From: Anthony DeBella <jhu1996@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 7:45 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: Votes affecting HCPSS Schools

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Greetings,

Before the council are two bills which will affect the HCPSS schools.

CB18-2025 (Amendments required) proposes to make a number of changes to the approval procedures to encourage development along the transit corridor roughly along Route 1. The elementary and middle schools individually and as an ensemble in that area are already over capacity, especially Bollman Bridge, and Forest Ridge ES and Thomas Viaduct and Patuxent Valley MS. Due to the location of Route 1 at the Eastern boundary of Howard County, redistricting would be all the more impactful to the families as the only direction to move students is West. Traditional redistricting solutions may not prove so easy in this case. While this bill has some beneficial solutions, I support this bill ONLY IF there are limits to the impacts to the schools, possibly to limit initial development under this program for the first 2 years to allow for evaluation of the assumptions about below average pupil yield on the anticipated "limited impact" to schools before proceeding with full implementation. Additional amendments to **only exempt the moderate income and disabled housing from the schools test for APFO** would also limit the impact of these developments on the already strained schools. It is curious that development near transit corridors which would ostensibly have limited impact on traffic is NOT exempted from the roads test in APFO.

CB20-2025 (FOR) would help address some of HCPSS' capacity strain by allowing excess surplus revenue to be directed at HCPSS' large backlog of deferred maintenance. While deferred maintenance is not expressly considered in APFO processes, significant efforts to address the large backlog of major renovation projects in school buildings will help alleviate some of the capacity strain felt by students across the district. I support this bill in conjunction with allocation of the surplus revenue toward HCPSS capital projects.

Anthony DeBella
Laurel, MD 20723

From: Danielle Lueking <Danielle_Lueking@hcpss.org>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 12:08 PM
To: CouncilMail
Cc: CouncilDistrict1@howardcountymd.gov
Subject: Written testimony for CB20-2025
Attachments: CB20-2025 Howard Co BOE Testimony 031725 - Excess Revenues.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good morning,

Attached is written testimony we would like to submit for CB20-2025. Board Chair Mosley will also be testifying in person this evening on the bill.

Danielle Lueking
Legislative and Legal Affairs Officer
Danielle_Lueking@hcpss.org
410-313-6820

Howard County Public School System
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Board of Education of Howard County
Testimony Submitted to the Howard County Council
March 17, 2025

CB20-2025: FAVORABLE
Excess Surplus Revenue – Modification

The Board of Education of Howard County (the Board) supports **Excess Surplus Revenue-Modification** for the potential to identify additional revenues that will further capital additions and improvements for the Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) in FY2026.

If passed by a 2/3 vote of the Council, CB20-2025 would modify the Howard County Charter to allow excess surplus revenue from prior fiscal years to be used for deferred capital needs of HCPSS. This would only apply for the FY2026 Capital Budget. The intent, as noted in the preamble to the bill, would be to provide additional funds to address an ever-growing backlog of identified school capital needs that have been deferred due to underfunding.

On March 4, 2025, the Board adopted the FY 2026 Capital Budget totaling $100.64 million for costs associated with: the renovation/addition of Oakland Mills Middle School; to begin the design of the renovation/addition of Dunloggin Middle School; other systemic renovations/modernizations, roofing projects and equipment; and ongoing projects such as relocatable classrooms, capital technology needs, and school parking lot expansions. The total FY2026 local request is $62 million, which includes $8 million above the Superintendent's proposed Capital Budget request in the categories of Systemic Renovations/Modernization and Playground Equipment.

Facility investments ensure the school system can maintain safe and efficient physical spaces that are conducive to learning. Increased construction costs, sustainability challenges, and catching up to years of rapid enrollment growth in Howard County, as well as competing interests between infrastructure and programmatic needs, are among the challenges faced by HCPSS and our funding authorities to adequately fund the Capital Budget.

As noted by CB20-2025, on average over the six prior fiscal years the County has allocated $56.9 million annually to the school system's capital projects. This represents fluctuations from as low as $48.5 million in FY2020 up to $68.7 million in FY21. Over the past six fiscal years the excess surplus revenue in the County's prior year budgets has ranged from $18.4 million in FY2019 up to $76.1 million in FY2023.

Locating and advocating for available local revenues such as those highlighted by CB20-2025 is key to addressing gaps in the capital infrastructure needs of the school system. The Board urges the Council to support CB20-2025 and thanks Councilmember Walsh for her sponsorship.

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From: Mr. Drew <mrdrew@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 12:38 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: CB20-2025 OPPOSE

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

To the members of the County Council,

I oppose CB20.

This bill privileges maintenance over school construction, and thereby privileges the communities that already have schools over those which do not.

This bill will not remove one portable classroom from the public schools.
This bill will not shorten the bus ride of any student who does not have a nearby school to attend.

Drew Roth, Elkridge.

From: Stephanie Mummert <skmummert@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 7:19 PM
To: CouncilMail
Subject: Public testimony for legislative hearing (cannot attend live to testify after all)
Attachments: 06 20 24-2024 Feasibility Study Report.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I registered to testify thinking there was a way to select virtual testimony but a button never appeared. So I am incorrectly listed as testifying in person tonight. I will not be able to be there in person, so I will provide my testimony in writing just in case I will not be able to log in if there is a virtual option provided.

Dear Councilmembers,

First, I am in support of CB19-2025 and CB20-2025

Saw the post from Councilmember Walsh regarding CB19. I hope this passes without objection. We do not need hourly hotels or motels here in HoCo. Along Route 1 or anywhere else. We do not want to be part of the problem of exploitation and trafficking we unfortunately know occurs far too often. I can completely understand how this could be a problem given the proximity of many hotels directly off of 95. Please vote yes on CB19

Next, I am in enthusiastic support of CB20. Anyone that has been paying attention over the years of budget season battles or that has attended Board of Education meetings, or who have spent time in some of our schools knows and understands the struggles of deferred maintenance and the pressure that needed maintenance puts on our existing school facilities. A few years ago, during a meeting with Community Advisory Council (CAC), a group that advises HCPSS Board of Education with regular appointments hosted a meeting with Dan Lubeley. Dan Lubeley gave a presentation regarding capital budget planning and the overall approach of the office of capital planning. I remember during the Q&A portion, someone asked Mr Lubeley, if we had an angel donor who could write a check for all of the capital needs of HCPSS, how much would we need? I believe his answer was a billion dollars, maybe it was 500 million. I cannot find my notes that memorialize what he said, but whatever the number quoted by Mr Lubeley, it was an Incredibly large number.

This is just regarding the issue of deferred maintenance, physical plant, HVAC, boilers, windows, elevators, parking lots, etc. This doesn't even touch the issues with lack of sufficient seats in schools for our existing student population (something I'll come back to regarding CB18-2025). We need money to even begin to catch up on the ongoing lengthy list of deferred maintenance projects that need to be addressed.

Approving this bill won't be a magic bullet, or provide that angel donor mentioned above, but every bit helps. Our students deserve schools that are in the best possible physical shape each school day. We all know there is never enough money. We aren't asking you to be magicians. Take smart steps forward to find more resources to fund the needs of the system.

Finally, I am writing in opposition to CB18-2025. While I don't have an issue with the disability income housing unit portion of the legislation, exempting from APFO any units built within the transit oriented developments at rail stations seems like a recipe for disaster. I read through as much of the documents provided in support of this legislation, as possible. I read the leaflet from the state of Maryland that states in splashy text from a Baltimore Sun editorial which claims "slowing housing growth won't fix the schools" and that "the problem isn't lack of capacity, it's a failure to take reasonable measures… to reduce overcrowding". That statement may be true in other counties and other jurisdictions in the state that have school capacity or the ability to construct new schools when needed more quickly than we can in Howard County. Regardless, we know it is NOT TRUE regarding the schools in HCPSS, especially those that would or could be impacted by additional, unchecked development, along the eastern edge of the county where all of the TOD rail stations are placed.

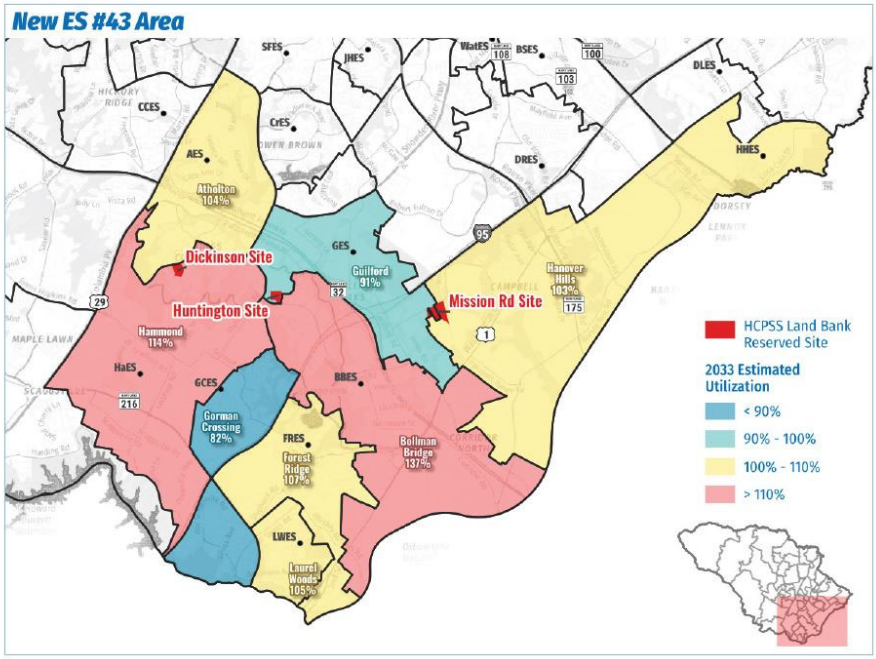
I'll speak specifically of the Savage rail station and its nearby schools. I live about ten minutes away from that station and commuted from Savage for years. The transformation of that station from the tiny trailer that used to sit in a an empty parking lot to the destination with restaurants and businesses and apartments or condos that it has become is incredibly impressive.

I believe Bollman Bridge ES and Patuxent Valley MS are the closest schools to the Savage MARC rail station. As you can see from the attached screenshots, taken from the most recent HCPSS feasibility study from 2024, these schools do not have capacity now (see Tables for ES and MS) or in the future (see Maps of projected capacity in 2033). Instead, as noted in the Feasbility Study, there is a need for capacity at the ES and MS levels in this region. The same appears to be true regarding the Dorsey Rail station further along Route 1.

Regarding the assertion that "the problem isn't lack of capacity" or that "housing growth does not lead to school overcrowding" as argued by the infographic provided by the State of Maryland is also not true for this area. So much new development has been added, including most recently, the Wellington Farms development (formerly known as the Milk Producers Co-op or Milk Plant parcel) has directly led to overcrowding of Hammond ES and Hammond MS from the new townhomes and single family homes in that development. Attempts to redistrict to relieve Bollman Bridge ES or Hammond ES will prove difficult because there is not a lot of available capacity in the area. Only Gorman Crossing ES has a decent amount of space by 2033. It feels a lot like rearranging deck chairs on the Titanic. We need more school capacity more quickly than we can fund the school construction projects.

Table 3.3 Elementary Utilization and Seat Need for Years 1, 5, and 10

SCHOOL	2024 Util. %	2028 Util. %	2033 Util. %	24 Seat Need	28 Seat Need	33 Seat Need
Bollman Bridge ES	109%	114%	137%	60	90	230
Bryant Woods ES	112%	126%	137%	40	80	110
Phelps Luck ES	108%	104%	118%	50	30	110
Worthington ES	81%	89%	124%	-80	-50	100
Hammond ES	117%	120%	114%	110	130	90
Centennial Lane ES	118%	116%	113%	110	100	80
St Johns Lane ES	106%	113%	113%	40	80	80
Northfield ES	107%	107%	108%	50	50	60
Waverly ES	100%	106%	108%	10	50	60
Forest Ridge ES	99%	89%	107%	-10	-80	50
Laurel Woods ES	95%	103%	105%	-30	20	40
Fulton ES	115%	103%	103%	110	30	30
Hanover Hills ES	103%	104%	103%	30	40	30
Atholton ES	111%	102%	104%	50	10	20
Bellows Spring ES	109%	106%	100%	70	40	10
Ilchester ES	91%	96%	101%	-50	-20	10

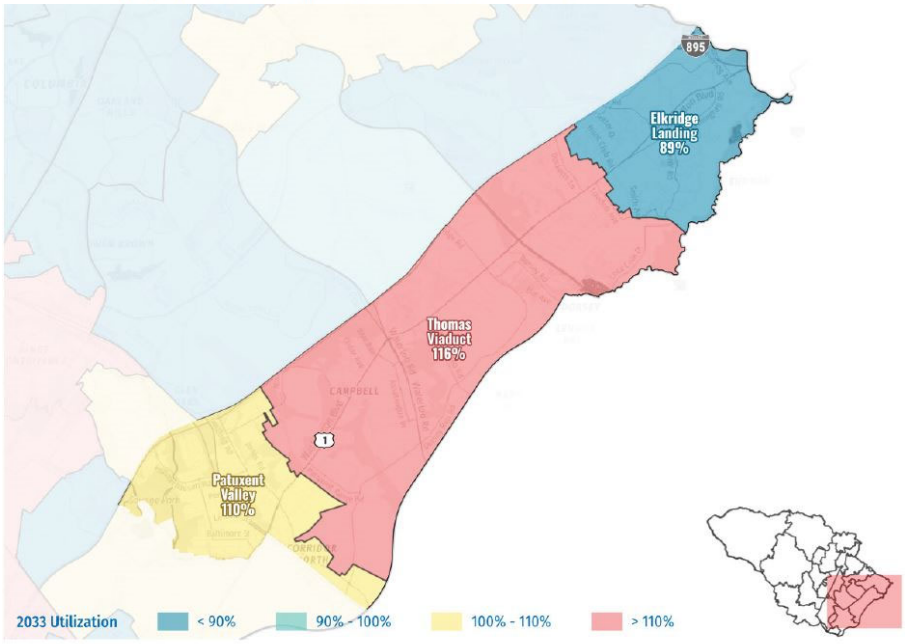


Same is true for the Middle Schools in the region and along the Route 1 corridor. Look specifically at Patuxent Valley MS (closest to Savage) and Thomas Viaduct MS (closest to Dorsey rail station).

Table 3.7 Middle Utilization and Seat Need for Years 1, 5, and 10

SCHOOL	2024 Util	2028 Util	2033 Util	24 Seat Need	28 Seat Need	33 Seat Need
Thomas Viaduct MS	103%	120%	116%	20	150	120
Hammond MS	102%	119%	113%	20	120	80
Patuxent Valley MS	112%	109%	110%	100	80	80
Burleigh Manor MS	107%	112%	109%	60	90	70
Dunloggin MS	113%	108%	107%	80	50	40
Bonnie Branch MS	105%	109%	106%	40	70	50
Folly Quarter MS	101%	107%	105%	10	50	40
Patapsco MS	104%	100%	101%	30	-10	10
Clarksville MS	104%	107%	100%	30	50	10
Mount View MS	107%	99%	100%	60	-10	10
Glenwood MS	90%	92%	98%	-60	-50	-20
Lime Kiln MS	95%	102%	92%	-40	20	-60
Mayfield Woods MS	90%	88%	90%	-80	-100	-90
Elkridge Landing MS	92%	92%	89%	-70	-70	-90
Murray Hill MS	88%	86%	88%	-80	-100	-90
Ellicott Mills MS	97%	84%	86%	-30	-120	-100
Lake Elkhorn MS	95%	93%	84%	-40	-50	-100
Harpers Choice MS	96%	90%	83%	-30	-60	-90
Wilde Lake MS	86%	79%	83%	-110	-160	-130
Oakland Mills MS	82%	84%	77%	-90	-90	-120

This table illustrates capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.



Thomas Viaduct MS attendance area and estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Neighboring schools within the Guilford Park HS feed pattern are highlighted.

While I appreciate the pressure of competing interests of needs that are at odds and the compelling need for affordable housing and while I am definitely not a housing expert, I have watched large developments overwhelm our school capacity multiple times over the years. Maple Lawn pouring students into Fulton ES, Lime Kiln MS and Reservoir HS. Wellington Farms pouring students into Hammond ES and MS. Those are just examples in this part of the county. There has to be a better solution that will not (potentially) further overcrowd already overcrowded school infrastructure.

Please vote no on CB18 and rework it in a way that does not entirely exempt development in that area from the schools tests of APFO. I've also attached the Feasibility Study from which these screenshots are drawn.

Thank you.

Stephanie Mummert
District 3

REPORT

Howard County Public School System

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HOWARD COUNTY
MEETING AGENDA ITEM

TITLE: 2024 FEASIBILITY STUDY **DATE:** JUNE 20, 2024

PRESENTER(S): Timothy Rogers, Manager, School Planning

Strategic Call To Action Alignment:
This process supports the Strategic Call to Action (SCTA) by providing operations and practices that are responsive, transparent, fiscally responsible, and accountable.

OVERVIEW:
Annually, the Board of Education reviews long-term capital planning options and school capacity utilization through the Feasibility Study. This report starts the capital budget process, following the annual student enrollment projection presented in April. It includes the identification of potential new capacity projects or changes to previous capital projects for the upcoming capital budget, as well as foreseeable attendance area adjustments. Plans examined in this document may be implemented by the Board of Education in the approval of the capital budget annually or adjustments in school attendance areas.

Attachment:
1. 2024 Feasibility Study

RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE DIRECTION:
Proceed with the recommendations presented in this report.

SUBMITTED BY:

Timothy Rogers
Manager, School Planning

APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE:

William J. Barnes
Acting Superintendent

Karalee Turner-Little, Ph.D.
Deputy Superintendent

Daniel Lubeley
Acting Chief Operating Officer

2024

Feasibility Study

An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options

Howard County Public School System

Howard County Public School System

Feasibility Study: An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options

Acting Superintendent

William J. Barnes

Board of Education

Elected Officials

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Yun Lu, Ph.D., Vice Chair
Antonia Watts
Linfeng Chen, Ph.D.
Jennifer Swickard Mallo
Jacquelin (Jacky) McCoy
Jolene Mosley
Robyn C. Scates, Esq.

Student Member

Lamia Ayaz

June 2024

Howard County Public School System

Feasibility Study: An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options

Prepared By
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9020 Mendenhall Court Suite C
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This is a publication of the Howard County Public School System.

Electronic copy of the Feasibility Study can be
found on the school system's website at www.hcpss.org/school-planning/

Howard County Public School System
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Howard County Public School System

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Caroline Walker, Acting Chief Academic Officer

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Howard County Public School System

Feasibility Study:
An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options

Section 1

Executive Summary

June 2024

Executive Summary

The Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) is expecting 56,289 kindergarten (K) through grade 12 students for SY 2024-25 across our 75 schools. With a total K-12 capacity of 57,531 seats, it would appear that HCPSS is positioned to handle the estimated enrollment, but the excess capacity is spread across many schools, and isn't in geographic alignment with areas of excess enrollment. At the elementary level, small amounts of excess capacity exist in the west and around Columbia, while the recent enrollment growth and capacity deficits are in the southeast and around Ellicott City. At the middle school level most schools are expected to be utilized within or very near the target range (90-100 percent) for SY 2024-25, with the higher utilized schools in the southeast and Ellicott City areas. With the new high school capacity in the southeast, only schools in the Ellicott City area are utilized above the target range for SY 2024-25. No high schools are expected to exceed 110 percent utilization for many years.

The needs and strategies discussed in this report focus on the next ten years of projected enrollment and the resulting capacity needs. While the seat need at individual schools will be calculated and individual solutions explored, in many cases, the recommended solutions will include adjacent or nearby schools. At every level, efforts must be made to utilize the existing capacity through boundary adjustments. This is most apparent at the elementary level where schools expected to have available capacity are adjacent to schools expected to have high utilization. Additionally, two new elementary schools, one elementary addition and two middle school additions are recommended. The new southeast elementary school and southeastern middle school addition are the most urgent. Construction projects impacting Dunloggin MS and Oakland Mills MS have been prioritized in the FY 2024 and FY 2025 Capital Budgets. This report recommends continuation of these projects, with no changes to the expected timeline. New capacity from those should be used to relieve area schools through redistricting. The high school level may need some additional capacity in the east outside of the ten-year period considered in this report.

The pages of this report will outline the anticipated capacity needs for each school, and the recommended measures to address those needs, over the next ten years. This report is intended to be considered during the FY 2026 Capital Budget planning cycle.

Additional information about the process and timeline, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), and details about public input opportunities are available on the HCPSS website at www.hcpss.org/school-planning/.

Section 2

Planning Considerations

Planning assumptions and considerations regarding enrollment growth and other factors are addressed in this section. These factors are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. This section presents a discussion of the major components and adjustments included in this year's planning considerations.

June 2024

Introduction

In order to project enrollment and inform the capital planning process, certain assumptions are necessary. These assumptions help lay the foundation for the enrollment projection and capital plan, informing future enrollment and capacity-related decisions. The projected enrollment is used to inform short- and long-term operational and capital planning decisions. The recommendations to address school crowding are used to plan future capacity-related capital projects or boundary adjustments. This process culminates in the Board requesting a budget from the County Council to fund needed capital projects each year in the spring.

In order to plan for future crowding and keep capacity utilization within the Board's stated goal of 90-100 percent, each school must have its own capacity rating. Each school's capacity is calculated using Board-approved methods. Several schools will have adjusted capacities for SY 2024-25. These adjustments are made using Board-approved methods, in response to programmatic changes for that building. The Maryland Interagency Commission on School Construction (IAC) also maintains school capacity ratings, following a different formula, which often results in higher capacity ratings. This can sometimes make it challenging to justify state participation in needed capacity projects.

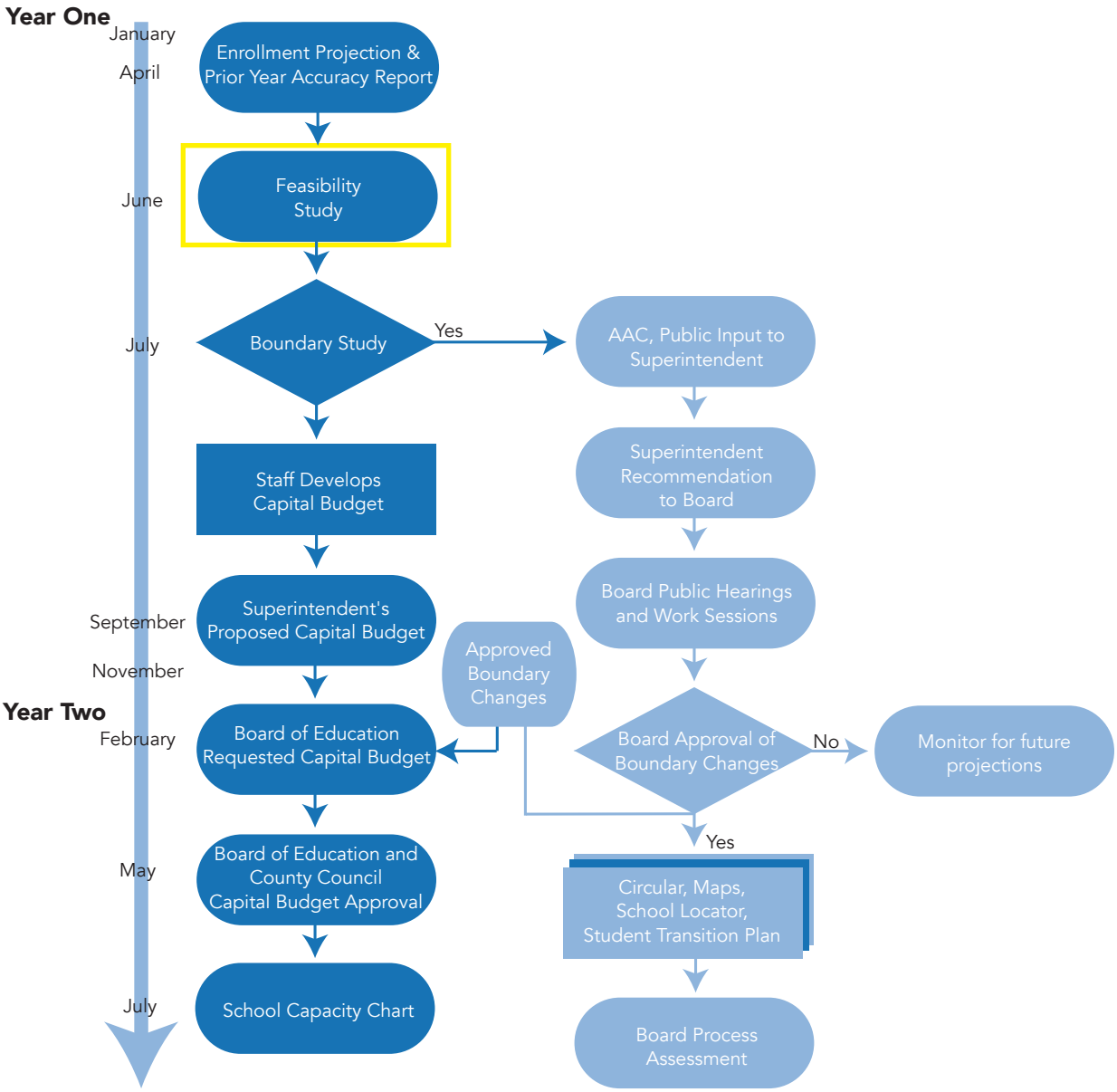
A review of estimated future capacity utilization for the planning period of 2024 through 2033 shows several needed capacity projects. These are identified and prioritized in Figure 2.2. The prioritization included in this document is based solely on the urgency and quantity of capacity needed through 2033. The most urgent concerns are elementary and middle school capacity in the southeast. These needs are based on projected enrollment. Maintenance and renovation needs, as well as funding availability will factor into the final plan for addressing these capacity needs.

