

Adequate Public Facilities

School APF Workgroup
Final Report
May 2023



Anne Arundel County
Office of Planning and Zoning

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School APF Workgroup Report

Executive Summary

Background and Purpose

Adequate Public Facilities (APF) regulations provide a growth management process that enables the County to provide adequate infrastructure facilities in a timely manner and achieve the growth management objective of the General Development Plan. As a condition of subdivision or site development approval, most developments must pass certain APF tests to ensure adequate capacity will be available with regard to fire suppression, road, school, sewerage, storm drain and water supply facilities.

Anne Arundel County has experienced several school feeder systems that were overcrowded and therefore closed to development over the past decade due to school capacity limitations, while in other parts of the County significant capacity exists. This causes taxpayers to spend millions of dollars in new school construction and school operational costs for empty seats and can cause development applications to be placed on a six-year waiting list before moving forward to permitting, costing developers time and money. Additionally, school overcrowding is an ongoing concern among constituents in school districts with capacity issues.

There is also a dire need to address the housing affordability crisis. Several reports show significant percentages of County families are spending more than 50% of their income on housing. There is a shortage of affordable and workforce housing in the County, the Baltimore-Washington region, and indeed throughout the country. The need for affordable and workforce housing, particularly for young professionals, seniors, and families is a concern that cannot be ignored. The factors contributing to this shortage are multiple and complex, including high land values, the cost of construction, and income disparities, and cannot be solely attributed to school closures alone. Nevertheless, the ongoing pattern of multiple school closures in the County is a constraining factor in the supply of new housing units, which in turn impacts housing costs.

The County's General Development Plan establishes this School Utilization policy:

The capacity and utilization of school facilities will be adequate and equitable Countywide to provide a state-of-the-art program and produce the highest academic achievements.

To this end, a School APF Workgroup was formed in 2020 to thoroughly examine the issue, gather and assess data, and formulate recommendations toward achieving adequate school capacity throughout the public school system.

Key Findings

The key findings and conclusions from the Work Group's efforts are summarized below.

- Forty-five percent of the County's renter households were cost burdened in 2022, paying more than 30% of their incomes for rent, and 19% of renter households were severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of income for rent.
- The number of available market rate multifamily units serving moderate income renters declined from 1,683 units in 2019 to 150 units in 2022.
- Comprehensive School redistricting scenarios currently proposed for the first time in many years and to be done in two phases and fully completed in 2025, would have significant impacts on school utilization rates and could eliminate many of the chronic school overcrowding of the past several years.
- Over the past ten years, the number of schools closed to new development annually has ranged from 18 to 42 schools, and currently sits at 27 schools closed. Nine schools were closed for at least 8 of the past 10 years, and 8 additional schools were closed for 7 of the past 10 years.
- While the current School Utilization Chart indicates there are five closed high schools, in effect 7 of the 13 high school feeder systems are closed. This is because the one middle school serving the Arundel High School feeder system is closed, and Glen Burnie High School has only one vacant seat.
- From 2002 to 2022, an average of 11,616 vacant seats existed annually throughout the entire school system. Over 16,000 seats were vacant in 2022.
- Existing home turnover has been a significant driver of school utilization. The volume of new residential building permits completed has been smaller than the amount of existing homes sales over the past two decades. Both existing home sales and new residential construction are contributing to increases in student enrollment.
- There are misconceptions that construction of new multifamily dwellings will result in an influx of new students to that feeder system. The reality is more complicated. New construction and increases in the number of permits do not reflect a corresponding increase in student enrollment.
- The 2019 MGT Student Yield Study for Anne Arundel County Public Schools reflects that different types of housing yield different rates of students and those are impacted by geographic area of the County as well.
- Total housing units in the County increased by 22% from 2001 to 2020, while total population increased by 18% over the period. In 2020, most residential units were single family detached (>60%), followed by single family attached (20%) and multi-family

dwellings (17%). Rental units represented roughly 24% of the total housing units in 2020. Overall, single family detached dwellings have generated the highest student yield, as compared to other dwelling types.

- School APF requirements vary widely among counties in central and southern Maryland; however most jurisdictions use a school utilization threshold greater than 100%, with most ranging from 105% to 115%.
- Increasing school utilization caps up to 105% would result in an additional 24 schools being open (based on current enrollments), and a cap increase to 115% would result in 27 additional open schools, again based on current enrollment.

Policy Considerations

A combination of strategies, including school redistricting, amendments to the APF ordinance, refined student yield analysis, and strategic capital facilities planning will be needed to best utilize existing school capacity and equitably build future capacity where it is most needed. Several actions are recommended for consideration:

- Phase 1 of AACPS Redistricting is currently underway, with Phase 2 to follow in 2025. This is a crucial step toward rebalancing the available student seats across the county for better distribution and utilization of the available building space.
- An updated MGT Student Yield Study is recommended to occur consistently at appropriate intervals (i.e., every 5 or 10 years).
- Legislation to revise the methodology, timeframe, and format of the School Utilization chart.
- Analysis of countywide utilization numbers in comparison to the Board of Education Capital Improvement Program. Consider working with AACPS to prepare a complementary report to the EFMP each year modeled after Howard County's *Feasibility Study: An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options*.
- Collaborate with AACPS to plan for advanced land acquisition in a more methodical way.

Purpose and Need

Adequate Public Facilities (APF) regulations provide a growth management process that enables the County to provide adequate infrastructure facilities in a timely manner and achieve the growth management objective of the General Development Plan. As a condition of subdivision or site development approval, certain developments must pass certain APF tests to ensure adequate capacity will be available with regard to fire suppression, road, school, sewerage, storm drain and water supply facilities.

Below are definitions of terms utilized in this report this report:

School Utilization Chart: This chart is introduced by the County Executive as legislation brought before the County Council. The chart reflects an “open” or “closed” status for each school in the county public school system. That calculation is currently based on projected enrollment numbers received from the school system. Currently the open/closed chart is based on Elementary and Middle schools being deemed “closed” when they reach 95% of State Rated Capacity (SRC) for their particular school building size and configuration. High Schools are currently deemed “closed” when they reach 100% of State Rated Capacity.

School Closure: For the purpose of this document, School Closure means that the feeder or attendance zone for that particular school has been “closed” to development. In effect this means that projects creating more than five lots could not proceed until either the school becomes “open” on the list, or a period of six years has passed. After six years, developments are allowed to proceed regardless of the status of the school utilization chart.

State Rated Capacity (SRC): This is defined in Md. Code Regs 14.39.02.04 as: the number of students that the IAC [The Interagency Commission on School Construction] or its designee determines that an individual school has the physical capacity to enroll.

Utilization: This is a calculation of the student enrollment (current or projected) divided by the State Rated Capacity.

Below is a history of the methodology used in developing the school utilization chart and how it has evolved over the past several years:

- Prior to 2017, § 17-5-502 of the County Code provided for the preparation of school utilization charts each November that based the designation of a school as “open” or “closed” for purposes of determining a APF based on 100% of the school’s capacity.
- Bill No. 92-17 modified the method of preparation of the chart, set the standard of an “open” school at 95% of the State-rated capacity, and added new school capacity mitigation provisions including a donation of land for future construction of school facilities.
- Bill No. 15-18 modified exemption requirements, further modified the standards for schools being considered as “open”, required additional school charts to be prepared in May and

September of each year based on reductions to available school capacity as a result of proposed developments, and decreased the requirements for APF approval for projects when affected schools did not exceed 85% of the available capacity.

- Bill 15-18 further modified the school utilization chart by basing the designation of an elementary or middle school as “open” or “closed” based on a 95% utilization rate, while retaining the 100% utilization rate criteria for high schools.
- Bill No. 15-18 also changed the criteria for an exemption from the school APF requirements from subdivisions of no more than three lots to subdivisions of no more than five lots (§ 17-5-207(a) and (b)), and changed the exemption requirement that the developer own the property for five years to requiring ownership for three years (§ 17-5-207(a))

Anne Arundel County has experienced several school feeder systems that were closed to development over the past decade due to school capacity limitations, resulting in proposed development projects that cannot meet APF requirements in Article 17, Title 5 of the County Code. This can cause development applications to be placed on a six-year waiting list before moving forward to permitting, costing developers time and money. Additionally, school overcrowding is an ongoing concern among constituents in school districts with capacity issues.

“There are many common concerns throughout the County, including traffic congestion, school capacity, environmental protection, and housing affordability. These issues are complex and broad; addressing them requires the efforts of over 20 County departments, along with State and Federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and the private sector. Plan2040 includes goals, policies, and strategies to address these issues and manage development and redevelopment.” (Source: Plan2040, Anne Arundel County General Development Plan, adopted in May 2021)

Plan 2040 establishes this School Utilization policy:

The capacity and utilization of school facilities will be adequate and equitable Countywide to provide a state-of-the-art program and produce the highest academic achievements.

In support of that policy, the following are strategies related to APF for schools from Plan2040:

1. *Continue to address utilization rates at each of the schools through a combination of methods including redistricting, additions and renovations to existing schools, replacement of schools, and construction of new schools.*
2. *Evaluate and amend the County's Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance to ensure sufficient school capacity exists prior to new development approvals, including recognizing different student yield generation based on different housing types and innovative funding mechanisms.*

Plan 2040 also includes the following Housing statement on page 52:

The need for affordable housing and workforce housing, including for younger populations, low-income families, professionals and seniors was an issue consistently heard during the Plan2040 public outreach process. Goals BE11 and BE12 present a coordinated approach to support

affordable housing that aligns with the Consolidated Plan prepared by Arundel Community Development Services.

Goal BE11: Provide for a variety of housing types and designs to allow all residents housing choices at different stages of life and at all income levels.

Goal BE12: Ensure the County's workforce, elderly and other vulnerable populations have access to an adequate supply of housing in a variety of neighborhoods that is affordable for a range of income levels. Particular attention should be given to meeting the needs of renter households earning 60% and below of the Area Median Income (AMI) and homebuyer households earning below 120% AMI.

These goals and supporting strategies aim to alleviate school overcrowding and remove hurdles to new development. Implementation will have a positive impact on the housing market and home prices and help to fulfill the need for housing of all types, sizes, and price points in the County. Fully understanding the impacts of the current APF requirements on school utilization rates and housing inventory is critical for establishing the next best steps forward to address these issues.

To this end, a School APF Workgroup was formed in 2020 to examine the issue, gather and assess data, and formulate recommendations toward achieving adequate school capacity throughout the public school system. The County Executive appointed members from Anne Arundel County Public Schools (AACPS), County staff, developers, County Council members, staff from other counties, and other constituent representatives to the Workgroup. This report summarizes critical data evaluated, findings, and recommendations of next steps for consideration.

Affordable Housing and School Capacities

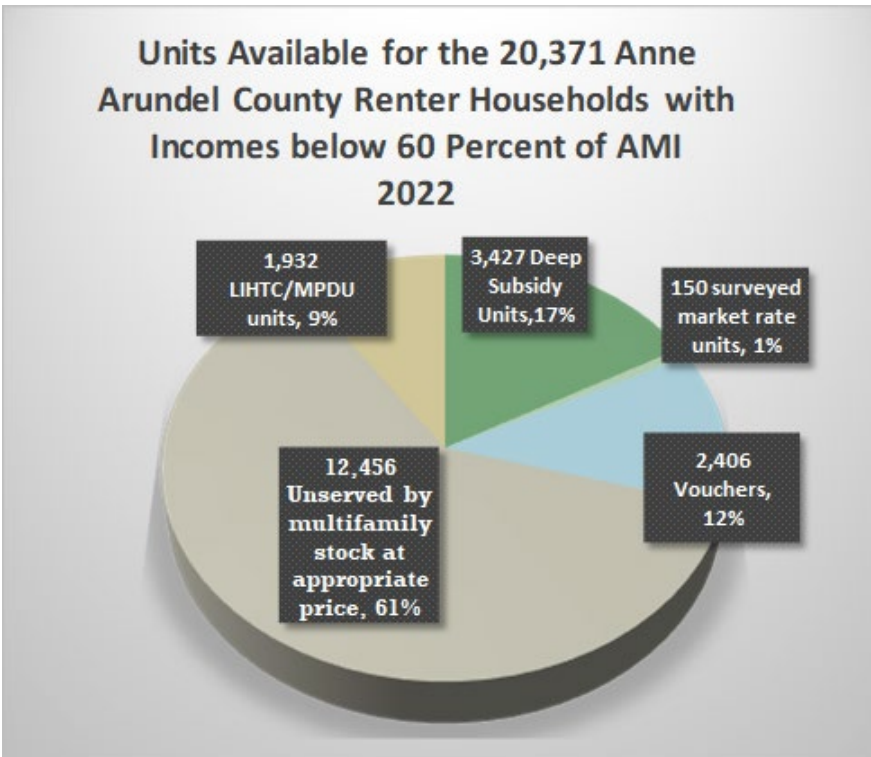
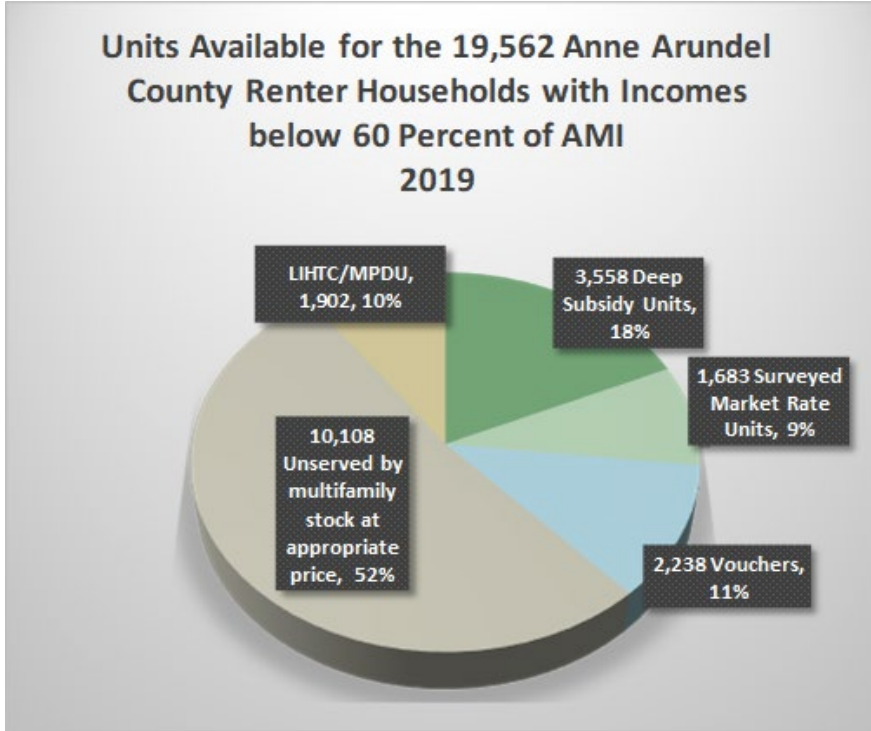
It is common knowledge that there is a shortage of affordable and workforce housing in the County, the Baltimore-Washington region, and indeed throughout the country. A survey of 523 Anne Arundel County residents conducted in April 2023 by Anne Arundel Community College and the Center for the Study of Local Issues found a sharp increase in the number of respondents citing rising housing costs as a key problem facing the county. The factors contributing to the affordable housing shortage are multiple and complex, including high land values, the cost of construction, and income disparities, and cannot be solely attributed to school closures alone. Nevertheless, the ongoing pattern of multiple school closures in the County is a constraining factor in the supply of new housing units, which in turn impacts housing costs. The Subdivision and Development Code includes an exemption from school APF testing for affordable housing developments that meet certain conditions, but the conditions limit its applicability for many affordable housing projects.

