

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Date: **DRAFT** April 17, 2009
To: City of Black Diamond
Planning and Community Development
24301 Roberts Drive
Black Diamond, WA 98010
From: David Sherrard, AICP Senior Planner
Subject: Master Plan Development Impacts on Public Schools:
Yarrow Bay Group
Lawson Hills and Villages MPD
Project Number: 217-3043-003
Project Name: City of Black Diamond, Yarrow Bay Master Plan Developments EIS

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This technical report assesses the impacts of two Master Plan Development (MPD) proposals by the Yarrow Bay Group in the City of Black Diamond.

The Lawson Hills MPD is in the northeast corner of the City and includes:

- 930 single family detached dwelling units
- 320 multi-family dwelling units
- 190,000 square feet (SF) of retail space and 200,000 SF of office space in the “North Triangle”
- A 6-acre school site with adjacent 9-acre school play area

The Villages MPD is in the southwest corner of the city and includes:

- 3,400 single family detached dwelling units
- 1,400 multi-family dwelling units
- 325,000 SF of retail space and 450,000 SF of office space
- Two school sites: one 10-acre site and one 20-acre site

The residential units within each of the proposed developments is presumes to occur over 15 years. This is 62 single family and 21 multi family units per year for Lawson Hills and 227 single family and 33 multi-family units per year for the Villages. The number of units may vary on an annual basis without changing the results substantially.

For the purpose of this analysis, a number of scenarios are presented including the impacts of the two MPD proposal by themselves, the demand with existing population the cumulative impacts of

development of both MPDs is presumed, together with development of an additional 50 single family and 5 multi family units per year within the City of Black Diamond.

The impact analysis has several components

- Projection of enrollment
 - The initial “snapshot” of student generation expected as new dwellings are occupied
 - A “cohort progression” model which tracks students as they move through grades. The initial student generation rates are higher in the elementary grades, as is typical for development with many occupants in the “family formation” phase. Tracking these students through the grades is necessary because kindergarteners and elementary students do not become Middle School and High School students for a number of years.
 - The cohort model also accounts for additional trip generation from households at the normal rate experienced by existing households in the district.
- Impact assessment on
 - Instruction
 - Facilities
 - Transportation

SCHOOL SERVICE

The Enumclaw School District is located in southeast King County. It provides public schools to an area of 444 square miles with a 2008 population of 26,800 including the cities of Enumclaw and Black Diamond. The district has a current student population of 4,465, who are served by five elementary schools, two middle schools, the Enumclaw High School Collins Alternative High School, and the Muckleshoot Tribal School.

The Enumclaw School District Boundary in the vicinity of Black Diamond is shown in Figure 1.

Two other school districts serve portions of the City of Black Diamond. The Kent School District serves the northeast portion of the City, including the west shore of the Lake Sawyer Neighborhood, and has two schools in close proximity to the City, Sawyer Woods Elementary and KentLake High School. The Enumclaw School District estimates that few students within the Enumclaw district attend those two schools.. The Tahoma School District serves the northeastern portion of the City generally north of the alignment of 304th Street SW. Glacier Park Elementary School is about two miles north of the Black Diamond City Limits but does not serve students living within the Enumclaw School District. The Auburn School District serves the area west of the Black Diamond UGA and south of Green Valley Road. The closest Auburn District school is Chinook Elementary, about six miles to the west. About 60 students from the Auburn district attend Enumclaw schools. (Stocker 2008)

SCHOOL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

School operations and impacts revolve around three elements:

- Instruction and support,
- Facilities, and
- Transportation to provide access to facilities and instruction.

Instruction

The Washington State Constitution provides that “the legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools”. (Section IX Article 2) The state courts and legislature have defined “basic education,” which is a state funding mandate.

Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary of district expenditures and revenue and highlights the proportion provided by state and local funds. As shown in Table 2, the local levy provides for about 22 percent of the district’s general budget.

Table 1. Enumclaw School District Budget Expenditures

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Basic Education	21,325,037	21,897,823	20,765,177	20,491,259	21,407,472
Special Education	4,750,407	3,713,031	3,472,015	3,129,690	3,035,605
Vocational/Skills Center	1,512,692	1,164,450	1,025,485	1,006,171	1,028,142
Compensatory Education	3,275,817	2,564,702	2,583,194	2,129,061	1,926,054
Other Instruction	381,763	280,369	285,536	288,242	280,254
Community Services	42,110	38,193	12,563	14,948	50,378
District Wide Support	5,413,372	5,183,448	5,093,418	4,924,891	5,004,403
School Food Services	1,465,297	1,351,694	1,283,089	1,244,749	1,246,440
Pupil Transport	2,158,184	2,012,444	1,966,283	1,900,299	1,928,734
Other	42,690	42,690	42,690	41,607	21,345
TOTAL (only includes above)	40,367,369	38,248,844	36,529,450	35,170,917	35,928,827
Total Reserved Fund Balance	519,280	691,447	571,996	875,202	952,952
Total Unreserved Fund Balance	3,447,966	3,324,391	2,733,156	2,619,651	2,353,423
TOTAL (includes Capital, ASB, & General Fund "other uses")	40,367,369	38,248,844	36,529,450	35,170,917	35,928,827

Table 2. Enumclaw School District Budget Revenues

	2008	Percent	2007	2006	2005
State	29,095,369	72.16%	27,925,957	25,916,972	25,489,160
Federal	2,141,311	5.31%	1,966,554	1,902,048	1,826,030
Local Tax	8,984,905	22.28%	8,947,782	8,412,688	7,947,390
Other	97,193	0.24%	119,239	108,040	96,816
TOTAL (sum of above)	40,318,778	100.00%	38,959,532	36,339,748	35,359,396

State Basic Education Support

State Basic Education financing of schools is established by the state legislature through annual appropriation and includes funding for;

- General Education,
- Special Education,
- Vocational Education,

- Learning Assistance Program,
- Pupil Transportation, and
- Juvenile Detention Center and State Institution Education Programs.

The key to state funding, however, is an apportionment system that is based on a formula for costs that may not actually pay the true cost to the district. In effect, the amount of money allocated by the legislature is divided up between school districts. They either have to adjust their program to match, or find additional funding.

Items that have been identified as chronic problems in the formula include:

- The formula does not typically fund enough high school courses (typically referred to as “hours”) for students to meet minimum requirements of state colleges. The state currently pays for 5 hours, while 6 are generally required by state colleges;
- Utilities (heating fuel, electricity, water) and facility maintenance are not fully funded; and
- Adequate allocations do not cover the cost of updating instructional supplies, school books, computer supplies or power.

Federal Funding

Federal funding of education for the Enumclaw School District includes a variety of programs. These may change according to federal priorities, however as indicated in Table 2, the funding levels have remained fairly constant.

Local Funding

Local funding of instruction and operation includes is 20 to 25 percent of the school budget. School districts are authorized to collect property tax levies for the General Fund (also called “maintenance and operation”, or “M&O” levies). This can be approved for one to four years at a single election and requires a 60 percent “Yes” vote. These funds can be used for a wide range of services.

Facilities

The effect of growth on local school funding depends on the generation of additional students and the need for additional facilities.

Three factors are important in assessing impacts on facilities:

- The district’s standards for level of service as they relate to facilities;
- The capacity of existing facilities; and
- Whether the existing trends in the district are for increasing or decreasing student enrollment from the existing population served.

Enumclaw School District Standards of Service

In order to determine the capacity of the District’s facilities, the King County Code 21A refers to a “standard of service” that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity.

The standard of service is based upon the number of classrooms available at each school and the desired average class load district-wide. A favorable class size is used to promote the standard and quality of

educational programs the residents of the Enumclaw School District expect and support through the passage of levies and bonds.

Rooms designed for special use are not counted as classrooms. Portables used for classrooms are employed on an interim basis only. When additional permanent classrooms are available, portables are removed from service, transferred to other locations, or used for non-classroom purposes. (ESC 2008)

The district's standard for the size of school sites includes a range. The desired site size is near the upper end of the range.

- Elementary 10 to 15 acres
- Middle and junior high - 15 to 25
- High schools 30 to 40

Actual site size may vary depending on the size of parcels available and site constraints such as sensitive areas. The site size also must meet minimum standards of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Current Standards of Service for Elementary Students

The Enumclaw School District uses the following guidelines for class size:

- Average district-wide class size for grades K-4 should not exceed 23 students.
- Average district-wide class size for grade 5 should not exceed 26 students.
- Elementary School permanent capacity should be between 450 and 500 students.

Class size may vary from building to building based upon different influencing factors at each school.

Students may be provided music instruction, physical education, and lunch in a separate classroom or facility.

Students may have scheduled time in a special computer lab. Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a self-contained classroom with a maximum capacity of 10 to 12 students, depending on the program.

Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms and/or special spaces for programs designated as follows:

- English as a Second Language (ESL)
- Integrated Programs & Resource Rooms (for special remedial assistance)
- Education for Disadvantaged Students (Chapter 1)
- Gifted Education
- Other Remediation Programs
- Learning Assisted Program (LAP)
- School Adjustment Programs for severely behavior-disordered students
- Hearing Impaired
- Mild, Moderate, and Severe Developmental Disabilities
- Developmental Kindergarten
- Preschool Handicapped
- Early Childhood Education Assistance Programs (ECEAP)

All of the above special programs require specialized classroom space; thus, the full-time student capacity of buildings housing these programs is reduced. Students leave their regular classroom for a period of time to receive instruction in these special programs. When programs change, program capacity fluctuates and the plan is updated annually to reflect the change in program and capacity.

Current Standards of Service for Secondary Students:

The standards of service outlined below reflect only those programs and educational opportunities provided to secondary students which directly affect the capacity of the school buildings.

- Average district-wide class size for grades 6 through 8 should not exceed 28 students.
- Middle School permanent capacity should be between 500 and 550 students.
- Average district-wide class size for grades 9 through 12 should not exceed 28 students. High School permanent capacity should not exceed 1,300 students.
- Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a classroom with a capacity of 10 to 15, depending on program.

Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms and/or special spaces for programs designated as follows:

- Instrumental and Vocal Music
- Integrated Programs & Resource Rooms (for special remedial assistance)
- Computer Labs
- Honors (Gifted) and Advanced Placement Programs
- Basic Skills Programs
- Variety of Vocational Education Programs i.e., Home & Family Life, Business Education (Keyboarding, Accounting, Sales & Marketing, etc.), Woods, Agriculture, Technology, Auto Shop, Drafting, Etc.

Many of these programs require specialized classroom space and can reduce the permanent capacity of the school buildings. In addition, an alternative (continuation) program with limited capacity and enrollment is provided for secondary students at Collins High School and the Collins Extension Center, cooperative programs with Sumner and White River School districts housed in Buckley.

Each school's available capacity will vary with the type of programs and space utilization in its buildings. When a large number of portables are added to a site to add capacity, other support facilities, such as gymnasiums, lunch areas, halls, etc. become inadequate.

