



# Demographic Analysis & Facility Capacity Study

## Napa Valley Unified School District

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Demographic Analysis and Facility Capacity Study for the Napa Valley Unified School District (NVUSD) was prepared by King Consulting to build on previous work and continue to supply the District with relevant and accurate information on its demographics, enrollment, and facilities. The report contains a vast array of information that District staff in many areas will find useful and informative. This Executive Summary provides the most pertinent findings as they relate to the District's near-term enrollment trends and facility planning.

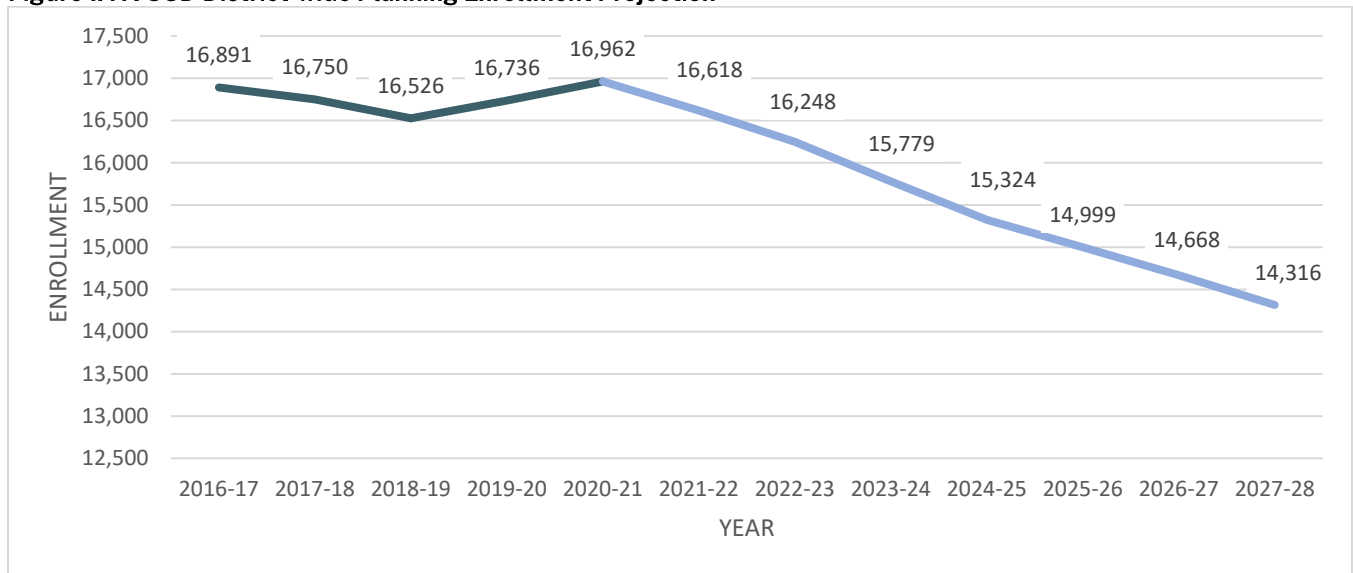
King Consulting takes a comprehensive approach to NVUSD's projected enrollment. While this Executive Summary will focus on District-wide enrollment totals, King calculates future enrollment separately for the District's two geographically and demographically distinct Projection Areas: Napa/Yountville and American Canyon. This allows for the precise application of different demographic and enrollment trends that are unique to each area. The separate area projections are then added together to arrive at District-wide enrollment totals.

King Consulting accounts for a range of plausible demographic trends with Low, Moderate, and High projections for each area. NVUSD typically uses the Low projection for Napa/Yountville combined with the Moderate projection for American Canyon to generate its District-wide enrollment projection for planning purposes. Both areas have exhibited a range of grade-to-grade cohort growth trends, and even more variation in the ratio of births that lead to kindergarten enrollment five years later. As such, it is helpful to see a range of plausible future enrollment trajectories, while still focusing and planning around the specific numbers used in the planning projection.

It is important to note what is included and excluded from the enrollment projections presented in this document. All NVUSD historical enrollments shown are certified figures from the California Department of Education (CDE). These enrollments do not include charter school enrollment, but they do include NVUSD Non-Public School (NPS) students and ungraded secondary, or transition students. The independent Stone Bridge School is the only current charter school operating in the District, but NVLA and River Middle were both formerly dependent charter schools, and as such, their enrollments are not included in District totals for the years they operated as charter schools. Beginning in 2018-19, CDE data began counting ungraded secondary students in the total for 12th grade. Projected future enrollment of 12th grade students also includes the population of ungraded secondary students.

Figure 1 visualizes NVUSD's District-wide planning enrollment projection through the 2027-28 school year along with five years of recent certified enrollment. It is important to recall that historical enrollment for River Charter School was added only beginning in 2019-20, and NVLA was added only beginning in 2020-21. Prior to those years, these schools operated as charter schools, and their enrollment was not included in NVUSD's totals. This is the reason NVUSD's enrollment appears to increase in 2019-20 and 2020-21, but absent this infusion of previously unincluded enrollments, the District would have seen decreasing enrollment over the last five years continuously. Projected enrollment is shown in a lighter color.

**Figure 1. NVUSD District-wide Planning Enrollment Projection**



In both areas of the District, births as recorded by the California Department of Public Health continue to set record low levels. Furthermore, the percentage of these births that translate into kindergarten enrollment five years later is also decreasing as more families with young children are moving out of the District than are moving in. Napa County has been ranked for multiple years running as one of the ten least affordable counties in the entire nation based on local wages compared to housing costs. Regional effects of the ongoing Bay Area Housing Crisis continue to drive housing prices above the level that many families, especially renters, can afford, and many of these families eventually move away from the area altogether.

A further factor for NVUSD and its communities has been the economic impact from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Napa County unemployment spiked in April 2020 to more than five times what it had been in February, and the District's Fall 2020 enrollments undeniably showed the effect of some families that left the District as a result. The good news, however, is that the County unemployment rate has now decreased every month since April, and Napa County unemployment has remained lower than the nationwide level since August. Unless another spike in unemployment occurs, the District should not see additional declines in enrollment beyond what is already accounted for in the enrollment projections.

The existing issue of fewer births and progressively smaller incoming cohorts of students each year, however, will continue to drive enrollment down throughout the District. For as long as births remain lower than previous norms, it will remain unlikely for District enrollments to begin increasing significantly from a purely demographic standpoint.

The District will add new students from residential development, with projects such as Napa Pipe, Watson Ranch, and the Broadway District Specific Plan all set to add a large number of new housing units within the next five to ten years. However, the number of students added due to this development is not nearly enough to offset the persistent decreases in enrollment caused by smaller cohorts taking the place of larger cohorts every year. The District also continues to allow more non-resident students to enroll, particularly at American Canyon High and American Canyon Middle. Especially in the American Canyon projection area, this helps

offset the enrollment decreases that otherwise would occur due to birth demographics and cohort progression.

As shown in Figure 1, total NVUSD enrollment is projected to decline throughout the study period. Based on this projection, the District's enrollment in 2022-23, which the District is particularly interested in planning toward, will decrease from current levels:

- Total NVUSD enrollment is projected to decrease from 16,962 in the current year to 16,248 by 2022-23 (minus 714)
- TK-5<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment will decrease from 6,976 to 6,603 (minus 373)
- 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment will decrease from 3,824 to 3,637 (minus 187)
- 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment will decrease from 6,162 to 6,008 (minus 154)

Additional enrollment decline is projected throughout the study period after 2022-23.

The District, relatedly, has more classroom capacity than it needs for the number of students it currently serves and is projected to serve over the next seven years. Capacity at the middle school level is the most in excess of the student population.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

NVUSD continues to shift demographically, with increasingly fewer births, and therefore, increasingly smaller cohorts of students entering the District each year. Since the cohorts currently set to graduate high school originated as much larger kindergarten cohorts more than a decade ago, the difference in size between new incoming kindergarten cohorts and those outgoing cohorts is substantial right now, and every year this disparity causes a drop in total enrollment for the District. New residential development and increasing levels of non-resident enrollment are not enough to outweigh this natural demographic decrease.

Even in a few years when the graduating cohorts are not as large as now, the incoming kindergarten cohorts are projected to be even smaller, meaning the pattern is set to continue throughout the seven year projection period. NVUSD already has excess capacity across all grade levels, and especially at its middle schools. With enrollment projected to decrease at all grade levels for several years to come, the excess capacity, and the cost of maintaining and operating it, will only become more pronounced.

It is important to note, however, that the spatial analysis conducted as part of this study demonstrates the high level of choice exercised by District families in selecting their children's schools. NVUSD should remain aware of the importance of choice to its families as it considers future facility planning.

Based on the analysis contained in this report, the following steps are recommended for the District to consider as it works to meet its future facility needs, keeping in mind that some recommendations may be constrained by broader fiscal and policy issues:

1. Begin work on the passage of a new bond, with the focus on funding much needed modernization projects for Napa-area schools that have not benefited from major modernization projects since 1999-2001.
2. Consider consolidating schools, at least temporarily, as enrollments continue to decrease, given the excess capacity already in operation, especially at the middle school level.

### **Napa Valley Unified School District Demographic Analysis & Facility Capacity Study 2020-21**

This report is divided into nine major components:

- A. Introduction
- B. District and Community Demographics
- C. Student Generation Rates
- D. Land Use & Planning
- E. Spatial Analysis
- F. Enrollment Projections
- G. Resident Projections
- H. Facility Analysis
- I. Conclusion and Recommendations



## SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

The Napa Valley Unified School District (NVUSD) is in Napa County, California. The District serves the Cities of Napa and American Canyon and the Town of Yountville, as well as unincorporated areas of Napa County. NVUSD serves grades TK-12 and has a total enrollment of 16,962 students as of October 2020. NVUSD currently operates 11 traditional elementary schools, 5 magnet elementary schools, 4 traditional middle schools, 1 magnet middle school, 3 traditional high schools, 2 other high school programs, and 1 independent study alternative education program. In addition, the District serves some Non-Public School (NPS) students (Table 1). Table 1 also includes an independent charter school that is not counted in the District’s enrollment total, as well as sites that have been closed. Figure 2 shows the entire area served by NVUSD and the locations of the District’s current school sites.

As indicated by the variety of special programs operated by the District, providing choice and options to NVUSD families is a distinct priority.

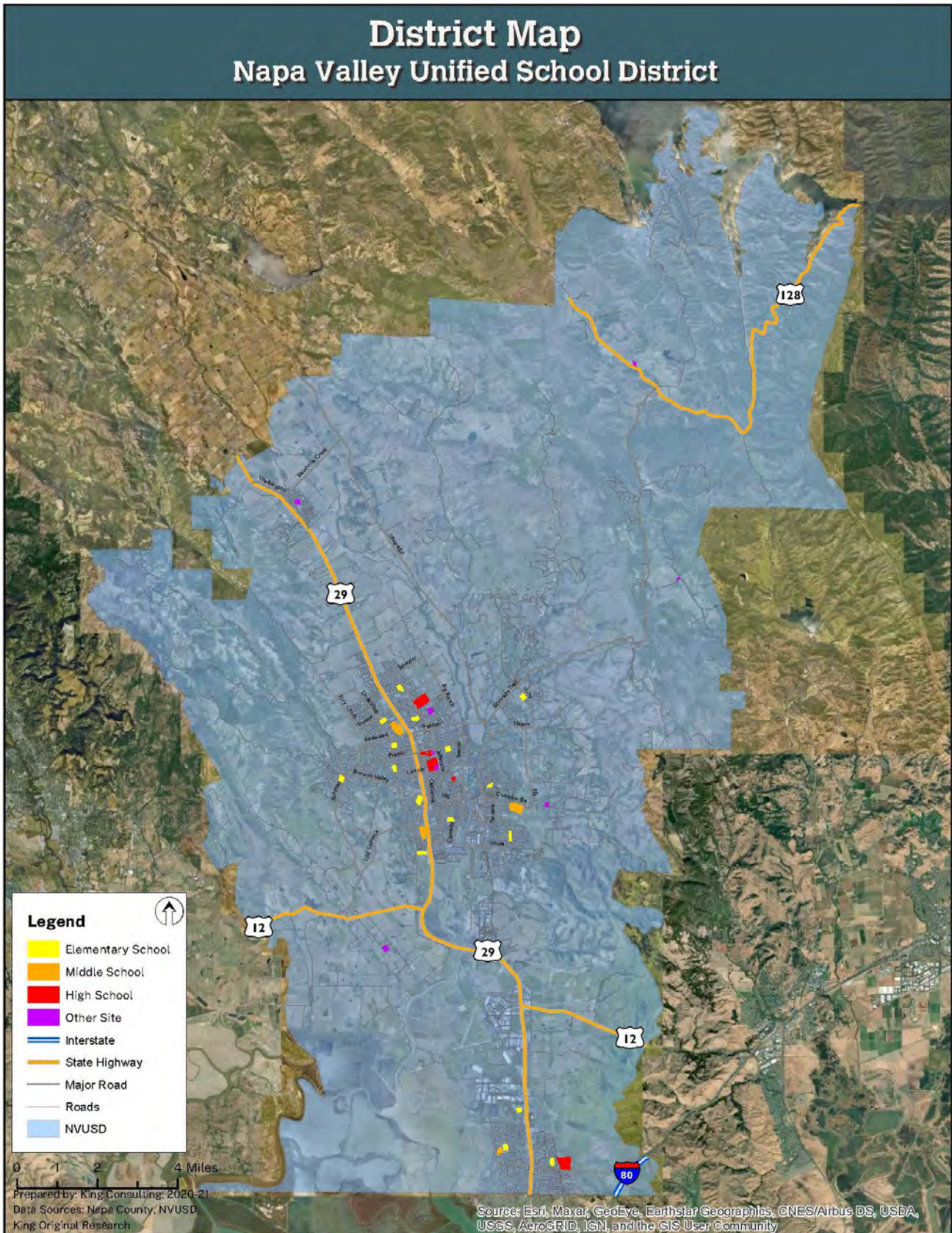
**Table 1. School Sites and 2020-21 Enrollments**

<b>Elementary Schools</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Grade Levels</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>
Alta Heights		TK-5	339
Bel Aire Park	Magnet	TK-5	448
Browns Valley		TK-5	463
Canyon Oaks		K-5	674
Donaldson Way		TK-5	524
McPherson		K-5	382
Napa Junction	Magnet	TK-5	420
Northwood		K-5	378
NVLA		K-6	650
Phillips	Magnet	TK-5	410
Pueblo Vista	Magnet	TK-5	439
Shearer		TK-5	434
Snow		K-5	388
Vichy		K-5	366
West Park		K-5	273
Willow	Magnet	TK-5	468
<b>Middle Schools</b>		<b>Grade Levels</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>
American Canyon		6-8	1,011
Harvest	Magnet	6-8	685
Redwood		6-8	809
River		6-8	479
Silverado		6-8	732

**Table 1. School Sites and 2020-21 Enrollments (cont.)**

<b>High Schools</b>	<b>Grade Levels</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>
American Canyon	9-12	1,706
Napa	9-12	1,912
New Technology	9-12	387
Valley Oak High	9-12	178
Vintage	9-12	1,880
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>Grade Levels</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>
Napa Independent Study	K-12	114
District Non-Public Students	K-12	13
<b>Grand Total (not including independent charter school)</b>		<b>16,962</b>
<b>Independent Charter School</b>	<b>Grade Levels</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>
Stone Bridge Charter	K-8	269
<b>Closed Sites</b>		
Capell Valley Elementary		
Mt. George Elementary		
Wooden Valley Elementary		
Yountville Elementary		

Figure 2. Napa Valley Unified School District



## SECTION B: DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

### District Enrollment Trends

#### *Historical Enrollments*

Unlike many school districts in California, the Napa Valley Unified School District experienced a period of increasing enrollments throughout the Recession of the late 2000s and subsequent recovery.

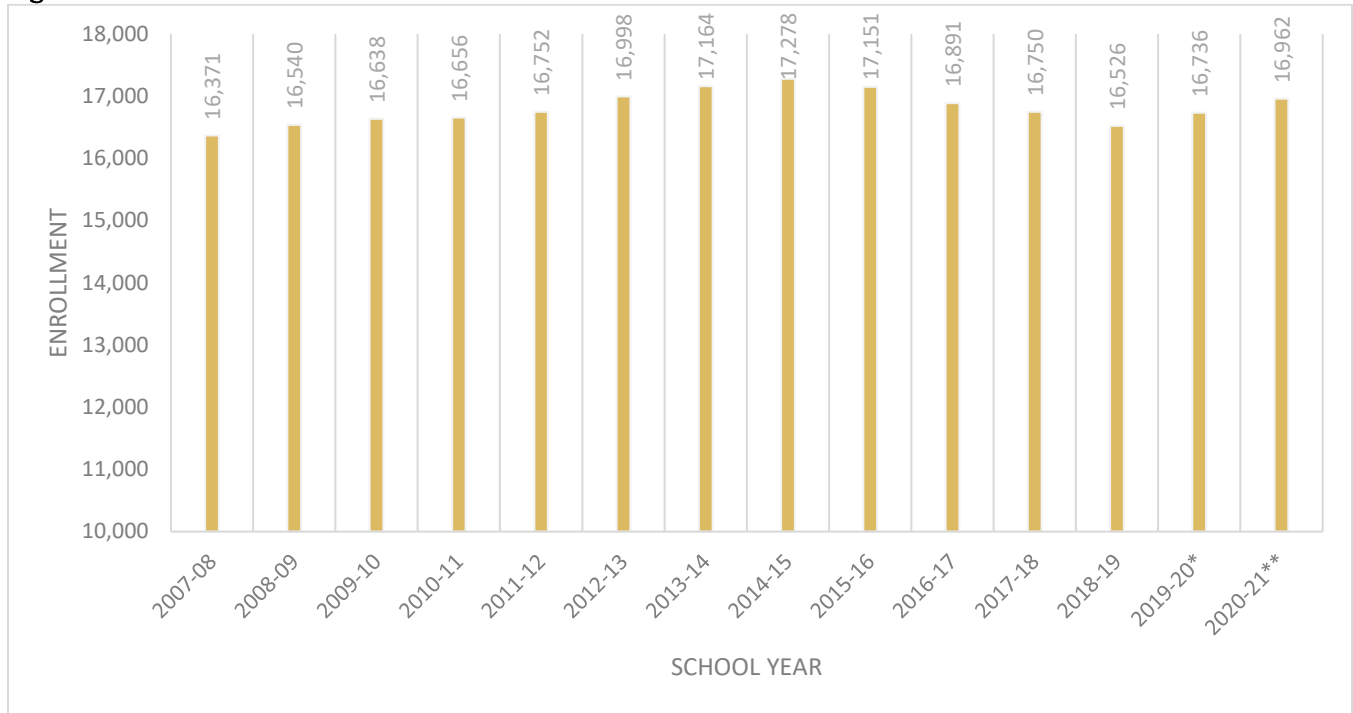
1. Enrollments (not including charter students) increased from 16,173 students in October 2004 to 17,278 students in October 2014, representing an overall gain of 6.8%.
2. However, enrollments declined each of the next four years, to 16,526 in 2018.
3. NVUSD enrollment would have continued to decrease over the next two years, but the dependent charter programs at River Middle School (in 2019) and NVLA (in 2020) became District school sites again, adding their enrollments to NVUSD's totals. This created the appearance of increasing enrollment, but enrollment among the District's other school continued to decrease during these years. Current NVUSD enrollment is 16,962.

The various demographic factors affecting the District's historical enrollments will be discussed in the following sections. Figure 3 illustrates the District's enrollment pattern since 2007-08. Figure 4 provides current year enrollments by school, while Table 2 analyzes the District's enrollment balance across its schools with attendance boundaries. As shown, the District is much more balanced between its high schools, while elementary school enrollment deviates from the average by more than 50% at the largest school.

Figure 5 illustrates annual growth/decline in student enrollment and highlights the growth in the last two years that occurred when River Middle and NVLA enrollments were added to NVUSD totals after ceasing to operate as charter schools. A closer examination of historical enrollments by grade level demonstrates that recent enrollment declines have not occurred evenly, with high school grade enrollment increasing and elementary grade enrollment declining the most, even with the boost from the former charter school enrollments this year (Figure 6).

Table 3 provides historical enrollments by school since 2011-12. All current schools are shown, regardless of previous charter status, and currently closed schools are summarized in a single line at the bottom of the table. For these reasons, the total enrollment is higher than the summary shown in Figure 3, which includes only the enrollment that counted for NVUSD in any given year.

**Figure 3. Historical Enrollments**

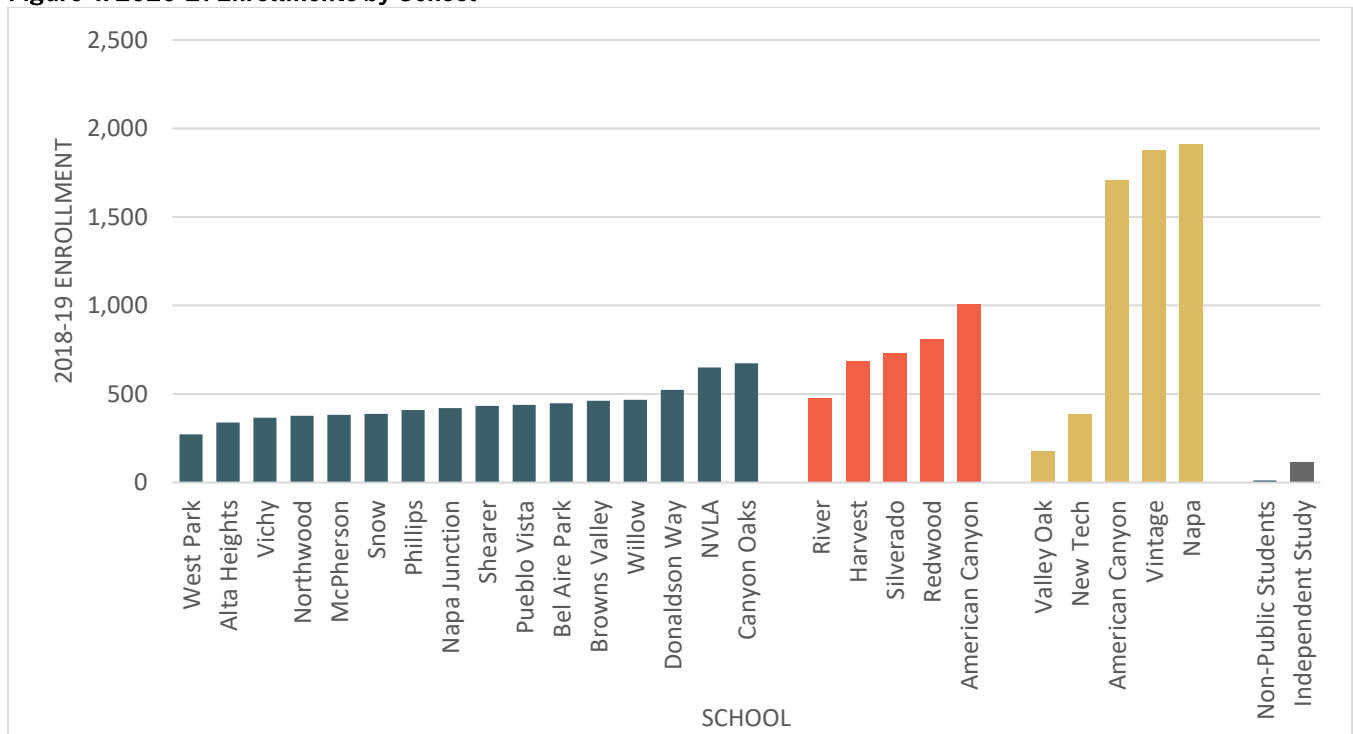


Source: California Department of Education.

\*River Middle School enrollment was added to the NVUSD total beginning in 2019-20

\*\* NVLA enrollment was added to the NVUSD total beginning in 2020-21

**Figure 4. 2020-21 Enrollments by School**

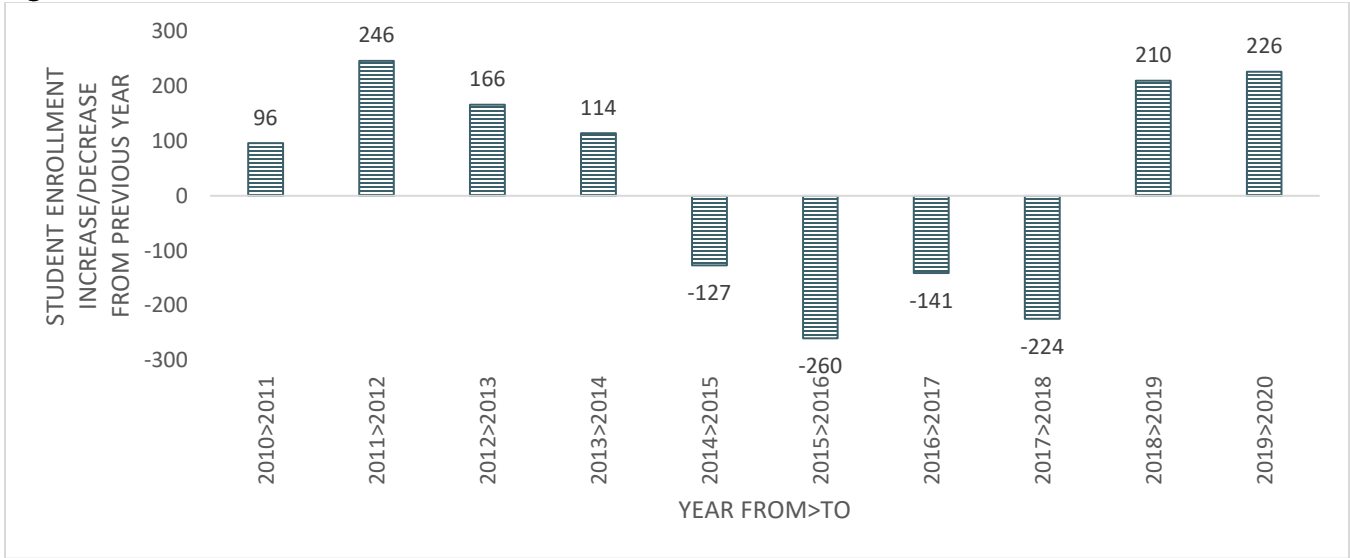


Source: California Department of Education.

**Table 2. NVUSD Average Site Enrollments (Only Sites with Boundaries)**

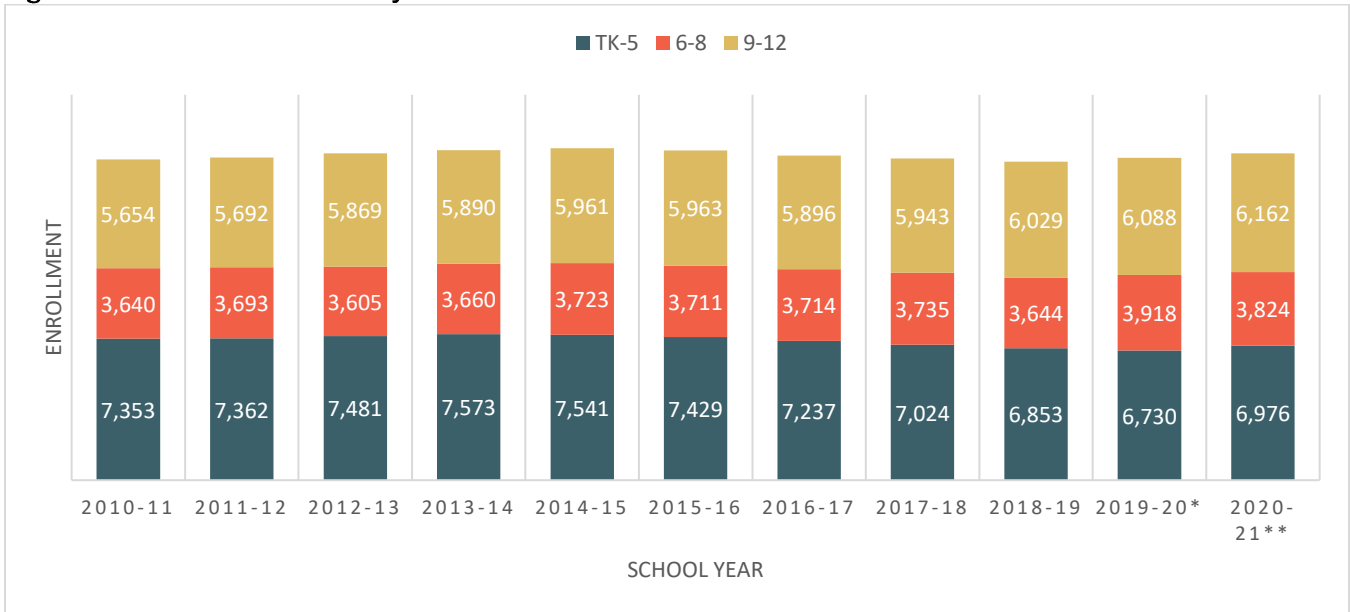
	Average Enrollment	Smallest Enrollment (Deviation)	Largest Enrollment (Deviation)
ES	441	273 (-38%)	674 (+53%)
MS	809	685 (-15%)	1,011 (+25%)
HS	1,833	1,706 (-7%)	1,912 (+4%)

**Figure 5. Annual Growth in Student Enrollment**



Source: California Department of Education.

**Figure 6. Historical Enrollments by Grade Level**



Source: California Department of Education.

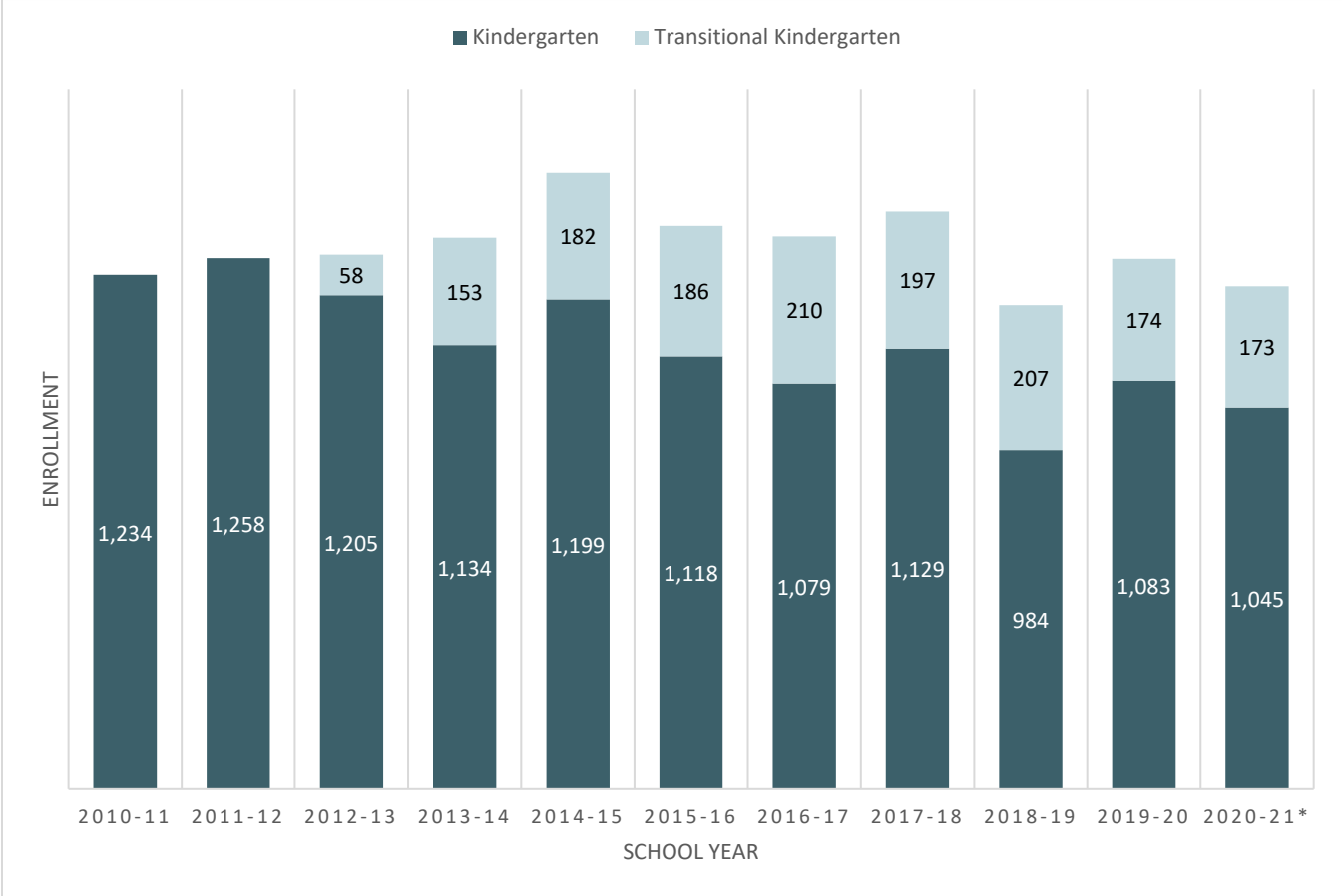
\*River Middle School enrollment was added to the NVUSD total beginning in 2019-20

\*\* NVLA enrollment was added to the NVUSD total beginning in 2020-21

Total kindergarten and transitional kindergarten enrollment was generally stable from 2010 through 2017; however, kindergarten enrollment declined significantly in 2018-19 and would have decreased by much more again in 2020-21 if not for the addition of NVLA kindergarten enrollment to the total (Figure 7). Recent cohorts of kindergarten students (not including transitional kindergarten students, since they do not advance to 1st grade) are smaller than the cohorts that arrived prior to 2012, which is the primary reason for the declining elementary enrollments seen in Figure 6. The smaller kindergarten cohorts are due largely to the decreasing number of local births, which will be discussed further in Section H. Kindergarten enrollment has an enormous impact on overall enrollments because each smaller incoming kindergarten cohort directly replaces a larger cohort graduating from NVUSD.

In 2012-13 the District implemented transitional kindergarten, a program created by a new California law called the Kindergarten Readiness Act. The Kindergarten Readiness Act of 2010 changed the kindergarten entry date from December 2 to September 1 so children always begin kindergarten at age 5. The rollback was implemented over a 3-year period, rolling back one month per year beginning in 2012-2013. The District’s enrollment of transitional kindergarten students has remained more stable than kindergarten but is still lower in 2020-21 than any time since 2013-14.

**Figure 7. Kindergarten Enrollment**



Source: California Department of Education.  
 \*NVLA enrollment was added to the NVUSD total beginning in 2020-21

**Table 3. Historical Enrollments by School**

Elementary Schools	Grade Levels*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Alta Heights	TK-5	366	378	372	371	384	364	330	295	287	339
Bel Aire Park	K-5	482	496	498	466	451	439	427	415	412	448
Browns Valley	TK-5	474	504	556	559	524	535	524	525	502	463
Canyon Oaks	K-5	663	736	732	717	700	678	682	682	681	674
Donaldson Way	K-5	558	568	606	635	643	602	602	591	574	524
McPherson	K-5	606	606	574	533	521	487	463	428	412	382
Napa Junction	TK-5	420	412	451	469	461	448	446	409	417	420
NVLA	K-6	705	704	712	705	698	683	678	664	658	650
Northwood	K-5	356	359	363	355	347	336	380	397	390	378
Phillips	K-5**	598	577	569	545	533	534	435	402	392	410
Pueblo Vista	TK-5	249	223	249	286	315	338	363	407	417	439
Shearer	K-5	531	526	552	543	547	539	499	480	460	434
Snow	K-5	501	538	528	514	478	438	417	394	383	388
Vichy	K-5	405	393	376	374	374	358	342	361	343	366
West Park	K-5	328	326	317	351	331	327	316	313	315	273
Willow***	TK-5	479	505	510	511	505	493	408	387	398	468
<i>Elementary School Totals</i>		7,721	7,851	7,965	7,934	7,812	7,599	7,312	7,150	7,041	7,056
Middle Schools	Grade Levels	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
American Canyon	6-8	965	980	1,036	1,058	1,041	1,050	1,041	1,013	1,025	1,011
Harvest	6-8	837	767	694	676	706	757	813	799	755	685
Redwood	6-8	1,000	991	1,048	1,080	1,025	998	963	956	900	809
River	6-8	357	361	356	361	365	384	391	390	417	479
Silverado	6-8	805	780	774	808	848	822	895	849	793	732
<i>Middle School Totals</i>		3,964	3,879	3,908	3,983	3,985	4,011	4,103	4,007	3,890	3,716
High Schools	Grade Levels	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
American Canyon	9-12	1,018	1,398	1,488	1,544	1,568	1,533	1,556	1,617	1,670	1,706
Napa	9-12	2,062	1,954	1,865	1,875	1,853	1,815	1,874	1,892	1,901	1,912
New Tech	9-12	383	395	408	401	404	404	393	417	396	387
Valley Oak	9-12	179	187	175	161	140	170	172	173	176	178
Vintage	9-12	1,919	1,789	1,761	1,806	1,845	1,815	1,782	1,801	1,814	1,880
<i>High School Totals</i>		5,561	5,723	5,697	5,787	5,810	5,737	5,777	5,900	5,957	6,063
Other Programs	Grade Levels	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Napa Ind. Study	K-12	139	156	190	167	154	156	165	149	148	114
Non-Public School	4-12	21	19	20	19	17	13	15	15	19	13
Transitional****	N/A	5	43	41	53	48	44	48			
All Closed Schools*****	Grade Levels	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
		409	391	409	400	390	398	399	359	339	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>17,820</b>	<b>18,062</b>	<b>18,230</b>	<b>18,343</b>	<b>18,216</b>	<b>17,958</b>	<b>17,819</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>17,394</b>	<b>16,962</b>

\*TK was implemented in 2012-13.

\*\*Phillips served 6th grade students through 2016-17

\*\*\*Willow's enrollment in 2017-18 and earlier is the combined enrollment of the former El Centro and Salvador schools.

\*\*\*\*Closed schools include Legacy High (2018), Mt. George Elementary (2020), and Yountville Elementary (2020)

\*\*\*\*\* Transitional Students are classified as 12<sup>th</sup> grade students by the State as of 2018-19.



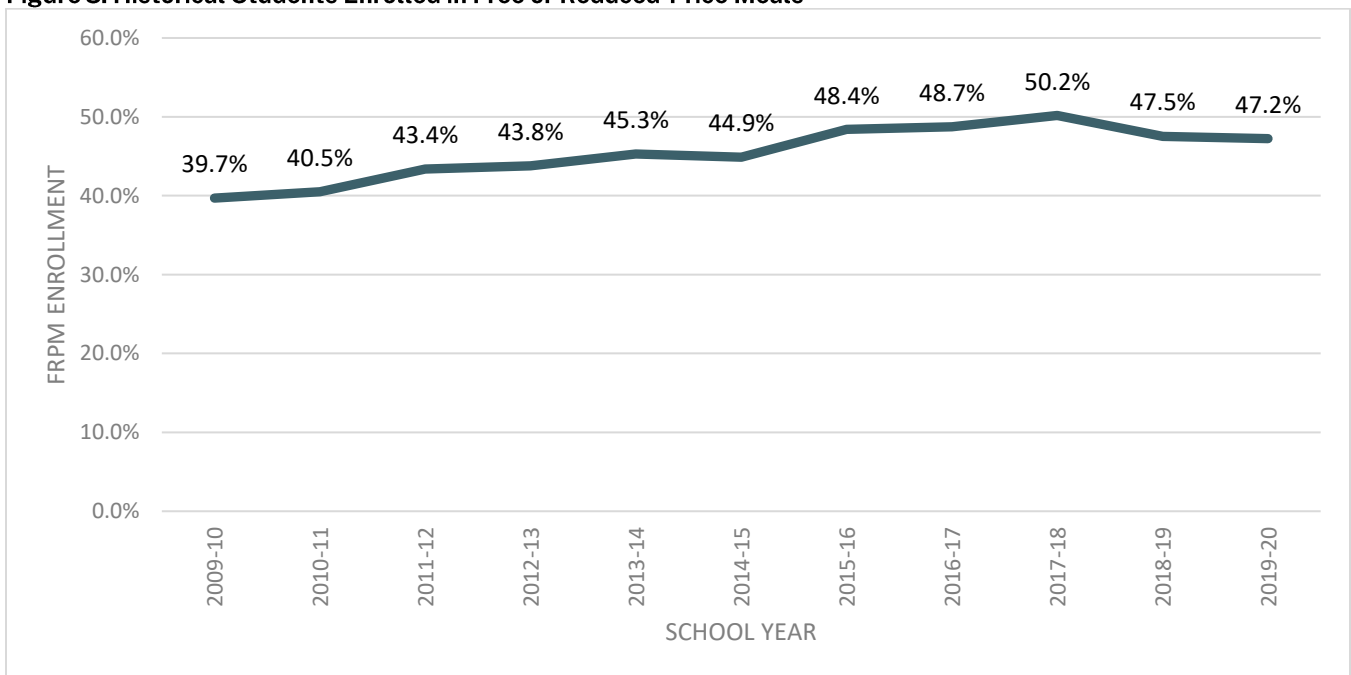
### Historical Enrollment by Socioeconomic Status

In order to analyze the District's socioeconomic profile, the consultant utilized participation in the Free or Reduced Price Meals (FRPM) program as a socioeconomic indicator. Table 4 provides the number of NVUSD students participating in the FRPM program from 2009-10 to 2019-20. From 2009 through 2017, participation in the program increased steadily, and participation as a percentage of total enrollments increased from 39.7% to 50.2%. However, the percentage of enrollment in the program declined each of the last two years. While State data has not been released for 2020-21, it is anticipated that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic will show an artificially low number of students registered as FRPM. Figure 8 graphically demonstrates the change by year.