According to recent analysis prepared by Real Property Research Group (RPRG) for the **Affordable Housing Needs Assessment** done for Arundel Community Development Services, Inc.:

- Of the County's 54,702 renter households in 2022, 45% of these are cost burdened and paying more than 30% of their incomes for rent. Nineteen percent of all renter households are severely cost burdened and paying more than 50% of their income for rent.
- The housing market for renters is relatively tight with an average vacancy rate of 2.8% among the non-subsidized communities. Between 2019 and 2022, rents for communities the consultants surveyed (over 33,165 units) had increased by an average of 5.7% each year. This means that a typical rental apartment that rented for \$1,566 per month in 2019 cost \$1,893 at the end of 2022.
- On the homeownership front, the increases in sales price have exceeded the increase in household incomes. Since 2017, the median home sales price has risen by 35% (from \$324,604 in 2017 to \$438,140 in 2022), while median household incomes have increased by 17.38% over the same timeframe (from \$92,575 in 2017 to \$108,672 in 2022).
- The inventory of for sale homes is at very low levels. At the beginning of the last decade, a 16 month inventory of homes for sale was available in the county primarily due to slow sales volume. After peaking, the supply dropped to an average of 5.3 months supply between 2012 and 2015, close to the ideal six month inventory. Inventory dropped to three months supply between 2016 and 2020. Since that time, inventory has continued to drop due to rising interest rates, reaching a negligible 1.3 months of inventory for the first quarter of 2023.
- The number of market rate units in the multifamily stock serving moderate income renters has declined dramatically in recent years, from 1,683 units in 2019 to 150 units in 2022.

As a snapshot of the current housing supply, total housing units in the County increased by 22% from 2001 to 2020. In 2020, most residential units were single family detached (>60%), followed by single family attached (20%) and multi-family dwellings (17%). Rental units represented roughly 24% of the total housing units in 2020, a percentage that has been consistent for the past 20 years.

This data stresses the dire need to address the housing affordability crisis. While those efforts will extend far beyond the scope of this report and school APF, this assessment is included herein to emphasize the importance of removing barriers to achieving an adequate housing supply, including barriers caused by frequent school closures to new development.



Source: Real Property Research Group, Inc. Housing Needs Update, January 2023.

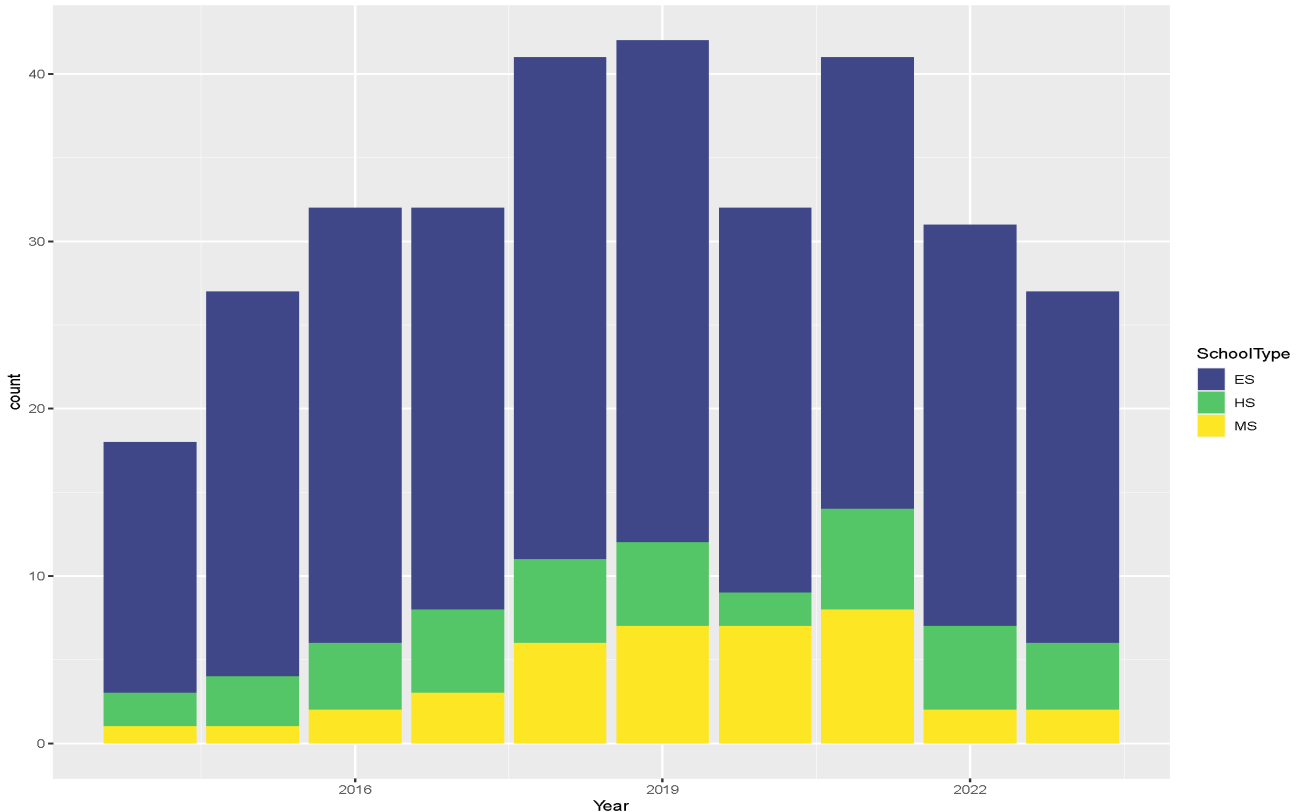
Data Assessment

The Workgroup gathered and assessed data on historical school closures, student enrollments and vacant seats, and new construction permits and home sales to gain a better understanding of contributing factors.

Schools Closed to Development

The chart below illustrates the number of schools closed to development over the past ten years. As illustrated, total school closures have ranged from 18 schools in 2014, to a peak of 42 schools in 2019, to 27 schools in 2023. Because a high school closure will result in the entire school feeder district being closed to new construction, the County has seen a number of feeder districts closed annually over the past decade. It is also true that if a school feeder system has only one middle school and that school is closed, the entire feeder system will be closed to development.

Figure 1. Closed Schools by Type: Elementary (ES), Middle (MS), and High School (HS)



Source: School Utilization Charts by Feeder District 2014-2023

The top schools that have consistently been closed to development for at least nine of the last ten years are Solley ES (10), Broadneck ES (9), Marley ES (9), Overlook ES (9), Waugh Chapel ES (9), and Arundel MS (9). The top ten includes Annapolis HS (8), North County HS (8), Richard Henry Lee

ES (8), and Crofton Woods ES (7). Eight schools were tied for being closed for seven out of ten years, including Crofton Woods ES, Crofton ES, Four Seasons ES, Frank Hebron Harman ES, Maryland City ES, Rippling Woods ES, Southgate ES, and Tracey's Landing ES.

Maps indicating the open and closed status of each school district, based on the current 2024 School Utilization Chart, are included in Appendix B.

Vacant Seats

As part of the exploratory data analysis, the Workgroup examined the number of vacant seats available within the entire school system over the past two decades. Vacant seats are considered to be the difference between the actual student enrollment and the State-Rated Capacity (SRC) for all schools. As seen in the table below, the number of vacant seats ranged from a low of 5,795 seats in 2005 to a high of 16,497 in 2021, with an **average of 11,616 vacant seats annually** over the 21-year period, throughout the entire school system. During the same period, SRC increased by 13,441 seats.

Table 1. Vacant Seats: Comparing Actual Enrollment to State Rated Capacity

Year	Enrollment	Rated Capacity	Difference
2002	71,264	82,781	11,517
2003	73,360	83,455	10,095
2004	73,114	83,394	10,280
2005	72,658	78,453	5,795
2006	72,116	79,922	7,806
2007	71,558	80,969	9,411
2008	71,518	82,105	10,587
2009	72,654	82,273	9,619
2010	73,604	82,798	9,194
2011	74,048	83,750	9,702
2012	74,547	85,770	11,223
2013	75,771	88,610	12,839
2014	76,427	89,550	13,123
2015	76,871	89,950	13,079
2016	77,769	91,467	13,698
2017	78,476	91,467	12,991
2018	78,374	92,771	14,397
2019	80,499	92,771	12,272
2020	80,245	93,770	13,525
2021	79,687	96,184	16,497
2022	79,925	96,222	16,297

Source: Data in this table comes from previous Educational Facilities Master Plans (EFMPs) and the 2022 EFMP (July 2022), and AACPS September 2022 enrollment numbers.

In addition it should be noted that in the fall of 2024, both the brand new Old Mill West High School and West County Elementary School will open to students. Old Mill West High School will add an additional 2,137 seats and West County ES will add 598 seats, increasing the system-wide SRC by 2,735 seats to a system wide total of 98,957.

This data indicates that while certain feeder systems experienced ongoing issues with capacity and resulting school closures, overall **the County has adequate capacity within its public school system to accommodate the number of students enrolled each year, based purely on the number of seats.** However, there are qualifying factors when making this statement. Available high school seats will not help with elementary school overcrowding in a particular region. Likewise, having many vacant seats in the eastern part of the County and none in the targeted growth areas in the northern and western parts of the County, can produce major transportation issues or necessitate the complete shifting of communities away from existing local schools. Additionally, while the ten-year projected growth by AACPS is roughly 7,000 students, these numbers do not include recent Statewide initiatives involving expanded PreK-3 and PreK-4 programs, which could absorb a portion of the remaining vacant seats.

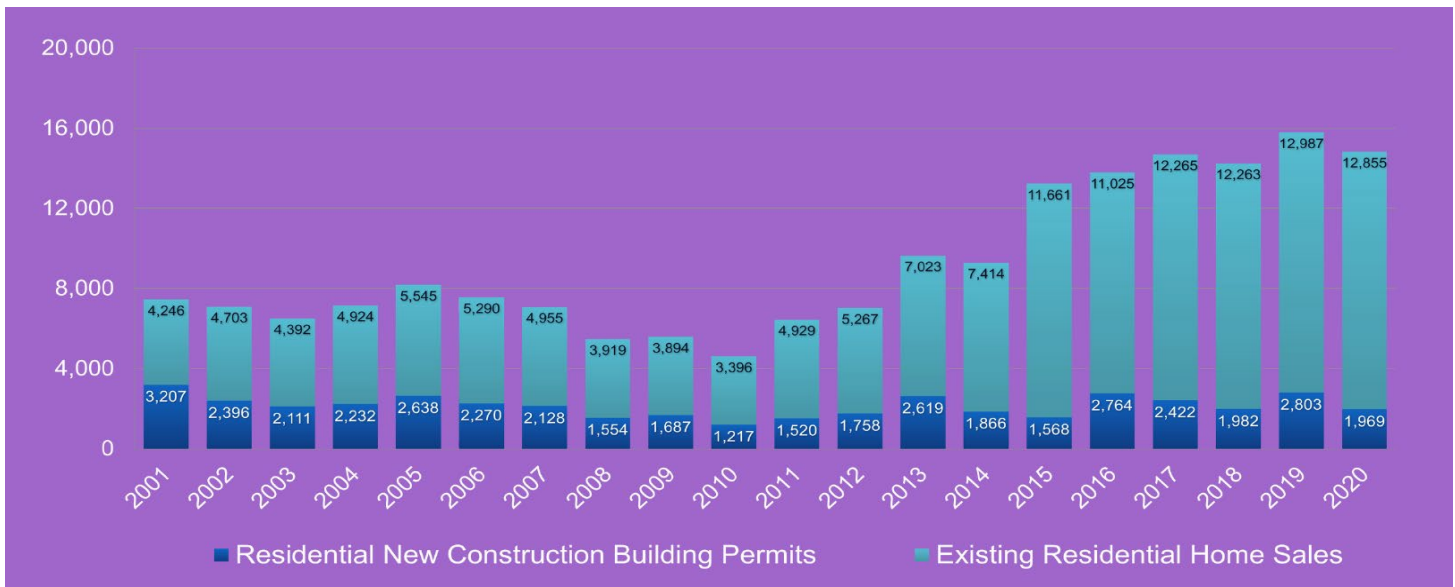
Furthermore, simply comparing student enrollment to SRC does not provide a complete assessment of the adequacy of schools to meet all objectives. AACPS notes that the ideal school sizes proffered by the Maryland State Department of Education are 600, 1,200, and 1,600 students, respectively, for elementary, middle, and high schools. When schools become overcrowded, simply adding classrooms or portables will not solve the need for basic core functions, student services, or additional administration spaces. An example of a core function would be a suitably-sized cafeteria and serving lines to reasonably serve the student population in a timely manner.