Existing Facilities

Table 3. Existing Facility Capacity

Facility	Students	Square Feet	Classrooms
Black Diamond Elementary			
Permanent Construction		29,092	10
Portables		7,092	8
Teaching Areas	Students/Room	Rooms	Capacity

Table 3. Existing Facility Capacity

Facility	Students (all day)	Square Feet	Classrooms
Classrooms (Standard)	24.5	6	147
Kindergarten	23	2	46
Remedial	0	1	0
Special Education Resource	0	1	0
Totals		10	193
Other			
Computer Lab Room	0	1	0
Multi-Purpose (PE)	0	1	0
Maximum Student Capacity Without Portables	193 FTE		
Maximum Student Capacity With 8 Portables	325.5 FTE		
Byron Kibler Elementary			
Permanent Construction		45,007	20
Portables			7
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity Without Portables	461 FTE		
Maximum Student Capacity With 7 Portables (4 All Day)	549 FTE		
Southwood Elementary			
Permanent Construction		39,900	23
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity	364.5 FTE		
Sunrise Elementary			
Permanent Construction		47,375	24
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity	461 FTE		
Westwood Elementary			
Permanent Construction		42,654	22
Portables		2,753	3
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity	436.5 FTE		
Enumclaw Middle School			
Permanent Construction		87,334	33
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity	560 FTE		
Thunder Mountain Middle School			
Permanent Construction		79,920	32
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity	532 FTE		
Enumclaw High School			

Table 3. Existing Facility Capacity

Facility	Students	Square Feet	Classrooms
Permanent Construction		Square Feet	Classrooms
		157,519	64
Portables		8,865	10
Other			
Maximum Student Capacity Without Portables	1,344 FTE		
Maximum Student Capacity With 10 Portables	1,564 FTE		

Transportation

The Enumclaw school district currently busses 2,798 students for a variety of reasons, mostly because students reside too far from the appropriate school facility to walk. In the Black Diamond area, 240 students are bussed to grades 6-12 because there is no Middle School or High School in the community.

Student transportation is funded jointly by the state and local districts. The current transportation funding system was developed in and is incorporated in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.180. The statute defines specific transportation funding eligibility criteria for students, and prescribes a methodology based on the direct radius mile (“crow’s flight”) distance of each student’s assigned bus stop location to their destination school, the number of students transported, minimum load factors, and weighted distance factors. The allocation amount is ultimately based upon a per-student allocation rate, which is adjusted each year by the Legislature.

The Enumclaw School District budgeted about \$2.2 million for transportation in 2007-2008, of which the state paid about \$1.48 million, or about 70%. The district share of the transportation budget funded from the local operations levy is about 30 percent (Stocker 2009) although the local share also includes transportation for activities for student trips and athletic trips not funded by the state.

School districts can collect local property tax levies for purchase of school busses. Such levies require a 60 percent approval rate.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Student Generation

The impact of new development on schools is driven by the number of students generated by new dwellings. This depends primarily on the demographic characteristics of the future residents. Young families typically generate the highest rate of new students. Retirees typically generate the smallest number of students. Generally single family dwellings generate more students than multi family dwellings because they tend to be occupied by families with more children. Existing dwellings generate students over the life cycle of operation. Typically, a residence occupied by a family composed of younger parents will provide students that start school in kindergarten then move through the 13 grades in the system. If a family stays in a dwelling after children grow beyond school age they do not generate additional students. Most homes are cycled through resale and may again generate students that pass through the school grades.

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) utilizes a method for projecting school enrollment known as the K Linear Cohort Survival method. The cohort survival method starts with current enrollments, by grade, and then advances students one grade for each year of the forecast. This process is repeated as many years into the future as desired. Because not all students progress to the next grade, and because new students join existing cohorts, the size of the cohorts is adjusted by a progression factor. This factor is typically based on empirical measures. For example, if, during the last five years, each first grade class was 5 percent larger than the previous year's kindergarten class, the forecast assumes that the trend would continue. To estimate the number of future kindergarten students entering the system, OSPI assumes that the recent trend in kindergarten enrollments will continue.

This methodology is generally reliable in a community experiencing a stable housing supply or a steady growth rate. It doesn't accurately predict the effects of changes in growth rates from an influx of new development. If a district expects substantial housing development, and has not recently seen any development, enrollments will be underestimated by the cohort survival methodology. (OSPI 2008c)

For districts experiencing substantial growth, a housing adjustment factor is often used, which is generated by surveying the number of students generated by recent housing developments. To be most reliable, projections should differentiate between units more likely to generate students such as family-oriented housing including single family dwellings, subsidized housing, and in some markets, large multi-family units, as opposed to units oriented to households without children, including smaller multi-family units oriented to single-person households and senior housing. The methodology most commonly used is to match addresses of new development from permit data to addresses of students to derive a student generation rate from various types of development. Such an effort generally is performed for a three to five year period. (2008) This methodology, however, is likely to underestimate student generation because some households that will generate students in the future may not have children yet, or may have children too young to be enrolled in school. Enrollment from new development typically peaks five to ten years after occupancy (Burk 2008), which is generally later than enrollment predicted by surveys that have been performed. An additional factor that can lead to underestimates is children that are home schooled or enrolled in private schools. A substantial portion of home schooled and private school students enter public schools in upper grades (OSPI 2008c). This, however does not appear to currently be a factor for the Enumclaw School District.

Student generation rates also typically differ according to the affordability of housing with "outer suburbs" with lower housing costs typically experiencing a higher proportion of families at the 'family formation stage' than higher value housing in more expensive inner cities and inner suburbs (Lowe 2009).

Student generation rates from housing surveys for several school districts in Western Washington are shown in Table 4, below.

Table 4. Student Generation Rates

	Auburn	Kent	Lk WA	Issaquah	Median	70 pctl	80 pctl
Single Family							
Elementary	0.337	0.445	0.446	0.384	0.403	0.4451	0.4454
Middle	0.145	0.118	0.132	0.149	0.136	0.1454	0.1466
High	0.178	0.245	0.093	0.15	0.1665	0.1847	0.2048
Total	0.66	0.808	0.671	0.683	0.7055	0.7752	0.7968
Multi Family							
Elementary	0.065	0.296	0.084	0.102	0.13675	0.1214	0.1796
Middle	0.029	0.075	0.026	0.049	0.04475	0.0516	0.0594
High	0.039	0.111	0.023	0.052	0.05625	0.0579	0.0756
Total	0.133	0.482	0.133	0.203	0.23775	0.2309	0.3146

Use of a percentile greater than the median is sometimes used in impact assessment to provide a greater assurance that a given generation rate will not be exceeded. Use of the median provides a statistical assurance reliability of about 50 percent. There is an even chance of the generation of students either being over or under the projection. In making investments in public facilities, it is often preferred to plan for greater capacity than lower. If the factors that lead to a range of trip generation are known, the preferable approach is to base analysis on those factors. A number of factors have been proposed such as market orientation of units (single family, retirement, second homes, recreational), characteristics that may be correlated to accommodating families with children, such as number of bedrooms, as well as locational factors have been proposed. However, no comprehensive studies or regression analysis of those factors has been performed. In the absence of such information, the median has been used for this analysis.

In order to account for student generation from new dwellings and the progression of students through the grades, a modified cohort progression model is provided in Appendix A that includes separate components for demand generated by existing enrollment trends and new development. In addition, an adjustment for uncounted children less than 5 years of age is added to the development contribution based on the 2000 census data records of the number of 1-4 year olds in proportion to 5-10 year olds that would be captured in K-5 student records. The analysis of impacts must include the generation of additional student demand as students move up through the system. In addition, since the student generation rate is considerably higher for elementary grades, much of the demand for middle and high school capacity is driven by this cohort effect rather than the initial student generation rate.

Instruction

To assess the potential impacts of new development on instruction and support, several assumptions were made in the analysis:

- All analysis is in current dollars,
- Costs per student are assumed to remain constant, and
- The cost share between state and local funds would remain the same.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (CONTINUED)

	Total Budget	Percent Increase	State Funds	Federal Funds	Local Support	Student Population
2008	\$40,318,778		\$29,095,369	\$2,141,311	\$8,984,905	4,379
Per Student Rate	\$9,207		\$6,644	\$489	\$2,052	
2030 with MPDs	\$104,263,494	258.60%	\$75,240,000	\$5,537,384	\$23,234,771	11,324
Per Student Rate	\$9,207		\$6,644	\$489	\$2,052	

Given these assumptions, the state share is assumed to continue to provide about 70 percent of the cost of instruction. The remaining 30 percent would be provided by other funding sources, including federal funds and various charges, as well as local funds from school operation and maintenance levies. In Table 5 above, the relative proportional share of the various sources is projected to remain the same. The most variable element of the effect of new development would be the component additional funds from local school levies required to support the higher number of students. School levies must be passed by local residents and remain in effect from one to six years. If a school levy does not pass, the district must reduce expenditures through eliminating programs. The most severe potential impact of additional development and school student populations is a larger potential for reduction in services to a larger student population if the local levy fails to pass.

If future levies are assumed to pass, the potential impact to a district relates to the size of the levy and the rate at which local property owners are assessed. If new development contributes a higher proportion of assessed value, as compared to the value balance of the district and the number of students contributed, the overall levy rate for the district would decline. If the opposite were the case, a higher levy rate would result and existing development would subsidize new development.

Table 5, below, shows the assessed value of the District, the levy rate, and the rate per existing student as well as the projected assessed value with new development and the total increase in the general levy based on a simple proportional increase on a per student rate. The school district would not receive property tax revenue from several of the commercial areas. The North Triangle commercial development in Lawson Hills is in the Tahoma School District. The commercial area in the Villages north of Roberts Drive is in the Kent School District.

Based on this information, it appears that:

- The increase in the local general fund levy would increase about 260 percent, which is about twice the rate of the increase in housing units;
- The district-assessed valuation would increase about 160 percent; and
- To support this higher level of expenditure the rate levied on local property would increase because the proportional increase in the local levy general fund is greater than the increase in assessed value.

Table 5. Local General Fund Levy Project Based on Per Student Multipliers

	General Fund Levy	Assessed Value	Estimated Population	Estimated Housing	Student Population	General Fund Tax Rate
2008	\$8,984,905	\$4,379	\$3,150,211,618		26,780	\$10,294
Per Student Rate	\$2,052		\$719,391			
2030 with MPDs	\$23,234,771	\$11,324	\$5,044,521,618	160.13%	38,550	\$16,294
Per Student Rate	\$2,052					

In order to maintain the current level of instructional funding, the district as a whole will need to support schools at a somewhat higher tax rate, assuming that state funding formulas stay about the same.

This information, however, must be considered to have a relatively high level of uncertainty because there is a lag between changes in market value and assessed value reflected in calculations for existing development and because of uncertainty in the value of future development. This is particularly the case for retail and office development projected as part of the project, since there is no assurance that the proposed development will occur, given competition from nearby established commercial and employment centers.

Facilities Impact Analysis

Analysis of impacts includes two elements:

- Facilities needed to serve new student populations, and
- Location of facilities in relation to new development.

Financing is an additional element that is integral to the ability of a district to actually provide facilities.

Future Facility Needs

Table 6 indicates the projected demand from additional growth in the district as it applies to overall district student demand and for the Black Diamond area alone. The projections include the specific dwelling unit assumptions for the current Master Plan Development (MPD) proposals for Lawson Hills and the Villages. In addition, development assumptions for the district as a whole must include planning for all students, including those produced by other development. For this reason, approximately 100 new single family dwellings per year are presumed for the district as a whole outside of the MPDs and about 50 are presumed in Black Diamond. The projections included in the lines for the MPD developments alone include no other growth.

