Do Not Drink signage on all non-drinking fixture rooms	X		
Additional kitchen sink testing and analysis	X		
Label and release kitchen sinks for operation with flush protocol	X		
Release various career tech. classrooms and gardens		X	
Final water test report along with fixture maps		X	
Analysis of B samples		X	
Phase 2 of water consulting analysis		X	
Measured release of "good" fountains			X
Sink fixture replacements			X
Fountain replacements			X

Changes to CH₂M Consulting Scope

- o Changes since original proposal 6/13/16 \$1m:
- o 1. Broke into phase 1 and planned phase 2
- o 2. Changes and Mostly Reduced Scope
 - o Eliminated public engagement and communications task
 - o Reduced scope of development for a long term monitoring plan
 - o Reduced stakeholder engagement, workshops
 - o Refined document review process through Phase 1 experience
 - o Added plumbing profiles to further PPS' implementation of 3Ts best practices (not in original scope)
 - o End result is less expensive, more tangible work product.
- o Estimated Savings: 250-300k

CH2M Amendment 1

Proposed Consulting Scope

- o Develop cold water plumbing profiles (an EPA guidance best practice) - \$220k
- o Prepare improvement recommendations and cost estimates - \$134k
- o Evaluate the water quality component of the PPS asset management plan - \$37k
- o Identify best practices for managing water quality in the PPS drinking water systems / Develop standard operating procedures for managing water quality in PPS drinking water systems - \$74k
- o Review the current training program and provide related recommendations - \$5k
- o Recommend performance metrics PPS can use to evaluate management of drinking water systems - \$22k
- o Develop an implementation plan with timeline and holistic approach - 69k

Lead in Water Next Steps



Next Steps Include:

- Finalization of individual school testing reports with maps
- Begin Phase 2 of consulting engagement
- Analyze "B" Samples
- Continue to actively communicate status / progress
- Capital improvement cost estimating
- Ultimately begin to migrate back to use of fountains
- The following are examples of strategies that we may deploy:
 - a) Replacement of water fixtures / filters
 - b) Piping replacements
 - c) Various other protocols and procedures, such as flushing, to ensure safe drinking water
 - d) Establishment of a water fixture information system / inclusion in work order database

Lead Paint Management

- **Paint abatement and encapsulation work completed at around forty schools over summer**
 - a) Focused on highest risk areas at primary schools
 - b) Work ongoing during school year on weekends
- **Contracted with independent, third party to perform site investigations of every school and visually inspect all interior and exterior surfaces. Third party will also evaluate our current program, database and make recommendations for improvement. Work recently started.**
- **While lots accomplished, much remains to be done.**
 - a. Hayhurst example

Lead Paint Mitigation Total Estimated Costs / Budget

○ Site Visits / Program Evaluation	250,000
○ Contract Painting / Abatements	<u>1,050,000</u>
○ Total	\$1,300,000

Hayhurst School Recap

- Parent expressed concern
- Independent testing ordered
- Multiple scope and wipe samples taken. Of 14 wipe samples taken, two window trough samples tested extremely high. Samples outside troughs all OK
- Immediately shut windows encapsulating and communicated to parents
- Abated over past weekend / hope to have clearance samples back this week
- Districtwide – site visits of all surfaces and troughs planned.



Other Environmental Activities

Healthy and Safe Schools Plan

- OAR 581-022-2223 passed by ODE August 17th
- Draft plan due October 1 , final plan due January 1, then annual revisions
- Requires responsible person and communication of test results
- Requires plans to test, report, and reduce exposures for:
 - Radon
 - Lead in water
 - Lead Paint
- Requires Integrated Pest Management Plan

Radon Testing

- Testing will resume by independent third party during the winter heating months of the 2016/17 school year.
- Will be performed in accordance with OHA publication Testing for Elevated Radon in Oregon Schools version 1.0 – 2016

Radon Testing

- Radon Plan and results on-line at pps.net/healthyschools
- Testing will be completed ahead of January 1, 2021 OHA requirement
- Radon testing will be repeated every 10 years

Environmental Health and Safety Long term Needs

Environmental Health and Safety Hazard Focus List

- o Water Quality
- o Lead-Based Paint
- o Asbestos
- o Seismic
- o Playgrounds
- o Roofs/Building Envelopes/Foundations (air quality)
- o Security Systems / Fencing
- o Fire/Life Safety Alarms & Sprinklers
- o Radon
- o Auditorium Stage Safety
- o ADA

