

Facilities & Enrollment

STATE OF OHIO: DISTRICT'S ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS EXCEED USEFUL LIFE

As far back as the late 1990s, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) recommended replacing the District's elementary and middle schools. Twenty years later, when the OFCC updated the District's Facilities Master Plan, its report indicated the existing elementary and middle schools were well beyond being renovated, with the cost to renovate the buildings expected to exceed two-thirds the cost of new construction – the standard by which the OFCC determines whether a building should be renovated or replaced.

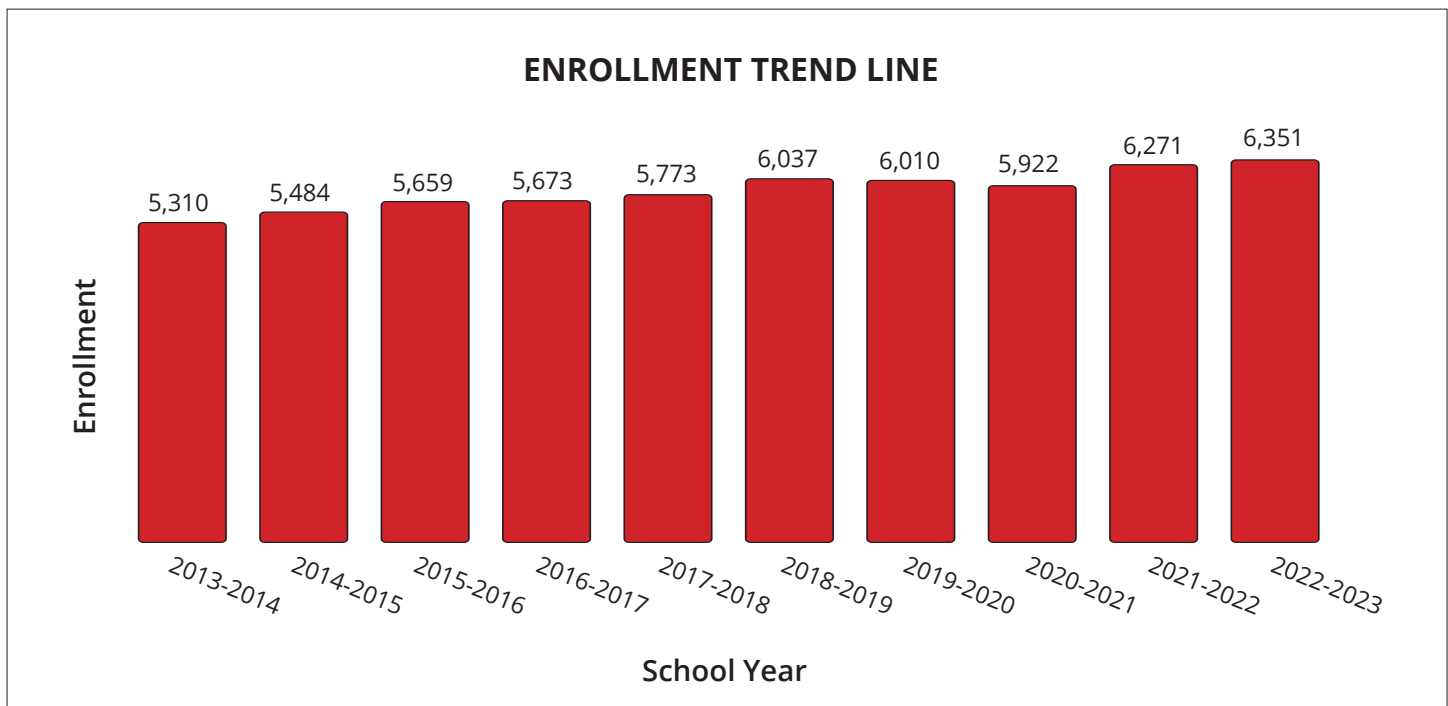
Student and staff safety is also a serious concern, with some of the buildings constructed initially as "Open Concept" schools, which lack permanent interior walls and doors. These areas are impossible to secure in the event of an emergency. In addition, the general age of the schools prevents them from being retrofitted with up-to-date safety and security systems.

In addition, many parking lots are undersized and cannot accommodate the amount of traffic they must handle daily.

DATE OF SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	
BUILDING	YEAR
LIL' CRUISER CAMPUS PRE-K	2017
ASBURY ELEMENTARY	1963
DUNLOE ELEMENTARY	1967
GLENDENING ELEMENTARY	1968
GROVEPORT ELEMENTARY	1923
MADISON ELEMENTARY	1967
SEDALIA ELEMENTARY	1969
MIDDLE SCHOOL CENTRAL	1952
MIDDLE SCHOOL NORTH	1975
MIDDLE SCHOOL SOUTH	1975
GM HIGH SCHOOL	2018

ENROLLMENT TREND LINE

The number of students attending Groveport Madison Schools has grown by more than 1,000 over the past ten years. The availability of reasonably priced homes and apartments is expected to continue to drive the District's enrollment growth for the foreseeable future.