As indicated in the discussion of student generation, the impact of new dwellings on facility need includes not only the students generated in any one-year snapshot of student generation, but also the needs as the students progress through the grades. The dwellings added become part of the overall housing market that continues to generate new students as families move in and out of a district.

An additional complication in facility provision is that the demand takes place over the build-out of the development, plus the time period in which student's progress through the grades, while the provision of facilities takes place in increments as new facilities cannot be added one student or even one classroom at a time. One strategy that districts have in providing capacity is to rely on portable classrooms while

waiting for additional demand to justify adding a unit consisting of a new school, or a substantial increase in the capacity of a school by adding a group of classrooms. Adding capacity by adding a smaller school at an earlier stage of growth and expanding that school makes sense from a phasing perspective, but is difficult to implement from the perspective of financing. In general, however, school demand tends to grow beyond the rated capacity of schools prior to new facilities being provided, partially because portable classrooms are a short-term response and partially because state funding formulas rely on “unhoused” students and favor districts that utilize such temporary facilities.

All Middle and High School students generated by new development would be bussed to existing facilities until new facilities are constructed in the community. At the student generation rate of about 14 Middle School students per 100 single family dwellings, a 500 FTE capacity Middle School would be warranted with the addition of about 3,570 new single family dwellings. At the student generation rate of 17 High School students per 100 dwellings, a new 600 FTE capacity school would be warranted with about 3,530 new single family dwellings. The more detailed analysis of school growth in Table 6, below, indicates the approximate growth in demand for facilities.

The calculation of capacity and surplus/deficit for the entire District presumes that some students would be bussed. In the long term, this is not desirable or likely; therefore, the demand calculations for Black Diamond only should be considered the most relevant.

In assessing the need for facilities, the following assumptions were made about potential school sizes. In some cases these vary from the district guidelines as indicated below.

- Elementary schools – 300 to 500 FTE students, site size 10 to 15 acres
- Middle Schools – 500 to 1,400 FTE students the district guideline is a maximum 550, site size 15 to 25 acres
- High Schools – 600 to 1,500 FTE students, the district guideline is a maximum 1,300, site size 30 to 40 acres

The overall demand for schools at buildout of the Lawson Hills and Villages MPD depends on a number of choices the district makes on the size and number of schools, as well as the location of schools. In general, the district will need:

- Elementary schools: To house 2,100 new students (419 Lawson, 1680 Villages) 4 new schools at 525 students each would be needed to serve the two MPDs (5 including existing), or 5 new schools at 420 students each. The existing school if expanded to 500 students would serve the existing population plus a portion of new growth. With additional growth other than the MPDs about 2,700 students are projected for a total of 6 schools at 450 students each.
- Middle Schools: To house 1,225 new students (275 Lawson, 950 Villages) one large school or two smaller schools would be needed to serve the two MPDs. To serve existing population total enrollment would be near 1,300. With additional growth other than the MPDs enrollment would be near 1,500 students.
- High Schools: To house 1,480 students (330 Lawson, 1,150 Villages) one large school or two smaller schools would be needed. To serve existing population total enrollment would be near 1,550 with no other growth and near 1,750 with projected additional growth.

A potential schedule for addition of new schools in the Black Diamond area only is outlined in Table 7, below, for cumulative growth assuming both Master Plan Developments are built as assumed, but not including other growth. The assumption for construction of additional Elementary schools and additions to Middle and High Schools is that up to 10 portable classrooms can be employed at each school until growth is sufficient to add capacity. For the initial period of growth, this assumes that some elementary

students would be housed outside of Black Diamond until a second school is built. The assumed capacity increment at Middle and High Schools is 300 FTE students, reflecting about 10 classrooms. This also would assume that, between the expansion of the existing elementary school and addition of a second in 2015, up to 400 FTE students would be accommodated in portables at the existing school or bussed. This is probably an unrealistic assumption and would likely lead to construction of the second school sooner and operating both schools at between 300 and 400 FTE students for several years. There are a great many variations upon such a schedule, for example a single combined Middle and High School could be built prior to 2015, and then converted to a separate facility when demand warranted.

Table 6. Facility Demand and Capacity Analysis

Facility	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
K-5 Elementary								
Capacity								
Existing District Building Capacity	1,916	1,723	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223
Existing District Portable Capacity								
<i>Total District Capacity</i>	1,916	1,723	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223
Existing Black Diamond Building Capacity	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
Existing BD Portable Capacity	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
<i>Existing Black Diamond Capacity</i>	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
Demand								
Projected District Enrollment	1,852	1,921	2,672	3,581	4,219	4,225	4,230	4,235
Projected Black Diamond Enrollment	289	425	1,155	1,941	2,528	2,621	2,643	2,647
District Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	64	(198)	(449)	(1,358)	(1,996)	(2,002)	(2,007)	(2,012)
District Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	64	(198)	(449)	(1,358)	(1,996)	(2,002)	(2,007)	(2,012)
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(96)	(232)	(962)	(1,748)	(2,335)	(2,428)	(2,450)	(2,454)
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	36	(100)	(830)	(1,616)	(2,203)	(2,296)	(2,318)	(2,322)
Lawson Hills Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(96)	(124)	(250)	(392)	(505)	(506)	(506)	(507)
Lawson Hills Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	36	8	(118)	(260)	(373)	(374)	(374)	(375)
Villages Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(96)	(200)	(711)	(1,240)	(1,664)	(1,754)	(1,773)	(1,774)
Villages Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	36	(68)	(579)	(1,108)	(1,532)	(1,622)	(1,641)	(1,642)

Table 6. Facility Demand and Capacity Analysis

Facility	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
6-8 Middle School								
Capacity								
Existing District Building Capacity	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
Existing District Portable Capacity								
<i>Total District Capacity</i>	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
Existing Black Diamond Building Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Existing BD Portable Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Existing Black Diamond Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demand								
Projected District Enrollment	1,089	1,088	1,353	1,823	2,206	2,242	2,244	2,247
Projected Black Diamond Enrollment	289	425	564	963	1,309	1,344	1,402	1,404
District Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	3	4	(261)	(731)	(1,114)	(1,150)	(1,152)	(1,155)
District Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	3	4	(261)	(731)	(1,114)	(1,150)	(1,152)	(1,155)
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(289)	(425)	(564)	(963)	(1,309)	(1,344)	(1,402)	(1,404)
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	(289)	(425)	(564)	(963)	(1,309)	(1,344)	(1,402)	(1,404)
Lawson Hills Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(96)	(141)	(240)	(298)	(364)	(371)	(371)	(371)
Lawson Hills Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	(96)	(141)	(240)	(298)	(364)	(371)	(371)	(371)
Villages Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(96)	(166)	(452)	(715)	(961)	(987)	(1,043)	(1,044)
Villages Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	(96)	(166)	(452)	(715)	(961)	(987)	(1,043)	(1,044)

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (CONTINUED)

9-12 High School

Capacity

Existing District Building Capacity	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344
Existing District Portable Capacity	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
<i>Total District Capacity</i>	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564
Existing Black Diamond Building Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Existing BD Portable Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Existing Black Diamond Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Demand

Projected Enrollment	1,438	1,388	1,654	2,075	2,555	2,731	2,746	2,749
Projected Black Diamond Enrollment	124	171	558	1,044	1,473	1,633	1,668	1,718
District Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(94)	(44)	(310)	(731)	(1,211)	(1,387)	(1,402)	(1,405)
District Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	126	176	(90)	(511)	(991)	(1,167)	(1,182)	(1,185)
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(124)	(171)	(558)	(1,044)	(1,473)	(1,633)	(1,668)	(1,718)
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	(124)	(171)	(558)	(1,044)	(1,473)	(1,633)	(1,668)	(1,718)
Lawson Hills Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(124)	(126)	(251)	(341)	(421)	(452)	(454)	(454)
Lawson Hills Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	(124)	(126)	(251)	(341)	(421)	(452)	(454)	(454)
Villages Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(124.00)	(157.86)	(449.96)	(784.47)	(1,084.71)	(1,198.55)	(1,228.90)	(1,277.17)
Villages Only Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) including Portable Capacity	(124.00)	(157.86)	(449.96)	(784.47)	(1,084.71)	(1,198.55)	(1,228.90)	(1,277.17)

Table 7. Approximate Schedule for Adding School Capacity	
Year	Capacity Added
2011	Expansion of existing Black Diamond Elementary to 500 FTE students
2015	Addition of Middle School with capacity of 500 FTE students
2015	Addition of Second Elementary School capacity of 500 FTE students
2016	Addition of High School with capacity of 600 FTE students
2018	Addition of third Elementary School
2018	Addition to Middle School to expand capacity to 800 FTE students
2019	Addition to High School to expand capacity to 900 FTE students
2021	Addition of fourth Elementary School
2022	Addition to Middle School to expand capacity to 1,100 FTE students or plan for second school
2022	Addition to High School to expand capacity to 1,200 FTE students or plan for second school
2025	Addition of fifth Elementary School
2025	Add second Middle School with capacity of 500 FTE students (First school capacity 800 FTE students total capacity 1,300 FTE students) or Addition to single Middle School to expand capacity to 1,300 FTE students – 2030
2025	Addition to High School to expand capacity to 1,500 FTE students or add second High School with capacity of 600 FTE students (first High School capacity 900 FTE students, Total capacity 1,500 FTE students)

In all these scenarios, use of temporary facilities is presumed in the interim period before the addition of another permanent facility is required. Use of temporary facilities, however, has an adverse impact on school service by increasing enrollment in the school beyond the capacity of the "core" facilities of the permanent building(s) such as the gymnasium, the library, the restrooms, the main office, the food service facilities and special service classrooms such as music, art and science instruction facilities. In addition, portable classrooms tend to degrade the educational and social environment by separating their occupants from the rest of a school's student body and staff members.

Facility Funding

School facilities are financed jointly by the state and local districts. The state share of facilities generally ranges from 30 to 70 percent, and averages about 50 percent (OSPI 2008b). State funding varies by year. The provision of state funding is by application, with allocation based on evaluation of need.

A district's ability to accomplish its building program is dependent on the following funding sources:

- State matching funds;
- Passage of general obligation bonds by district voters; and
- Collection of school mitigation and impact fees.

School districts can collect two types of local property tax levies for capital facilities:

- Capital Project – These levies must be used for school facilities and other capital purposes. Levies can be for one to six years; and
- Debt Service (also called “bond levies”) – Voter approval of the levy allows a district to issue bonds (borrow money) and collect property taxes to repay principal and interest over the life of the bond (typically 30 years). Levies must be used to purchase land and build or renovate school buildings.

State Match Funds

State Match Funds in Washington come from the Common School Construction Fund. Bonds are sold on behalf of the fund then retired from revenues accruing predominantly from the sale of renewable resources (i.e., timber) from State school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate funds or the State Board of Education can establish a moratorium on certain projects.

School districts may qualify for State Match Funds for specific capital projects. To qualify, a project must first meet a State-established criteria of need. This is determined by a formula that specifies the amount of square footage the State will help finance to provide permanent structures for the unhoused enrollment projected for the district. If a project qualifies, it can become part of a State prioritization system. This system prioritizes allocation of available funding resources to school districts statewide based on seven prioritization categories. Funds are then disbursed to the districts based on a formula which calculates district-assessed valuation per pupil relative to the whole State-assessed valuation per pupil to establish the percent of the total project cost to be paid by the State. The State contribution can range from nothing to about 70 percent of the project’s cost. (OSPI 2008b) State Match Funds can only be applied to major school construction projects.