A significant factor in longer-term capacity planning decisions will be the updated Howard County General Plan called "HoCo by Design". This plan was adopted in early 2024. The plan includes major shifts in development patterns for the county. HoCo By Design envisions additional middle-class housing units and adds predictability to the timing and form of future development. The next steps include an Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) committee, affordable housing task force, Columbia Gateway Master Plan, and a plan for comprehensive re-zoning to implement the proposed future land use plan.

The HCPSS maintains a land bank of potential school sites in areas of estimated future need. HCPSS owns five sites in Columbia that are appropriately sized for elementary schools or regional early childhood centers. A 41-acre site on Marriottsville Rd. is the lone site large enough for a middle school. The Mission Rd. site includes Guilford Park HS and additional acreage for a future elementary or early childhood facility. The most recent change to the land bank is the addition of a 10-acre site in Turf Valley to be used to meet future PreK-5 needs.

Relationship to Capital Budget

Figure 2.1 Capital Budget and Boundary Review Flow Chart



The above figure shows the school boundary adjustment process in the context of the capital budget cycle. The feasibility study is presented to start preparation for the next fiscal year's Capital Budget. The graphic shows that while school boundary adjustments may not take place annually, they are given consideration annually in the feasibility study. There are a number of ways to address enrollment growth. In some cases, new capacity or a capital project is the best solution. In other cases, school boundary adjustments consistent with policy may allow better use of existing capacity. Relocatable classrooms can be used to temporarily relieve crowding. The process is ongoing but may be tracked through this document and the capital budget process.

Relationship to Capital Budget

The annual capital budget contains a Capital Improvement Program (5-year plan) and Long-Range Master Plan (ten-year plan). Capital projects are shown with anticipated funding phased out over future fiscal years. The Feasibility Study evaluates enrollment trends and presents adjustments and changes intended to inform in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and Long-Range Master Plan.

The Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance adopted by the County Council in 2018 requires that HCPSS reports funding and attendance area adjustment assumptions for projects that are open due to a capital project or attendance area adjustments associated with a capital project. The Board Approved FY 2025-2034 Long-Range Master Plan as approved by the Board on May 23, 2024, is below.

Table 2.1 FY 2025-2034 Board of Education Approved Long-Range Master Plan

FY 2025-2034 Long-Range Master Plan

Board of Education's Approved **May 23, 2024**

(In Thousands)

Capacity	Project	County Project	Occupancy	Approved Appropriations	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032	FY 2033	FY 2034	Total Approp. plus FY25-FY34 Request
195	Oakland Mills MS Renovation/Addition	E1036	Sept 2028	6,189	$ 10,197	$ 32,631	$ 20,395	$ 10,197	$ 1,970	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 81,579
PK	Faulkner Ridge Center	E1060	Sept 2027	22,000	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,056
	Applications and Research Lab Renovation	E1062	Sept 2027	13,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
233	Dunloggin MS Renovation/Addition	E1049	Sept 2029	6,478	$ -	$ 11,050	$ 35,361	$ 22,100	11,050	2,363	-	-	-	-	88,402
400	Oakland Mills HS Renovation/Addition	E1053	Sept 2031	-	-	-	10,712	17,854	57,132	35,708	17,854	3,571	-	-	142,831
194	Patapsco MS Renovation/Addition	E1056	Sept 2033	-	-	-	-	-	6,650	11,084	35,468	22,167	11,084	2,217	88,670
253	Murray Hill MS Renovation/Addition	E1061	Sept 2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,328	12,213	39,082	24,426	12,213	95,262
490	New ES #43 (Southeast)	E1039	Sept 2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	23,502	25,068	7,834	61,104
340	Centennial HS Renovation/Addition	E1025	Sept 2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,372	17,286	55,315	82,973
195	Thomas Viaduct MS Addition	E1063	Sept 2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158	10,033	4,245	15,436
	Mayfield Woods MS Renovation	TBD	Sept 2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,945	11,576	18,521
	Systemic Renovations/Modernizations	E1058		45,130	49,665	30,988	32,122	31,020	22,520	38,170	33,500	25,000	20,000	20,000	348,115
	Roofing Projects	E1059		1,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000
	Playground Equipment	E0990		3,955	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	9,955
	Relocatable Classrooms	E1045		11,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	26,500
	Site Acquisition & Construction Reserve	E1047		1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
	Technology	E1048		18,500	6,620	6,520	6,520	6,520	6,520	6,520	6,520	6,520	6,520	6,520	83,800
	School Parking Lot Expansions	E1012		6,000	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	12,000
	Planning and Design	E1038		1,850	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	4,850
	Barrier Free	E0989		6,553	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	8,553
	TOTALS			**$ 143,155**	**$ 75,738**	**$ 89,389**	**$ 113,310**	**$ 95,891**	**$ 114,042**	**$ 109,373**	**$ 118,455**	**$ 139,572**	**$ 129,562**	**$ 128,120**	**$ 1,256,607**

This is a long-range master plan that evolves annually and changes based on need and funding availability.

Ten-Year Long-Range Master Plan = $1,113,452

Capacities

Complete evaluation of the impact of projected enrollment growth requires calculation of school capacities. Capacities are not necessarily fixed to the initial design capacity of a building. Changes in space usage, program location, and building or program specifications can change capacity. Board-approved capacity calculation methodologies are the result of consultant reviews, and any recalculation of capacities follows these methodologies. The Feasibility Study expresses the projected enrollment by level and by school as a function of capacity utilization. Capacity utilization is the comparison of a facility's program capacity and its enrollment or projected future enrollment. In the Post-Measure Tables (Section 3), the effects of potential capacity projects, or regional program moves on utilization are depicted.

Capacity Calculation

Elementary school program capacities are based on 22 students for each Kindergarten classroom, 19 students for each classroom in Grades 1 and 2, and 25 students for each classroom in Grades 3–5. The minimum square footage for a teaching space is 660 square feet at all levels. Not included in the capacities for elementary schools are resource/instructional spaces that are utilized on a schoolwide basis where no one group of students is assigned exclusively. Some examples of spaces not included in the capacity are gymnasiums, cafetoriums, art rooms, music rooms, media centers, gifted and talented rooms, rooms dedicated to Special Education, or regional programs such as Regional Early Childhood Centers or Pre-Kindergarten.

ES = (# Kindergarten x 22) + (# Grade 1-2 x 19) + (# Grade 3-5 x 25)

Middle school program capacities are a product of 95 percent of the total number of teaching stations multiplied by 20.5 students, exclusive of special education classrooms. Like high schools, not all teaching stations can be scheduled for use every period of the school day.

MS = 95 percent x # classrooms x 20.5

High school program capacities are a product of either 80 or 85 percent of the total number of teaching stations multiplied by 25 students. This calculation excludes special education classrooms and special-use rooms. The varying utilization percentage of 80 percent or 85 percent is applied because not all teaching stations can be scheduled for every period of the school day and not all schools meet the general education specifications for space requirements. Many of these rooms are designed for a specific class and cannot be adapted for other uses, leaving them unused for a portion of the day.

HS = 85 or 80 percent x # classrooms x 25

Additional Capacity Considerations

Schools with Title I status receive additional staffing and resources which often require adjustments to room usage to best utilize these additional resources. For SY 2024-25, schools with Title I status include Bollman Bridge ES, Bryant Woods ES, Cradlerock ES, Deep Run ES, Ducketts Lane ES, Guilford ES, Laurel Woods ES, Longfellow ES, Phelps Luck ES, Running Brook ES, Stevens Forest ES, Swansfield ES, and Talbott Springs ES. The impact of Title I on K-5 capacity should be further studied. It is recommended that future adjustments are made to accurately portray the implementation of Title I staffing on space usage.

Capacities

As mentioned previously, capacities can change with the placement of regional programs, renovations or additions. In many instances, local capacities differ from the state-rated capacities. Local K-12 program capacity calculations do not include rooms used for Pre-Kindergarten programs. For SY 2024-25, several regional special education and Pre-Kindergarten programs will be expanded or added and school floor plans were studied to determine the impact on K-5 capacity. As such, rooms will be either added to or subtracted from the capacity calculation. Changes noted below for SY 2024-25 are pending implementation of the approved FY 2025 budget request:

Table 2.2 School Capacity and Regional Program Changes for School Year 2024-25

School	Change	Reasons
Dayton Oaks ES	35	Rec/Park space for K-5
Fulton ES	-38	Cedar Lane preschool
Gorman Crossing ES	-16	MINC-PS or PS, Regional ALS
Ilchester ES	-50	MINC
Longfellow ES	-22	PK or MINC-PK
Rockburn ES	25	Adjusted regional ALS
Stevens Forest ES	-50	MINC-PS or PS
Worthington ES	-10	MINC-PS or PS
Burleigh Manor MS	-58	Regional special education program

State Rated Capacities (SRC)

SRCs are calculated based on a minimum square footage of 550 per elementary teaching station and 500 square feet per middle or high school teaching station. Relocatable classrooms are excluded from the calculation. The formula to calculate SRC is based on the number of rooms used for a specific purpose (Pre-Kindergarten, Kindergarten, Grade 1-5, Special Education, Grade 6-12 [General], Career and Technology, Alternative Education) multiplied by the number of seats, and then summed:

ES = (# Pre-Kindergarten x 20) + (# Kindergarten x 22) + (# Grade 1-5 x 23) + (# Special Education x 10)
MS = 85 percent x (# General x 25) + (# Career x 20) + (# Special Education x 10) + (# Alternative x 15)
HS = 85 percent x (# General x 25) + (# Career x 20) + (# Special Education x 10) + (# Alternative x 15)

Review and update of State Rated Capacities occurs individually on an as-needed basis (ex. after additions, new schools). Additionally, the Interagency Commission on School Construction has a work group reviewing SRC calculation methodologies and the impact of those calculations on the state funding formula. Elementary schools have been reviewed and updated as of March 2020. The methodology to calculate middle and high school SRCs and/or the SRCs may also be updated.

A comparison of locally calculated capacities and state rated capacities is found on the next page in Table 2.3.

Capacities

Table 2.3 Local Capacity and State Rated Capacities for School Year 2023-24

Elementary	Local	State
Atholton ES	424	463
Bellows Spring ES	726	767
Bollman Bridge ES	609	775
Bryant Woods ES	289	438
Bushy Park ES	732	727
Centennial Lane ES	603	731
Clarksville ES	543	517
Clemens Crossing ES	521	525
Cradlerock ES	398	573
Dayton Oaks ES	719	793
Deep Run ES	719	798
Ducketts Lane ES	650	709
Elkridge ES	713	842
Forest Ridge ES	647	662
Fulton ES	738	762
Gorman Crossing ES	735	902
Guilford ES	465	464
Hammond ES	653	681
Hanover Hills ES	810	958
Hollifield Station ES	732	727
Ilchester ES	559	686
Jeffers Hill ES	377	412
Laurel Woods ES	609	680
Lisbon ES	527	513
Longfellow ES	512	556
Manor Woods ES	681	593
Northfield ES	700	731
Phelps Luck ES	597	617
Pointers Run ES	744	780
Rockburn ES	584	716
Running Brook ES	449	582
St Johns Lane ES	612	593
Stevens Forest ES	380	450
Swansfield ES	650	681
Talbott Springs ES	490	434
Thunder Hill ES	509	532
Triadelphia Ridge ES	584	614
Veterans ES	799	914
Waterloo ES	603	660
Waverly ES	788	948
West Friendship ES	414	422
Worthington ES	424	562

Middle	Local	State
Bonnie Branch MS	701	732
Burleigh Manor MS	779	795
Clarksville MS	643	619
Dunloggin MS	565	619
Elkridge Landing MS	779	760
Ellicott Mills MS	701	816
Folly Quarter MS	662	732
Glenwood MS	545	640
Hammond MS	604	679
Harpers Choice MS	506	619
Lake Elkhorn MS	643	765
Lime Kiln MS	721	732
Mayfield Woods MS	798	773
Mount View MS	798	760
Murray Hill MS	662	685
Oakland Mills MS	506	598
Patapsco MS	643	598
Patuxent Valley MS	760	770
Thomas Viaduct	740	754
Wilde Lake MS	740	590

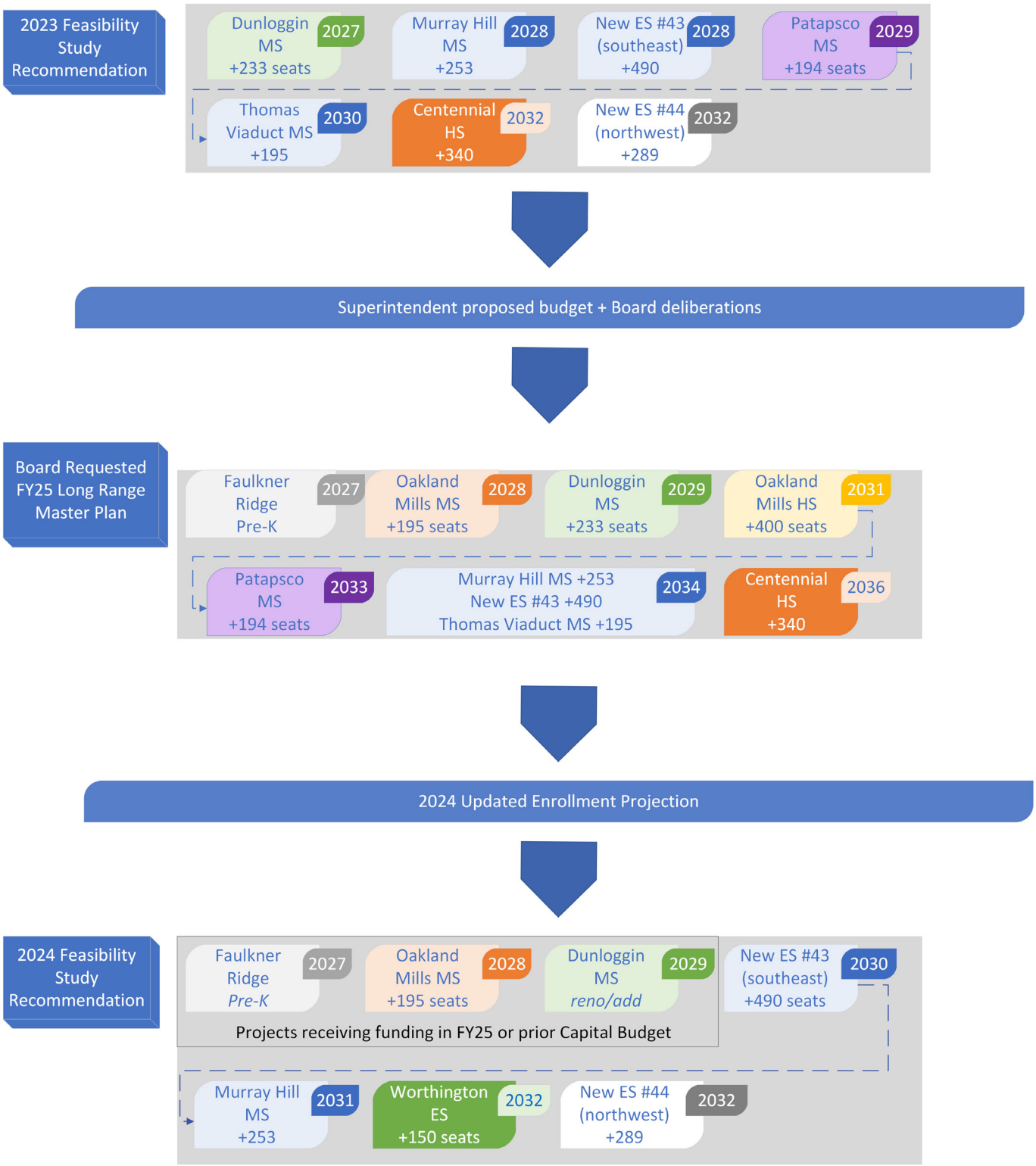
High	Local	State
Atholton HS	1530	1811
Centennial HS	1360	1530
Glenelg HS	1420	1675
Guilford Park HS	1658	0
Hammond HS	1445	1434
Howard HS	1400	1051
Long Reach HS	1488	1434
Marriotts Ridge HS	1615	1434
Mt Hebron HS	1400	1408
Oakland Mills HS	1400	1135
Reservoir HS	1573	1339
River Hill HS	1488	1483
Wilde Lake HS	1424	1434

New Projections Impact Capacity Recommendations

Annually, new student enrollment projections prompt consideration for changes in the long-range master plan of the capital budget. On the next page, Figure 2.2 shows the 2023 Feasibility Study recommendations, the FY 2025 long range master plan capacity projects, and the updated recommendation in this document. The locations, number of anticipated seats and timing are identified. The year shown represents the school year in which occupancy is recommended. This recommendation is intended to inform the capital budget planning process, considered along with facility condition needs and available funding.

Capacities

Figure 2.2 Capacity Needs



Policy Guidance

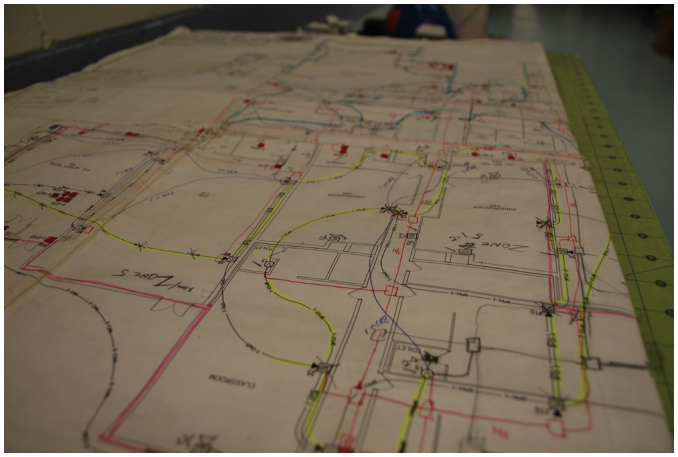
This document is guided by Board Policy 6010. Projects in the Capital Improvement Program that increase student capacity can be tested in a feasibility study with an attendance area adjustment plan consistent with stated policy goals. The Board will review the plan and set direction, as appropriate, during the attendance area adjustment and/or capital budget presentations each year. Policy 6010 discusses consideration of boundary adjustments under certain conditions such as the opening of a school or adjusting to some other change. When school capacity utilization projections fall outside the capacity utilization range of 90 – 110 percent, attendance area adjustments may be considered. When boundary line changes are planned, staff will refine the goal-directed short- and long-range plan in the Feasibility Study based on the most recent set of projections that conform to Policy 6010 Implementation Procedures. The Superintendent will seek feedback on the Feasibility Study consistent with the direction set by the Board and the standards and factors in Policy 6010. Various methods will be used to collect additional input from the public. A Superintendent's plan that takes into account the Feasibility Study, as well as community input, is presented to the Board.

The Board evaluates the Superintendent's plan according to the standards of Policy 6010, which are found in Standards Section B. In the Board's deliberations, new scenarios using these considerations may be reviewed, assessed, and considered. It is unlikely that one plan can fully satisfy all considerations.

The Board reviewed and updated Policy 6010 in 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2020/21. Changes implemented after the 2017 boundary review incorporated a modified schedule that included the development of a scope early in the process, shortened Attendance Area Committee (AAC) deliberations, adjusted the role of the AAC, changed the delivery date of the Superintendent's Recommendation to the Board, and provided the Board with more time to hold public hearings and work sessions. Policy changes implemented after the 2019 boundary review included updated definition and use of the term target utilization, clarification of considerations for demographic characteristics of student population, that the Board may direct the Superintendent to develop alternative scenarios, and updates to Public Hearing requirements based on Education Article 4-109-1. The current version of the policy can be found in Appendix A (Section 4).

Alignment with Strategic Call to Action

The Strategic Call to Action, a vision built on equity, is fueled by the belief that every student possesses the skills, knowledge and confidence to lead a successful life and positively influence the larger community. The anticipation of growth trends and planning for adequate permanent or temporary space is needed to serve student needs. When attendance area changes are necessary, a student-centered transition process is provided to welcome the students to their new school. These efforts are made to ensure every student achieves academic excellence in an inspiring, engaging, and supportive environment.



Crucial decisions about budget and attendance areas must be the result of an open process that includes many stakeholders. Board decisions need to be informed by both the technical guidance of staff, and the concerns and desires of families and the community. For this reason, the Office of School Planning maintains an extensive web presence and supports many meetings of committees, Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs), and other community groups. It is also necessary that the Office of School Planning serves as a liaison to various county and state agencies to communicate agency direction. These efforts ensure the opportunity for families and the community to be engaged and supported as partners in education.

HCPSS Facilities and Land Bank

HCPSS maintains well over seven million square feet of school facilities and other buildings in service of delivering the educational program and for use by the community. This document examines utilization of the 75 elementary, middle, and high schools, and anticipates future schools.

HCPSS School Facilities

78 schools

- 42 elementary schools
- 20 middle schools
- 13 high schools
- 3 education centers

HCPSS maintains sites for future school construction, commonly known as the "Land Bank." Most planned school sites result from agreements made during Columbia's planning and development. Howard County has aided the school system in the past through exchanges of county land where needed. HCPSS will continue to evaluate options for adding to the land bank to accommodate future PK-12 needs. The table below shows the inventory of school sites as presented in the annual capital budget.

Table 2.4 Land Bank

Owned Sites	Acreage	Location	Date Acquired	Cost
Sunny Spring Drive (aka Hawthorne Park)	10	Sunny Spring Drive, between Cricket Pass and Golden Hook	1974	$1.00
Future Middle School Site	41	2865 Marriottsville Road	2007	$1,700,000
Faulkner Ridge Center	9.01	10598 Marble Faun Lane	1968	$1.00
Clary's Forest	10	Little Patuxent Parkway, at its intersection with Bright Passage	2018	$0.00
Dickinson Park	11	Eden Brook Drive, between Sweet Hours Way and Weather Worn Way	2019	$0.00
Huntington Park	11	Vollmerhausen Road, between Murray Hill Road and Polished Stone	2019	$0.00
Mission Road*	79	Mission Road across from Concord Drive	2019	Purchased by county
Turf Valley	10.18	10950 Resort Rd	2023	Purchased by county

*Mission Road site includes Guilford Park HS and has additional acreage for a potential future elementary school.

Most Recent Attendance Area Adjustments

Attendance area adjustments are an important tool to improve capacity utilization using new and existing schools. Table 2.5 shows the most recent redistricting for each school.

Table 2.5 Most Recent Attendance Area Adjustments Chart

Most Recent Redistricting

	In effect
Atholton ES	2012
Bellows Spring ES	2020
Bollman Bridge ES	2012
Bryant Woods ES	2020
Bushy Park ES	2002
Centennial Lane ES	2007
Clarksville ES	2020
Clemens Crossing ES	2020
Cradlerock ES	2020
Dayton Oaks ES	2012
Deep Run ES	2018
Ducketts Lane ES	2020
Elkridge ES	2020
Forest Ridge ES	2012
Fulton ES	2020
Gorman Crossing ES	2012
Guilford ES	2020
Hammond ES	2020
Hanover Hills ES	2018
Hollifield Station ES	2020
Ilchester ES	2020
Jeffers Hill ES	2020
Laurel Woods ES	2012
Lisbon ES	1998
Longfellow ES	2020
Manor Woods ES	2020
Northfield ES	2020
Phelps Luck ES	2020
Pointers Run ES	2020
Rockburn ES	2018
Running Brook ES	2020
St Johns Lane ES	2020
Stevens Forest ES	2020
Swansfield ES	2020
Talbott Springs ES	2020
Thunder Hill ES	2020
Triadelphia Ridge ES	2020
Veterans ES	2020
Waterloo ES	2020
Waverly ES	2020
West Friendship ES	2020
Worthington ES	2007

	In effect
Bonnie Branch MS	2020
Burleigh Manor MS	2020
Clarksville MS	2018
Dunloggin MS	2020
Elkridge Landing MS	2020
Ellicott Mills MS	2023
Folly Quarter MS	2020
Glenwood MS	2004
Hammond MS	2020
Harpers Choice MS	2020
Lake Elkhorn MS	2020
Lime Kiln MS	2018
Mayfield Woods MS	2020
Mount View MS	2020
Murray Hill MS	2020
Oakland Mills MS	2023
Patapsco MS	2020
Patuxent Valley MS	2023
Thomas Viaduct MS	2023
Wilde Lake MS	2020

	In effect
Atholton HS	2020
Centennial HS	2020
Glenelg HS	2020
Guilford Park HS	2023
Hammond HS	2023
Howard HS	2023
Long Reach HS	2023
Marriotts Ridge HS	2020
Mt Hebron HS	2023
Oakland Mills HS	2020
Reservoir HS	2023
River Hill HS	2020
Wilde Lake HS	2004

Section 3

Needs and Strategies

The HCPSS Office of School Planning reviews updated enrollment projections and studies the feasibility of boundary changes, and other means of addressing capacity utilization issues, each year. In years where boundary changes are anticipated, or when the Superintendent has provided direction to review boundary change options, this document serves as the report for the analysis of options.

This section contains a review of the implications of the new projections and identifies needs and potential strategies. When school capacity utilization is outside of the capacity utilization range per Board Policy (90 - 110 percent), school boundary adjustments may be considered.