Nevertheless, even with the above qualifiers, it is clear that there is available capacity within the entire school system and that it is not distributed in the most effective way to absorb current and projected growth. This emphasizes the need for comprehensive redistricting on a more regular basis; although, the challenges of redistricting are acknowledged and discussed further below.

New Residential Construction and Existing Home Sales

The Workgroup also examined trends over the past two decades in new residential building permits as well as existing homes sales, in order to assess how these parameters are impacting school capacities. As shown in the chart below, the volume of new residential building permits has fluctuated over the period, with a decline during and after the 2008 recession, but overall has not increased significantly. Conversely, the number of existing home sales has increased significantly since 2015 and far outweighs the number of new building permits.

Figure 2. New Residential Construction Permits and Existing Residential Home Sales by Year



Source: Exploratory Data Analysis presentation by Rick Fisher, Office of Planning and Zoning, GIS/Research, APF Schools Subgroup, Meeting 8 (May 2021)

Evidence indicates that existing home turnover of large single family homes often results in increased student generation. At the same time, new home construction is trending toward multifamily developments with smaller dwelling units that often have lower student generation rates. All of this data indicates that existing residential home turnovers are a significant contributing factor to capacity issues in schools. While this may vary among school feeder districts, in some districts existing home turnovers may be generating more students than new residential development.

To further examine this, a new student analysis was conducted for the 2021-2022 school year. AACPS provided a listing of new transfer students into the school system, and OPZ staff cross-referenced addresses with State Department of Assessment and Taxation (SDAT) transfer and year-built data. Of the 9,597 students who transferred into AACPS from outside the county during the 2021-2022 school year, 8,596 students were matched to parcel addresses in SDAT. Of that number, a total of 591 students came from homes built in the last five years.

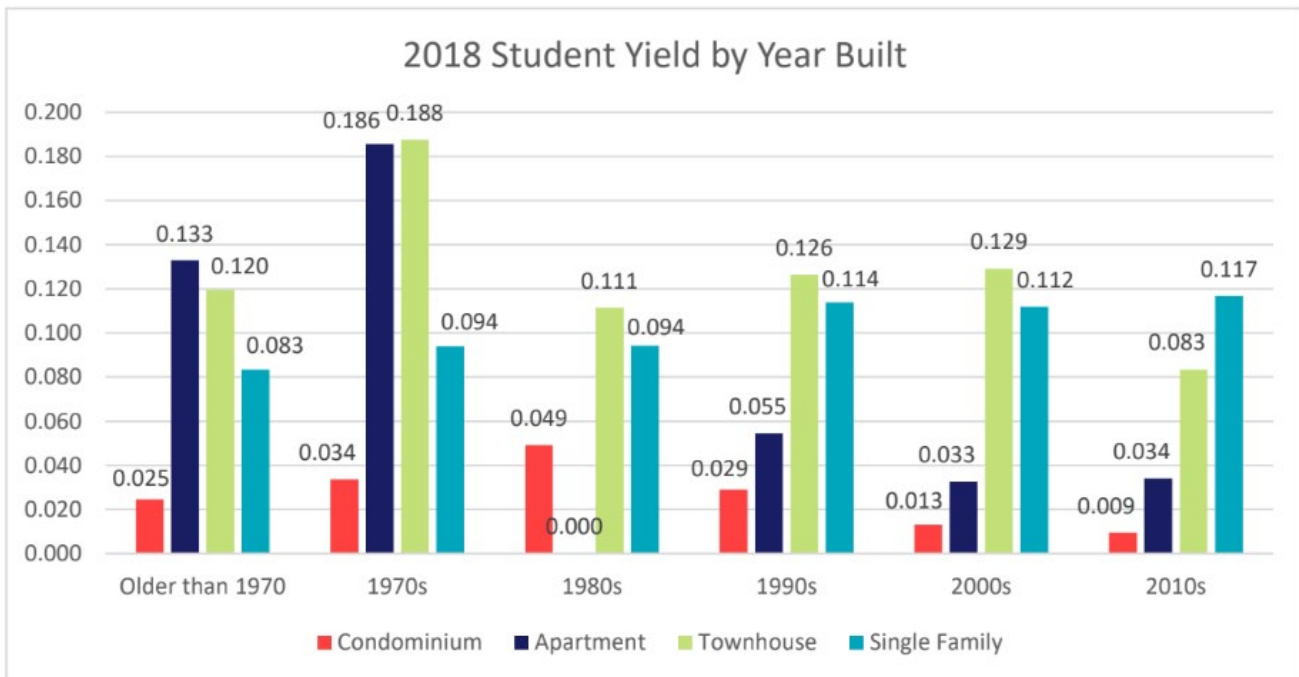
For purposes of this analysis, if one assumes an additional 1,609 students who did not have year-built data populated with the parcel address in SDAT also came from a new construction home within the past five years, the total number of students would be 2,200 students from new construction. This represents 25.5% of the matched new students into the school system coming from new construction. This would imply that in this particular year, one-quarter of new students to the school system are the result of new construction homes in the last five years, and the remaining three-quarters are from an existing home built more than five years ago. This analysis does not attempt to compare students transferring into versus out of the school system, but is simply done to support the theory that increased student generation is often the result of existing home turnover rather than new home construction. Recognizing that this analysis was done for only one year and is therefore a snapshot in time that could

vary year to year, it nevertheless supports the general statement that new residential development is not always the sole factor, or even the primary factor, leading to increased student generation and school capacity issues.

This finding is further substantiated by the [2019 MGT Student Yield Study](#) for AACPS conducted to aid in forming recommendations regarding future school sites. The Executive Summary states: *A student yield, or student generation factor, indicates the number of students per grade level that will be generated by each new housing unit. In this study, MGT calculated student yields by dividing the number of Anne Arundel County Public Schools (“AACPS”) students in each housing unit type (single family, townhome, apartment, and condominium) by the total number of housing units per type.*

From page 12 of the report: *In Anne Arundel County, AACPS student yields are highest from apartments and townhomes that were built in the 1970s. From housing units that were built in the 2010s, the highest AACPS student producing product type is single family homes. Condominium units produce the least. This data suggests that older apartments and townhomes attract more AACPS families than newer apartments and townhomes. Although the single-family student yield does not change much by the decade the home was built, there were many fewer single-family homes built in recent years.*

Figure 3. 2018 Student Yield by Year Built for Housing Unit Types

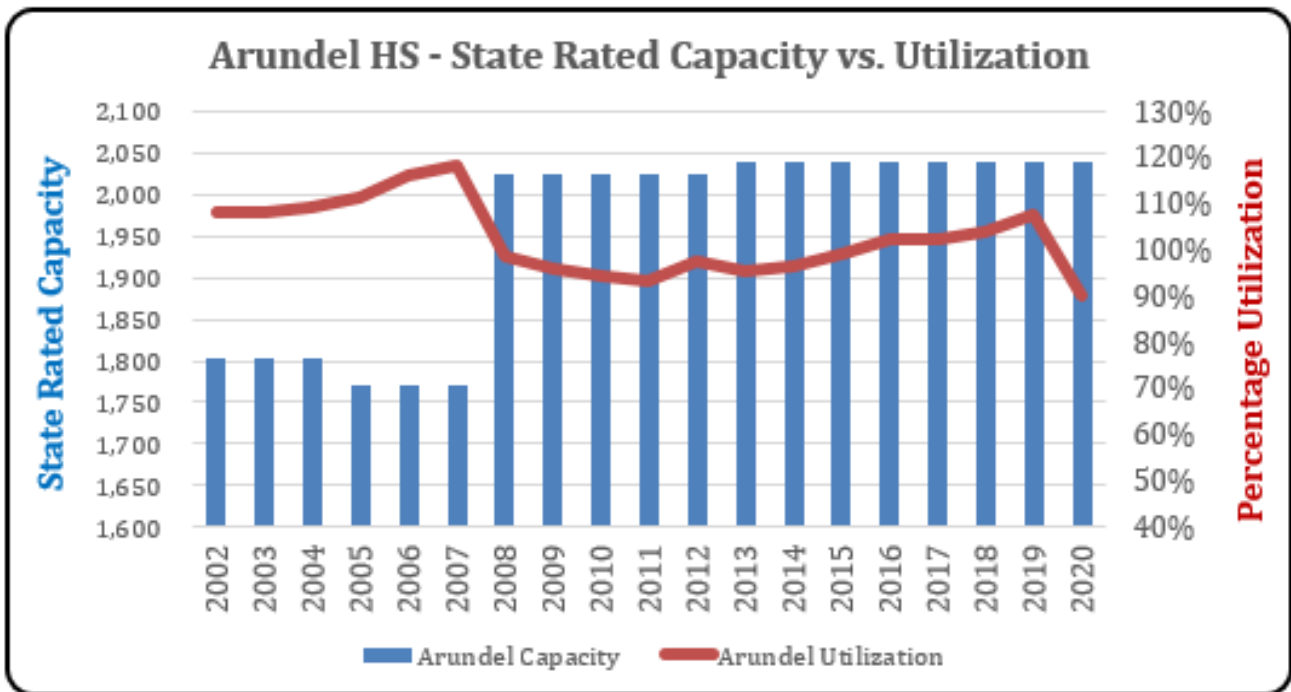


Source: Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning, 2018.

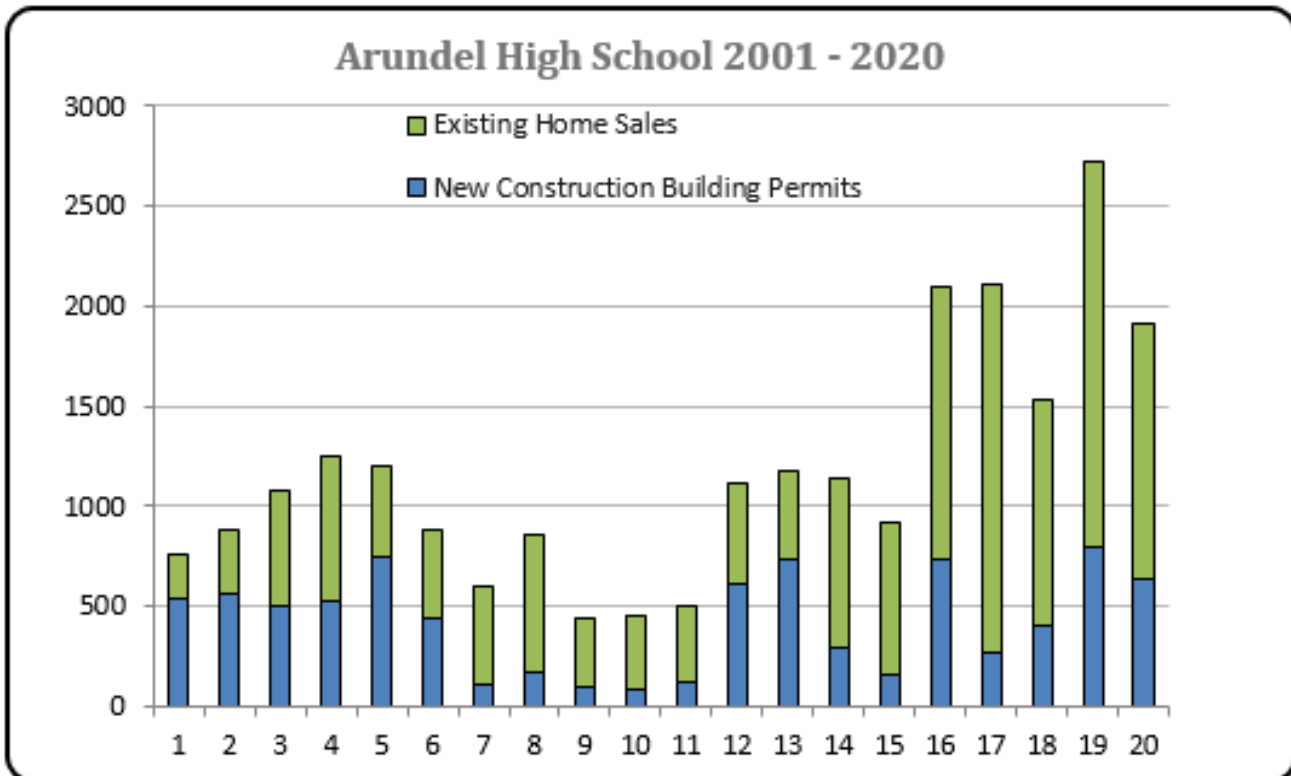
The following graphs show data for Arundel High School. The graphs show that any years of higher percentage of permits vs. existing home sales (i.e. 2012 and 2013) were not followed by a spike in utilization percentage in the following years. There was a small spike in utilization in 2019, which followed two years (2017 and 2018) of larger percentages of existing home sales compared to new construction.