Local funds must be used for the following items as they are not eligible for the state match: (OSPI 2008a)

- Acquisition cost of the site,
- Area in excess of the space allocations provided in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 392-343-035,
- All costs associated with the purchase, installation, or relocation of portable classrooms,
- Alterations, repair, or demolitions (except alterations necessary to connect new construction to an existing building),
- Costs incidental to advertising for bids, site surveys, soil testing for site purchase, or costs other than those connected directly with construction of facilities,
- Bus garages, except interdistrict cooperatives,
- Central administration buildings, or
- Stadia/grandstands.

Because availability of State Match Funds has not kept pace with the rapid enrollment growth occurring in many of Washington’s school districts, matching funds from the State may not be received by a school district until after a school has been constructed. In such cases, the district must “front fund” a project. That is, the district must finance the complete project with local funds (the future State’s share coming from funds allocated to future district projects). When the State share is finally disbursed (without accounting for escalation), the future district project is partially reimbursed. (OSPI 2008b)

Because of the method of computing State Match, the official percentage match portion calculated by the State does not typically equal the actual percentage of total facility cost. The State Match Ratio for the Enumclaw School District in the past has been approximately 57.67%. Notably, this only applies to costs that the State considers eligible for matching. Land costs and other development costs are not considered eligible for State Match. Furthermore, the State only allows 90 square feet per elementary student while the District's service standard requires more square feet per student. This additional space must be funded with local dollars. For a typical project that has maximum State Match funding, less than 50 percent of the total project costs will be covered by State Match dollars. (ESD 2008)

Overall, the percentage of state funds allocated to projects that are eligible for funding averaged between 27 and 40 percent between 2000 and 2008.

Mitigation Payments and School Impact Fees

For development in those jurisdictions that have not adopted a school impact fee ordinance, the District relies on mitigation required under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and related statutes.

In those jurisdictions where a school impact fee ordinance is in place, the District requests that an impact fee be collected by the permitting agency for the construction of any new residential dwelling unit.

Fees assessed are based on the new enrollment growth in the District. By law, new development cannot be assessed impact fees to correct existing deficiencies.

The amount of impact fee collected would necessarily be based on the percent of new school construction borne by the State and by a district as a whole through capital levies. In the worst case, fees could be assessed assuming no State Match funds and no contribution from the balance of the district. In the best case, a maximum contribution by the State could be presumed. Qualifying for State Match funding and providing facilities at the time of demand is difficult because the state formula is heavily weighted toward unhoused students. To qualify for the highest rate of state support, a shortage of facilities must exist. In addition, impact fees are collected as housing is built. Unless bonds are used and impact fees used to pay off bonds, the availability of funding will necessarily lag behind occupation of housing.

Transportation

School transportation is a critical element of matching student residential location where school facilities are available to provide instruction. The need for pupil transportation responds both to students who live too far to walk to school, such as those living in rural areas, and students who live in urban centers but must be transported because there is no appropriate school to serve them.

The Enumclaw School District currently busses 230 students who live in Black Diamond to grades 6-12 because there is no Middle or High School in the community. Some elementary students in the westerly part of the community are bussed to the existing Black Diamond school.

As student populations grow, one option for the short term is to bus students to schools with capacity. At the current time, the Black Diamond Elementary School has capacity for around 40 additional FTE students. That capacity would be utilized with the first 100 new dwellings built in the community. Thereafter, additional elementary demand would have to be met by adding portables, adding permanent school capacity, or bussing to other schools.

All Middle and High School students generated by new development would be bussed until new facilities are constructed in the community. At the presumed date of construction of a new Middle and High

School, up to 500 additional FTE Middle School students would be bussed to the two existing schools and up to 600 FTE High School students would be bussed to the single existing school.

This would increase the total number of students bussed by about 40 percent and increase the cost to the District 50 to 60 percent because of the greater distances than average students would be transported and the additional cost of 25 to 30 busses. Since the State provides funding for 65 to 70 percent of the cost of bussing, the net cost to the local operation and maintenance levy would be considerable.

In addition, if only one Middle and High School were provided in the westerly portion of Black Diamond, up to 435 Middle School and 535 High School students would be permanently bused across town at a similar 35 percent increase in total bussing and a 45 to 55 percent increase in cost. If a second Middle and High School were provided in 2029 and 2031, nine to ten years of bussing would be required.

Figure 1. Enumclaw School District Boundaries in the Black Diamond area

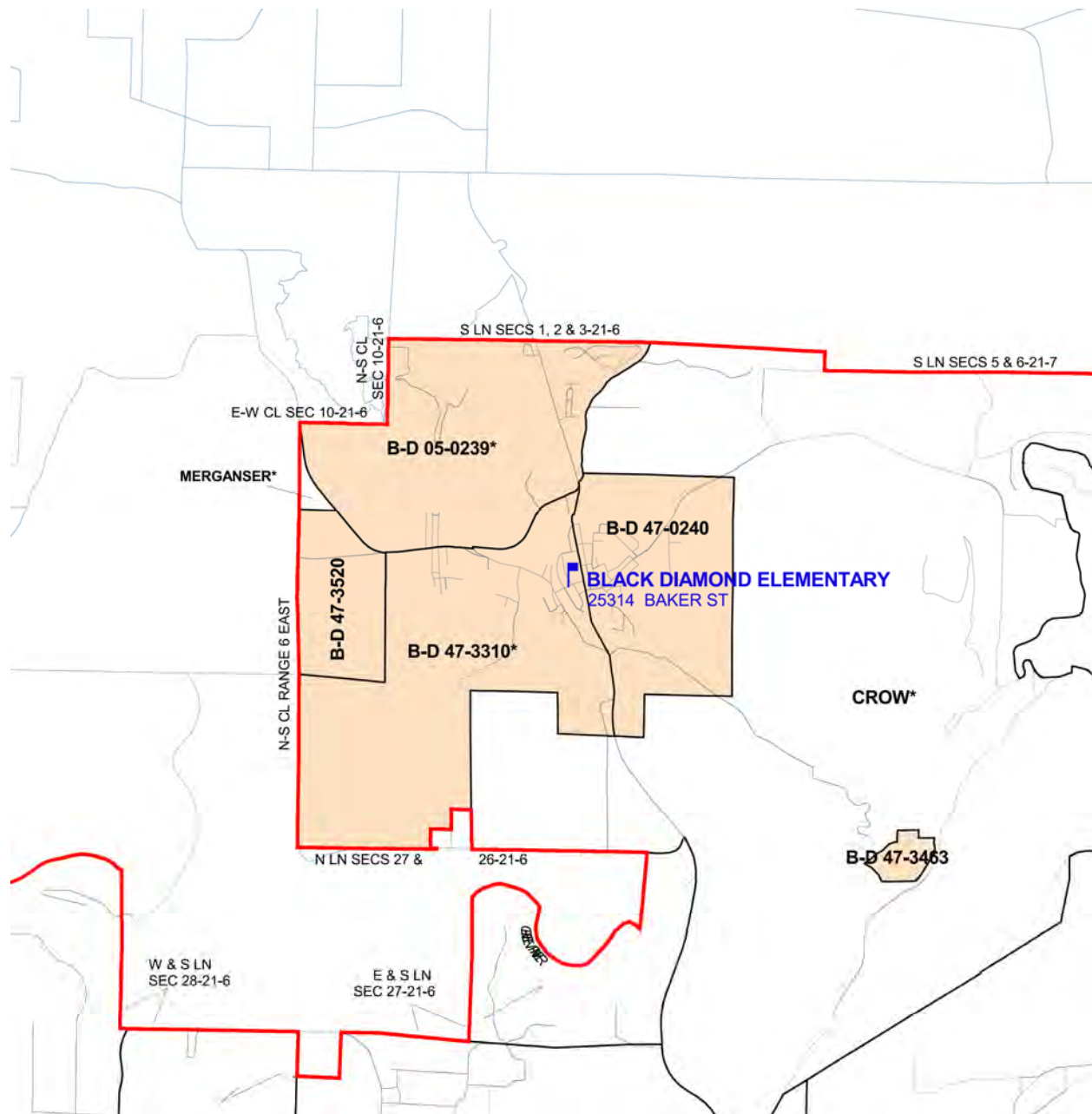
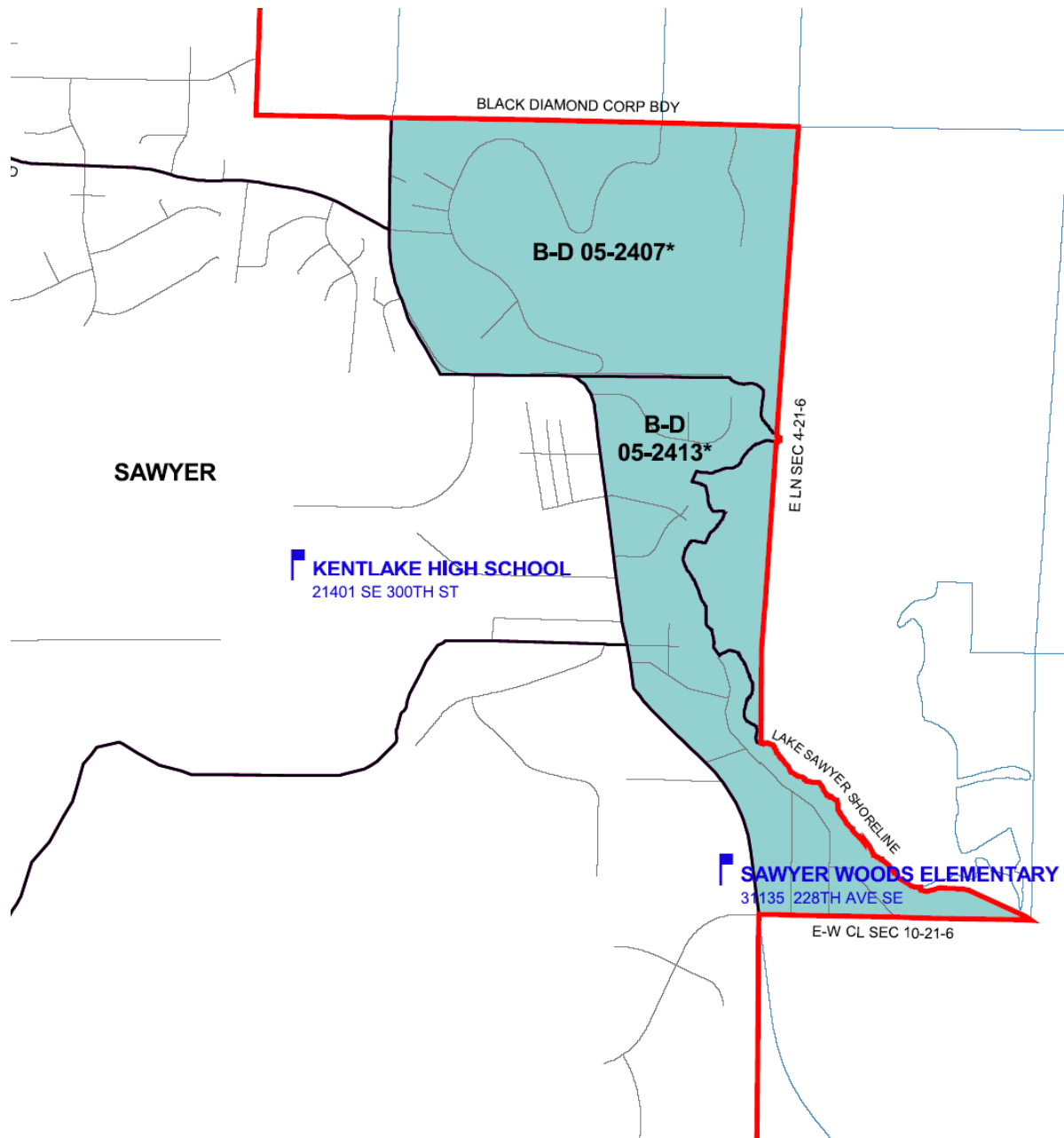