Strategies could include boundary studies, additions, capacity projects in conjunction with systemic renovations, as well as new schools, in an effort to maximize efficient use of existing sites and school buildings to provide seats to meet anticipated demand.

Pre-measures charts are included in this section, showing the effect of projected enrollment without any attendance area adjustments. The pre-measures format shows FY 2025 capital projects as approved by the Board in May 2024.

Post-measures charts are included in this section, also showing the effect of projected enrollment without any attendance area adjustments. The post-measures format shows capacities recommended in this report for consideration for the upcoming FY 2026 Capital Budget request.

Needs and Strategies

Systemwide Needs and Strategies: Board Policy 6010 established a capacity utilization range of 90-100 percent as the desired outcome of boundary adjustments. Capacity utilization is the relationship between a school's enrollment (or projected enrollment) and its permanent (brick and mortar) capacity. In this section, strategies are presented to bring schools closer to this range to address or prevent crowding. The enrollment projection underpinning this section is described in more detail in the Projection Report presented to the Board on April 25, 2024.

Revised school boundaries were adopted most recently by the Board in 2017, 2019, and 2022. The 2017 adjustments created a new boundary for Hanover Hills ES and made other adjustments at the elementary and middle school levels. The 2019 adjustments impacted all three levels, and 57 out of 74 schools, in an effort to improve capacity utilization and feeds across the system. The most recent approved adjustments created a new boundary for Guilford Park HS, impacting six high schools, four middle schools, and approximately 2,600 students. Concurrently with adoption of the new boundaries, the Board approved exemptions for most SY 2022-23 high school students to remain at their current high school. This resulted in Guilford Park HS opening with ninth and tenth graders only, and delayed relief of other crowded high schools in the area. For SY 2024-25, Guilford Park HS will have three grades, and one grade of students who remained at their original high schools will have graduated. These boundary adjustments and the added capacity utilized through the boundary adjustments, represent implementation of significant strategies to provide relief to crowded schools.

The SY 2024-25 projected K-12 enrollment is 56,289, and the total K-12 capacity is 57,531, which calculates to 98 percent capacity utilization for the system as a whole. There will be one to three percent excess capacity at each level. However, this does not mean that all schools are utilized within the target range, or that capacity exists to address all future crowding through boundary adjustments. For SY 2024-25, fifteen schools will be utilized below the target range, 27 schools will be within the target range, and 33 schools will be above that range. Of the 33 schools utilized above the target range, seven are estimated to exceed 110 percent, with the highest at 118 percent. Eighteen out of forty-two elementary schools and ten out of twenty middle schools are estimated to be utilized above the target range including five elementary and two middle schools above the 110 percent mark. At the high school level, five schools are expected to exceed 100 percent utilization, with zero expected over 110 percent. Three of the five exceeding 100 percent still have students exempted from the redistricting adopted in 2022.

Table 3.1 Countywide Capacity Utilization Range Summary

School Year 2024/25 (Spring 2024 Projection)

	Lowest	*<90%*	*90-100%*	*100-110%*	*>110%*	*Highest*
Overall	73%	15	27	26	7	118%

Needs and Strategies

The strategies to relieve current and projected crowding include placement of relocatable classrooms for short-term relief, and boundary adjustment and/or capacity-adding capital projects in the long-term. For SY 2024-25, nine relocatable classrooms will be moved to provide needed temporary capacity at crowded schools. With planning already underway, capital projects at Dunloggin MS and Oakland Mills MS will add needed capacity at the middle school level, with targeted boundary review to make the best use of that capacity to relieve area crowding. An addition at Murray Hill MS should occur as soon as possible to relieve crowding at adjacent Patuxent Valley MS and Hammond MS. At the elementary level the greatest capacity need is in the southeast. All schools in this region have relocatable classrooms, with additional units added for SY 2024-25. A new elementary school should be opened in this area to accommodate the projected K-5 enrollment and early childhood programs required by Blueprint for Maryland's Future. At the high school level, the opening of additional capacity at Guilford Park HS and Hammond HS has alleviated high utilization at many schools. This new capacity is being phased in starting in SY 2023-24 with two grades at Guilford Park HS occupied, and the addition of one grade each of the following two years. Future capital projects planned for Oakland Mills HS and Centennial HS should be examined to determine if capacity will be needed in the future in these areas.

These enrollment-driven needs and the strategies to address them will be detailed in the following sections. It is critical to keep in mind that enrollment projections and the plans to address future crowding are reviewed and updated annually. Also, this report is a staff-level analysis and recommendation of strategies to be considered. This is the foundation for the annual planning process that culminates with the adoption of a capital budget by the Board of Education and County Council.

The needs and strategies section of this document has been re-organized. The schools are subdivided into levels, and then into utilization tiers one through six, indicating varying levels of capacity need. The discussion of each level begins with the highest priority needs, utilization tier one, then concludes with utilization tier six, which includes schools with excess seats. A summary of needs and strategies concludes the section for each level.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

With 24,892 ES seats, overall ES capacity utilization is projected to be under 100 percent through the ten-year planning period (2024 through 2033). Schools utilized below capacity are scattered around the county, with West Columbia and the western areas having the most schools under target. Most schools projected to be utilized above target are clustered in the southeast and the Ellicott City area.

Utilization Tier One: These schools have an urgent/significant seat need. They have recently or are projected to experience new development, or contain highly desirable neighborhoods that consistently generate new students. All of these schools have extensive temporary capacity and planning is taking place to identify the most effective strategies. If there is no adjacent school to provide relief through redistricting, the recommended capital project should be prioritized.

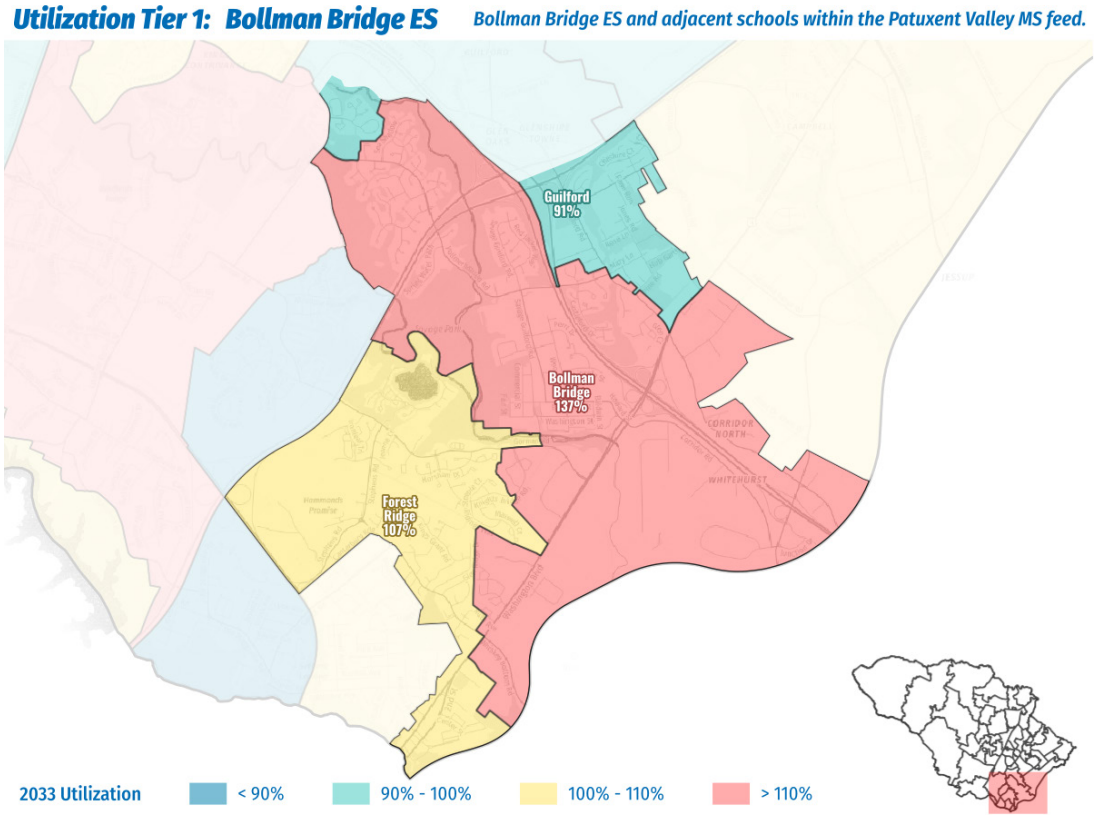
Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Bollman Bridge ES: Bollman Bridge ES is projected to reach 110 percent by 2026, 119 percent by 2029, and 137 percent by 2033. Enrollment growth will be driven by 1,300 new apartment units in the Annapolis Junction area. Projections show Bollman Bridge ES will need approximately 90 seats by 2028 and 230 seats by 2033 to be within target utilization through those periods. Bollman Bridge ES is within the Patuxent Valley MS feed system, which also includes parts of Guilford ES and Forest Ridge ES. Patuxent Valley MS is also utilized outside of the target range and will be discussed in a later section.

Strategies: For SY 2024-25, Bollman Bridge ES will have a 5-classroom modular and two single relocatable classrooms. These relocatable classrooms add approximately 175 seats of temporary capacity. The only adjacent school with available capacity is Gorman Crossing ES, utilized at a projected 82 percent in 2033 and within the Murray Hill MS feed pattern. ES #43 should be constructed in this area as soon as possible, providing relief to Bollman Bridge ES and others through redistricting.

Near term strategy: (1) five-classroom modular building and two relocatable classrooms add 175 seats of temporary capacity.

Long term strategy: Construct new ES #43 in this area and relieve area schools through redistricting.



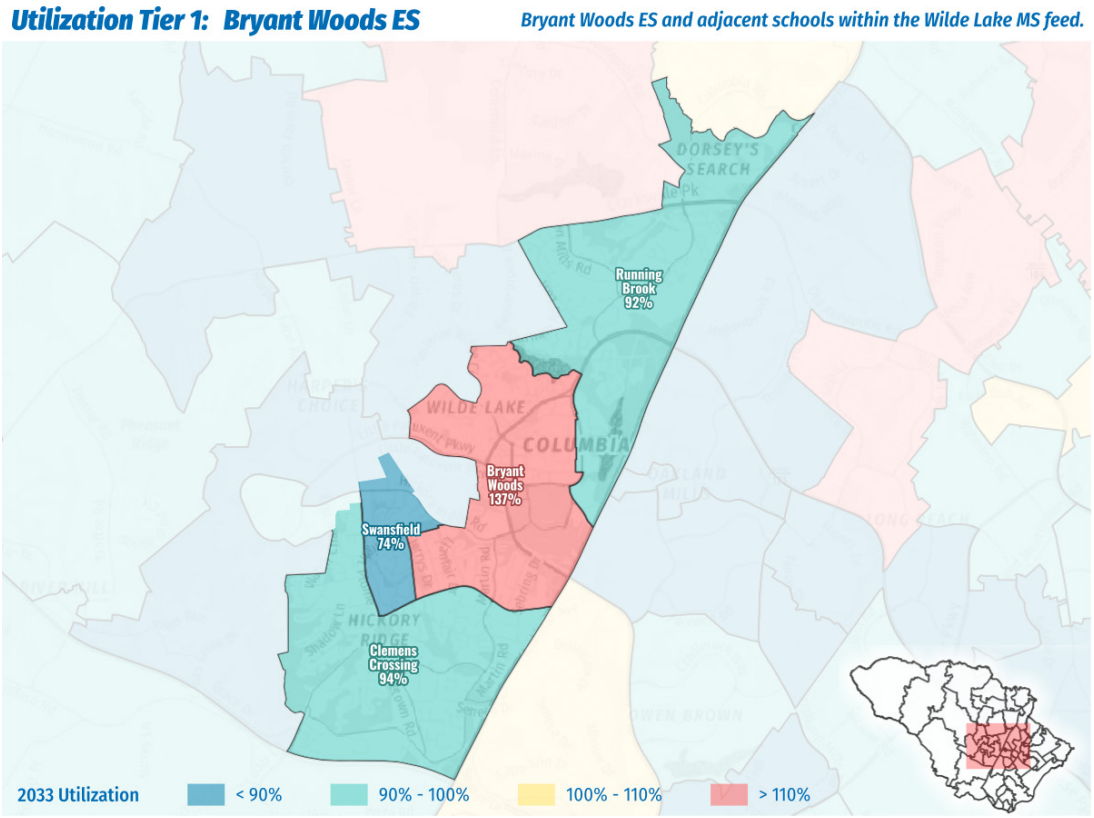
Bollman Bridge ES and adjacent attendance areas with estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Schools within the Patuxent Valley MS feed are highlighted.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Bryant Woods ES: Bryant Woods ES is projected to exceed 110 percent in 2024, 120 percent by 2028, and continue increasing to exceed 135 percent in 2033. Enrollment growth will be driven by ongoing redevelopment efforts in the area, including Columbia Town Center. Nearly 2,300 new apartment units are expected over the next ten years. Student yield rates from these new units are expected to be low, but they will still impact enrollment. Bryant Woods ES will need approximately 80 seats to be within target utilization through 2028, and 110 seats through 2033. Bryant Woods ES is within the Wilde Lake MS feed system, which also includes Running Brook ES, most of Clemens Crossing ES, and a small part of Swansfield ES. The majority of Swansfield ES, and neighboring Longfellow ES, feed to Harpers Choice MS. Bryant Woods ES has additional support staff as a Title I school, in addition to PreK programming.

Near term strategies: Bryant Woods ES has six relocatable classrooms on site, adding 150 seats of temporary classroom capacity. Redistrict to Longfellow ES and/or Swansfield ES, which may also prompt middle school changes to align feeds.

Long term strategies: When the Faulkner Ridge early childhood center is complete, evaluate the possibility of moving Bryant Woods ES PreK to that new facility. Explore the use of Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds, potentially available in the mid-2030s, to renovate and increase capacity at Bryant Woods ES.



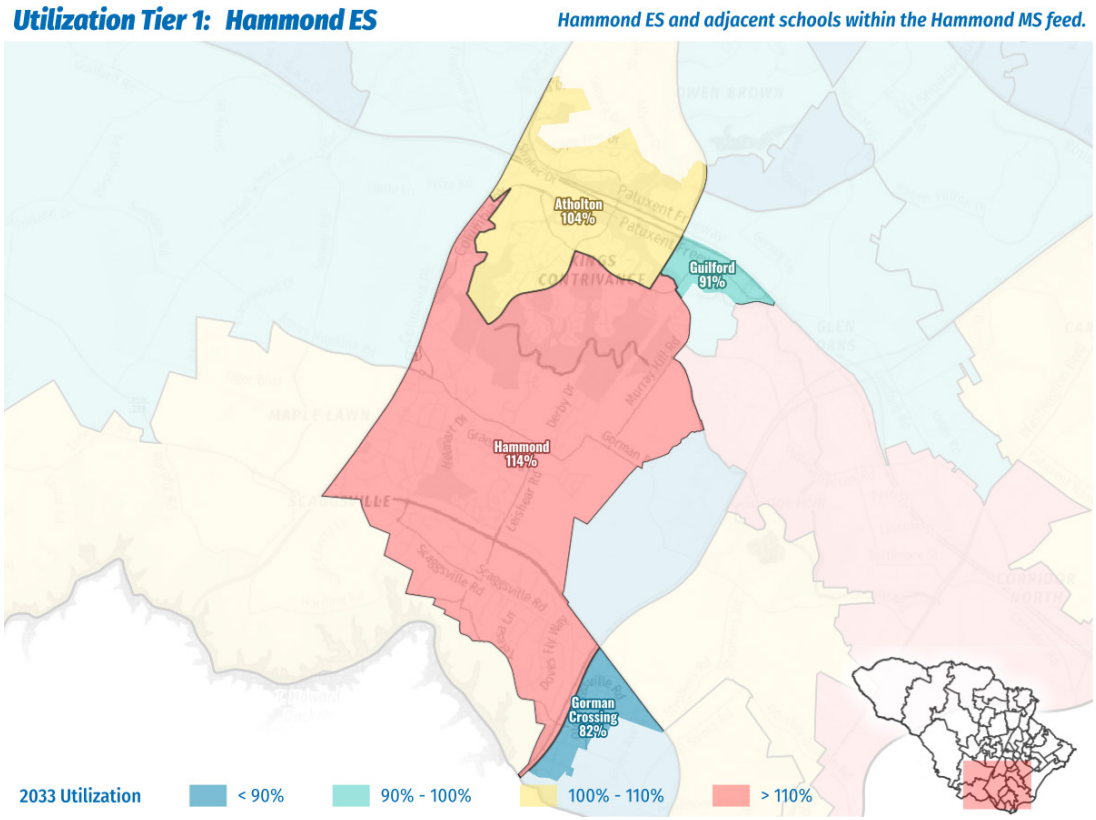
Bryant Woods ES and adjacent attendance areas with estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Schools within the Wilde Lake MS feed are highlighted.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Hammond ES: Utilization at Hammond ES is expected to exceed 110 percent through the ten year planning horizon, ranging between 112 percent and 122 percent. The recent enrollment increase was driven mainly by the Wellington Farms development, which is completing new homes much faster than expected. Previous projections expected 30-80 new homes per year to push utilization over 120 percent in 2026. However, with 140 of those new homes completing in 2023, the entire 300-unit development is expected to be complete by 2026. Approximately 150 additional seats would be needed to bring Hammond ES within target utilization through peak enrollment of 798 in 2026. Enrollment is expected to fall slowly following that peak with a 90 seat deficit by 2033. Hammond ES is within the Hammond MS feed pattern, which also includes portions of Atholton ES, Gorman Crossing ES, and Guilford ES. Hammond MS will see high utilization as well, and may require relief in future years.

Near term strategies: Hammond ES had two relocatable classrooms for SY 2023-24, and is receiving five additional units in summer of 2024, for a total of 175 seats of temporary classroom space. Redistrict to utilize available capacity at Gorman Crossing ES.

Long term strategies: The construction of new ES #43 in the southeast and redistricting to utilize the new capacity can relieve Hammond ES. Alternatively, as The Hammond ES/MS building moves up the facility condition rankings due to its age, consider a renovation/addition.



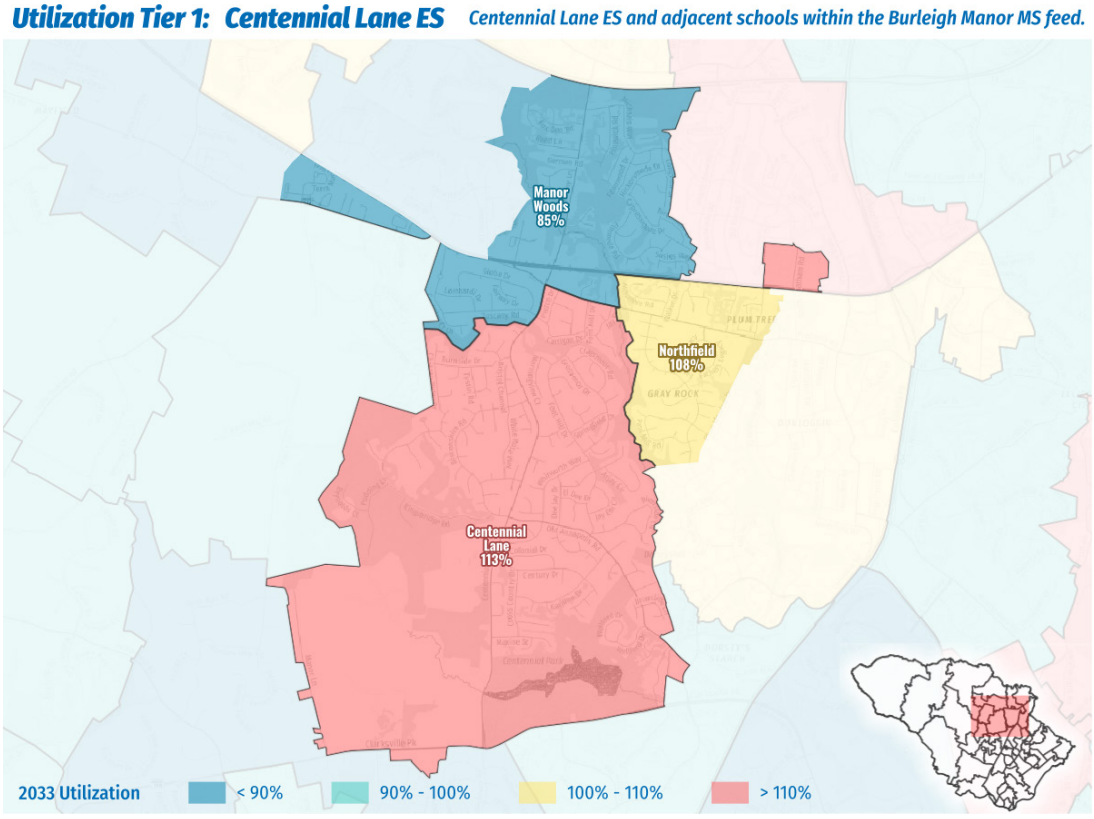
Hammond ES attendance area and estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Neighboring schools within the Hammond MS feed pattern are highlighted.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Centennial Lane ES: Capacity utilization at Centennial Lane ES is expected to be 118 percent for SY 2024-25, gradually falling to 116 percent in five years, and then to 113 percent in ten years. Despite having little new housing in recent years, utilization levels at Centennial Lane ES remain high due to students yielded from turnover of existing housing and cohort size gains between grades. Centennial Lane ES has a fairly compact attendance area and large non-transported zone, adding challenge to redistricting. It is also a 100 percent feed to Burleigh Manor MS. The Burleigh Manor MS feed pattern also includes portions of Northfield ES and Manor Woods ES. Neither school has available capacity in the near-term, but Manor Woods ES may be utilized approximately 110 seats below capacity by 2033. Centennial Lane ES will exceed capacity by approximately 100 students over the ten-year period, with the overage diminishing slightly toward the end of the period. Adding to the crowding impacts at Centennial Lane ES is the high participation in voluntary programs such as GT and instrumental music.

Near term strategies: Centennial Lane ES has six portables adding 150 seats of temporary classroom space.

Long term strategies: Utilize future available capacity in the West Columbia area and/or at Manor Woods ES to provide relief through redistricting. Construct new ES #44 at the land bank site within Turf Valley and reconfigure boundaries in the area to utilize the new capacity. Alternatively, consideration should be given to adding capacity to Manor Woods ES or Centennial Lane ES as facility condition needs increase and renovation becomes priority.



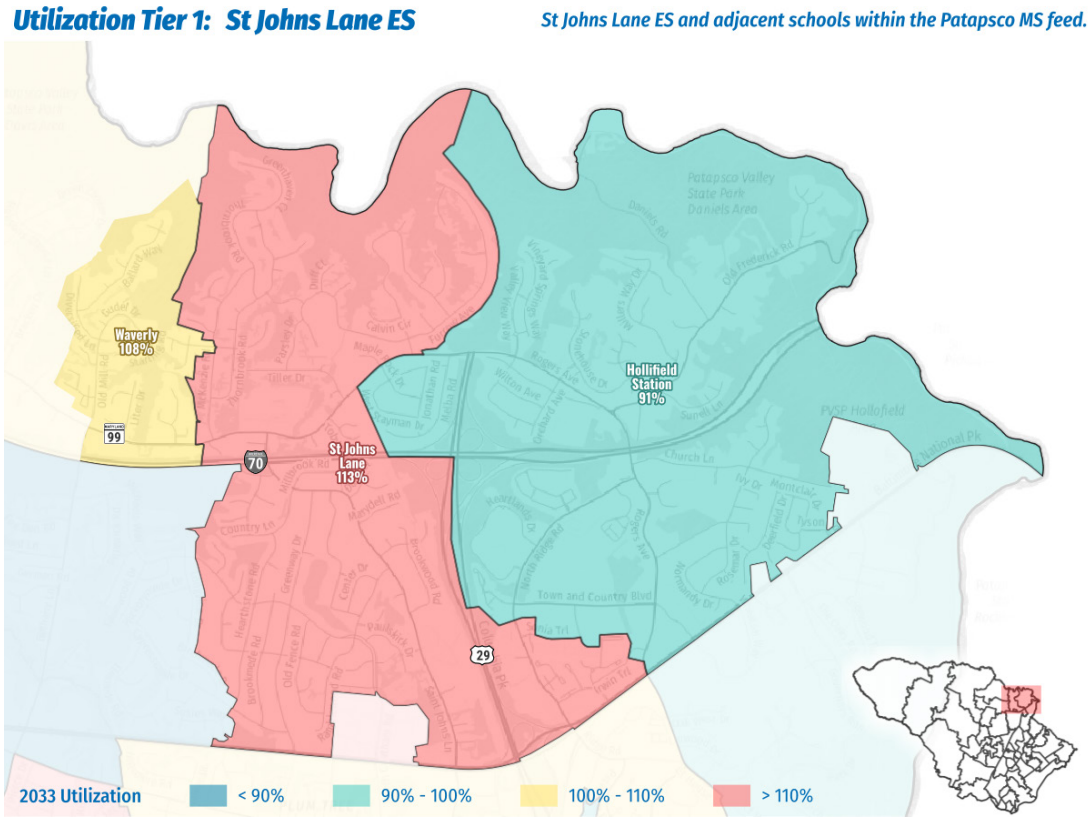
Boundaries and estimated 2033 capacity utilization for Centennial Lane ES and surrounding schools. Schools that feed to Burleigh Manor MS are highlighted.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

St. John's Lane ES: St. John's Lane ES capacity utilization is projected to be 106 percent in SY 2024-25, increasing to 113 percent by 2028, and remaining at that level through the ten-year planning period. Like Centennial Lane ES, the high enrollment levels are driven by new arrivals from housing turnover and high grade succession rates. St. John's Lane ES feeds to Patapsco MS along with Hollifield Station ES and a portion of Waverly ES. Neither presents an option to provide the approximately 80 seats of capacity St. John's Lane ES will need to be within target utilization for the next ten years. St. John's Lane ES has an integrated modular building containing three classrooms and is one of the older schools in the system.