**Table 4. Historical Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced Price Meals**

School Year	Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced Price Meals	Percent FRPM
2009-10	7,004	39.7%
2010-11	7,163	40.5%
2011-12	7,687	43.4%
2012-13	8,024	43.8%
2013-14	8,388	45.3%
2014-15	8,365	44.9%
2015-16	8,953	48.4%
2016-17	8,881	48.7%
2017-18	9,079	50.2%
2018-19	8,486	47.5%
2019-20	8,345	47.2%

**Figure 8. Historical Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced-Price Meals**

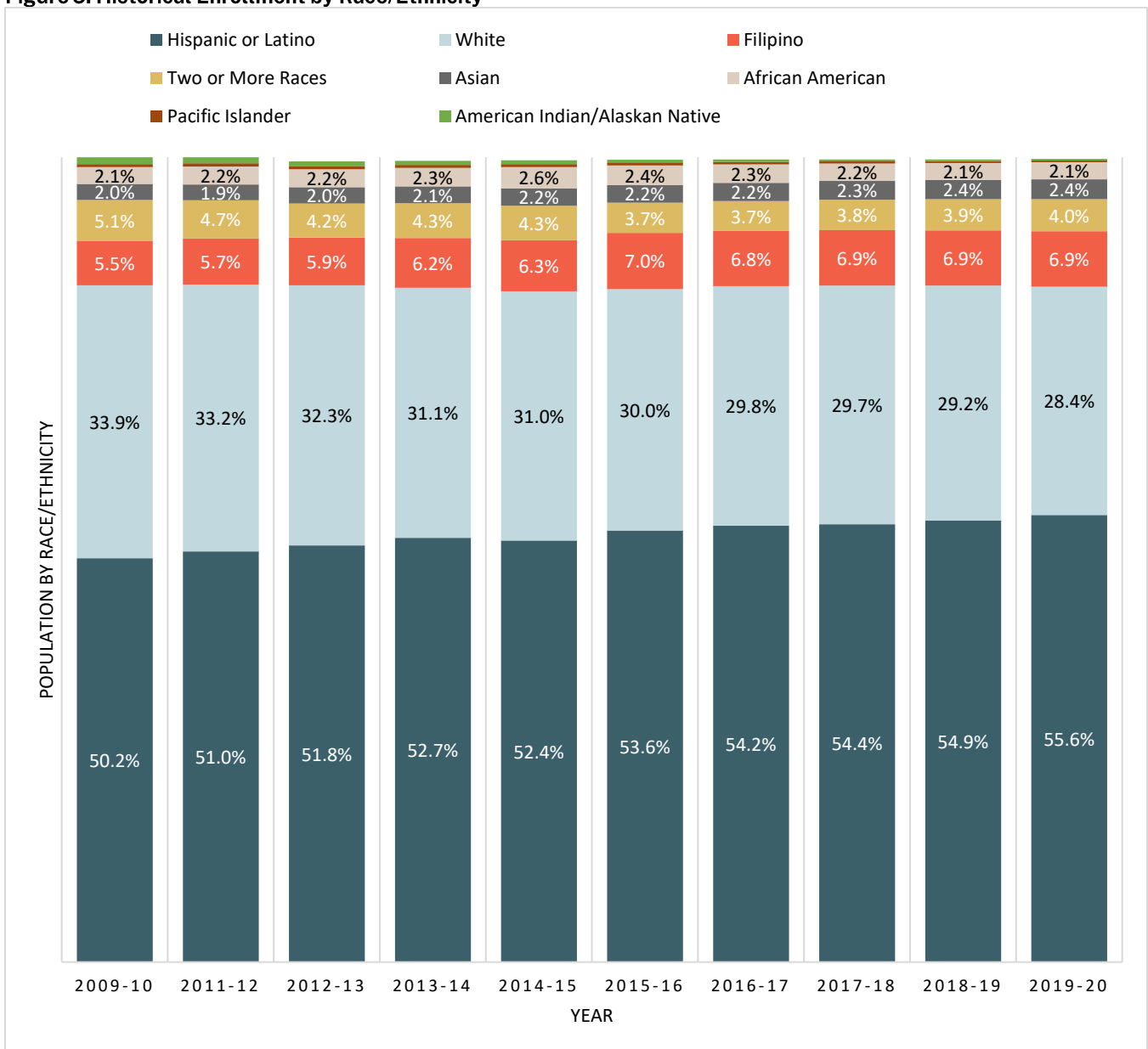


### Historical Enrollment by Ethnicity

To analyze the District's race/ethnicity profile, the 2009-2019 CalPADS enrollments by race/ethnicity were used.

Historically, NVUSD enrollments have been comprised of predominantly White or Hispanic/Latino students, with Hispanic/Latino students making up the majority of District enrollment since 2008. In 2019, Hispanic or Latino students comprised 55.6% of NVUSD enrollments. The second largest ethnic group is non-Hispanic White students (28.4%) with Filipino students being the third largest ethnic group (6.9%). These historical trends are reflective of statewide demographic shifts and are expected to continue. Figure 9 demonstrates the race/ethnicity trends of the District from 2009-10 to the 2019-20 school years.

**Figure 9. Historical Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity**



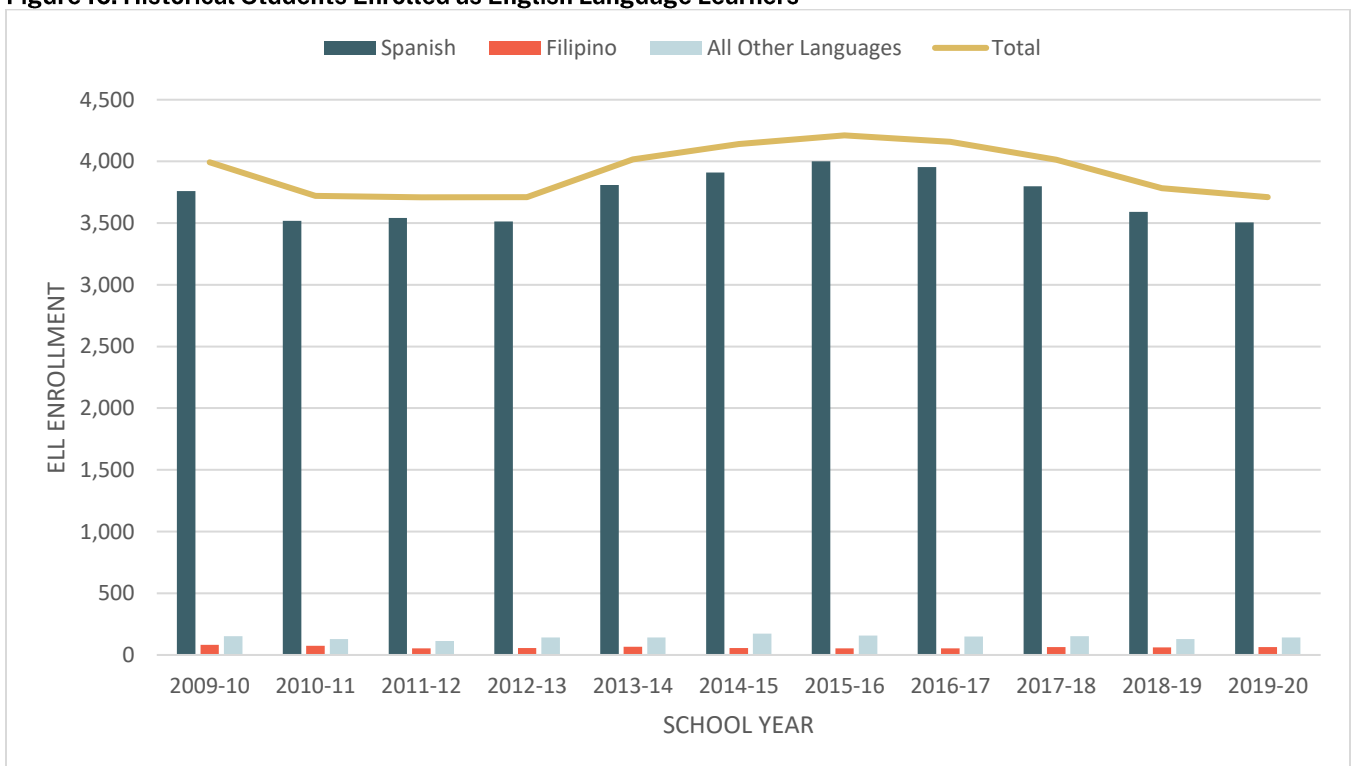
### Historical Enrollment of English Language Learners

CalPADS enrollments of English Language Learners (ELL) were also compiled and analyzed. Table 5 contains the number of NVUSD students enrolled as ELL students from 2009-10 to 2019-20, as well as a breakdown by primary language spoken. Total ELL enrollment in 2019 was 283 students lower than in 2009, but the total range of ELL enrollment was 500 students between current enrollment and peak enrollment from 2015. The percentage of ELL students in the District reflects a similar pattern. The composition of the ELL student population has consisted of predominantly Spanish speaking students, with Filipino speakers as a distant second largest primary language. Figure 10 graphically depicts this trend over time.

**Table 5. Historical Students Enrolled as English Language Learners**

School Year	Total Students Enrolled as ELL	Spanish Speaking	Filipino Speaking	All Other Languages	Percent ELL of Total Enrollment
2009-10	3,994	3,760	81	153	22.2%
2010-11	3,721	3,518	75	128	20.7%
2011-12	3,709	3,541	54	114	20.5%
2012-13	3,710	3,513	56	141	20.2%
2013-14	4,017	3,809	66	142	21.7%
2014-15	4,140	3,910	57	173	22.2%
2015-16	4,211	4,001	53	173	22.8%
2016-17	4,159	3,955	54	157	23.1%
2017-18	4,015	3,798	64	153	22.2%
2018-19	3,783	3,592	62	129	21.2%
2019-20	3,711	3,505	63	143	21.0%

**Figure 10. Historical Students Enrolled as English Language Learners**



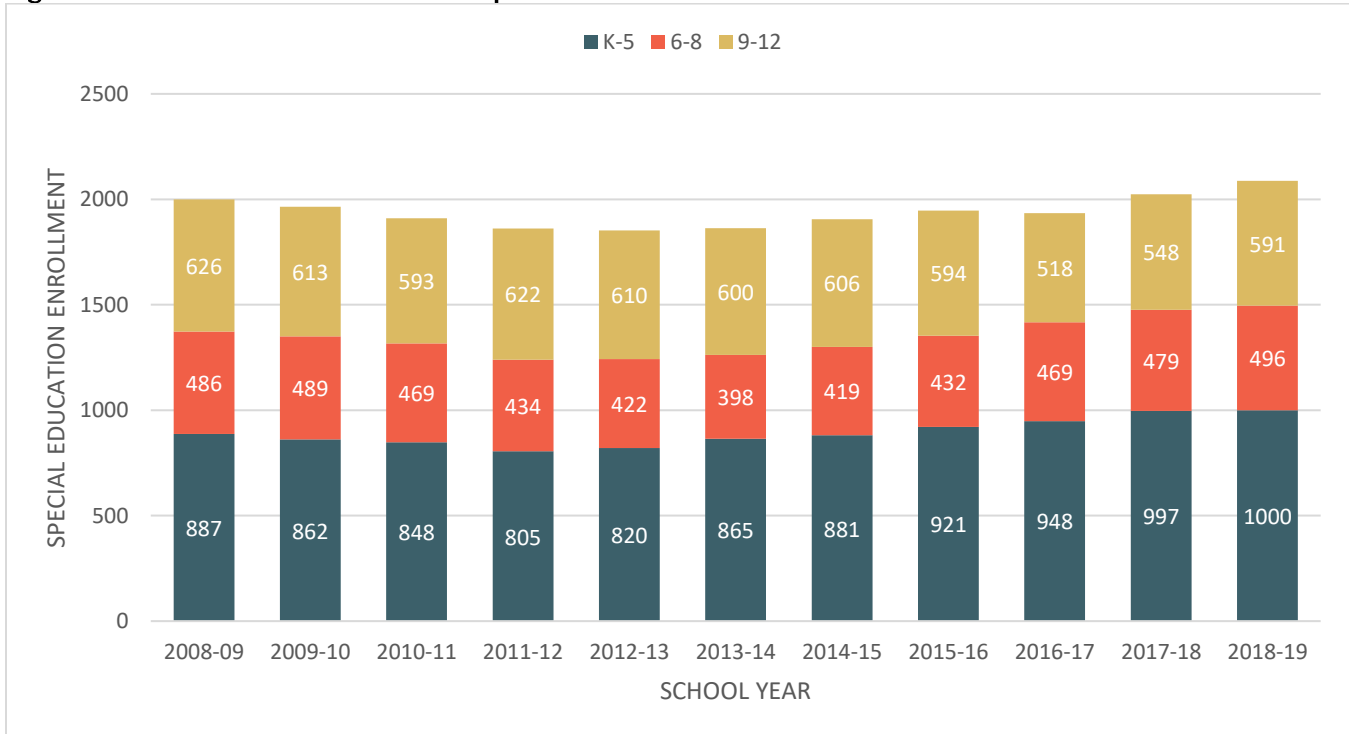
### Historical Enrollment of Special Education Students

Data on students classified by the State as being enrolled in Special Education classes were also collected from CalPADS. Table 6 provides the number of NVUSD students enrolled in Special Education classes from 2008-09 to 2018-19, broken down by the most common NVUSD grade configuration. Special Education enrollment declined through 2012, then generally increased each year thereafter. Special education enrollment in 2018-19 was at its highest point in the previous decade. As a percentage of total enrollment, special education enrollment has increased each of the last five years. High school (9-12) special education enrollment has decreased over the last decade, while elementary (K-5) and middle school (6-8) special education enrollment have increased. Figure 11 depicts these trends in a visual format.

**Table 6. Historical Students Enrolled in Special Education Classes**

School Year	Total Special Education Students	K-5 Students	6-8 Students	9-12 students	Percent Special Education
2008-09	1,999	887	486	626	11.2%
2009-10	1,964	862	489	613	10.9%
2010-11	1,910	848	469	593	10.6%
2011-12	1,861	805	434	622	10.3%
2012-13	1,852	820	422	610	10.1%
2013-14	1,863	865	398	600	10.1%
2014-15	1,906	881	419	606	10.2%
2015-16	1,947	921	432	594	10.5%
2016-17	1,935	948	469	518	10.6%
2017-18	2,024	997	479	548	11.2%
2018-19	2,087	1,000	496	591	11.7%

**Figure 11. Historical Students Enrolled in Special Education Classes**

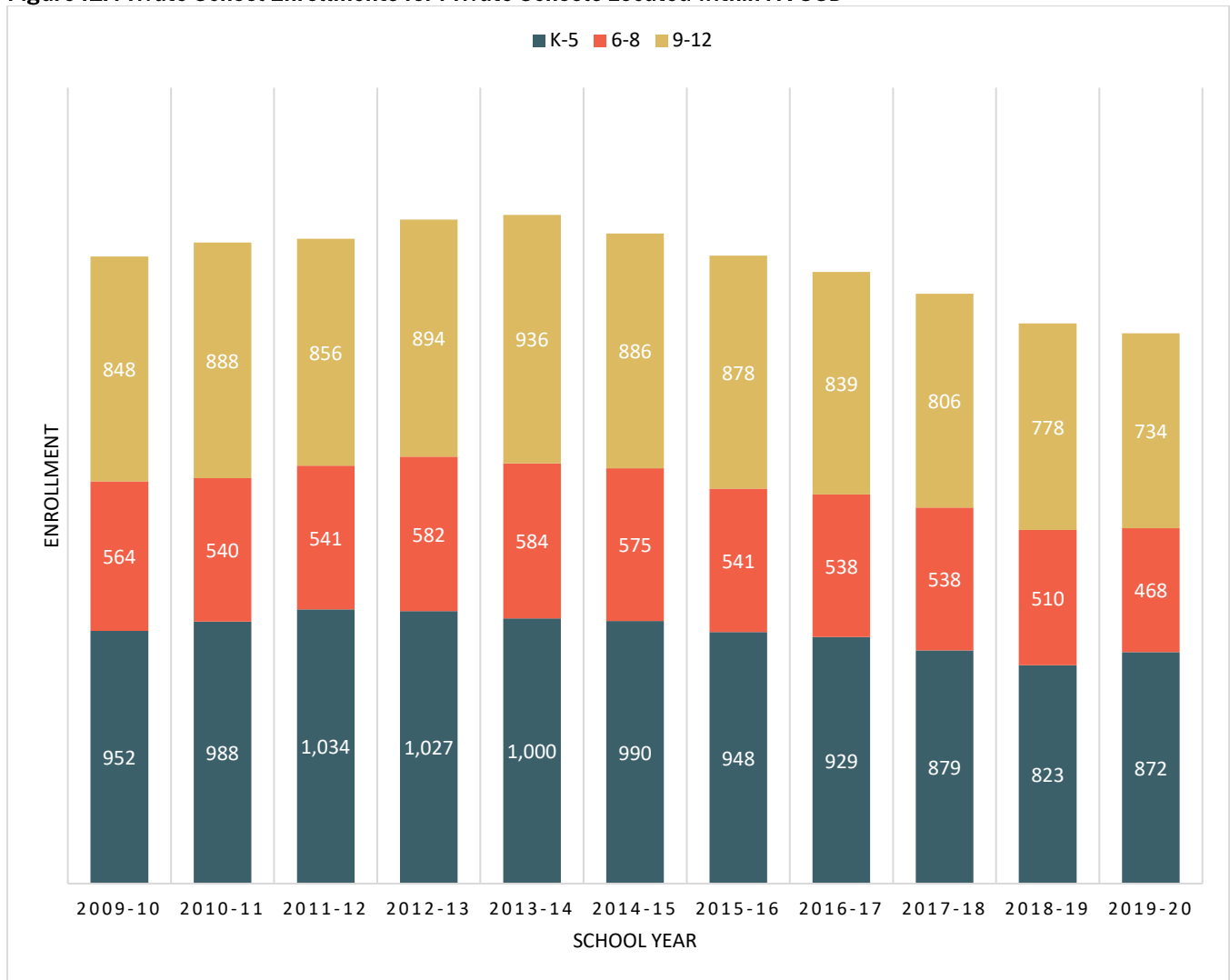


### Private School Trends

While direct public-to-private and private-to-public student transfer data is not readily available, it is possible to compare historical enrollments to determine if there is a significant correlation between public school enrollments as compared to private school enrollments.

Private school enrollments for private schools located within the District were collected from the California Department of Education for years 2009 to 2019. From 2009 to 2013, private school enrollments increased by 6.6% (+156 K-12 students). Since then, however, private school enrollment declined by 17.7% (-446 K-12 students) (Figure 12). Private school enrollment is declining across all grade levels in the NVUSD area, and total private school enrollment is at its lowest level since at least 1999. However, private school enrollment of grades K-5 increased in 2019 for the first time since 2011, so the District should continue monitoring these enrollments. Figure 13 shows the locations of the private schools currently operating within the NVUSD boundary.

**Figure 12. Private School Enrollments for Private Schools Located within NVUSD**



Source: California Department of Education.

Figure 13. Private School Locations in NVUSD



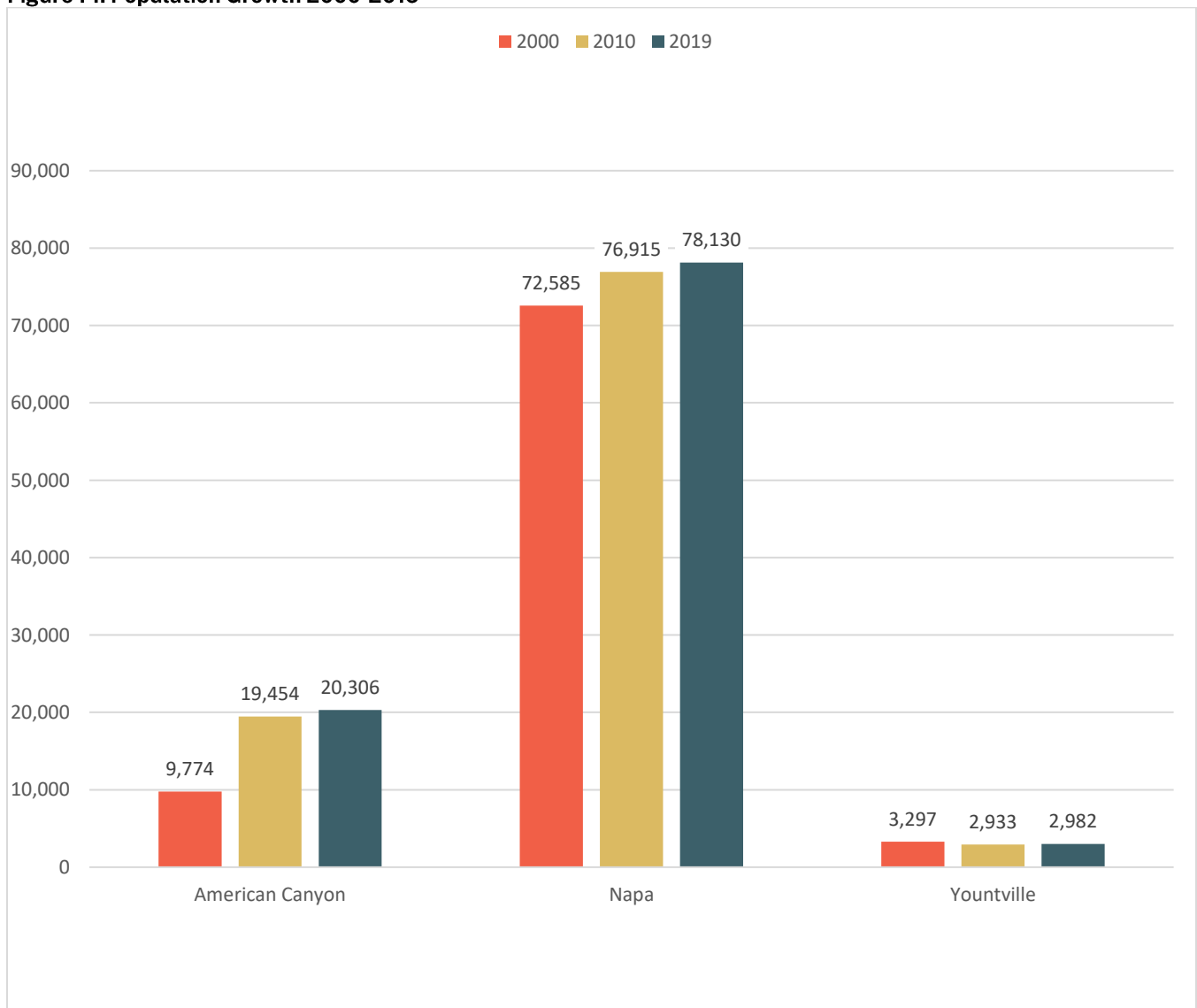
## Community Demographics

The Napa Valley Unified School District serves three separate and distinct communities, in addition to unincorporated areas of the County. Therefore, it is important to research the demographics of each community to understand the changing demographics of the District and their impact on the student population.

### Population Trends

The City of Napa remains the most populous community in Napa County, with a 2019 population of 78,130. The City American Canyon, which more than doubled in size between 2000 and 2010, has grown only 4.4% since 2010 and now has a population of 20,306. The Town of Yountville, meanwhile, has a population of 1,882, which is an increase since 2010 but still more than 300 residents lower than in 2000.

Figure 14. Population Growth 2000-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2019.

Looking at how this total population breaks down across age ranges is illustrative of each community's relative contribution of school age students. Each of the District's three communities is unique in the distribution of ages within its population:

1. In American Canyon, 26.4% of the population is under age 18 and the median age is 37.3.
2. In Napa, 20.9% of the population is under age 18, a noticeable shift downward compared to a few years ago, and the median age is now 40.5.
3. In Yountville, only 6.6% of the population is under age 18 and the median age is 65.4.

Figure 15 highlights the different communities' age profiles.

**Figure 15. Age Distribution by Percent of Population**

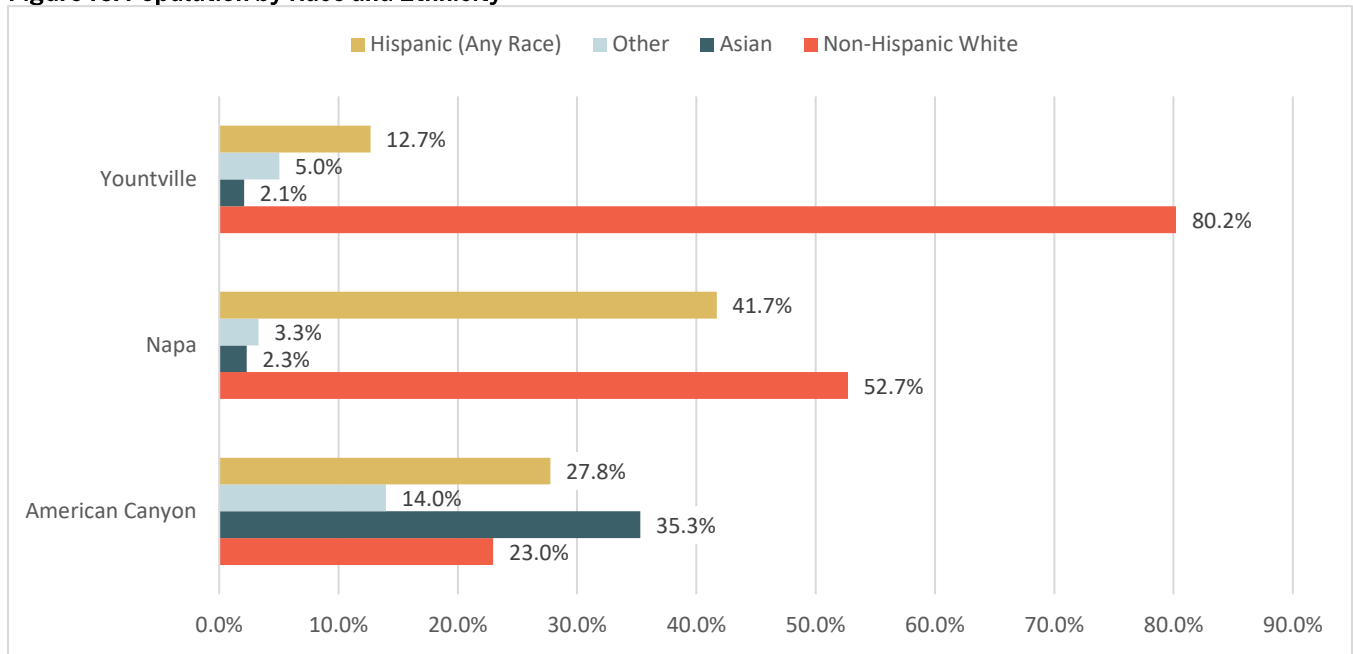


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2019.



Figure 16 visualizes the ethnic diversity of each community’s population. American Canyon is the most ethnically diverse of the three communities, with no ethnicity making up a majority of the community’s general population. Yountville, by comparison, is predominantly non-Hispanic white, while Napa has a slight majority of its overall population identifying as non-Hispanic white.

**Figure 16. Population by Race and Ethnicity**

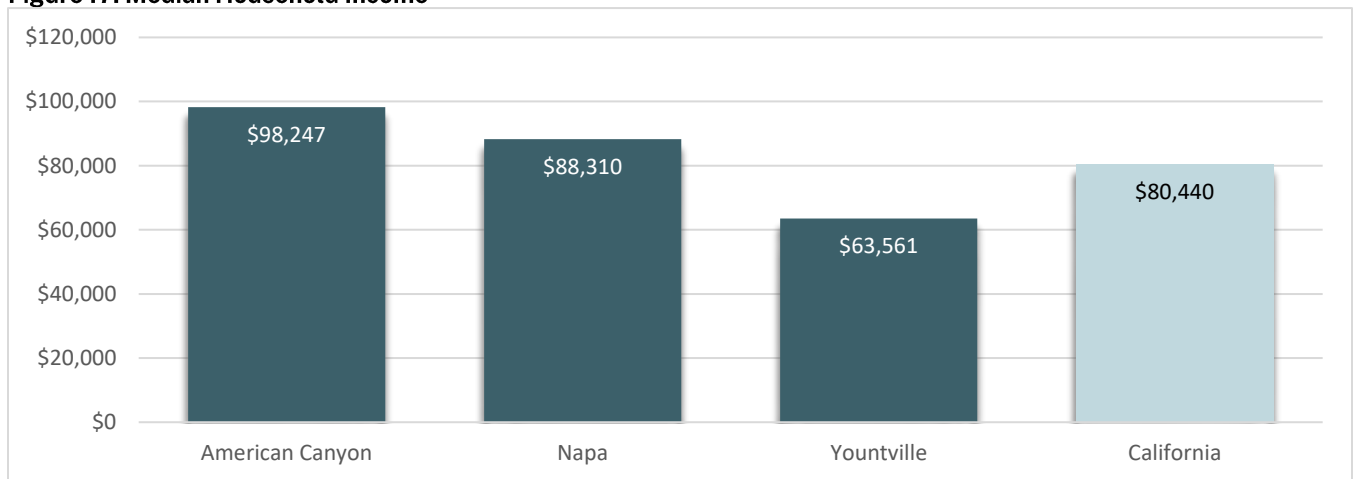


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2019.

**Household Characteristics**

Median household income is highest in American Canyon (\$98,247), but median household incomes are also higher in the City of Napa (\$88,310) than in the State of California as a whole (Figure 17).

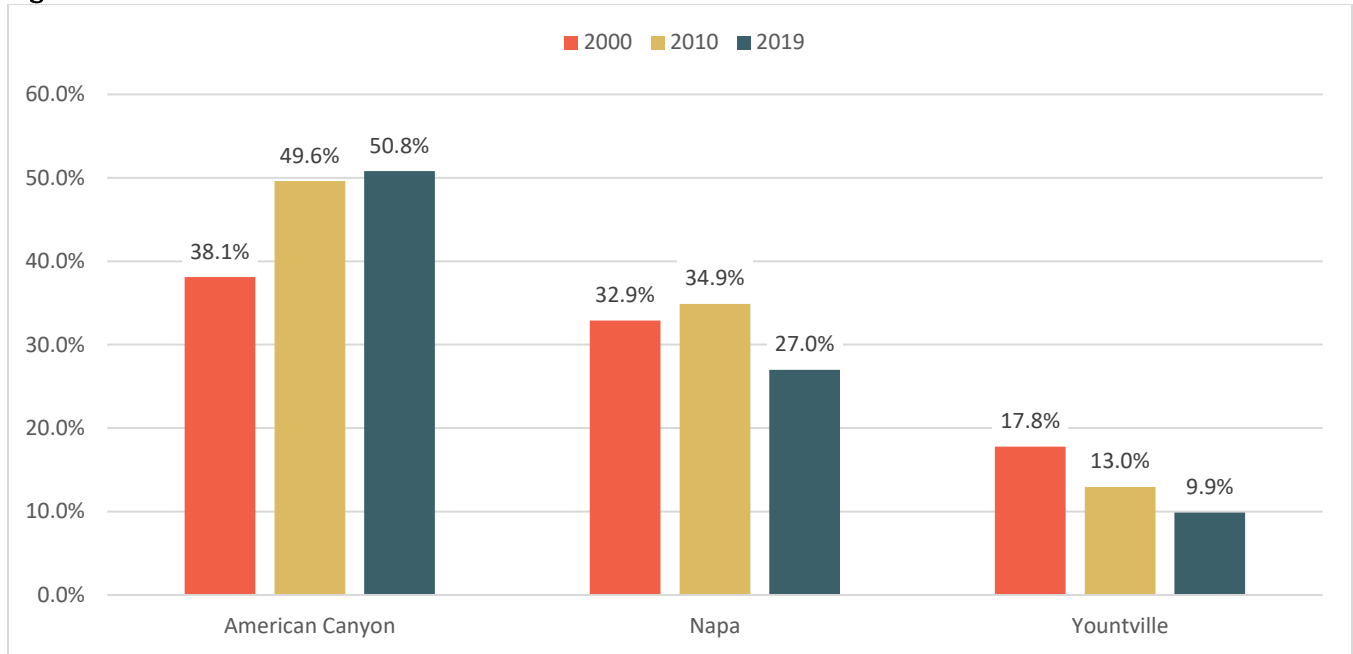
**Figure 17. Median Household Income**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2019.

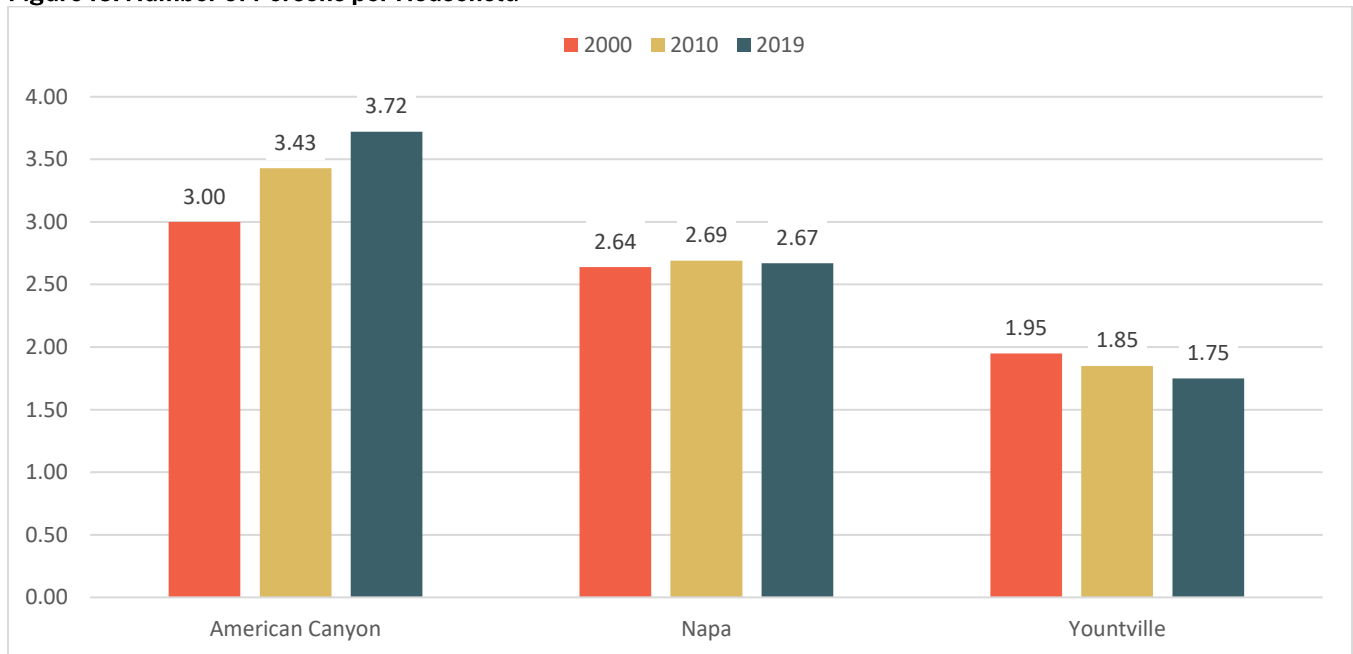
The number of households with children under 18 increased in American Canyon in 2019, topping 50% of all households. In Napa and Yountville, however, the percentage of households with children under 18 decreased since 2010 (Figure 18). The number of persons per household has been increasing in American Canyon, remaining stable in Napa, and decreasing in Yountville (Figure 19).

**Figure 18. Percent of Households with Individuals Under 18**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2019.

**Figure 19. Number of Persons per Household**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2019.

## Home Ownership and Median Home Values

### American Canyon

American Canyon has a high rate of home ownership (77.4%), but this rate has decreased since 2000. The median home value in American Canyon, per Zillow, is \$614,328, which is lower than Napa and Yountville but still higher than in the past.

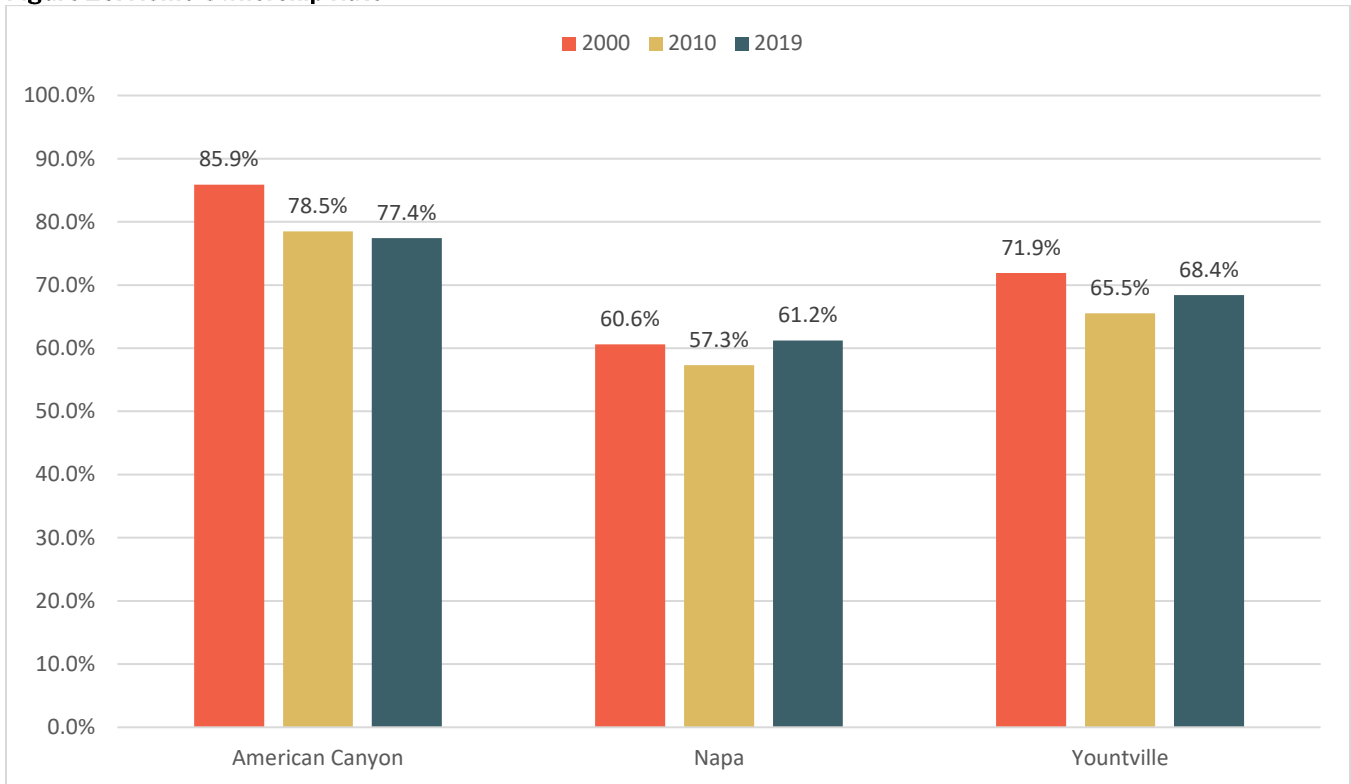
### Napa

Napa has the lowest rate of home ownership in the District, currently 61.2%; however, this remains higher than in many other areas of the State. The median home value in Napa is \$736,006.

### Yountville

Yountville home ownership remains high at 68.4%. The median home value of units in Yountville is the highest of the three District communities at \$1,019,192.

**Figure 20. Home Ownership Rate**

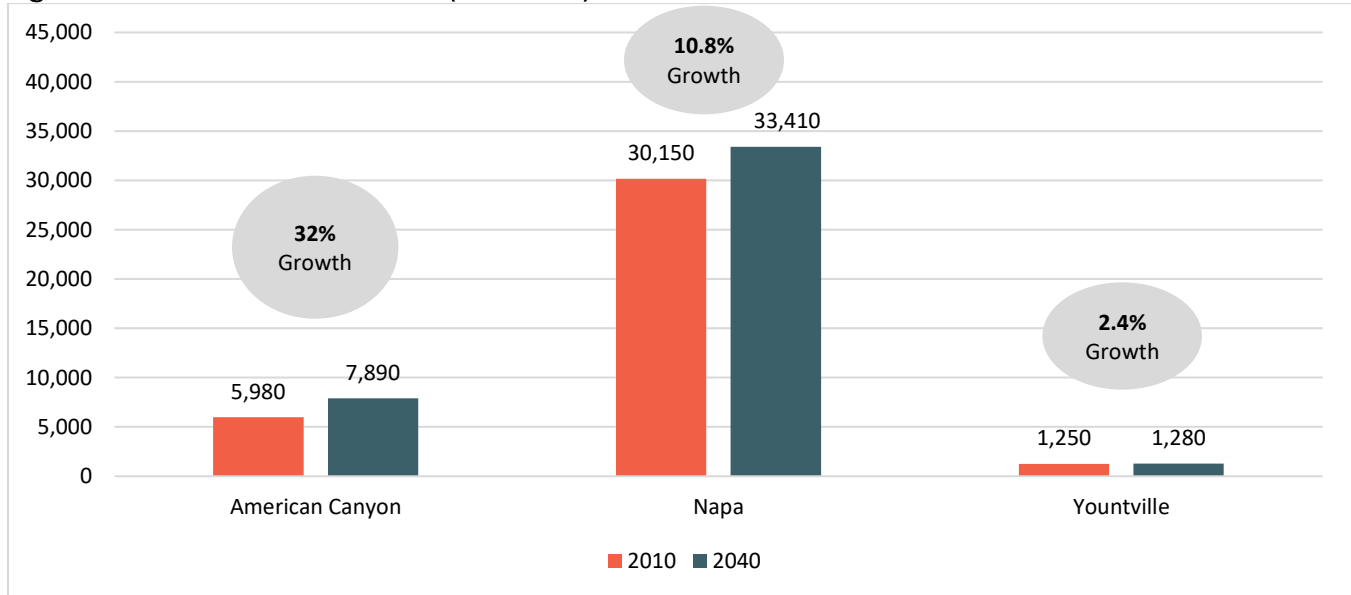


Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2019.

## Growth Trends

Based on long-term forecasting assembled by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), American Canyon is projected to realize the most significant increase of household units from 2010-2040 (+32%). Napa is projected to realize more moderate growth (+10.8%) and Yountville is projected to grow at a much slower rate (+2.4%).

**Figure 21. Number of Household Units (2010-2040)**



Source: One Plan Bay Area, supported by ABAG, BAAQMD, BCDC and MTC.

## County to County Migration Flows

The mobility of Americans has long been a subject of interest for demographers. Just a few decades ago, the average American lived in one neighborhood for most of adulthood; now, people and families are more likely to move many times during their adult lives. Where are these people moving and where did they originate? One of the few sources of area-to-area migration data in the United States is the Statistics of Income Division (SOI) of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which maintains records of all individual income tax forms filed in each year. The SOI Division produces annual publications based on individual and corporate income tax returns. This data provides annual county-to-county migration flows of individuals and households.

King Consulting compiled ten years of county to county migration data for Napa County. From 2008 to 2014, Napa County net migration was positive each year. Positive net migration means that more individuals moved into the County than moved out. Net migration shifted beginning in 2015, and it has now been negative every year since then. Between 2017 and 2018, the most recent year for which data is available, 672 more people moved out of Napa County than moved in (Figure 22).