Figure 2. Kent School District Facilities in the Vicinity of Black Diamond



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ATTACHMENT A
City of Black Diamond, Yarrow Bay Development, Lawson Hills & Villages MPDs
Enumclaw School District Impact Analysis
Facility Capacity

SUMMARY OF RESULTS - See summary at end of "Distr Enr" and "BD Enr" spreadsheets

	Total	Other Total	Lawson Total	Villages Total	New Dev Total	LH+V	LH + V share of New Dev	Growth (2040 - 2008)	Cohort Growth	LH + V Share Cohort Growth	New Dev + Share Cohort Growth	LH + V Percent of Total	
District	9,230	890	732	2,732	4,354	3,464	79.55%	4,851	497	395	3,858	41.80%	
Black Dia	5,770	442	732	2,749	3,923	3,481	88.74%	5,261	1,338	1,186	4,667	80.89%	< Note: the higher total 809 results from This results from the spreadsheet structure tha
Other District	3,461	449			431								

Summary of Results - Facility Deman

Facility	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	LH+ V	LH+LV %
K-5 Elementary										
Capacity										
Existing District Building Capacity	1,916	1,723	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223		
Existing District Portable Capacity										
Total District Capacity	1,916	1,723	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223		
Existing Black Diamond Building Capacity	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193		
Existing BD Portable Capacity	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132		
Existing Black Diamond Capacity	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325		
Demand										
Projected District Enrollment	1,852	1,921	2,672	3,581	4,219	4,225	4,230	4,235	2,663	51.71%
Projected Black Diamond Enrollment	289	425	1,155	1,941	2,528	2,621	2,643	2,647	2,828	81.95%
District Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	64	(198)	(449)	(1,358)	(1,996)	(2,002)	(2,007)	(2,012)		
District Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	64	(198)	(449)	(1,358)	(1,996)	(2,002)	(2,007)	(2,012)		
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(96)	(232)	(962)	(1,748)	(2,335)	(2,428)	(2,450)	(2,454)		
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	36	(100)	(830)	(1,616)	(2,203)	(2,296)	(2,318)	(2,322)		
6-8 Middle School										
Capacity										
Existing District Building Capacity	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092		
Existing District Portable Capacity										
Total District Capacity	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092		
Existing Black Diamond Building Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Existing BD Portable Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Existing Black Diamond Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Demand										
Projected District Enrollment	1,089	1,088	1,353	1,823	2,206	2,242	2,244	2,247	1,305	47.78%
Projected Black Diamond Enrollment	289	425	564	963	1,309	1,344	1,402	1,404	1,472	80.39%
District Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	3	4	(261)	(731)	(1,114)	(1,150)	(1,152)	(1,155)		
District Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	3	4	(261)	(731)	(1,114)	(1,150)	(1,152)	(1,155)		
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(289)	(425)	(564)	(963)	(1,309)	(1,344)	(1,402)	(1,404)		
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) inc'l Portable Capacity	(289)	(425)	(564)	(963)	(1,309)	(1,344)	(1,402)	(1,404)		

ATTACHMENT A
City of Black Diamond, Yarrow Bay Development, Lawson Hills & Villages MPDs
Enumclaw School District Impact Analysis
Facility Capacity

9-12 High School

Capacity										
Existing District Building Capacity	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344		
Existing District Portable Capacity	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220		
Total District Capacity	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564		
Existing Black Diamond Building Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Existing BD Portable Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Existing Black Diamond Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Demand										
Projected Enrollment	1,438	1,388	1,654	2,075	2,555	2,731	2,746	2,749	1,005	48.87%
Projected Black Diamond Enrollment	124	171	558	1,044	1,473	1,633	1,668	1,718	2,018	80.72%
District Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(94)	(44)	(310)	(731)	(1,211)	(1,387)	(1,402)	(1,405)		
District Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	126	176	(90)	(511)	(991)	(1,167)	(1,182)	(1,185)		
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) Building Capacity	(124)	(171)	(558)	(1,044)	(1,473)	(1,633)	(1,668)	(1,718)		
Black Diamond Surplus (Deficit) incl Portable Capacity	(124)	(171)	(558)	(1,044)	(1,473)	(1,633)	(1,668)	(1,718)		

MODEL INPUTS

Lawson Hills

		Buildout period	CHECK
Single Family	930	15	656.115
Multi Family	320	15	76.08
			732.195

Villages

Single Family	3400	15
Multi Family	1400	15

Note: Changing buildout years requires adding or deleting column functions from affected years on other sheets

Other Development

	2009 to 2011	2013 to 2022	2023 to 2032
Single Family	20 per year	100	1
Multi Family	10 per year	50	1

Other Development - Black Diamond

	2009 to 2011	2013 to 2022	2023 to 2032
Single Family	10 per year	50	1
Multi Family	5 per year	20	1

ATTACHMENT A
City of Black Diamond, Yarrow Bay Development, Lawson Hills & Villages MPDs
Enumclaw School District Impact Analysis
Facility Capacity

	Cohort Multiplier Calculated	Cohort Multiplier Used
Kinder		1.0001
Grade 1	0.9951	0.9951
Grade 2	1.0157	1.0157
Grade 3	1.0146	1.0146
Grade 4	0.9915	0.9915
Grade 5	1.0179	1.0179
Grade 6	1.0150	1.0150
Grade 7	1.0339	1.0339
Grade 8	1.0061	1.0061
	0.0000	
Grade 9	1.1020	1.1020
Grade 10	0.8761	0.8761
Grade 11	0.8512	0.8512
Grade 12	0.8865	0.8865

	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	Total	Cohort Multiplier Calculated
Kindergarten	304	316		353		309		293		280	1,855	
Grade 1	293	334	1.0987	300	0.9494	346	0.9802	297	0.9612	289	1,859	0.9951
Grade 2	345	311	1.0614	322	0.9641	305	1.0167	340	0.9827	313	1,936	1.0157
Grade 3	347	358	1.0377	319	1.0257	338	1.0497	308	1.0098	323	1,993	1.0146
Grade 4	360	348	1.0029	345	0.9637	316	0.9906	337	0.9970	309	2,015	0.9915
Grade 5	379	358	0.9944	356	1.0230	347	1.0058	336	1.0633	338	2,114	1.0179
K-5 Headcount	2,028	2,025		1,995		1,961		1,911		1,852	11,772	
Grade 6	406	378	0.9974	376	1.0503	355	0.9972	342	0.9856	351	2,208	1.0150
Grade 7	417	427	1.0517	378	1.0000	387	1.0293	376	1.0592	352	2,337	1.0339
Grade 8	457	420	1.0072	424	0.9930	394	1.0423	372	0.9612	386	2,453	1.0061
6-8 Headcount	1,280	1,225		1,178		1,136		1,090		1,089	6,998	
Grade 9	498	541	1.1838	555	1.3214	428	1.0094	390	0.9898	374	2,786	1.1020
Grade 10	421	452	0.9076	426	0.7874	414	0.7459	412	0.9626	381	2,506	0.8761
Grade 11	333	352	0.8361	350	0.7743	404	0.9484	353	0.8527	348	2,140	0.8512
Grade 12	283	256	0.7688	299	0.8494	341	0.9743	360	0.8911	335	1,874	0.8865
9-12 Headcount	1,535	1,601		1,630		1,587		1,515		1,438	9,306	
K-12 Headcount	4,843	4,851		4,803		4,684		4,516		4,379	28,076	

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Washington
Compilation of annual rates 2003 to 2008

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson/10	Village/10	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village/10	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort
-4	45	45		5	17	67	68		5	17	90	90		5	17	112	113
-3	45	45		5	17	67	68		5	17	90	90		5	17	112	113
-2	45	45		5	17	67	68		5	17	90	90		5	17	112	113
-1	45	45		5	17	67	68		5	17	90	90		5	17	112	113
Kindergarten	45	45	1	5	17	68	68	1	5	17	90	90	1	5	17	113	113
Grade 1	45	45	1	5	17	67	67	1	5	17	90	90	1	5	17	113	113
Grade 2	61	45	1	5	17	68	69	1	5	17	91	91	1	5	17	114	114
Grade 3	46	62	1	5	17	85	69	1	5	17	92	93	1	5	17	115	116
Grade 4	46	45	1	5	17	68	84	1	5	17	106	91	1	5	17	114	114
Grade 5	45	46	1	5	17	69	69	1	5	17	92	108	1	5	17	131	116
K-5 Headcount	287	289	4	28	104	425	426	4	28	104	562	564	5	28	104	700	686
Grade 6	50	45	1	3	12	61	70	1	3	12	86	93	1	3	12	109	133
Grade 7	34	51	1	3	12	67	63	1	3	12	79	89	1	3	12	104	112
Grade 8	32	34	1	3	12	50	67	1	3	12	83	79	1	3	12	94	104
6-8 Headcount	116	131	2	9	35	178	201	2	9	35	247	261	2	9	35	307	350
Grade 9	34	35	0	3	11	50	55	0	3	11	69	91	0	3	11	106	104
Grade 10	34	30	0	3	11	44	43	0	3	11	58	61	0	3	11	75	93
Grade 11	23	29	0	3	11	43	37	0	3	11	52	49	0	3	11	63	64
Grade 12	22	20	0	3	11	34	38	0	3	11	52	46	0	3	11	60	56
9-12 Headcount	113	115	2	12	43	171	174	2	12	43	231	247	2	12	43	303	316
K-12 Headcount	516	535	8	49	182	774	800	8	49	182	1,040	1,071	8	49	182	1,310	1,352
						239											
Student Generation Rates		Addl SF	10				Addl SF	10	62			Addl SF	10	62	227		Addl SF
		Addl MF	5				Addl MF	5	21			Addl MF	5	21	93		Addl MF