Near term strategies: St. John's Lane ES has seven portables providing 175 seats of temporary classroom space.

Long term strategies: Neighboring Hollifield Station ES and Manor Woods ES may have small amounts of available capacity that could be accessed with future redistricting. Construct new ES #44 on the Turf Valley Land Bank site and reconfigure boundaries to take advantage of the capacity in relief of St. John's Lane ES and others.



Boundaries and estimated 2033 capacity utilization for St. John's Lane ES and surrounding schools. Schools that feed to Burleigh Manor MS are highlighted.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Utilization Tier 2: These schools are above target for the entire ten-year planning period, and are projected to exceed 110 percent during this period. In this utilization tier, schools have a capacity need, but it's either less significant or less urgent than the schools in the utilization tier one category. Enrollment is expected to decline in some, while others expected to grow and have high utilization at the end of the ten-year period. These schools all have portables for temporary capacity, which should be maintained on site until enrollment is within the target range. Typically, the capacity concerns in this group won't drive a need for redistricting or capital project, but may be part of the justification or benefit from solutions to needs at adjacent schools.

Figure 3.1 Elementary School Utilization Tier 2

School	Capacity	Year 1 Util. %	Year 5 Util. %	Year 10 Util. %	2033 Seat Need	Strategy
Atholton ES	424	111	102	104	20	Has 4 portables, enrollment expected to decline
Fulton ES	700	115	103	103	30	Has 9 room modular, enrollment expccted to decline
Phelps Luck ES	597	108	104	118	110	Has 6 portables, redistricting

Utilization Tier 3: These schools exceed the target range, but don't go above the 110 percent mark. Some may be within the target range for a few years. Those in this group are full and have a need for additional capacity. Since the need is not as significant or urgent as others, portables are often the most effective strategy. Projections for these schools will be monitored closely for changes that should impact future capacity planning. These schools may be part of the justification for capital projects at adjacent schools, and may get relief from added capacity, but will not drive capacity projects.

Figure 3.2 Elementary School Utilization Tier 3

School	Capacity	Year 1 Util. %	Year 5 Util. %	Year 10 Util. %	2033 Seat Need/Surplus	Strategy
Bellows Spring ES	726	109	106	100	10	Has 5 portables, declining enrollment
Hanover Hills ES	810	103	104	103	30	Has 2 portables, relief from ES#43
Laurel Woods ES	609	95	103	105	40	Has 1 portable, relief from ES#43
Northfield ES	700	107	107	108	60	Has 2 portables, relief from ES#44
Triadelphia Ridge ES	584	103	105	93	+40	Has 1 portable, enrollment expected to decline after year 5
Waverly ES	788	100	106	108	60	Has 5 room modular, redistricting, future ES #44

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Utilization Tier 4: These schools are mostly within the target range through the ten-year planning period, but may exceed or drop below for a few years. If there is a seat need, it is likely addressed by portables until projected enrollment decline brings utilization within target. Some of these schools may have available capacity during the next ten years that could be used in open enrollment or redistricting efforts. Schools in this group are mainly within the target utilization range.

Figure 3.3 Elementary School Utilization Tier 4

School	Year 10 Util. %	2033 Seat Need /surplus	Strategy
Clarksville ES	93	+40	Declining enrollment, has 2 portables
Cradlerock ES	99	+10	Has 4 portables
Elkridge ES	96	+30	Has 4 portables
Forest Ridge ES	107	50	Has 4 portables, relief from ES #43
Ilchester ES	101	10	Has 3 portables, monitor for future need
Jeffers Hill ES	87	+50	Has 2 portables, declining enrollment
Pointers Run ES	97	+30	Has 9 room modular, declining enrollment
Veterans ES	97	+30	Has 4 portables, declining enrollment
Worthington ES	124	100	Has 1 portable, relocate programs, consider additional capacity

Utilization Tier 5: These schools are within the target range over the next ten years and should not need temporary capacity or a capacity strategy. Some have portables from prior times when they had high utilization. Those units may be relocated or demolished in the coming years.

Figure 3.4 Elementary School Utilization Tier 5

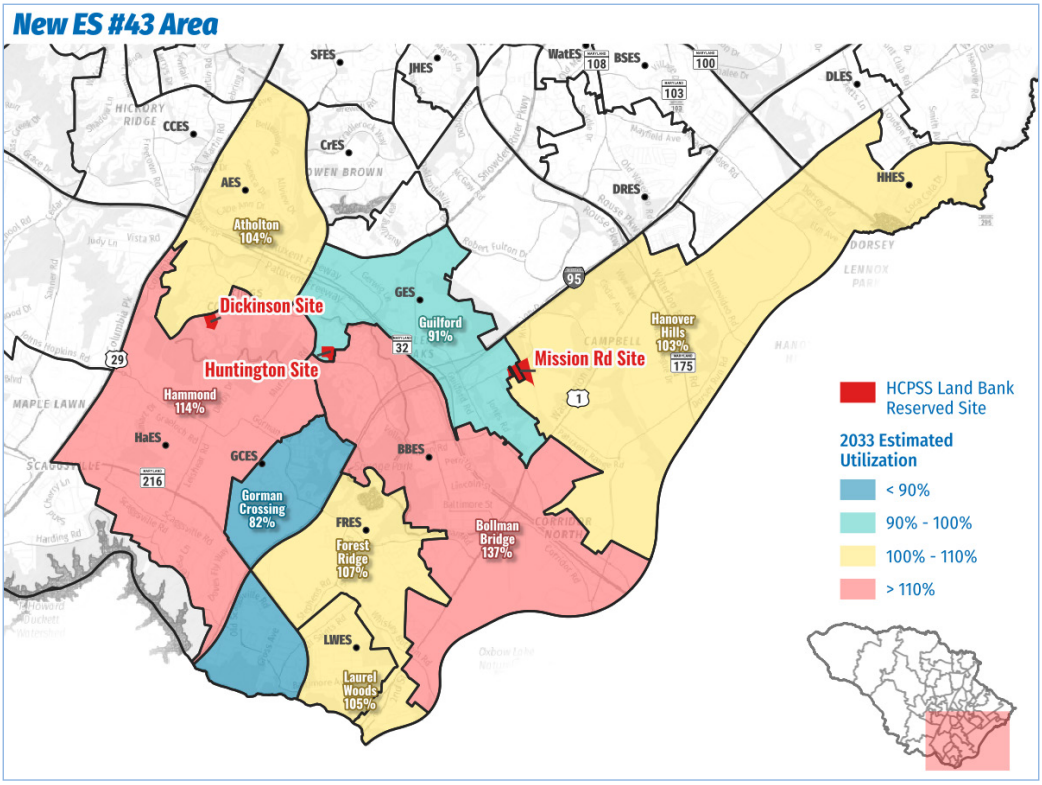
School	Year 10 Util. %	2033 Seat Need /surplus	Strategy
Clemens Crossing ES	94	+40	Has 3 portables, declining enrollment, possible redistricting
Guilford ES	91	+50	Has 5 portables, declining enrollment
Hollifield Station ES	91	+70	Has 4 portables, declining enrollment
Manor Woods ES	85	+110	Has 5 portables, declining enrollment
Rockburn ES	98	+20	Has 1 portable, declining enrollment
Waterloo ES	97	+20	Has 4 portables, steady enrollment
West Friendship ES	93	+40	Has 1 portable, slight increase in enrollment

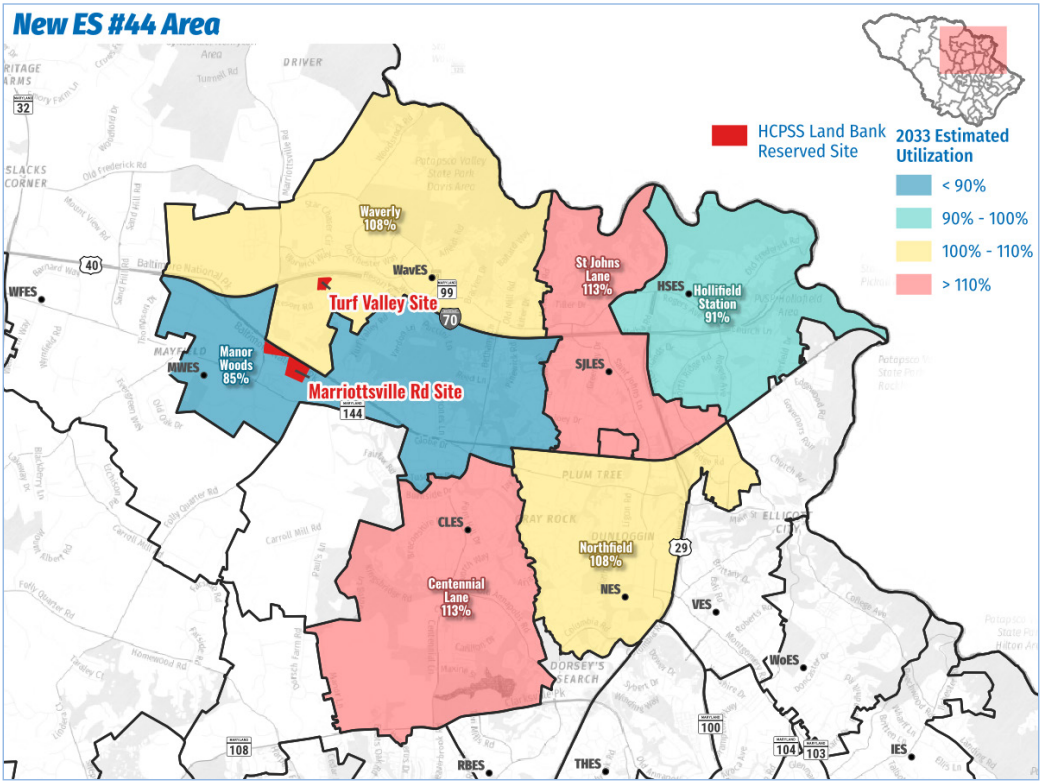
Utilization Tier 6: These schools are under-utilized for most or all of the ten-year planning period. Some got relief from prior redistricting or serve areas with little development. They may be part of a strategy to provide relief to surrounding schools through redistricting. Where any of these schools are adjacent to a school in the first two utilization tiers, redistricting should be considered.

Bushy Park ES, Dayton Oaks ES, Deep Run ES, Ducketts Lane ES, Gorman Crossing ES, Lisbon ES, Longfellow ES, Running Brook ES, Stevens Forest ES, Swansfield ES, Talbott Springs ES, and Thunder Hill ES are in this category.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

The following maps illustrate land bank sites in the areas of need identified for New ES #43 and New ES #44 and estimated 2033 capacity utilization for area schools. These maps do not indicate redistricting proposals.





Elementary School Needs and Strategies

Table 3.3 Elementary Utilization and Seat Need for Years 1, 5, and 10

SCHOOL	2024 Util. %	2028 Util. %	2033 Util. %	24 Seat Need	28 Seat Need	33 Seat Need
Bollman Bridge ES	109%	114%	137%	60	90	230
Bryant Woods ES	112%	126%	137%	40	80	110
Phelps Luck ES	108%	104%	118%	50	30	110
Worthington ES	81%	89%	124%	-80	-50	100
Hammond ES	117%	120%	114%	110	130	90
Centennial Lane ES	118%	116%	113%	110	100	80
St Johns Lane ES	106%	113%	113%	40	80	80
Northfield ES	107%	107%	108%	50	50	60
Waverly ES	100%	106%	108%	10	50	60
Forest Ridge ES	99%	89%	107%	-10	-80	50
Laurel Woods ES	95%	103%	105%	-30	20	40
Fulton ES	115%	103%	103%	110	30	30
Hanover Hills ES	103%	104%	103%	30	40	30
Atholton ES	111%	102%	104%	50	10	20
Bellows Spring ES	109%	106%	100%	70	40	10
Ilchester ES	91%	96%	101%	-50	-20	10
Cradlerock ES	108%	99%	99%	40	-10	-10
Rockburn ES	99%	97%	98%	-10	-20	-20
Waterloo ES	96%	95%	97%	-30	-30	-20
Elkridge ES	105%	99%	96%	40	-10	-30
Pointers Run ES	103%	100%	97%	30	-10	-30
Veterans ES	102%	101%	97%	20	10	-30
Clarksville ES	103%	96%	93%	20	-20	-40
Clemens Crossing ES	96%	94%	94%	-20	-30	-40
Running Brook ES	73%	84%	92%	-130	-80	-40
Triadelphia Ridge ES	103%	105%	93%	20	40	-40
West Friendship ES	91%	90%	93%	-40	-50	-40
Guilford ES	100%	98%	91%	0	-10	-50
Jeffers Hill ES	102%	92%	87%	10	-30	-50
Lisbon ES	88%	88%	91%	-70	-70	-50
Bushy Park ES	77%	85%	92%	-170	-120	-70
Ducketts Lane ES	84%	88%	90%	-110	-80	-70
Hollifield Station ES	96%	91%	91%	-30	-70	-70
Stevens Forest ES	90%	86%	82%	-40	-50	-70
Thunder Hill ES	91%	86%	86%	-50	-80	-80
Deep Run ES	81%	85%	88%	-140	-110	-90
Talbott Springs ES	86%	83%	83%	-80	-90	-90
Longfellow ES	80%	78%	80%	-100	-110	-100
Manor Woods ES	97%	92%	85%	-30	-60	-110
Dayton Oaks ES	96%	88%	84%	-40	-100	-120
Gorman Crossing ES	91%	83%	82%	-70	-130	-130
Swansfield ES	87%	80%	74%	-90	-130	-180

This table illustrates capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Elementary School Summary

With fifteen schools projected to be above the target range, and ten below, there is some available capacity at this level to address schools projected to be over-utilized through 2033. The spatial and feed pattern relationships between schools having high and low utilization are critical. In the southeast, the 130 seats of available capacity at Gorman Crossing ES may be enough to provide needed relief at one neighboring school, but the schools adjacent to Gorman Crossing ES, as well as Hanover Hills ES, are estimated to need around 440 seats of capacity to achieve 100 percent utilization, cumulatively, through 2033. This need, combined with the need for early childhood capacity in the area, warrants a new PK-5 facility. The land bank site at Huntington Park is ideally situated, but other land bank sites at Mission Road and Dickinson Park should also be considered. This is the top elementary capacity need.

In West Columbia, Bryant Woods ES is projected to exceed capacity by approximately 110 seats by 2033. Nearly 280 seats of available capacity exist at nearby Swansfield ES and Longfellow ES. Redistricting should occur to utilize this capacity.

In the Ellicott City area, the combined need at St. John's Lane ES, Centennial Lane ES, Waverly ES, and Northfield ES is approximately 280 seats through 2033. This need is greater than available capacity at any nearby schools, or schools within the Patapsco MS and Mt View MS feed patterns, so redistricting will not address the need without additional new capacity. Over the course of the ten-year period, Manor Woods ES may have as many as 110 seats available, and further west, Bushy Park ES has nearly 170 seats available, but is projected to experience enrollment growth with only approximately 70 seats available by 2033. A new elementary school at the land bank site within Turf Valley would be situated to provide relief to these schools through redistricting. An addition at any of these schools could also be considered.

Phelps Luck ES is projected to need 110 seats of capacity through the ten-year period. Nearby Thunder Hill ES and Talbott Springs ES are estimated to have 170 seats combined through that time period. Redistricting should be considered in the later 2020s. Similarly, neighboring school Worthington ES is expected to exceed capacity toward the end of the 10-year period. Previous Feasibility Studies suggested an addition at this school, and that should still be considered. An eight classroom addition would bring capacity to approximately 610, providing seats for Worthington ES enrollment and possibly seats for PreK expansion or redistricting to relieve Phelps Luck ES.

Table 3.2 Elementary Capacity Utilization Range Summary

School Year 2024/25 (Spring 2024 Projection)

	Lowest	*<90%*	*90-100%*	*100-110%*	*>110%*	*Highest*
ES	73%	9	15	13	5	118%

Elementary Schools Needs and Strategies

Figure 3.5 Elementary Needs by School

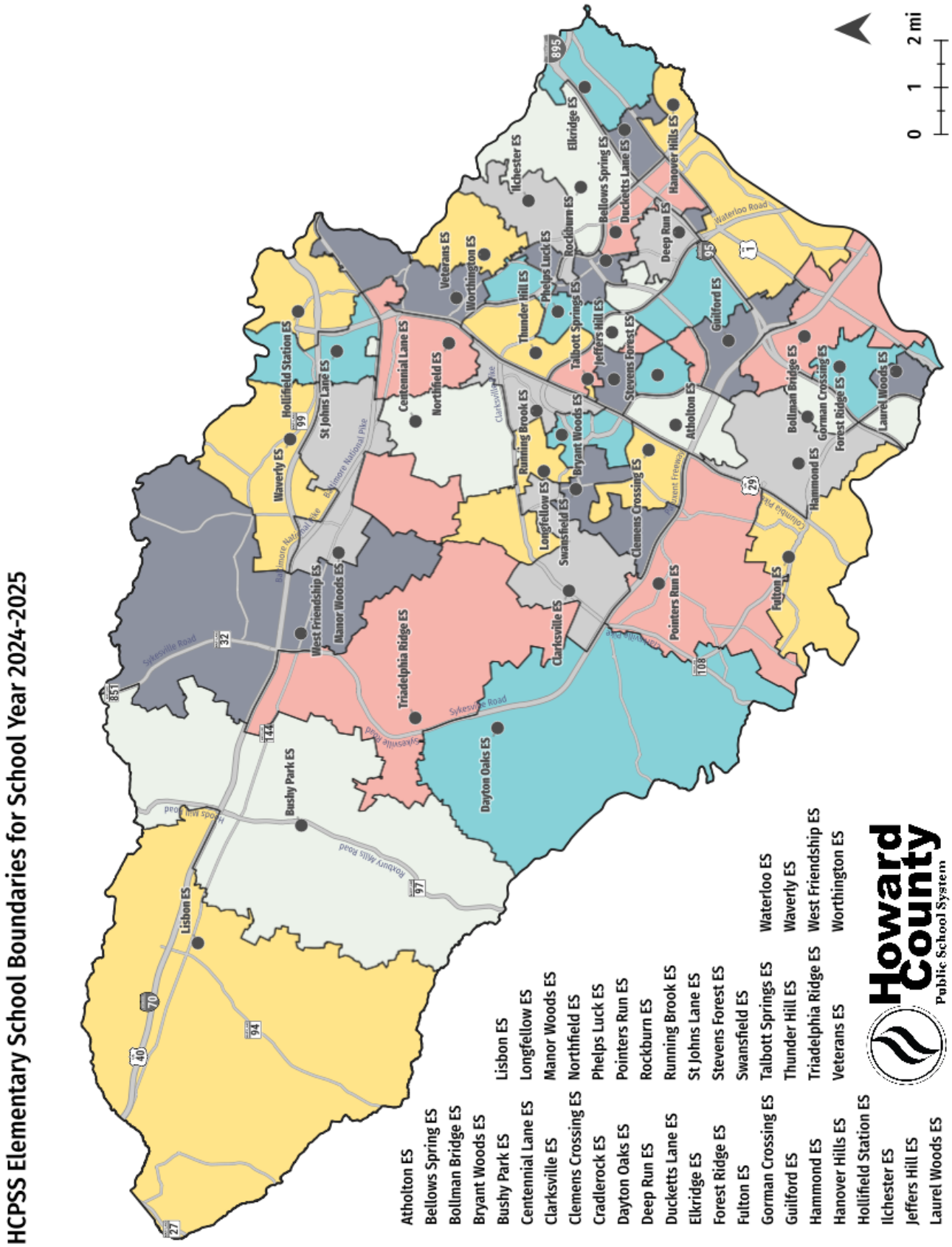
Priority	Elementary School	Seat Need	Strategy
1	Bollman Bridge	230	New ES #43 (490+), Gorman Crossing ES (130 seats)
2	Bryant Woods	110	Redistrict to Longfellow ES (100 seats), Swansfield ES (180 seats)
3	Phelps Luck ES	110	Redistrict to Thunder Hill ES (80 seats), Talbott Springs ES (90 seats)
4	Worthington ES	100	Addition
5	Hammond ES	90	ES 43, redistrict to Gorman Crossing ES
6	Centennial Lane ES	80	ES 44, future redistrict to Manor Woods ES
7	St Johns Ln	80	ES 44
8	Northfield ES	60	ES44
9	Waverly ES	60	ES 44, future redistrict to Manor Woods ES
10	Forest Ridge ES	50	ES 43
11	Laurel Woods ES	40	ES 43
12	Fulton ES	30	Portables
13	Hanover Hills ES	30	ES 43
14	Atholton ES	20	Portables
15	Bellows Spring ES	10	Portables
16	Ilchester ES	10	Portables

All utilizations and estimated seat counts are from HCPSS 2024 enrollment projection presented in the 2024 Projection Report. These projections are updated every year, requiring re-evaluation of needs and strategies. This is a summary, other factors may be considered in developing strategies for addressing crowded schools.

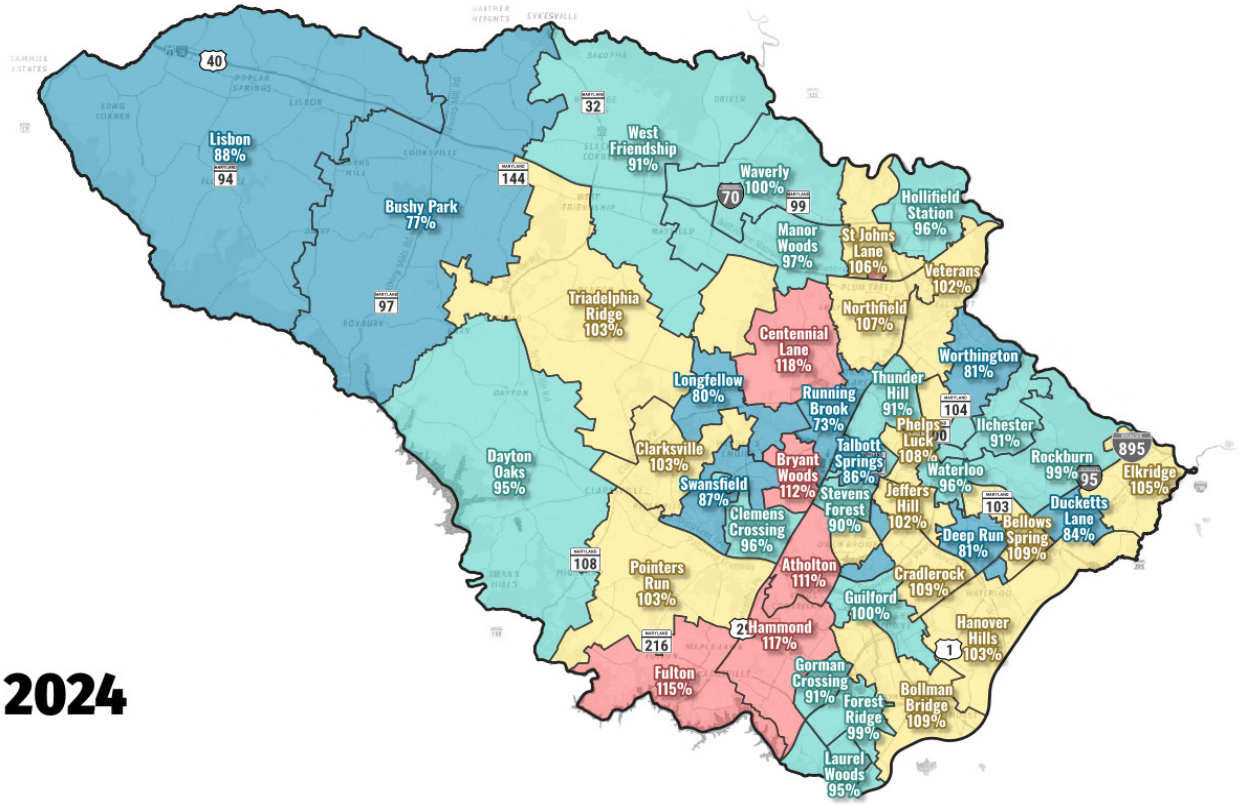
Figure 3.6 Elementary Strategies Summary

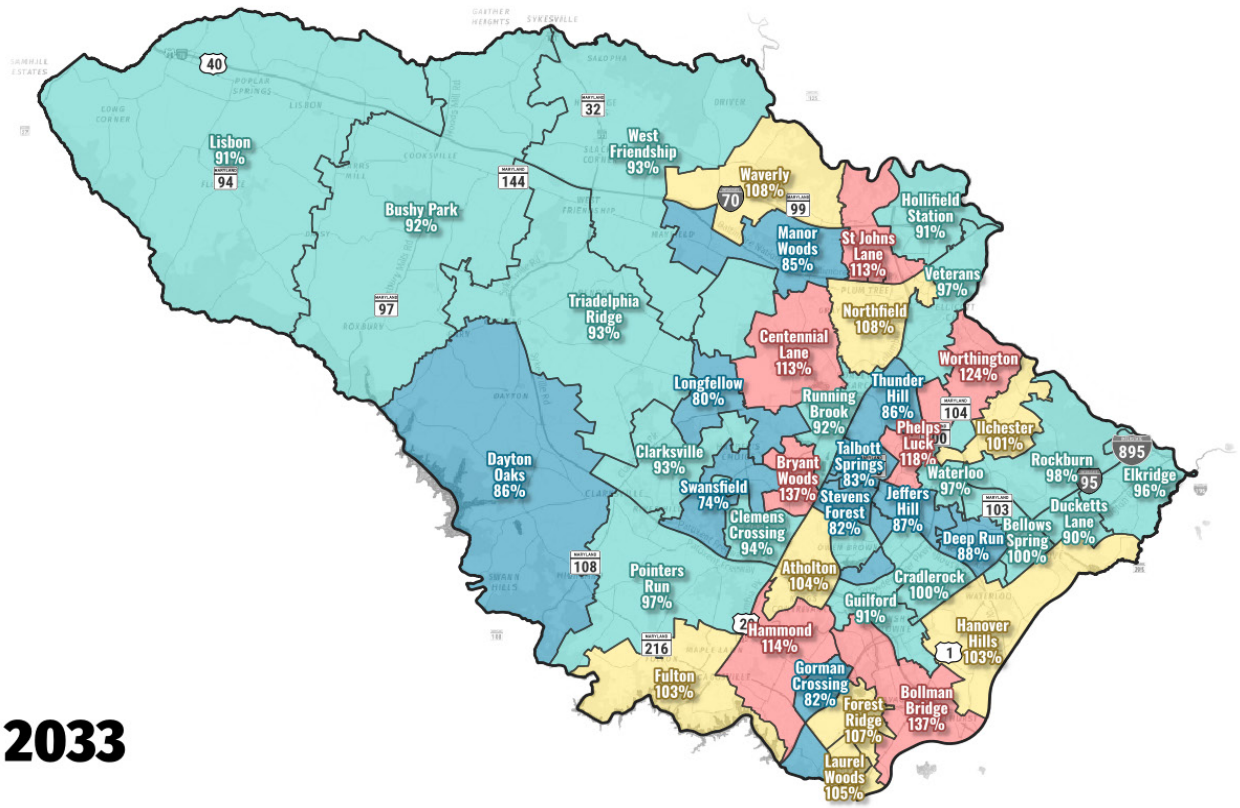
Priority	Elementary School	Seat Need	Strategy
1	Bollman Bridge, Hammond, Forest Ridge, Laurel Woods, Hanover Hills	440 seats	New ES #43 (490+), Gorman Crossing ES (130 seats)
2	Bryant Woods	100 seats	Redistrict to Longfellow ES (100 seats), Swansfield ES (150 seats)
3	Phelps Luck	110 seats	Redistrict to Thunder Hill ES (80 seats), Talbott Springs ES (90 seats)
4	St Johns Lane, Centennial Lane, Waverly, Northfield	275 seats	Redistrict to Bushy Park ES (70 seats), Manor Woods ES (110 seats), ES #44 (490+)
5	Worthington	100 seats	Relocate programs, possible out year addition

Elementary School Boundaries



Elementary Schools Utilization Map





These maps illustrate capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.