**Figure 22. Napa County Migration**



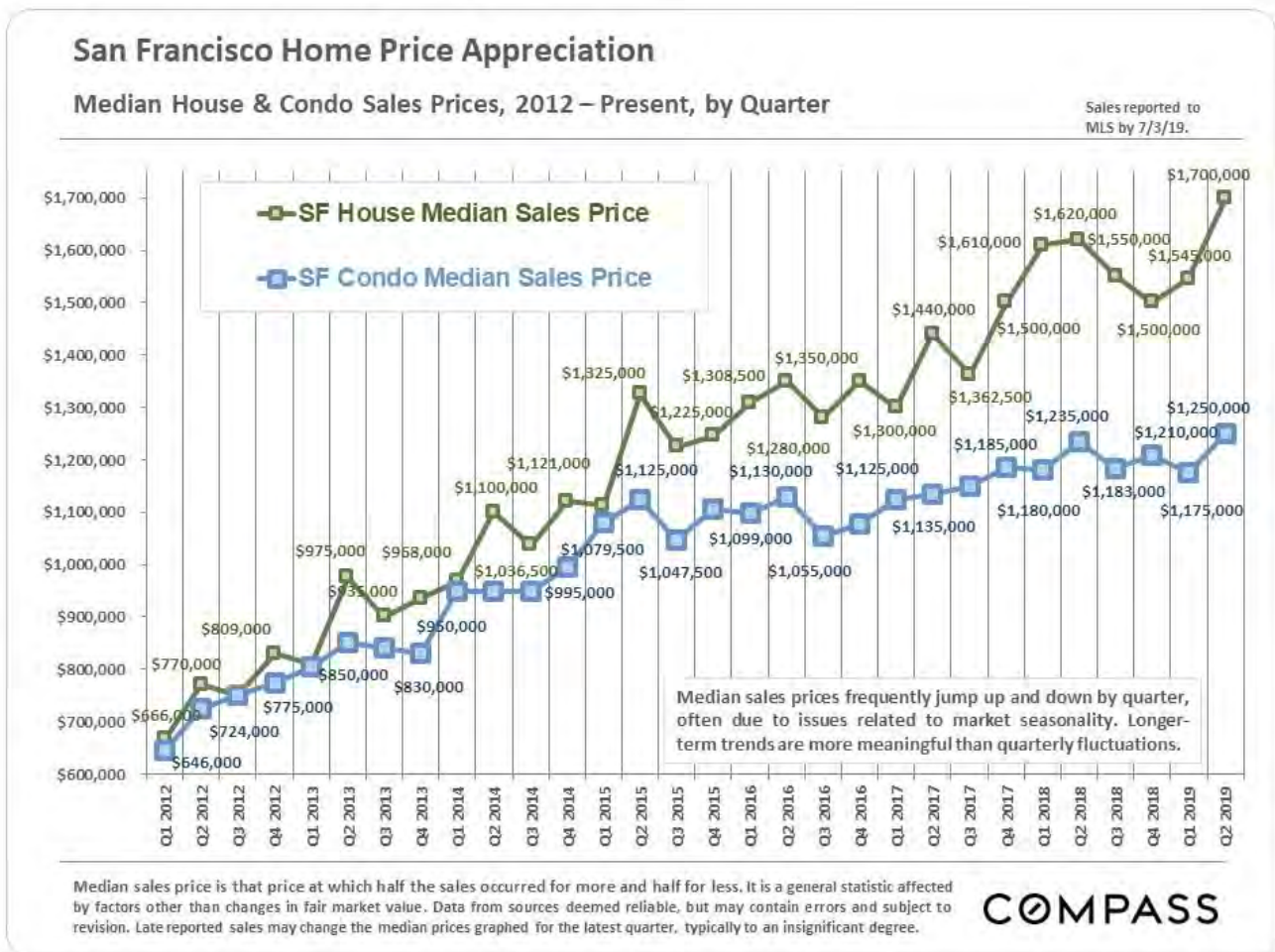
Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division.

**Economic Considerations**

The NVUSD communities and the enrollment of students has been affected by two major external economic situations, one dating back several years and the other being more recent. First, the Bay Area Housing Crisis created increasing housing costs that pushed many younger families with school age children out of the region. More recently, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic created a sharp spike in unemployment and resulted in lower than expected enrollment for the District in the Fall of 2020.

In the aftermath of the Great Recession, housing prices across the country declined. The Bay Area followed this pattern for a few years, but unlike most other parts of the nation, Bay Area housing prices increased significantly since 2012 and for some time have exceeded prices at the peak of last decade’s housing bubble. Prices in San Francisco drive the trend in the Bay Area, since individuals and families priced out of the San Francisco market tend to raise prices in other areas as they seek to locate nearby and bring larger budgets with them. In San Francisco, from a low point in January 2012, housing prices for detached homes doubled by spring of 2015, and have continued to rise since. Each year, prices tend to surge in the spring months, followed by relative stability for the remainder of the year before another surge the next spring. Recently available data through mid-year 2019 confirms this pattern is still ongoing. Figure 23 demonstrates the median sales price each year in San Francisco for houses and condos.

Figure 23. San Francisco Median Home Sales Prices

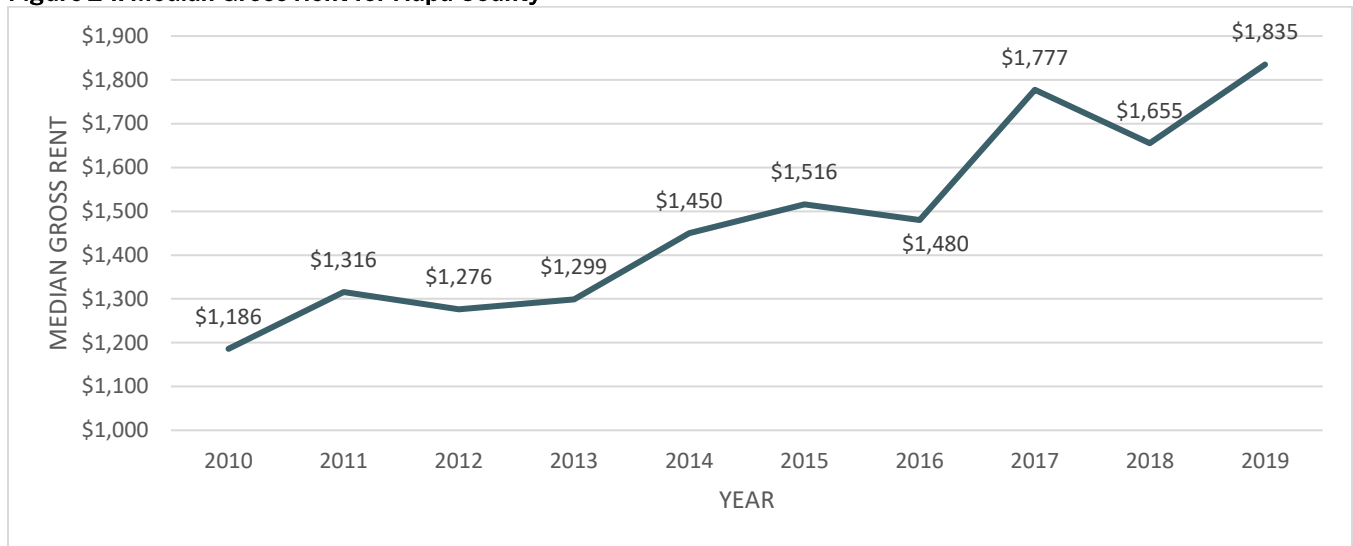


Source: Compass Real Estate.

The Bay Area housing crisis has had a significant impact on Napa County. Napa County continues to be ranked by real estate data company ATTOM Data Solutions in its compilation of the top ten least affordable counties in the entire nation, which compares local wages to housing costs. In 2020, the average Napa County wage earner would need to spend over 77% of their income to afford the median home in the area. The gradual increase in construction of new homes in the region, while helpful, has not prevented Napa County from remaining highly unaffordable, which in turn leads to a net out-migration of population as was depicted earlier.

Detailed U.S. Census data compiled for the County further illustrates the area’s unaffordability. Since 2010, median gross rent has increased by 54.7% (Figure 24).

**Figure 24. Median Gross Rent for Napa County**



Source U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to massive shutdowns of many businesses and industries beginning in March 2020. NVUSD and its communities felt an immediate impact, with a spike in unemployment in April as another factor pushing families, especially younger ones, out of the area. While the initial spike in unemployment undeniably caused some students to leave the District, the District has not seen any comparable increases in unemployment rates. In fact, according to County level data compiled by the California Employment Development Department (EDD), unemployment in Napa County has decreased every month since April, and the County’s unemployment rate is now lower than the nation’s as a whole (Table 7). The negative impact to NVUSD enrollment specifically from COVID-19 has likely already occurred, but the District should continue to monitor EDD data, as another spike in unemployment could result in the need to adjust enrollment projections downward.

**Table 7. Napa County 2020 Unemployment Data**

Month (2020 Only)	Napa County Unemployment	United States Unemployment
January	3.5%	3.6%
February	3.2%	3.5%
March	4.1%	4.4%
April	16.1%	14.7%
May	14.5%	13.3%
June	12.6%	11.1%
July	10.6%	10.2%
August	8.0%	8.4%
September	7.5%	7.9%
October	6.4%	6.9%
November	6.0%	6.7%

Sources: California EDD; United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

## SECTION C: STUDENT GENERATION RATES

### ***Student Generation Rates: New Construction***

Student generation rates are one of the critical components of facility planning. When analyzing the impacts of future residential development, student generation rates are used to project the number of students the District can expect from planned developments. The data is used to determine if and when new school facilities will be needed and to make critical facility decisions, such as potential boundary adjustments or the addition of new classrooms to existing sites. The housing mix of the planned development, including detached units, attached units, apartments, and affordable units, is compared to similar recently constructed housing in the District to project how many students will reside in the new development. Then, the number of years a new development will take to be completed is calculated with the projected number of students from the various housing types. This determines how many students from each grade level will be generated over the build-out of the new community.

King Consulting accessed a real-estate database to collect records of recently constructed housing units. This database was cross-referenced with the 2020-21 NVUSD student list to determine the number of students generated per housing unit by grade level for each housing type.

A total of 1,681 units were surveyed throughout the District. The TK-12 District-wide student generation rates by typology are outlined in Table 8. Student generation rates from new construction increased for single-family detached housing while decreasing across all other types of housing compared to the previous year. This is significant as single-family detached housing makes only a portion of the total new housing projected to be constructed in the District over the next five years.

**Table 8. Student Generation Rates: District-wide**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Single-Family Detached SGR</b>	<b>Single-Family Attached SGR</b>	<b>Multi-Family SGR</b>	<b>Affordable SGR</b>
TK-5	0.174	0.027	0.047	0.339
6-8	0.123	0.018	0.021	0.226
9-12	0.192	0.027	0.040	0.286
<b>Total K-12</b>	<b>0.489</b>	<b>0.072</b>	<b>0.108</b>	<b>0.851</b>

### Student Generation Rates by Area

Because NVUSD serves distinct communities, it is necessary to calculate student generation rates by area to forecast students generated from current and planned development. Two sets of student generation rates are therefore developed: one for the American Canyon area (defined as the American Canyon High School attendance boundary) and one for the Napa/Yountville area (defined as the remainder of the District).



Homes in American Canyon generate more students per unit for the District to house. The generation rate in American Canyon is also significantly higher by comparison to other northern California school districts. This is partly due to the fact that there have been very few new single-family homes built in American Canyon in recent years, so units surveyed are older and were less expensive at the time of purchase. Homes of all types in the Napa/Yountville area generated fewer students than the previous year. Affordable housing student generation rates remain higher than other housing units within the District in both areas.

**Table 9. Student Generation Rates: New Construction in Napa/Yountville Area**

Grade	Single-Family Detached SGR	Single-Family Attached SGR	Multi-Family SGR	Affordable SGR
TK-5	0.043	0.027	0.046	0.264
6-8	0.032	0.018	0.012	0.200
9-12	0.053	0.027	0.026	0.200
<b>Total K-12</b>	<b>0.128</b>	<b>0.072</b>	<b>0.084</b>	<b>0.664</b>

**Table 10. Student Generation Rates: New Construction in American Canyon Area**

Grade	Single-Family Detached SGR	Single-Family Attached SGR	Multi-Family SGR	Affordable SGR
TK-5	0.293	N/A	0.049	0.382
6-8	0.206	N/A	0.033	0.236
9-12	0.318	N/A	0.059	0.340
<b>Total K-12</b>	<b>0.817</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0.140</b>	<b>0.958</b>

***Student Generation Rates: Housing Turnover (Home Sales)***

Housing turnover was analyzed to determine the mobility of the population throughout the District in the various areas as well as district-wide. Older neighborhoods “turn over” and, as new people move into the District, younger families may replace older, childless households. King Consulting analyzed single-family detached homes that were sold in the District between January 2019 and June 2020 to assess how many students enrolled in 2020-21 came from those addresses. During this period, 1,193 existing single-family detached homes sold within the NVUSD boundary, generating 422 TK-12th grade students for the District to house.

1. There were 224 units sold in the American Canyon area. These units generated 168 total students, for a student generation rate of 0.750.
2. There were 969 units sold in the Napa/Yountville area. These units generated 254 total students, for a student generation rate of 0.262.

However, these overall student generation rates do not account for changes over time since 2011. King Consulting reviewed the resale student generation rates from previous NVUSD studies and isolated the rates from each year. Student generation rates in both Napa and American Canyon have decreased over the last

several years. This decline in student generation has occurred as the average sales price of homes has risen. While American Canyon homes peaked in resale price in 2018, subsequent years are still higher than any other previous year. American Canyon’s abnormally low student generation rate from homes sold in 2020 is expected to relate to COVID-19, and this year will be reassessed when the full year of records is available for study next year.

With all Bay Area housing process continuing to increase, King Consulting anticipates this trend to continue for NVUSD. Table 11 demonstrates student generation rates and average home sale prices by year of sale for single-family detached homes in the American Canyon area. Table 12 demonstrates the student generation rates for the Napa/Yountville area by year for single-family detached houses.

**Table 11. Student Generation Rates: American Canyon Single-Family Detached Home Resales by Year Sold**

Year Sold	Number of Units	Average Purchase Price	Total Students	Total SGR
2011	214	\$283,000	227	1.061
2012	216	\$283,000	233	1.079
2013	195	\$355,000	171	0.877
2014	117	\$395,000	117	1.000
2015	147	\$447,000	150	1.020
2016	188	\$447,000	179	0.952
2017	199	\$477,000	186	0.935
2018	155	\$568,000	154	0.994
2019	187	\$511,000	152	0.813
2020 (partial)	37	\$490,000	16	0.432

**Table 12. Student Generation Rates: Napa/Yountville Single-Family Detached Home Resales by Year Sold**

Year Sold	Number of Units	Average Purchase Price	Total Students	Total SGR
2011	612	\$411,000	314	0.513
2012	684	\$414,000	361	0.528
2013	949	\$503,000	351	0.370
2014	594	\$605,000	205	0.345
2015	740	\$656,000	282	0.381
2016	823	\$653,000	273	0.332
2017	891	\$725,000	309	0.347
2018	701	\$680,000	193	0.275
2019	770	\$699,000	203	0.264
2020 (partial)	199	\$744,000	51	0.256

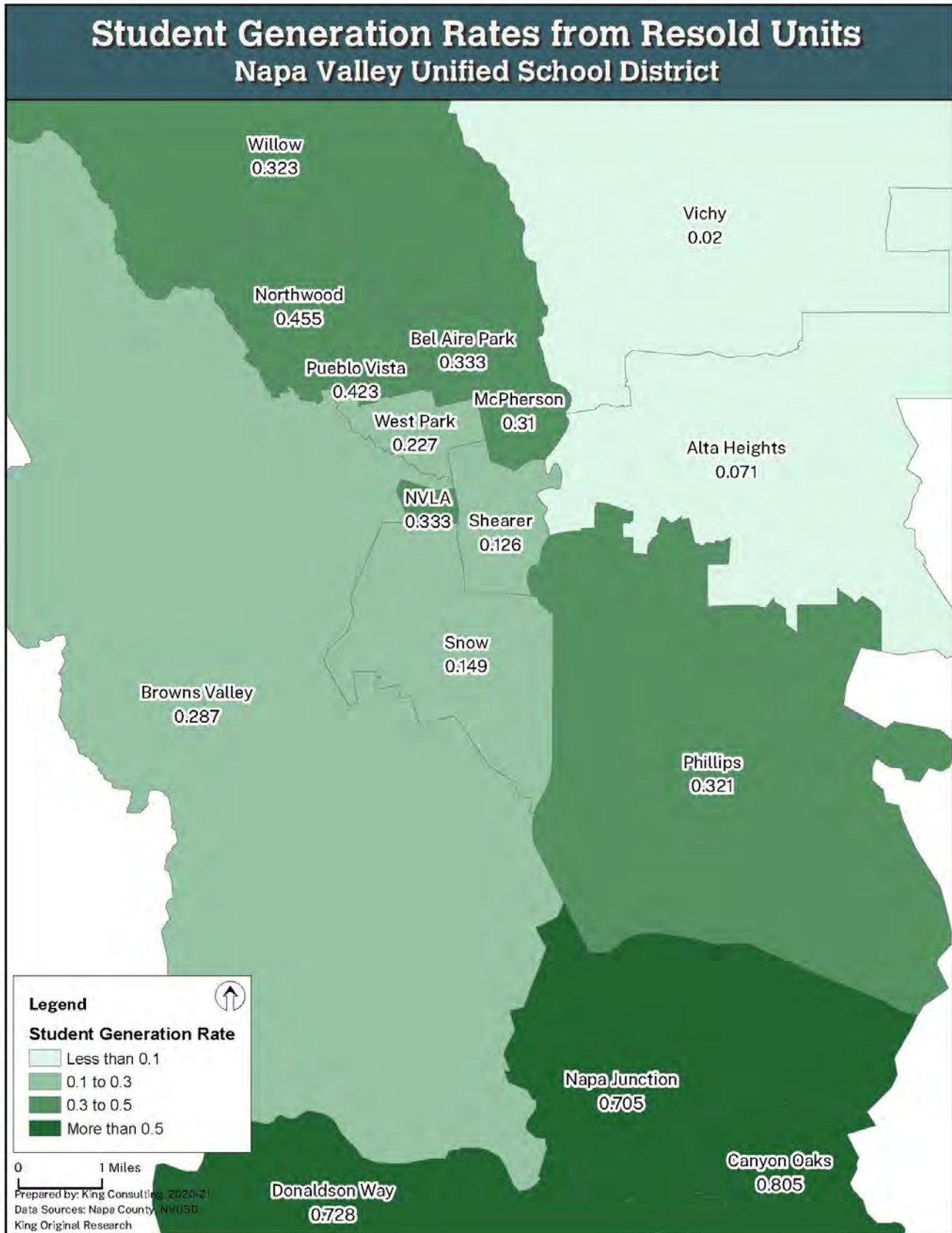
King Consulting also mapped all the housing units sold in the District in 2019 and 2020 and totaled them by elementary school boundary. Student generation rates were then calculated for each elementary school boundary (Table 13).

As demonstrated in Figure 25, there is a distinct geographical divide within the District when comparing student generation rates. All three American Canyon elementary school boundaries generate more students than any other area in the District. Within Napa, the highest resale student generation rates are found in Northwood and Pueblo Vista. Generally, the southern and eastern areas of Napa have lower resale student generation rates than other parts of the District.

**Table 13. Student Generation Rates: Single-Family Detached Home Resales by Elementary School Boundary**

<b>Elementary School Boundary</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>Total Students</b>	<b>Total SGR</b>
Canyon Oaks	82	66	0.805
Donaldson Way	81	59	0.728
Napa Junction	61	43	0.705
Northwood	99	45	0.455
Pueblo Vista	26	11	0.423
Bel Aire Park	78	26	0.333
NVLA	21	7	0.333
Willow	99	32	0.323
Phillips	81	26	0.321
McPherson	84	26	0.310
Browns Valley	115	33	0.287
West Park	66	15	0.227
Snow	121	18	0.149
Shearer	87	11	0.126
Alta Heights	42	3	0.071
Vichy	50	1	0.020
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>0.354</b>

Figure 25. Single-Family Detached Resale Student Generation Rates by Elementary School Boundary



## SECTION D: LAND USE & PLANNING

School districts are inextricably linked to their communities. The land use and planning policies of City and County agencies can provide an indication of the development attitudes of the local government, and in turn what the District can expect in long-term, if not precise, ways. General plan documents are advisory only and are not good predictors of development; market forces, government planning and regulations, and community attitudes and action all affect planned development.

In addition to the long term planning goals of the County and Cities, it is imperative to monitor approved and specifically proposed development, as new housing can affect where and how schools will be constructed as well as the fate of older schools within the District. The Napa Valley Unified School District serves two cities and one town and their Spheres of Influence: the cities of Napa and American Canyon and the Town of Yountville. All planning agencies were contacted to provide information and documents regarding land use and planning, development, and other pertinent information for the Napa Valley Unified School District. A summary of that information is provided in this section.

### **Napa County**

Napa County is centrally located in the North Bay Area. The population of the County was estimated to be 137,744 in 2019, with 83% of its residents living in the incorporated cities or towns of Napa, American Canyon, Yountville, St. Helena, and Calistoga.

The County of Napa's General Plan serves as a broad framework for planning the future of Napa County. This General Plan is the official policy statement of the Board of Supervisors to guide the private and public development of the County. The county works closely with the City of Napa and American Canyon planning agencies, as well as other agencies (NVEDC and LAFCO). Through the General Plan document, policies are adopted to accomplish broad goals:

1. Direct housing and commercial enterprises to the incorporated jurisdictions and designated urbanized areas through the use of maps and policies.
2. Protect agriculture and agricultural, watershed, and open space lands by maintaining 40- and 160-acre minimum parcel sizes; limit uses allowed in agricultural areas; and designate agriculture as our primary land use.
3. Provide for additional workforce and affordable housing by identifying necessary sites and programs and by continued collaborations with municipalities.
4. Contain policies aimed at preserving the County's irreplaceable biodiversity, protecting significant natural resources and water resources, and improving the ecological health of the Napa River.
5. Provide transportation policies aimed at addressing congestion, safety, and accessibility, emphasizing alternatives to the private automobile and limited road improvements.
6. Describe a network of bike routes and recreational trails connecting residents to parks and an increasing amount of permanently protected public open space.
7. Include policies aimed at reducing local contributions to global climate change and encouraging sustainable building practices, sustainable vineyard practices, and ecological stewardship.

8. Recognize that protecting the economic viability of agriculture is critical to the County’s future and that tourism and supporting industries that are compatible with agriculture also contribute to its viability.<sup>1</sup>

**Housing Element Update 2015-23: County of Napa**

California Housing Element Law mandates that local agencies develop plans to supply housing to current and future residents, as one of the mandatory elements required in the General Plan. State Law requires each city and county to adopt a general plan containing at least seven elements, including a housing element. Unlike other mandatory general plan elements, the housing element is required to be updated every five years and is subject to detailed statutory requirements and mandatory review by the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development.

The Napa County Final Housing Element was approved and adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development on March 3, 2015. This document provides an assessment of housing needs throughout Napa County, projected for the period 2015-23. The Housing Needs Assessment provides background information and analysis used to help to inform updates to the County’s housing goals, policies, and programs. Once the housing needs were assessed, the County developed goals, policies, objectives, and programs to meet the housing objectives during the planning period.

This report outlines housing needs by income category, specific to Napa County. The Housing Element must then certify that there is an adequate supply of land, appropriately zoned, to accommodate its regional housing needs, including allocations of housing for households at all income levels, including very low, low, moderate, and above moderate income households. Table 14 outlines the housing allocation needs for the unincorporated area (2014-2022).

**Table 14. Unincorporated Napa County Regional Housing Needs Assessment, 2014-2022**

Income Category	Balance	Percentage
Very Low (0-50% of AMI)	51	28.3%
Low (51-80% of AMI)	30	16.7%
Moderate (81-120% of AMI)	32	17.8%
Above Moderate (over 120% of AMI)	67	37.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

AMI = Average Median Income

Generally, the County can accommodate its need for housing affordable to households in the “above-moderate income” level on parcels throughout the unincorporated area that allow the development of a single

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<sup>1</sup> Napa County General Plan.

dwelling, with affordable units expected to come from the Napa Pipe development. Even though the Napa Pipe property will be City of Napa land by the time the homes are built, State law allows the County to claim credit for the affordable units for its housing needs allocation. Therefore, Napa County has adequate capacity to meet its regional housing needs by income level through 2022.

### ***Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)***

LAFCOs were created in 1963 by the California Legislature to regulate the formation and development of cities and special districts in all 58 counties (with the exception of San Francisco). The intent was to curb urban sprawl and protect the State's agricultural and open-space resources. Both the City of Napa and the City of American Canyon have identified LAFCO sites.

These agencies, which exist throughout California, determine the physical boundaries for the sphere of influence (SOI) over which a city has jurisdiction. As part of the SOI review the commission is required to consider several factors: 1) the present and planned land uses in the area, 2) the present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area, 3) the present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides, and 4) the existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the local agency. Spheres of Influence serve to manage local government boundary lines. Only territory located within its Sphere can be annexed to the affected agency.

### **Who Uses LAFCO**

As stated in the previous section, LAFCO's purpose is to oversee orderly development and protect prime agricultural land. The agency provides services to individual home owners requesting annexation to a sewer district, developers seeking annexation to cities in order to obtain more favorable development and urban services, cities wishing to annex pockets or "islands" of unincorporated land located within their borders, and Special Districts or cities seeking to consolidate two or more governmental agencies into one, thereby streamlining their services and reducing the cost to local taxpayers.

### ***American Canyon Sphere of Influence***

American Canyon's Sphere of Influence (SOI) was established in 1991 in conjunction with approving the City's incorporation. In June, 2010, LAFCO of Napa County presented an updated final report on the Sphere of Influence for the City of American Canyon. The City of American Canyon requested to expand the City's sphere of influence to correspond with its recently revised urban limit line (ULL). The ULL directs American Canyon's future growth through 2030 to extend north to the southern perimeter of the Napa County Airport and east towards the foothills of the Sulfur Mountain range. All lands within the ULL are assigned land use designations. These designations orient American Canyon's development to emphasize predominately residential uses in the southwest and southeast while commercial and industrial uses are general planned in the central and northwest areas. The amended ULL was formulated as part of a negotiated agreement between American Canyon and the County and implemented through a citizens' initiative adopted by the City

Council in August 2008. The ULL is intended to guide American Canyon’s growth through 2030 and includes a total of 777 unincorporated acres lying outside the current sphere.

### ***City of Napa Sphere of Influence***

For the City of Napa, staff identified Primary, Secondary and Tertiary study areas, ranked according to staff’s estimation of how each area meets the definition of “sphere of influence” as well as recent changes to local planning policy, service demand and service availability. The Primary Study area consists of two unincorporated parcels commonly referred to as Napa Pipe (see below). P-2 consists of two unincorporated contiguous parcels totaling 82 acres (commonly referred to as the County Jail site and immediately east of the intersection of State Highway 221 and Basalt Road. These are the Primary Study areas. The Secondary Study Area is doubtful to be annexed within the next ten years and the Tertiary Study Area consists of 10 small sub-areas on all sides of the City’s current boundaries, and may be evaluated in the future for future land use planning.

## **The City of American Canyon**

### ***Historical Overview***

The City of American Canyon was incorporated in 1992 and is currently the second largest municipality in Napa County. The City grew rapidly between 2000 and 2010, more than doubling its population. The housing stock in American Canyon is predominantly single-family homes. Neighborhoods range from older housing areas to new subdivisions. The City has a certified Housing Element and is actively involved in developing affordable housing.<sup>2</sup> The City’s intent is to promote long-term economic development by expanding its industrial base and increasing retail services for its citizens and the 5 million tourists that come to the Napa Valley each year.

### ***American Canyon General Plan***

The American Canyon General Plan was adopted in 1994 and includes an urban limit line (ULL) that was recently amended as noted previously in the study. All lands within the ULL are assigned land use designations. These designations orient American Canyon’s development to emphasize predominately residential uses in the southwest and southeast while commercial/industrial uses are generally planned in the central and northwest. The City is currently in the process of developing a revised General Plan, which is anticipated to be completed by 2022.

### ***City of American Canyon Housing Element Update: 2015-23***

The City of American Canyon updated its Housing Element, which was adopted on March 17, 2015. The housing element is a background report and a policy document. State law requires, as part of this housing element, that the City establish specific goals and policies to achieve its “fair share” of housing needs and to adopt an

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<sup>2</sup> City of American Canyon. Overview.



action plan to accomplish that goal. The Council of Government, specific to each City in California, identifies the City’s “fair share” of housing needs.

**Housing Needs Identified**

The City of American Canyon has a total housing need of 392 units between 2014 and 2022, or an annual need of about 44 housing units. The City currently has applications approved and awaiting approval that will assist in meeting this identified housing need. Further, the City agreed in 2020 to enter into a RHNA Subregion with Napa County, the City of Napa, and the Town of Yountville so that American Canyon could negotiate applying credit to its excess housing allocation to the RHNA identified for other entities in the agreement.

**Table 15. Regional Housing Needs Allocation, City of American Canyon**

Income Category	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Housing Units
Very Low (0-50% of AMI)	116	29.6%
Low (51-80% of AMI)	54	13.8%
Moderate (81-120% of AMI)	58	14.8%
Above Moderate (over 120% of AMI)	164	41.8%
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100%</b>

AMI = Average Median Income

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) 2014-2022 Regional Needs Housing Plan, 2014.

**Residential Development**

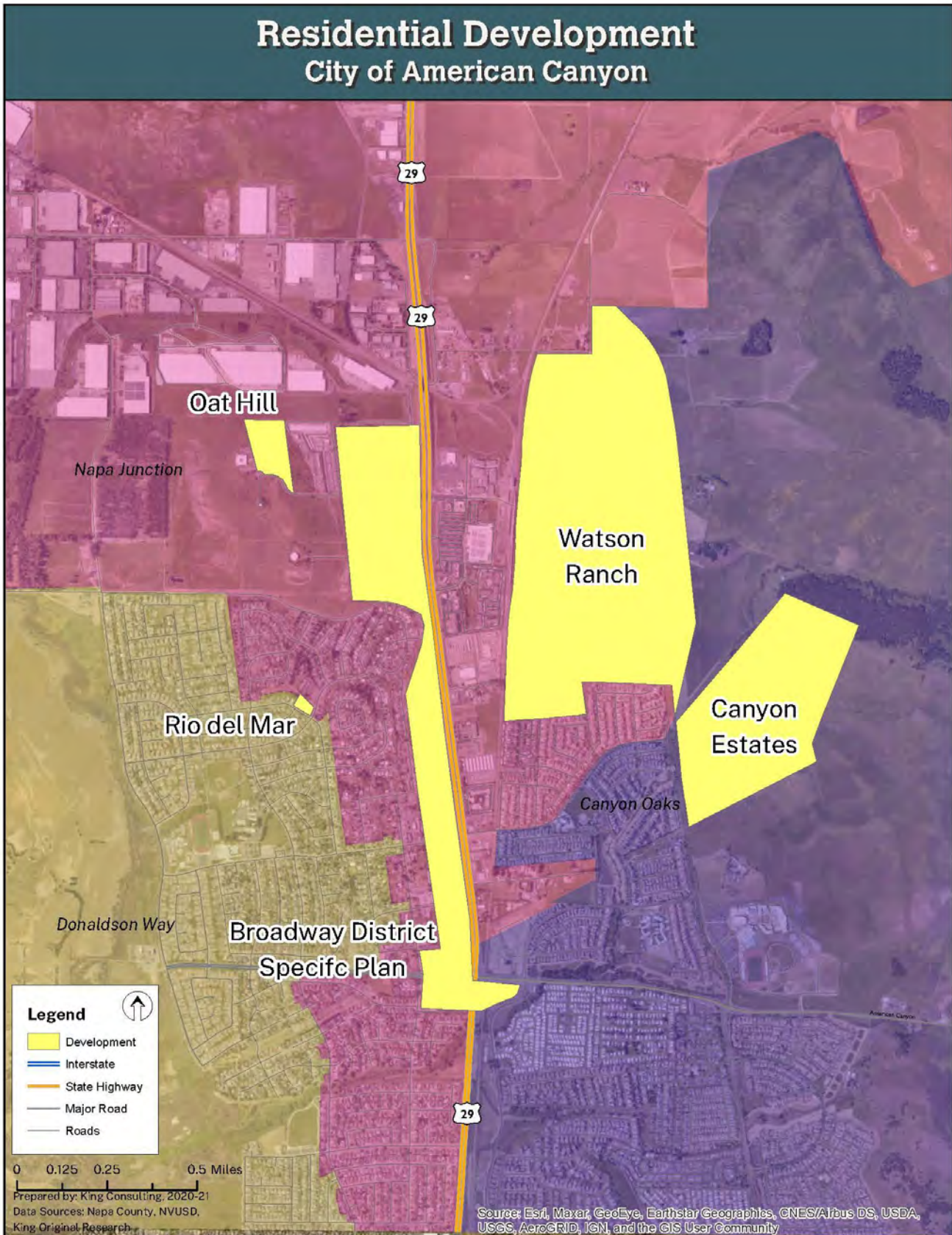
The City of American Canyon currently has several approved residential projects as shown in Table 16, along with their projected student generation impact for the current enrollment projections. King Consulting then mapped the locations of all development (Figure 26). Not all units in the Broadway District Specific Plan are currently included, as details of all residential components, remain to be developed.

**Table 16. City of American Canyon Residential Projects**

Name	ESAA*	Units	SFD	SFA	MF	AFF	Total Students Generated
Broadway District Specific Plan	Napa Junction	450	0	0	353	97	143
Canyon Estates	Canyon Oaks	35	35	0	0	0	29
Oat Hill	Napa Junction	291	0	0	291	0	41
Rio del Mar	Napa Junction	4	4	0	0	0	3
Watson Ranch	Napa Junction	1,003	483	366	154	0	461
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,783</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>677</b>

\*All developments are located within the American Canyon middle and high school boundaries.

Figure 26. City of American Canyon Residential Projects



## **The City of Napa**

### ***Historical Overview***

Between 1940 and 1950 the City of Napa grew rapidly with population increasing 64% in ten years. In early 1950, Napa County and the City of Napa undertook a joint “master plan” to provide comprehensive planning for growth. By the early 1950’s Napa was surrounded by County approved subdivisions. The City and County began to discuss other options. Napa residents were beginning to realize the importance of growth management, especially in fringe areas around the rapidly growing cities. The City of Napa and the County revisited planning strategies and adopted a new master plan that provided for orderly growth by adopting coordinated subdivision ordinances and zoning laws along with the Cities of St. Helena and Calistoga.

1. The vision for the future of the City was that Napa would become a full-scale urban center, projecting a population of between 136,000 and 150,000.
2. In the late 1960’s, the City of Napa engaged a planning consultant who prepared the city’s first general plan which was adopted in 1969, assisted in initiating urban renewal and growth in the downtown area.
3. Downtown urban renewal began with visions of a downtown center, a river walk area with housing, etc. During the urban renewal process, which included the demolition of buildings, the acquisition of some historic buildings, and the plan for a central plaza, the Napa Creek was uncovered.
4. Citizens became concerned over rapid growth and began to organize into groups and called for a new plan which would limit growth.
5. By placing options for growth on a ballot in the community, the RUL (Residential Urban Limit Line) was established in 1975. This RUL provided for limited growth within an urban growth boundary area.
6. Since 1975, the City and County’s growth management strategies have focused on limiting development by controlling land supply.
7. The General Plan update began in 1991 with the appointment of a 19-member community committee. In July 1993 the Concept Report was issued which included the group’s consensus goals and three land use alternatives that might implement them. Neighborhood and community meetings were held. The plan was revised to reflect community input.
8. By defining the city’s vision of the future, the Concept Plan goals laid the foundation for the *Envision Napa 2020*.<sup>3</sup>
9. The Land Use section of *Envision Napa 2020*, updated in March 2011, outlines goals for future land use within the city and the SOI. As a result of Napa’s RUL and other strategies, growth in Napa has been relatively slow by the standards of other communities on the fringe of the Bay Area.
  - a. These goals are consistent with the city’s desire to maintain the “small town” feel of Napa while allowing for managed growth. “Goals, policies, and implementation programs . . . focus on preserving and enhancing Napa’s special community identity by managing future growth, maintaining the qualities of its neighborhoods, and providing for maintenance of surrounding open space.”<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Envision Napa 2020*, Policy Document. Page2-7.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* Page 1-9.

### **City of Napa Housing Element Update 2015**

The Housing Element is one of seven mandated elements of the City’s General Plan, the comprehensive, long term plan that guides the physical growth and development of the City. The City staff worked with a seven-member Housing Element Advisory Committee during the update process. The committee began meeting in January, 2014 and continued its work to finalize the document for adoption in March, 2015.

### **Housing Needs Identified**

Table 17 outlines the housing needs by income category for the City of Napa.

**Table 17. Regional Housing Needs Allocation, City of Napa**

<b>Income Category</b>	<b>Number of Housing Units</b>	<b>Percent of Housing Units</b>
Very Low (0-50% of AMI)	185	22.2%
Low (51-80% of AMI)	106	12.7%
Moderate (81-120% of AMI)	141	16.9%
Above Moderate (over 120% of AMI)	403	48.2%
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Residential Development**

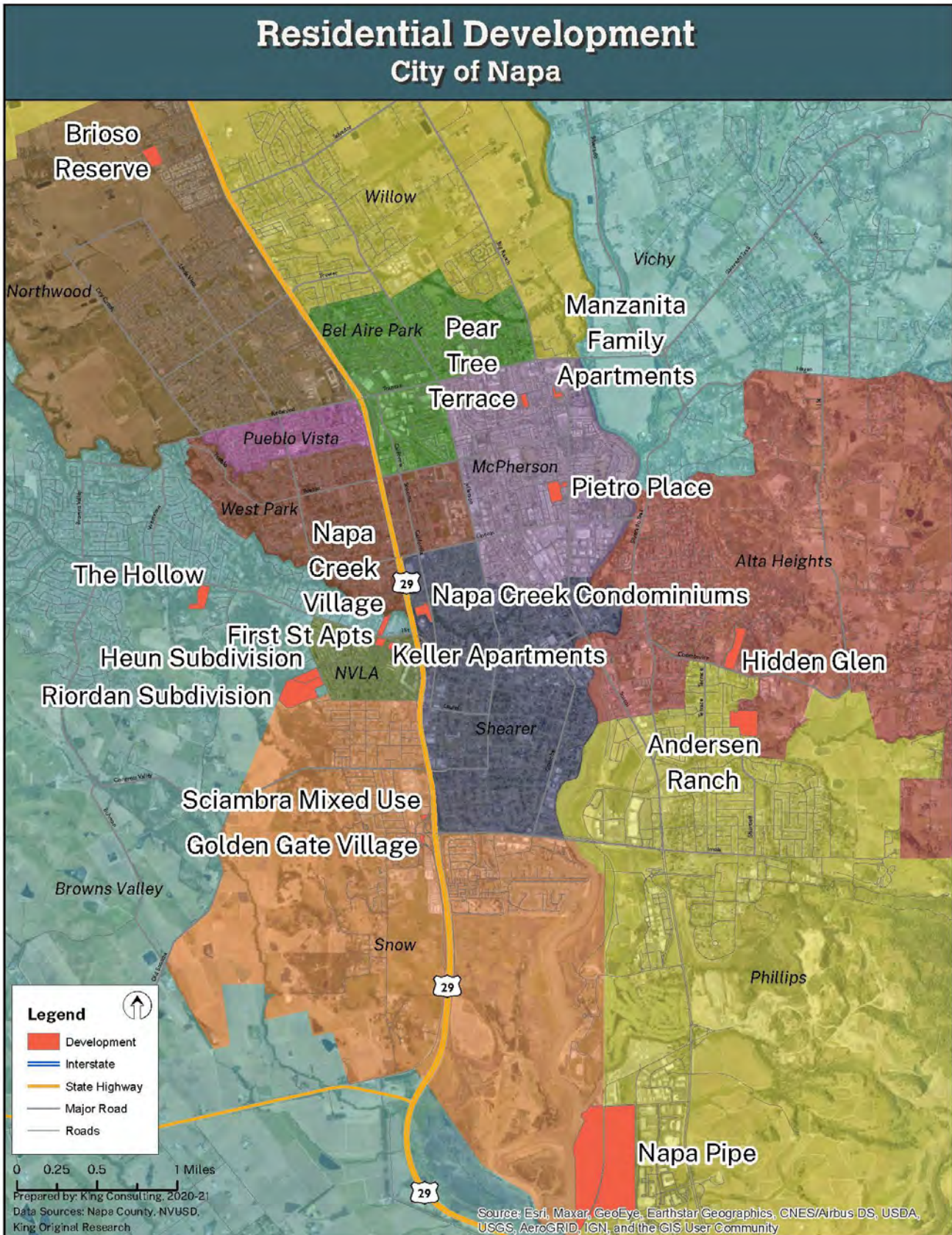
To provide projections for future development (and therefore future enrollments) the City of Napa was contacted to provide an overview of current and proposed residential development projects. These projects are outlined in Table 18. This table provides the total units within each project by type, along with their projected student generation impact. Once a project is approved, it can obtain extensions for a number of reasons, so all approved projects listed on Table 18 are still considered by the City to be active. King Consulting mapped the location of all development (Figure 27).

It is important to keep in mind that there is an enthusiastic movement in the City to find creative ways to add more affordable housing. As specific projects are proposed and approved, the District should remain aware of the process as affordable housing will add many more students than other types of development.

**Table 18. City of Napa Residential Units**

Name	ESAA	Units	SFD	SFA	MF	AFF	Total Students Generated
Andersen Ranch	Phillips/Alta Hts	38	38	0	0	0	5
Brioso Reserve	Northwood	19	19	0	0	0	2
First Street Apartment	NVLA	50	0	0	50	0	4
Golden Gate Village	Snow	17	0	17	0	0	1
Heun Subdivision	Browns Valley	11	11	0	0	0	1
Hidden Glen	Alta Heights	17	17	0	0	0	2
Keller Apartments	NVLA	24	0	0	24	0	2
Manzanita Family Apartments	McPherson	50	0	0	0	50	33
Napa Creek Condominiums	Shearer	48	0	48	0	0	3
Napa Creek Village	Browns Valley	48	0	0	40	8	8
Napa Pipe	Phillips	945	803	0	0	142	197
Pear Tree Terrace	McPherson	71	0	71	0	0	5
Pietro Place	McPherson	171	0	0	160	11	20
Riordan Subdivision	Browns Valley	10	10	0	0	0	1
Sciambra Mixed Use	Snow	21	0	0	21	0	2
The Hollow	Browns Valley	12	12	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,552</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>288</b>

Figure 27. City of Napa Residential Units



## **The Town of Yountville**

### ***Background/Overview***

The Town, incorporated as a general law city in 1965, currently boasts a population of 2,982 residents, including some 1,000 members of the Veterans Home of California.

### ***Residential Development***

Yountville has little new residential development due a lack of available land and density regulations. However, the Veterans Home is planning to expand some facilities as early as 2021, which would also include general housing for staff and their families. King Consulting will continue to monitor this project to assess potential future student impact to the District.

### **Residential Development and Land Use Impact on NVUSD**

The City of Napa expects to see the development of Napa Pipe and numerous other projects within the projection period, while the City of American Canyon plans to oversee the development of the Watson Ranch project and Broadway District Specific Plan among other projects within the next 10 years. NVUSD will need to remain aware of other new projects and work closely with all cities to coordinate adequate school facilities.

## SECTION E: SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The consultant utilized a computer mapping software, a Geographic Information System (GIS), to map and analyze the Napa Valley Unified School District. A GIS is a collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data that allows for the capture, storage, editing, analysis, and display of all forms of geographic information. Unlike a one-dimensional paper map, a GIS is dynamic in that it links location to information in various layers to spatially analyze complex relationships. For example, within a GIS you can analyze where students live vs. where students attend school.