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016	2016	
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	
-4		5	17	135	139		5	17	161	165		5	17	187	191		5	17	
-3		5	17	135	139		5	17	161	165		5	17	187	191		5	17	
-2		5	17	135	139		5	17	161	165		5	17	187	191		5	17	
-1		5	17	135	139		5	17	161	165		5	17	187	191		5	17	
Kindergarten	4	5	17	139	139	4	5	17	165	165	4	5	17	191	191	4	5	17	
Grade 1	4	5	17	138	138	4	5	17	164	164	4	5	17	190	190	4	5	17	
Grade 2	4	5	17	140	141	4	5	17	166	167	4	5	17	193	193	4	5	17	
Grade 3	4	5	17	142	142	4	5	17	168	169	4	5	17	195	195	4	5	17	
Grade 4	4	5	17	140	141	4	5	17	166	167	4	5	17	193	193	4	5	17	
Grade 5	4	5	17	142	143	4	5	17	168	169	4	5	17	195	196	4	5	17	
K-5 Headcount	23	28	104	841	843	23	28	104	998	0	1,000	23	28	1,155	1,158	23	28	104	
Grade 6	3	3	12	150	144	3	3	12	161	171	3	3	12	188	198	3	3	12	
Grade 7	3	3	12	130	156	3	3	12	173	167	3	3	12	184	195	3	3	12	
Grade 8	3	3	12	122	130	3	3	12	148	174	3	3	12	191	185	3	3	12	
6-8 Headcount	8	9	35	402	430	8	9	35	482	512	8	9	35	564	0	578	8	9	35
Grade 9	2	3	11	120	134	2	3	11	150	163	2	3	11	179	211	2	3	11	
Grade 10	2	3	11	108	105	2	3	11	121	132	2	3	11	148	157	2	3	11	
Grade 11	2	3	11	80	92	2	3	11	108	103	2	3	11	119	126	2	3	11	
Grade 12	2	3	11	72	71	2	3	11	87	96	2	3	11	112	106	2	3	11	
9-12 Headcount	9	12	43	380	402	9	12	43	466	494	9	12	43	558	599	9	12	43	
K-12 Headcount	40	49	182	1,623	1,675	40	49	182	1,946	2,006	40	49	182	2,277	2,334	40	49	182	
Student Generation Rates	50	62	227		Addl SF	50	62	227		Addl SF	50	62	227		Addl SF	50	62	227	
	20	21	93		Addl MF	20	21	93		Addl MF	20	21	93		Addl MF	20	21	93	

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District 2016
Projection of Future

Enumclaw School District 2003 to **Total**
GRADE

-4	213
-3	213
-2	213
-1	213

Kindergarten	216
Grade 1	216
Grade 2	219
Grade 3	221
Grade 4	219
Grade 5	222
K-5 Headcount	1,312
Grade 6	215
Grade 7	212
Grade 8	202
6-8 Headcount	630
Grade 9	227
Grade 10	173
Grade 11	142
Grade 12	122
9-12 Headcount	663
K-12 Headcount	2,605

Student Generation Rates

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson
-4	217		5	17	239	242		5	17	264	268		5	17	290	294		5
-3	217		5	17	239	242		5	17	264	268		5	17	290	294		5
-2	217		5	17	239	242		5	17	264	268		5	17	290	294		5
-1	217		5	17	239	242		5	17	264	268		5	17	290	294		5
Kindergarten	217	4	5	17	242	242	4	5	17	268	268	4	5	17	294	294	4	5
Grade 1	215	4	5	17	241	241	4	5	17	267	267	4	5	17	293	293	4	5
Grade 2	219	4	5	17	245	245	4	5	17	271	271	4	5	17	297	297	4	5
Grade 3	222	4	5	17	248	248	4	5	17	274	275	4	5	17	301	301	4	5
Grade 4	219	4	5	17	245	246	4	5	17	271	272	4	5	17	298	298	4	5
Grade 5	223	4	5	17	249	249	4	5	17	275	276	4	5	17	302	303	4	5
K-5 Headcount	1,315	23	28	104	1,470	1,472	23	28	104	1,627	1,629	23	28	104	1,784	1,786	23	28
Grade 6	225	3	3	12	243	252	3	3	12	270	279	3	3	12	297	307	3	3
Grade 7	223	3	3	12	240	251	3	3	12	268	279	3	3	12	296	307	3	3
Grade 8	213	3	3	12	231	242	3	3	12	259	270	3	3	12	287	298	3	3
6-8 Headcount	661	8	9	35	713	745	8	9	35	797	828	8	9	35	880	911	8	9
Grade 9	223	2	3	11	239	254	2	3	11	270	285	2	3	11	301	316	2	3
Grade 10	199	2	3	11	215	209	2	3	11	225	237	2	3	11	253	264	2	3
Grade 11	147	2	3	11	163	183	2	3	11	199	192	2	3	11	208	215	2	3
Grade 12	126	2	3	11	142	144	2	3	11	160	176	2	3	11	192	184	2	3
9-12 Headcount	694	9	12	43	758	791	9	12	43	855	890	9	12	43	954	980	9	12
K-12 Headcount	2,670	40	49	182	2,941	3,007	40	49	182	3,278	3,347	40	49	182	3,618	3,677	40	49
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF Addl MF	50 20	62 21	227 93		Addl SF Addl MF	50 20	62 21	227 93		Addl SF Addl MF	50 20	62 21	227 93		Addl SF Addl MF	50 20	62 21

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	
-4	17	316	320		5	17	342	346		5	17	368	372		5	17	394	
-3	17	316	320		5	17	342	346		5	17	368	372		5	17	394	
-2	17	316	320		5	17	342	346		5	17	368	372		5	17	394	
-1	17	316	320		5	17	342	346		5	17	368	372		5	17	394	
Kindergarten	17	320	320	4	5	17	346	346	4	5	17	372	372	0	5	17	394	
Grade 1	17	318	318	4	5	17	344	344	4	5	17	370	370	0	5	17	392	
Grade 2	17	323	323	4	5	17	349	350	4	5	17	375	376	0	5	17	398	
Grade 3	17	327	328	4	5	17	354	354	4	5	17	380	381	0	5	17	403	
Grade 4	17	324	324	4	5	17	350	351	4	5	17	376	377	0	5	17	399	
Grade 5	17	329	330	4	5	17	356	356	4	5	17	382	383	0	5	17	405	
K-5 Headcount	104	1,941	1,943	23	28	104	2,098	0	2,101	23	28	104	2,256	2,258	1	28	104	2,390
Grade 6	12	324	334	3	3	12	351	361	3	3	12	378	388	0	3	12	403	
Grade 7	12	324	335	3	3	12	352	363	3	3	12	380	391	0	3	12	406	
Grade 8	12	315	326	3	3	12	344	354	3	3	12	372	383	0	3	12	397	
6-8 Headcount	35	963	995	8	9	35	1,047	1,078	8	9	35	1,130	1,162	0	9	35	1,206	
Grade 9	11	332	347	2	3	11	363	379	2	3	11	395	410	0	3	11	423	
Grade 10	11	280	291	2	3	11	307	318	2	3	11	334	346	0	3	11	359	
Grade 11	11	231	238	2	3	11	254	261	2	3	11	277	285	0	3	11	298	
Grade 12	11	200	205	2	3	11	221	225	2	3	11	241	246	0	3	11	260	
9-12 Headcount	43	1,044	1,082	9	12	43	1,146	1,184	9	12	43	1,248	1,286	0	12	43	1,341	
K-12 Headcount	182	3,948	4,020	40	49	182	4,291	4,363	40	49	182	4,634	4,706	1	49	182	4,937	
Student Generation Rates	227		Addl SF	50		227		Addl SF	50				Addl SF	1				
	93		Addl MF	20		93		Addl MF	20				Addl MF	1				

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2027	2027	2027
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson
-4	394		5	17	416	416				416	416				416	433		
-3	394		5	17	416	416				416	416				416	433		
-2	394		5	17	416	416				416	416				416	433		
-1	394		5	17	416	416				416	416				416	433		
below cell corrected																		
Kindergraten	394	0	5	17	416	416	0			416	416	0		17	433	433	0	
Grade 1	392	0	5	17	414	414	0			414	414	0			414	431	0	
Grade 2	398	0	5	17	420	420	0			420	420	0			420	421	0	
Grade 3	404	0	5	17	426	426	0			426	427	0			427	427	0	
Grade 4	399	0	5	17	422	422	0			422	423	0			423	423	0	
Grade 5	406	0	5	17	428	429	0			429	430	0			430	430	0	
K-5 Headcount	2,393	1	28	104	2,525	2,527	1	0	0	2,528	2,529	1	0	17	2,547	2,565	1	
Grade 6	411	0	3	12	426	435	0			435	436	0			436	436	0	
Grade 7	416	0	3	12	431	441	0			441	449	0			449	450	0	
Grade 8	408	0	3	12	423	434	0			434	443	0			443	452	0	
6-8 Headcount	1,236	0	9	35	1,281	1,309	0	0	0	1,309	1,328	0	0	0	1,329	1,339	0	
Grade 9	438	0	3	11	452	466	0			466	478	0			478	489	0	
Grade 10	371	0	3	11	385	396	0			396	409	0			409	419	0	
Grade 11	306	0	3	11	320	327	0			327	337	0			337	348	0	
Grade 12	264	0	3	11	278	283	0			283	290	0			290	299	0	
9-12 Headcount	1,379	0	12	43	1,434	1,473	0			1,473	1,514	0			1,514	1,554	0	
K-12 Headcount	5,008	1	49	182	5,240	5,309	1	0	0	5,310	5,372	1	0	17	5,390	5,459	1	
Addl SF		1				Addl SF	1				Addl SF	1				Addl SF	1	
Addl MF		1				Addl MF	1				Addl MF	1				Addl MF	1	

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2027	2027	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4		433	434				434	434				434	434				434
-3		433	434				434	434				434	434				434
-2		433	434				434	434				434	434				434
-1		433	434				434	434				434	434				434
Kindergarten		434	434	0			434	434	0			434	434	0			434
Grade 1		431	431	0			432	432	0			432	432	0			432
Grade 2		421	438	0			438	438	0			438	438	0			439
Grade 3		427	427	0			427	445	0			445	445	0			445
Grade 4		423	423	0			423	423	0			423	441	0			441
Grade 5		430	431	0			431	431	0			431	431	0			431
K-5 Headcount	0	2,566	2,584	1	0	0	2,584	2,602	1	0	0	2,603	2,621	1	0	0	2,621
Grade 6		436	437	0			437	437	0			437	437	0			437
Grade 7		451	451	0			451	452	0			452	452	0			452
Grade 8		452	453	0			453	454	0			454	455	0			455
6-8 Headcount	0	1,339	1,341	0	0	0	1,341	1,343	0	0	0	1,343	1,344	0	0	0	1,344
Grade 9		489	498	0			498	500	0			500	500	0			500
Grade 10		419	428	0			428	437	0			437	438	0			438
Grade 11		348	357	0			357	365	0			365	372	0			372
Grade 12		299	308	0			309	316	0			316	323	0			323
9-12 Headcount		1,555	1,592	0			1,592	1,617	0			1,617	1,633	0			1,633
K-12 Headcount	0	5,459	5,517	1	0	0	5,518	5,562	1	0	0	5,563	5,598	1	0	0	5,598
Student Generation Rates			Addl SF	1				Addl SF	1				Addl SF	1			
			Addl MF	1				Addl MF	1				Addl MF	1			