Figure 4. State Rated Capacity and Utilization at Arundel High School

Figure 5. Existing Home Sales and New Construction Building Permits for Arundel High School



Source: Anne Arundel County Planning & Zoning, School APF Workgroup Data



Source: Anne Arundel County Planning & Zoning, School APF Workgroup Data

While the above examinations of existing home sales versus new construction, analysis of transfer student data, and the MGT Student Yield Study all lend support to the narrative that new residential development is not always the primary cause of stressed school capacities, that narrative may vary over time and among feeder districts. There are times when a single large development such as Two Rivers, Tanyard Cove or Tanyard Springs, can be the main source of new students to a feeder system. In addition, there are usually outliers with any data assessment – an example is the Chesapeake feeder system which has seen a steady decline in enrollment while experiencing the same trends in new construction permits (declining) and existing home sales (increasing) as the rest of the County.

School Redistricting

AACPS has completed several redistricting efforts over the past decade, with six school district boundary adjustments approved between 2013 and 2019. However, these were generally narrow in scope and impacted primarily one school feeder system in each redistricting. A more comprehensive countywide adjustment has been difficult to achieve.

Per the 2019 MGT Student Yield Study for Anne Arundel County Public Schools, many of the individual schools were forecasted to have “capacity issues” by 2029. The chart below shows the SRC and Actual enrollment totals for 2022, broken into elementary, middle, and high categories. This data shows that the ability exists across the entire school system to achieve a better balance, and there is a need to redistrict to better utilize existing school spaces.

Table 2. State Rated Capacity and Actual Enrollment Totals for 2022 by ES, MS, and HS

AACPS School System¹	2022 SRC (State Rated Capacity)	2022 Actual Enrollment	2022 Utilization
High School Total	27,535	24,670	89.6%
Middle School Total	24,873	18,166	73.0%
Elementary School Total	43,815	37,089	84.6%
AACPS TOTAL	96,222	79,925⁽¹⁾	83.1%

1. EEC and special schools are not included in this chart. West County ES and Old Mill West HS, both opening in 2024, are not included in this chart.

Source: AACPS 2022 SRC and Actual Enrollment Data

The construction of two new schools, Old Mill West High School and West County Elementary School, have forced the need for redistricting. The need for comprehensive redistricting has been identified in multiple reports in recent history including the 2019 MGT Student Yield Report and the 2015 MGT Strategic Facilities Utilization Master Plan.

In recognition of the need, AACPS is currently undertaking a comprehensive process that will examine all school boundary lines, in order to best utilize available space in school facilities across the county.

This is a two-phase process that will help to fill the more than 16,000 empty seats system wide. The first phase involves the northern part of the county, and redistricting will be done as part of a plan to develop attendance zones for the new Old Mill High School West and West County Elementary School, both of which will open in the 2024-2025 school year. For Phase I Northern Redistricting, the AACPS consultant developed two potential scenarios that are available for public review and comment through May 31, 2023. Adoption of Phase 1 redistricting is anticipated by November 2023.

The second phase, examining school boundaries in the remaining portion of the county, will begin after the northern process concludes and those changes are implemented. Phase 2 of the redistricting process will examine schools in the Annapolis, Arundel, Broadneck, Crofton, Severna Park, South River, and Southern clusters. Phase 2 scenarios will be available for public review in 2025.

Analysis of data provided on the AACPS redistricting website for Phase 1 shows that the existing High School Utilization rates range from 68% to over 103%. The scenarios currently presented on the website bring that range to approximately 62% to 92% (Scenario 1) or approximately 62% to 90% (Scenario 2).

Individual schools with current high utilization percentages show great improvement in the proposed scenarios. Appendix C presents the results to date for the full Phase 1 Redistricting Analysis. The columns titled “Anticipated Enrollment” and “Anticipated % Utilization” represent the year 2031 projections from the Educational Facilities Master Plan. In the examples below, North County HS has a current 2022 utilization of 102% which is significantly reduced in both scenarios to approximately 84% (Scenario 1) and 87% (Scenario 2). Richard Henry Lee ES shows similar improvements going from a current 98.3% down to 66.9% in Scenario 1 or 72% in Scenario 2. Piney Orchard Elementary School, in the Arundel High School feeder system, is included in the Phase 1 redistricting because of the opening of West County Elementary School in the fall of 2024 and the need to create a new feeder. The chart below shows how the current 147.3% is reduced to 88.9% in each of the proposed scenarios.

Table 3. Redistricting Scenarios for North County HS, Richard Henry Lee ES, and Piney Orchard ES

Type	School Name	State Rated Capacity	2022 Enrollment	2022 % Utilization	Anticipated Enrollment	Anticipated % Utilization	Scenario 1	Scenario 1 % Utilization	Scenario 2	Scenario 2 % Utilization
HS	North County	2,402	2,451	102.0%	2,529	105.3%	2,021	84.1%	2,092	87.1%
ES	Richard Henry Lee	522	513	98.3%	513	98.3%	349	66.9%	376	72.0%
ES	Piney Orchard	649	956	147.3%	1,052	162.1%	577	88.9%	577	88.9%

Source: AACPS Consultant-developed Scenarios: <https://www.aacps.org/redistricting>

The current available data for redistricting is based on the consultant’s proposed scenarios. The school system is currently receiving public feedback and the School Board has the ability to develop additional scenarios. While redistricting, if approved, as well as the addition of capacity with the opening of West County Elementary and Old Mill West High School in 2024 should alleviate the large number of vacant seats for the upcoming years, a longer-term approach should also be established to prevent this situation from recurring in the future as a result of new growth and/or increased home transfers. AACPS has also identified the need for additional school sites in the north and west parts of the County to accommodate new growth envisioned under Plan2040. As noted previously, a combination of strategies including redistricting; school expansion, replacement or construction; and an improved APF ordinance are collectively needed.

APF Methods in Other Jurisdictions

Percent Utilization

The Workgroup also reviewed the different approaches used by other Maryland jurisdictions with regard to adequate school facilities. While there is variation among these, most include a percent utilization cap, which represents projected enrollment in a given year as a percentage of SRC, as a basis for approving new development. The various utilization caps used in several counties are shown in the table below for informative purposes. This does not allow a direct comparison with Anne Arundel's APF policies, as the utilization cap is only one element of the APF test methodology and there are other decision factors that will vary among jurisdictions.

Howard County issued a HCPS 2022 Feasibility Study Report that was prepared with the assistance of an outside consultant. It comprehensively reviews enrollment projections and their relationship to the Capital Budget. Montgomery County's 2020-2024 Growth and Infrastructure Policy approach is somewhat unique and is discussed in more detail below.

Table 4. Comparison of APF for Public Schools in Other Maryland Counties

	Harford	Howard	Carroll	Charles	St. Mary's	Montgomery	Frederick	Baltimore	Prince George's	Anne Arundel
ES	110%	105%	109%	110%	107%	105 - 135%	100%	115%	105%	95%
MS	110%	110%	109%	110%	109%	105 - 135%	100%	115%	105%	95%
HS	110%	115%	109%	110%	116%	105 - 135%	100%	115%	105%	100%
Method	Individual Schools	ES, Individual and regions	See Note 1	Individual Schools	All Schools	Regions, See Note 2	Individual Schools	Individual Schools, See Note 3	School clusters See Note 4	Individual Schools

1. For Carroll County, anything under 109% passes the APF test; 100-119% approaches inadequate and the school board is open to negotiating fees, timing, etc.; greater than 119% cannot move forward.

2. For Montgomery County, up to 105% can move forward with no fees. Montgomery County goes beyond just percentages: 105% or less than 85 pupils over SRC for ES, 105% or less than 126 pupils over SRC for MS, 105% or less than 180 pupils over SRC for HS. For any above 105%, additional fees can be paid. There are no moratoriums.
3. Baltimore County has an "exception" based on available "adjacent capacity." If any school district adjacent to the overcrowded school has "sufficient capacity" to render the overcrowded school less than 115% of SRC, then this exception may be exercised.
4. Prince George's County code considers mitigation to be payment of a schools facility surcharge, or an exemption from that surcharge. When conditioned upon payment of the surcharge or when otherwise exempt, the subdivision may be approved regardless of actual or projected school capacity.

Source: Respective Counties' APFO legislation

Montgomery County's Growth and Infrastructure Policy

Montgomery County recently adopted a new method of dealing with growth impacts on school infrastructure, known as the [2020-2024 Growth and Infrastructure Policy](#). The key objective was to shift the focus of the APF policy from limiting growth in areas with inadequate school infrastructure, which has had minimal effectiveness in addressing school capacity issues, to ensuring adequate school infrastructure to help achieve desired patterns and types of growth.



Under the new policy, the County's planning areas are assigned to one of three school impact areas – greenfield, infill, and turnover areas – based on current and anticipated land use and development contexts. Utilization standards ranging from 105% to 135% are then applied to each school impact area. Schools under 105% capacity are considered open and development applications can proceed from the standpoint of APF. When the capacity is over 105%, the utilization standard is coupled with a seat deficit standard, which varies for each school type. For schools over

105% capacity and a specified seat deficit, the developer pays a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) as a condition of APF approval. Thus, there are no moratoriums on new development when a school is over capacity. With the three-tiered UPP, the payment required increases with increased levels of overutilization. The objective is to eliminate the uncertainty associated with residential development moratoriums and further support the County's housing goals, while addressing the fiscal needs of school facilities.

While this methodology has many merits, Montgomery County has several characteristics that enable the feasibility of this approach. The County's Infill school impact areas are located around WMATA Metro stations, along the Purple Line and other Metro rail lines, and around the cities of Rockville and Gaithersburg. These are areas where land values, housing demand, and planned residential densities are extremely high, and the cost of an additional UPP fee can likely be absorbed by developers in these areas. While the housing demand and land values in Anne Arundel are high, the relationship between

demand and school capacities is not entirely analogous to that in Montgomery County. The Workgroup determined that a similar approach may not be as feasible or effective in Anne Arundel, and also expressed concern as to the relative complexity of this methodology. However, a similar approach may warrant more in-depth analysis in the future if adjustments to the APF ordinance and/or school redistricting do not accomplish the needed results.

Potential Changes to School APF Ordinance

Analysis of Percent Utilization Rates

As noted above, the current utilization rates required in Anne Arundel per § 17-5-502(a) are 95% for elementary and middle schools and 100% for high schools. The Workgroup examined the impact of increasing these caps to 100%, 105%, 110%, and 115% across all schools, which is within the range of utilization rates used in many other jurisdictions.

The impact of using these different percent utilization caps on the current March 2023 School Utilization Chart is shown in Appendix D, with green-shaded results indicating changes to the open/closed status of the school based on the alternative utilization rates. The results are summarized in the table below.

Table 5. Additional Schools Open Under Various Utilization Caps

	100%	105%	110%	115%
Elementary Schools	12	20	20	21
Middle Schools	2	3	3	3
High Schools	0	1	2	3

Source: March 2023 School Utilization Chart and analysis by Office of Planning and Zoning staff

The greatest impacts from a shift to higher utilization caps are seen in the Arundel, Crofton, North County, and Old Mill feeder districts. Both Annapolis High and North County High Schools remain closed under all four scenarios, as do Maryland City and Piney Orchard Elementary Schools. A higher utilization rate of up to 120% would be required in order to achieve no high school closures, based on the current chart. This emphasizes the importance of a multi-pronged approach which includes redistricting along with capital improvements.

Analysis of Enrollment Projections

In addition to alternative utilization rates, county staff examined whether the School Utilization Chart should continue to be based on enrollment projections from the Educational Facilities Master Plan (EFMP), as currently required per § 17-5-502 (a)(3) of the Code, or whether using actual student enrollment numbers from the current year would serve as a more accurate basis. Currently, the school chart is prepared with EFMP enrollment projections for the third year out from the time of the APF testing (e.g., the school chart prepared in 2022 is based on year 2024 projected enrollment). While actual student enrollment figures are typically compiled in the fall of each year, they must then be certified and incorporated into the EFMP prepared in the following calendar year. Therefore, by the time

these numbers are available for use in the updated school chart, which is typically legislated the following fall, they can be somewhat outdated.

An alternative that the Workgroup discussed was to base the school chart on the actual student enrollment numbers produced each fall, rather than the EFMP projections. This would alter the submittal timing of the school chart for adoption, since it would not require waiting until the following summer (when the updated EFMP is typically available). The State-audited enrollment numbers are typically available in November of each year. Thus, the school chart could be adopted during the same school year as the actual enrollment numbers on which it is based.

The below chart compares projected student enrollment estimates to actual enrollment going back to 2001. **The projections were greater than actual student enrollment numbers 77% of the time over the past 22 years.** However, with the exception of the Covid-19 pandemic years of 2020 and 2021 when many students were pulled out of public schools temporarily, the difference over the past several years between the projections and actual enrollment has been relatively small. Exceptions tend to occur with regard to specific schools, not as a result of the projection methodology, but when individual development projects result in unforeseen factors that cannot be projected, such as when a Sketch Plan is revised after previous approval, or a development project builds out much more quickly or slowly than was anticipated by the developer.

Table 6. Projected and Actual Student Enrollment

Year	Projected	Actual**	Difference	Assessment
2001	75,426	75,094	332	Fewer Actual
2002	75,825	74,798	1,027	Fewer Actual
2003	75,932	74,519	1,413	Fewer Actual
2004	75,603	74,000	1,603	Fewer Actual
2005	74,170	73,633	537	Fewer Actual
2006	73,812	73,111	701	Fewer Actual
2007	73,814	73,405	409	Fewer Actual
2008	73,852	73,658	194	Fewer Actual
2009	74,235	74,782	-547	
2010	75,528	75,481	47	Fewer Actual
2011	76,606	76,303	303	Fewer Actual
2012*	76,942	77,770	-828	

Year	Projected	Actual**	Difference	Assessment
2013	79,403	78,500	903	Fewer Actual
2014	79,237	79,518	-281	
2015	80,903	80,387	516	Fewer Actual
2016	81,288	81,397	-109	
2017*	82,744	82,777	-33	
2018	84,547	83,249	1,298	Fewer Actual
2019	86,511	84,984	1,527	Fewer Actual
2020	86,102	83,044	3,058	Fewer Actual
2021	87,639	83,165	4,474	Fewer Actual
2022	84,928	84,453	475	Fewer Actual

*2012 and 2017 reports unavailable; data for these years from preceding and following EFMPs.