Combining District-specific GIS data (students, attendance areas, land use data, etc.) with basemap data (roads, rivers, school sites, etc.) enables the District to understand data in new ways and enhance its decision-making processes. Maps showing District school sites and attendance boundaries are provided in Figures 28-30.



Figure 28. 2020-21 Elementary School Boundaries

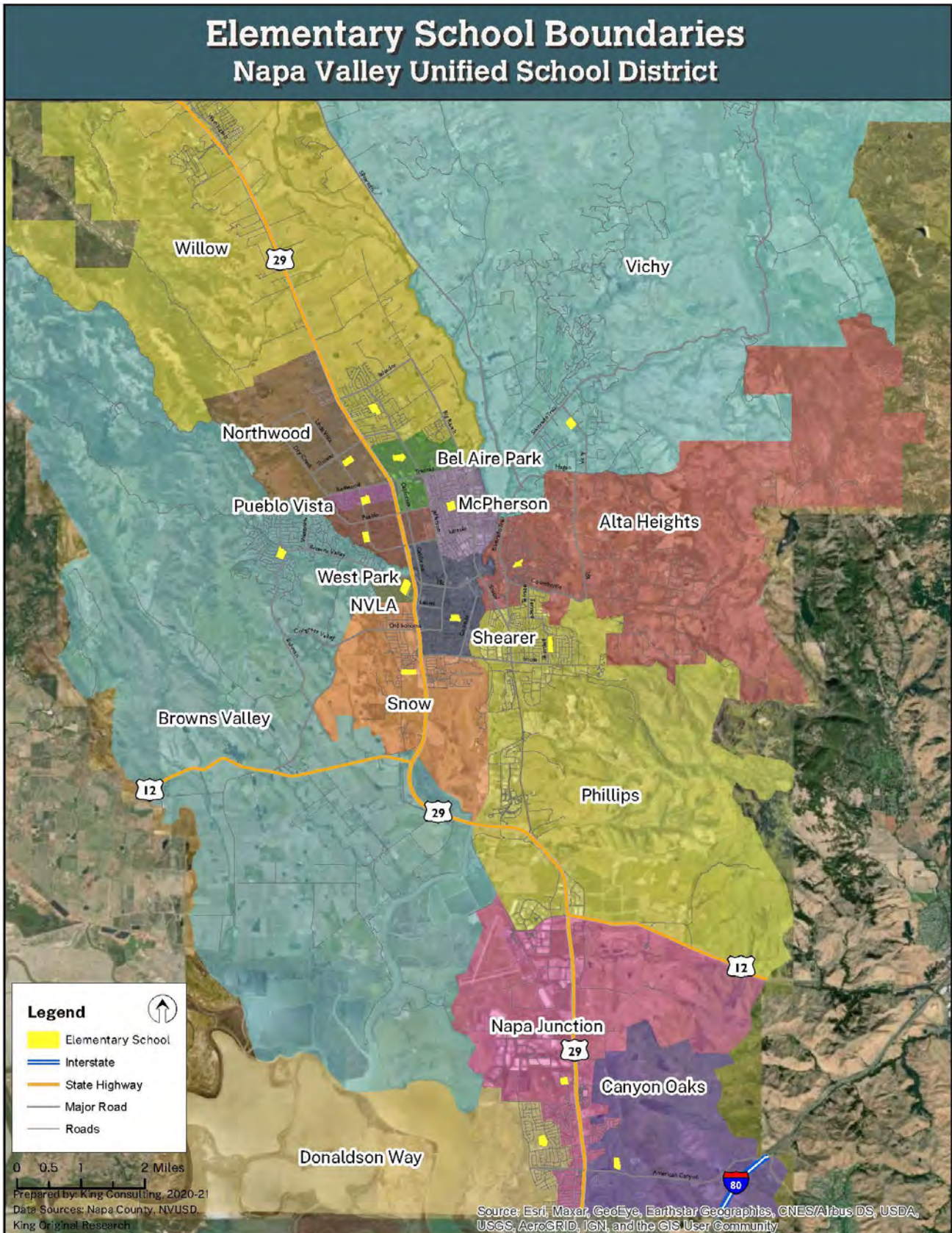


Figure 29. 2020-21 Middle School Boundaries

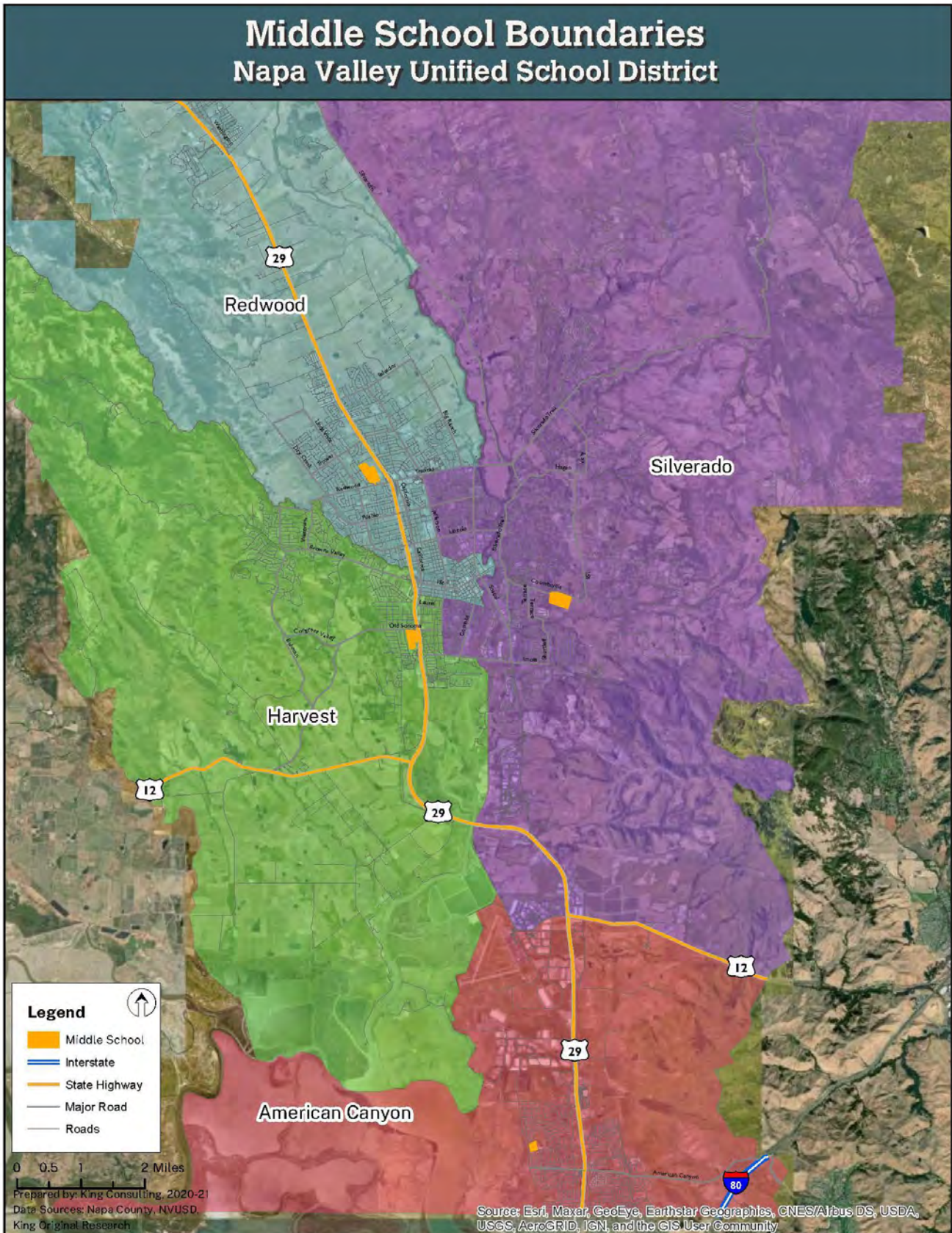
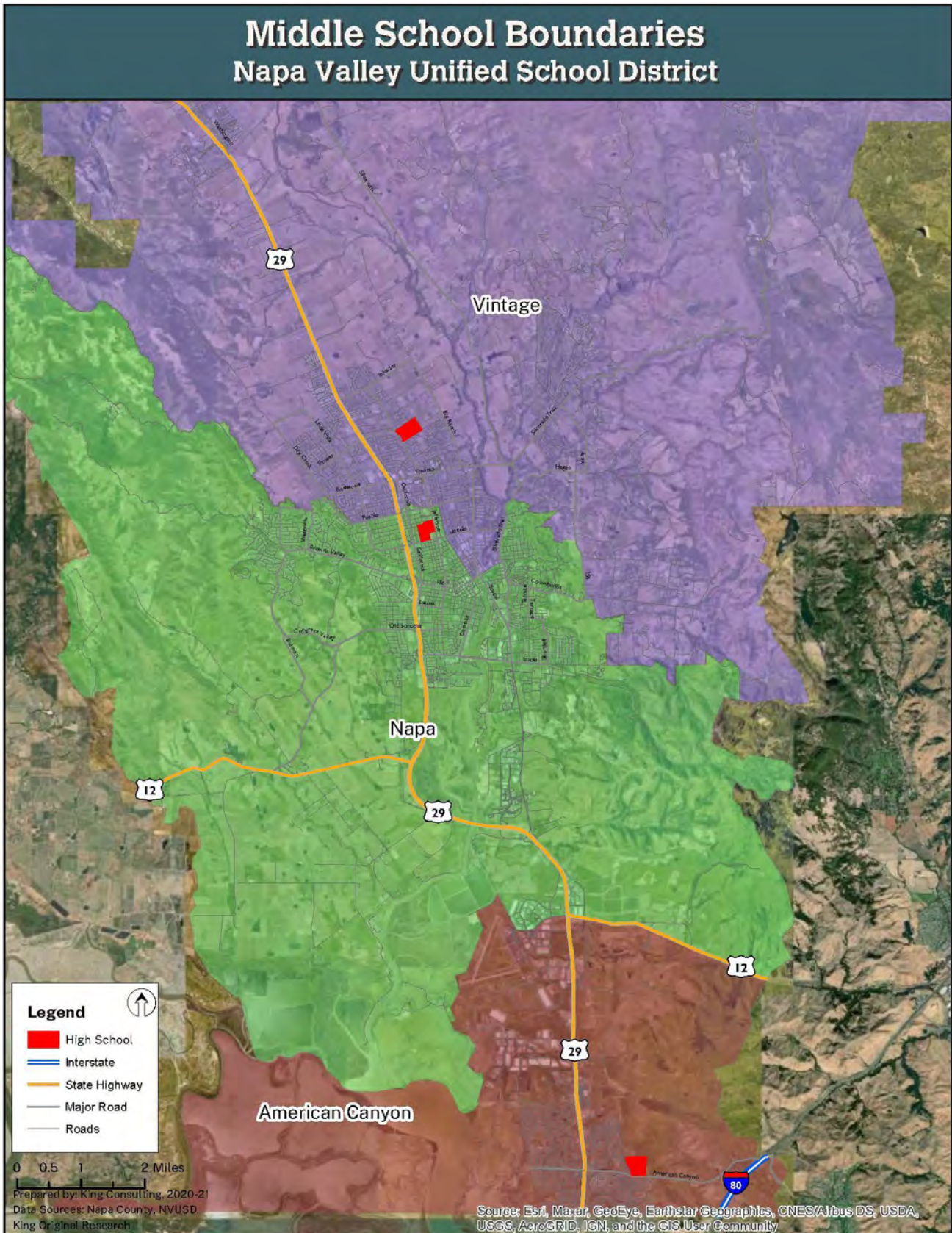


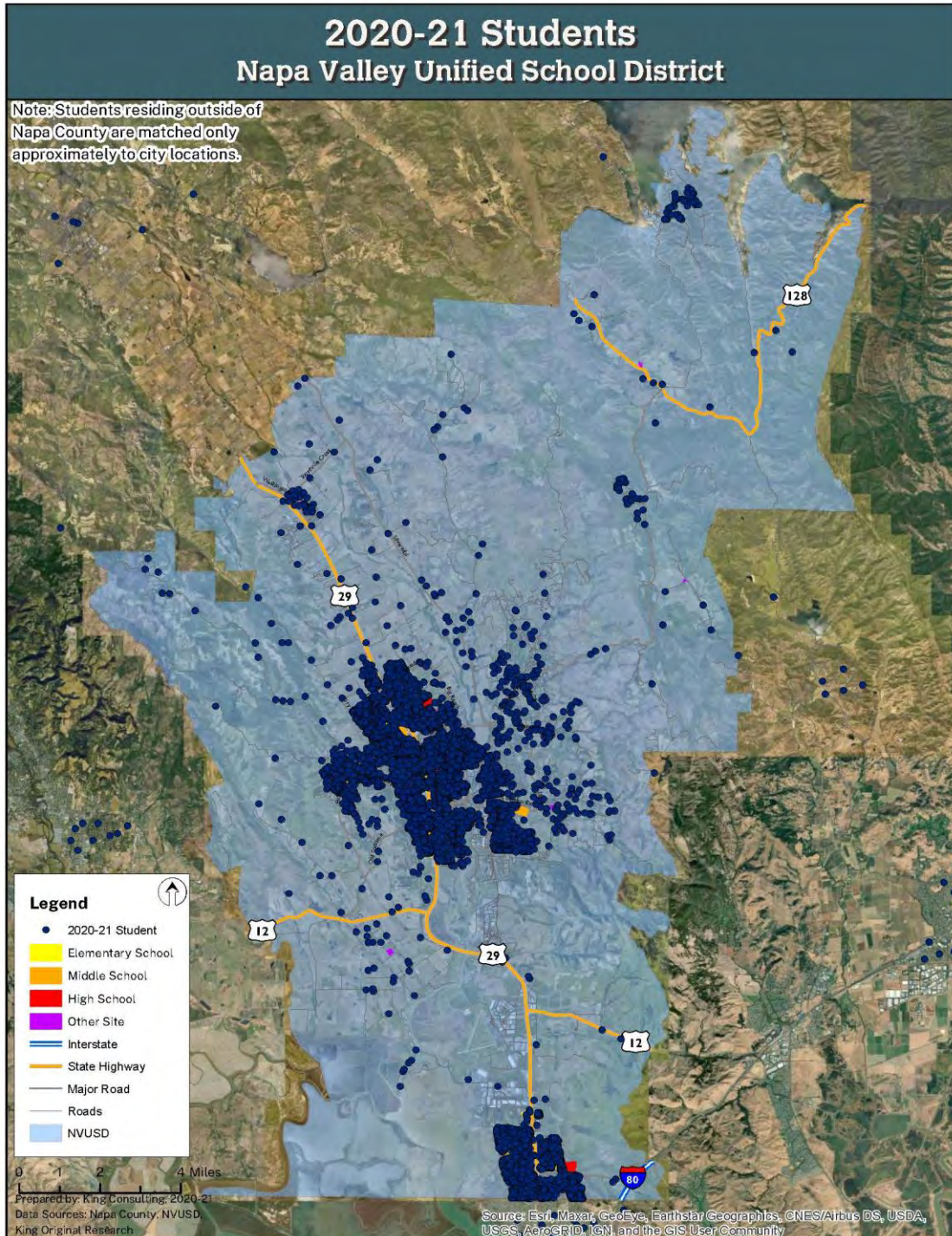
Figure 30. 2020-21 High School Boundaries



### Student Data

King Consulting mapped the 2020-21 student information database by a process called geocoding. The address of each individual NVUSD student was matched in the NVUSD GIS. This resulted in a point on the map for each student (Figure 31). This map demonstrates the distribution of 2020-21 students (or lack thereof) in the various areas of the District.

Figure 31. 2020-21 Student Distribution



### **Student Densities**

Once the 2020-21 students were mapped, they were analyzed and displayed by grade level. These layers of information provide tools for analyzing enrollments, determining future enrollments, and promoting diversity District-wide.

At the elementary school levels (TK-5th/TK-6th grades) (Figure 32):

1. The highest number of students reside in the Canyon Oaks, Shearer, and Snow school boundaries.
2. The fewest number of students reside in the Pueblo Vista, Vichy, and Alta Heights school boundaries.

At the middle school level (6th-8th grades) (Figure 33):

1. The highest number of students reside in the Redwood school boundary.
2. The fewest number of students reside in the Harvest boundary.

At the high school level (9th-12th grades) (Figure 34):

1. The highest number of students reside in the Napa High school boundary.
2. The fewest number of students reside in the American Canyon school boundary.

Figure 32. 2020-21 TK-5th/6th Grade Student Resident Totals

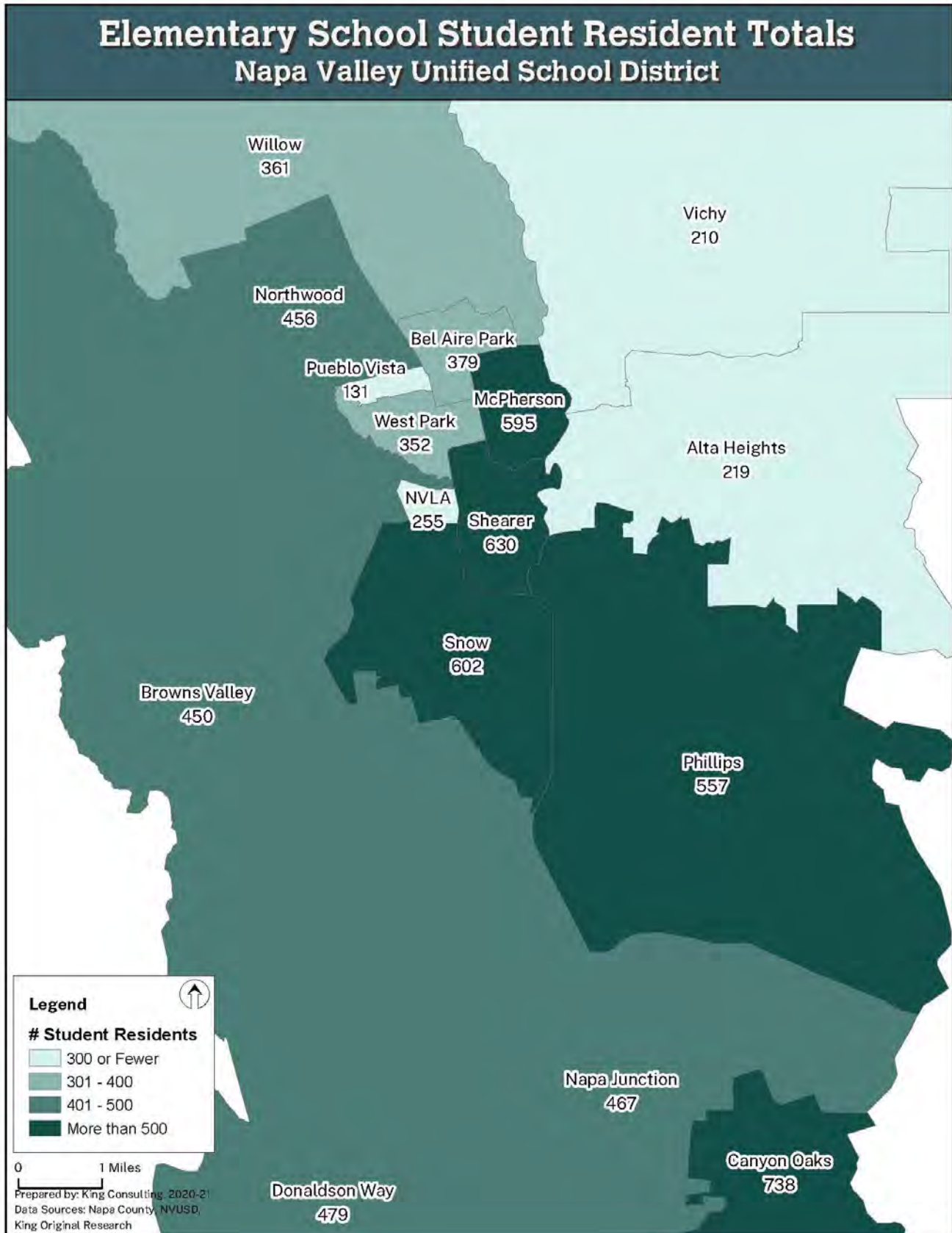


Figure 33. 2020-21 6th-8th Grade Student Resident Totals

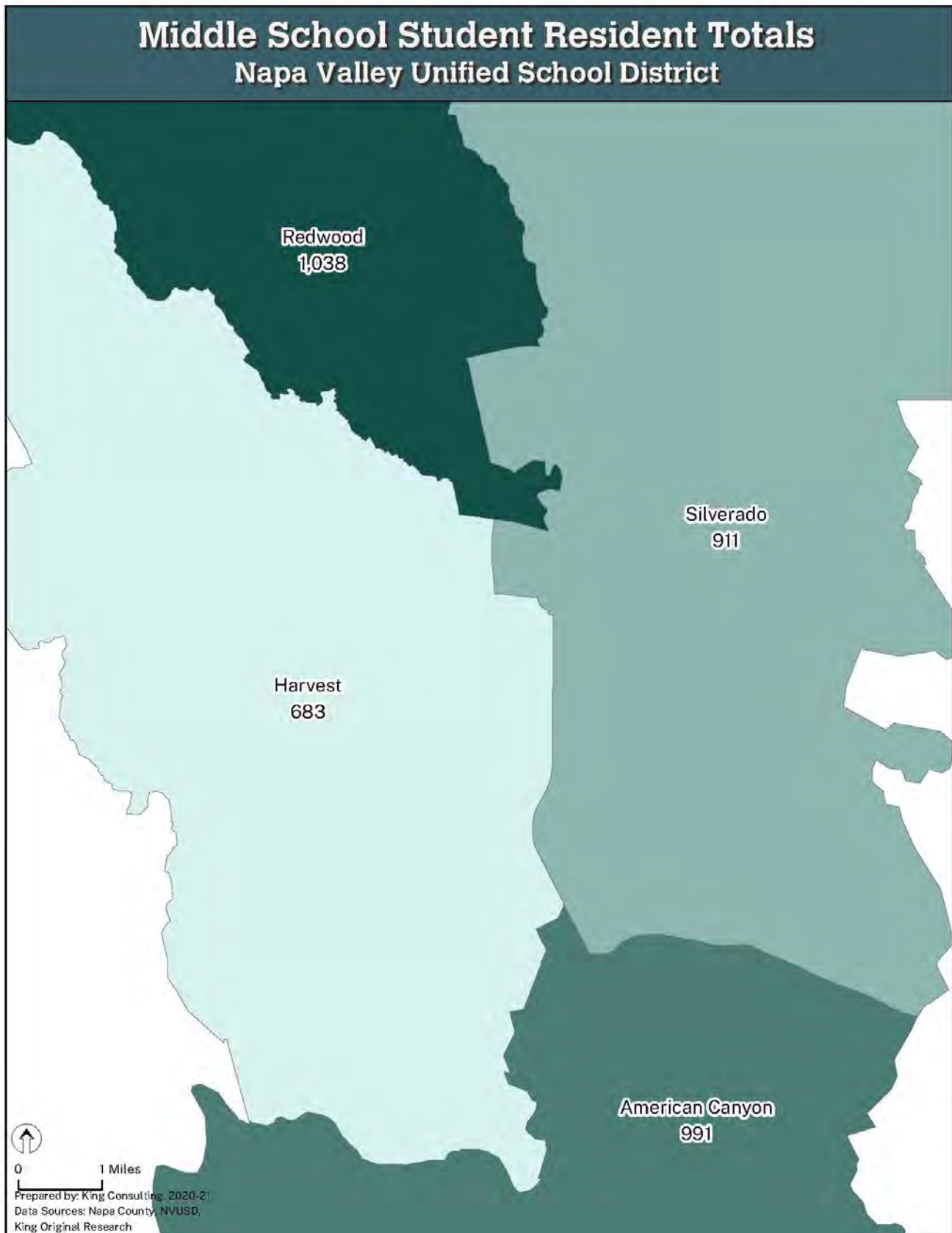


Figure 34. 2020-21 9th-12th Grade Student Resident Totals





King Consulting also utilized its records from previous NVUSD studies to analyze the change in student residents since 2010. The last decade has brought considerable change to the District, with student resident generally lower than they were in 2010.

At the elementary school levels (TK-5th/TK-6th grades) (Figure 35):

1. Canyon Oaks is the only elementary school boundary with more student residents in 2020 than it had in 2010.
2. The largest decreases in student resident totals were observed in the Willow, Browns Valley, Shearer, Alta Heights, and McPherson school boundaries.

At the middle school level (6th-8th grades) (Figure 36):

1. American Canyon Middle School is the only NVUSD to add student residents within its boundary.
2. The Redwood boundary saw the highest level of student resident decline since 2010.

At the high school level (9th-12th grades) (Figure 37):

1. American Canyon High School student residents increased significantly over the previous decade, while the Napa High School area saw a small increase.
2. Vintage High School student residents decreased.

Figure 35. Elementary School Student Resident Change, 2010-2020

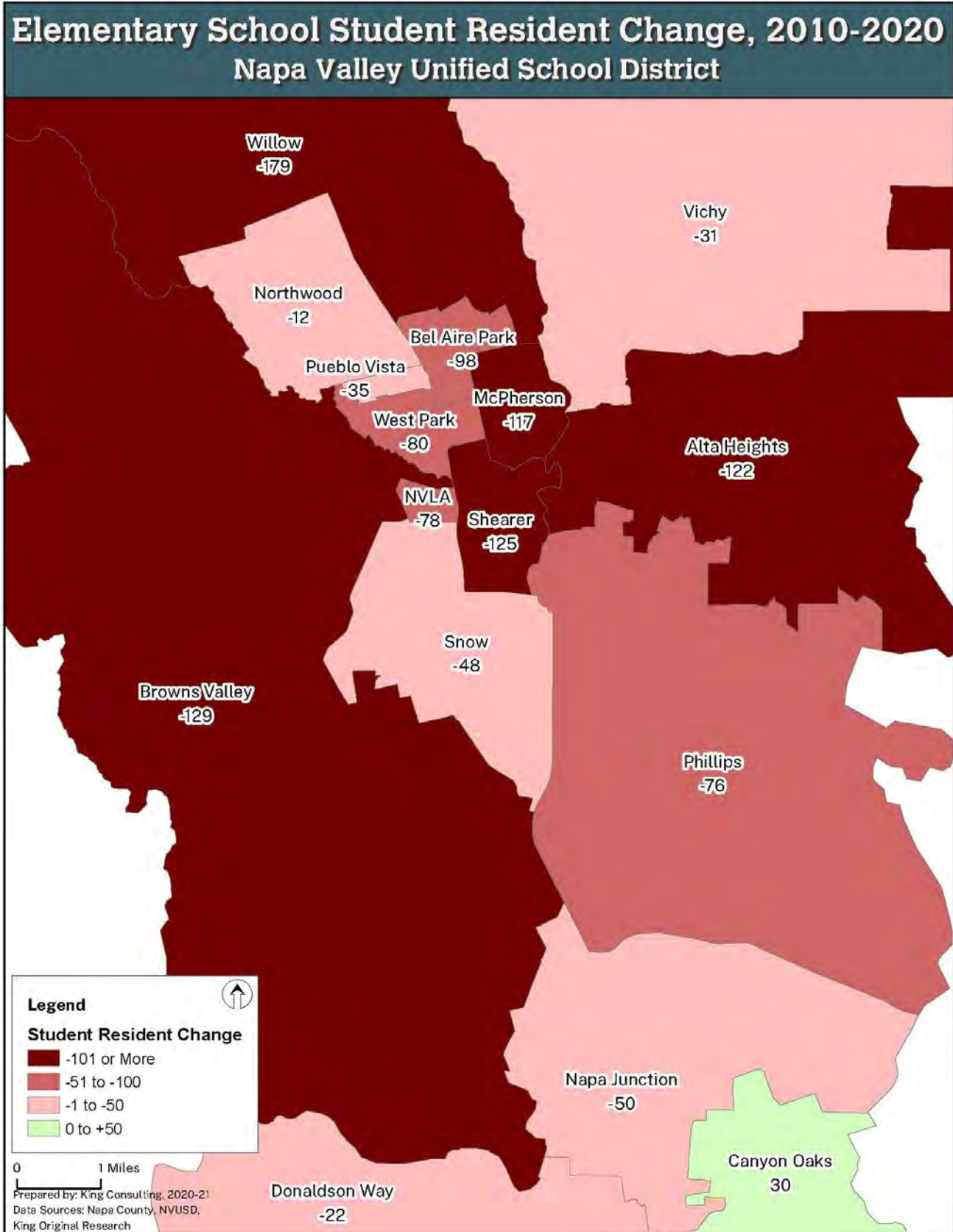


Figure 36. Middle School Student Resident Change, 2010-2020

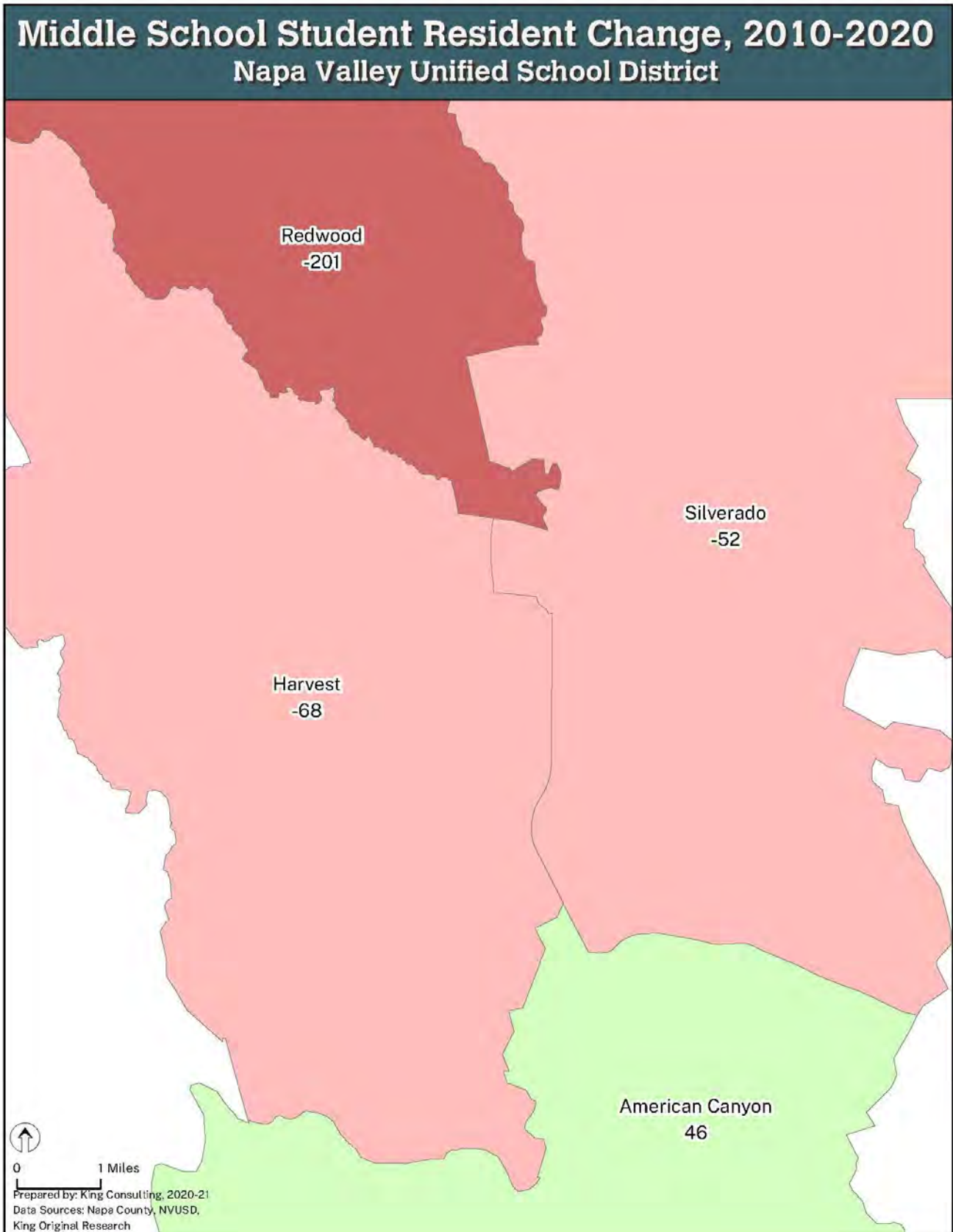
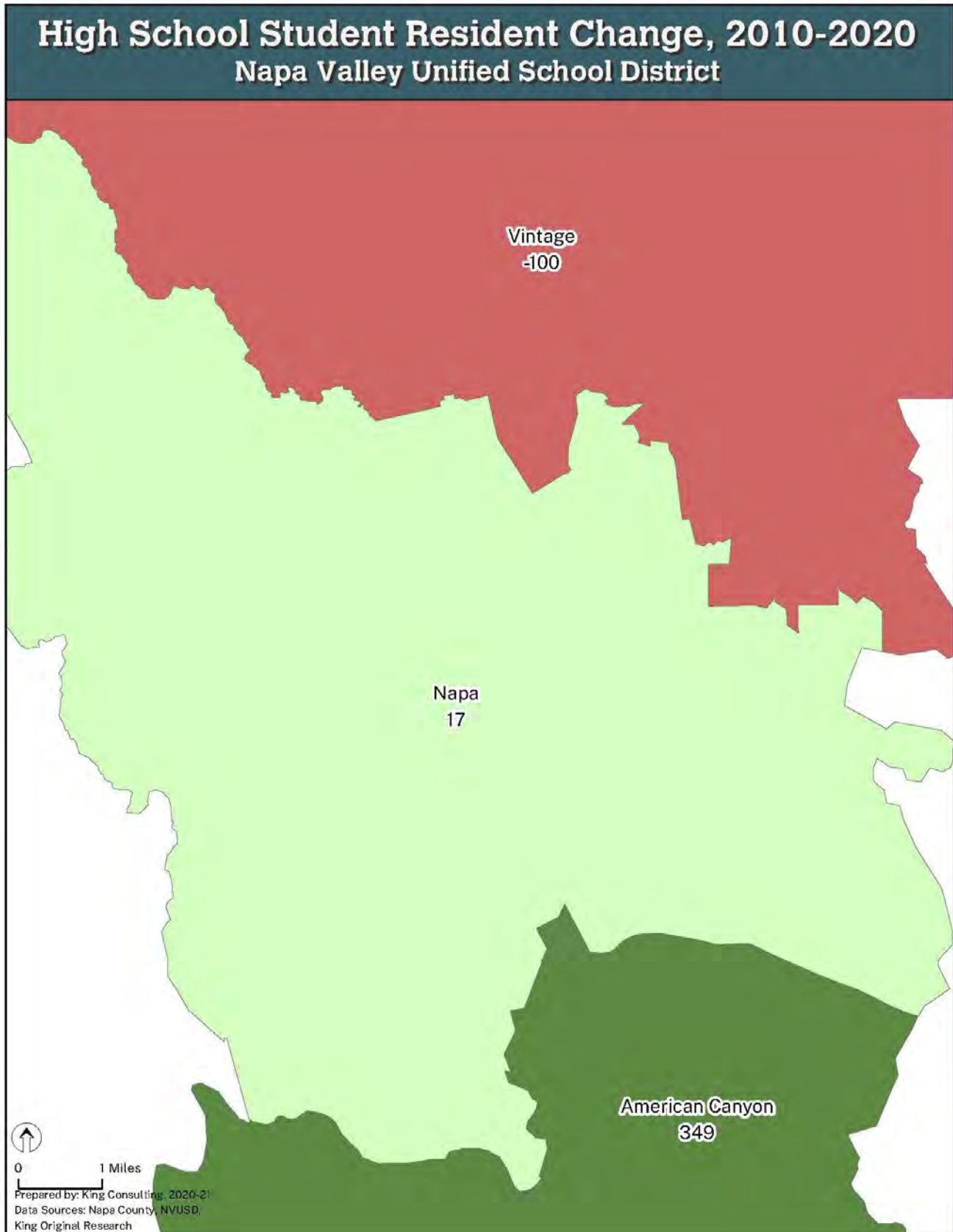


Figure 37. High School Student Resident Change, 2010-2020



## **Attendance Matrices**

An important factor in analyzing the NVUSD student population is determining how each school is serving its neighborhood population. Attendance matrices are included to provide better understanding of where students reside versus where they attend school. The tables on the following pages compare the 2020-21 NVUSD students by their school of residence versus their school of attendance<sup>5</sup>.

In-migration refers to students attending a school but not residing in its zone. Out-migration refers to students leaving their school zone to attend a different NVUSD school. Alternative schools with no attendance boundary are included in the analysis of out-migration, while inter-district transfer students who live outside of NVUSD are included in the analysis of in-migration. This detailed analysis demonstrates the District is experiencing high rates of in-migration and out-migration across many of its school sites.

### ***Elementary School Matrix***

Table 19 demonstrates the rates of elementary in-migration; from 4.5% at Canyon Oaks elementary school to 82% at Pueblo Vista elementary school (in other words, 82% of Pueblo Vista enrollment is comprised of students not residing within the Pueblo Vista boundary).

Likewise, the matrix also demonstrates the rates of elementary out-migration; from 13.2% at Donaldson Way elementary school to 55.7% at West Park elementary school (in other words, 55.7% of the elementary students residing in the West Park elementary school boundary attend a school other than West Park).

Special programs are a significant influencing factor of elementary school student migration in NVUSD. Rates of in-migration are high at schools where special programs are located.

Figures 38 and 39 demonstrate the rates of in and out-migration for all elementary schools. Figure 40 demonstrates the elementary school student net migration. Net migration is the difference between the number of students migrating into the school and the number of students migrating out of the school boundary. Net migration only counts students migrating into or out of one of the NVUSD elementary schools with an attendance boundary and is meant to compare these schools to each other in terms of where NVUSD students are choosing to attend. Inter-district students and students attending alternative schools are not included.

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<sup>5</sup> These student totals were derived from the geocoded 2020-21 student list and therefore may not precisely match the 2020-21 NVUSD enrollment data totals as reported to CDE.