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2034	2034	2034
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson
-4	434				434	434				434	434				434	434		
-3	434				434	434				434	434				434	434		
-2	434				434	434				434	434				434	434		
-1	434				434	434				434	434				434	434		
Kindergarten	434	0			434	434	0			434	434	0			434	434	0	
Grade 1	432	0			432	432	0			432	432	0			432	432	0	
Grade 2	439	0			439	439	0			439	439	0			439	439	0	
Grade 3	445	0			445	445	0			445	445	0			445	445	0	
Grade 4	441	0			441	441	0			441	441	0			441	442	0	
Grade 5	449	0			449	449	0			449	449	0			449	449	0	
K-5 Headcount	2,639	1	0	0	2,640	2,640	1	0	0	2,641	2,641	1	0	0	2,642	2,642	1	0
Grade 6	437	0			437	456	0			456	456	0			456	456	0	
Grade 7	452	0			452	452	0			452	471	0			471	471	0	
Grade 8	455	0			455	455	0			455	455	0			455	474	0	
6-8 Headcount	1,345	0	0	0	1,345	1,363	0	0	0	1,363	1,382	0	0	0	1,382	1,402	0	0
Grade 9	501	0			501	501	0			501	501	0			501	502	0	
Grade 10	438	0			438	439	0			439	439	0			439	439	0	
Grade 11	373	0			373	373	0			373	374	0			374	374	0	
Grade 12	330	0			330	330	0			330	331	0			331	331	0	
9-12 Headcount	1,642	0			1,642	1,644	0			1,644	1,645	0			1,645	1,646	0	
K-12 Headcount	5,625	1	0	0	5,626	5,647	1	0	0	5,648	5,669	1	0	0	5,670	5,690	1	0
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF Addl MF	1 1				Addl SF Addl MF	1 1				Addl SF Addl MF	1 1				Addl SF Addl MF	1 1	

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2034	2034	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4		434	435				435	435				435	435				435
-3		434	435				435	435				435	435				435
-2		434	435				435	435				435	435				435
-1		434	435				435	435				435	435				435
Kindergarten		434	435	0			435	435	0			435	435	0			435
Grade 1		432	432	0			432	432	0			433	433	0			433
Grade 2		439	439	0			439	439	0			439	439	0			439
Grade 3		445	445	0			446	446	0			446	446	0			446
Grade 4		442	442	0			442	442	0			442	442	0			442
Grade 5		449	449	0			450	450	0			450	450	0			450
K-5 Headcount	0	2,642	2,643	1	0	0	2,643	2,643	1	0	0	2,644	2,644	1	0	0	2,645
Grade 6		456	456	0			456	456	0			456	456	0			457
Grade 7		471	472	0			472	472	0			472	472	0			472
Grade 8		474	474	0			474	474	0			475	475	0			475
6-8 Headcount	0	1,402	1,402	0	0	0	1,402	1,403	0	0	0	1,403	1,403	0	0	0	1,403
Grade 9		502	523	0			523	523	0			523	523	0			523
Grade 10		439	439	0			440	458	0			458	458	0			458
Grade 11		374	374	0			374	374	0			374	390	0			390
Grade 12		331	332	0			332	332	0			332	332	0			332
9-12 Headcount		1,647	1,668	0			1,668	1,687	0			1,687	1,703	0			1,703
K-12 Headcount	0	5,691	5,712	1	0	0	5,713	5,732	1	0	0	5,733	5,750	1	0	0	5,751
Student Generation Rates			Addl SF	1				Addl SF	1				Addl SF	1			
			Addl MF	1				Addl MF	1				Addl MF	1			

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4	435				435
-3	435				435
-2	435				435
-1	435				435
Kindergarten	435	0			435
Grade 1	433	0			433
Grade 2	440	0			440
Grade 3	446	0			446
Grade 4	442	0			442
Grade 5	450	0			450
K-5 Headcount	2,645	1	0	0	2,645
Grade 6	457	0			457
Grade 7	472	0			472
Grade 8	475	0			475
6-8 Headcount	1,403	0	0	0	1,404
Grade 9	523	0			523
Grade 10	458	0			458
Grade 11	390	0			390
Grade 12	346	0			346
9-12 Headcount	1,717	0			1,717
K-12 Headcount	5,765	1	0	0	5,766
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF	1			
	Addl MF	1			

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

	LH + V
Enumclaw School District	Percent of Total
Projection of Future	
Enumclaw School District 2003 to	
GRADE	
-4	
-3	
-2	
-1	

Kindergarten	
Grade 1	
Grade 2	
Grade 3	
Grade 4	
Grade 5	
K-5 Headcount	0.791379
Grade 6	
Grade 7	
Grade 8	
6-8 Headcount	0.824747
Grade 9	
Grade 10	
Grade 11	
Grade 12	
9-12 Headcount	0.822827
K-12 Headcount	0.808866
	NA

Student Generation Rates

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Yarrow Bay Development, Lawson Hills & Villages MPDs

Enumclaw School District Impact Analysis
Projection of Future Black Diamond Enrollment

Enumclaw School District 2003 to 2008 enrollment base

GRADE									Used in annual cohort multiplier			
-4												
-3												
-2							from Randy Stocker 3-23-09					
-1												
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008						
Kindergarten						45			1.0001			
Grade 1						60			0.9951			
Grade 2						45			1.0157			
Grade 3						46			1.0146			
Grade 4						44			0.9915			
Grade 5						49			1.0179			
K-5 Headcount	0	0	0	0		289						
Grade 6						33			1.0150			
Grade 7						32			1.0339			
Grade 8						31			1.0061			
6-8 Headcount	0	0	0	0		96		0				
Grade 9						39			1.1020			
Grade 10						27			0.8761			
Grade 11						25			0.8512			
Grade 12						33			0.8865			
9-12 Headcount	0	0	0	0		124		0			0	
K-12 Headcount	0	0	0	0		509		0				

Student Generation Rates

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson/10	Village/10	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson/10	Village/10	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village/10	Total
-4	45				45	45		6	0	51	51		6	0	57
-3	45				45	45		6	0	51	51		6	0	57
-2	45				45	45		6	0	51	51		6	0	57
-1	45				45	45		6	0	51	51		6	0	57
Kindergarten	45				45	45	0	6	0	51	51	0	6	0	57
Grade 1	45				45	45	0	6	0	51	51	0	6	0	56
Grade 2	61				61	45	0	6	0	51	51	0	6	0	57
Grade 3	46				46	62	0	6	0	68	52	0	6	0	58
Grade 4	46				46	45	0	6	0	51	67	0	6	0	73
Grade 5	45				45	46	0	6	0	52	52	0	6	0	58
K-5 Headcount	287				287	289	0	35	0	324	324	0	35	0	359
Grade 6	50				50	45	0	4	0	49	53	0	4	0	57
Grade 7	34				34	51	0	4	0	55	51	0	4	0	55
Grade 8	32				32	34	0	4	0	38	56	0	4	0	60
6-8 Headcount	116				116	131	0	12	0	143	160	0	12	0	172
Grade 9	34				34	35	0	4	0	39	42	0	4	0	46
Grade 10	34				34	30	0	4	0	34	34	0	4	0	38
Grade 11	23				23	29	0	4	0	33	29	0	4	0	32
Grade 12	22				22	20	0	4	0	24	29	0	4	0	33
9-12 Headcount	113				113	115	0	14	0	129	134	0	14	0	148
K-12 Headcount	516				516	535	0	61	0	596	618	0	61	0	679
										61					
Student Generation Rates						Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0	87		
						Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0	0		

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4	57		6	0	62	62		6	0	68	68		6	0	74
-3	57		6	0	62	62		6	0	68	68		6	0	74
-2	57		6	0	62	62		6	0	68	68		6	0	74
-1	57		6	0	62	62		6	0	68	68		6	0	74
Kindergarten	57	0	6	0	62	62	0	6	0	68	68	0	6	0	74
Grade 1	56	0	6	0	62	62	0	6	0	68	68	0	6	0	74
Grade 2	57	0	6	0	63	63	0	6	0	69	69	0	6	0	75
Grade 3	58	0	6	0	64	64	0	6	0	70	70	0	6	0	76
Grade 4	57	0	6	0	63	63	0	6	0	69	69	0	6	0	75
Grade 5	74	0	6	0	80	64	0	6	0	70	70	0	6	0	76
K-5 Headcount	360	0	35	0	395	380	0	35	0	414	415	0	35	0	450
Grade 6	59	0	4	0	63	81	0	4	0	85	71	0	4	0	75
Grade 7	59	0	4	0	63	65	0	4	0	69	88	0	4	0	92
Grade 8	55	0	4	0	59	63	0	4	0	67	69	0	4	0	73
6-8 Headcount	173	0	12	0	185	209	0	12	0	221	228	0	12	0	240
Grade 9	66	0	4	0	69	65	0	4	0	69	74	0	4	0	78
Grade 10	40	0	4	0	44	61	0	4	0	64	60	0	4	0	64
Grade 11	32	0	4	0	36	37	0	4	0	41	55	0	4	0	58
Grade 12	29	0	4	0	32	32	0	4	0	35	36	0	4	0	40
9-12 Headcount	167	0	14	0	181	195	0	14	0	209	225	0	14	0	240
K-12 Headcount	699	0	61	0	761	784	0	61	0	845	869	0	61	0	930
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF	0	87	0		Addl SF	0	87	0		Addl SF	0	87	0	
	Addl MF	0	0	0		Addl MF	0	0	0		Addl MF	0	0	0	

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015		2016	2016	2016	2016	2016		2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total		Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total		Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4	74		6	0	80		80		6	0	86		86		6	0	92
-3	74		6	0	80		80		6	0	86		86		6	0	92
-2	74		6	0	80		80		6	0	86		86		6	0	92
-1	74		6	0	80		80		6	0	86		86		6	0	92
Kindergarten	74	0	6	0	80		80	0	6	0	86		86	0	6	0	92
Grade 1	74	0	6	0	80		80	0	6	0	85		85	0	6	0	91
Grade 2	75	0	6	0	81		81	0	6	0	87		87	0	6	0	93
Grade 3	76	0	6	0	82		82	0	6	0	88		88	0	6	0	94
Grade 4	75	0	6	0	81		81	0	6	0	87		87	0	6	0	93
Grade 5	76	0	6	0	82		82	0	6	0	88		88	0	6	0	94
K-5 Headcount	450	0	35	0	485		486	0	35	0	521		521	0	35	0	556
Grade 6	77	0	4	0	81		83	0	4	0	87		90	0	4	0	94
Grade 7	78	0	4	0	82		84	0	4	0	88		90	0	4	0	94
Grade 8	93	0	4	0	96		82	0	4	0	86		89	0	4	0	92
6-8 Headcount	248	0	12	0	259	0	250	0	12	0	261		268	0	12	0	280
Grade 9	80	0	4	0	84		106	0	4	0	110		95	0	4	0	98
Grade 10	68	0	4	0	72		74	0	4	0	77		96	0	4	0	100
Grade 11	54	0	4	0	58		61	0	4	0	65		66	0	4	0	69
Grade 12	52	0	4	0	55		51	0	4	0	55		57	0	4	0	61
9-12 Headcount	255	0	14	0	269		292	0	14	0	307		314	0	14	0	329
K-12 Headcount	953	0	61	0	1,014		1,028	0	61	0	1,089		1,104	0	61	0	1,165
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF	0	87	0			Addl SF	0	87	0			Addl SF	0	87	0	
	Addl MF	0	0	0			Addl MF	0	0	0			Addl MF	0	0	0	