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THE IMPACT OF OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding has an impact on students and staff alike. Storage areas, offices, conference rooms, and even hallways have been converted into classroom spaces in many schools. Libraries at all of the District's elementary schools have been eliminated so that the areas could be converted into classrooms. Without the libraries, books and research materials are often in storage cabinets or rolling carts lining hallways.

Overcrowding even affects lunchtime for many students, with some eating lunch as early as 10:20 a.m. or as late as 1:30 p.m. Crowded lunchrooms and hallways are also very noisy and have the unfortunate side effect of creating the perfect atmosphere for potential altercations between students.

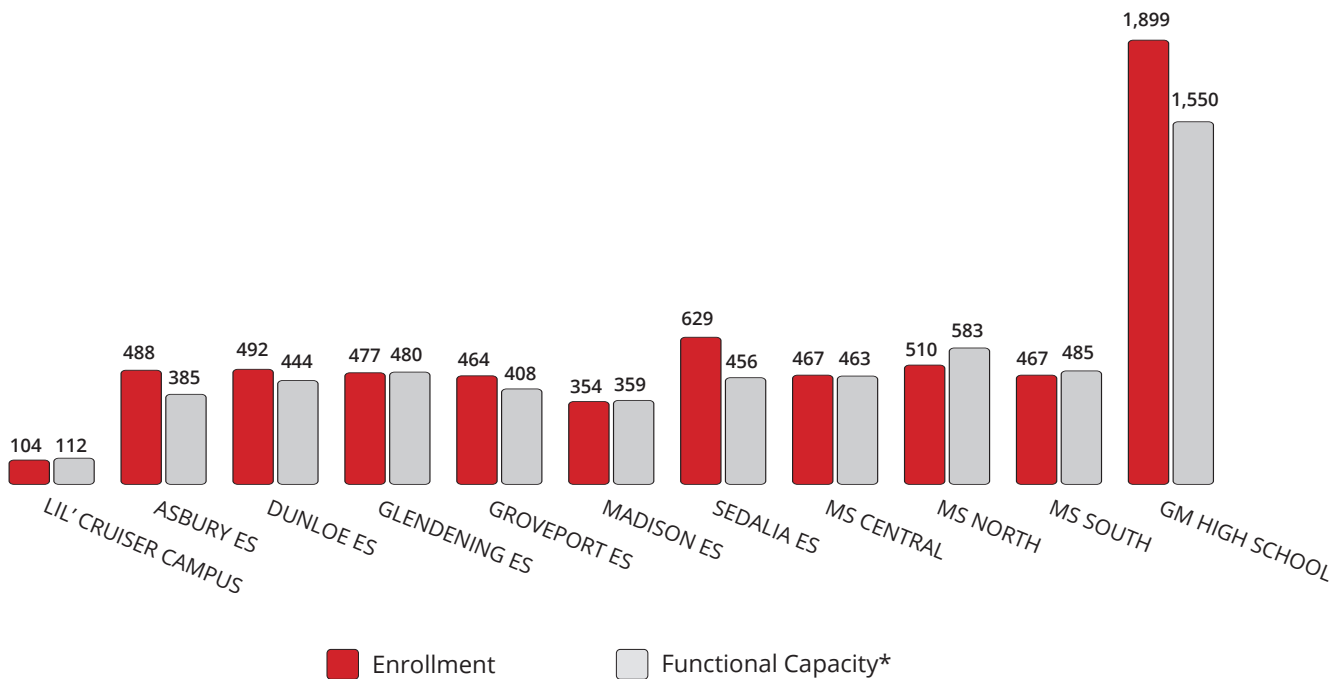
There also are concerns about the impacts of overcrowding on student and staff safety. Parking lots and public streets alongside schools are jammed with cars, so much so that buses are sometimes unable to get into or out of the school's bus loop. Students whose classrooms are in modular units must go outdoors to get into the main building. This is a particular concern in an emergency or lock-down situation.

MODULAR CLASSROOMS - AN EXPENSIVE SOLUTION

The District currently has 24 modular classrooms to house our ever-growing enrollment. While modular classrooms can accommodate short-term enrollment growth, they are expensive solutions that don't address the overcrowding issue. As an example, to purchase and install a used four-classroom modular unit at Groveport Elementary School cost more than \$400,000. In addition, modular classrooms are three times more expensive to operate (because of their energy inefficiency) than brick-and-mortar classrooms.



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT VS. CAPACITY



* Functional Capacity = 85% of maximum occupancy