**Table 19. Elementary Attendance Matrix**

School of Attendance	School of Residence													Total Attending				
	Alta Heights	Bel Aire Park	Browns Valley	Canyon Oaks	Donaldson Way	McPherson	Napa Junction	NVLA	Northwood	Phillips	Pueblo Vista	Shearer	Snow		Vichy	West Park	Willow	Other Districts
Alta Heights	124	7	1	3	3	42	8	4	2	74	1	23	17	6	3	5	16	339
Bel Aire Park	21	235	6	5	4	32	-	3	20	19	3	22	6	1	26	37	8	448
Browns Valley	2	6	343	-	-	4	-	26	12	7	4	9	24	1	8	13	4	463
Canyon Oaks	-	-	1	633	5	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	674
Donaldson Way	-	1	-	36	416	-	48	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	525
McPherson	2	12	4	-	1	314	1	-	5	-	1	13	1	1	17	2	8	382
Napa Junction	1	-	-	30	17	-	351	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	16	420
NVLA	6	28	42	8	8	43	9	148	58	26	5	74	125	2	23	21	24	650
Northwood	2	11	5	-	2	10	1	8	261	4	16	7	12	3	5	21	10	378
Phillips	6	1	7	1	-	4	4	3	3	331	2	19	10	1	4	-	14	410
Pueblo Vista	9	18	19	13	5	44	8	7	32	23	79	38	27	13	82	8	15	440
Shearer	1	3	1	-	1	8	-	8	-	5	1	348	35	1	9	1	12	434
Snow	3	4	3	4	5	18	1	25	6	7	3	16	283	-	2	3	5	388
Vichy	35	13	4	-	1	23	6	1	8	34	-	14	12	175	2	29	9	366
West Park	2	7	6	2	2	12	2	10	8	7	8	22	17	1	156	9	2	273
Willow	5	32	8	3	8	41	4	12	38	18	6	25	30	5	15	212	8	470
Independent Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NVUSD Non-Public School	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total Residing</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7,063</b>
<b>Outflow to Other AA</b>	95	143	107	105	62	281	116	107	195	226	52	282	318	35	196	149		
<b>Inflow from Other AA</b>	199	205	116	30	89	60	53	478	107	65	346	74	100	182	115	250		
<b>Outflow to Alt Programs</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
<b>Inflow from Other Districts</b>	16	8	4	11	20	8	16	24	10	14	15	12	5	9	2	8		
<b>% In-Migration</b>	63.4%	47.5%	25.9%	4.5%	20.8%	17.8%	16.4%	77.2%	31.0%	19.3%	82.0%	19.8%	27.1%	52.2%	42.9%	54.9%		
<b>% Out-Migration</b>	43.4%	38.0%	23.8%	14.2%	13.2%	47.2%	24.8%	42.0%	42.8%	40.6%	39.7%	44.8%	53.0%	16.7%	55.7%	41.3%		
<b>Net Migration</b>	104	62	9	-75	27	-221	-63	371	-88	-161	294	-208	-218	147	-81	101		

Figure 38. Elementary School Student In-Migration

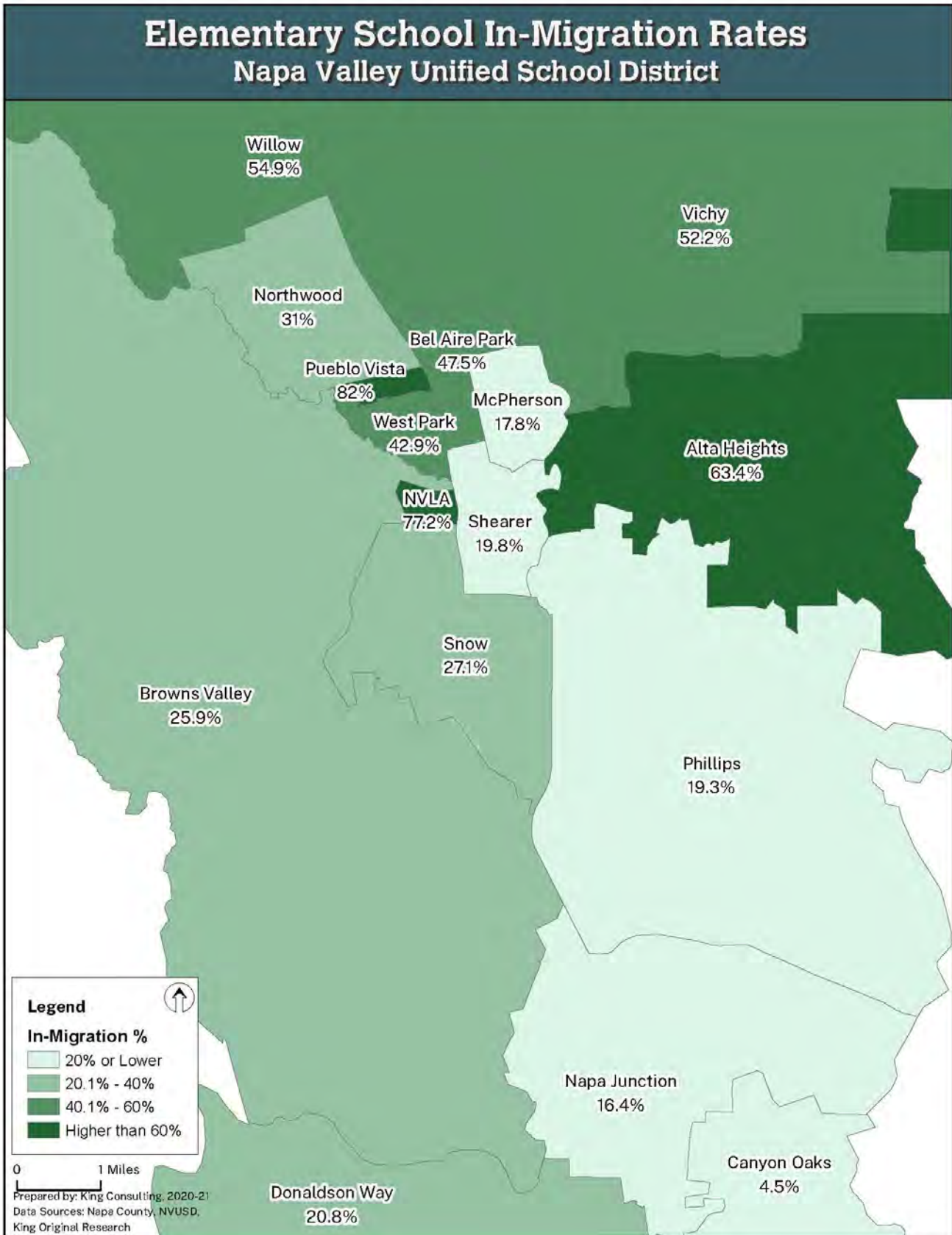


Figure 39. Elementary School Student Out-Migration

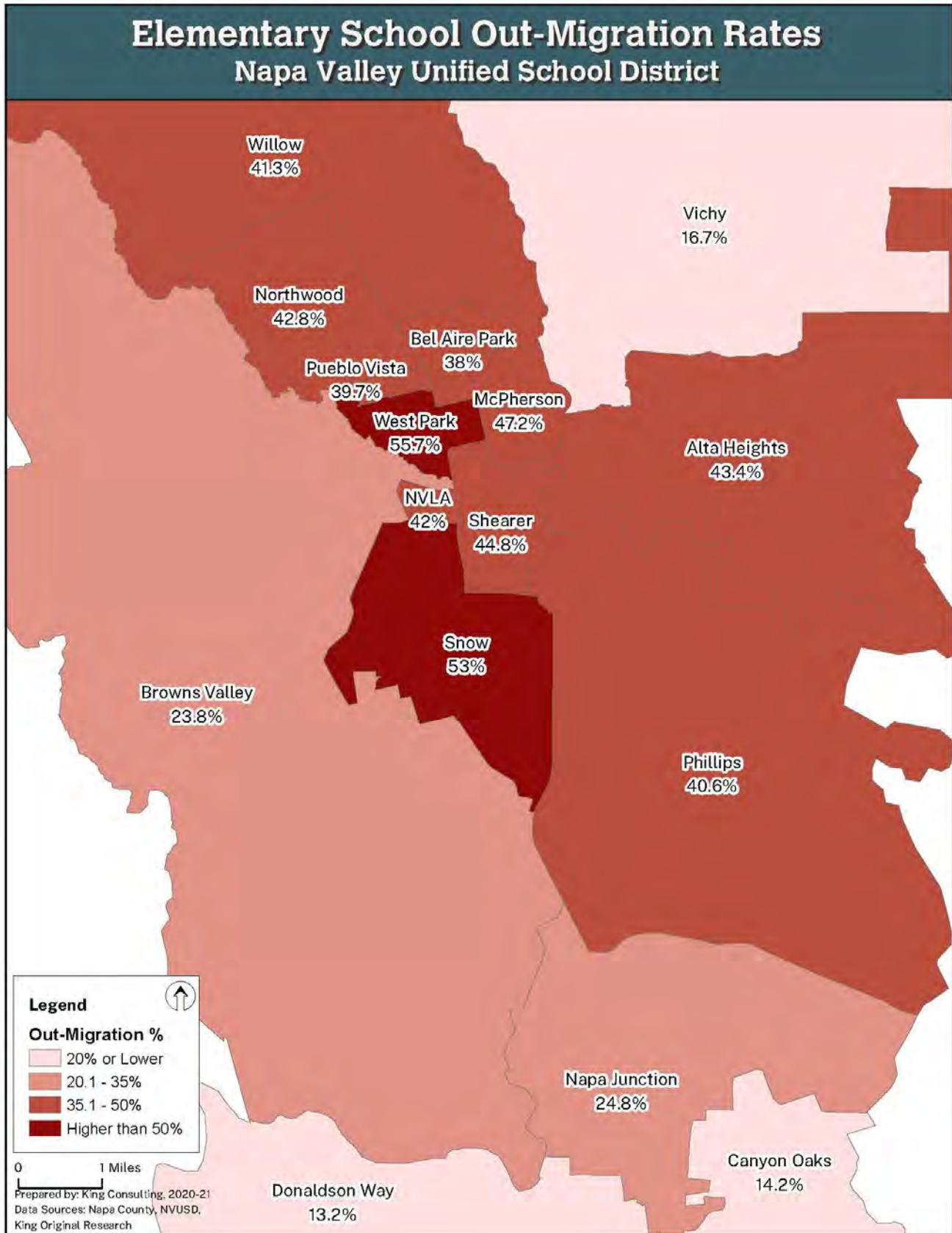
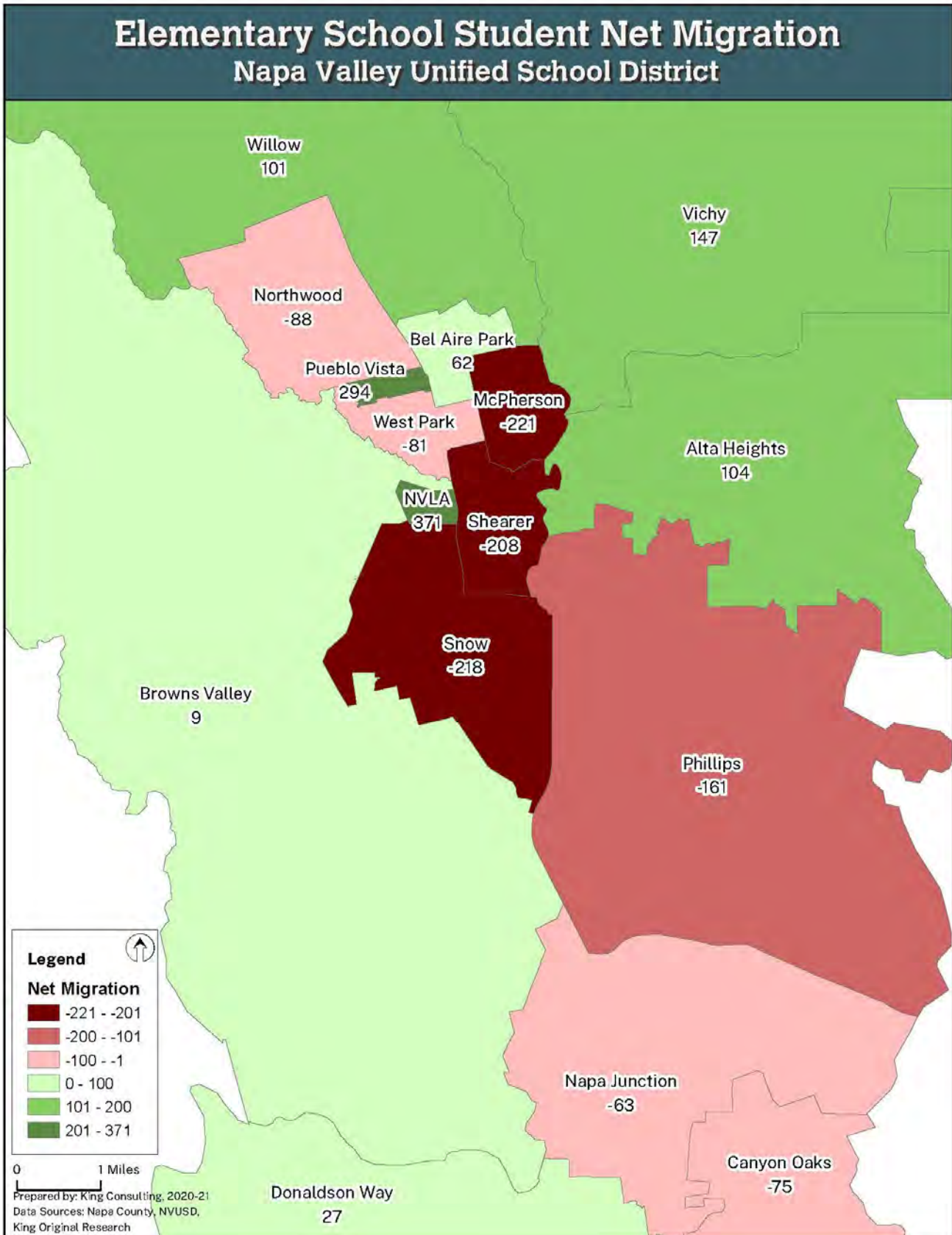




Figure 40. Elementary School Student Net Migration



**Middle School Matrix**

Table 20 demonstrates the rates of 6th grade – 8th grade in-migration; from 6.4% at American Canyon Middle School to 29.2% at Harvest Middle School (in other words, 29.2% of Harvest’s enrollment consists of middle school students not residing in the Harvest school boundary).

Likewise, the matrix also demonstrates rates of 6th grade – 8th grade out-migration; from 4.5% at American Canyon Middle School to 29.9% at Silverado Middle School (in other words, 29.9% of the middle school students residing in the Silverado boundary attend a school other than Silverado).

Special programs are a significant influencing factor of middle school student migration in NVUSD. In-migration is highest at Harvest Magnet Middle School (29.2%), where the International Baccalaureate program is located. Figures 41 and 42 demonstrate the rates of in- and out-migration for all middle schools. Figure 43 demonstrates the middle school student net migration.

**Table 20. Middle School Attendance Matrix**

		School of Residence					
		American Canyon	Harvest	Redwood	Silverado	Other Districts	Total Attending
School of Attendance	American Canyon	946	-	1	1	63	1,011
	Harvest	12	485	75	99	14	685
	Redwood	2	18	738	35	16	809
	Silverado	7	19	46	639	22	733
	River	17	154	175	130	3	479
	Independent Study	4	7	3	6	1	21
	NVUSD Non-Public School	3	-	-	1	-	4
	<b>Total Residing</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3,742</b>
<b>Outflow to Another AA</b>	21	37	122	135			
<b>Inflow from Another AA</b>	2	186	55	72			
<b>Outflow to Charter and Alt</b>	24	161	178	137			
<b>Inflow from Other Districts</b>	63	14	16	22			
<b>% In-Migration</b>	6.4%	29.2%	8.8%	12.8%			
<b>% Out-Migration</b>	4.5%	29.0%	28.9%	29.9%			
<b>Net Migration</b>	-19	149	-67	-63			

Figure 41. Middle School Student In-Migration

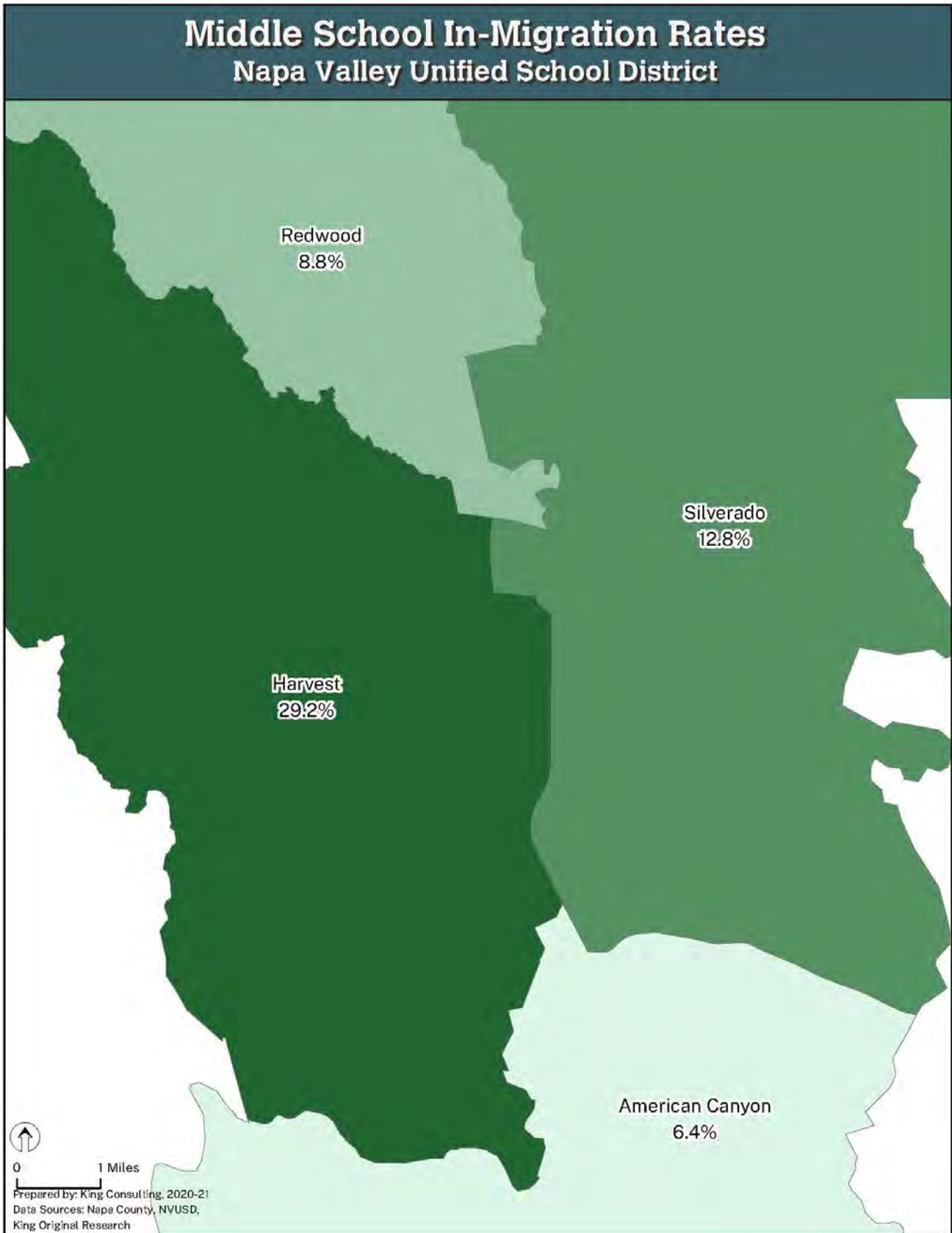
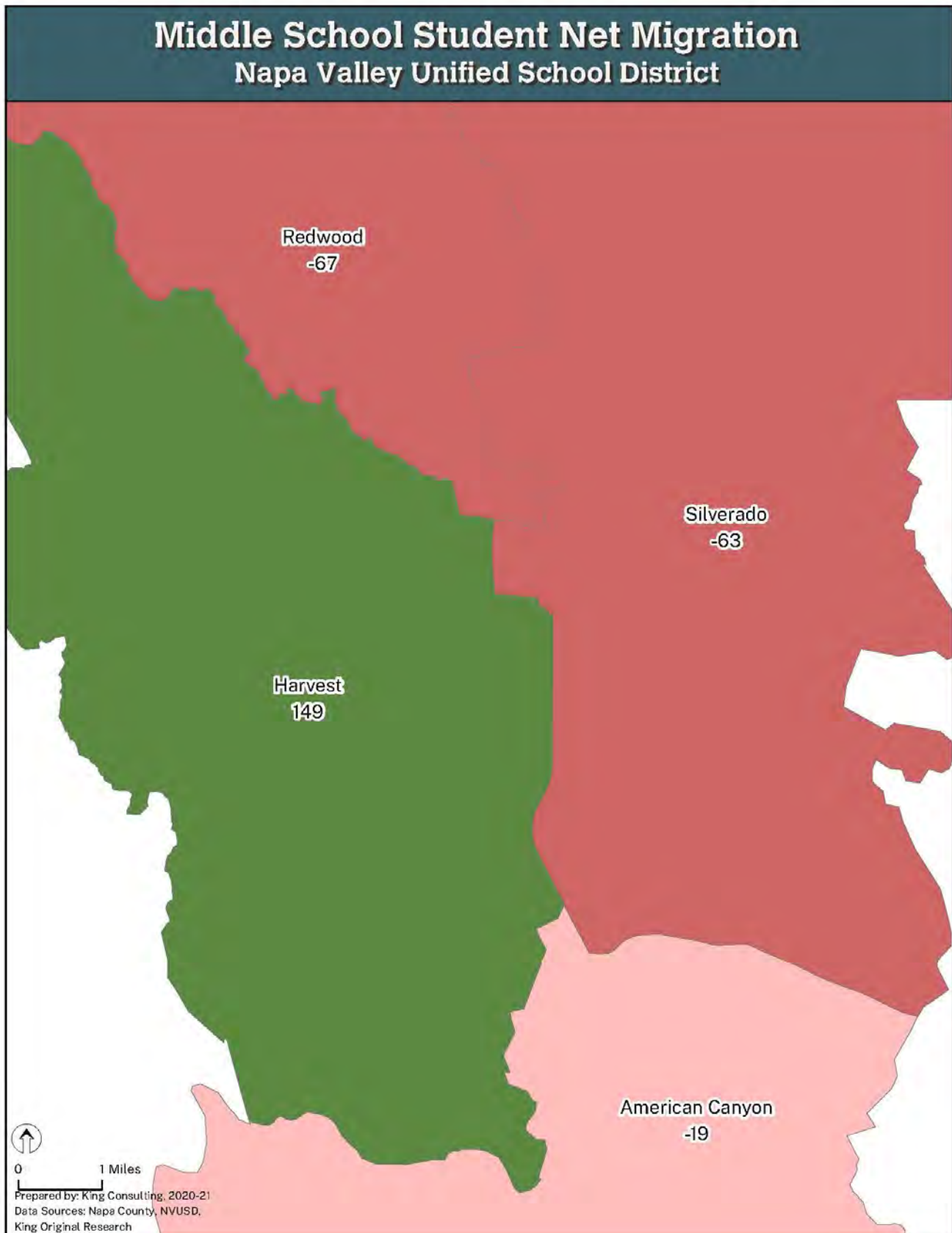


Figure 42. Middle School Student Out-Migration



Figure 43. Middle School Student Net Migration



**High School Matrix**

Table 21 demonstrates the rates of 9th grade - 12th grade in-migration; from 14% at American Canyon High School to 24.8% at Vintage High School (in other words, 24.8% of Vintage’s enrollment consists of high school students not residing in the Vintage school boundary).

Likewise, the matrix also demonstrates rates of 9th grade – 12th grade out-migration; from 7.7% at American Canyon High School to 33.9% at Napa High School (in other words, 33.9% of the high school students residing in the Napa High School boundary attend a school other than Napa High). Figures 44 and 45 demonstrate the rates of in and out-migration for all high schools. Figure 46 demonstrates the high school student net migration.

**Table 21. High School Attendance Matrix**

		School of Residence				
		American Canyon HS	Napa HS	Vintage HS	Other Districts	Total Attending
School of Attendance	American Canyon	1,458	4	4	229	1,695
	Napa	15	1,525	314	24	1,878
	Vintage	15	413	1,393	31	1,852
	American Canyon Transition	11	-	-	1	12
	Adapt at Vintage	5	13	9	1	28
	Independent Study	26	40	26	1	93
	Napa HS Transition	2	15	14	2	33
	New Technology	20	223	122	23	388
	Valley Oak	25	74	76	3	178
	NVUSD Non-Public School	3	1	2	-	6
	<b>Total Residing</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6,163</b>
<b>Outflow to Another AA</b>		30	417	318		
<b>Inflow from Another AA</b>		8	329	428		
<b>Outflow to Alt Programs</b>		92	366	249		
<b>Inflow from Other Districts</b>		229	24	31		
<b>% In-Migration</b>		14.0%	18.8%	24.8%		
<b>% Out-Migration</b>		7.7%	33.9%	28.9%		
<b>Net Migration</b>		-22	-88	110		

Figure 44. High School Student In-Migration

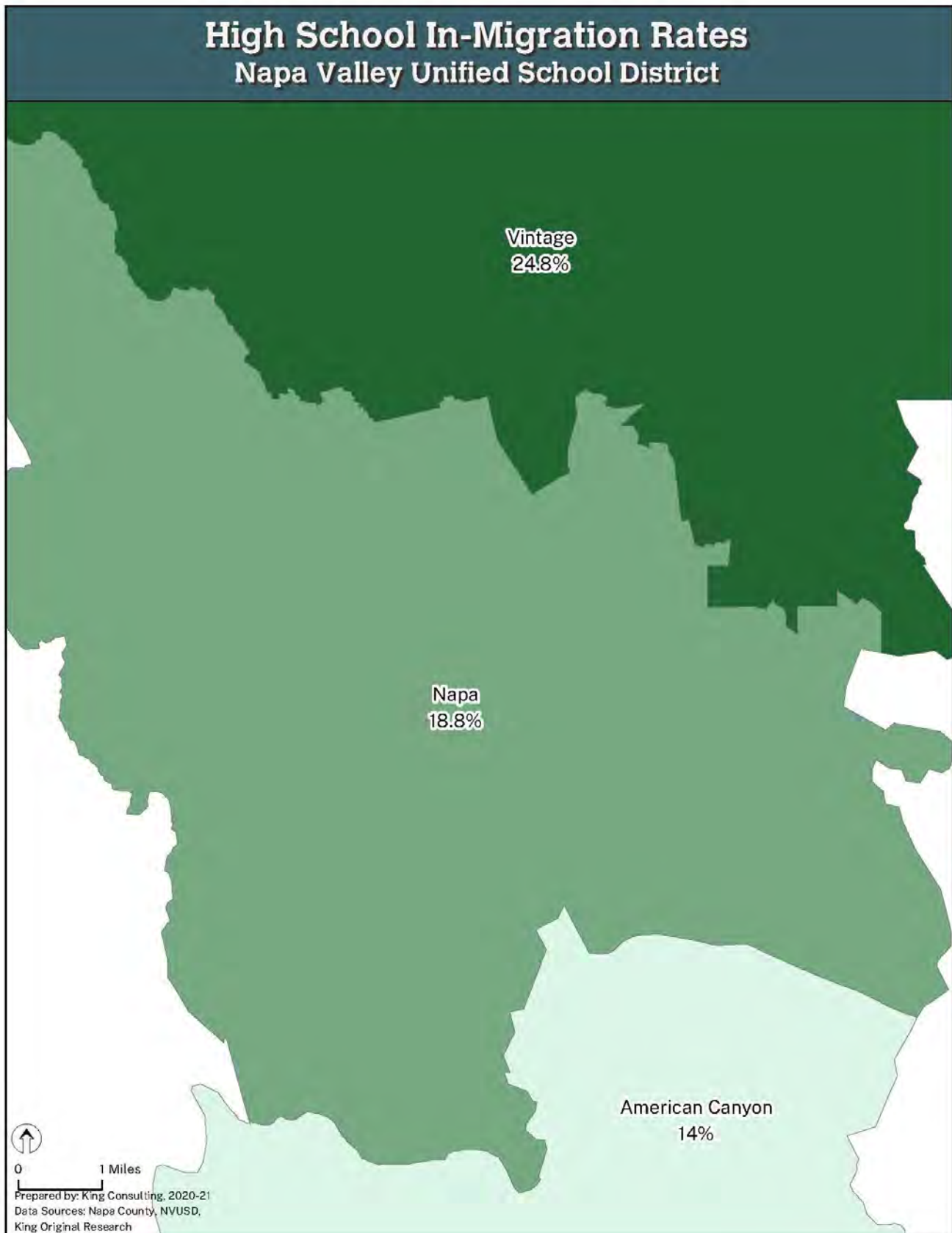
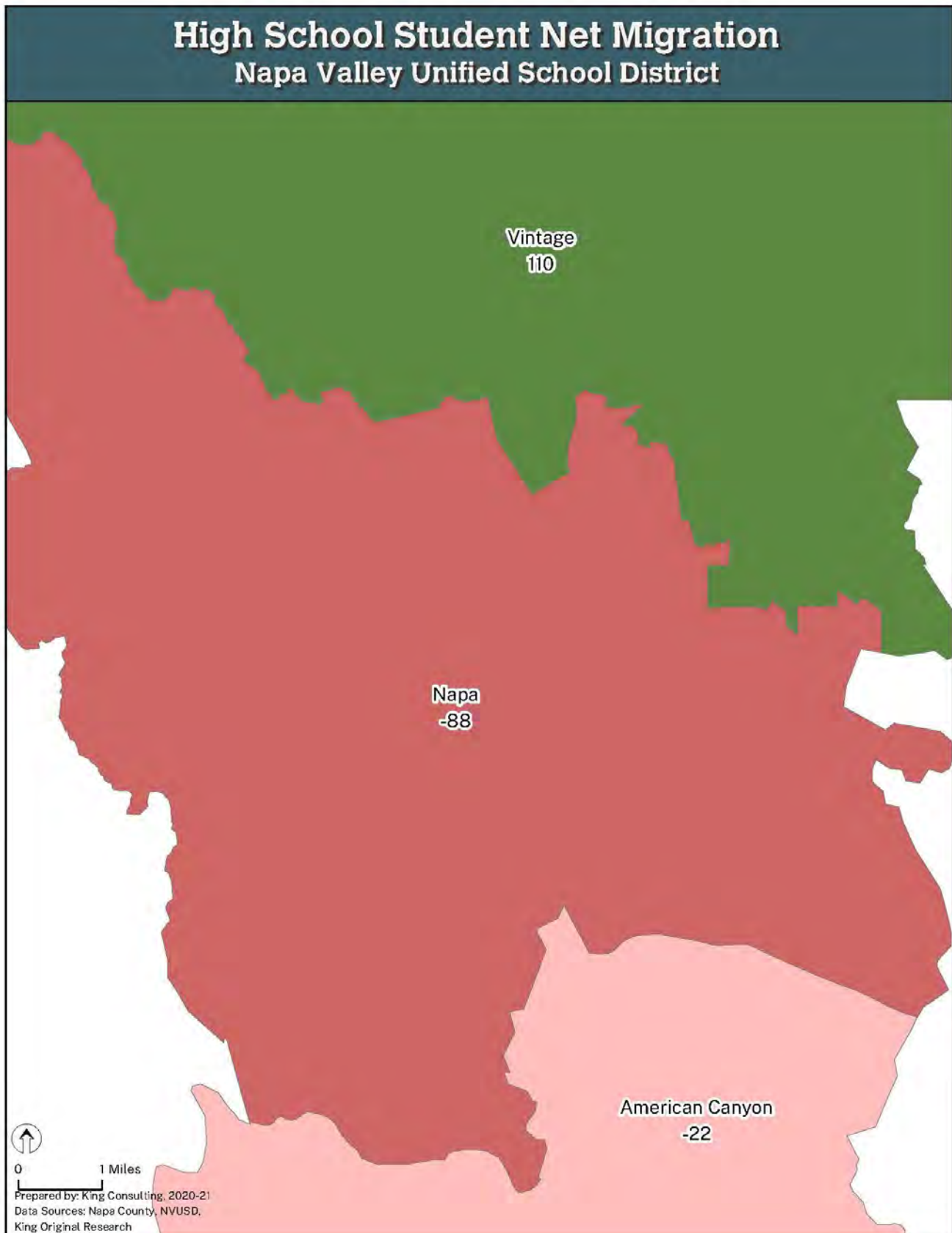


Figure 45. High School Students Out-Migration





Figure 46. High School Student Net Migration



### **Migration Trends**

Since King Consulting has prepared these matrices for NVUSD for several years, it is possible to conduct an analysis of student migration trends over time. Below is a comparison of in and out migration in 2015-16 and 2020-21. The difference column calculates the rate of difference between the two years; for example, if a school had out-migration of 10% five years ago and 20% in the current year, the rate of difference would be +100%.

At the elementary level, for example, student out-migration has increased considerably at Alta Heights elementary school. In 2015-16, out-migration at Alta Heights elementary school was 25.8%; in the current year, out-migration is 43.4% (Table 22). This is largely due to the Alta Heights boundary in 2020-21 including the former Mt George boundary, and many of the former Mt George students opting to attend other schools. Rates of in-migration have also changed over the last five years, with the rate at Snow elementary school increasing by the highest proportion, from 18.9% to 27.1%. This increase can likely be attributed to the new facility at Snow that replaced the old site due to hazards associated with earthquake risk from fault lines.

At the middle school and high school levels, the largest difference from five years ago is in migration into American Canyon Middle School and American Canyon High School, with both sites enrolling more non-resident students than they were five years ago.

Analyzing these historical trends provides the District perspective and insight as to how certain known factors have affected student migration patterns, while also identifying new emerging patterns that the District can investigate to determine why some students are migrating to or away from certain schools in different ways compared to five years ago.

**Table 22. Comparison of 2015-16 and 2020-21 Student Migration**

School	In-Migration			Out-Migration		
	2015-16	2020-21	Diff	2015-16	2020-21	Diff
Alta Heights	56.6%	63.4%	12.0%	25.8%	43.4%	68.2%
Bel Aire Park	44.0%	47.5%	8.0%	41.7%	38.0%	-8.9%
Browns Valley	30.3%	25.9%	-14.5%	25.2%	23.8%	-5.6%
Canyon Oaks	4.6%	4.5%	-2.2%	20.0%	14.2%	-29.0%
Donaldson Way	30.2%	20.8%	-31.1%	8.2%	13.2%	61.0%
McPherson	17.2%	17.8%	3.5%	39.4%	47.2%	19.8%
Napa Junction	14.8%	16.4%	10.8%	27.4%	24.8%	-9.5%
NVLA	79.4%	77.2%	-2.8%	49.8%	42.0%	-15.7%
Northwood	24.3%	31.0%	27.6%	44.8%	42.8%	-4.5%
Phillips	23.0%	19.3%	-16.1%	34.0%	40.6%	19.4%
Pueblo Vista	68.8%	82.0%	19.2%	40.5%	39.7%	-2.0%
Shearer	16.8%	19.8%	17.9%	40.8%	44.8%	9.8%
Snow	18.9%	27.1%	43.4%	51.1%	53.0%	3.7%
Vichy	43.3%	52.2%	20.6%	19.7%	16.7%	-15.2%
West Park	32.7%	42.9%	31.2%	48.5%	55.7%	14.8%
Willow*	57.1%	54.9%	-3.9%	48.5%	41.3%	-14.8%
American Canyon	0.9%	6.4%	611.1%	2.7%	4.5%	66.7%
Harvest	26.2%	29.2%	11.5%	30.4%	29.0%	-4.6%
Redwood	9.2%	8.8%	-4.3%	22.6%	28.9%	27.9%
Silverado	15.8%	12.8%	-19.0%	25.2%	29.9%	18.7%
American Canyon	4.6%	14.0%	204.3%	6.6%	7.7%	16.7%
Napa HS	14.8%	18.8%	27.0%	30.1%	33.9%	12.6%
Vintage HS	19.3%	24.8%	28.5%	24.6%	28.9%	17.5%

\*Willow boundary was El Centro and Salvador boundaries in 2015-16.

### ***Migration by Race and Ethnicity***

King Consulting also examined the migration patterns at the elementary school level by generalized race and ethnicity, in order to determine if some races/ethnicities were migrating to or from certain schools more than others. Some trends are apparent through this analysis and are summarized in the lists and maps below. Both percentages and raw counts were investigated, as each type of analysis emphasizes different trends. It is important to note that some of these trends are generally explainable, particularly the high rates of in-migration across ethnic lines at the District's magnet programs. Other trends depicted here do seem to indicate a preference within an ethnicity either for or against certain schools.

#### White Migration

1. Schools with the Highest Percentage of White Out-Migration
  - a. McPherson: 91% (i.e. 91% of white student residents left to attend a different school)
  - b. Phillips: 83%
  - c. Shearer: 78%
  - d. Snow: 76%
  - e. NVLA: 75%
  
2. Schools with the Highest Percentage of White In-Migration
  - a. NVLA: 91% (i.e. 91% of the white students attending this school are non-residents)
  - b. Pueblo Vista: 88%
  - c. Alta Heights: 71%
  
3. Schools with the Largest Positive Net Difference in White Migration
  - a. Vichy: +99 (i.e. 99 more white students migrated in than migrated out)
  - b. Pueblo Vista: +76
  - c. Alta Heights: +65
  - d. NVLA: +62
  
4. Schools with the Largest Negative Net Difference in White Migration
  - a. Phillips: -101 (i.e. 101 more white students left this school than migrated in)
  - b. McPherson: -96
  - c. Shearer: -78
  - d. Snow: -71

#### Latino Migration

1. Schools with the Highest Percentage of Latino Out-Migration
  - a. West Park: 60% (i.e. 60% of Latino student residents left to attend a different school)
  - b. Northwood: 52%
  - c. Snow: 48%
  
2. Schools with the Highest Percentage of Latino In-Migration
  - a. Pueblo Vista: 80% (i.e. 80% of the Latino students attending this school are non-residents)
  - b. NVLA: 74%
  - c. Vichy: 56%
  - d. Alta Heights: 54%

e. Willow: 53%

3. Schools with the Largest Net Positive Difference in Latino Migration

- a. NVLA: +306 (i.e. 306 more Latino students migrated in than migrated out)
- b. Pueblo Vista: +207
- c. Willow: +76
- d. Alta Heights: +41

4. Schools with the Largest Net Negative Difference in Latino Migration

- a. Snow: -147 (i.e. 147 more Latino students left this school than migrated in)
- b. McPherson: -115
- c. Shearer: -113
- d. West Park: -77
- e. Northwood: -71

Ethnic Migration Maps

In order to demonstrate these patterns spatially, Figure 47 shows the net migration of Latino elementary students of the NVUSD, while Figure 48 shows the net migration of the District's White elementary students.

Figure 49 compares the in-migration rates of Latino and White students, while Figure 50 shows the comparison of out-migration rates. For these maps, the values depicted are the difference between the rates of in- or out-migration between the two ethnicities. For example, if one school has a rate of Latino out-migration of 10%, and a rate of White out-migration of 40%, it would be shown as having a higher rate of White out-migration by 30 points.

As stated above, it is useful to compare school boundary areas by raw counts and by percentages; factors such as the general pull of magnet programs or the presence of low populations of a certain ethnicity can cause some measurements to seem more significant than they are if taken individually. By comparing all of the maps in this section, clearer patterns can be discerned regarding which schools are experiencing disproportionate migration of one particular ethnicity or another.