**Actual enrollment includes EECs, special and alternative centers.

Source: Office of Planning and Zoning, APF Schools Subgroup, Meeting 13 (September 2022)

The Workgroup also examined the school utilization chart prepared using the current methodology (as shown in Appendix D) with a hypothetical school utilization chart prepared using the actual enrollment numbers (as shown in Appendix E). Appendix E uses the 2022 actual enrollment numbers along with the SRC, but *without* the third year out projections, to illustrate the results of that approach for the same 100%, 105%, 110%, and 115% utilization rates being considered. The green-shaded results indicate changes to the open/closed status of the school based on the alternative utilization rates, and the yellow-shaded results indicate which additional schools changed status when using actual enrollment numbers.

The most significant impacts using actual enrollment numbers include:

- Both Annapolis and North County High Schools would remain closed with a 100% utilization rate, but these schools would be open using a 105% utilization rate or higher. Under the current methodology, these would remain closed even when using a 115% utilization rate.
- Old Mill High School would remain closed with a 100% utilization rate, but it would be open using a 105% utilization rate or higher. Under the current methodology, this school would remain closed unless using a 115% utilization rate.

As seen in Appendix E, the impacts are mixed. While this approach showed a positive impact on three of the closed high schools, other schools would become closed.

Even if this approach has greater benefits in terms of fewer school closures, there are concerns with departing from the third year out projections. The projections are a fairly common approach used in other jurisdictions because it accounts for the time between which a development project is approved and when it is actually constructed and generating new students. It also allows for a development project to be vested for school APF at the Sketch Plan phase and allows time for the Final Plan and building permits to be approved in the out years, which correspond to the school chart. If the chart is to be prepared based on actual Fall enrollment numbers, school APF vesting would need to occur at the Final Plan phase of each development application. This may cause concerns for developers as lenders and investors may be reluctant to invest in a project if the determinant of school capacity is delayed until the final stages of development approval.

If the current methodology of using third year out projections from the EFMP is retained, a timing change should be considered to prepare and legislate the chart each June, immediately after the new EFMP projections become available. Compared to past years when the chart has sometimes been introduced for adoption in December or later, an earlier introduction may help to ease concerns about the projections being outdated or overlapping with new enrollment numbers.

Other Potential Changes to APF Standards

The following are other changes to the current APF standards that are proposed for consideration:

- Revise the timeline for the school utilization chart to once yearly and eliminate the twice per year updates to the chart in May and September. The requirement for semi-annual updates also has not shown real benefits. (17-5-502(a)(2)).
- Eliminate the 85% of available capacity criteria in 17-5-501(a)(1). The addition of this criteria has not resulted in significant benefits.
- Exemption to School APF testing for residential development that does not produce students (efficiencies/studios, one-bedroom apartments). Article 17 currently includes exemptions to School APF testing for development in certain geographic areas including Parole Town Center, Odenton Town Center, Glen Burnie Sustainable Community Overlay Area, and TOD Policy Areas. While all vary somewhat, these exemptions in most cases are contingent on certain conditions being met, such the provision of mixed uses and a prohibition on dwelling units with more than two bedrooms. The Odenton Town Center includes an exemption for all residential developments in the Core Subarea with no conditions. The County should consider whether similar exemptions would be appropriate in other locations for particular types of development.
- Exemption for all/some workforce and affordable housing units. Article 17 currently includes a School APF exemption for residential development funded in part by low income tax credits. However, this exemption is contingent upon some fairly stringent requirements that limit its applicability: the project is capped at 50 dwelling units; all impacted schools must be either “open” on the school chart at the time of the LIHTC award or no more than 3% above the percentage of the State Rated Capacity used in the APF test for elementary and middle schools or 5% for high schools; and the units must be limited to income-eligible renters for at least 30

years as recorded by deed. Based on pipeline projects that ACDS is tracking for potential workforce housing, the 50-unit cap is likely a significantly limiting factor. Changes to this code exemption that should be considered include: a) increasing the allowable number of dwelling units to 100 - 200 units; b) allow that impacted schools may be 5% to 10% above the percentage of the SRC used in the APF test; and c) add income qualifications for homeownership units (in addition to rental units) that match those requirements for workforce housing under §18-10-169.

Summary of Findings

The key findings and conclusions from the Work Group's efforts are summarized below.

- Forty-five percent of the County's renter households were cost burdened in 2022, paying more than 30% of their incomes for rent, and 19% of renter households were severely cost burdened, paying more than 50% of income for rent.
- The number of available market rate multifamily units serving moderate income renters declined from 1,683 units in 2019 to 150 units in 2022.
- Over the past ten years, the number of schools closed to new development annually has ranged from 18 to 42 schools, and currently sits at 27 schools closed. Nine schools were closed for at least 8 of the past 10 years, and 8 additional schools were closed for 7 of the past 10 years.
- While the current School Utilization Chart indicates there are five closed high schools, in effect 7 of the 13 high school feeder systems are closed. This is because the one middle school serving the Arundel High School feeder system is closed, and Glen Burnie High School has only one vacant seat.
- From 2002 to 2022, an average of 11,616 vacant seats existed annually throughout the entire school system. Over 16,000 seats were vacant in 2022.
- There are misconceptions that construction of new multifamily dwellings will result in an influx of new students to that feeder system. The reality is more complicated. New construction and increases in the number of permits do not reflect a corresponding increase in student enrollment.
- Total housing units in the County increased by 22% from 2001 to 2020, while total population increased by 18% over the period. In 2020, most residential units were single family detached (>60%), followed by single family attached (20%) and multi-family dwellings (17%). Rental units represented roughly 24% of the total housing units in 2020. Overall, single family detached dwellings have generated the highest student yield, as compared to other dwelling types.

- The volume of new residential building permits completed has been smaller than the amount of existing homes sales over the past two decades. Both existing home sales and new residential construction are contributing to increases in student enrollment.
- The 2019 MGT Student Yield Study for Anne Arundel County Public Schools reflects that different types of housing yield different rates of students and those are impacted by geographic area of the County as well.
- School redistricting scenarios currently under study to be completed in 2025, would have significant impacts on school utilization rates and could eliminate many of the chronic school capacity issues of the past several years.
- School APF requirements vary widely among counties in central and southern Maryland; however most jurisdictions use a school utilization threshold greater than 100%, with most ranging from 105% to 115%.
- Increasing school utilization caps up to 105% would result in an additional 24 schools being open (based on current enrollments), and a cap increase to 115% would result in 27 additional open schools, again based on current enrollment.

Policy Considerations

A combination of strategies, including amendments to the APF ordinance, redistricting, refined student yield analysis, and strategic capital facilities planning will be needed to best utilize existing school capacity and equitably build future capacity where it is most needed. Recommended actions for consideration include the following:

- Phase 1 of AACPS Redistricting is currently underway, with Phase 2 to follow in 2025. This is a crucial step toward rebalancing the available student seats across the county for better distribution and utilization of the available building space.
- An updated MGT Student Yield Study is recommended to occur consistently at appropriate intervals (i.e., every 5 or 10 years).
- Legislation to address the concerns outlined in this report such as revising the format and timeframe of the School utilization chart. Changes to the current methodology should consider:
 - Potential increases to the utilization rate cap, up to at least a 105% threshold for all schools;
 - Whether to use Fall actual enrollment numbers or EFMP projections in developing the school chart, and the corresponding timing for school APF vesting by developers;
 - Including actual enrollment numbers either in the School Utilization Chart or as supplemental information, depending on the methodology;

- Eliminating the 85% of remaining seats criteria from the APF test and eliminate the requirement for semi-annual updates to the school chart; and
 - Refining the allowable exemptions to school APF testing for affordable and workforce housing developments.
 - Employ other methodologies to allow flexibility as long as they do not permit school overcrowding.
-
- Analysis of countywide utilization numbers in comparison to the Board of Education Capital Improvement Program. Consider working with AACPS to prepare a complementary report to the EFMP each year modeled after Howard County's *Feasibility Study: An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options*.
 - Collaborate with AACPS to plan for advanced land acquisition in a more methodical way.



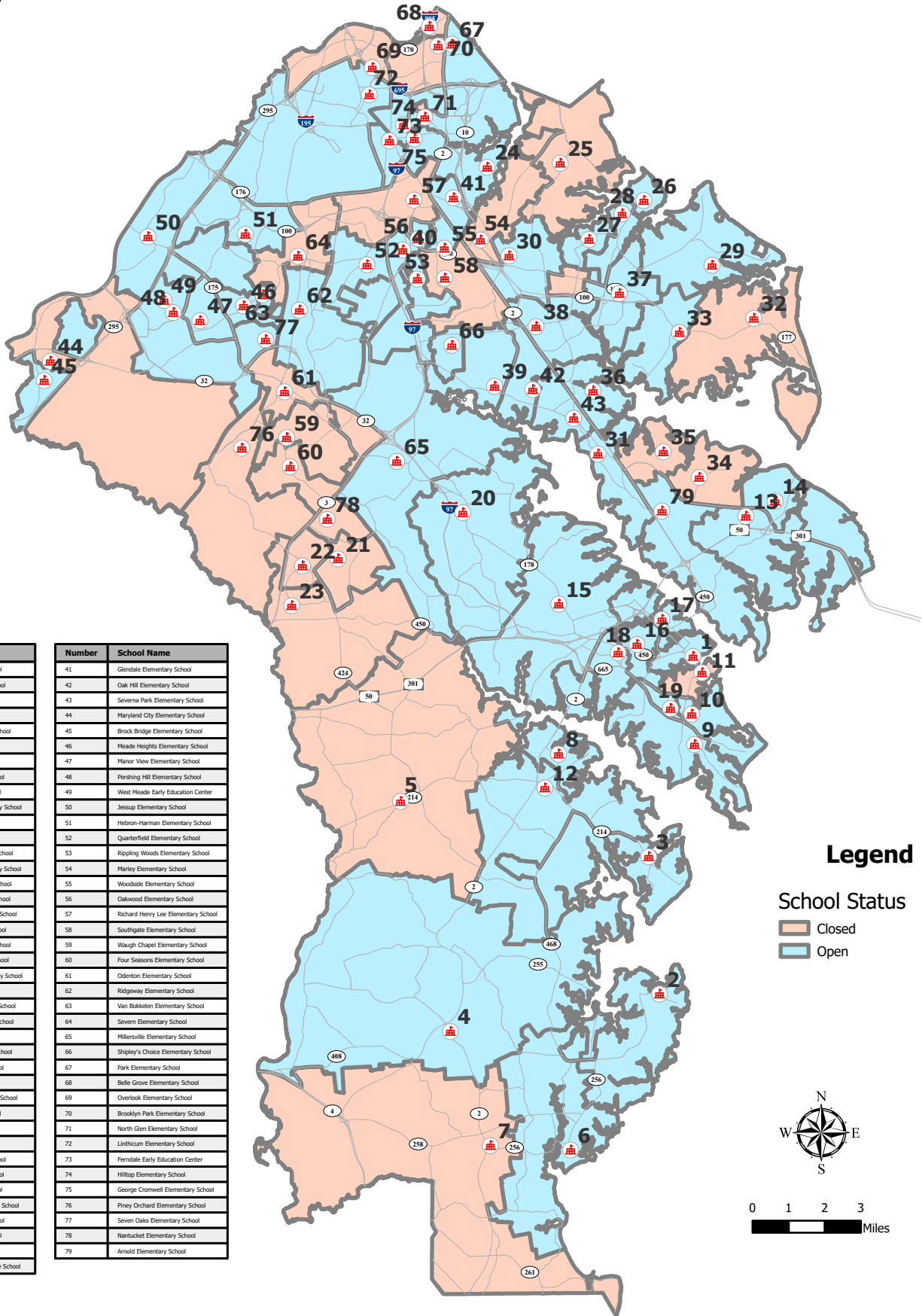
APPENDIX A. School APF Workgroup Members

Name	Affiliation
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Allison Pickard	Councilmember, District 2, AA County Council
Kristin Etzel	Legislative Assistant, District 2, AA County Council
Ann Fligsten (or designee)	Growth Action Network (GAN)
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Chris Trumbauer (or Steven Theroux)	Budget Officer, AA County
Clifton Martin	Chief Executive Officer, Housing Commission of AA County
Eliot Powell	President, Whitehall Development
Erin Karpewicz	CEO, Arundel Community Development Services, Inc.
Greg Stewart	Senior Manager, Planning, AA County Public Schools
Jason Sartori	Countywide Planning and Policy Chief, Montgomery County
Jessica Zuniga	Foundation Development
Jonathan Boniface	AAEDC
Karen McJunkin	Elm Street Development
Kelly Kenney (or Curran Ritter)	Office of Law, AA County
Marygrace Fitzhenry	AA County Association of Realtors
Sam Snead (or Brian Ulrich)	Director, Office of Transportation
Pam Brown	Local Management Board, AA County
Robert Silkworth	AA County Board of Education
Sylvia Fielder Jennings	Planning Advisory Board, District 7

APPENDIX B. CURRENT OPEN / CLOSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Public Elementary School Status 2024



Number	School Name
1	Annapolis Elementary School
2	Shady Side Elementary School
3	Mayo Elementary School
4	Lothian Elementary School
5	Davidsonville Elementary School
6	Deale Elementary School
7	Tracey's Elementary School
8	Edgewater Elementary School
9	Hillmere Elementary School
10	Georgetown East Elementary School
11	Eastport Elementary School
12	Central Elementary School
13	Windsor Farm Elementary School
14	Cape Saint Claire Elementary School
15	Rolling Knolls Elementary School
16	Germanatown Elementary School
17	West Annapolis Elementary School
18	Mills-Parole Elementary School
19	Tyler Heights Elementary School
20	South Shore Elementary School
21	Crofton Meadows Elementary School
22	Crofton Elementary School
23	Crofton Woods Elementary School
24	Point Pleasant Elementary School
25	Solley Elementary School
26	Rivers Beach Elementary School
27	High Point Elementary School
28	Sunset Elementary School
29	Fort Smallwood Elementary School
30	Freetown Elementary School
31	Jones Elementary School
32	Bodkin Elementary School
33	Lake Shore Elementary School
34	Broadbeck Elementary School
35	Belvedere Elementary School
36	Folger McKinsey Elementary School
37	Jacobsville Elementary School
38	Pasadena Elementary School
39	Benfield Elementary School
40	Glen Burnie Park Elementary School