Table 4.4 Elementary Schools Pre-Measures Chart

Pre-Measures

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - Data for Demonstrative Purposes Only

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects - Not Test for APFO

Chart reflects April 2024 Projections, Board of Education's FY 2025 requested capacities, and school boundaries for school year 2024-25.

	Capacity			2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34	
School	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**
Atholton ES	424	424	424	472	111	472	111	469	111	430	101	432	102	429	101	437	103	433	102	431	102	440	104
Bellows Spring ES	726	726	726	789	109	780	107	779	107	757	104	766	106	754	104	736	101	738	102	733	101	729	100
Bollman Bridge ES	609	609	609	664	109	653	107	670	110	675	111	696	114	724	119	749	123	777	128	808	133	832	137
Bryant Woods ES	289	289	289	324	112	339	117	339	117	345	119	363	126	375	130	379	131	383	133	388	134	395	137
Bushy Park ES	732	732	732	567	77	592	81	606	83	609	83	619	85	637	87	662	90	650	89	658	90	670	92
Centennial Lane ES	603	603	603	709	118	716	119	706	117	708	117	700	116	688	114	694	115	682	113	680	113	681	113
Clarksville ES	543	543	543	560	103	545	100	552	102	534	98	523	96	516	95	499	92	507	93	505	93	503	93
Clemens Crossing ES	521	521	521	501	96	493	95	482	93	492	94	492	94	499	96	493	95	492	94	493	95	490	94
Cradlerock ES	398	398	398	430	108	426	107	424	107	403	101	394	99	393	99	400	101	396	99	392	98	394	99
Dayton Oaks ES	719	719	719	722	100	709	99	692	96	684	95	661	92	659	92	642	89	651	91	645	90	635	88
Deep Run ES	719	719	719	584	81	595	83	604	84	602	84	614	85	629	87	637	89	625	87	630	88	632	88
Ducketts Lane ES	650	650	650	548	84	574	88	578	89	573	88	574	88	585	90	586	90	581	89	583	90	584	90
Elkridge ES	713	713	713	752	105	731	103	714	100	695	97	707	99	698	98	692	97	689	97	688	96	687	96
Forest Ridge ES	647	647	647	641	99	607	94	603	93	579	89	576	89	571	88	589	91	625	97	658	102	694	107
Fulton ES	738	738	738	804	109	782	106	763	103	740	100	724	98	727	99	722	98	726	98	724	98	723	98
Gorman Crossing ES	735	735	735	652	89	627	85	618	84	595	81	597	81	587	80	587	80	583	79	582	79	590	80
Guilford ES	465	465	465	465	100	465	100	459	99	463	100	455	98	450	97	442	95	438	94	430	92	424	91
Hammond ES	653	653	653	762	117	778	119	798	122	788	121	782	120	758	116	747	114	732	112	734	112	742	114
Hanover Hills ES	810	810	810	835	103	823	102	828	102	847	105	845	104	853	105	842	104	846	104	837	103	831	103
Hollifield Station ES	732	732	732	702	96	682	93	684	93	666	91	664	91	668	91	665	91	665	91	660	90	664	91
Ilchester ES	559	559	559	461	82	484	87	478	86	486	87	491	88	495	89	487	87	497	89	511	91	514	92
Jeffers Hill ES	377	377	377	384	102	374	99	366	97	353	94	348	92	341	90	331	88	334	89	330	88	327	87
Laurel Woods ES	609	609	609	581	95	596	98	605	99	615	101	629	103	640	105	639	105	639	105	642	105	642	105
Lisbon ES	527	527	527	463	88	460	87	466	88	471	89	464	88	471	89	474	90	475	90	477	91	479	91
Longfellow ES	512	512	512	394	77	392	77	391	76	379	74	384	75	392	77	392	77	389	76	390	76	390	76
Manor Woods ES	681	681	681	660	97	641	94	630	93	617	91	628	92	612	90	599	88	596	88	582	85	576	85
New ES #43 NS	0	0	0																				
Northfield ES	700	700	700	750	107	757	108	752	107	761	109	748	107	749	107	754	108	754	108	752	107	755	108
Phelps Luck ES	597	597	597	645	108	645	108	651	109	636	107	622	104	633	106	652	109	673	113	693	116	706	118
Pointers Run ES	744	744	744	767	103	757	102	752	101	757	102	741	100	717	96	714	96	717	96	716	96	719	97
Rockburn ES	584	584	584	605	104	598	102	599	103	594	102	592	101	589	101	589	101	591	101	595	102	595	102
Running Brook ES	449	449	449	328	73	346	77	353	79	361	80	376	84	388	86	400	89	404	90	404	90	413	92
St Johns Lane ES	612	612	612	650	106	642	105	651	106	673	110	690	113	688	112	687	112	689	113	692	113	689	113
Stevens Forest ES	380	380	380	297	78	302	79	295	78	290	76	283	74	280	74	273	72	274	72	268	71	269	71
Swansfield ES	650	650	650	565	87	561	86	563	87	530	82	520	80	503	77	492	76	489	75	477	73	478	74
Talbott Springs ES	490	490	490	419	86	419	86	421	86	421	86	409	83	401	82	395	81	404	82	402	82	406	83
Thunder Hill ES	509	509	509	464	91	444	87	440	86	430	84	437	86	437	86	438	86	438	86	438	86	438	86
Triadelphia Ridge ES	584	584	584	599	103	616	105	627	107	621	106	616	105	605	104	586	100	568	97	556	95	545	93
Veterans ES	799	799	799	815	102	803	101	807	101	805	101	805	101	795	99	795	99	785	98	776	97	778	97
Waterloo ES	603	603	603	580	96	571	95	573	95	587	97	575	95	574	95	580	96	581	96	581	96	586	97
Waverly ES	788	788	788	790	100	796	101	808	103	817	104	834	106	837	106	842	107	847	107	844	107	848	108
West Friendship ES	414	414	414	375	91	380	92	375	91	368	89	372	90	369	89	372	90	372	90	371	90	383	93
Worthington ES	424	424	424	336	79	325	77	318	75	341	80	368	87	410	97	454	107	489	115	510	120	512	121
Countywide Totals	25018	25018	25018	24411	98	24298	97	24289	97	24098	96	24116	96	24126	96	24145	97	24224	97	24266	97	24388	97

'NS' New School proposed in FY 2025 Capital Budget

Table 4.5 Elementary Schools Post-Measures Chart

Post-Measures

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - Data for Demonstrative Purposes Only

Capacity Utilization Rates with Proposed FY 2026 Capital Budget Projects - Not Test for APFO

Chart reflects April 2024 Projections, potential FY 2026 requested capacities and school boundaries for school year 2024-25.

		Capacity			2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34	
School		**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**
Atholton ES		424	424	424	472	111	472	111	469	111	430	101	432	102	429	101	437	103	433	102	431	102	440	104
Bellows Spring ES		726	726	726	789	109	780	107	779	107	757	104	766	106	754	104	736	101	738	102	733	101	729	100
Bollman Bridge ES		609	609	609	664	109	653	107	670	110	675	111	696	114	724	119	749	123	777	128	808	133	832	137
Bryant Woods ES		289	289	289	324	112	339	117	339	117	345	119	363	126	375	130	379	131	383	133	388	134	395	137
Bushy Park ES		732	732	732	567	77	592	81	606	83	609	83	619	85	637	87	662	90	650	89	658	90	670	92
Centennial Lane ES		603	603	603	709	118	716	119	706	117	708	117	700	116	688	114	694	115	682	113	680	113	681	113
Clarksville ES		543	543	543	560	103	545	100	552	102	534	98	523	96	516	95	499	92	507	93	505	93	503	93
Clemens Crossing ES		521	521	521	501	96	493	95	482	93	492	94	492	94	499	96	493	95	492	94	493	95	490	94
Cradlerock ES		398	398	398	430	108	426	107	424	107	403	101	394	99	393	99	400	101	396	99	392	98	394	99
Dayton Oaks ES		754	754	754	722	96	709	94	692	92	684	91	661	88	659	87	642	85	651	86	645	86	635	84
Deep Run ES		719	719	719	584	81	595	83	604	84	602	84	614	85	629	87	637	89	625	87	630	88	632	88
Ducketts Lane ES		650	650	650	548	84	574	88	578	89	573	88	574	88	585	90	586	90	581	89	583	90	584	90
Elkridge ES		713	713	713	752	105	731	103	714	100	695	97	707	99	698	98	692	97	689	97	688	96	687	96
Forest Ridge ES		647	647	647	641	99	607	94	603	93	579	89	576	89	571	88	589	91	625	97	658	102	694	107
Fulton ES		700	700	700	804	115	782	112	763	109	740	106	724	103	727	104	722	103	726	104	724	103	723	103
Gorman Crossing ES		719	719	719	652	91	627	87	618	86	595	83	597	83	587	82	587	82	583	81	582	81	590	82
Guilford ES		465	465	465	465	100	465	100	459	99	463	100	455	98	450	97	442	95	438	94	430	92	424	91
Hammond ES		653	653	653	762	117	778	119	798	122	788	121	782	120	758	116	747	114	732	112	734	112	742	114
Hanover Hills ES		810	810	810	835	103	823	102	828	102	847	105	845	104	853	105	842	104	846	104	837	103	831	103
Hollifield Station ES		732	732	732	702	96	682	93	684	93	666	91	664	91	668	91	665	91	665	91	660	90	664	91
Ilchester ES		509	509	509	461	91	484	95	478	94	486	95	491	96	495	97	487	96	497	98	511	100	514	101
Jeffers Hill ES		377	377	377	384	102	374	99	366	97	353	94	348	92	341	90	331	88	334	89	330	88	327	87
Laurel Woods ES		609	609	609	581	95	596	98	605	99	615	101	629	103	640	105	639	105	639	105	642	105	642	105
Lisbon ES		527	527	527	463	88	460	87	466	88	471	89	464	88	471	89	474	90	475	90	477	91	479	91
Longfellow ES		490	490	490	394	80	392	80	391	80	379	77	384	78	392	80	392	80	389	79	390	80	390	80
Manor Woods ES		681	681	681	660	97	641	94	630	93	617	91	628	92	612	90	599	88	596	88	582	85	576	85
New ES #43	NS	0	0	0																				
New ES #44	NS	0	0	0																				
Northfield ES		700	700	700	750	107	757	108	752	107	761	109	748	107	749	107	754	108	754	108	752	107	755	108
Phelps Luck ES		597	597	597	645	108	645	108	651	109	636	107	622	104	633	106	652	109	673	113	693	116	706	118
Pointers Run ES		744	744	744	767	103	757	102	752	101	757	102	741	100	717	96	714	96	717	96	716	96	719	97
Rockburn ES		609	609	609	605	99	598	98	599	98	594	98	592	97	589	97	589	97	591	97	595	98	595	98
Running Brook ES		449	449	449	328	73	346	77	353	79	361	80	376	84	388	86	400	89	404	90	404	90	413	92
St Johns Lane ES		612	612	612	650	106	642	105	651	106	673	110	690	113	688	112	687	112	689	113	692	113	689	113
Stevens Forest ES		330	330	330	297	90	302	92	295	89	290	88	283	86	280	85	273	83	274	83	268	81	269	82
Swansfield ES		650	650	650	565	87	561	86	563	87	530	82	520	80	503	77	492	76	489	75	477	73	478	74
Talbott Springs ES		490	490	490	419	86	419	86	421	86	421	86	409	83	401	82	395	81	404	82	402	82	406	83
Thunder Hill ES		509	509	509	464	91	444	87	440	86	430	84	437	86	437	86	438	86	438	86	438	86	438	86
Triadelphia Ridge ES		584	584	584	599	103	616	105	627	107	621	106	616	105	605	104	586	100	568	97	556	95	545	93
Veterans ES		799	799	799	815	102	803	101	807	101	805	101	805	101	795	99	795	99	785	98	776	97	778	97
Waterloo ES		603	603	603	580	96	571	95	573	95	587	97	575	95	574	95	580	96	581	96	581	96	586	97
Waverly ES		788	788	788	790	100	796	101	808	103	817	104	834	106	837	106	842	107	847	107	844	107	848	108
West Friendship ES		414	414	414	375	91	380	92	375	91	368	89	372	90	369	89	372	90	372	90	371	90	383	93
Worthington ES		414	414	414	336	81	325	79	318	77	341	82	368	89	410	99	454	110	489	118	510	99	512	100
Countywide Totals		24892	24892	24892	24411	98	24298	98	24289	98	24098	97	24116	97	24126	97	24145	95	24224	95	24266	95	24388	95

'NS' New School proposed for FY 2026 Capital Budget

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

With 13,438 seats overall middle school capacity utilization is expected to be under 100 percent through 2033. Most of the schools expected to be utilized below target for a significant portion of the ten-year planning period are in Columbia. Schools expected to be utilized above the target range are in the southeast and Ellicott City. The most significant and urgent capacity need is in the southeast, with Hammond MS, Patuxent Valley MS, and Thomas Viaduct MS expected to exceed 110 percent utilization most years through 2033. The largest capacity deficit for SY 2024-25 is at Patuxent Valley MS, with an expected enrollment of approximately 100 students above capacity. In year five (2028) the largest capacity deficit belongs to Thomas Viaduct MS at 150 seats, with the deficit at Hammond MS growing to 120 seats. By 2033, Thomas Viaduct MS's deficit reduces slightly to 120, while the capacity deficits at Hammond MS and Patuxent Valley MS are approximately 80 seats each. In Ellicott City, Burleigh Manor MS is projected to be between 107 and 113 percent within the ten-year period, with a deficit of 60-90 seats. All of these schools have relocatable classrooms for interim capacity, and renovation/additions with strategic redistricting will provide access to new capacity.

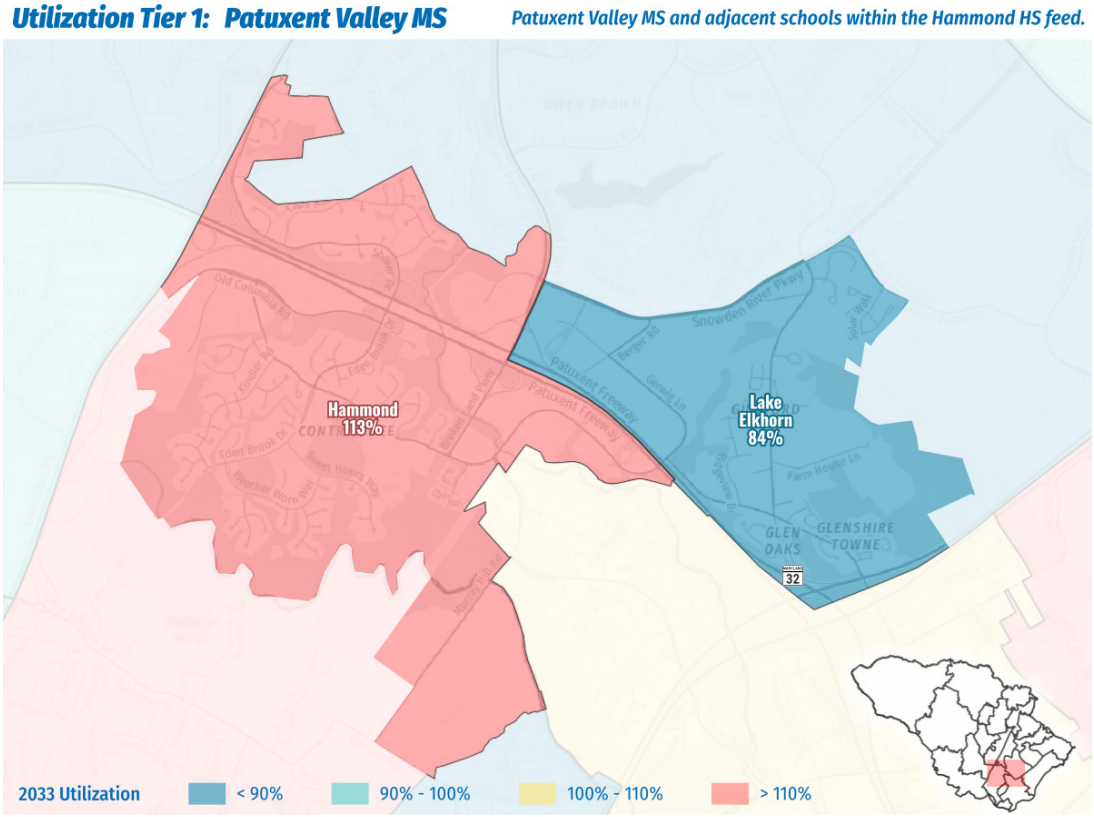
Utilization Tier 1: These schools have an urgent/significant seat need. They have recently or are projected to experience new development, or contain highly desirable neighborhoods that consistently generate new students. All of these schools have extensive temporary capacity and planning is taking place to identify the most effective strategies. If there is no adjacent school to provide relief through redistricting, the recommended capital project should be prioritized.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Patuxent Valley MS: Patuxent Valley MS is projected to be utilized at 112 percent for SY 2024-25, approximately 100 students above its capacity of 760. There is some new development planned for this area, as increasing rising 6th grade cohorts from Bollman Bridge ES are keeping capacity utilization high. This level of utilization was expected following the boundary adjustments for SY 2023-24 in which some neighborhoods were reassigned from Thomas Viaduct MS. With enrollment projected to decline slightly, Patuxent Valley MS will need approximately 80 additional seats to be within target utilization in 2033. Patuxent Valley MS received a renovation and addition in 2017, increasing capacity to 760.

Near term strategy: Patuxent Valley MS has four portables, adding approximately 100 seats of temporary capacity.

Long term strategy: Patuxent Valley MS feeds to both Guilford Park HS and Hammond HS. No nearby middle school within the Guilford Park HS feed offers any available capacity. Within the Hammond MS feed, only Murray Hill MS offers around 90 seats of available capacity. Additional capacity is needed in this area and is recommended at Murray Hill MS. This is the top middle school priority.



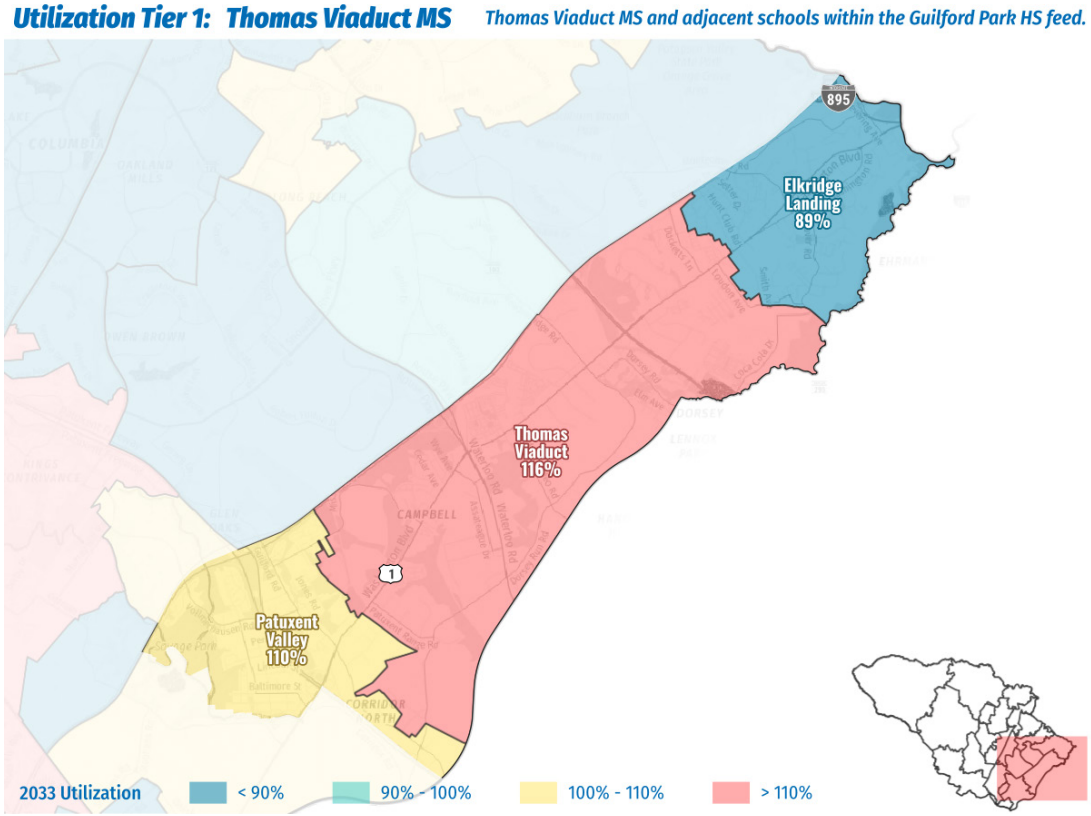
Patuxent Valley MS attendance area and estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Neighboring schools within the Hammond HS feed pattern are highlighted.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Thomas Viaduct MS: Located in the area of the county with the most residential growth over the past 20 years, Thomas Viaduct MS is projected to exceed 110 percent in 2027, fed by ongoing residential development and increasing rising sixth grade cohorts from Ducketts Lane ES and Hanover Hills ES. Thomas Viaduct MS opened in 2014 with a capacity of 700 and now the capacity is 740 following the conversion of the former Recreation and Parks activity room. Enrollment is expected to peak in 2030 at 894 (120 percent) before falling back into the 860s. The seat need in 2028 is expected to exceed 150, reducing to 120 needed seats to maintain target utilization in 2033. Adjacent schools include Elkridge Landing MS, Mayfield Woods MS, Lake Elkhorn MS, Hammond MS, Murray Hill MS within the Howard HS, Oakland Mills HS, and Guilford Park HS feed patterns.

Near-term strategy: Thomas Viaduct MS has four portables which add approximately 100 seats of interim capacity. Space for additional portables is limited.

Long-term strategy: Redistricting options are complicated. Elkridge Landing MS and Mayfield Woods MS may have a combined 180 seats available by 2033, and Oakland Mills MS is estimated to have between 90-120 seats over the next ten years. Utilizing the Mayfield Woods MS capacity is challenging due to the geographic barrier of I-95 and the size of the neighborhoods adjacent to the Mayfield Woods MS boundary. Accessing the Oakland Mills MS capacity would require redistricting through Lake Elkhorn MS (which also has a small amount of available capacity), and Oakland Mills MS will be undergoing construction beginning in 2026. The added capacity at Oakland Mills MS following the addition and renovation should be available in 2028 and will provide some relief following boundary review. The recommended addition at Murray Hill MS would also provide needed capacity, with redistricting involving Patuxent Valley MS.