Figure 47. Net Migration of Latino Students

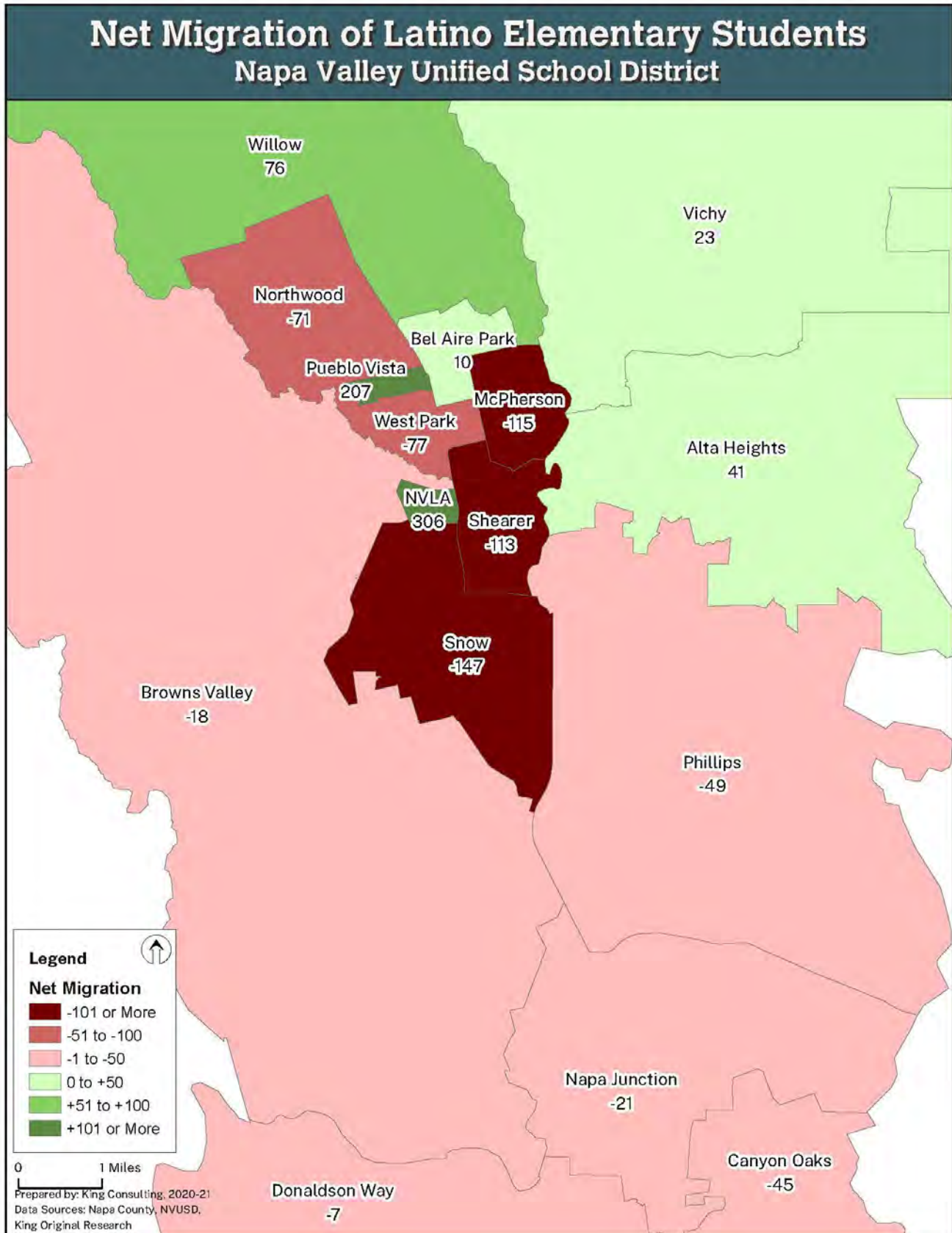


Figure 48. Net Migration of White Students

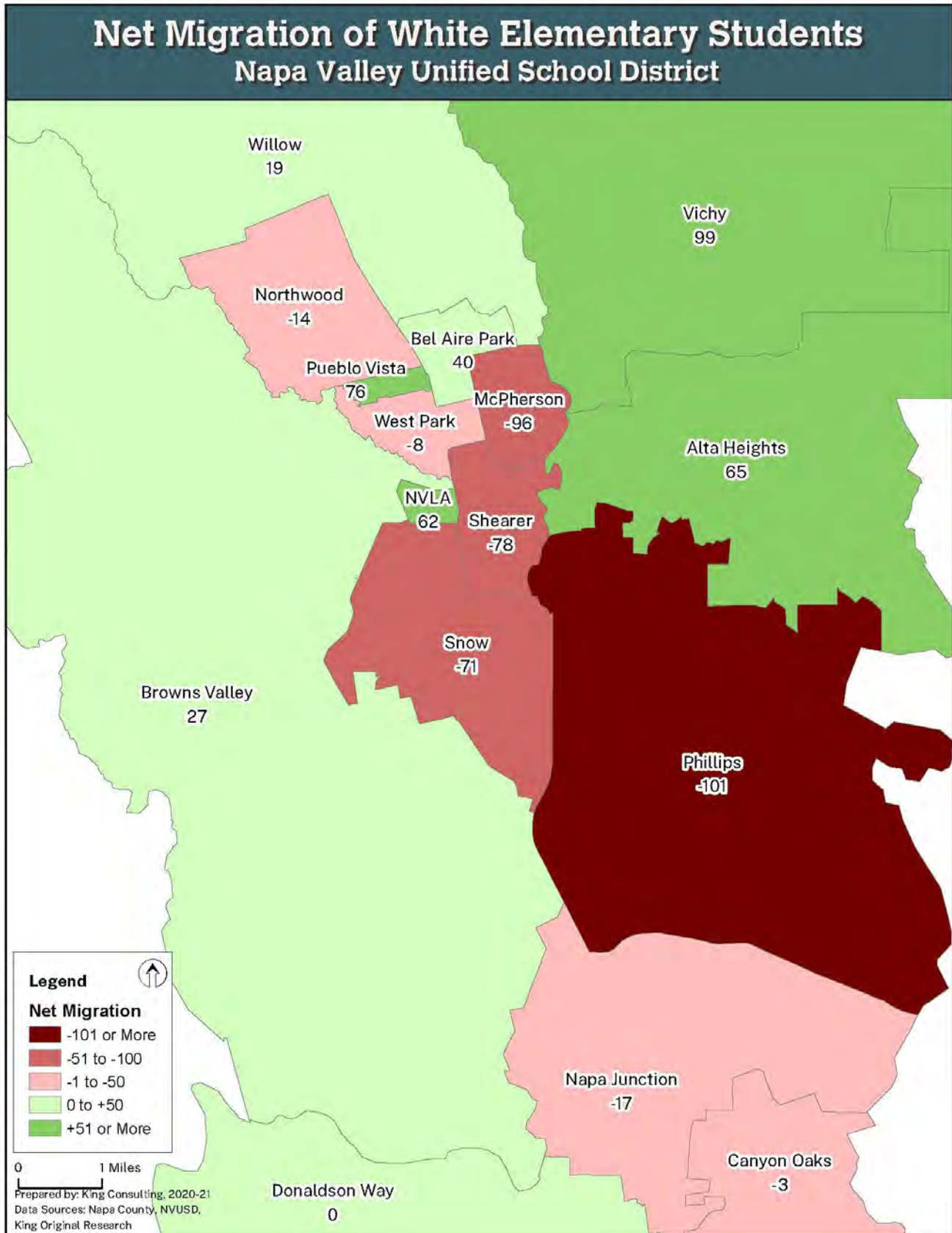


Figure 49. Comparison of In-Migration Rates between Latino and White Students

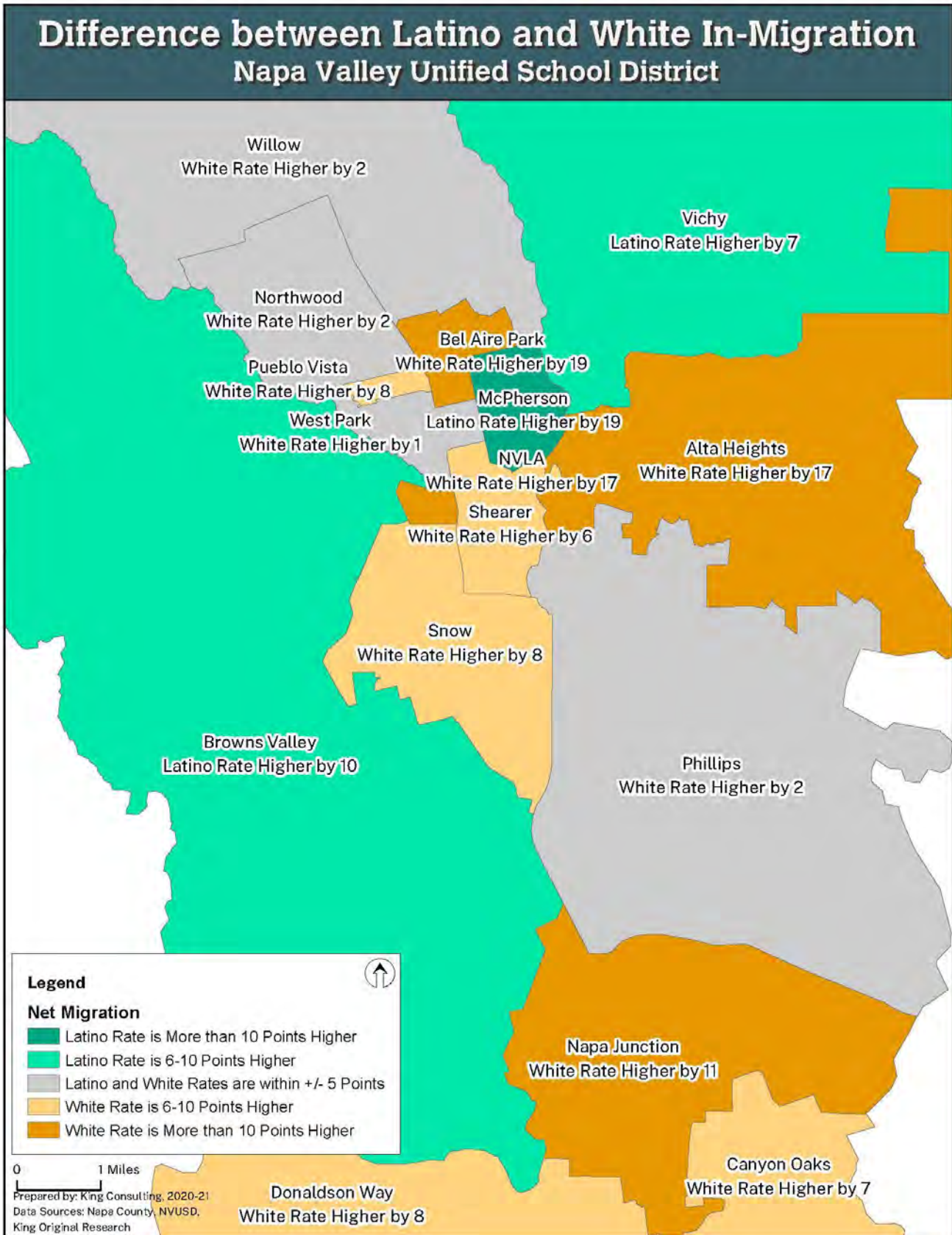
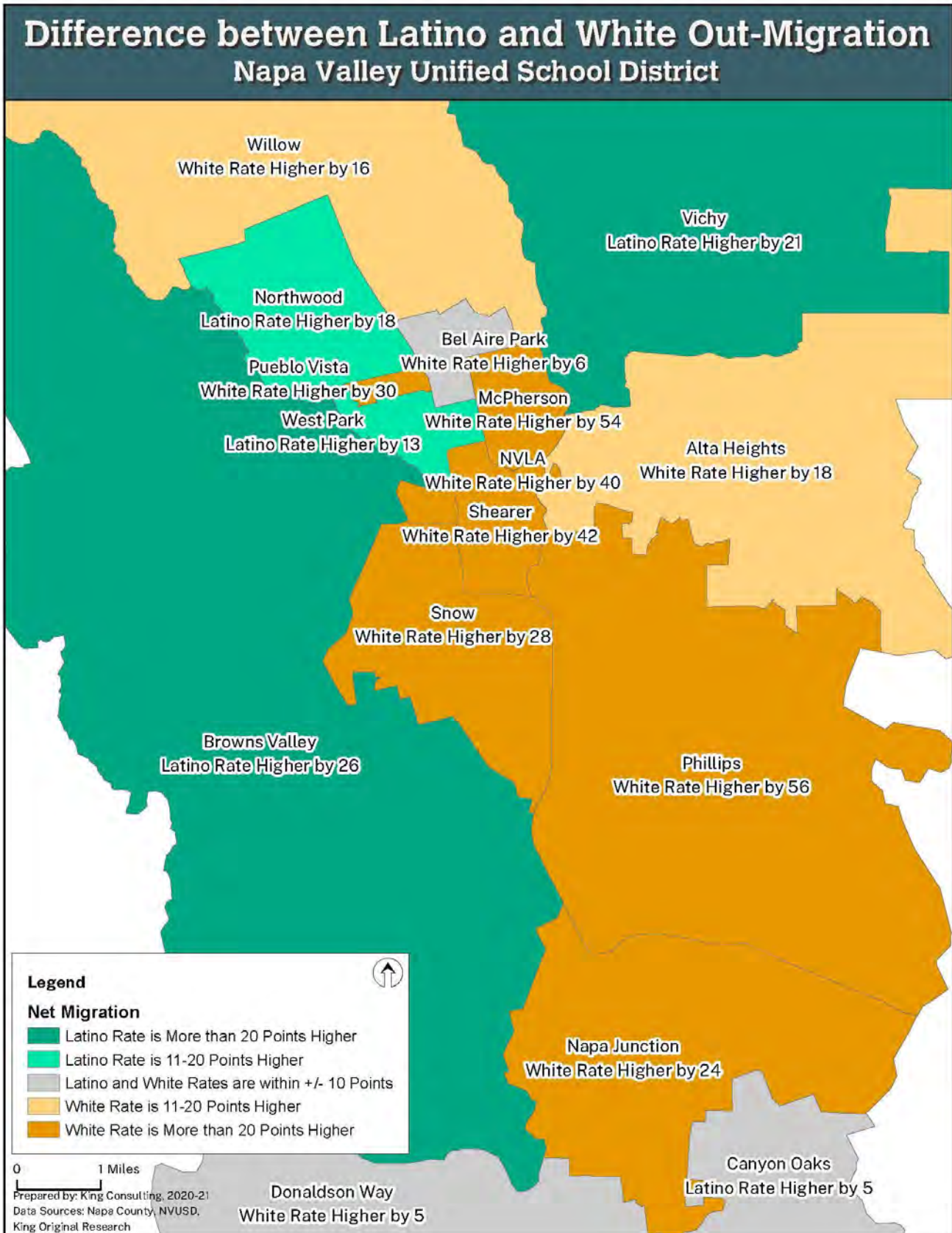




Figure 50. Comparison of Out-Migration between Latino and White Students



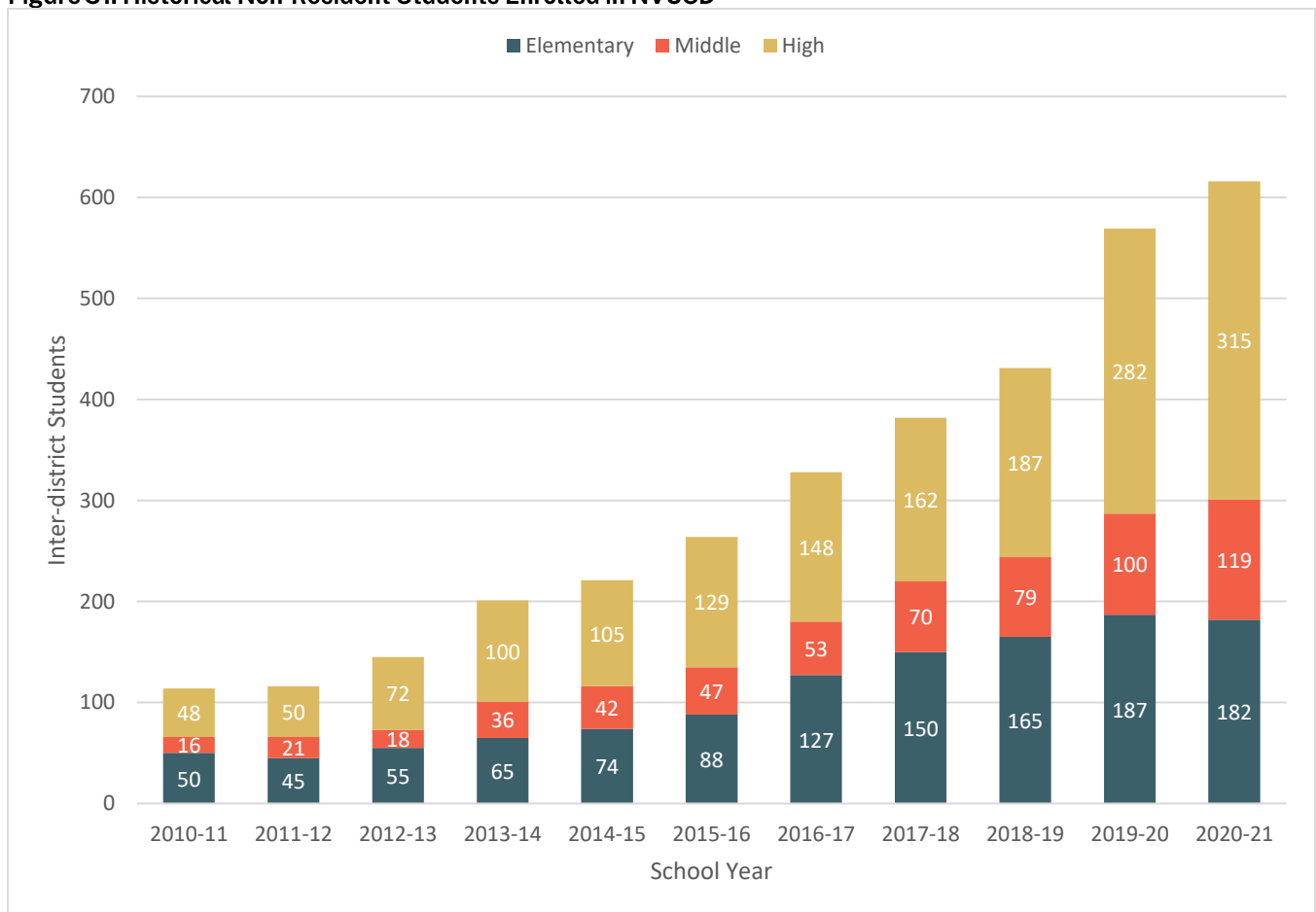
## Non-Resident Student Trends

### Non-Resident Students Enrolled at NVUSD

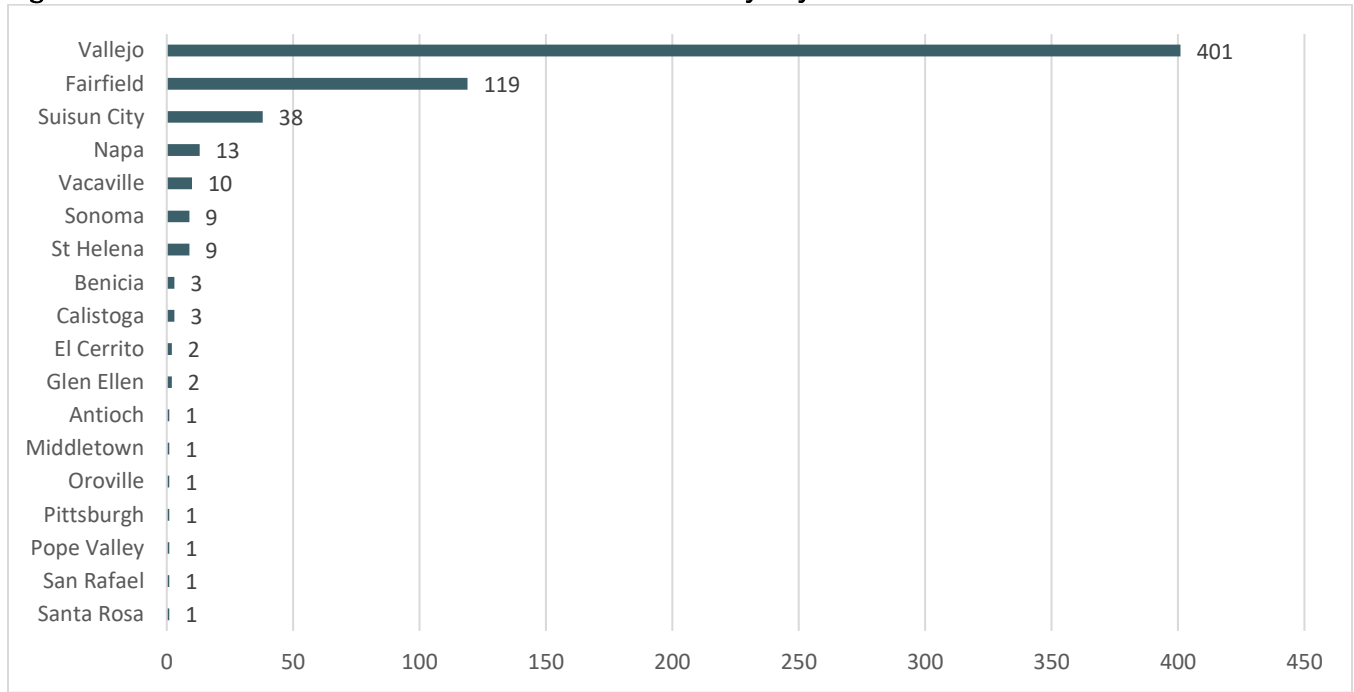
NVUSD students residing outside of the District were isolated and measured for purposes of evaluating the impact to District enrollments and District facilities. The number of these non-resident students has increased every year from 2010-11 through 2020-21 (Figure 51).

Currently, there are 616 non-resident students enrolled in NVUSD representing 3.6% of the District's 2020-21 TK-12th grade enrollment. Figure 52 depicts the current year inter-district students by their city of residence according to official residence address. Some residences in rural, unincorporated areas list the nearest city for their address, which is why Napa is listed in the figure. The 401 students coming into NVUSD from Vallejo account for 65% of all non-resident students. Finally, Figure 53 provides a summary of the NVUSD schools where the non-resident students are enrolled, with American Canyon High and American Canyon Middle accounting for 48% of all non-resident enrollment between the two schools.

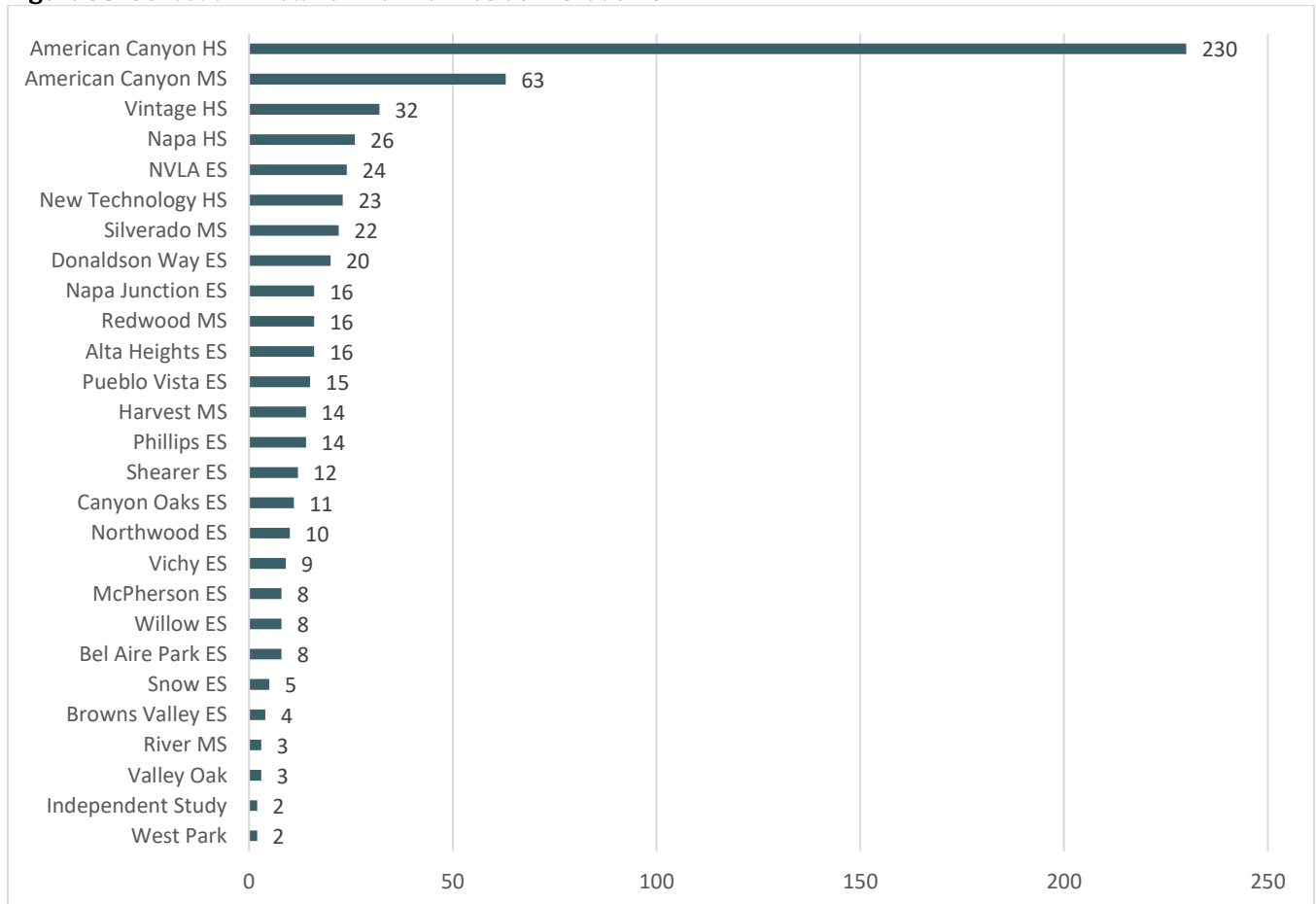
**Figure 51. Historical Non-Resident Students Enrolled in NVUSD**



**Figure 52. 2020-21 Non-Resident Students Enrolled in NVUSD by City of Residence**



**Figure 53. School of Enrollment for Non-resident Students**



## SECTION F: ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

To effectively plan for facilities, boundary changes, or policy changes for student enrollments, school district administrators need a long term enrollment projection. King Consulting prepared 7-year enrollment projections for NVUSD utilizing the industry standard cohort “survival” methodology. While based on historical enrollments, the consultant adjusts the calculation for:

1. Historical and projected birth data (used to project future kindergarten students);
2. The addition of students generated by residential development;
3. Weighting or de-weighting anomalous years of student migration.

### **Historical and Projected Birth Data**

Close tracking of local births is crucial for projecting future kindergarten students. Births are the single best predictor of the number of future kindergarten students to be housed by the District. Birth data is collected for the Napa Valley Unified School District by the California Department of Health Services using ZIP Codes<sup>6</sup> and is used to project future kindergarten class sizes.

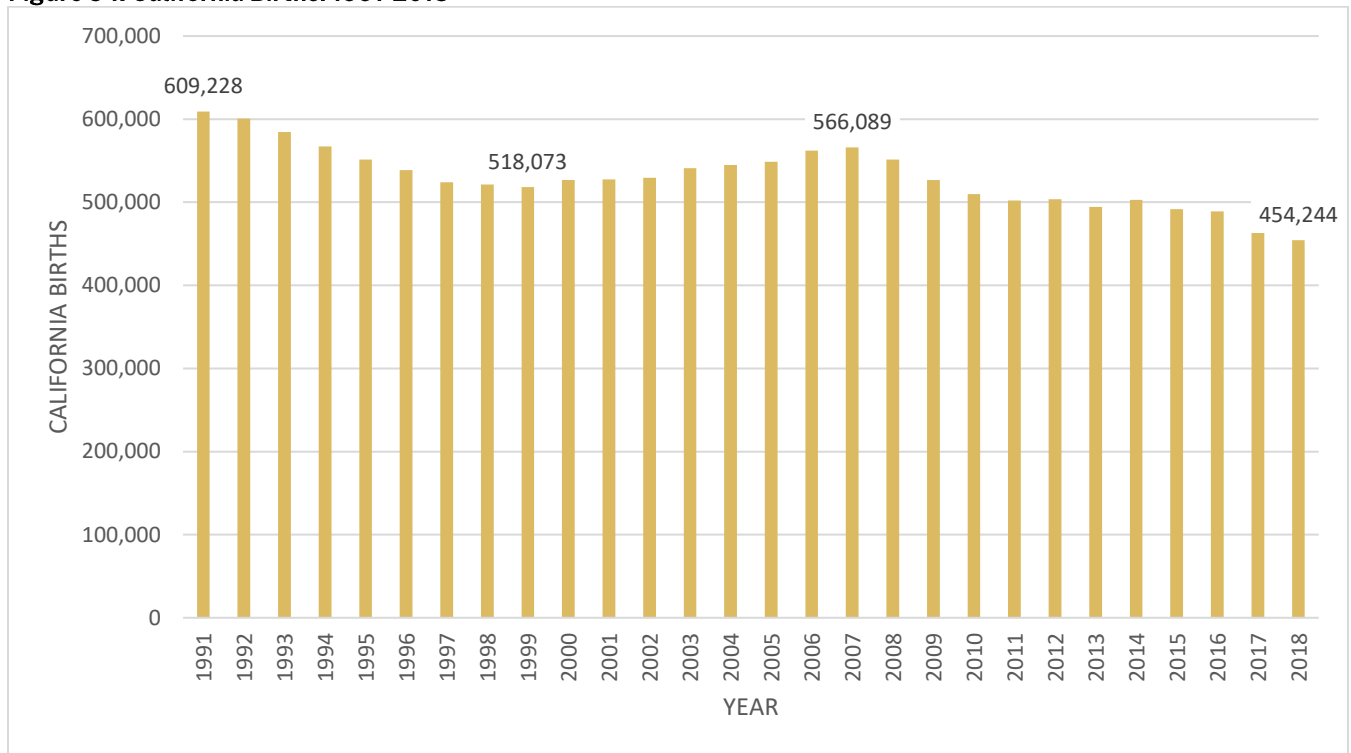
Since 2007, births in California have declined significantly (Figure 54). In 2018, Californians gave birth to 454,244 children, setting a record low since 1990 for the fourth straight year. The declines in births recorded in the State in 2017 and 2018 are the third and second largest, respectively, since 1995. Women in California continue to put off having children until later in life. Recent birth rates in California fell for mothers under 30 but rose for mothers 30 and older.

In Napa County births have also been declining. Since 2011, County births declined 23.5%, from 1,572 to 1,202. The 1,202 births recorded in 2018 are the fewest since at least 1990 (Figure 55).

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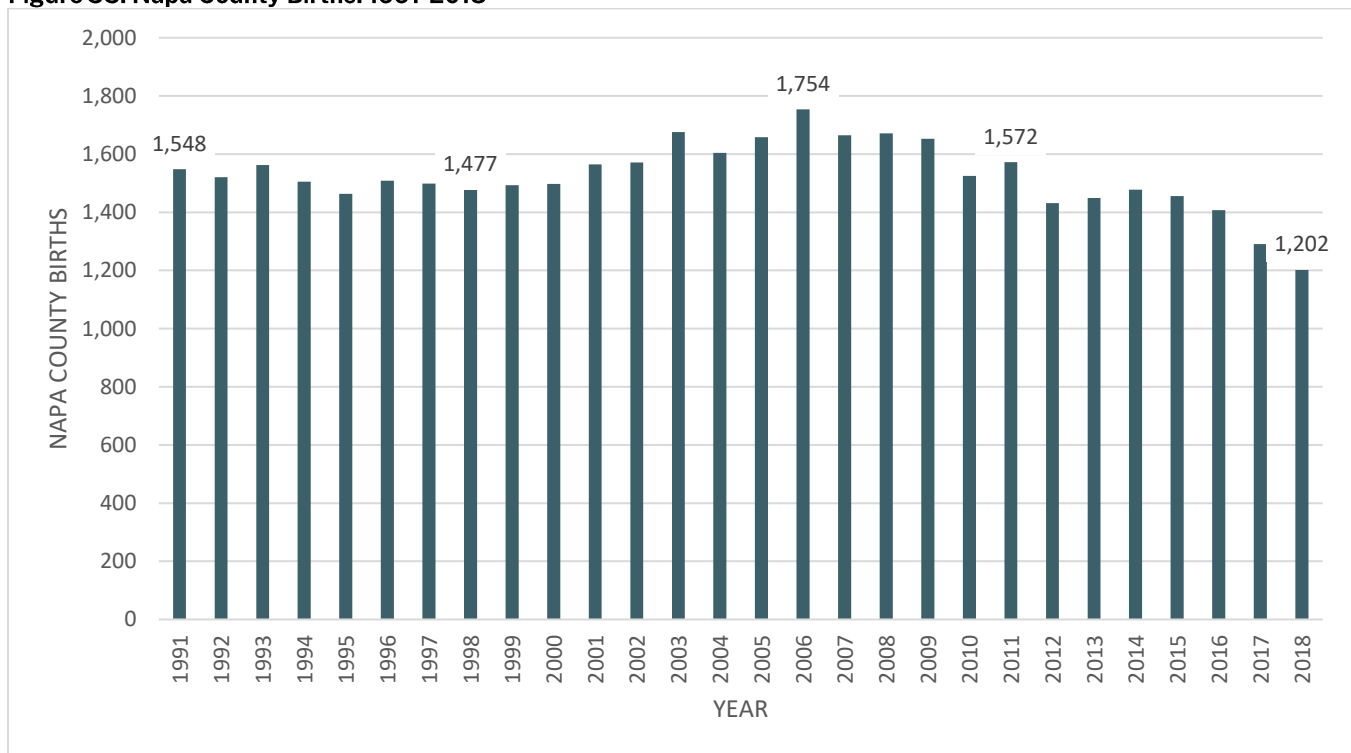
<sup>6</sup> The consultant utilized ZIP Codes 94558, 94559, 94599, and 94503.

**Figure 54. California Births: 1991-2018**



Source: California Department of Public Health.

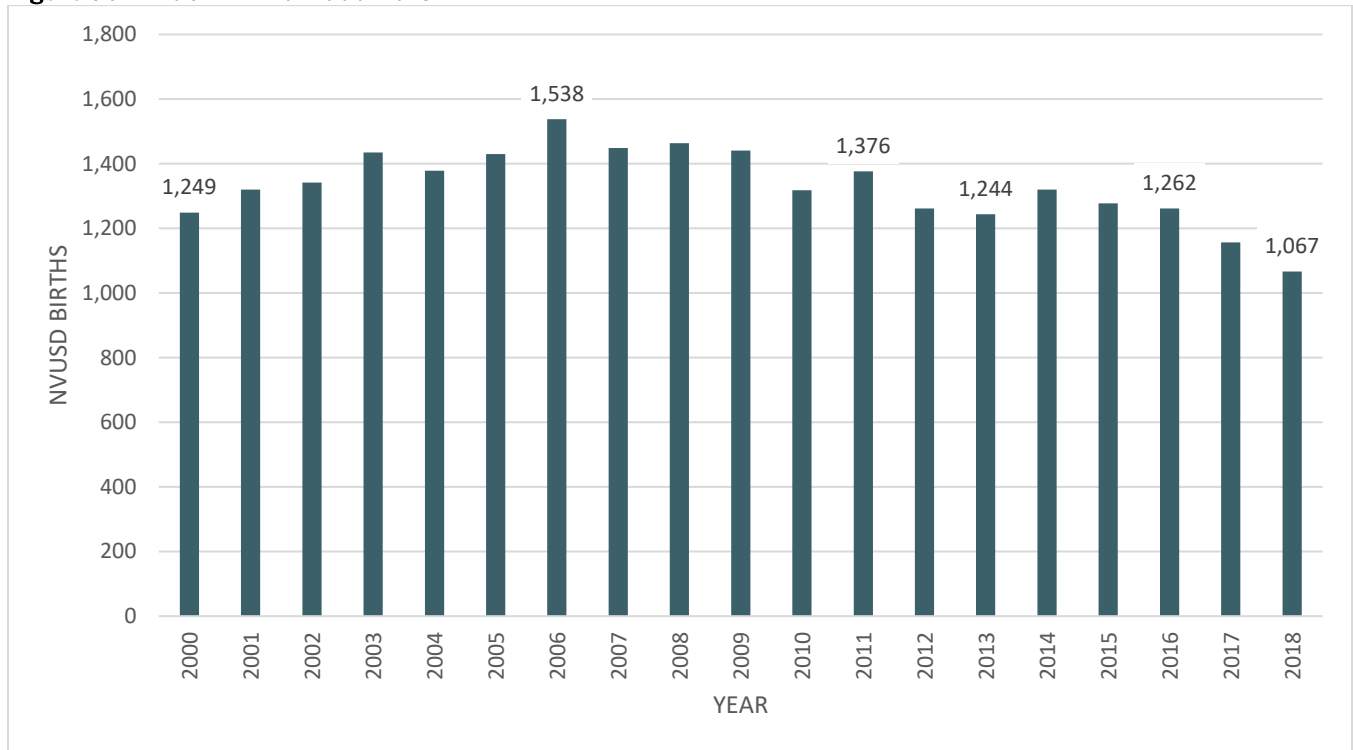
**Figure 55. Napa County Births: 1991-2018**



Source: California Department of Public Health.

Births in the Napa Valley Unified School District have mirrored State and County trends. Births increased from 1,249 in 2000 to 1,538 in 2006, and then **declined by 19.1%** to 1,244 in 2013. NVUSD births briefly increased from that low point, but reached new lows again in 2017 and 2018, with 1,067 births recorded in 2018. Figure 56 demonstrates the total number of recorded births between 2000 and 2018 in the Napa Valley Unified School District.

**Figure 56. NVUSD Births: 2000-2018**

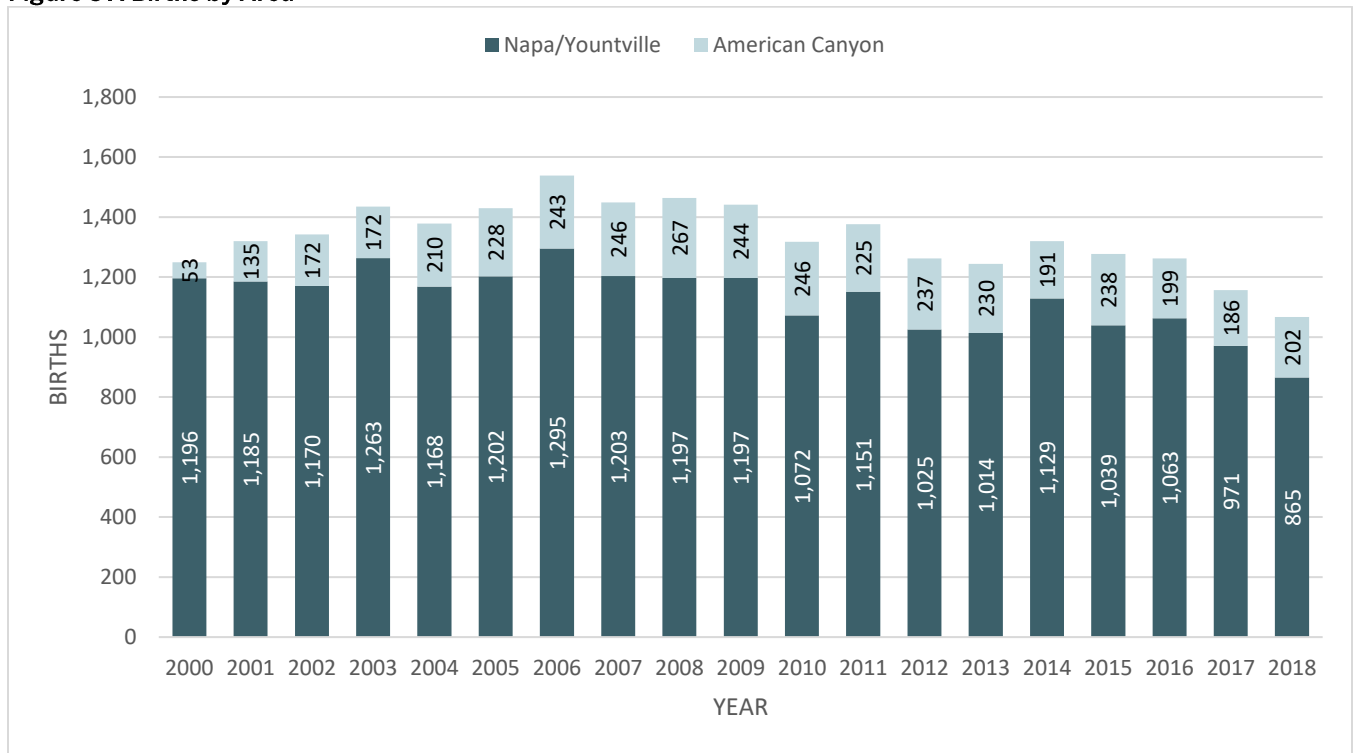


Source: California Department of Public Health and Napa County Public Health (2017).

A closer look at births by area reveals the demographic disparities between the two projection areas of the District (Figure 57).

1. American Canyon, a city that incorporated in 1992, has grown rapidly since 2001.
  - a. Births in American Canyon are trending lower, but there is more stability than in Napa/Yountville. Still, four of the last five years of births in American Canyon have been recorded at 202 or fewer. Prior to 2014, births were at least 230 every year since 2006.
2. Napa and Yountville are both well-established communities with stable populations and moderate growth.
  - a. Births in Napa/Yountville declined significantly, from 1,197 in 2009 to 865 in 2018, a 28% decline.

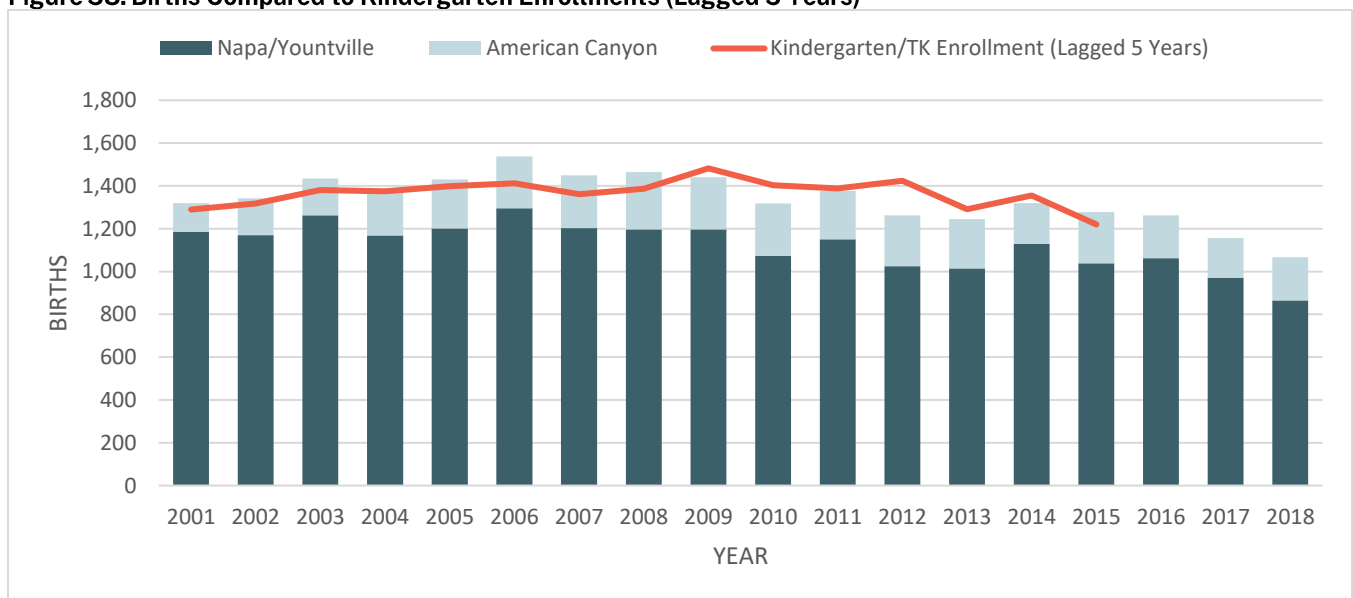
**Figure 57. Births by Area**



Source: California Department of Public Health.

The number of children born to parents who live in NVUSD is correlated with the size of the incoming kindergarten cohort five years later. Therefore, King Consulting uses recent birth data as the most important factor when projecting future kindergarten students for NVUSD to house. Figure 58 demonstrates this relationship.

**Figure 58. Births Compared to Kindergarten Enrollments (Lagged 5 Years)**



Source: California Department of Public Health and CDE.

There is rarely a one-to-one correspondence between births and subsequent kindergarten enrollments. This is particularly true in NVUSD, where (as mentioned elsewhere in this study) it is necessary to separate Napa/Yountville and American Canyon due to the significantly different demographics in the two areas of the District. Therefore, two separate birth to kindergarten ratios are calculated for use in enrollment projections. Table 23 and Figure 59 demonstrate the birth-kindergarten, as well as the birth-transitional kindergarten ratios for the Napa/Yountville area. The table provides the percentage of births within this area of the District that result in kindergarten or transitional kindergarten enrollments five years later. It is a net rate because children move both into and out of the District.

1. From 2004 until 2011, the ratio of Napa/Yountville births to kindergarten enrollments was consistently between 0.892 and 0.950.
2. Beginning in 2012 with the rollout of the transitional kindergarten program, the ratio became lower for a few years, ranging from 0.817 to 0.891 through 2016.
3. After one aberrational year with a higher ratio in 2017, ratios the last three years have steadily decreased. The 2020 ratio of 0.794 is the lowest in the District's recent history, and means that for every 100 births in 2015, about 79 students enrolled with the District for kindergarten in 2020. While COVID-19 undoubtedly plays a role in this record low number, it is still in line with longer trends for the area.
4. The transitional kindergarten ratio of 0.132 means that for every 100 births in 2015, about 13 children enrolled in transitional kindergarten in 2020.

The birth-to-kindergarten ratios are analyzed, and statistical calculations are applied to estimate future ratios.



**Table 23. Napa/Yountville Birth-Kindergarten and Birth-Transitional Kindergarten Ratios**

Birth Year	Births	Increase	Kindergarten Year	Kindergarten Enrollment (Includes NVLA)	Ratio of Births to Kindergarten Enrollment	Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment	Ratio of Births to TK Enrollment
2000	1,196	2.5%	2005-06	1,074	0.898		
2001	1,185	-0.9%	2006-07	1,057	0.892		
2002	1,170	-1.3%	2007-08	1,083	0.926		
2003	1,263	7.9%	2008-09	1,123	0.889		
2004	1,168	-7.5%	2009-10	1,076	0.921		
2005	1,202	2.9%	2010-11	1,078	0.897		
2006	1,295	7.7%	2011-12	1,133	0.875		
2007	1,203	-7.1%	2012-13	1,022	0.850	45	0.037
2008	1,197	-0.5%	2013-14	979	0.818	123	0.103
2009	1,197	0.0%	2014-15	1,037	0.866	128	0.107
2010	1,072	-10.4%	2015-16	955	0.891	138	0.129
2011	1,151	7.4%	2016-17	955	0.830	158	0.137
2012	1,025	-10.9%	2017-18	953	0.930	151	0.147
2013	1,014	-1.1%	2018-19	871	0.859	157	0.155
2014	1,129	11.3%	2019-20	926	0.820	140	0.124
2015	1,039	-8.0%	2020-21	825	0.794	137	0.132
2016	1,063	2.3%					
2017	971	-8.7%					
2018	865	-10.9%					

**Figure 59. Napa/Yountville Birth-Kindergarten and Birth-Transitional Kindergarten Ratios**

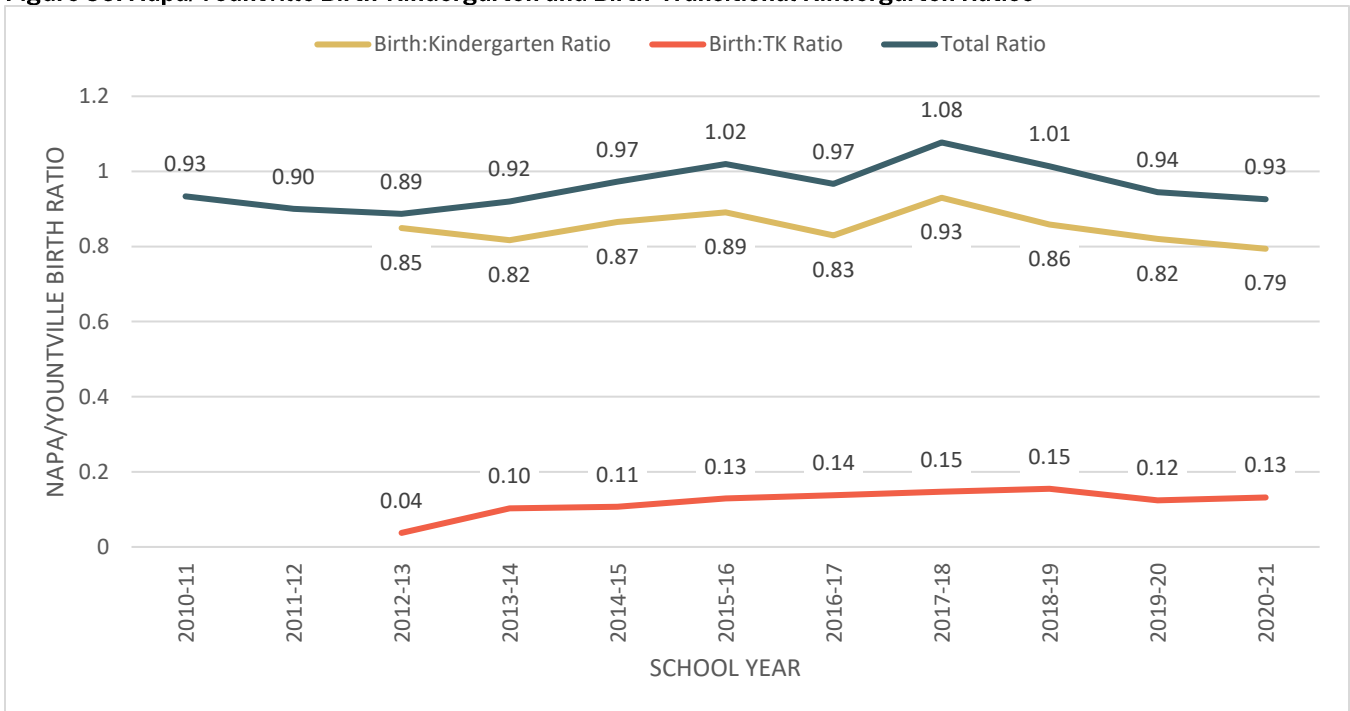


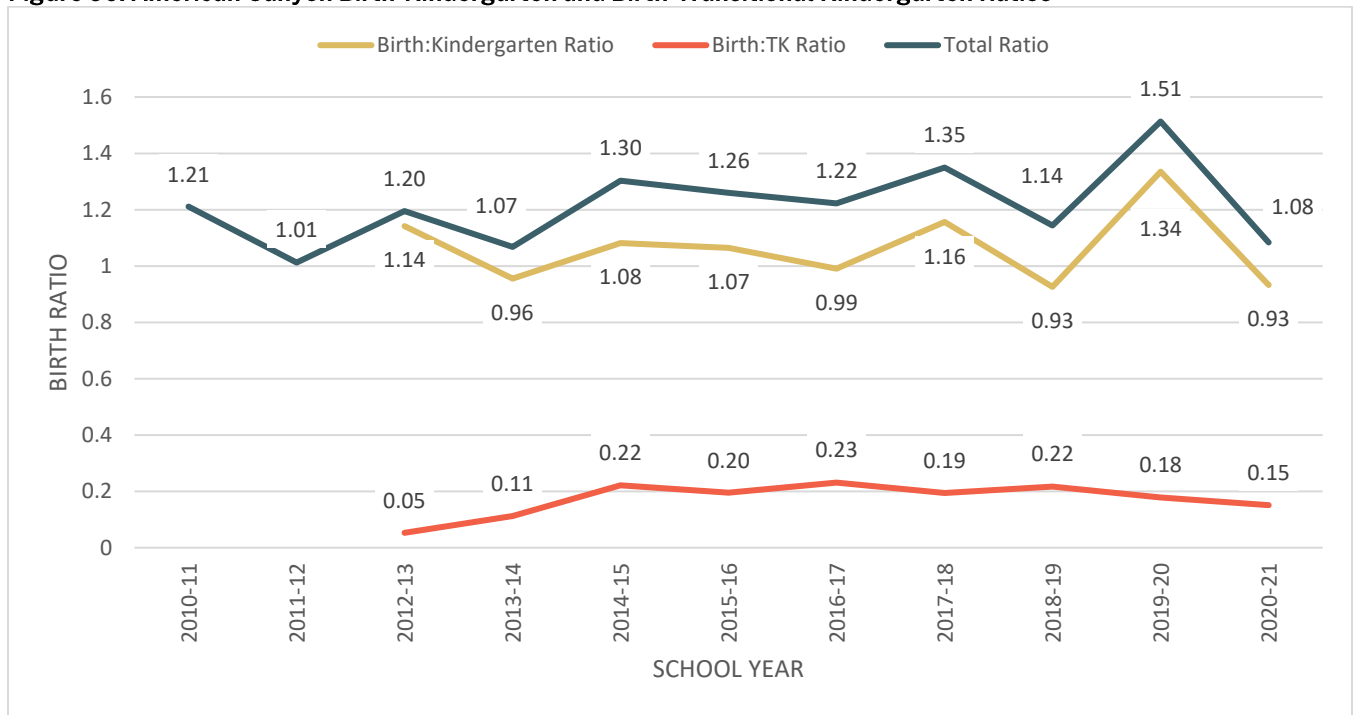
Table 24 and Figure 60 demonstrate the same ratios for American Canyon.