Number	School Name
41	Glendale Elementary School
42	Oak Hill Elementary School
43	Severna Park Elementary School
44	Maryland City Elementary School
45	Brock Bridge Elementary School
46	Meade Heights Elementary School
47	Manor View Elementary School
48	Pershing Hill Elementary School
49	West Meade Early Education Center
50	Jessup Elementary School
51	Hebron-Herman Elementary School
52	Quarterfield Elementary School
53	Rippling Woods Elementary School
54	Marley Elementary School
55	Woodside Elementary School
56	Oakwood Elementary School
57	Richard Henry Lee Elementary School
58	Southgate Elementary School
59	Waugh Chapel Elementary School
60	Four Seasons Elementary School
61	Odenton Elementary School
62	Ridgeway Elementary School
63	Van Bokkelen Elementary School
64	Severna Elementary School
65	Millersville Elementary School
66	Shipley's Choice Elementary School
67	Park Elementary School
68	Belle Grove Elementary School
69	Overlook Elementary School
70	Brooklyn Park Elementary School
71	North Glen Elementary School
72	Linthicum Elementary School
73	Ferndale Early Education Center
74	Hilltop Elementary School
75	George Cromwell Elementary School
76	Piney Orchard Elementary School
77	Seven Oaks Elementary School
78	Nantuxet Elementary School
79	Arnold Elementary School

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School Status

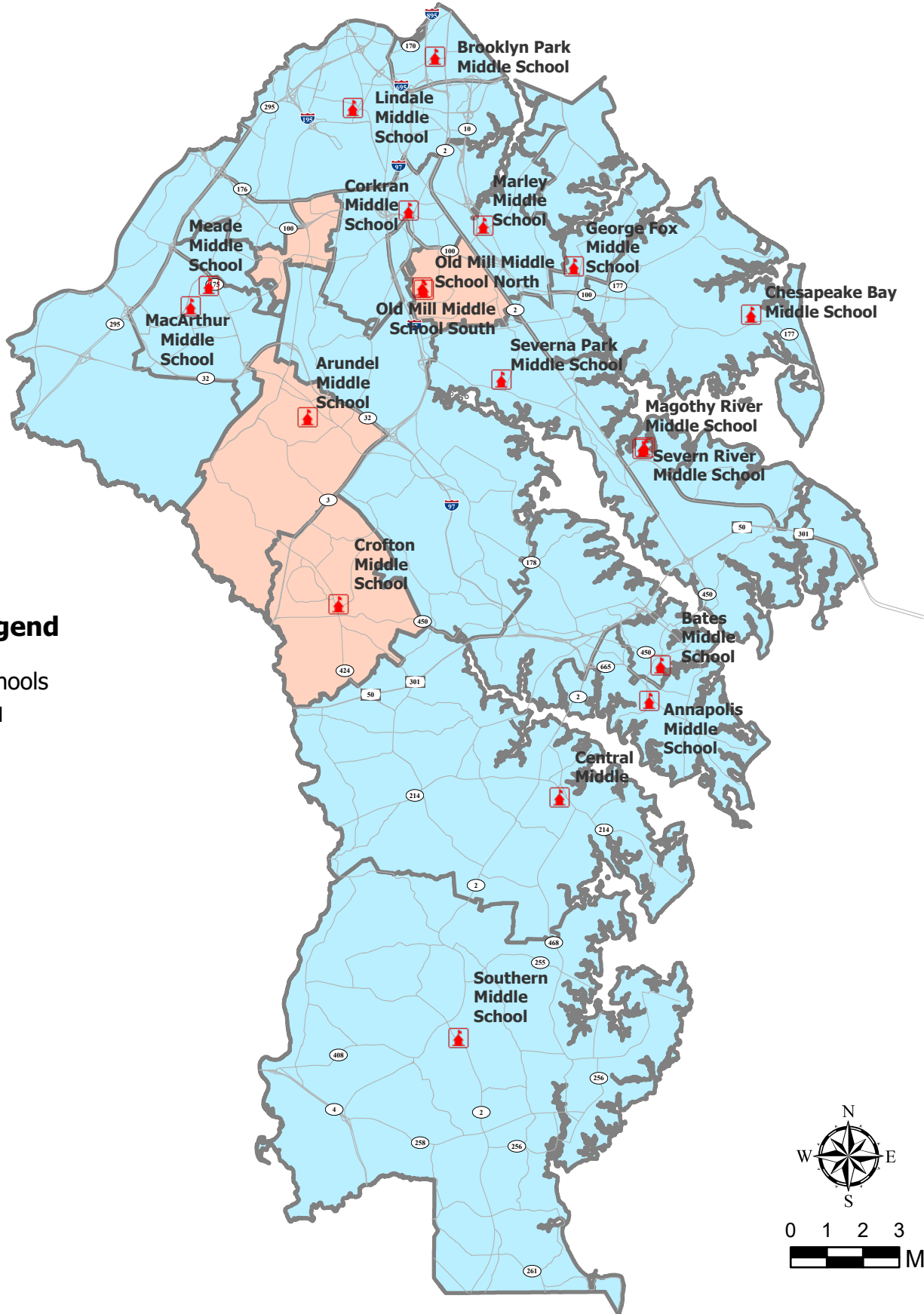
- Closed
- Open



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Miles



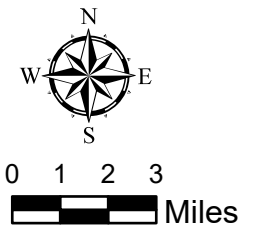
Public Middle School Status 2023



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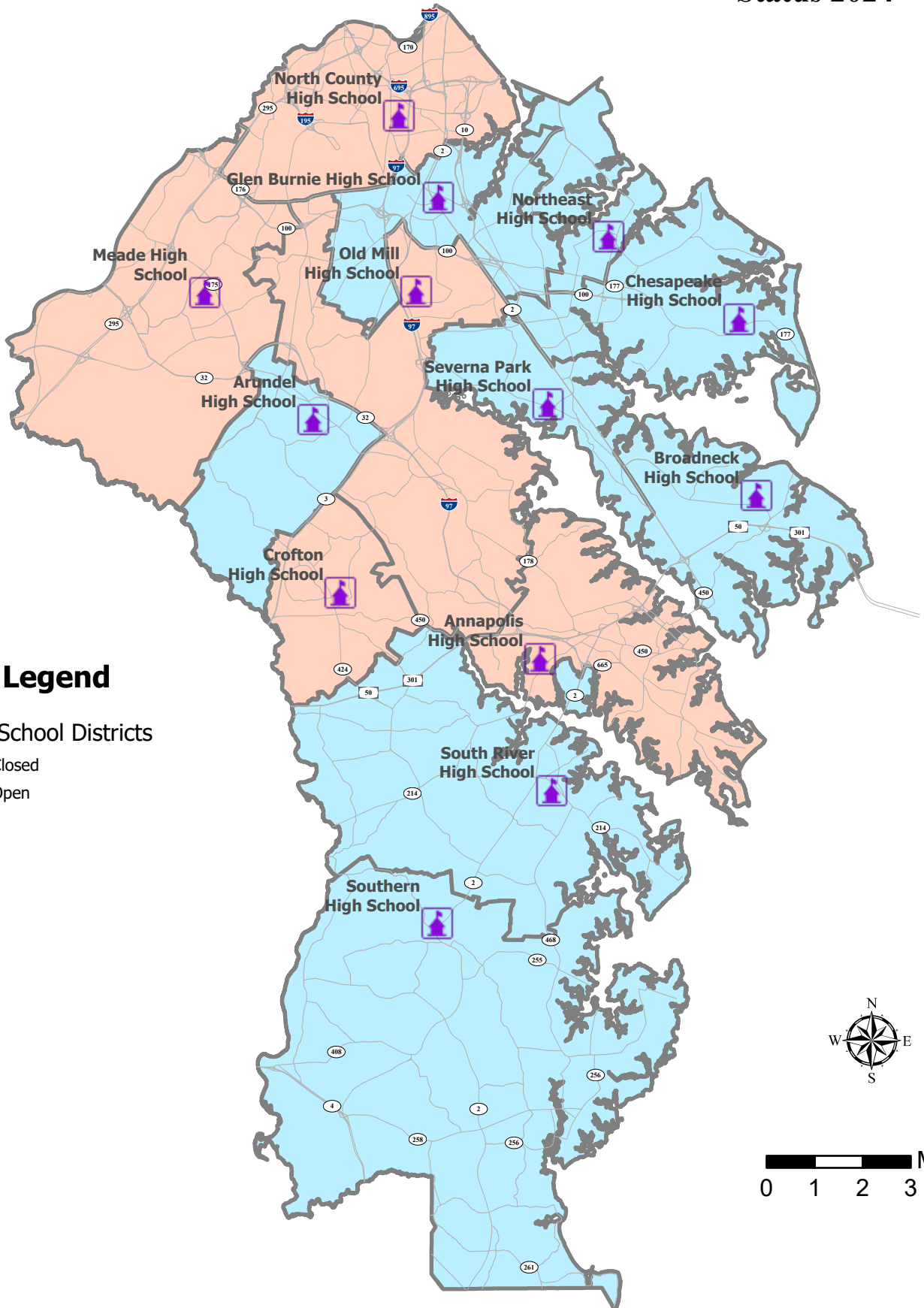
Middle Schools