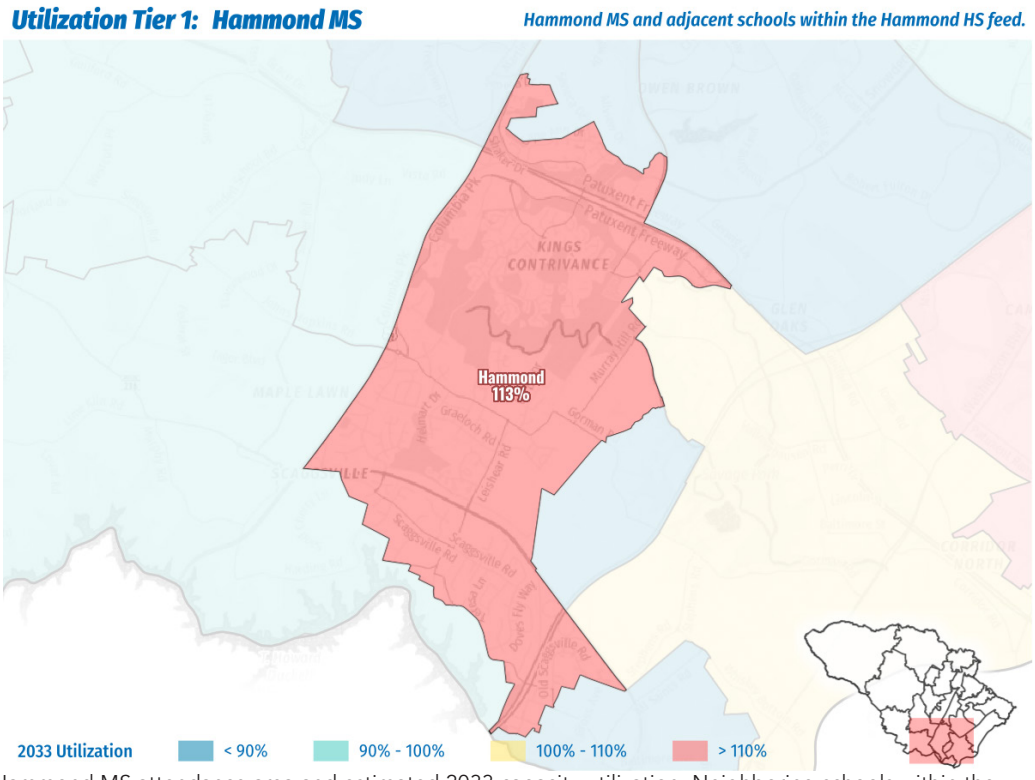
Thomas Viaduct MS attendance area and estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Neighboring schools within the Guilford Park HS feed pattern are highlighted.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Hammond MS: Hammond MS is projected to be utilized at 102 percent for SY 2024-25, increasing rapidly to 119 percent by 2028. This is primarily due to residential development in the area and increasing rising sixth grade cohorts from Hammond ES. Following peak enrollment of 729 in 2029, a decline is expected into the 680s for utilization around 113 percent. Hammond MS will need approximately 120 seats to be within target utilization in 2028, with 80 seats needed in 2033. Planning should focus on the ten-year need of 80 seats for the long-term solution, with interim capacity utilized during the peak enrollment in years 2027 through 2029.

Near term strategy: Hammond MS has three relocatable classrooms currently in use, providing 75 additional seats of capacity. Options for additional units are limited and may impact blacktop and ball field space. If the elementary side of the building can be relieved, perhaps reallocation of space within the building could result in additional middle school capacity.

Long term strategy: Through redistricting, the added capacity from the Oakland Mills MS renovation could provide relief to Hammond MS. This boundary review could be challenging due to the natural divider of Route 32 and the arrangement of neighborhoods around the shared boundary. Redistricting with Murray Hill MS could make use of the estimated 90 seats of capacity to relieve Hammond MS. This planned addition should be prioritized in the FY 2026 Capital Budget as the capacity strategy for the three most crowded middle schools. The planned 253 seat addition would add to the nearly 90 seats of capacity at underutilized Murray Hill MS to provide the needed capacity for Patuxent Valley MS (80), Thomas Viaduct MS (120), and Hammond MS (80) through boundary adjustment. If relief to Hammond MS and Thomas Viaduct MS is realized through the Oakland Mills MS addition, the Murray Hill MS additional capacity may be reduced accordingly.



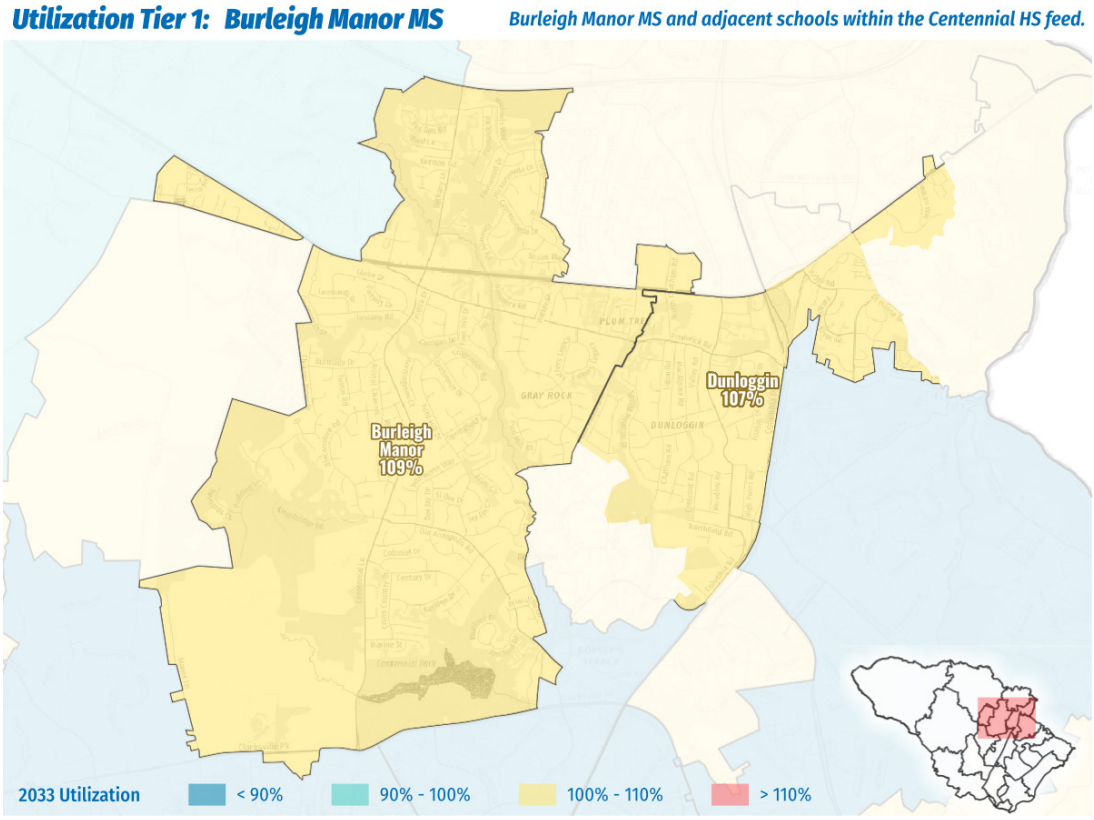
Hammond MS attendance area and estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Neighboring schools within the Hammond HS feed pattern are highlighted.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Burleigh Manor MS: Updated projections show Burleigh Manor MS utilized at 107 percent for SY 2024-25, increasing to 112 percent in year five, then declining to just below the 110 percent mark by year ten. The growth is primarily due to larger rising sixth grade cohorts from Centennial Lane ES. In this area of the county, neighborhoods are mostly stable, with any housing transaction generating new students due to the popularity of the schools. Burleigh Manor MS will need approximately 70 seats to be within target utilization range in 2033. Within the Centennial HS feed pattern, Dunloggin MS will have additional capacity once the addition and renovation are complete in 2029. Within the adjacent Wilde Lake HS feed pattern Wilde Lake MS and Harpers Choice MS are estimated to have a combined 220 seats of capacity by 2033.

Near term strategy: Burleigh Manor MS has two relocatable classrooms and should be considered for additional units to be placed for SY 2025-26.

Long term strategy: Utilize new capacity available at Dunloggin MS through boundary adjustment to bring Burleigh Manor MS within target utilization range. Consider redistricting to utilize the available capacity at Wilde Lake MS and Harpers Choice MS. Projected available seats at adjacent schools may impact the justification for needed capacity at Dunloggin MS, possibly reducing the number of new seats planned to accompany the renovation.



Burleigh Manor MS attendance area and estimated 2033 capacity utilization. Neighboring schools within the Centennial HS feed pattern are highlighted.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Utilization Tier 2: Schools in this category are above target for the entire ten year planning period, and are projected to exceed 110 percent during this period. Schools in this utilization tier have a capacity need, but it's either less urgent or significant over the ten-year period than those in utilization tier one. Portables will be present at these schools, and their seat need may factor into capital projects or redistricting strategies.

Based on the 2024 projection, the only school fitting this category is Dunloggin MS. This school is projected to exceed target utilization for all of the next ten years, starting at 113 percent in 2024 and declining to 107 percent in 2033. Dunloggin MS will remain over 110 percent for three of those years and end the ten year period with minimum seat need of approximately 40. The renovation and addition of this school, planned to be completed in fall 2029 should add capacity, which should be sufficient to address this need, and the estimated needs of some surrounding schools. A boundary adjustment process should be planned for 2028 to utilize this capacity and capacity at adjacent schools to address utilization concerns in the area.

Figure 3.7 Middle School Utilization Tier 2

School	Capacity	Year 1 Util. %	Year 5 Util. %	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need	Strategy
Dunloggin MS	565	113	108	107	40	Has 5 portables, renovation/addition (2029)

Utilization Tier 3: These schools exceed the target range but don't go above the 110 percent mark. Some may be within target for a few years. These schools are considered "full" and have a need for a small amount of additional capacity. Portables are often the most effective strategy for these schools. The need at these schools will not drive justification for a capital project or redistricting but may be combined with others to justify a project. All of these schools have a more significant seat need in the near-term than what is shown in the table for year 10. The near-term need will be met with temporary capacity.

Figure 3.8 Middle School Utilization Tier 3

School	Capacity	Year 1 Util. %	Year 5 Util. %	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need	Strategy
Bonnie Branch MS	701	105	109	106	50	Has 2 portables, declining enrollment, Oakland Mills MS addition
Clarksville MS	643	104	107	100	10	Has 2 portables, declining enrollment
Folly Quarter MS	662	101	107	105	40	Has 1 portable, redistricting
Mount View MS	798	107	99	100	10	Has 5 portables, declining enrollment
Patapsco MS	643	104	100	101	10	Has 4 portables, declining enrollment, Dunloggin MS renovation, future renovation

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Utilization Tier 4: This category includes schools are mostly within the target range through the ten-year planning period, but may exceed or drop below for a few years. If there is a seat need, it is likely addressed by portables until projected enrollment decline brings utilization within target. Some of these schools may have available capacity during the next ten years that could be used in redistricting efforts. The only school that meets this definition based on the updated projection is Lime Kiln MS. Lime Kiln MS is expected to remain within target utilization through most of the ten-year period, peaking at 102 percent in 2028 before decreasing to the low 90 percent range.

Figure 3.8 Middle School Utilization Tier 4

School	Capacity	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need /surplus	Strategy
Lime Kiln MS	779	92	+60	Monitor for portables 2026-2028

Utilization Tier 5: These schools are within the target range over the next ten years and should not need temporary capacity or a capacity strategy. Some have portables from prior times when they had high utilization. Those units may be relocated or demolished in the coming years. Available capacity at these schools may be used in redistricting efforts to relieve nearby schools.

Figure 3.9 Middle School Utilization Tier 5

School	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need /surplus	Notes
Elkridge Landing MS	89	+90	Declining enrollment
Glenwood MS	98	+20	Increasing enrollment, monitor for future
Harpers Choice MS	83	+90	Declining enrollment, has 5 portables
Lake Elkhorn MS	84	+100	Declining enrollment, has 2 portables
Mayfield Woods MS	90	+90	Stable enrollment, has 2 portables

Utilization Tier 6: These schools are under-utilized for most or all of the ten-year planning period. Some got relief from prior redistricting or saw enrollment decline during the pandemic. Some are in areas with no residential development or sparsely populated rural areas. They may be part of a strategy to provide relief to surrounding schools through redistricting. Where any of these schools are adjacent to a school in the first two utilization tiers, redistricting should be considered.

Ellicott Mills MS, Murray Hill MS. Oakland Mills MS and Wilde Lake MS are in this category.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Table 3.7 Middle Utilization and Seat Need for Years 1, 5, and 10

SCHOOL	2024 Util	2028 Util	2033 Util	24 Seat Need	28 Seat Need	33 Seat Need
Thomas Viaduct MS	103%	120%	116%	20	150	120
Hammond MS	102%	119%	113%	20	120	80
Patuxent Valley MS	112%	109%	110%	100	80	80
Burleigh Manor MS	107%	112%	109%	60	90	70
Dunloggin MS	113%	108%	107%	80	50	40
Bonnie Branch MS	105%	109%	106%	40	70	50
Folly Quarter MS	101%	107%	105%	10	50	40
Patapsco MS	104%	100%	101%	30	-10	10
Clarksville MS	104%	107%	100%	30	50	10
Mount View MS	107%	99%	100%	60	-10	10
Glenwood MS	90%	92%	98%	-60	-50	-20
Lime Kiln MS	95%	102%	92%	-40	20	-60
Mayfield Woods MS	90%	88%	90%	-80	-100	-90
Elkridge Landing MS	92%	92%	89%	-70	-70	-90
Murray Hill MS	88%	86%	88%	-80	-100	-90
Ellicott Mills MS	97%	84%	86%	-30	-120	-100
Lake Elkhorn MS	95%	93%	84%	-40	-50	-100
Harpers Choice MS	96%	90%	83%	-30	-60	-90
Wilde Lake MS	86%	79%	83%	-110	-160	-130
Oakland Mills MS	82%	84%	77%	-90	-90	-120

This table illustrates capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.

Middle School Summary

Over the next ten years there will be a need for middle school seats in some areas of the county. The most urgent and significant middle school need is in the southeast, with Thomas Viaduct MS, Patuxent Valley MS, and Hammond MS all expected to exceed 110 percent within the next ten years. Of those, Patuxent Valley MS is the most urgent, needing nearly 100 additional seats in 2024. Thomas Viaduct MS and Hammond MS surpass the need at Patuxent Valley MS as enrollment at these schools increases throughout the ten-year period. The added capacity at Oakland Mills MS will provide an opportunity to relieve Hammond MS and Thomas Viaduct MS, but boundary adjustments to utilize this capacity in relief of Patuxent Valley MS will be a challenge. The recommended addition at Murray Hill MS would provide the needed capacity for Patuxent Valley MS, and should be prioritized. Any added capacity at Dunloggin MS should be used to relieve expected high utilization at Dunloggin MS, Patapsco MS, Burleigh Manor MS, and Folly Quarter MS. However, the updated projection shows a reduced justification for significant added capacity due to lower projections following several years of over-projections. This has created the opportunity to adjust boundaries to provide needed relief using projected available capacity at neighboring schools including Ellicott Mills MS, Wilde Lake MS, and Harpers Choice MS. With half of the middle schools projected to be utilized within or below target by the end of the ten year period, future boundary adjustments may be considered.

Middle Schools Needs and Strategies

Table 3.6 Middle Capacity Utilization Range Summary

School Year 2024/25 (Spring 2024 Projection)

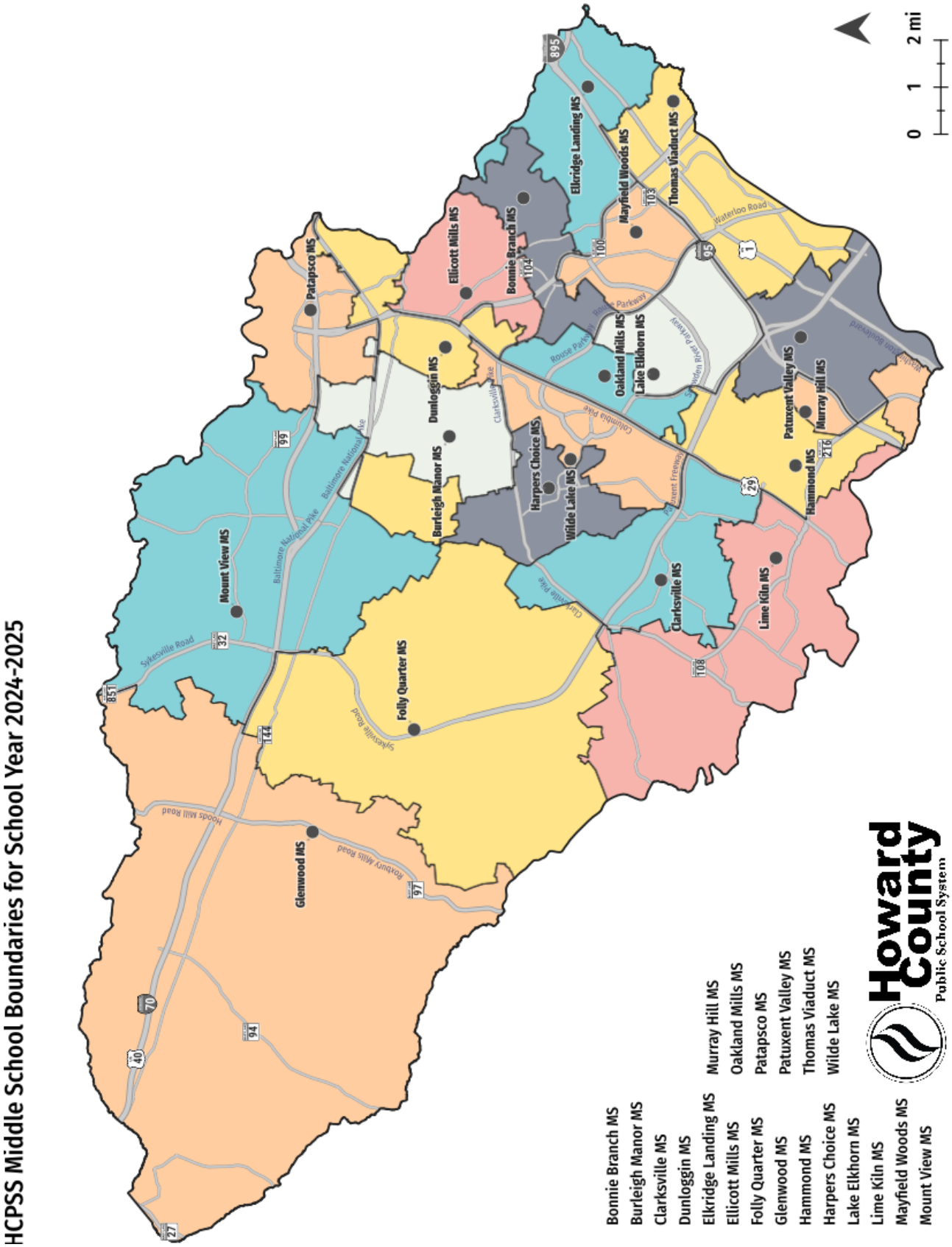
	Lowest	*<90%*	*90-100%*	*100-110%*	*>110%*	*Highest*
MS	82%	3	7	8	2	113%

Figure 3.11 Middle Needs and Strategies Summary

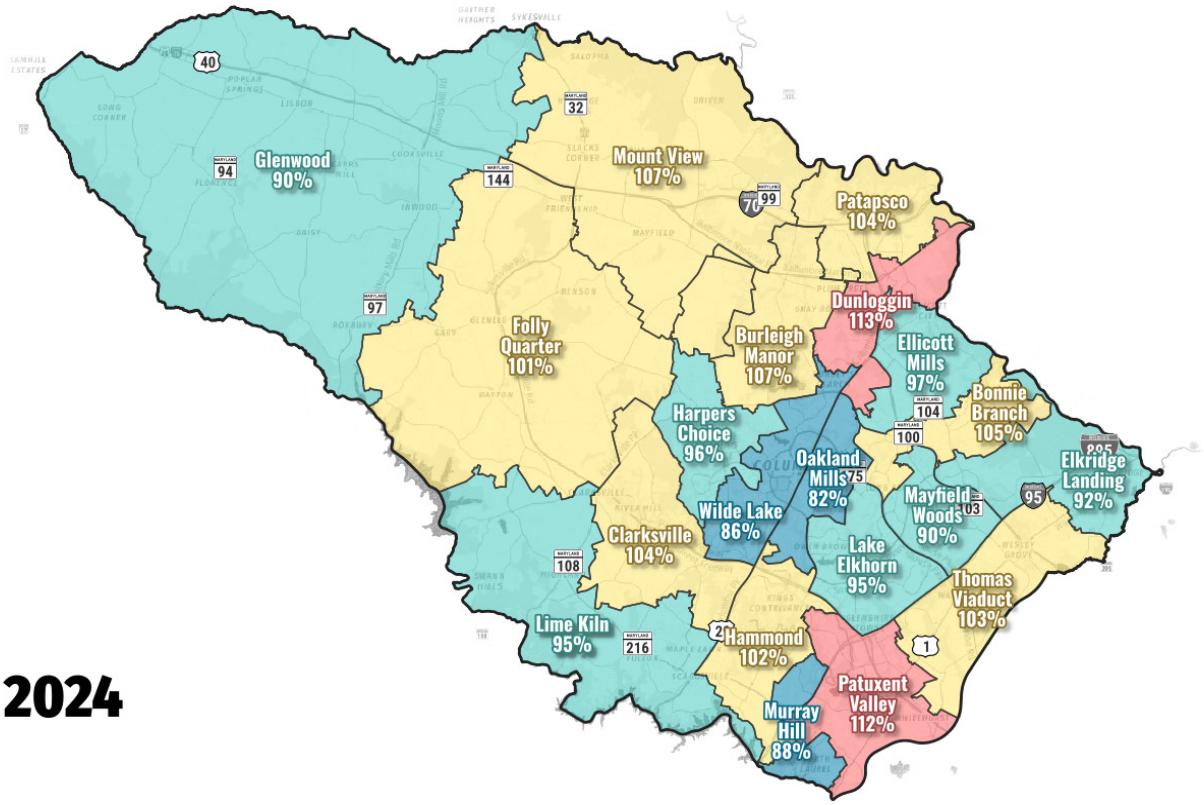
Priority	Middle School	Seat Need	Strategy
1	Patuxent Valley MS	80	Maintain existing portables and reassess need each year; utilize added capacity from Oakland Mills MS (to the extent possible) through redistricting; utilize added capacity from Murray Hill MS
	Hammond MS	80	
	Thomas Viaduct MS	120	
2	Burleigh Manor MS	70	Maintain existing portables and reassess each year; utilize added capacity from Dunloggin MS renovation/addition through redistricting; consider redistricting to utilize future available capacity at Wilde Lake MS and Harper Choice MS
	Bonnie Branch MS	50	
	Dunloggin MS	40	
	Patapsco MS	10	

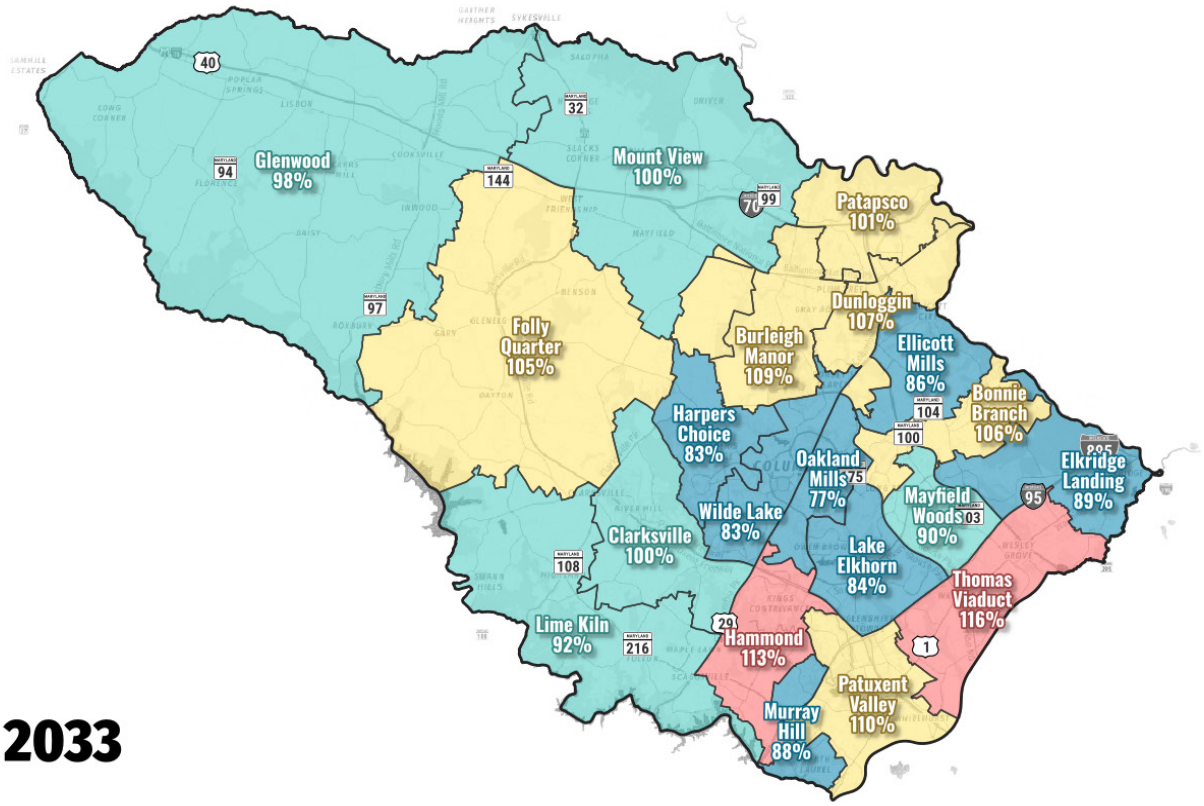
All utilizations and estimated seat counts are from HCPSS 2024 enrollment projection presented in the 2024 Projection Report. These projections are updated every year, requiring re-evaluation of needs and strategies. This is a summary, other factors may be considered in developing strategies for addressing crowded schools.