1. The current ratio of American Canyon births to kindergarten enrollments is 0.933 meaning that for every 100 births in 2015, about 93 children enrolled in kindergarten classes five years later (in 2020).
  - a. The ratios in two of the last three years have been the two lowest ratios on record.
2. The transitional kindergarten ratio of 0.151 means that for every 100 births in 2015, about 15 children enrolled in transitional kindergarten in 2020.
3. Both ratios are still significantly higher than their counterparts in the Napa/Yountville area.

**Table 24. American Canyon Birth-Kindergarten and Birth-Transitional Kindergarten Ratios**

Birth Year	Births	Increase	Kindergarten Year	Kindergarten Enrollment	Ratio of Births to Kindergarten Enrollment	Transitional Kindergarten Enrollment	Ratio of Births to TK Enrollment
2001	135	154.7%	2006-07	233	1.726		
2002	172	27.4%	2007-08	235	1.366		
2003	172	0.0%	2008-09	252	1.465		
2004	210	22.1%	2009-10	265	1.262		
2005	228	8.6%	2010-11	276	1.211		
2006	243	6.6%	2011-12	246	1.012		
2007	246	1.2%	2012-13	281	1.142	13	0.053
2008	267	8.5%	2013-14	255	0.955	30	0.112
2009	244	-8.6%	2014-15	264	1.082	54	0.221
2010	246	0.8%	2015-16	262	1.065	48	0.195
2011	225	-8.5%	2016-17	223	0.991	52	0.231
2012	237	5.3%	2017-18	274	1.156	46	0.194
2013	230	-3.0%	2018-19	213	0.926	50	0.217
2014	191	-17.0%	2019-20	255	1.335	34	0.178
2015	238	24.6%	2020-21	222	0.933	36	0.151
2016	199	-16.4%					
2017	186	-6.5%					
2018	202	8.6%					

**Figure 60. American Canyon Birth-Kindergarten and Birth-Transitional Kindergarten Ratios**



The projected birth-to-kindergarten ratios for each area of the District are multiplied by the number of births each year to project future kindergarten enrollments. King Consulting anticipates the birth to kindergarten ratio will remain consistent with recent historical trends of lower ratios in both areas, with American Canyon’s ratios remaining higher than Napa/Yountville’s. To project kindergarten classes beyond 2023, county birth projections from the California Department of Finance (DOF) are utilized.

**Student Migration Rates**

The methods of projecting student enrollment in grades 1st-12th involve the use of student migration rates. A migration rate is simply how a given cohort changes in size as it progresses to the next grade level.

1. Positive migration occurs when a District gains students from one grade into the next grade the following year. For example, a cohort of 100 1<sup>st</sup> grade students becomes a cohort of 125 2<sup>nd</sup> grade students the following year. In this case, 25 new students enrolled in the District who were not enrolled the prior year<sup>7</sup>.
  - a. Positive migration could be indicative of numerous influences, including the in-migration of families with young children to the District, private to public school transfers, new residential construction, District policy changes, school closures in adjacent Districts, etc.

<sup>7</sup> These are net measurements.

2. Negative migration occurs when a District loses students from one grade into the next grade the following year. For example, a cohort of 100 1<sup>st</sup> grade students becomes a cohort of 75 2<sup>nd</sup> grade students the following year. In this case, 25 students who were present the prior year are not enrolled in the current year.
  - a. These losses could be indicative of numerous influences including the closure of schools, District policy changes restricting inter-district transfer students, losses to private and charter schools or other Districts, out-migration of families due to economic decline, etc.

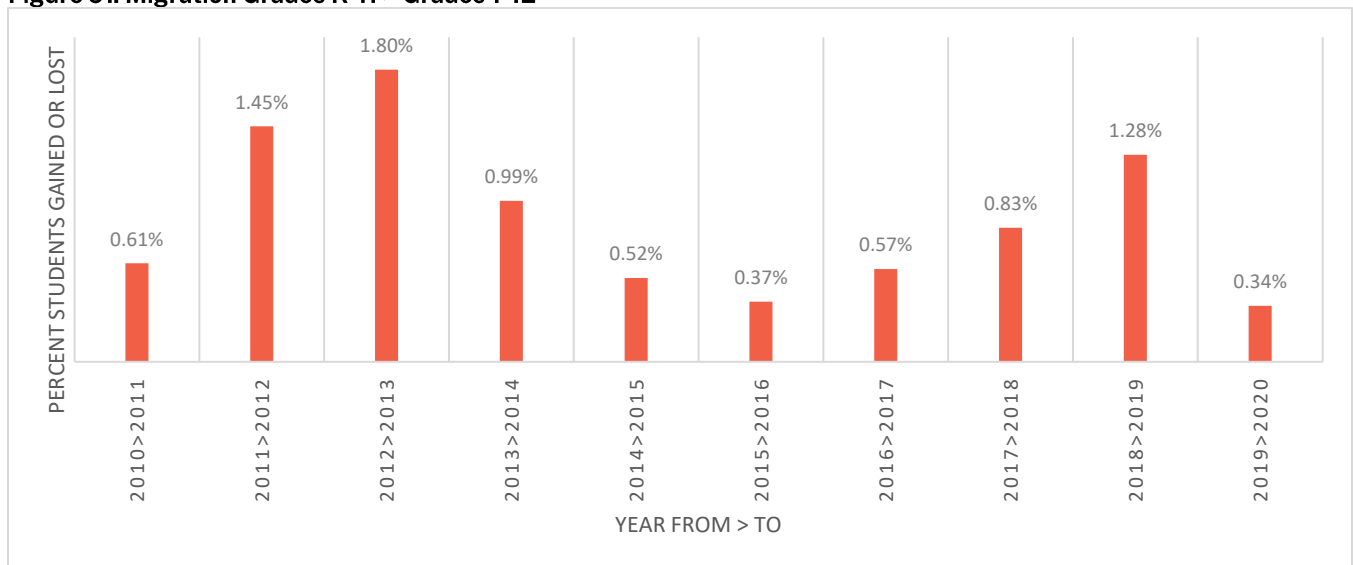
As an example, in 2019-20 the District’s class of 9th graders was 1,554. A year later, this class became a 10th grade class of 1,537. Using this example, the rate of migration is calculated in the following way:

$$(1,554-1,537)/1,554 = -1.09\%$$

The 1.09% decrease is a measure of the likelihood that a 9th grade class will become larger or smaller as it advances into 10th grade the following year. Migration rates are calculated for all grade levels by year and then analyzed by the current grade level configuration to find an average rate of change. The River and NVLA enrollments from the years these schools operated as dependent charter schools are included for historical consistency.

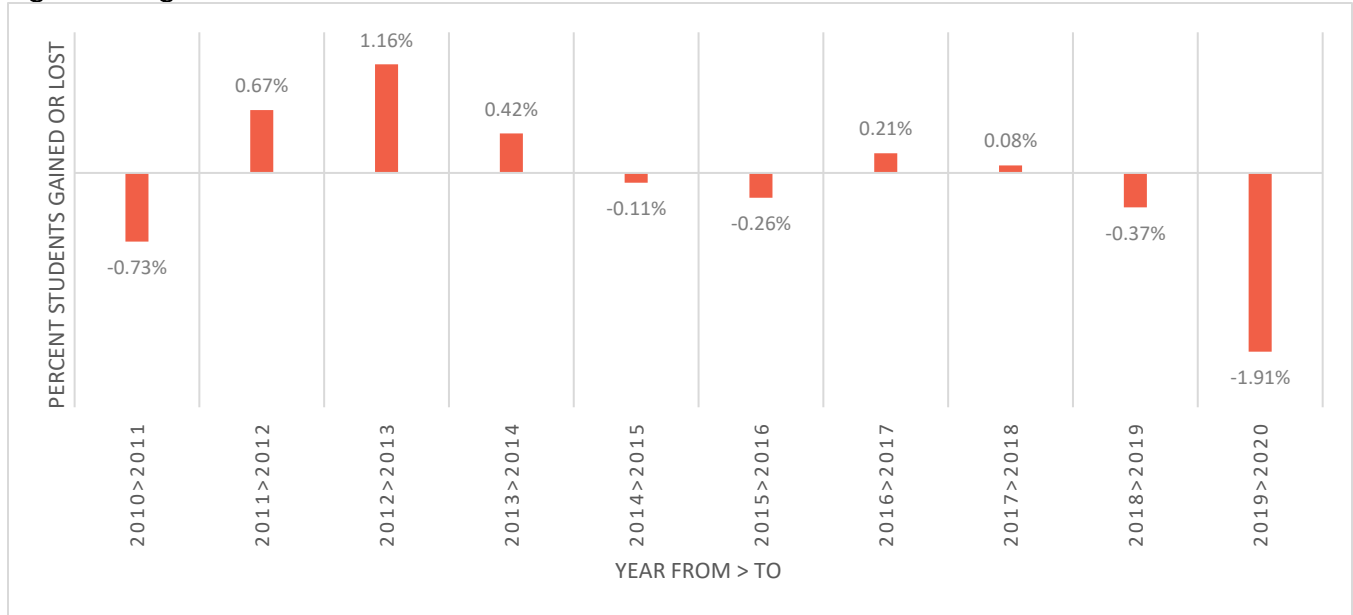
Overall, NVUSD experienced positive migration for the last decade (Figure 61). In 2020, migration of the previous year’s grades K-11 into grades 1-12 was a net gain of 0.34%. This year, which was undoubtedly influenced by COVID-19 complications, broke a streak of four years of increasing positive grade-to-grade migration. The increasing numbers of non-resident students transferring into the District also have an effect on these measurements.

**Figure 61. Migration Grades K-11 > Grades 1-12**



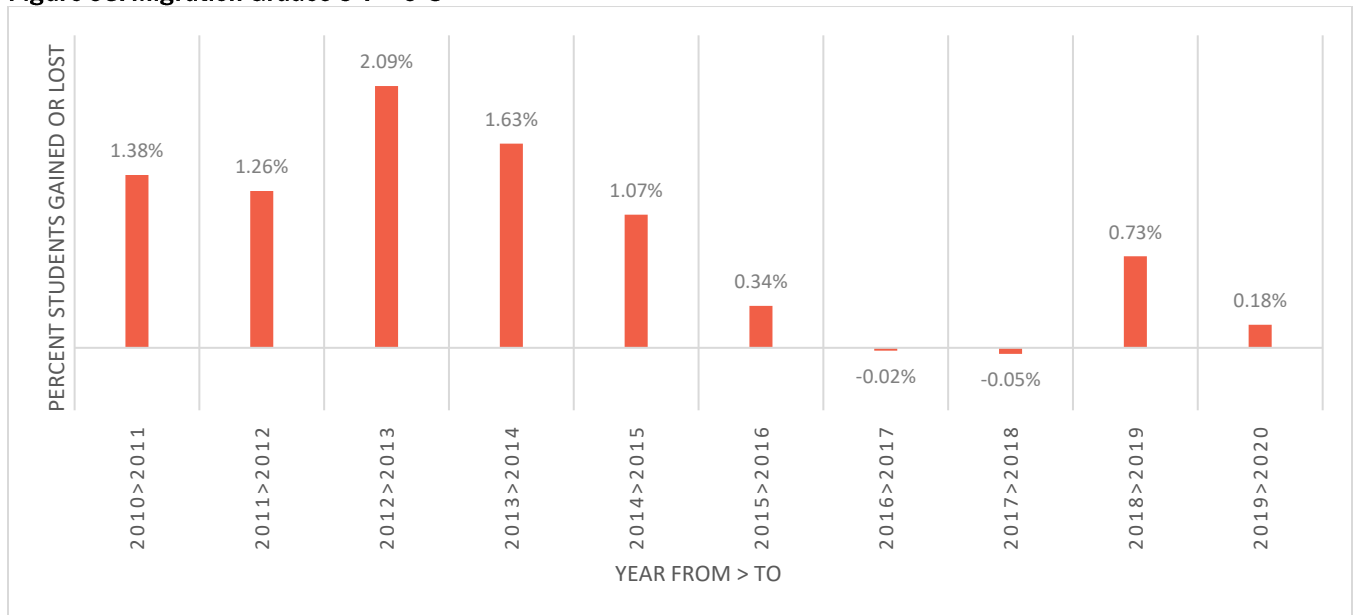
A closer examination of NVUSD migration by grade level grouping provides additional insight. NVUSD migration at the K-5th grade levels remained close to zero from 2015 through 2019 before registering -1.91% in the current year (Figure 62).

**Figure 62. Migration Grades TK-4 > Grades 1-5**



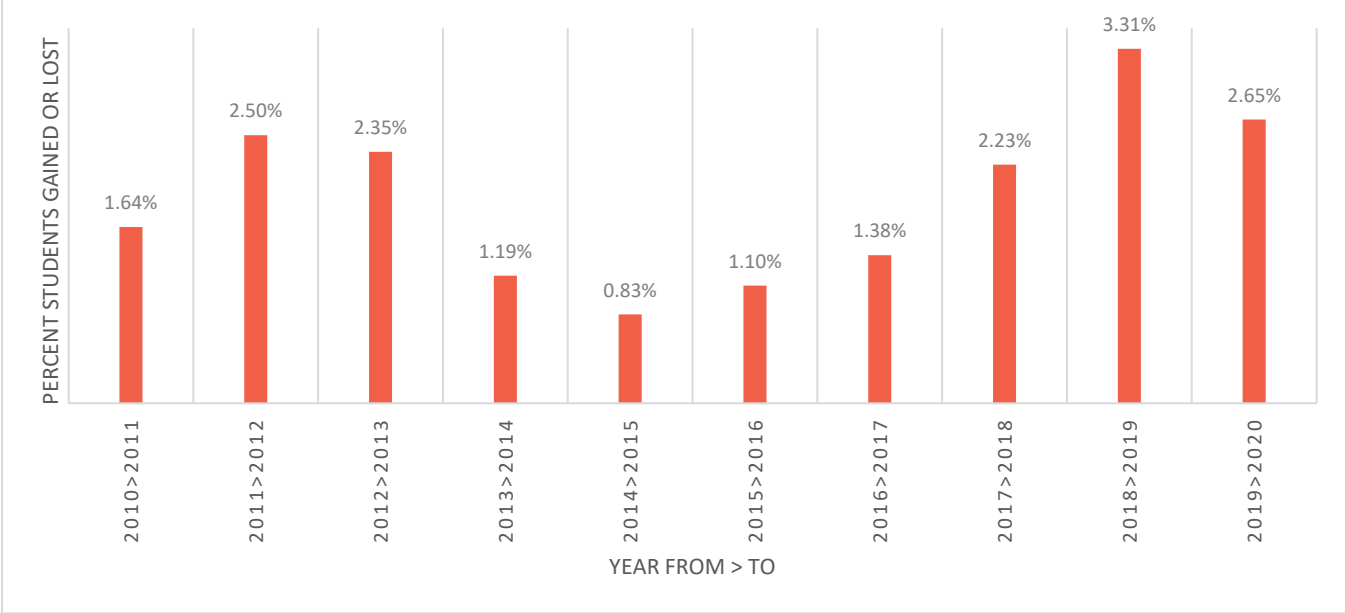
NVUSD’s historical positive migration decreased at the 6th-8th grade levels from 2013 through 2018 before showing some more slight positive growth in the last two years (Figure 63).

**Figure 63. Migration Grades 5-7 > 6-8**



Meanwhile, NVUSD is experiencing more consistently positive migration at the 9th-12th grade levels (Figure 64). Migration into the high school grades was more positive than the previous year each year from 2016 through 2019 and is still at its second highest rate in the last decade in 2020.

**Figure 64. Migration Grades 8-11 > 9-12**

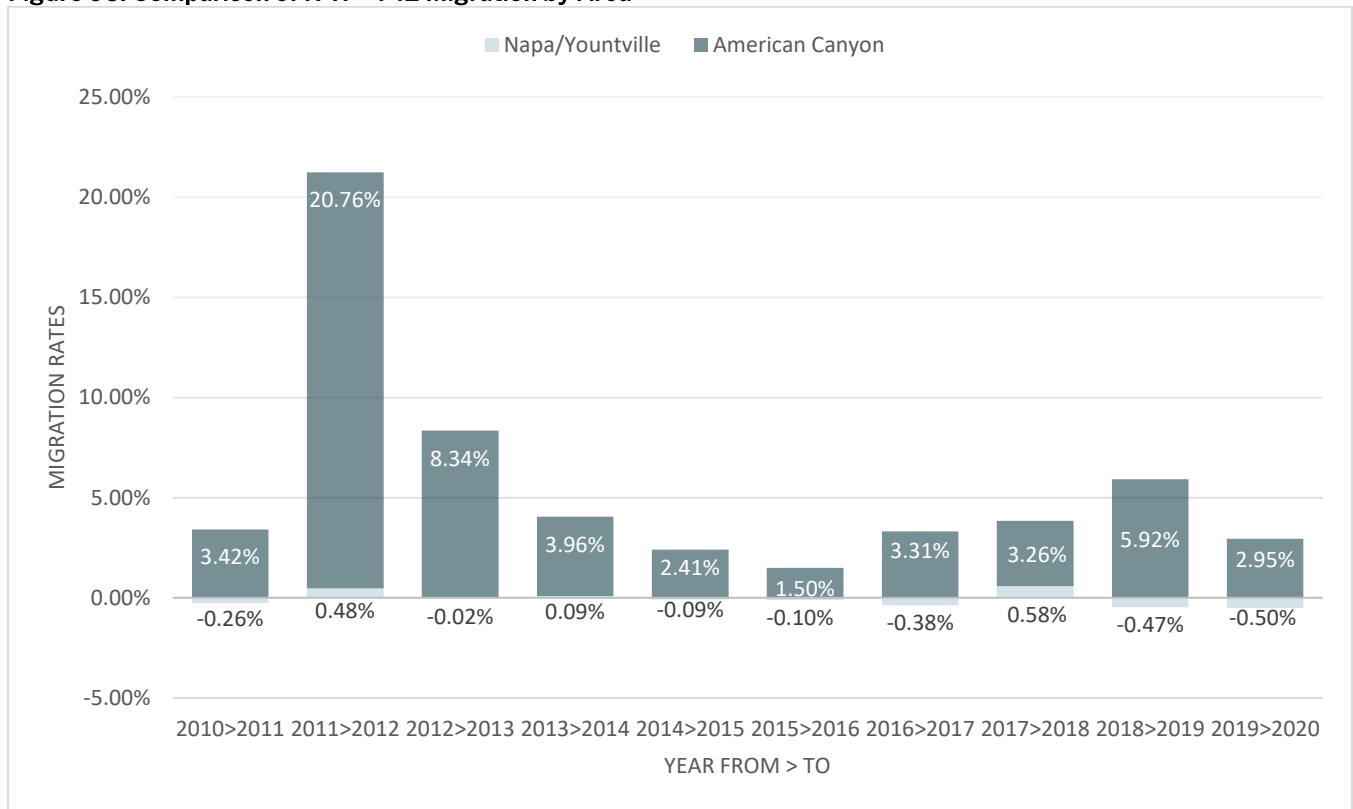


**Student Migration Rates by Area**

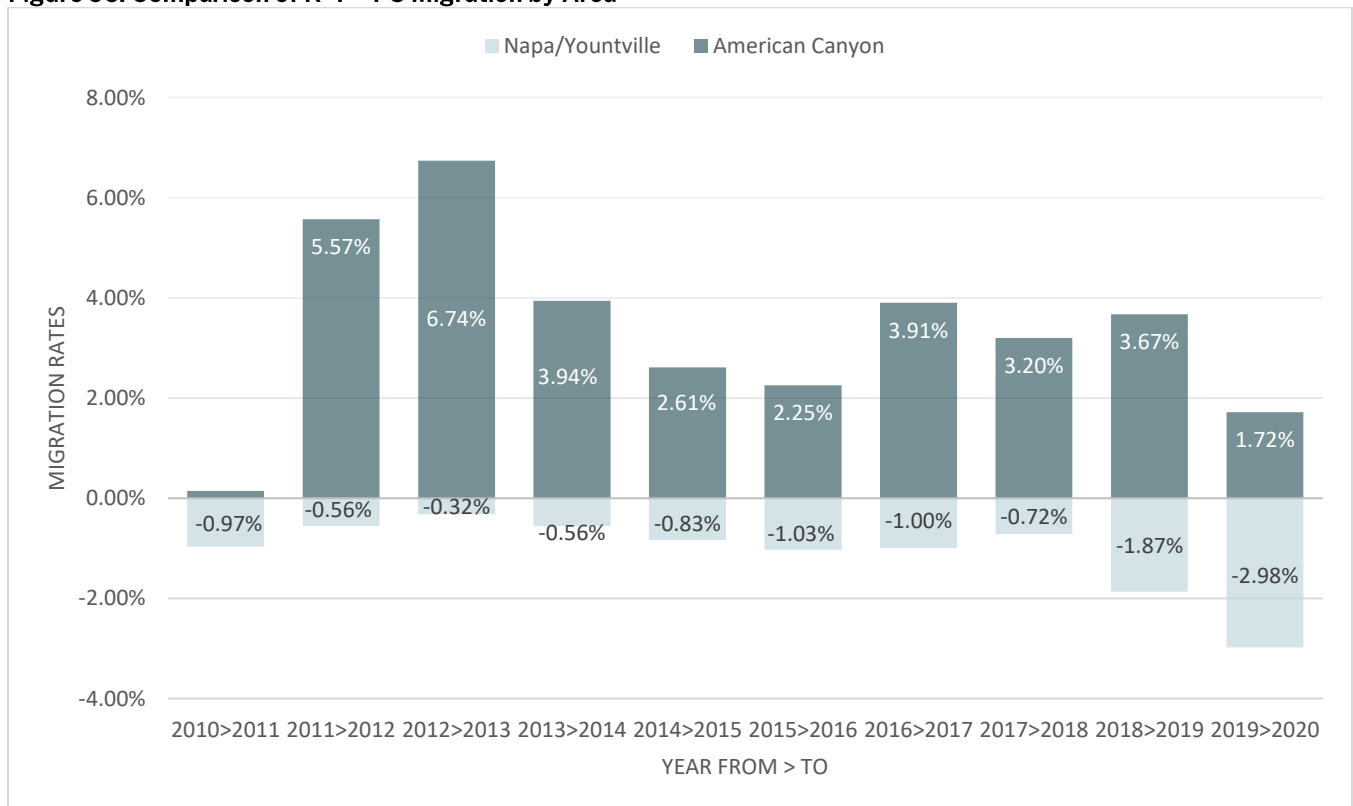
As discussed in previous sections, the District serves two distinct areas with different demographic and population growth profiles. As a result, to prepare accurate long-term forecasts of student enrollment, it was necessary to examine historical migration rates by area.

As expected, American Canyon experienced positive migration across all grade levels since 2010. Meanwhile, Napa/Yountville experienced entirely negative elementary migration with negative middle school migration each year since 2015. While the Napa/Yountville area also sees positive migration into high school, due largely to the influx of students from private or charter K-8 schools at 9th grade, it remains less positive than in American Canyon. Overall, the Napa/Yountville area has been stable at around a half percent growth or decrease each year in total migration, while American Canyon, aided by increasing numbers of non-resident students, has exhibited consistently positive migration. (Figures 65-68).

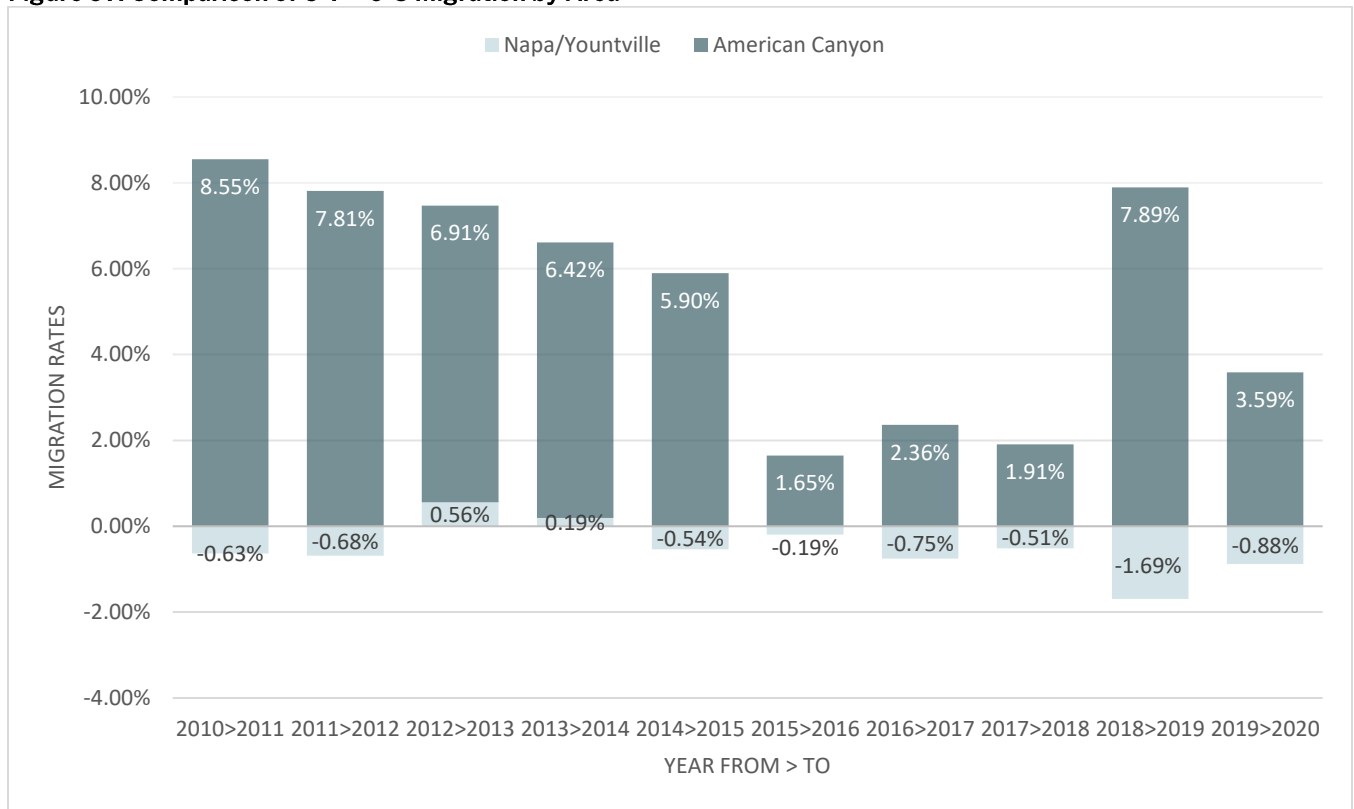
**Figure 65. Comparison of K-11 > 1-12 Migration by Area**



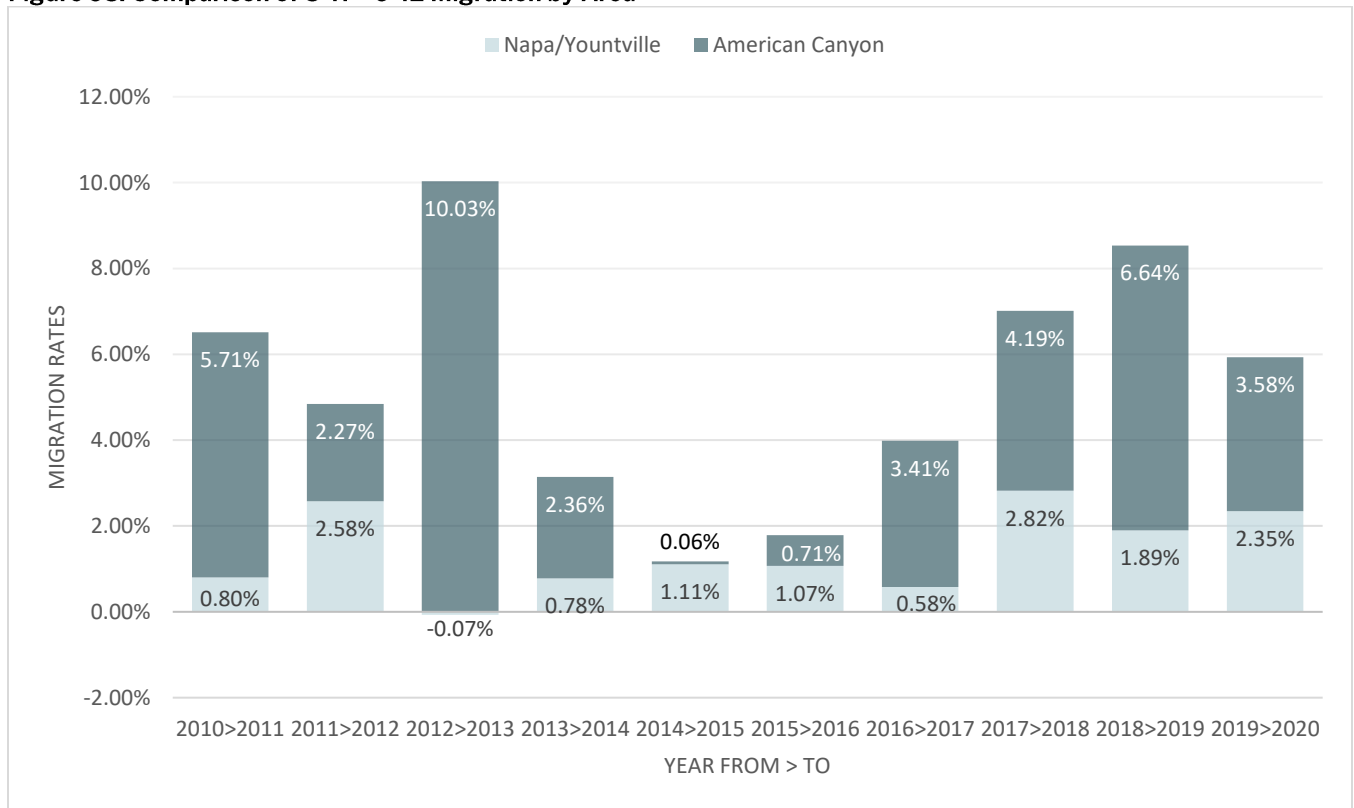
**Figure 66. Comparison of K-4 > 1-5 Migration by Area**



**Figure 67. Comparison of 5-7 > 6-8 Migration by Area**



**Figure 68. Comparison of 8-11 > 9-12 Migration by Area**





To minimize the effects of an exceptional migration, rates are calculated by averaging and weighting historical migration (Tables 25-26). Rates were calculated separately by area.

**Table 25. Migration by Grade, Napa/Yountville**

Year From > To	Grade From>To											
	K>1	1>2	2>3	3>4	4>5	5>6	6>7	7>8	8>9	9>10	10>11	11>12
2010>2011	1.11%	-2.16%	-0.37%	-2.11%	-1.37%	-2.01%	-0.19%	0.28%	4.07%	0.37%	-0.45%	-0.29%
2011>2012	-1.06%	-2.11%	0.67%	0.00%	-0.20%	-1.29%	-0.19%	-0.58%	7.36%	2.98%	-1.00%	1.09%
2012>2013	-1.37%	-0.71%	-0.56%	-0.86%	1.87%	0.59%	-0.80%	1.86%	4.55%	-1.13%	-1.45%	-1.93%
2013>2014	-2.66%	0.40%	0.36%	-0.75%	-0.29%	-2.21%	2.04%	0.91%	5.66%	-0.28%	0.44%	-2.48%
2014>2015	-2.80%	-0.73%	-1.68%	1.16%	-0.28%	-0.97%	0.47%	-1.15%	6.72%	1.54%	-0.65%	-2.53%
2015>2016	-2.41%	-1.39%	0.00%	-1.01%	-0.44%	-0.29%	0.10%	-0.37%	8.30%	-0.94%	-2.14%	-0.56%
2016>2017	-1.47%	-0.32%	-1.41%	0.11%	-1.83%	-0.89%	-1.15%	-0.19%	3.47%	-2.32%	0.66%	0.64%
2017>2018	0.21%	-0.43%	-1.18%	-0.82%	-1.37%	1.55%	-1.43%	-1.45%	7.32%	0.00%	0.91%	3.39%
2018>2019	-2.41%	-1.99%	-2.03%	-2.07%	-0.93%	-4.07%	-0.71%	-0.55%	5.69%	-2.09%	-0.18%	4.43%
2019>2020	-4.86%	-3.53%	-0.53%	-4.90%	-1.11%	-3.01%	1.12%	-0.62%	5.67%	-0.83%	-0.93%	5.36%

**Table 26. Migration by Grade, American Canyon**

Year From > To	Grade From>To											
	K>1	1>2	2>3	3>4	4>5	5>6	6>7	7>8	8>9	9>10	10>11	11>12
2010>2011	-2.17%	-1.83%	1.08%	-1.05%	4.63%	18.87%	5.26%	3.24%	12.58%	0.00%	4.98%	
2011>2012	7.72%	5.93%	4.85%	5.71%	3.89%	17.35%	4.76%	1.67%	12.57%	3.24%	-4.12%	-2.97%
2012>2013	2.85%	12.08%	6.99%	6.41%	5.74%	9.18%	5.22%	6.67%	29.84%	4.06%	4.84%	4.29%
2013>2014	10.59%	1.04%	1.68%	3.92%	3.34%	9.58%	3.12%	6.61%	15.06%	-2.78%	-0.73%	-0.82%
2014>2015	4.96%	0.00%	0.00%	2.65%	5.35%	11.00%	3.50%	3.63%	5.94%	-0.99%	1.04%	-5.41%
2015>2016	2.67%	-1.09%	2.48%	4.11%	2.90%	3.88%	2.04%	-0.85%	9.33%	-0.24%	-3.24%	-1.80%
2016>2017	5.83%	4.83%	4.78%	3.11%	1.64%	3.45%	2.01%	1.71%	11.08%	3.20%	2.20%	-2.06%
2017>2018	5.84%	4.66%	3.19%	2.81%	0.00%	3.56%	0.61%	1.69%	20.22%	0.26%	-0.52%	-1.44%
2018>2019	5.16%	5.52%	5.26%	0.69%	2.39%	15.44%	3.75%	5.12%	31.02%	2.34%	-1.28%	-3.38%
2019>2020	1.96%	3.57%	-0.33%	4.62%	-0.34%	8.33%	1.45%	1.51%	22.92%	-1.27%	-2.74%	-0.78%

## **Enrollment Projections**

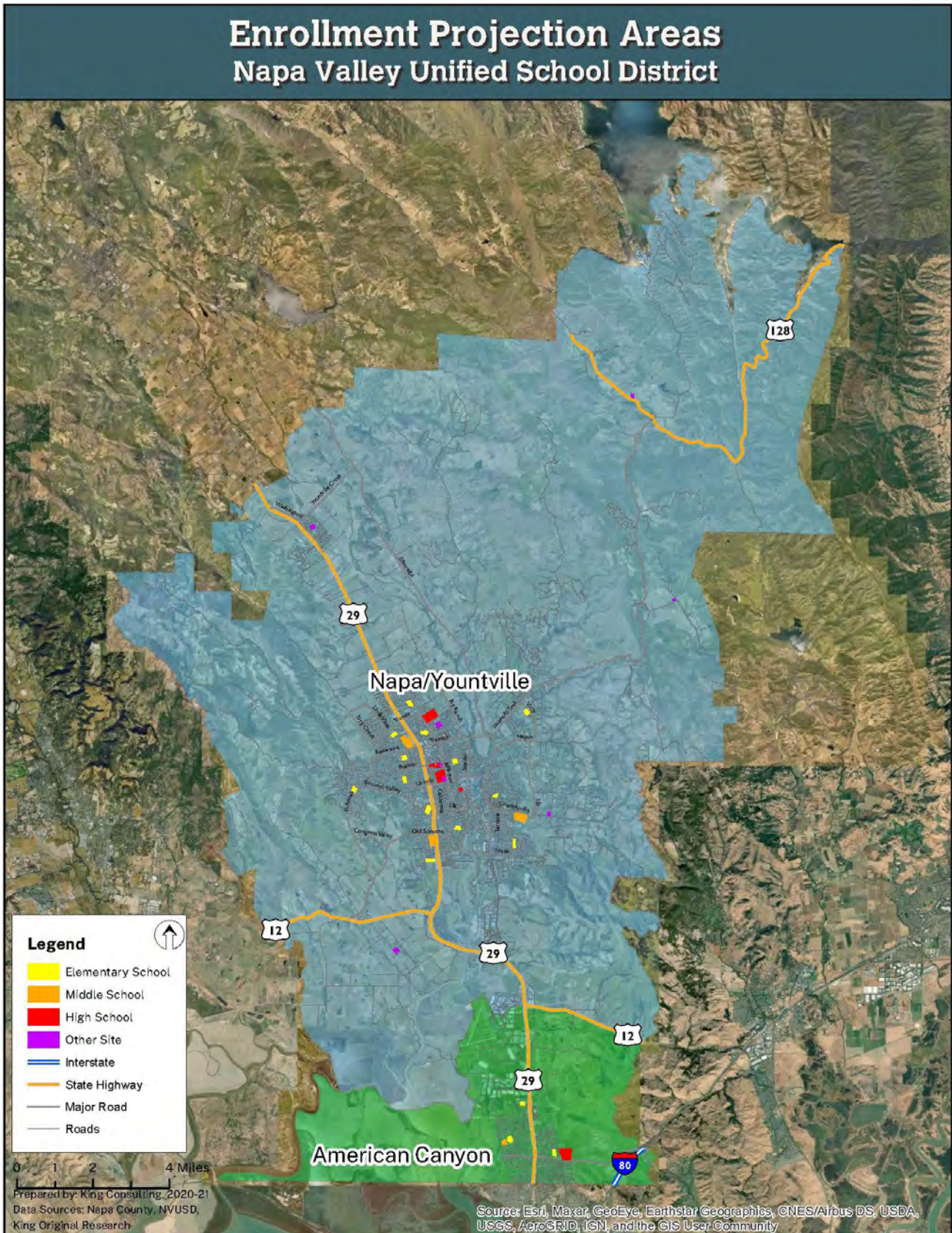
The benefit of tracking district demographic trends is the ability to utilize the trend data to project future enrollment. Predicting future enrollment is an important factor affecting many school processes: long-range planning, budgeting, staffing, and anticipating future building and capital needs. King Consulting has utilized several tools to project future enrollment, including the most major factors of cohort growth, birth rates, and residential construction patterns.

The cohort survival method is the standard demographic technique for projecting enrollments. This method was utilized to project enrollments for NVUSD. Using this method, the current student body is advanced one grade for each year of the projection. For example, year 2018 first graders become year 2019 second graders, and the following year's third graders, and so on. As a cohort moves through the grades, its total population will, as demonstrated above, most likely change.

The dichotomous relationship between Napa and American Canyon creates a unique challenge for NVUSD. As demonstrated in previous sections, not only is American Canyon geographically isolated from the remainder of the District, but it has also experienced more residential growth in its recent history while the Napa/Yountville communities have not. Additionally, as the spatial analysis demonstrated, most students who attend American Canyon schools live in American Canyon or come from outside the District (i.e. there are very few students living in Napa/Yountville attending American Canyon schools).

For these reasons, it was necessary to isolate the two geographic areas and provide two separate enrollment projections: one for schools serving the southern area of the District (American Canyon and its SOI), and one for the remaining northern portion of the District (Napa and Yountville and surrounding areas). Enrollment projections were prepared separately for the Napa/Yountville and American Canyon areas by calculating each area's unique births, birth-to-kindergarten ratios, grade-to-grade migration rates, student generation rates, and residential development. A District-wide enrollment projection is then calculated by adding the two separate area projections together. Figure 69 shows the extent of each projection area.

Figure 69. NVUSD Projection Areas



King Consulting calculates three distinct enrollment projections for each Projection Area: a Low projection, a Moderate projection, and a High projection. Since recent birth to kindergarten ratios and grade-to-grade migration rates in both areas have demonstrated some variability, there is a range of plausible outcomes for the District’s future enrollment over the next few years. By providing a range of enrollment projections that account for the record high and low input factors observed in the last few years, NVUSD can plan for a range of valid possibilities that will be defined by the High and Low projections.