- Closed
- Open





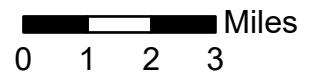
High School District Status 2024



Legend

High School Districts

- Closed
- Open



APPENDIX C. School Redistricting Analysis

AACPS PHASE 1 REDISTRICTING

Type	Feeder Prior to Redistricting	School Name	SRC	2022		Anticipated		Redistricting Scenario 1		Redistricting Scenario 2	
				Enrollment	% Utilization	Enrollment	% Utilization	Scenario 1 Enrollment	Scenario 1 % Utilization	Scenario 2 Enrollment	Scenario 2 % Utilization
HS	Chesapeake	Chesapeake	2088	1419	68.0%	1466	70.2%	1877	89.9%	1870	89.6%
HS	Glen Burnie	Glen Burnie	2395	2324	97.0%	2388	99.7%	2210	92.3%	2108	88.0%
HS	Meade	Meade	2538	2330	91.8%	2563	101.0%	2164	85.3%	2190	86.3%
HS	North County	North County	2402	2451	102.0%	2529	105.3%	2021	84.1%	2092	87.1%
HS	Northeast	Northeast	1797	1390	77.4%	1374	76.5%	1386	77.1%	1371	76.3%
HS	Old Mill	Old Mill	2369	2445	103.2%	2437	102.9%	1466	61.9%	1466	61.9%
HS	Old Mill West	OMHS-W	2137					1686	78.9%	1660	77.7%
	HS TOTAL		15726	12359	91%	12757	93.9%	12810	81.5%	12757	81.1%
			SCR total shown includes OMHS-W	2022 Utilization does NOT include OMHS-W SRC		Anticipated Utilization does NOT include OMHS-W SRC		Scenario 1 Utilization DOES include OMHS-W SRC		Scenario 2 Utilization DOES include OMHS-W SRC	
MS	North County	Brooklyn Park	1166	786	67.4%	835	71.6%	797	68.4%	809	69.4%
MS	Chesapeake	Chesapeake Bay	1962	1104	56.3%	1104	56.3%	1409	71.8%	1381	70.4%
MS	Glen Burnie	Corkran	1005	648	64.5%	648	64.5%	605	60.2%	591	58.8%
MS	North County	Lindale	1481	1187	80.1%	1204	81.3%	875	59.1%	919	62.1%
MS	Glen Burnie	Marley	1215	932	76.7%	983	80.9%	894	73.6%	825	67.9%
MS	Meade	MacArthur	1674	872	52.1%	932	55.7%	1013	60.5%	1170	69.9%
MS	Meade	Meade	1108	796	71.8%	908	81.9%	725	65.4%	744	67.1%
MS	Northeast	Northeast	1080	889	82.3%	889	82.3%	898	83.1%	898	83.1%
MS	Old Mill	OMMN	1199	956	79.7%	956	79.7%	1173	97.8%	997	83.2%
MS	Old Mill	OMMS	1199	984	82.1%	984	82.1%	1109	92.5%	1109	92.5%
	MS TOTAL		13089	9154	69.9%	9443	72.1%	9498	72.6%	9443	72.1%
ES	Chesapeake	Bodkin	580	520	89.7%	520	89.7%	520	89.7%	520	89.7%
ES	Chesapeake	Ft. Smallwood	555	425	76.6%	425	76.6%	425	76.6%	425	76.6%
ES	Chesapeake	Jacobsville	610	510	83.6%	510	83.6%	510	83.6%	510	83.6%
ES	Chesapeake	Lake Shore	389	333	85.6%	333	85.6%	333	85.6%	333	85.6%
ES	Chesapeake	Pasadena	473	356	75.3%	356	75.3%	356	75.3%	356	75.3%
ES	Glen Burnie	Freetown	631	521	82.6%	525	83.2%	541	85.7%	561	88.9%
ES	Glen Burnie	Glendale	514	428	83.3%	428	83.3%	428	83.3%	428	83.3%
ES	Glen Burnie	Marley	841	756	89.9%	883	105.0%	728	86.6%	571	67.9%
ES	Glen Burnie	Oakwood	399	378	94.7%	378	94.7%	333	83.5%	306	76.7%
ES	Glen Burnie	Point Pleasant	677	509	75.2%	514	75.9%	521	77.0%	622	91.9%
ES	Glen Burnie	Quarterfield	585	445	76.1%	442	75.6%	534	91.3%	561	95.9%
ES	Glen Burnie	Richard Henry Lee	522	513	98.3%	513	98.3%	349	66.9%	376	72.0%
ES	Glen Burnie	Woodside	461	336	72.9%	338	73.3%	338	73.3%	338	73.3%
ES	Meade	Brock Bridge	753	472	62.7%	478	63.5%	716	95.1%	687	91.2%
ES	Meade	Frank Hebron Har	750	677	90.3%	678	90.4%	588	78.4%	538	71.7%
ES	Meade	Jessup	781	587	75.2%	664	85.0%	663	84.9%	705	90.3%
ES	Meade	Manor View	516	240	46.5%	237	45.9%	433	83.9%	433	83.9%
ES	Meade	Maryland City	506	439	86.8%	671	132.6%	433	85.6%	462	91.3%
ES	Meade	Meade Heights	616	371	60.2%	548	89.0%	505	82.0%	488	79.2%
ES	Meade	Pershing Hill	710	556	78.3%	550	77.5%	504	71.0%	504	71.0%
ES	Meade	Seven Oaks	692	508	73.4%	510	73.7%	617	89.2%	617	89.2%
ES	Meade	Van Bokken	539	402	74.6%	407	75.5%	474	87.9%	474	87.9%
ES	North County	Belle Grove	359	311	86.6%	322	89.7%	302	84.1%	302	84.1%
ES	North County	Brooklyn Park	487	484	99.4%	488	100.2%	442	90.8%	461	94.7%
ES	North County	George Cromwell	477	360	75.5%	366	76.7%	449	94.1%	389	81.6%
ES	North County	Hilltop	639	535	83.7%	542	84.8%	523	81.8%	596	93.3%
ES	North County	Linthicum	646	459	71.1%	494	76.5%	536	83.0%	516	79.9%
ES	North County	North Glen	350	298	85.1%	310	88.6%	291	83.1%	286	81.7%
ES	North County	Overlook	382	351	91.9%	345	90.3%	275	72.0%	275	72.0%
ES	North County	Park	621	507	81.6%	513	82.6%	513	82.6%	513	82.6%
ES	Northeast	High Point	734	704	95.9%	698	95.1%	713	97.1%	686	93.5%
ES	Northeast	Riviera Beach	359	274	76.3%	274	76.3%	274	76.3%	274	76.3%
ES	Northeast	Solley	783	705	90.0%	704	89.9%	659	84.2%	688	87.9%
ES	Northeast	Sunset	598	438	73.2%	438	73.2%	535	89.5%	535	89.5%
ES	Old Mill	Glen Burnie Park	624	501	80.3%	501	80.3%	564	90.4%	567	90.9%
ES	Old Mill	Millersville	430	375	87.2%	375	87.2%	375	87.2%	375	87.2%
ES	Old Mill	Ridgeway	635	597	94.0%	597	94.0%	568	89.4%	578	91.0%
ES	Old Mill	Rippling Woods	773	547	70.8%	547	70.8%	672	86.9%	678	87.7%
ES	Old Mill	Severn	532	570	107.1%	570	107.1%	505	94.9%	493	92.7%
ES	Old Mill	South Shore	374	290	77.5%	290	77.5%	290	77.5%	290	77.5%
ES	Old Mill	Southgate	704	703	99.9%	703	99.9%	578	82.1%	569	80.8%
ES	Arundel	Piney Orchard	649	956	147.3%	1052	162.1%	577	88.9%	577	88.9%
ES	Arundel	West County ES	598					514	86.0%	514	86.0%
	ES TOTAL		24854	20247	83.5%	21037	86.7%	19913	80.1%	20977	84.4%
			SCR total shown includes West Co ES	2022 Utilization does NOT include West Co ES SRC		Anticipated Utilization does NOT include West Co ES SRC		Scenario 1 Utilization DOES include West Co ES SRC		Scenario 2 Utilization DOES include West Co ES SRC	
	Phase 1 Total		53669	41760	82.0%	43237	84.9%	42221	78.7%	43177	80.5%
			SCR total shown includes OMHS-W and West Co ES	2022 Utilization does NOT include OMHS-W or West Co ES SRC		Anticipated Utilization does NOT include OMHS-W and West Co ES SRC		Scenario 1 Utilization DOES include OMHS-W and West Co ES SRC		Scenario 2 Utilization DOES include OMHS-W and West Co ES SRC	

APPENDIX D. School Chart Percentage Comparisons with Projected Enrollment

Anne Arundel County
 School Utilization Chart Updated September 1, 2022
 (Includes Development from May 1, 2022 - September 1, 2022)

Annapolis Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Annapolis High	2,434	2,083	CLOSED	2187	CLOSED	2291	CLOSED	2395	CLOSED
Middle School									
Annapolis Middle	979	1,549	OPEN	1626	OPEN	1704	OPEN	1781	OPEN
Bates Middle	698	1,077	OPEN	1131	OPEN	1185	OPEN	1239	OPEN
Elementary School									
Annapolis	198	304	OPEN	319	OPEN	334	OPEN	350	OPEN
Eastport	318	323	OPEN	339	OPEN	355	OPEN	371	OPEN
Georgetown East	315	561	OPEN	589	OPEN	617	OPEN	645	OPEN
Germantown	520	650	OPEN	683	OPEN	715	OPEN	748	OPEN
Hillsmere	441	506	OPEN	531	OPEN	557	OPEN	582	OPEN
Mills-Parole	582	706	OPEN	741	OPEN	777	OPEN	812	OPEN
Rolling Knolls	383	529	OPEN	555	OPEN	582	OPEN	608	OPEN
Tyler Heights	451	565	OPEN	593	OPEN	622	OPEN	650	OPEN
West Annapolis	235	307	OPEN	322	OPEN	338	OPEN	353	OPEN

Arundel Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Arundel High	1,772	2,143	OPEN	2250	OPEN	2357	OPEN	2464	OPEN
Middle School									
Arundel Middle	1,384	1,389	OPEN	1458	OPEN	1528	OPEN	1597	OPEN
Elementary School									
Four Seasons	686	654	CLOSED	687	OPEN	719	OPEN	752	OPEN
Odenton	564	585	OPEN	614	OPEN	644	OPEN	673	OPEN
Piney Orchard	1,126	649	CLOSED	681	CLOSED	714	CLOSED	746	CLOSED
Waugh Chapel	609	541	CLOSED	568	CLOSED	595	CLOSED	622	OPEN

Broadneck Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Broadneck High	2,224	2,239	OPEN	2351	OPEN	2463	OPEN	2575	OPEN
Middle School									
Magothy River Middle	646	1,118	OPEN	1174	OPEN	1230	OPEN	1286	OPEN
Severn River Middle	800	1,118	OPEN	1174	OPEN	1230	OPEN	1286	OPEN
Elementary School									
Arnold	548	580	OPEN	609	OPEN	638	OPEN	667	OPEN
Belvedere	528	516	CLOSED	542	OPEN	568	OPEN	593	OPEN
Broadneck	718	707	CLOSED	742	OPEN	778	OPEN	813	OPEN
Cape St. Claire	626	776	OPEN	815	OPEN	854	OPEN	892	OPEN
Windsor Farm	538	603	OPEN	633	OPEN	663	OPEN	693	OPEN

Anne Arundel County
 School Utilization Chart Updated September 1, 2022
 (Includes Development from May 1, 2022 - September 1, 2022)

Chesapeake Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Chesapeake High	1,458	2,068	OPEN	2171	OPEN	2275	OPEN	2378	OPEN
Middle School									
Chesapeake Bay Middle	1,065	1,962	OPEN	2060	OPEN	2158	OPEN	2256	OPEN
Elementary School									
Bodkin	555	580	OPEN	609	OPEN	638	OPEN	667	OPEN
Fort Smallwood	457	555	OPEN	583	OPEN	611	OPEN	638	OPEN
Jacobsville	553	610	OPEN	641	OPEN	671	OPEN	702	OPEN
Lake Shore	352	389	OPEN	408	OPEN	428	OPEN	447	OPEN
Pasadena	381	473	OPEN	497	OPEN	520	OPEN	544	OPEN

Crofton Feeder	BOE 2023 Enrollment Projection From Bill 113-211	State Rated Capacity	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Crofton High	1,908	1,743	CLOSED	1830	CLOSED	1917	OPEN	2004	OPEN
Middle School									
Crofton Middle	1,262	1,254	CLOSED	1317	OPEN	1379	OPEN	1442	OPEN
Elementary School									
Crofton Elementary	663	659	CLOSED	692	OPEN	725	OPEN	758	OPEN
Crofton Meadows	574	579	OPEN	608	OPEN	637	OPEN	666	OPEN
Crofton Woods	741	753	OPEN	791	OPEN	828	OPEN	866	OPEN
Nantucket	745	763	OPEN	801	OPEN	839	OPEN	877	OPEN

Glen Burnie Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Glen Burnie High	2,394	2,395	OPEN	2515	OPEN	2635	OPEN	2754	OPEN
Middle School									
Corkran Middle	631	1,086	OPEN	1140	OPEN	1195	OPEN	1249	OPEN
Marley Middle	905	1,215	OPEN	1276	OPEN	1337	OPEN	1397	OPEN
Elementary School									
Freetown	520	631	OPEN	663	OPEN	694	OPEN	726	OPEN
Glendale	394	514	OPEN	540	OPEN	565	OPEN	591	OPEN
Marley	862	841	CLOSED	883	OPEN	925	OPEN	967	OPEN
Oakwood	377	399	OPEN	419	OPEN	439	OPEN	459	OPEN
Point Pleasant	463	677	OPEN	711	OPEN	745	OPEN	779	OPEN
Quarterfield	459	585	OPEN	614	OPEN	644	OPEN	673	OPEN
Richard Henry Lee	509	522	OPEN	548	OPEN	574	OPEN	600	OPEN
Woodside	325	461	OPEN	484	OPEN	507	OPEN	530	OPEN

Anne Arundel County
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 (Includes Development from May 1, 2022 - September 1, 2022)

Meade Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Meade High	2,597	2,538	CLOSED	2665	OPEN	2792	OPEN	2919	OPEN
Middle School									
MacArthur Middle	909	1,674	OPEN	1758	OPEN	1841	OPEN	1925	OPEN
Meade Middle	853	1,108	OPEN	1163	OPEN	1219	OPEN	1274	OPEN
Elementary School									
Brock Bridge	591	753	OPEN	791	OPEN	828	OPEN	866	OPEN
Frank Hebron Harman	693	781	OPEN	820	OPEN	859	OPEN	898	OPEN
Jessup	628	781	OPEN	820	OPEN	859	OPEN	898	OPEN
Manor View	299	516	OPEN	542	OPEN	568	OPEN	593	OPEN
Maryland City	612	506	CLOSED	531	CLOSED	557	CLOSED	582	CLOSED
Meade Heights	551	616	OPEN	647	OPEN	678	OPEN	708	OPEN
Pershing Hill	635	710	OPEN	746	OPEN	781	OPEN	817	OPEN
Seven Oaks	523	692	OPEN	727	OPEN	761	OPEN	796	OPEN
Van Bokkelen	446	539	OPEN	566	OPEN	593	OPEN	620	OPEN

North County Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
North County High	2,885	2,402	CLOSED	2522	CLOSED	2642	CLOSED	2762	CLOSED
Middle School									
Brooklyn Park Middle	939	1,166	OPEN	1224	OPEN	1283	OPEN	1341	OPEN
Lindale Middle	1,139	1,481	OPEN	1555	OPEN	1629	OPEN	1703	OPEN
Elementary School									
Belle Grove	347	359	OPEN	377	OPEN	395	OPEN	413	OPEN
Brooklyn Park	499	487	CLOSED	511	OPEN	536	OPEN	560	OPEN
George Cromwell	323	477	OPEN	501	OPEN	525	OPEN	549	OPEN
Hilltop	546	639	OPEN	671	OPEN	703	OPEN	735	OPEN
Linthicum	501	646	OPEN	678	OPEN	711	OPEN	743	OPEN
North Glen	327	350	OPEN	368	OPEN	385	OPEN	403	OPEN
Overlook	377	382	OPEN	401	OPEN	420	OPEN	439	OPEN
Park	561	621	OPEN	652	OPEN	683	OPEN	714	OPEN

Northeast Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Northeast High	1,475	1,797	OPEN	1887	OPEN	1977	OPEN	2067	OPEN
Middle School									
Northeast Middle	853	1,080	OPEN	1134	OPEN	1188	OPEN	1242	OPEN
Elementary School									
High Point	694	734	OPEN	771	OPEN	807	OPEN	844	OPEN
Riviera Beach	332	359	OPEN	377	OPEN	395	OPEN	413	OPEN
Solley	759	783	OPEN	822	OPEN	861	OPEN	900	OPEN
Sunset	471	598	OPEN	628	OPEN	658	OPEN	688	OPEN

Anne Arundel County
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Old Mill Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Old Mill High	2,674	2,369	CLOSED	2487	CLOSED	2606	CLOSED	2724	OPEN
Middle School									
Old Mill Middle North	1,008	1,060	OPEN	1113	OPEN	1166	OPEN	1219	OPEN
Old Mill Middle South	976	1,199	OPEN	1259	OPEN	1319	OPEN	1379	OPEN
Elementary School									
Glen Burnie Park	502	624	OPEN	655	OPEN	686	OPEN	718	OPEN
Millersville	401	430	OPEN	452	OPEN	473	OPEN	495	OPEN
Ridgeway	576	635	OPEN	667	OPEN	699	OPEN	730	OPEN
Rippling Woods	572	773	OPEN	812	OPEN	850	OPEN	889	OPEN
Severn	531	532	OPEN	559	OPEN	585	OPEN	612	OPEN
South Shore	290	374	OPEN	393	OPEN	411	OPEN	430	OPEN
Southgate	712	704	CLOSED	739	OPEN	774	OPEN	810	OPEN