Middle School Boundaries



Middle Schools Utilization Map





These maps illustrate capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.

Table 4.8 Middle Schools Pre-Measures Chart

Pre-Measures

MIDDLE SCHOOLS - Data for Demonstrative Purposes Only

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects - Not Test for APFO

Chart reflects April 2024 Projections, Board of Education's FY 2025 requested capacities, and school boundaries for school year 2024-25.

		Capacity			2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34	
School		**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**
Bonnie Branch MS		701	701	701	739	105	725	103	744	106	727	104	764	109	767	109	771	110	750	107	753	107	744	106
Burleigh Manor MS		779	779	779	774	99	781	100	815	105	810	104	809	104	801	103	797	102	798	102	785	101	783	101
Clarksville MS		643	643	643	670	104	692	108	679	106	685	107	689	107	704	109	705	110	681	106	664	103	645	100
Dunloggin MS	A	565	565	565	641	113	630	112	623	110	609	108	608	108	608	76	617	77	613	77	598	75	602	75
Elkridge Landing MS		779	779	779	715	92	728	93	751	96	762	98	717	92	714	92	692	89	703	90	695	89	693	89
Ellicott Mills MS		701	701	701	679	97	679	97	647	92	620	88	589	84	581	83	577	82	585	83	589	84	605	86
Folly Quarter MS		662	662	662	670	101	681	103	688	104	698	105	706	107	703	106	702	106	703	106	709	107	696	105
Glenwood MS		545	545	545	490	90	483	89	481	88	484	89	499	92	505	93	503	92	510	94	520	95	532	98
Hammond MS		604	604	604	616	102	644	107	677	112	723	120	716	119	729	121	683	113	685	113	675	112	682	113
Harpers Choice MS		506	506	506	484	96	462	91	453	90	465	92	454	90	443	88	425	84	425	84	433	86	419	83
Lake Elkhorn MS		643	643	643	609	95	571	89	585	91	590	92	601	93	588	91	575	89	554	86	556	86	543	84
Lime Kiln MS		721	721	721	684	95	686	95	722	100	736	102	739	102	707	98	696	97	671	93	678	94	665	92
Mayfield Woods MS		798	798	798	718	90	734	92	729	91	725	91	706	88	709	89	709	89	725	91	728	91	715	90
Mount View MS		798	798	798	850	107	806	101	813	102	808	101	791	99	802	101	800	100	814	102	804	101	801	100
Murray Hill MS	A	662	662	662	582	88	592	89	559	84	589	89	568	86	572	86	563	85	583	88	583	88	581	88
Oakland Mills MS	A	506	506	506	416	82	409	81	425	84	423	84	424	60	417	59	410	58	401	57	400	57	388	55
Patapsco MS	A	643	643	643	667	104	690	107	693	108	671	104	640	100	652	101	642	100	649	101	650	101	652	78
Patuxent Valley MS		760	760	760	852	112	868	114	842	111	860	113	831	109	853	112	843	111	838	110	832	109	836	110
Thomas Viaduct MS	A	740	740	740	759	103	775	105	801	108	852	115	887	120	882	119	894	121	869	117	876	118	858	116
Wilde Lake MS		740	740	740	639	86	627	85	623	84	587	79	584	79	547	74	560	76	587	79	618	84	616	83
Countywide Totals		13496	13496	13496	13254	98	13263	98	13350	99	13424	99	13322	97	13284	95	13164	95	13144	94	13146	94	13056	92

'A' includes additions as reflected in FY 2025 CIP for grades 6-8

Table 4.9 Middle Schools Post-Measures Chart

Post-Measures

MIDDLE SCHOOLS - Data for Demonstrative Purposes Only

Capacity Utilization Rates with Proposed FY 2026 Capital Budget Projects - Not Test for APFO

Chart reflects April 2024 Projections, potential FY 2026 requested capacities and school boundaries for school year 2024-25.

		Capacity			2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34	
School		**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**
Bonnie Branch MS		701	701	701	739	105	725	103	744	106	727	104	764	109	767	109	771	110	750	107	753	107	744	106
Burleigh Manor MS		721	721	721	774	107	781	108	815	113	810	112	809	112	801	111	797	111	798	111	785	109	783	109
Clarksville MS		643	643	643	670	104	692	108	679	106	685	107	689	107	704	109	705	110	681	106	664	103	645	100
Dunloggin MS	A	565	565	565	641	113	630	112	623	110	609	108	608	108	608	87	617	88	613	87	598	85	602	86
Elkridge Landing MS		779	779	779	715	92	728	93	751	96	762	98	717	92	714	92	692	89	703	90	695	89	693	89
Ellicott Mills MS		701	701	701	679	97	679	97	647	92	620	88	589	84	581	83	577	82	585	83	589	84	605	86
Folly Quarter MS		662	662	662	670	101	681	103	688	104	698	105	706	107	703	106	702	106	703	106	709	107	696	105
Glenwood MS		545	545	545	490	90	483	89	481	88	484	89	499	92	505	93	503	92	510	94	520	95	532	98
Hammond MS		604	604	604	616	102	644	107	677	112	723	120	716	119	729	121	683	113	685	113	675	112	682	113
Harpers Choice MS		506	506	506	484	96	462	91	453	90	465	92	454	90	443	88	425	84	425	84	433	86	419	83
Lake Elkhorn MS		643	643	643	609	95	571	89	585	91	590	92	601	93	588	91	575	89	554	86	556	86	543	84
Lime Kiln MS		721	721	721	684	95	686	95	722	100	736	102	739	102	707	98	696	97	671	93	678	94	665	92
Mayfield Woods MS		798	798	798	718	90	734	92	729	91	725	91	706	88	709	89	709	89	725	91	728	91	715	90
Mount View MS		798	798	798	850	107	806	101	813	102	808	101	791	99	802	101	800	100	814	102	804	101	801	100
Murray Hill MS	A	662	662	662	582	88	592	89	559	84	589	89	568	86	572	86	563	85	583	64	583	64	581	63
Oakland Mills MS	A	506	506	506	416	82	409	81	425	84	423	84	424	60	417	59	410	58	401	57	400	57	388	55
Patapsco MS		643	643	643	667	104	690	107	693	108	671	104	640	100	652	101	642	100	649	101	650	101	652	101
Patuxent Valley MS		760	760	760	852	112	868	114	842	111	860	113	831	109	853	112	843	111	838	110	832	109	836	110
Thomas Viaduct MS		740	740	740	759	103	775	105	801	108	852	115	887	120	882	119	894	121	869	117	876	118	858	116
Wilde Lake MS		740	740	740	639	86	627	85	623	84	587	79	584	79	547	74	560	76	587	79	618	84	616	83
Countywide Totals		13438	13438	13438	13254	99	13263	99	13350	99	13424	100	13322	98	13284	96	13164	96	13144	94	13146	94	13056	93

'A' includes additions as proposed for FY 2026 CIP for grades 6-8

High Schools Needs and Strategies

With 19,201 seats of overall high school capacity, and a peak enrollment over the next ten years of 18,734 students, utilization is expected to be under 100 percent through 2033. Due to the recent addition of over 1,800 seats of capacity and the boundary adjustments to take advantage of that new capacity, all high schools are expected to be utilized under 110 percent for SY 2024-25. Five schools are expected to be utilized above the target range of 90-100 percent in SY 2024-25, with two of those five expected to decrease to below 100 percent by year five of the projection. In 2033, the updated projection shows three schools utilized above 100 percent, and one, Guilford Park HS utilized above 110 percent. As a new school, with a new attendance area, the projection for Guilford Park HS may shift as the historical dataset improves. By 2033 it is expected seven high schools will be utilized within the target range and two schools are utilized below the target range, as outlined below.

Utilization Tier 1: These schools have an urgent/significant seat need. They have recently or are projected to experience new development, or contain highly desirable neighborhoods that consistently generate new students. All of these schools have extensive temporary capacity and planning is taking place to identify the most effective strategies. If there is no adjacent school to provide relief through redistricting, the recommended capital project should be prioritized.

Based on the 2024 projection, there are no high schools categorized as utilization tier 1.

Utilization Tier 2: This category of schools is above target for the entire ten year planning period, and are projected to exceed 110 percent during this period. Schools in this utilization tier have a capacity need, but it's either less urgent or significant over the ten-year period than those in utilization tier one. Portables will be present at these schools, and their seat need may factor into capital projects or redistricting strategies.

Based on the 2024 projection, there are no high schools categorized as utilization tier 2. Guilford Park HS will be included in this section based on:

- Guilford Park HS shows as under-utilized in year one due to being populated with only grades 9-11 For SY 2024-25, Board approved redistricting exemptions still apply to 12th graders. For SY 2025-26, Guilford Park HS will have all four grades 9-12, and the only remaining exemptions will be for trailing siblings.
- As a new school, with a new attendance area, and no historical data associated with it, the enrollment projection may vary as the school-specific historical dataset becomes established.

Figure 3.12 High School Utilization Tier 2

School	Capacity	Year 1 Util. %	Year 5 Util. %	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need	Strategy
Guilford Park HS	1658	74*	107	111	180	Monitor projection; consider future redistricting and portables

Utilization Tier 3: These schools exceed the target range but don't go above the 110 percent mark. Some may be within target for a few years. These schools are considered "full" and have a need for a small amount of additional capacity. Portables are often the most effective strategy for these schools. The need at these schools will not drive justification for a capital project or redistricting but may be combined with others to justify a project.

High Schools Needs and Strategies

Figure 3.13 High School Utilization Tier 3

School	Capacity	Year 1 Util. %	Year 5 Util. %	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need	Strategy
Atholton HS	1530	99	103	102	40	Evaluate for portables
Howard HS	1400	108	102	100	+10	Has existing portables
Marriotts Ridge HS	1615	107	107	104	80	Evaluate for portables; future redistricting
Oakland Mills HS	1400	108	102	105	80	Has 3 portables; future redistricting; evaluate for future capacity addition

Utilization Tier 4: This category includes schools are mostly within the target range through the ten-year planning period, but may exceed or drop below for a few years. If there is a seat need, it is likely addressed by portables until projected enrollment decline brings utilization within target. Some of these schools may have available capacity during the next ten years that could be used in redistricting efforts.

Figure 3.14 High School Utilization Tier 4

School	Capacity	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need /surplus	Notes
Centennial HS	1360	92	+120	Consider redistict with Mariotts Ridge HS
Mt Hebron HS	1400	92	+110	Consider redistict with Mariotts Ridge HS

Utilization Tier 5: These schools are within the target range over the next ten years and should not need temporary capacity or a capacity strategy. Some have portables from prior times when they had high utilization. Those units may be relocated or demolished in the coming years. Available capacity at these schools may be used in redistricting efforts to relieve nearby schools.

Figure 3.15 High School Utilization Tier 5

School	Year 10 Util. %	Seat Need /surplus	Notes
Glenelg HS	95	+70	Stable, in target
Hammond HS	93	+110	Consider redistrict with Reservoir HS, Guilford Park HS
Long Reach HS	95	+80	Stable, in target
River Hill HS	95	+70	Stable, in target

Utilization Tier 6: These schools are under-utilized for most or all of the ten-year planning period. Some got relief from prior redistricting or saw enrollment decline during the pandemic. Some are in areas with no residential development or sparsely populated rural areas. They may be part of a strategy to provide relief to surrounding schools through redistricting. Where any of these schools are adjacent to a school in the first two utilization tiers, redistricting should be considered.

Reservoir HS and Wilde Lake HS are in this category.

High Schools Needs and Strategies

Table 4.11 High Utilization and Seat Need for years 1, 5, and 10

SCHOOL	2024 Util	2028 Util	2033 Util	24 Seat Need	28 Seat Need	33 Seat Need
Guilford Park HS	74%	107%	111%	-430	120	180
Oakland Mills HS	108%	102%	105%	110	30	80
Marriotts Ridge HS	107%	107%	104%	120	110	80
Atholton HS	99%	103%	102%	-10	50	40
Howard HS	108%	102%	100%	110	30	-10
Glenelg HS	96%	92%	95%	-70	-110	-70
Long Reach HS	97%	95%	95%	-50	-70	-80
River Hill HS	96%	92%	95%	-60	-120	-70
Hammond HS	88%	92%	93%	-170	-120	-110
Centennial HS	102%	97%	92%	30	-50	-120
Mt Hebron HS	103%	95%	92%	50	-70	-110
Reservoir HS	100%	86%	88%	-10	-230	-200
Wilde Lake HS	86%	87%	79%	-200	-200	-300

This table illustrates capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.

High School Summary

The updated enrollment projection shows the schools impacted by the most recent redistricting, and others, are closer to target utilization through the ten-year period. The 2023 Feasibility Study expected four schools to be within target in year ten and only Centennial HS below target (with 340 seat addition included). The updated expectation is that seven schools will be utilized within the target range in year ten, with two below that range in year ten. Due to this updated outlook, no added high school capacity is needed in the near-term, and long-term strategies focus on redistricting to use existing capacity instead of adding capacity. Previously recommended additions at Centennial HS and Oakland Mills HS should still be considered long-range options, as projection volatility continues following the economic impacts of the pandemic. With an estimated 500-700 seats of capacity available and most (8 out of 13) schools expected to be within or below the target range, planning for a new high school is not justified by projected enrollment.

Table 3.10 High Capacity Utilization Range Summary

School Year 2024/25 (Spring 2024 Projection)

	Lowest	*<90%*	*90-100%*	*100-110%*	*>110%*	*Highest*
HS	74%	3	5	5	0	108%

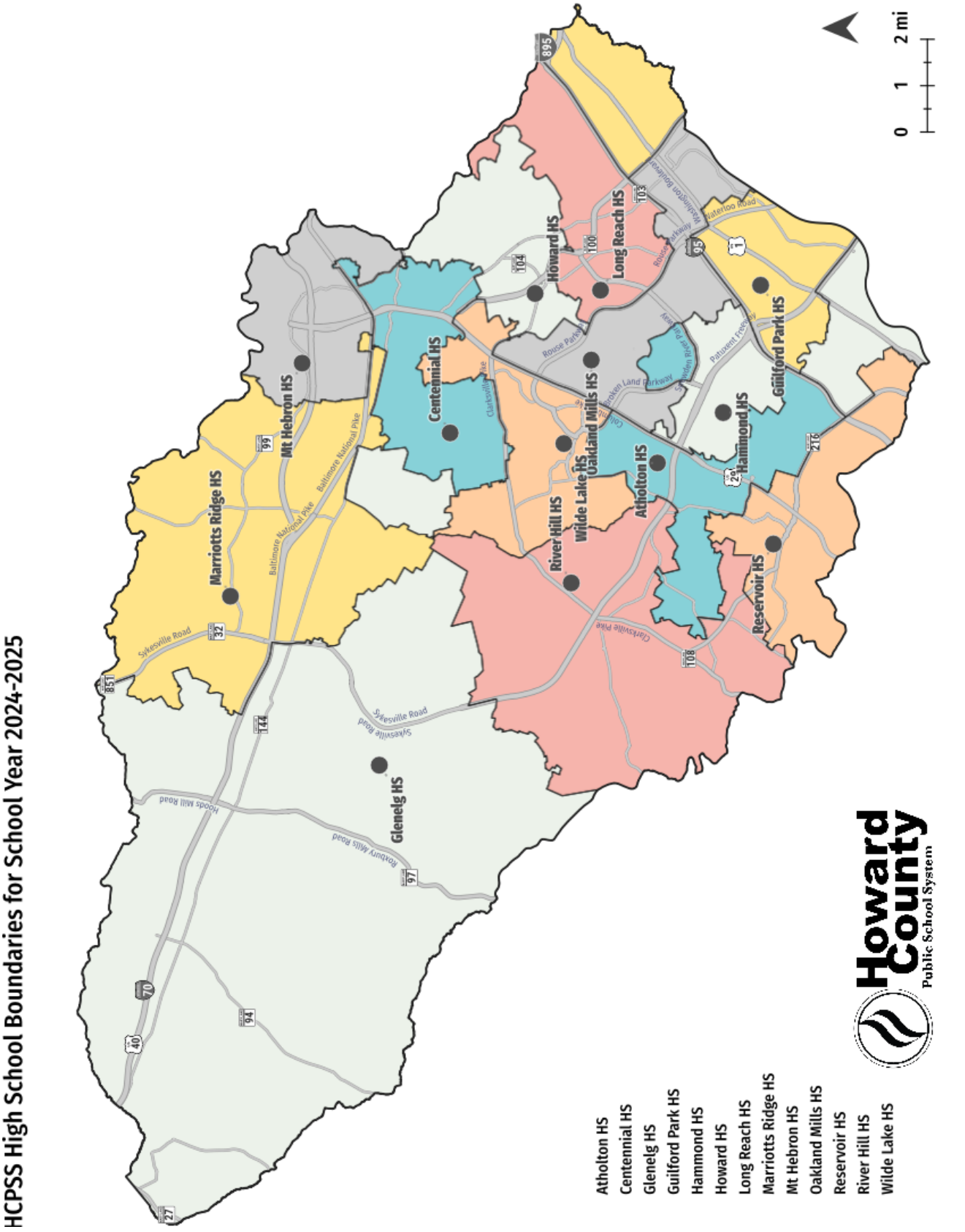
High Schools Needs and Strategies

Figure 4.16 High Needs and Strategies Summary

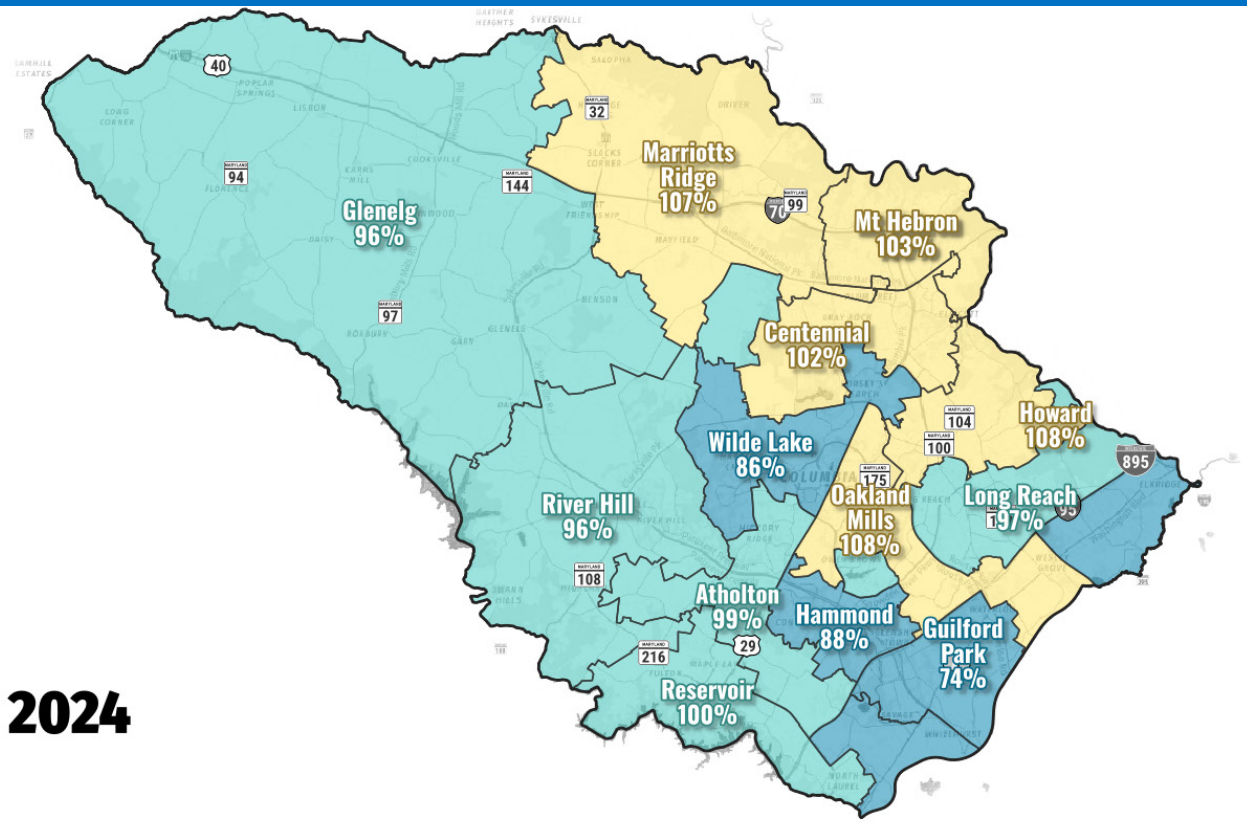
Priority	High School	Seat Need	Strategy
1	Guilford Park HS	180	Monitor projections; future redistricting
2	Oakland Mills HS	80	Existing portables; future redistricting
3	Marriotts Ridge HS	80	Portables; future redistrict to Centennial HS, Wilde Lake HS
4	Atholton HS	40	Monitor for portables

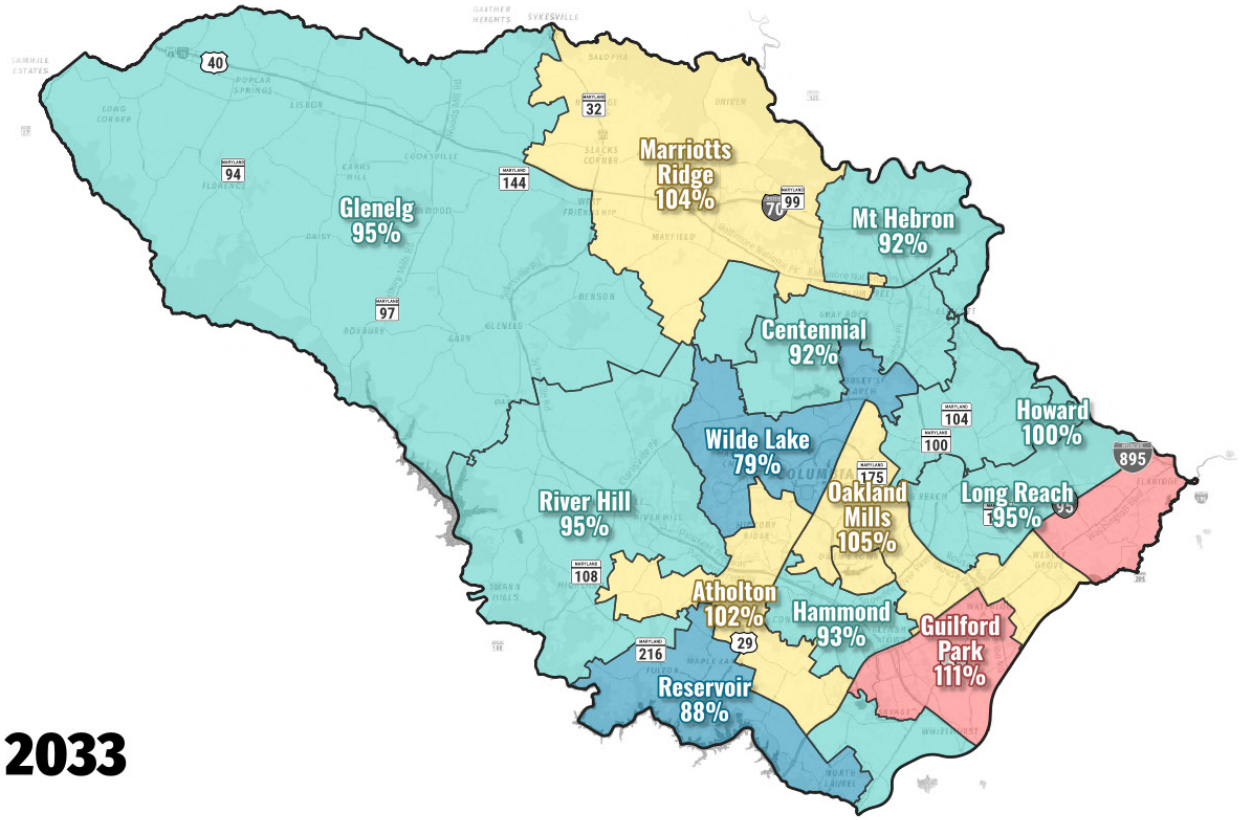
All utilizations and estimated seat counts are from HCPSS 2024 enrollment projection presented in The Projection Report. These projections are updated every year, requiring re-evaluation of needs and strategies. This is a summary, other factors may be considered in developing strategies for addressing crowded schools.

High School Boundaries



High Schools Utilization Map





These maps illustrate capacity utilization and seat needs based on SY 2024-25 capacities. Impacts of future potential capital projects and redistricting are excluded from the calculations.

Table 3.12 High Schools Pre-Measures Chart

Pre-Measures

HIGH SCHOOLS - Data for Demonstrative Purposes Only

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects - Not Test for APFO

Chart reflects April 2024 Projections, Board of Education's FY 2025 requested capacities, and school boundaries for school year 2024-25.