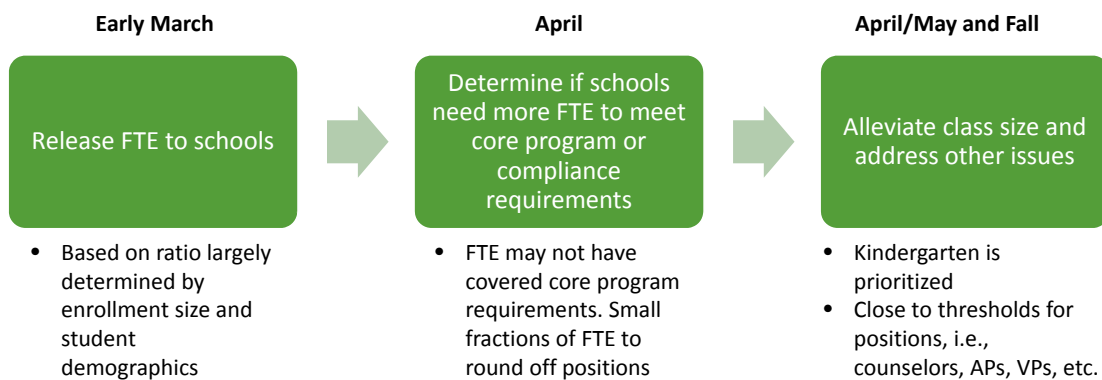
Environmental Health and Safety Program Risk Gap Analysis

We are in the process of conducting a gap analysis for the existing Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) section, now part of the Risk Management Department. Preliminary results indicate that EHS should oversee between 50 and 55 programs. This includes water quality and lead-based paint remediation.

Staffing Update

SEPTEMBER 27, 2016

Staffing Process Simplified



FTE (Full Time Equivalent) – One FTE is a regular staff position (Administrative, Certified and Classified)

Guidelines for Addressing Class Size K-5

Grade Level	Monitor	Assess Possible Supports (EA, Teacher, grade reconfiguration)
Kindergarten*	26 students	27 students
1 st – 3 rd Grades	30 students	32 students
4 th – 5 th Grades	30 students	35 students

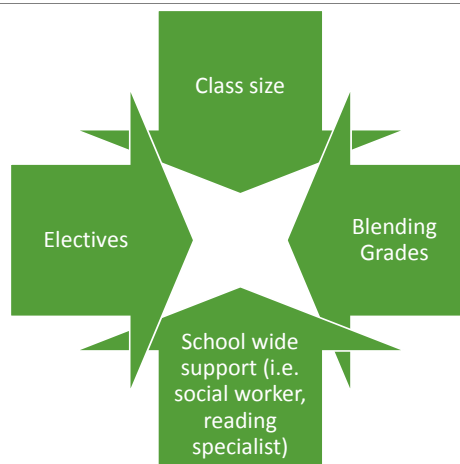
*Kindergarten

- "If average Kindergarten class size exceeds 25 students, then allocation of additional resources will be considered" - p. 38 Annual Budget

Other Factors

- Space
- Special Programs: Dual Language Immersion, IB, etc.

Tradeoffs



- Individual schools make choices about how to use the staff they receive.
- They must meet core program requirements
- Once they have done this, they have a strong level of autonomy.

Big Picture

- Released FTE earlier
- Variety of requests for more FTE
- District context to not create inequality
- No FTE left

High School Staffing

There are a variety of factors that go into high school staffing, and PPS staff has worked diligently to actively manage these factors in the last three school years in a way that makes realistic sense. One of the factors is referred to as “student load”, which is the total number of students that one high school teacher would engage with. We look at those loads twice a year.

The District and PAT have language in the collective bargaining agreement that is part of the interest-based bargaining process, which states:

Should the District maintain an eight (8) period day (six (6) of eight (8) schedule) at District high schools, the District shall have until the 2016-17 school year to re-establish student load levels at the 2010-11 levels required by Article 5 Section D, provided progress is made each year toward achieving such student loads.

High School Glide Path

We expect this to be a topic of discussion in the IBB process. Based on our historical documents that were referred to in the past, the “weighted average student load numbers” have looked like this:

School Year	Weighted Average Student Load
2010-11	126.3
2011-12	150
2012-13	146.8
2013-14	144.3
2014-15	138.2
2015-16	132.9
<i>2016-17 Goal</i>	<i>126.3</i>

In addition, except for limited exceptions, the District cannot assign any high school teacher a computed student load over 180

Ratios

Schools	Ratio
K-5 Schools	25:8: 1
K-8 Schools	24:0: 1
Middle Schools	24.75: 1
High Schools	21.63:1