Severna Park Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Severna Park High	1,900	2,205	OPEN	2315	OPEN	2426	OPEN	2536	OPEN
Middle School									
Severna Park Middle	1,421	1,566	OPEN	1644	OPEN	1723	OPEN	1801	OPEN
Elementary School									
Benfield	419	520	OPEN	546	OPEN	572	OPEN	598	OPEN
Folger McKinsey	610	649	OPEN	681	OPEN	714	OPEN	746	OPEN
Jones	291	353	OPEN	371	OPEN	388	OPEN	406	OPEN
Oak Hill	637	683	OPEN	717	OPEN	751	OPEN	785	OPEN
Severna Park	397	433	OPEN	455	OPEN	476	OPEN	498	OPEN
Shipley's Choice	346	443	OPEN	465	OPEN	487	OPEN	509	OPEN

South River Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
South River High	1,626	2,232	OPEN	2344	OPEN	2455	OPEN	2567	OPEN
Middle School									
Central Middle	1,183	1,385	OPEN	1454	OPEN	1524	OPEN	1593	OPEN
Elementary School									
Central	570	610	OPEN	641	OPEN	671	OPEN	702	OPEN
Davidsonville	638	671	OPEN	705	OPEN	738	OPEN	772	OPEN
Edgewater	598	661	OPEN	694	OPEN	727	OPEN	760	OPEN
Mayo	374	398	OPEN	418	OPEN	438	OPEN	458	OPEN

Anne Arundel County
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 (Includes Development from May 1, 2022 - September 1, 2022)

Southern Feeder	BOE 2024 Enrollment Projection From Bill 90-22	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Southern High	1,097	1,321	OPEN	1387	OPEN	1453	OPEN	1519	OPEN
Middle School									
Southern Middle	729	1,385	OPEN	1454	OPEN	1524	OPEN	1593	OPEN
Elementary School									
Deale	218	329	OPEN	345	OPEN	362	OPEN	378	OPEN
Lothian	465	552	OPEN	580	OPEN	607	OPEN	635	OPEN
Shady Side	507	647	OPEN	679	OPEN	712	OPEN	744	OPEN
Tracey's	450	443	CLOSED	465	OPEN	487	OPEN	509	OPEN

APPENDIX E. School Chart Percentage Comparisons with Actual Enrollment

Annapolis Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Annapolis High	2,127	2,083	CLOSED	2187	OPEN	2291	OPEN	2395	OPEN
Middle School									
Annapolis Middle	879	1,549	OPEN	1626	OPEN	1704	OPEN	1781	OPEN
Bates Middle	682	1,077	OPEN	1131	OPEN	1185	OPEN	1239	OPEN
Elementary School									
Annapolis	200	304	OPEN	319	OPEN	334	OPEN	350	OPEN
Eastport	269	323	OPEN	339	OPEN	355	OPEN	371	OPEN
Georgetown East	303	561	OPEN	589	OPEN	617	OPEN	645	OPEN
Germantown	482	650	OPEN	683	OPEN	715	OPEN	748	OPEN
Hillsmere	390	506	OPEN	531	OPEN	557	OPEN	582	OPEN
Mills-Parole	578	706	OPEN	741	OPEN	777	OPEN	812	OPEN
Rolling Knolls	377	529	OPEN	555	OPEN	582	OPEN	608	OPEN
Tyler Heights	424	565	OPEN	593	OPEN	622	OPEN	650	OPEN
West Annapolis	233	307	OPEN	322	OPEN	338	OPEN	353	OPEN
Arundel Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Arundel High	1,617	2,143	OPEN	2250	OPEN	2357	OPEN	2464	OPEN
Middle School									
Arundel Middle	1,286	1,389	OPEN	1458	OPEN	1528	OPEN	1597	OPEN
Elementary School									
Four Seasons	671	654	CLOSED	687	OPEN	719	OPEN	752	OPEN
Odenton	575	585	OPEN	614	OPEN	644	OPEN	673	OPEN
Piney Orchard	966	649	CLOSED	681	CLOSED	714	CLOSED	746	CLOSED
Waugh Chapel	573	541	CLOSED	568	CLOSED	595	OPEN	622	OPEN
Broadneck Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Broadneck High	2,174	2,239	OPEN	2351	OPEN	2463	OPEN	2575	OPEN
Middle School									
Magothy River Middle	683	1,118	OPEN	1174	OPEN	1230	OPEN	1286	OPEN
Severn River Middle	734	1,118	OPEN	1174	OPEN	1230	OPEN	1286	OPEN
Elementary School									
Arnold	503	580	OPEN	609	OPEN	638	OPEN	667	OPEN
Belvedere	535	516	CLOSED	542	OPEN	568	OPEN	593	OPEN
Broadneck	687	707	OPEN	742	OPEN	778	OPEN	813	OPEN
Cape St. Claire	631	776	OPEN	815	OPEN	854	OPEN	892	OPEN
Windsor Farm	491	603	OPEN	633	OPEN	663	OPEN	693	OPEN

Chesapeake Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Chesapeake High	1,419	2,068	OPEN	2171	OPEN	2275	OPEN	2378	OPEN
Middle School									
Chesapeake Bay Middle	1,067	1,962	OPEN	2060	OPEN	2158	OPEN	2256	OPEN
Elementary School									
Bodkin	520	580	OPEN	609	OPEN	638	OPEN	667	OPEN
Fort Smallwood	425	555	OPEN	583	OPEN	611	OPEN	638	OPEN
Jacobsville	510	610	OPEN	641	OPEN	671	OPEN	702	OPEN
Lake Shore	333	389	OPEN	408	OPEN	428	OPEN	447	OPEN
Pasadena	356	473	OPEN	497	OPEN	520	OPEN	544	OPEN
Crofton Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Crofton High	1,805	1,743	CLOSED	1830	OPEN	1917	OPEN	2004	OPEN
Middle School									
Crofton Middle	1,374	1,254	CLOSED	1317	CLOSED	1379	OPEN	1442	OPEN
Elementary School									
Crofton Elementary	653	659	OPEN	692	OPEN	725	OPEN	758	OPEN
Crofton Meadows	574	579	OPEN	608	OPEN	637	OPEN	666	OPEN
Crofton Woods	734	753	OPEN	791	OPEN	828	OPEN	866	OPEN
Nantucket	709	763	OPEN	801	OPEN	839	OPEN	877	OPEN
Glen Burnie Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Glen Burnie High	2,324	2,395	OPEN	2515	OPEN	2635	OPEN	2754	OPEN
Middle School									
Corkran Middle	644	1,086	OPEN	1140	OPEN	1195	OPEN	1249	OPEN
Marley Middle	924	1,215	OPEN	1276	OPEN	1337	OPEN	1397	OPEN
Elementary School									
Freetown	521	631	OPEN	663	OPEN	694	OPEN	726	OPEN
Glendale	400	514	OPEN	540	OPEN	565	OPEN	591	OPEN
Marley	756	841	OPEN	883	OPEN	925	OPEN	967	OPEN
Oakwood	378	399	OPEN	419	OPEN	439	OPEN	459	OPEN
Point Pleasant	509	677	OPEN	711	OPEN	745	OPEN	779	OPEN
Quarterfield	445	585	OPEN	614	OPEN	644	OPEN	673	OPEN
Richard Henry Lee	510	522	OPEN	548	OPEN	574	OPEN	600	OPEN
Woodside	336	461	OPEN	484	OPEN	507	OPEN	530	OPEN

Meade Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Meade High	2,330	2,538	OPEN	2665	OPEN	2792	OPEN	2919	OPEN
Middle School									
MacArthur Middle	878	1,674	OPEN	1758	OPEN	1841	OPEN	1925	OPEN
Meade Middle	788	1,108	OPEN	1163	OPEN	1219	OPEN	1274	OPEN
Elementary School									
Brock Bridge	472	753	OPEN	791	OPEN	828	OPEN	866	OPEN
Frank Hebron Harman	677	781	OPEN	820	OPEN	859	OPEN	898	OPEN
Jessup	597	781	OPEN	820	OPEN	859	OPEN	898	OPEN
Manor View	240	516	OPEN	542	OPEN	568	OPEN	593	OPEN
Maryland City	436	506	OPEN	531	OPEN	557	OPEN	582	OPEN
Meade Heights	371	616	OPEN	647	OPEN	678	OPEN	708	OPEN
Pershing Hill	556	710	OPEN	746	OPEN	781	OPEN	817	OPEN
Seven Oaks	508	692	OPEN	727	OPEN	761	OPEN	796	OPEN
Van Bokkelen	402	539	OPEN	566	OPEN	593	OPEN	620	OPEN
North County Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
North County High	2,451	2,402	CLOSED	2522	OPEN	2642	OPEN	2762	OPEN
Middle School									
Brooklyn Park Middle	775	1,166	OPEN	1224	OPEN	1283	OPEN	1341	OPEN
Lindale Middle	1,178	1,481	OPEN	1555	OPEN	1629	OPEN	1703	OPEN
Elementary School									
Belle Grove	311	359	OPEN	377	OPEN	395	OPEN	413	OPEN
Brooklyn Park	484	487	OPEN	511	OPEN	536	OPEN	560	OPEN
George Cromwell	360	477	OPEN	501	OPEN	525	OPEN	549	OPEN
Hilltop	535	639	OPEN	671	OPEN	703	OPEN	735	OPEN
Linthicum	459	646	OPEN	678	OPEN	711	OPEN	743	OPEN
North Glen	298	350	OPEN	368	OPEN	385	OPEN	403	OPEN
Overlook	351	382	OPEN	401	OPEN	420	OPEN	439	OPEN
Park	507	621	OPEN	652	OPEN	683	OPEN	714	OPEN
Northeast Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Northeast High	1,390	1,797	OPEN	1887	OPEN	1977	OPEN	2067	OPEN
Middle School									
Northeast Middle	882	1,080	OPEN	1134	OPEN	1188	OPEN	1242	OPEN
Elementary School									
High Point	704	734	OPEN	771	OPEN	807	OPEN	844	OPEN
Riviera Beach	281	359	OPEN	377	OPEN	395	OPEN	413	OPEN
Solley	705	783	OPEN	822	OPEN	861	OPEN	900	OPEN
Sunset	434	598	OPEN	628	OPEN	658	OPEN	688	OPEN

Old Mill Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Old Mill High	2,445	2,369	CLOSED	2487	OPEN	2606	OPEN	2724	OPEN
Middle School									
Old Mill Middle North	960	1,060	OPEN	1113	OPEN	1166	OPEN	1219	OPEN
Old Mill Middle South	979	1,199	OPEN	1259	OPEN	1319	OPEN	1379	OPEN
Elementary School									
Glen Burnie Park	489	624	OPEN	655	OPEN	686	OPEN	718	OPEN
Millersville	372	430	OPEN	452	OPEN	473	OPEN	495	OPEN
Ridgeway	598	635	OPEN	667	OPEN	699	OPEN	730	OPEN
Rippling Woods	546	773	OPEN	812	OPEN	850	OPEN	889	OPEN
Severn	570	532	CLOSED	559	CLOSED	585	OPEN	612	OPEN
South Shore	287	374	OPEN	393	OPEN	411	OPEN	430	OPEN
Southgate	697	704	OPEN	739	OPEN	774	OPEN	810	OPEN
Severna Park Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Severna Park High	1,873	2,205	OPEN	2315	OPEN	2426	OPEN	2536	OPEN
Middle School									
Severna Park Middle	1,399	1,566	OPEN	1644	OPEN	1723	OPEN	1801	OPEN
Elementary School									
Benfield	455	520	OPEN	546	OPEN	572	OPEN	598	OPEN
Folger McKinsey	636	649	OPEN	681	OPEN	714	OPEN	746	OPEN
Jones	312	353	OPEN	371	OPEN	388	OPEN	406	OPEN
Oak Hill	614	683	OPEN	717	OPEN	751	OPEN	785	OPEN
Severna Park	379	433	OPEN	455	OPEN	476	OPEN	498	OPEN
Shipley's Choice	342	443	OPEN	465	OPEN	487	OPEN	509	OPEN
South River Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
South River High	1,649	2,232	OPEN	2344	OPEN	2455	OPEN	2567	OPEN
Middle School									
Central Middle	1,299	1,385	OPEN	1454	OPEN	1524	OPEN	1593	OPEN
Elementary School									
Central	570	610	OPEN	641	OPEN	671	OPEN	702	OPEN
Davidsonville	659	671	OPEN	705	OPEN	738	OPEN	772	OPEN
Edgewater	578	661	OPEN	694	OPEN	727	OPEN	760	OPEN
Mayo	345	398	OPEN	418	OPEN	438	OPEN	458	OPEN

School Chart Percentage Comparisons for 105%, 110%, and 115% of Actual Enrollment

Southern Feeder	BOE 2022 Actual Enrollment	State Rated Capacity from 2022 EFMP	Status at 100%	105% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 105%	110% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 110%	115% of 2022 State Capacity	Status at 115%
Southern High	1,066	1,321	OPEN	1387	OPEN	1453	OPEN	1519	OPEN
Middle School									
Southern Middle	755	1,385	OPEN	1454	OPEN	1524	OPEN	1593	OPEN
Elementary School									
Deale	175	329	OPEN	345	OPEN	362	OPEN	378	OPEN
Lothian	485	552	OPEN	580	OPEN	607	OPEN	635	OPEN
Shady Side	401	647	OPEN	679	OPEN	712	OPEN	744	OPEN
Tracey's	437	443	OPEN	465	OPEN	487	OPEN	509	OPEN