For the Napa/Yountville area, it is important to recall that River Middle School enrollments were added into NVUSD’s enrollments beginning in 2019-20, and that NVLA was added in beginning in 2020-21. Prior to those years, those schools’ enrollments were summarized in the line labeled “charters.”

Individual school projections and NVUSD’s District-wide projection will be based on the Low projection for Napa/Yountville and on the Moderate projection for American Canyon. These projections have additional narrative following their respective tables.

**Low Enrollment Projections**

**Table 27. Napa/Yountville Low 7-Year Enrollment Projection**

Grade	Actual					Projected							
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	
TK	158	151	157	140	137	132	120	107	110	112	114	116	
K	856	855	771	828	824	844	773	690	712	721	730	745	
1	832	841	857	750	881	796	818	750	674	691	696	705	
2	894	829	840	838	820	859	778	800	737	660	673	678	
3	850	886	822	822	932	811	850	773	799	732	652	665	
4	895	853	879	808	874	901	788	826	755	776	708	631	
5	1,024	879	845	872	890	861	892	781	822	749	766	699	
6	820	892	773	820	936	862	840	870	768	803	727	743	
7	900	906	966	977	906	933	866	845	879	772	802	726	
8	944	896	892	1,096	971	900	930	865	848	877	765	795	
9	1,122	1,103	1,102	1,081	1,157	1,021	950	986	921	897	924	806	
10	1,055	1,096	1,103	1,078	1,070	1,139	1,009	943	982	911	883	910	
11	1,096	1,062	1,106	1,101	1,068	1,061	1,132	1,006	946	978	903	875	
12	1,069	1,106	1,101	1,158	1,161	1,114	1,110	1,186	1,060	990	1,020	942	
TK-5	5,509	5,294	5,171	5,058	5,358	5,205	5,020	4,728	4,610	4,443	4,340	4,239	
6-8	2,664	2,694	2,631	2,893	2,813	2,695	2,636	2,580	2,495	2,452	2,294	2,264	
9-12	4,342	4,367	4,412	4,418	4,456	4,334	4,201	4,121	3,909	3,776	3,730	3,533	
TRAN.	32	32											
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,547</b>	<b>12,387</b>	<b>12,214</b>	<b>12,369</b>	<b>12,627</b>	<b>12,234</b>	<b>11,857</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>11,013</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>10,364</b>	<b>10,036</b>	
Charters	1,067	1,069	1,054	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Note: River Middle in 2019-20 and NVLA in 2020-21 converted from charter schools to regular NVUSD enrollment.

The Low enrollment projection for the Napa/Yountville area shows a decline in enrollment of 2,591 total students over the next seven years. The number of births recorded in the Napa/Yountville area continues to decline, which in turn leads to smaller kindergarten cohorts enrolling a few years later. While the area has already experienced several years of smaller cohorts entering the District to replace a larger graduating cohort, this trend is set to continue as even smaller cohorts appear to be set to enter over the next few years. Grade-to-grade migration across all levels is typically +/- 0.5%, so once small cohorts enter the District, they are unlikely to grow. In 2020-21, K-11 into 1-12 migration was -0.50%, slightly lower than the previous year and the lowest overall level since 2011. Migration into the lower elementary grades in 2020-21 was particularly more negative than in previous years, which is likely due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic but is also indicative of the area's demographic trends. While there is some residential development expected to occur in Napa, especially an anticipated uptick in affordable housing to meet County needs assessments, this development will not generate enough students to offset the declines projected due to smaller incoming cohorts and more negative grade-to-grade migration.

**Table 28. American Canyon Low 7-Year Enrollment Projection**

Grade	Actual					Projected							
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	
TK	52	46	50	34	36	30	28	31	28	29	29	30	
K	223	274	213	255	221	189	178	191	176	182	184	188	
1	269	236	290	224	260	231	200	187	200	188	193	195	
2	272	282	247	306	232	274	246	211	197	214	200	205	
3	289	285	291	260	305	239	283	252	217	206	222	208	
4	304	298	293	293	272	317	250	293	262	228	216	232	
5	319	309	298	300	292	276	323	254	297	269	234	221	
6	348	330	320	344	325	324	309	357	282	333	300	262	
7	350	355	332	332	349	336	337	319	368	295	346	312	
8	352	356	361	349	337	362	350	349	330	384	308	360	
9	375	391	428	473	429	425	458	441	439	420	486	391	
10	409	387	392	438	467	434	432	462	444	447	426	492	
11	388	418	385	387	426	462	432	428	457	444	444	424	
12	382	380	412	372	384	435	473	440	436	469	454	455	
TK-5	1,728	1,730	1,682	1,672	1,618	1,557	1,508	1,419	1,378	1,316	1,278	1,278	
6-8	1,050	1,041	1,013	1,025	1,011	1,021	996	1,024	979	1,013	954	935	
9-12	1,554	1,576	1,617	1,670	1,706	1,757	1,796	1,771	1,776	1,780	1,811	1,762	
TRAN.	12	16											
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>3,975</b>	

## Moderate Enrollment Projection

**Table 29. Napa/Yountville Moderate 7-Year Enrollment Projection**

Grade	Actual					Projected						
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28
TK	158	151	157	140	137	148	135	121	124	126	128	131
K	856	855	771	828	824	876	802	716	739	749	758	773
1	832	841	857	750	881	799	851	781	701	720	725	734
2	894	829	840	838	820	860	782	834	768	688	702	707
3	850	886	822	822	932	812	852	777	833	764	680	694
4	895	853	879	808	874	901	788	828	759	809	739	658
5	1,024	879	845	872	890	863	895	783	826	755	800	730
6	820	892	773	820	936	866	845	876	773	810	735	780
7	900	906	966	977	906	935	872	852	887	779	810	736
8	944	896	892	1,096	971	900	933	871	855	886	773	804
9	1,122	1,103	1,102	1,081	1,157	1,028	957	994	933	910	938	819
10	1,055	1,096	1,103	1,078	1,070	1,143	1,019	953	994	927	900	928
11	1,096	1,062	1,106	1,101	1,068	1,066	1,142	1,021	961	996	923	897
12	1,069	1,106	1,101	1,158	1,161	1,118	1,120	1,202	1,081	1,010	1,043	967
TK-5	5,509	5,294	5,171	5,058	5,358	5,260	5,106	4,840	4,751	4,610	4,532	4,427
6-8	2,664	2,694	2,631	2,893	2,813	2,701	2,649	2,599	2,516	2,474	2,319	2,320
9-12	4,342	4,367	4,412	4,418	4,456	4,355	4,238	4,171	3,969	3,843	3,804	3,610
TRAN.	32	32										
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,547</b>	<b>12,387</b>	<b>12,214</b>	<b>12,369</b>	<b>12,627</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>11,994</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>11,235</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>10,357</b>
Charters	1,067	1,069	1,054	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: River Middle in 2019-20 and NVLA in 2020-21 converted from charter schools to regular NVUSD enrollment.

**Table 30. American Canyon Moderate 7-Year Enrollment Projection**

Grade	Actual					Projected							
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	
TK	52	46	50	34	36	37	34	37	34	35	36	36	
K	223	274	213	255	221	220	207	222	205	212	214	218	
1	269	236	290	224	260	232	233	217	233	218	224	226	
2	272	282	247	306	232	275	247	245	230	249	232	238	
3	289	285	291	260	305	240	285	255	253	240	259	242	
4	304	298	293	293	272	317	252	297	266	267	252	271	
5	319	309	298	300	292	277	324	256	301	273	273	258	
6	348	330	320	344	325	325	311	360	286	339	306	306	
7	350	355	332	332	349	336	338	321	371	299	352	319	
8	352	356	361	349	337	363	352	351	334	389	314	368	
9	375	391	428	473	429	427	462	445	444	426	494	400	
10	409	387	392	438	467	435	436	467	450	454	434	502	
11	388	418	385	387	426	463	435	432	463	450	452	433	
12	382	380	412	372	384	436	475	443	441	476	461	463	
TK-5	1,728	1,730	1,682	1,672	1,618	1,599	1,583	1,531	1,523	1,495	1,490	1,490	
6-8	1,050	1,041	1,013	1,025	1,011	1,024	1,001	1,032	990	1,028	972	993	
9-12	1,554	1,576	1,617	1,670	1,706	1,761	1,807	1,787	1,798	1,806	1,842	1,797	
TRAN.	12	16											
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>4,384</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>4,280</b>	

The American Canyon area provides a different demographic outlook. While the number of births was lower from 2014-2018 than it was prior to that period, it has remained steady rather than continuing to decline. Grade-to-grade migration in the American Canyon area is typically positive, with cohorts growing over time as they advance from one grade to the next. In 2020-21, K-11 into 1-12 migration was +2.95%. While much higher than the migration rate in Napa/Yountville, this is still lower than the lowest rate recorded in American Canyon since 2016. Migration into 6th grade and 9th grade remain particularly high, though in both grades, the rate was lower in the current year than the previous year. This slight decrease of migration at the entry grades to American Canyon Middle School and American Canyon High School occurred with record levels of student enrollment from outside of NVUSD in these schools, indicating that resident students are declining more than the total numbers would indicate alone. There will be significant residential development in the American Canyon area, however, which will continue to add new students and offset some of the trends of lower births and decreasing grade-to-grade migration.

## High Enrollment Projection

Table 31. Napa/Yountville High 7-Year Enrollment Projection

Grade	Actual					Projected							
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	
TK	158	151	157	140	137	165	150	134	138	140	142	145	
K	856	855	771	828	824	913	836	746	770	780	790	806	
1	832	841	857	750	881	806	895	820	736	756	762	771	
2	894	829	840	838	820	865	793	881	811	726	741	747	
3	850	886	822	822	932	814	859	790	881	808	719	734	
4	895	853	879	808	874	908	796	840	777	862	787	701	
5	1,024	879	845	872	890	865	902	792	840	774	854	780	
6	820	892	773	820	936	873	853	891	787	829	759	838	
7	900	906	966	977	906	935	879	860	902	793	830	760	
8	944	896	892	1,096	971	902	935	880	865	902	789	826	
9	1,122	1,103	1,102	1,081	1,157	1,030	961	1,000	945	923	958	838	
10	1,055	1,096	1,103	1,078	1,070	1,145	1,023	959	1,001	940	914	949	
11	1,096	1,062	1,106	1,101	1,068	1,069	1,147	1,029	969	1,005	939	914	
12	1,069	1,106	1,101	1,158	1,161	1,120	1,126	1,209	1,090	1,021	1,054	985	
TK-5	5,509	5,294	5,171	5,058	5,358	5,334	5,230	5,003	4,953	4,845	4,795	4,684	
6-8	2,664	2,694	2,631	2,893	2,813	2,710	2,667	2,631	2,555	2,525	2,379	2,425	
9-12	4,342	4,367	4,412	4,418	4,456	4,364	4,257	4,196	4,005	3,889	3,866	3,686	
TRAN.	32	32											
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,547</b>	<b>12,387</b>	<b>12,214</b>	<b>12,369</b>	<b>12,627</b>	<b>12,409</b>	<b>12,154</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>11,512</b>	<b>11,259</b>	<b>11,040</b>	<b>10,794</b>	
Charters	1,067	1,069	1,054	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



**Table 32. American Canyon High 7-Year Enrollment Projection**

Grade	Actual					Projected							
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	
TK	52	46	50	34	36	43	40	44	40	41	42	43	
K	223	274	213	255	221	251	236	254	235	242	245	249	
1	269	236	290	224	260	234	267	249	268	250	257	259	
2	272	282	247	306	232	275	249	282	263	286	266	273	
3	289	285	291	260	305	242	287	259	292	276	298	278	
4	304	298	293	293	272	319	255	300	270	308	290	313	
5	319	309	298	300	292	277	326	259	305	278	314	297	
6	348	330	320	344	325	329	314	366	292	347	315	355	
7	350	355	332	332	349	337	343	325	378	306	361	328	
8	352	356	361	349	337	363	353	356	338	396	321	377	
9	375	391	428	473	429	433	468	451	456	438	509	414	
10	409	387	392	438	467	437	443	475	459	468	447	519	
11	388	418	385	387	426	466	439	441	473	461	468	448	
12	382	380	412	372	384	438	480	450	452	488	474	481	
TK-5	1,728	1,730	1,682	1,672	1,618	1,641	1,661	1,647	1,673	1,681	1,712	1,712	
6-8	1,050	1,041	1,013	1,025	1,011	1,029	1,010	1,047	1,008	1,049	997	1,061	
9-12	1,554	1,576	1,617	1,670	1,706	1,773	1,829	1,818	1,840	1,855	1,899	1,862	
TRAN.	12	16											
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>4,608</b>	<b>4,634</b>	

## NVUSD Planning Projection (Napa/Yountville Low plus American Canyon Moderate)

**Table 33. Napa/Yountville Low Projection plus American Canyon Moderate Projection**

Grade	Actual					Projected						
	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28
TK	210	197	207	174	173	169	155	145	145	147	150	153
K	1,079	1,129	984	1,083	1,045	1,064	980	912	917	933	944	963
1	1,101	1,077	1,147	974	1,141	1,029	1,050	967	907	910	920	931
2	1,166	1,111	1,087	1,144	1,052	1,133	1,026	1,045	967	909	906	916
3	1,139	1,171	1,113	1,082	1,237	1,052	1,136	1,028	1,052	973	911	907
4	1,199	1,151	1,172	1,101	1,146	1,219	1,040	1,123	1,021	1,043	960	902
5	1,343	1,188	1,143	1,172	1,182	1,139	1,217	1,038	1,124	1,023	1,039	957
6	1,168	1,222	1,093	1,164	1,261	1,187	1,150	1,231	1,053	1,142	1,033	1,049
7	1,250	1,261	1,298	1,309	1,255	1,269	1,205	1,166	1,251	1,071	1,154	1,045
8	1,296	1,252	1,253	1,445	1,308	1,262	1,282	1,217	1,181	1,267	1,079	1,163
9	1,497	1,494	1,530	1,554	1,586	1,449	1,412	1,430	1,365	1,323	1,418	1,206
10	1,464	1,483	1,495	1,516	1,537	1,574	1,445	1,410	1,432	1,365	1,317	1,412
11	1,484	1,480	1,491	1,488	1,494	1,524	1,566	1,438	1,409	1,429	1,355	1,308
12	1,451	1,486	1,513	1,530	1,545	1,549	1,585	1,629	1,501	1,466	1,481	1,405
TK-5	7,237	7,024	6,853	6,730	6,976	6,803	6,603	6,259	6,132	5,938	5,830	5,729
6-8	3,714	3,735	3,644	3,918	3,824	3,719	3,637	3,613	3,485	3,479	3,266	3,257
9-12	5,896	5,943	6,029	6,088	6,162	6,096	6,008	5,908	5,707	5,582	5,572	5,331
TRAN.	44	48										
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,891</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>16,526</b>	<b>16,736</b>	<b>16,962</b>	<b>16,618</b>	<b>16,248</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>15,324</b>	<b>14,999</b>	<b>14,668</b>	<b>14,316</b>
Charters	1,067	1,069	1,054	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Based on the NVUSD District-wide planning enrollment projection, the District’s enrollment in 2022-23, which the District is particularly interested in planning toward, will decrease from current levels:

- Total NVUSD enrollment is projected to decrease from 16,962 in the current year to 16,248 by 2022-23 (minus 714)
- TK-5<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment will decrease from 6,976 to 6,603 (minus 373)
- 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment will decrease from 3,824 to 3,637 (minus 187)
- 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment will decrease from 6,162 to 6,008 (minus 154)

Additional enrollment decline is projected throughout the projection period after 2022-23.

### **Enrollment Projection Details**

At the end of this report, Appendix A and Appendix B provide additional detailed enrollment projections for each NVUSD school. Appendix A provides total projected enrollment for each school by grade, while Appendix B provides the same projection with Special Day Class (SDC) students broken out separately.

## SECTION G: RESIDENT PROJECTIONS

The following projections are based upon **residence** of the students. The methodology is parallel to that utilized in the preparation of the enrollment projections in Section H; however, the historical years of student data utilized differ in that the location of where students reside is used, as opposed to enrollments by school. These projections are meant to assist the District in making decisions such as where future school facilities should be located, boundary changes, and school consolidation. Since students do not necessarily attend their school of residence, these projections should not be utilized for staffing and budgeting purposes.

Table 34 provides the number of students projected to be residing in each school boundary through the 2025-26 school year. The projections are grade level specific; in other words, the consultant projected elementary school students by elementary school boundary, middle school students by middle school boundary, and high school students by high school boundary.

It is critical the District approach facility planning from a spatial perspective, as some schools will continue to experience capacity issues during the projection period, despite a District-wide pattern of decreasing enrollments.

**Table 34. Student Resident Projections by School Boundary**

<b>Elementary School Boundaries</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>
Alta Heights	219	205	199	189	179	180
Bel Aire Park	379	382	375	357	350	338
Browns Valley	450	452	447	417	416	407
Canyon Oaks	738	725	724	683	677	648
Donaldson Way	479	481	466	456	452	441
McPherson	595	578	568	515	511	487
Napa Junction	467	435	440	420	413	399
NVLA	255	249	246	238	242	238
Northwood	456	427	416	384	370	358
Phillips	557	568	561	567	553	533
Pueblo Vista	131	121	115	115	114	114
Shearer	630	604	564	530	498	480
Snow	602	563	521	479	466	453
Vichy	210	197	190	179	181	184
West Park	352	338	324	302	288	273
Willow	361	349	333	329	310	307
<i>Elementary School Totals</i>	<i>6,881</i>	<i>6,674</i>	<i>6,487</i>	<i>6,159</i>	<i>6,020</i>	<i>5,839</i>
<b>Middle School Boundaries</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>
American Canyon	991	1,003	970	993	946	973
Harvest	683	644	638	609	579	564
Redwood	1,038	1,009	965	917	875	856
Silverado	911	885	857	823	795	774
<i>Middle School Totals</i>	<i>3,623</i>	<i>3,541</i>	<i>3,430</i>	<i>3,341</i>	<i>3,194</i>	<i>3,168</i>
<b>High School Boundaries</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>
American Canyon	1,580	1,600	1,600	1,558	1,547	1,519
Napa	2,308	2,222	2,143	2,125	2,023	1,944
Vintage	1,960	1,906	1,839	1,802	1,696	1,628
<i>High School Totals</i>	<i>5,848</i>	<i>5,729</i>	<i>5,582</i>	<i>5,485</i>	<i>5,266</i>	<i>5,091</i>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,352</b>	<b>15,944</b>	<b>15,499</b>	<b>14,985</b>	<b>14,480</b>	<b>14,098</b>

These projections do not include non-resident students of NVUSD and therefore will not match total District-wide enrollment projections.

The Grand Total is based on the District-wide resident projection and may not precisely match the sums of individual schools due to rounding issues.

## SECTION H: FACILITY ANALYSIS

In order to determine potential future facility needs of the Napa Valley Unified School District, it is necessary to identify the ability of the District's existing facilities to adequately serve enrollments. It is important to note this section will utilize State School Facility Program loading standards, as this is reflective of how the District could qualify for State New Construction Program funding; the way the District loads classrooms is more complex and can vary based on room usage, program location, and teacher contract ratios. Other NVUSD presentations of capacity are likely to use more detailed capacity calculations. Table 35 provides the age of the District's schools.

**Table 35. School Site Information**

Elementary School Sites	Grade Level	Initial Yr. Constructed
Alta Heights	TK-5	1948/51/53
Bel Aire Park	K-5	1957/59
Browns Valley	TK-5	1959/60/63
Canyon Oaks	K-5	2005
Capell Valley	Closed	1963
Donaldson Way	TK-5	1959
McPherson	K-5	1965
Mt. George	Closed	1936/50
Napa Junction	TK-5	1952/56/59
Northwood	K-5	1962/64/65
NVLA	K-6	1949
Phillips	TK-6	1953/59
Pueblo Vista	TK-5	1954
Shearer	TK-5	1955/76
Snow	K-5	1959/60
Stone Bridge @ Carneros (independent charter)	K-8	1950/62
Vichy	K-5	1953/57/61
West Park	K-5	1954
Willow (formerly El Centro)	K-5	1964/66
Wooden Valley	Closed	1956
Yountville	Closed	1956/76
Middle School Sites	Grade Level	Initial Yr. Constructed
American Canyon	6-8	1997
Harvest/River*	6-8	1954
Redwood	6-8	1956
River (formerly Salvador ES)	6-8	1948/2018
Silverado	6-8	1957/62
High School Sites	Grade Level	Initial Yr. Constructed
American Canyon	9-12	2009
Napa	9-12	1947/51/73/89
Vintage	9-12	1972
New Technology	9-12	1976/96
Valley Oak	9-12	1942

Source: Napa Valley Unified School District.

### **Facility State Planning Capacity**

To identify the ability of the Napa Valley Unified School District to house future enrollments, it is necessary to identify the State planning capacity of the District's facilities. It is important to note that these planning capacity values function as a guideline for the need to plan for additional facilities. Depending on which rooms are used, what programs are housed, and how many students are loaded into a class in practice, the District's school sites can potentially hold significantly more students than what is shown with these State planning capacity values.

### ***Elementary Facility State Planning Capacity***

State loading factors were utilized for all elementary school sites within the District. Grades TK-6 were loaded at 25 students per classroom; Special Education Classrooms were loaded at 9 for Severely Handicapped students and 13 for Non-Severely Handicapped Students. Classrooms that were less than 700 square feet were not loaded as were non-district owned and leased classrooms, child/daycare, and preschool. However, Library, Computer Lab, Resource Room, and Staff Room spaces were not loaded for elementary sites utilizing classroom-sized spaces for these functions.

All NVUSD elementary sites were analyzed to calculate a current planning capacity based on these State loading standards. These planning capacities as they compare to current residents and current enrollments are outlined in Table 36, which demonstrates how the State views the District's need for additional new classrooms. The Governing Board of the Napa Valley Unified School District has adopted an optimum size range for an elementary school of between 350-650 students per campus at District sites, with the exception of NVLA and Canyon Oaks, which are allowed to be higher. Two NVUSD elementary schools, Alta Heights and West Park, have current enrollments below of the 350-650 optimal range.

**Table 36. Elementary School State Planning Capacity Analysis**

Elementary Schools	2020-21 Residents	2020-21 Enrollment	Number of Classrooms	Current State Planning Capacity	Available Planning Capacity
Alta Heights	219	339	18	350	11
Bel Aire Park	379	448	23	575	127
Browns Valley	450	463	24	600	137
Canyon Oaks*	738	674	27	643	-31
Donaldson Way	479	524	25	613	89
McPherson	595	382	26	650	268
Napa Junction**	467	420	24	600	180
NVLA*	255	650	29	725	75
Northwood	456	378	17	401	23
Phillips	557	410	23	575	165
Pueblo Vista	131	439	15	375	-64
Shearer	630	434	26	650	216
Snow	602	388	25	561	173
Vichy	210	366	16	400	34
West Park	352	273	15	351	78
Willow	361	468	19	435	-33
<b>Elementary School Totals</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>8,504</b>	<b>1,448</b>
Stone Bridge @ Carneros***	N/A	269	13	325	56

\*Board approved higher capacities.

\*\* Napa Junction will relocate to a new site in 2021/22

\*\*\*Stone Bridge houses an independent charter school.

### **Middle School Facility Planning Capacity**

Middle School capacities were analyzed using State loading factors. Regular classrooms were loaded at 25 for rooms used exclusively for 6th grade and at 27 for all others; Special Education Classrooms were loaded at 9 for Severely Handicapped students and 13 for Non-Severely Handicapped Students. The current State planning capacities compared to residents and enrollments are outlined in Table 37.

**Table 37. Middle School State Planning Capacity Analysis**

<b>School</b>	<b>2020-21 Residents</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>	<b>Number of Classrooms</b>	<b>Current State Planning Capacity</b>
American Canyon	991	1,011	47	1,154
Harvest	683	685	57	1,456
Redwood	1,038	809	46	1,142
River	N/A	479	20	540
Silverado	911	732	44	1,138
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>5,430</b>

### **High School Facility Planning Capacity**

High School planning capacities were loaded based on State and District loading standards. Regular classrooms were loaded at 27; Special Education Classrooms were loaded at 9 for Severely Handicapped students and 13 for Non-Severely Handicapped Students.

The opening of American Canyon High School in Fall 2010 alleviated the overcrowding at Napa High School and Vintage High School. The NVUSD governing board adopted a standard of balanced enrollments between Napa and Vintage High Schools when attendance boundaries were adjusted as a result of opening the new high school. The current planning capacities and enrollments are outlined in Table 38.

**Table 38. High School State Planning Capacity Analysis**

<b>High School</b>	<b>2020-21 Residents</b>	<b>2020-21 Enrollment</b>	<b>Number of Classrooms</b>	<b>Current State Planning Capacity</b>
American Canyon	1,580	1,706	82	2,150
Napa	2,308	1,912	88	2,238
New Tech	N/A	387	15	405
Valley Oak	N/A	178	18	486
Vintage	1,960	1,880	80	2,068
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>7,347</b>



## School Sites

The size of a school's site has a direct impact on the educational effectiveness of the school. The site size must be adequate to provide sufficient area for physical education (playgrounds, athletic fields), buildings, and parking. A school site should also be large enough to handle additional classrooms should capacity be needed in certain areas within the District or enrollments increase. At the same time, it should not be so overcrowded as to negatively impact the site and facility, creating compromise to the educational effectiveness and safety at the site. The State Department of Education provides school site size guidelines that are identified in the Department's School Site Analysis and Development Handbook. The handbook describes the amount of area required for classrooms, offices, athletic fields, etc. The site size utilization is important, as approval from the State Department of Education is required to exceed the site size guidelines at a particular site.

**Table 39. Sample State Site Size Requirements**

Grade Levels	Enrollments	Acreage
Elementary Sites (with CSR)	600 students	10.6 acres
Middle School (6-8, 7-8, 7-9)	Up to 900 students	20.9 acres
High School (10-12, 9-12)	Up to 1,800 students	44.5 acres

Source: CDE School Site Analysis and Development Handbook

Of the 16 elementary schools currently open and operated by the District, seven are less than 10 acres. Elementary schools in Central Napa were constructed in the 1940's and 1950's as "neighborhood" schools to serve the resident population in those areas at that time. As programmatic needs have increased, and increased populations in those areas have generated more students, these sites have become impacted. However, due to their central location in built-out residential areas, it is not possible to expand the acreage of these sites. This factor must be considered when making facility decisions. The District should, where possible and fiscally sound, maintain lower levels of enrollments at these smaller sites so as to provide adequate playground space and ancillary facilities. The NVUSD has, where possible, limited enrollments in order to provide adequate facilities at smaller sites.

The NVUSD governing board recognized these site limitations when it adopted the optimal size for elementary schools of 350-650 and it is recommended that the NVUSD maintain school enrollments of 350-650 at all elementary schools.

The NVUSD middle schools are adequate in acreage for their current enrollments. The District owns a middle school site in American Canyon for eventual expansion if enrollments increase in future years. Napa and Vintage high school sites used to be impacted by the addition of portables; however, these sites have had portables removed due to the opening of American Canyon High School and the shift in enrollments. The NVUSD site acreages are outlined in Table 40.

**Table 40. Acreages of NVUSD School Sites**

<b>Elementary School Sites</b>	<b>Number of Classrooms</b>	<b>2018-19 Enrollment</b>	<b>Usable Acreage</b>
Alta Heights	19	295	5.5
Bel Aire Park	24	415	9.9
Browns Valley	23	525	10
Canyon Oaks	29	682	10
Donaldson Way	27	591	10
McPherson	29	428	10.3
Napa Junction*	29	409	8
NVLA	33	664	14.6
Northwood	20	397	5.2
Phillips	26	402	14.1
Pueblo Vista	17	407	7
Shearer	29	480	10
Snow	13	394	10
Vichy	17	361	10
West Park	17	313	8.9
Willow	24	387	9.9
<b>Middle School Sites</b>	<b>Number of Classrooms</b>	<b>2018-19 Enrollment</b>	<b>Usable Acreage</b>
American Canyon	48	1,013	9.12
Harvest	43	799	29
Redwood	55	956	37.4
River @ Salvador	20	390	9
Silverado	48	849	40
<b>High School Sites</b>	<b>Number of Classrooms</b>	<b>2018-19 Enrollment</b>	<b>Usable Acreage</b>
American Canyon	82	1,617	49
Napa	86	1,892	46
New Tech	16	417	5
Valley Oak	12	173	6
Vintage	87	1,801	47.3

\* Napa Junction will relocate to a new 15.11 acre site in 2021/22

## SECTION I: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NVUSD continues to shift demographically, with increasingly fewer births, and therefore, increasingly smaller cohorts of students entering the District each year. Since the cohorts currently in high school originated as much larger kindergarten cohorts around a decade ago, the difference in size between incoming and outgoing cohorts is substantial right now, and every year this disparity causes a drop in total enrollment for the District. New residential development and increasing levels of non-resident enrollment are not enough to outweigh this natural demographic decrease.

Even in a few years when the graduating cohorts are not as large as now, the incoming kindergarten cohorts are projected to be even smaller, meaning the pattern is set to continue throughout the seven year projection period. NVUSD already has excess capacity across all grade levels, and especially at its middle schools. With enrollment projected to decrease at all grade levels for several years to come, the excess capacity, and the cost of maintaining and operating it, will only become more pronounced.

It is important to note, however, that the spatial analysis conducted as part of this study demonstrates the high level of choice exercised by District families in selecting their children's schools. NVUSD should remain aware of the importance of choice to its families as it considers future facility planning.

Based on the analysis contained in this report, the following steps are recommended for the District to consider as it works to meet its future facility needs, keeping in mind that some recommendations may be constrained by broader fiscal and policy issues:

1. Begin work on the passage of a new bond, with the focus on funding much needed modernization projects for Napa-area schools that have not benefited from major modernization projects since 1999-2001.
2. Consider consolidating schools, at least temporarily, as enrollments continue to decrease, given the excess capacity already in operation, especially at the middle school level.

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## APPENDIX A: INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

The tables below compile the enrollment projection for the next five years for each NVUSD school site. SDC enrollment is included in these totals. For detailed enrollment with SDC student broken out separately, please refer to Appendix B.

### Elementary Schools

#### *Alta Heights*

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	22	14	16	15	14	12	13	13
K	46	50	41	52	45	39	42	42
1	43	46	68	39	50	44	39	41
2	47	42	50	65	37	48	42	37
3	45	45	54	47	65	34	44	39
4	48	43	50	53	45	59	32	43
5	44	47	60	46	49	41	55	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>244</b>

#### *Bel Aire Park*

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	25	21	22	21	19	17	17	18
K	64	73	64	69	63	56	58	59
1	72	72	71	65	69	63	56	58
2	50	69	75	72	66	69	63	56
3	73	52	78	78	74	68	71	64
4	61	64	65	77	77	73	67	70
5	70	61	73	63	74	75	71	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>390</b>

**Browns Valley**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	24	20	15	17	15	14	14	14
K	67	74	72	70	63	64	64	64
1	89	65	73	70	68	61	62	63
2	81	91	62	72	67	67	60	61
3	79	82	95	63	74	68	69	61
4	92	77	76	89	59	69	65	64
5	93	93	70	72	85	57	65	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>389</b>

**Canyon Oaks**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K	86	96	94	89	84	110	83	96
1	128	92	107	104	98	93	122	92
2	86	144	99	117	113	107	101	133
3	124	95	146	104	123	119	113	106
4	118	132	99	153	109	129	125	118
5	140	122	129	99	154	109	129	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>670</b>

**Donaldson Way**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	29	34	19	19	18	20	18	19
K	67	88	72	63	58	53	58	55
1	92	70	86	73	64	60	54	59
2	91	89	71	87	73	64	60	55
3	97	91	87	71	87	72	64	60
4	104	93	94	88	72	87	73	65
5	111	109	95	97	90	73	90	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>389</b>

**McPherson**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K	58	64	51	55	48	41	43	44
1	66	62	60	49	55	46	39	40
2	75	65	60	58	49	53	45	37
3	69	74	72	63	62	52	56	47
4	73	72	72	70	63	61	51	54
5	87	75	67	70	70	61	61	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>272</b>

**Napa Junction**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	21		17	17	16	18	16	17
K	60	71	55	68	65	59	64	61
1	70	62	67	55	70	65	57	68
2	70	73	62	71	61	74	68	62
3	70	74	72	66	76	64	76	74
4	71	68	79	77	72	81	68	84
5	47	69	68	81	80	73	82	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>439</b>

**Northwood**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K	54	69	50	58	52	43	45	45
1	80	50	66	48	56	49	41	42
2	54	80	58	66	48	55	49	41
3	63	53	75	55	63	46	54	48
4	80	65	58	77	56	64	46	54
5	66	73	71	61	80	57	66	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>277</b>

**NVLA**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K	100	98	94	95	95	95	95	95
1	100	100	96	92	93	93	93	93
2	97	99	97	93	90	91	91	91
3	97	96	101	97	93	90	91	91
4	97	93	91	96	93	87	85	86
5	90	96	88	86	92	88	82	81
6	83	76	83	76	75	80	76	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>608</b>

**Phillips**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	21	19	13	15	14	12	13	13
K	54	64	72	65	59	51	53	54
1	61	56	69	74	68	63	59	57
2	77	56	60	67	72	69	67	59
3	60	75	58	58	65	73	72	69
4	64	56	77	55	55	65	76	72
5	65	66	61	76	54	57	70	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>403</b>

**Pueblo Vista**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	23	22	22	21	19	17	17	18
K	75	70	94	82	75	67	69	70
1	69	72	63	86	75	69	62	63
2	71	68	72	62	85	73	68	61
3	57	65	68	69	59	82	71	65
4	67	55	64	64	65	56	77	67
5	45	65	56	64	65	66	56	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>422</b>



**Shearer**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	24	19	23	20	19	17	17	17
K	72	70	52	59	53	45	47	48
1	70	70	69	50	58	52	44	46
2	91	64	67	63	46	52	47	40
3	68	85	64	64	60	44	49	44
4	80	72	84	62	62	58	42	47
5	75	80	75	84	62	62	58	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>284</b>

**Snow**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	24-25
TK		3	4	3	3	2	2	2
K	51	70	72	66	57	42	46	48
1	74	46	64	65	59	51	36	42
2	65	70	46	60	61	54	46	33
3	70	62	71	45	59	60	53	46
4	68	67	63	69	43	57	58	51
5	66	65	68	61	67	41	55	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>278</b>

**Vichy**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K	58	55	54	57	57	56	56	56
1	63	55	64	57	60	61	60	60
2	55	61	52	60	53	56	57	58
3	71	54	69	52	60	53	56	57
4	48	68	50	64	47	56	49	51
5	66	50	77	52	66	50	58	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>333</b>

**West Park**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K	45	49	35	40	37	33	34	34
1	50	46	45	35	40	36	32	33
2	46	51	44	42	32	37	34	30
3	46	50	53	45	44	34	39	36
4	71	46	46	50	42	41	31	37
5	55	73	50	47	51	43	42	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>202</b>

**Willow**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK	18	22	22	20	18	16	17	17
K	82	63	73	77	69	59	61	61
1	51	66	73	65	69	62	51	53
2	64	59	77	79	71	75	67	55
3	59	64	73	74	77	69	72	65
4	59	63	77	75	78	80	73	76
5	54	61	73	78	76	79	82	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>403</b>

**Middle Schools**

**American Canyon MS**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
6	320	344	325	325	311	360	286	339
7	332	332	349	336	338	321	371	299
8	361	349	337	363	352	351	334	389
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1,027</b>

**Harvest**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
6	205	169	187	163	157	165	138	149
7	318	269	230	251	221	212	222	190
8	276	317	268	227	247	218	209	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>558</b>

**Redwood**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
6	302	255	246	232	225	234	196	211
7	323	311	262	253	239	233	243	206
8	331	334	301	260	252	238	232	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>658</b>

**River**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
6	128	164	177	170	170	170	170	170
7	134	127	172	180	173	173	173	173
8	128	126	130	170	178	171	171	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>514</b>

**Silverado**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
6	258	229	238	217	210	220	185	199
7	317	257	236	241	225	219	234	195
8	274	307	258	232	242	226	225	235
<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>629</b>

## High Schools

### American Canyon HS

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
9	428	473	429	427	462	445	444	426
10	392	438	467	435	436	467	450	454
11	385	387	426	463	435	432	463	450
12	412	372	384	436	475	443	441	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,806</b>

### Napa

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
9	470	463	532	448	414	430	400	387
10	511	471	455	522	440	413	433	395
11	479	485	433	417	480	410	388	402
12	432	482	492	433	417	484	419	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,575</b>

### New Technology

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
9	107	94	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	106	104	94	99	99	99	99	99
11	107	103	102	93	98	98	98	98
12	97	95	91	91	84	88	88	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>385</b>

### Valley Oak

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
9								
10	3	1		1	1	1	1	1
11	51	49	47	47	50	45	42	44
12	119	126	131	124	123	132	118	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>155</b>

**Vintage**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
9	515	519	520	468	432	450	417	405
10	459	476	505	495	450	413	431	399
11	431	426	450	467	464	418	385	400
12	396	393	405	416	437	429	389	358
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,562</b>

**Other Programs**

***Independent Study***

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K								
1	1							
2								
3								
4	1							
5	1	2		1	1	1	1	1
6	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
7	7	11	6	8	7	7	7	6
8	11	9	12	10	10	9	9	9
9	8	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
10	23	25	15	21	18	17	18	17
11	38	37	35	35	38	34	32	33
12	53	59	40	47	47	50	45	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>114</b>

**NVUSD NPS**

Grade	Actual			Projected				
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26
TK								
K								
1	1							
2		1						
3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
4	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
5		3	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	2		2	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	2		1	1	1	1	1
8		3	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>

## APPENDIX B: BREAKOUT OF SDC STUDENTS

The tables below break out SDC enrollment for all schools that serve SDC students. The totals of the SDC and Regular Education students matches the total enrollment tables in Appendix A. Should the District consider relocating an SDC program to a different site, the broken out numbers can be used to adjust projected enrollment between the two schools.

### Elementary Schools

#### *Canyon Oaks Regular Education Students*

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K	86	96	94	89	84	110
1	128	92	107	104	98	93
2	86	144	99	117	113	107
3	122	94	144	102	121	117
4	115	129	96	149	106	125
5	136	119	126	96	150	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>658</b>

#### *Canyon Oaks SDC Students*

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K						
1						
2						
3	2	1	2	2	2	2
4	3	3	3	4	3	4
5	4	3	3	3	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

**Donaldson Way Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK	29	34	19	19	18	20
K	67	87	68	61	55	51
1	92	68	85	69	62	57
2	87	88	69	85	68	61
3	96	89	87	71	87	69
4	104	93	94	88	72	87
5	111	109	95	97	90	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>418</b>

**Donaldson Way SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K		1	4	2	3	2
1		2	1	4	2	3
2	4	1	2	2	5	3
3	1	2				3
4						
5						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>

**Northwood Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K	49	66	46	54	48	39
1	73	47	63	43	51	44
2	50	75	51	62	42	49
3	59	50	70	48	59	40
4	73	62	54	72	49	60
5	61	70	68	57	75	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>282</b>



**Northwood SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K	5	3	4	4	4	4
1	7	3	3	5	5	5
2	4	5	7	4	6	6
3	4	3	5	7	4	6
4	7	3	4	5	7	4
5	5	3	3	4	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>

**Snow Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K	48	54	57	51	41	27
1	72	43	56	58	52	43
2	63	69	43	53	55	48
3	67	60	68	42	52	54
4	66	64	61	66	40	50
5	64	64	65	59	64	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>260</b>

**Snow SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK		3	4	3	3	2
K	3	16	15	15	16	15
1	2	3	8	7	7	8
2	2	1	3	7	6	6
3	3	2	3	3	7	6
4	2	3	2	3	3	7
5	2	1	3	2	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>

**West Park Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K	45	48	32	38	35	31
1	50	45	42	31	37	33
2	44	48	43	38	27	33
3	44	46	48	42	38	27
4	68	43	43	45	39	35
5	54	69	45	43	45	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>198</b>

**West Park SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK						
K		1	3	2	2	2
1		1	3	4	3	3
2	2	3	1	4	5	4
3	2	4	5	3	6	7
4	3	3	3	5	3	6
5	1	4	5	4	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>

**Willow Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK	15	20	22	19	17	15
K	63	50	62	67	58	48
1	46	58	66	60	65	57
2	62	53	70	72	66	71
3	58	61	67	67	70	64
4	59	62	75	69	71	73
5	54	61	71	75	69	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>399</b>

**Willow SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK	3	2		1	1	1
K	19	13	11	10	11	11
1	5	8	7	5	4	5
2	2	6	7	7	5	4
3	1	3	6	7	7	5
4		1	2	6	7	7
5			2	3	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>

**Middle Schools**

**American Canyon MS Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	316	335	314	317	302	352
7	323	320	337	319	324	306
8	352	337	330	351	335	337
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>995</b>

**American Canyon MS SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	4	9	11	8	9	8
7	9	12	12	17	14	15
8	9	12	7	12	17	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>

**Harvest MS Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	205	164	177	157	149	158
7	309	258	225	240	213	203
8	267	307	255	220	234	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>569</b>

**Harvest MS SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6		5	10	7	8	7
7	9	11	5	11	8	9
8	9	10	13	7	13	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>

**Redwood MS Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	291	239	229	216	208	218
7	312	285	248	235	223	216
8	320	324	278	247	236	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>657</b>

**Redwood MS SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	11	16	17	16	17	15
7	11	26	14	17	16	17
8	11	10	23	13	16	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>

**Silverado MS Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	253	216	223	203	197	205
7	308	246	226	225	210	205
8	264	294	244	220	223	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>619</b>

**Silverado MS SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
6	5	13	15	14	13	15
7	9	11	10	16	15	14
8	10	13	14	12	18	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>

## High Schools

### American Canyon HS Regular Education Students

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9	419	464	424	419	455	439
10	383	432	457	430	428	460
11	375	379	421	454	431	425
12	410	355	373	424	459	432
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,756</b>

### American Canyon HS SDC Students

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9	9	9	5	8	7	6
10	9	6	10	5	8	7
11	10	8	5	9	4	7
12	2	17	11	12	16	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>

### Napa HS Regular Education Students

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9	454	448	529	438	403	421
10	493	460	428	511	422	394
11	464	460	427	387	466	389
12	420	425	469	412	372	455
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,659</b>

### Napa HS SDC Students

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9	16	15	3	10	11	9
10	18	11	27	11	18	19
11	15	25	6	30	14	21
12	12	57	23	21	45	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>78</b>

**Valley Oak HS Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9						
10	3	1		1	1	1
11	50	48	46	46	49	44
12	118	124	131	123	122	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>176</b>

**Valley Oak HS SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9						
10						
11	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	2		1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Vintage HS Regular Education Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9	501	509	515	458	420	439
10	439	453	482	479	429	390
11	412	408	438	446	450	399
12	384	370	390	403	415	414
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>1,642</b>

**Vintage HS SDC Students**

Grade	Actual			Projected		
	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
9	14	10	5	10	12	11
10	20	23	23	16	21	23
11	19	18	12	21	14	19
12	12	23	15	13	22	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>