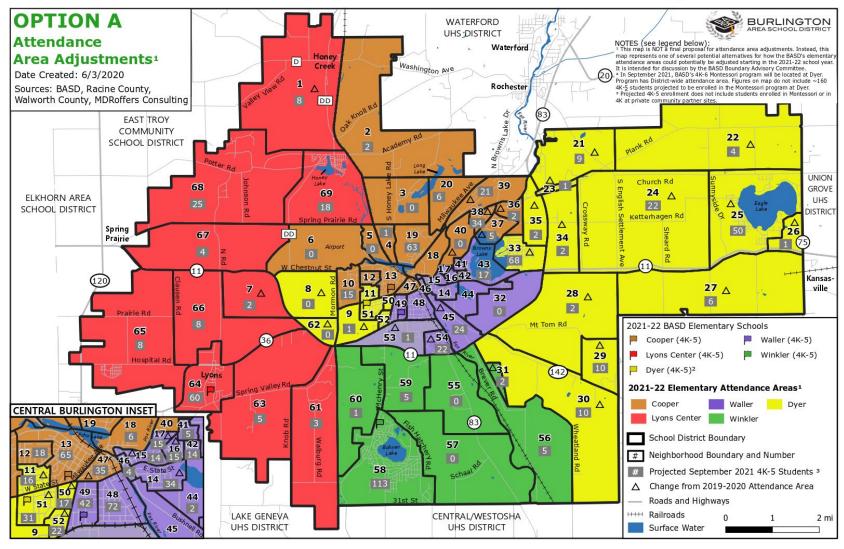
## **Option A Presentation**



## **Option A Overview**

- Attendance area(s) established for Dyer, including neighborhoods around Dyer and Eagle Lake area
   123
  - ☐ Logical walking zone + effort to reunify Eagle Lake area at one school
- More compact attendance areas for Cooper and Waller23
  - ☐ Logical walking and bussing zones + assessment of current school attending
  - ☐ Reduce Waller's enrollment from what it is now **①**
- Contiguous attendance areas for Cooper, Lyons Center,
  Waller, and Winkler 2

### **Option A Elementary Attendance Areas Map**





## **Option A Dashboard**

#### **OPTION A**

Evaluation Dashboard
Elementary School Attendance Area Adjustment Option

#### 1. Projected Enrollment and Building Utilization

Attendance areas should be created to anticipate the projected enrollment and the program capacity of the buildings. This factor considers building utilization, student enrollment, staffing needs, and the educational program(s).

The following table is intended to assist in evaluating the attendance area option against this criterion:

	Resident	Enrollment	F 2024	Anticipated	
Elementary School	April Projected 2020 Sept 2021 (4K-4) 1 (4K-5) 12		Sep. 2021 Building Capacity 13	2020s Enrollment Trend	
Cooper	265	273-285	300	+	
Dyer	N/A	232-274	300	<b>→</b>	
Lyons Center	83	142-143	150	И	
Waller	454	282-299	300	<b>→</b>	
Winkler	122	127-139	150	7	
TOTAL	924	1,098	1,200	+	

- <sup>a</sup> Excludes students in Montessori program and at 4K community partner sites
- Range reflects whether current flexibility in school student attends continues bold number suggests that all students attend their newly assigned school
- \* Based on capacity study by Plunkett Raysich Architects
- \* Based on housing growth and demographic change assessment by MDRoffers

CRITERION MET? YES NO DK

WILLIAM LES.	

#### 2. Minimize Impact on Students

When possible, minimize the number of existing students impacted by the attendance area change—both now and in anticipation of future enrollment changes. Consideration should be given that not only can too many students be affected by a potential boundary change, but also moving a small number of students from one particular school could have a negative impact as well. In addition:

- Attendance boundary decisions should allow for ease of access to schools for families with limited resources so that all families have opportunities to engage at high levels with their respective school communities.
- When possible, boundaries should be structured to assign a neighborhood to one elementary school's attendance area.
- Ideally, each elementary school should have one contiguous attendance area. Attendance areas ought to be easy to understand and share.

The following information is intended to assist in evaluating the attendance area option against this criterion:

- 309 to 426 elementary school students would change attendance areas if adjustment were to occur today
  - o 232 to 274 would change to Dyer
  - o 77 to 152 would change to another elementary school
- 36 of 69 neighborhoods would change attendance areas (20 of these would be to Dyer; 7 to Waller; 6 to Cooper; 2 to Lyons Center, 1 to Winkler)

CRITERION MET? YES NO DK

WY NOTE	ES:			

#### 3. Fiscal Responsibility

When possible, attendance areas should be planned to maximize district resources in a fiscally responsible manner. This criterion should consider building improvements, staffing requirements, educational program needs, and other operational costs including transportation.

Consider distance, district transportation time, and routing to ensure an efficient system of student transportation. Efforts should be made to maximize the number of students within school walking zones and minimize the number of students who need to cross major roads or other barriers such as railroad tracks, which maximizes the safety and security of our students.

The following information is intended to assist in evaluating the attendance area option against this criterion:

- 68% of elementary school students would attend the elementary school closest to their neighborhood (up from 63% today)
- No non-Montessori students within a projected walking zone to one elementary school would be bussed to a second elementary school

	N IMET?		

Prepared: 6/5/20





BAY NOTES

# Option A Projected Elementary School Enrollment 1

Elementary School	April 2020 Enrollment	Projected Sept 2021 Enrollment <sup>2</sup>	Building Capacity	Anticipated 2020s Enrollment Trand
Cooper	265 <sup>1</sup>	<b>273</b> – 285	300	<b></b>
Dyer	N/A	232 <b>– 274</b>	300 <sup>3</sup>	
Lyons Center	83	<b>142</b> – 143	150	<b></b>
Waller	454	<b>282</b> – 299	300	
Winkler	122	<b>127</b> – 139	150	•

Does not include 4K-3 iviontessori



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Range reflects whether current flexibility in school student attends continues – **bold** number suggests that all students attend their newly assigned school, non-bold number suggests continued attendance flexibility

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Does not include capacity for up to 200 4K-6 Montessori students

## **Other Option A Statistics**

- 309 to 426 elementary students would change schools if changes were made today, depending on model used
   232 to 274 of these would change to Dyer (65-75%)
- 36 of 69 neighborhoods would change attendance areas
  - ☐ 20 of these would be to Dyer
  - ☐ 7 to Waller; 6 to Cooper; 2 to Lyons Center; 1 to Winkler
- 68% students would attend their geographically closest school (up from 63% today) 3
  - ☐ Affected because Eagle Lake area students would attend Dyer, which is a bit further as the crow flies from Eagle Lake than Waller or Cooper
  - All three schools are a 16 to 17 minute drive free school distriction of the school distriction