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other
-4	92		6	0	97	97		6	0	103	103		6	0	109	109	
-3	92		6	0	97	97		6	0	103	103		6	0	109	109	
-2	92		6	0	97	97		6	0	103	103		6	0	109	109	
-1	92		6	0	97	97		6	0	103	103		6	0	109	109	
Kindergarten	92	0	6	0	97	97	0	6	0	103	103	0	6	0	109	109	0
Grade 1	91	0	6	0	97	97	0	6	0	103	103	0	6	0	109	109	0
Grade 2	93	0	6	0	98	99	0	6	0	104	104	0	6	0	110	110	0
Grade 3	94	0	6	0	100	100	0	6	0	106	106	0	6	0	112	112	0
Grade 4	93	0	6	0	99	99	0	6	0	105	105	0	6	0	111	111	0
Grade 5	95	0	6	0	100	101	0	6	0	106	107	0	6	0	112	113	0
K-5 Headcount	557	0	35	0	592	592	0	35	0	627	628	0	35	0	663	663	0
Grade 6	96	0	4	0	100	102	0	4	0	106	108	0	4	0	112	114	0
Grade 7	97	0	4	0	101	103	0	4	0	107	109	0	4	0	113	116	0
Grade 8	95	0	4	0	99	101	0	4	0	105	108	0	4	0	112	114	0
6-8 Headcount	287	0	12	0	299	306	0	12	0	318	325	0	12	0	337	344	0
Grade 9	102	0	4	0	105	109	0	4	0	112	116	0	4	0	120	123	0
Grade 10	86	0	4	0	90	92	0	4	0	96	99	0	4	0	102	105	0
Grade 11	85	0	4	0	89	76	0	4	0	80	82	0	4	0	85	87	0
Grade 12	62	0	4	0	65	79	0	4	0	82	71	0	4	0	75	76	0
9-12 Headcount	335	0	14	0	349	356	0	14	0	371	367	0	14	0	382	390	0
K-12 Headcount	1,179	0	61	0	1,240	1,255	0	61	0	1,316	1,320	0	61	0	1,381	1,397	0
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF	0	87	0		Addl SF	0	87	0		Addl SF	0	87	0		Addl SF	0
	Addl MF	0	0	0		Addl MF	0	0	0		Addl MF	0	0	0		Addl MF	0

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4	6	0	115	115		6	0	121	121		6	0	127
-3	6	0	115	115		6	0	121	121		6	0	127
-2	6	0	115	115		6	0	121	121		6	0	127
-1	6	0	115	115		6	0	121	121		6	0	127
Kindergarten	6	0	115	115	0	6	0	121	121	0	6	0	127
Grade 1	6	0	114	114	0	6	0	120	120	0	6	0	126
Grade 2	6	0	116	116	0	6	0	122	122	0	6	0	128
Grade 3	6	0	118	118	0	6	0	124	124	0	6	0	130
Grade 4	6	0	117	117	0	6	0	122	123	0	6	0	128
Grade 5	6	0	118	119	0	6	0	124	125	0	6	0	131
K-5 Headcount	35	0	698	0	699	0	35	0	734	0	35	0	769
Grade 6	4	0	118	120	0	4	0	124	126	0	4	0	130
Grade 7	4	0	120	122	0	4	0	126	128	0	4	0	132
Grade 8	4	0	118	120	0	4	0	124	127	0	4	0	131
6-8 Headcount	12	0	356	363	0	12	0	374	381	0	12	0	393
Grade 9	4	0	127	130	0	4	0	134	137	0	4	0	141
Grade 10	4	0	108	111	0	4	0	114	117	0	4	0	121
Grade 11	4	0	91	92	0	4	0	96	97	0	4	0	101
Grade 12	4	0	79	80	0	4	0	84	85	0	4	0	89
9-12 Headcount	14	0	405	413	0	14	0	428	436	0	14	0	451
K-12 Headcount	61	0	1,458	1,475	0	61	0	1,536	1,552	0	61	0	1,613
Student Generation Rates		0		Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0			
		0		Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0			

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2027	2027
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other
-4	127		6	0	132	132				132	132				132	132	
-3	127		6	0	132	132				132	132				132	132	
-2	127		6	0	132	132				132	132				132	132	
-1	127		6	0	132	132				132	132				132	132	
below cell corrected																	
Kindergarten	127	0	6	0	132	132	0			132	132	0		0	132	132	0
Grade 1	126	0	6	0	132	132	0			132	132	0			132	132	0
Grade 2	128	0	6	0	134	134	0			134	134	0			134	134	0
Grade 3	130	0	6	0	136	136	0			136	136	0			136	136	0
Grade 4	129	0	6	0	134	134	0			134	135	0			135	135	0
Grade 5	131	0	6	0	137	137	0			137	137	0			137	137	0
K-5 Headcount	770	0	35	0	805	805	0	0	0	805	806	0	0	0	806	806	0
Grade 6	132	0	4	0	136	139	0			139	139	0			139	139	0
Grade 7	135	0	4	0	139	141	0			141	143	0			143	144	0
Grade 8	133	0	4	0	137	139	0			139	142	0			142	144	0
6-8 Headcount	400	0	12	0	412	419	0	0	0	419	424	0	0	0	424	427	0
Grade 9	144	0	4	0	148	151	0			151	154	0			154	156	0
Grade 10	123	0	4	0	127	129	0			129	132	0			132	135	0
Grade 11	103	0	4	0	106	108	0			108	110	0			110	113	0
Grade 12	90	0	4	0	93	94	0			94	96	0			96	98	0
9-12 Headcount	459	0	14	0	474	482	0			482	492	0			492	501	0
K-12 Headcount	1,629	0	61	0	1,690	1,707	0	0	0	1,707	1,721	0	0	0	1,721	1,733	0
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0
	Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2027	2027	2027	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4			132	133				133	133				133
-3			132	133				133	133				133
-2			132	133				133	133				133
-1			132	133				133	133				133
Kindergarten			132	133	0			133	133	0			133
Grade 1			132	132	0			132	132	0			132
Grade 2			134	134	0			134	134	0			134
Grade 3			136	136	0			136	136	0			136
Grade 4			135	135	0			135	135	0			135
Grade 5			137	137	0			137	137	0			137
K-5 Headcount	0	0	806	806	0	0	0	806	806	0	0	0	806
Grade 6			139	139	0			139	139	0			139
Grade 7			144	144	0			144	144	0			144
Grade 8			144	144	0			144	144	0			144
6-8 Headcount	0	0	427	427	0	0	0	427	427	0	0	0	427
Grade 9			156	159	0			159	159	0			159
Grade 10			135	137	0			137	139	0			139
Grade 11			113	115	0			115	117	0			117
Grade 12			98	100	0			100	102	0			102
9-12 Headcount			501	510	0			510	516	0			516
K-12 Headcount	0	0	1,733	1,743	0	0	0	1,743	1,750	0	0	0	1,750
Student Generation Rates				Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0			
				Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0			

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2033	2033
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other
-4	133				133	133				133	133				133	133	
-3	133				133	133				133	133				133	133	
-2	133				133	133				133	133				133	133	
-1	133				133	133				133	133				133	133	
Kindergarten	133	0			133	133	0			133	133	0			133	133	0
Grade 1	132	0			132	132	0			132	132	0			132	132	0
Grade 2	134	0			134	134	0			134	134	0			134	134	0
Grade 3	136	0			136	136	0			136	136	0			136	136	0
Grade 4	135	0			135	135	0			135	135	0			135	135	0
Grade 5	137	0			137	137	0			137	137	0			137	137	0
K-5 Headcount	806	0	0	0	806	806	0	0	0	806	806	0	0	0	806	806	0
Grade 6	139	0			139	139	0			139	139	0			139	139	0
Grade 7	144	0			144	144	0			144	144	0			144	144	0
Grade 8	145	0			145	145	0			145	145	0			145	145	0
6-8 Headcount	428	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	428	428	0
Grade 9	159	0			159	159	0			159	160	0			160	159	0
Grade 10	139	0			139	140	0			140	140	0			140	140	0
Grade 11	118	0			118	119	0			119	119	0			119	119	0
Grade 12	103	0			103	105	0			105	105	0			105	105	0
9-12 Headcount	520	0			520	523	0			523	523	0			523	523	0
K-12 Headcount	1,754	0	0	0	1,754	1,756	0	0	0	1,756	1,757	0	0	0	1,757	1,758	0
Student Generation Rates	Addl SF Addl MF	0 0				Addl SF Addl MF	0 0				Addl SF Addl MF	0 0				Addl SF Addl MF	0 0

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2033	2033	2033	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	2036	2036	2036	2036
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village
-4			133	133				133	133				133	133			
-3			133	133				133	133				133	133			
-2			133	133				133	133				133	133			
-1			133	133				133	133				133	133			
Kindergarten			133	133	0			133	133	0			133	133	0		
Grade 1			132	132	0			132	132	0			132	132	0		
Grade 2			134	134	0			134	134	0			134	134	0		
Grade 3			136	136	0			136	136	0			136	136	0		
Grade 4			135	135	0			135	135	0			135	135	0		
Grade 5			137	137	0			137	137	0			137	137	0		
K-5 Headcount	0	0	806	806	0	0	0	806	806	0	0	0	806	807	0	0	0
Grade 6			139	139	0			139	139	0			139	139	0		
Grade 7			144	144	0			144	144	0			144	144	0		
Grade 8			145	145	0			145	145	0			145	145	0		
6-8 Headcount	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0
Grade 9			159	160	0			160	160	0			160	160	0		
Grade 10			140	140	0			140	140	0			140	140	0		
Grade 11			119	119	0			119	119	0			119	119	0		
Grade 12			105	105	0			105	105	0			105	105	0		
9-12 Headcount			523	524	0			524	524	0			524	524	0		
K-12 Headcount	0	0	1,758	1,758	0	0	0	1,758	1,758	0	0	0	1,758	1,758	0	0	0
Student Generation Rates				Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0				Addl SF	0		
				Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0				Addl MF	0		

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

Enumclaw School District Projection of Future	2036	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038	2039	2039	2039	2039	2039
Enumclaw School District 2003 to GRADE	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total	Cohort	Other	Lawson	Village	Total
-4	133	133				133	133				133	133				133
-3	133	133				133	133				133	133				133
-2	133	133				133	133				133	133				133
-1	133	133				133	133				133	133				133
Kindergarten	133	133	0			133	133	0			133	133	0			133
Grade 1	132	132	0			132	132	0			132	132	0			132
Grade 2	134	134	0			134	134	0			134	134	0			134
Grade 3	136	136	0			136	136	0			136	136	0			136
Grade 4	135	135	0			135	135	0			135	135	0			135
Grade 5	137	137	0			137	137	0			137	137	0			137
K-5 Headcount	807	807	0	0	0	807	807	0	0	0	807	807	0	0	0	807
Grade 6	139	139	0			139	139	0			139	139	0			139
Grade 7	144	144	0			144	144	0			144	144	0			144
Grade 8	145	145	0			145	145	0			145	145	0			145
6-8 Headcount	428	428	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	428
Grade 9	160	160	0			160	160	0			160	160	0			160
Grade 10	140	140	0			140	140	0			140	140	0			140
Grade 11	119	119	0			119	119	0			119	119	0			119
Grade 12	105	105	0			105	105	0			105	105	0			105
9-12 Headcount	524	524	0			524	524	0			524	524	0			524
K-12 Headcount	1,758	1,758	0	0	0	1,758	1,759	0	0	0	1,759	1,759	0	0	0	1,759
Student Generation Rates		Addl SF Addl MF	0 0				Addl SF Addl MF	0 0				Addl SF Addl MF	0 0			

ATTACHMENT B
City of Black Diamond, Ya

[illegible]