		Capacity			2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34	
School		**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**
Atholton HS		1530	1530	1530	1522	99	1530	100	1541	101	1564	102	1573	103	1582	103	1583	103	1572	103	1571	103	1563	102
Centennial HS	A	1360	1360	1360	1381	102	1383	102	1359	100	1335	98	1313	97	1312	96	1286	95	1275	94	1270	93	1249	92
Glenelg HS		1420	1420	1420	1359	96	1329	94	1301	92	1306	92	1311	92	1302	92	1324	93	1346	95	1340	94	1355	95
Guilford Park HS	NS	1658	1658	1658	1228	74	1639	99	1718	104	1723	104	1775	107	1783	108	1824	110	1834	111	1821	110	1835	111
Hammond HS		1445	1445	1445	1277	88	1223	85	1299	90	1295	90	1332	92	1318	91	1346	93	1349	93	1340	93	1341	93
Howard HS		1400	1400	1400	1507	108	1406	100	1413	101	1452	104	1423	102	1421	102	1415	101	1393	100	1395	100	1394	100
Long Reach HS		1488	1488	1488	1441	97	1342	90	1337	90	1389	93	1418	95	1416	95	1445	97	1410	95	1396	94	1410	95
Marriotts Ridge HS		1615	1615	1615	1734	107	1767	109	1744	108	1757	109	1720	107	1695	105	1706	106	1678	104	1697	105	1686	104
Mt Hebron HS		1400	1400	1400	1445	103	1360	97	1267	91	1317	94	1335	95	1327	95	1350	96	1303	93	1281	92	1291	92
Oakland Mills HS	A	1400	1400	1400	1505	108	1456	104	1443	103	1445	103	1421	102	1423	102	1463	105	1469	82	1471	82	1475	82
Reservoir HS		1573	1573	1573	1569	100	1445	92	1357	86	1301	83	1352	86	1363	87	1388	88	1408	90	1388	88	1379	88
River Hill HS		1488	1488	1488	1430	96	1390	93	1365	92	1336	90	1376	92	1394	94	1404	94	1418	95	1417	95	1419	95
Wilde Lake HS		1424	1424	1424	1226	86	1261	89	1247	88	1253	88	1232	87	1218	86	1200	84	1154	81	1139	80	1131	79
Countywide Totals		19201	19201	19201	18624	97	18531	97	18391	96	18473	96	18581	97	18554	97	18734	98	18609	95	18526	95	18528	95

'A' includes additions as reflected in FY 2025 CIP for grades 9-12

'NS' New School proposed in FY 2025 Capital Budget

Table 3.13 High Schools Post-Measures Chart

Post-Measures

HIGH SCHOOLS - Data for Demonstrative Purposes Only

Capacity Utilization Rates with Proposed FY 2026 Capital Budget Projects - Not Test for APFO

Chart reflects April 2024 Projections, potential FY 2026 requested capacities and school boundaries for school year 2024-25.

	Capacity			2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34	
School	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**	**Proj**	**% Util.**
Atholton HS	1530	1530	1530	1522	99	1530	100	1541	101	1564	102	1573	103	1582	103	1583	103	1572	103	1571	103	1563	102
Centennial HS	1360	1360	1360	1381	102	1383	102	1359	100	1335	98	1313	97	1312	96	1286	95	1275	94	1270	93	1249	92
Glenelg HS	1420	1420	1420	1359	96	1329	94	1301	92	1306	92	1311	92	1302	92	1324	93	1346	95	1340	94	1355	95
Guilford Park HS	1658	1658	1658	1228	74	1639	99	1718	104	1723	104	1775	107	1783	108	1824	110	1834	111	1821	110	1835	111
Hammond HS	1445	1445	1445	1277	88	1223	85	1299	90	1295	90	1332	92	1318	91	1346	93	1349	93	1340	93	1341	93
Howard HS	1400	1400	1400	1507	108	1406	100	1413	101	1452	104	1423	102	1421	102	1415	101	1393	100	1395	100	1394	100
Long Reach HS	1488	1488	1488	1441	97	1342	90	1337	90	1389	93	1418	95	1416	95	1445	97	1410	95	1396	94	1410	95
Marriotts Ridge HS	1615	1615	1615	1734	107	1767	109	1744	108	1757	109	1720	107	1695	105	1706	106	1678	104	1697	105	1686	104
Mt Hebron HS	1400	1400	1400	1445	103	1360	97	1267	91	1317	94	1335	95	1327	95	1350	96	1303	93	1281	92	1291	92
Oakland Mills HS	1400	1400	1400	1505	108	1456	104	1443	103	1445	103	1421	102	1423	102	1463	105	1469	105	1471	105	1475	105
Reservoir HS	1573	1573	1573	1569	100	1445	92	1357	86	1301	83	1352	86	1363	87	1388	88	1408	90	1388	88	1379	88
River Hill HS	1488	1488	1488	1430	96	1390	93	1365	92	1336	90	1376	92	1394	94	1404	94	1418	95	1417	95	1419	95
Wilde Lake HS	1424	1424	1424	1226	86	1261	89	1247	88	1253	88	1232	87	1218	86	1200	84	1154	81	1139	80	1131	79
Countywide Totals	19201	19201	19201	18624	97	18531	97	18391	96	18473	96	18581	97	18554	97	18734	98	18609	97	18526	96	18528	96

Foreseeable Redistricting

HCPSS Policy 6010 – School Attendance Areas prompts the Board to consider school attendance area adjustments when projections are outside the capacity utilization range of 90 percent-110 percent and available capacity exists. As projections begin to stabilize following the turmoil of the pandemic many schools have lower projected enrollment, creating the potential for excess capacity in areas of need. Because of this available capacity, redistricting is emerging as a viable solution in several areas of the system. For consideration of redistricting as an option, this report considered the availability of capacity at adjacent schools and schools within the same feed system as the target school. Only schools currently or projected to be below the target range were considered for relief of the target schools. Enrollment projections will change from year to year, and these recommendations will be reviewed annually.

Potential Foreseeable Redistricting

Elementary School

- Utilize available capacity at Swansfield ES, Running Brook ES, and Longfellow ES to relieve high utilization at Bryant Woods ES.
- Utilize added capacity at New Elementary School #43 to provide relief to Bollman Bridge ES, Hammond ES, Forest Ridge ES, Laurel Woods ES, Hanover Hills ES. This may coincide with middle school redistricting following Murray Hill MS addition.
- Utilize small amounts of future available capacity at Thunder Hill ES, Talbott Springs ES, Stevens Forest ES to relieve Phelps Luck ES.
- Utilize future capacity at Manor Woods ES and New Elementary School #44 to relieve Centennial Lane ES, St John's Lane ES, Northfield ES, and Waverly ES.

Middle School

- Upon completion of the Oakland Mills MS renovation, utilized added capacity and available capacity at Lake Elkhorn MS to provide relief to Thomas Viaduct MS, Hammond MS, and Bonnie Branch MS. This effort may coincide with boundary adjustments to provide relief to Phelps Luck ES.
- Upon completion of the Dunloggin MS renovation, utilize added capacity and available capacity at Ellicott Mills MS and Wilde Lake MS to provide relief to Dunloggin MS, Burleigh Manor MS and Patapsco MS.
- Consider utilizing available capacity at Harpers Choice MS to provide relief to Folly Quarter MS.
- Upon completion of the Murray Hill MS renovation and addition, utilize added capacity to provide relief to Hammond MS, Patuxent Valley MS, and Thomas Viaduct MS. This may coincide with boundary adjustments to open New Elementary School #43.

High School

- Utilize future available capacity at Centennial HS, Mt Hebron HS, and Wilde Lake HS to provide relief to Marriotts Ridge HS.
- Utilize future available capacity at Oakland Mills HS, and Hammond HS to provide relief to Guilford Park HS.

PreK and Blueprint Implementation

Work to project and plan for expanded Pre-K programming, as required by Blueprint, is ongoing. Estimates presented in the April 2024 Projection Report show a potential need for approximately 3,300 seats for full day three and four year olds, some of whom will also receive early intervention services. This estimate is based on many assumptions regarding the rates of income eligibility in the population and participation rates. These assumptions are detailed in the April report. An additional consideration is the extent to which private providers will participate in the provision of these services.

Informed by this estimate, HCPSS is planning to provide approximately 260 seats of capacity with the renovation of the Faulkner Ridge Center and is continuing the process of identifying opportunities to convert half-day programs into full-day classes, where appropriate. Additionally, future planning should continue to maximize the amount of Pre-K capacity in new elementary projects. This report recommends two new elementary schools over the next ten years, and those schools should each include ten to fifteen classrooms for Pre-K programming. In addition to these projects, a study should be conducted to identify opportunities to add Pre-K classrooms to elementary schools in areas of need. Pre-K additions should be prioritized in Columbia, the Route 1 corridor, and Ellicott City. Additional third-party consultant services should be considered in order to facilitate strategic planning to meet this need.

Table 3.14 PreKindergarten Estimations

	4 year olds		3 year olds	
	SY24-25 Estimate	%	SY24-25 Estimate	%
Tier 1	1498	70%	748	65%
Tier 2	196	9%	0	
Pre-School	437	21%	408	35%
	2131		1156	

Howard County Public School System

Feasibility Study:
An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options

Section 4

Appendices

June 2024

Appendix A - Policy 6010
School Attendance Areas

Howard County Public School System
Board of Education

POLICY 6010
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS

Effective: February 10, 2022

Policy Outline

I. Policy Value Statement

The Board of Education of Howard County, with the advice of the Superintendent, establishes school attendance areas to provide quality, equitable educational opportunities to all students while balancing the capacity utilization of all schools. The Board recognizes that school openings, closings, additions, program changes, population growth and other demographic changes may require adjustments to school attendance areas. The Board also recognizes the value of diverse and inclusive school populations when establishing attendance areas. The Board believes that analyses and recommendations from the Superintendent/designee, as well as public advice and comment, are integral to its deliberations and decisions related to school attendance areas.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to define the conditions and process by which school attendance area adjustments will be developed and adopted.

III. Standards

A. The Board will consider school attendance area adjustments whenever one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. A new school or addition is scheduled to open.

2. An existing permanent school facility is significantly damaged, deemed no longer to be usable, or otherwise scheduled to close.

3. School attendance area projections are outside the capacity utilization range of 90-110% and available capacity exists.

4. The program capacity of a school building is altered by the Board of Education.

5. A unique circumstance arising from internal or external contributing factors that prompts adjustments to promote efficiencies, provide for the welfare of students, or adapt for shifts in program delivery.

B. The Board, Superintendent/designee and the Attendance Area Committee (AAC), if convened, will consider the impact of the following factors during the review or development of any school attendance area adjustment plan. While each of these factors will be considered, it may not be feasible to reconcile each and every attendance area adjustment with each and every factor.

Attendance area adjustment plans are to be evaluated analytically, based on the factors identified below.

1. Facility Utilization. Where reasonable, school attendance area utilization should stay within the capacity utilization range of 90-100% for as long a period of time as possible through the consideration of:

   a. Efficient use of available capacity.

   b. Long-range enrollment projections, capital plans and capacity needs of school infrastructures (e.g., cafeterias, restrooms and other shared core facilities).

   c. Fiscal responsibility through optimized use of capital and operating costs.

   d. The number of students that walk or receive bus service and the distance and time bused students travel.

   e. Location of regional programs, with the goal of achieving an equitable distribution of regional programs across the county.

   f. The condition of school facilities based on state and local assessments of school facilities.

2. Community Stability. Where reasonable, school attendance areas should promote a sense of community in both the geographic place (e.g., neighborhood or place in which a student lives) and the promotion of a student from each school level through the consideration of:

   a. Feeds that encourage keeping students together from one school to the next. For example, avoiding feeds of less than 15% at the receiving school.

   b. Maintaining contiguous communities or neighborhoods.

c. Limiting frequency with which any one geographic area is reassigned, by trying to avoid reassigning cohorts more than once within a school level.

3. Demographic Characteristics of Student Population. Where reasonable, school attendance areas should promote the creation of a diverse and inclusive student body at both the sending and receiving schools through the consideration of:

a. The racial/ethnic composition of the student population.

b. Socioeconomic composition of each school's student population.

c. Academic performance of students in both the sending and receiving schools.

d. Distribution of English language learners.

e. Number of students reassigned, taking into account the correlation between the number of students reassigned, the outcomes of other standards achieved in Section III.B. and the length of time those results are expected to be maintained.

f. Other reliable demographic indicators.

C. Board of Education's Deliberations

1. The Superintendent/designee will submit projections, capacity concerns and strategies to the Board for discussion.

2. If attendance area adjustments are considered under Section III.A., the Board will notify the public of its decision for the Superintendent to proceed [or not to proceed] with the attendance area review process.

3. The Board of Education must comply with reporting requirements of Education Article Section 4-140, including:

a. Reporting on the program capacity of each permanent school facility;

b. If student enrollment at a permanent school facility is not within 10% of target utilization, reporting on a plan to adjust student enrollment to meet target utilization, which can include needs and strategies that may involve operating and capital budgets, as well as programmatic proposals; and

c. If student enrollment at a permanent school facility is not within 20% of target utilization, assessing the need for a boundary review process.

If a boundary review process is not initiated, reporting must include an explanation of the reason a boundary review process was not appropriate, and

a plan to adjust student enrollment to meet target utilization, which can include needs and strategies that may involve operating and capital budgets, as well as programmatic proposals.

4. The Superintendent will submit to the Board the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan, which includes data on each of the factors in Section III.B. to the extent reliable measures can be obtained.

5. The Board, in accordance with Policy 2040 Public Participation in Meetings of the Board, will provide opportunities to receive testimony, including but not limited to public hearings, regarding the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan.

6. The Board may direct the Superintendent to provide additional information related to the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan and/or ask that alternative scenarios be developed by the Superintendent/designee. Alternative scenarios may also be developed by individual Board members for consideration by the Board. When practical, these alternative scenarios are to be made public at least 48 hours prior to a public hearing.

7. Attendance area adjustments will not affect rising twelfth grade students unless Section III.A.2. prompts attendance area adjustment review. The Board may consider exemptions for students to continue attending schools in an area that is proposed for attendance area adjustments including, but not limited to:

    a. Rising fifth, eighth, and eleventh grade students.
    b. Students who have been reassigned once already at their school level or once within the last five years provided that they remained registered at the same address during that time.
    c. Students who have an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or 504 plan.
    d. Students who have at least one parent who is currently active duty military personnel.

8. The Board reserves the right to consider or to modify the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan or any alternative scenarios submitted during the Board's deliberations.

9. The Board may vote to approve a Board Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan in accordance with Education Article Section 4-109-1.
    a. When a geographic area that was not proposed for reassignment:

        i. in the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan or
        ii. in a Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan that has been previously subject to a public hearing

Is proposed for reassignment in a Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan, the proposal is considered to "differ" from Section III.C.9.a.i. and Section III.C.9.a.ii. Therefore, the Board will allow public hearing testimony by one or more members of only those households that were not previously the subject of any reassignment under the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan or any prior Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan that has been previously subject to a public hearing.

NOTE: Once a geographic area is proposed to be reassigned in the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan or a Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan and an opportunity for public hearing testimony has been provided, alternative assignment(s) for the same geographic area are not included in the definition of "differ" and an additional public hearing testimony is not required to satisfy Education Article Section 4-109-1.

b. Following public testimony as provided in Section III.C.9.a., if the Board approves a Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan that differs from the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan and any prior Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan for which there has been the opportunity for public testimony the procedures in this section will continue.

10. In a public meeting, the Board will take final action to adopt the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan or a Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan, which becomes the Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan.

D. Community Input

1. After the Board initiates the attendance area review process, the Superintendent may form an AAC in accordance with the Implementation Procedures of this policy for the purpose of advising the Superintendent during the planning phase of the attendance area adjustment process. In the case of an extended emergency situation, the Superintendent/designee will propose an attendance area adjustment plan.

2. Students, parents, staff, and community members may provide feedback to inform the Superintendent/designee during development of an attendance area adjustment plan proposal to the Board, including the submission of alternative school attendance area adjustment scenarios.

3. Student, parent, staff, and community member feedback will be sought in a variety of methods in a consistent way from each potentially impacted attendance area at the elementary, middle, and high school levels, as well as countywide community

feedback. Feedback will be available to the public in an aggregated, not identifiable fashion.

4. The Board will provide opportunities for public testimony in accordance with Policy 2040 Public Participation in Meetings of the Board as part of the Board work sessions/review process. Students, parents, staff, and community members may provide testimony to the Board during their deliberations, including the submission of alternative school attendance area adjustment scenarios.

E. The Board may alter these provisions, upon a majority vote of the Board, when an extended emergency as defined by Policy 3010 Emergency Preparedness and Response occurs or when other extraordinary circumstances warrant such an alternation.

IV. Responsibilities

A. The Superintendent/designee will prepare and provide enrollment projections and attendance area considerations on an annual basis to the Board.

B. The Board will determine whether any conditions exist that prompt the consideration of school attendance area adjustments and, when applicable initiate the attendance area review process. The Board of Education will define the proposed scope and identify which standards noted in Section III.A. of this policy prompted this attendance area review for the upcoming process.

C. The Superintendent/designee will seek student, parent, staff, and community feedback on the attendance area adjustment considerations and provide opportunities for differing viewpoints to be expressed.

D. The Superintendent/designee will take summary notes of the AAC meeting(s) and make these summary notes available to the public.

E. The Board will hold public hearings, work sessions, and adopt the Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan in public meetings.

F. The Superintendent/designee will communicate the Board's action on the Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan to the principals, PTA presidents and SGA presidents of each affected school, the president of the PTA Council of Howard County and the chairman of the Community Advisory Council to the Board.

G. Principals will communicate attendance area adjustments to the parents of students in areas affected by the Board's action.

V. Delegation of Authority

The Superintendent is authorized to develop appropriate procedures to implement this policy.

VI. Definitions

Within the context of this policy, the following definitions apply:

A. Attendance Area Adjustment Plan – An idea or suggestion that changes the geographical school assignment(s) for one or more area(s) of the County including the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan; any scenario or alternative developed by a Board member; Superintendent/designee or community member; a Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan; an alternative Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan; or Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan.

B. Attendance Area Committee (AAC) – Committee composed of community members appointed by the Superintendent to provide feedback to the Superintendent on attendance area adjustment considerations.

C. Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan – A final attendance area adjustment plan adopted by the Board.

D. Board's-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan – An attendance area adjustment plan approved by the Board that differs from the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan.

E. Capacity Utilization – The comparison of a permanent school facility's program capacity and its enrollment or projected future enrollment.

F. Equitable – Just or fair access, opportunities, and supports needed to help students reach their full potential by removing barriers to success that individuals face. It does not mean equal or everyone having the same things.

G. Extended Emergency – A severe or long-term emergency that affects an individual school, multiple schools, or the entire school system.

H. Feed – The percentage of students, based on geographical assignments, in an upper level school that come from a school of the lower organizational level.

I. Inclusive – Providing opportunities to ensure that all individuals can be engaged participants in the learning environment and community. All students, families and employees feel valued, respected, appreciated and involved. Individuals see their unique identities reflected in all facets of education including staffing, curriculum, instruction, and activities.

J. Long-Range Enrollment – Each school's student population projections for the upcoming 10 years.

K. Parent – Any one of the following, recognized as the adult(s) legally responsible for the student:

1. Biological Parent – A natural parent whose parental rights have not been terminated.

2. Adoptive Parent – A person who has legally adopted the student and whose parental rights have not been terminated.

3. Custodian – A person or agency appointed by the court as the legal custodian of the student and granted parental rights and responsibilities.

4. Guardian – A person who has been placed by the court in charge of the affairs of the student and granted parental rights and responsibilities.

5. Caregiver – An adult resident of Howard County who exercises care, custody, or control over the student but who is neither the biological parent nor legal guardian, as long as the person satisfies the requirements of the Education Article, §7-101 (c) (Informal Kinship Care) or has been issued a U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Verification of Release form entering into a custodial arrangement with the federal government.

6. Foster Parent – An adult approved to care for a child who has been placed in their home by a state agency or a licensed child placement agency as provided by the Family Law Article, §5-507.

L. Permanent School Facility – School building that is constructed with brick, concrete and steel, with a wooden or fabricated steel frame; a lasting structure designed and intended for support, enclosure, shelter or protection of people and for the delivery of instruction. Excluded from this definition are relocatables which are temporary and can be moved to alternative locations.

M. Program Capacity – The number of students that can be reasonably accommodated in a school, based on the permanent school facility (relocatables are excluded) and the educational program offered (pre-kindergarten regional programs are excluded). Program capacity is calculated based on the Board's approved local methodology:

1. Elementary schools: the product of the Board-approved student-to-teacher ratio and the number of teaching stations identified in the capital budget.

2. Middle schools: 95% of the product of the Board-approved student-to-teacher ratio and the number of teaching stations identified in the capital budget.

3. High schools: 80% or 85% of the product of the Board-approved student-to-teacher ratio and the number of teaching stations in the capital budget.

N. Projections – Estimated student enrollment for future school years.

O. Regional Program – A countywide educational program located at one or more, but not all schools that is designed to provide a particular type of educational leadership or intervention to students. Regional programs may include, but are not limited to Regional Academic Life Skills, Preschool Program, including Parent-Assisted Learning at Schools, Pre-Kindergarten, Elementary School Model Full-day Pre-Kindergarten, Early Beginnings, Regional Emotional Disabilities, Multiple Intensive Needs Classroom, Junior Reserve Officer Training Course (JROTC) and Elementary School Primary Learner Program.

P. Relocatables – Prefabricated, stand-alone buildings providing temporary capacity for a school and that are excluded from program capacity.

Q. Scenario – Any draft attendance area adjustment plan that is developed by individuals, Board members, staff members, or community members.

R. School Attendance Area – Geographic area from which a school's students are drawn.

S. Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan – The attendance area adjustment plan submitted by the Superintendent/designee to the Board. The plan may include more than one recommendation.

T. Target Utilization – Capacity utilization of permanent school facilities between 90% and 100%, when feasible.

U. Teaching Stations – Rooms that are at least 660 square feet in size and are or could be used for delivery of the educational program. Rooms that are excluded include, but are not limited to, rooms assigned to administrative purposes, regional programs, prekindergarten, special education, cooperative use areas, and elementary related arts.

VII. References

A. Legal
The Annotated Code of Maryland, Education Article, Section 4-109, Establishment of Public School
Maryland House Bill 1142 Education Article, Section 4-109.1
Maryland House Bill 1190 Education Article, Section 4-140

B. Other Board Policies
Policy 1080 Educational Equity
Policy 2040 Public Participation in Meetings of the Board
Policy 2050 Advisory Committees to Staff and Schools
Policy 3010 Emergency Preparedness and Response
Policy 5200 Student Transportation
Policy 6000 Site Selection and Acquisition

Policy 6020 School Planning/School Construction Programs
Policy 6070 Discontinuation of School Use
Policy 9000 Student Residency, Eligibility, Enrollment, and Assignment

C. Relevant Data Sources

D. Other

VIII. History[1]

ADOPTED: April 15, 2004
REVIEWED: July 1, 2015
MODIFIED: November 29, 2018
February 28, 2019
February 10, 2022
REVISED: April 28, 2005
April 16, 2009
January 26, 2017
December 16, 2021
EFFECTIVE: February 10, 2022

[1] Key: ***Adopted***-Original date the Board took action to approve a policy; ***Reviewed***-The date the status of a policy was assessed by the Superintendent's Standing Policy Group; ***Modified***-The date the Board took action to alter a policy that based on the recommendation of the Superintendent/designee did not require a comprehensive examination; ***Revised***-The date the Board took action on a policy that based on the recommendation of the Superintendent/designee needed a comprehensive examination; ***Effective***-The date a policy is implemented throughout the HCPSS, typically July 1 following Board action.

POLICY 6010-IP
IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS

Effective: February 10, 2022

I. Development and Consideration of School Attendance Area Adjustment Plans

The long-range school facilities planning process is conducted on an annual basis according to the county's and state's capital budget process. The timing, sequence, and/or steps may be adjusted based on budgetary and operational needs, to account for holidays and other considerations. The development and consideration of school attendance area adjustment plans will take place in the following manner:

Determine Proposed Scope:

A. Calendar Year 1 – June-December
Duration of this step is 1-2 months and it occurs between 21-27 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

After the presentation of the student enrollment projections, recommendations for attendance area changes or after any approval of changes in the attendance areas, the Superintendent and the Board of Education will consult with each other to define the proposed scope (i.e. open a new school only or comprehensive plan for all three levels) of the upcoming year's attendance area adjustments and develop a communication plan. The proposed scope may be adjusted during the review and approval process. The Board will notify the public of its decision for the Superintendent to proceed or not to proceed with the attendance area review process and identify the reasons that the attendance area review has been initiated.

Review and Approval Process:

B. Calendar Year 2 – January/February
Duration of this step is 2 months and it begins 20 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Office of School Planning will facilitate meetings to inform the public of the attendance area review process and obtain public comment regarding attendance area adjustments. The Office of School Planning will solicit public input in a variety of methods in a consistent way from each potentially impacted attendance area, as well as countywide community feedback, about matters related to development of the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan. The procedure and requirements to submit community member input will be identified and disclosed to the public.

C. Calendar Year 2 – March-May
Duration of this step is 2 months and begins 18 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Office of School Planning may solicit and interview candidates for the potential Attendance Area Committee (AAC) and nominate candidates for appointment by the Superintendent.

The Office of School Planning will provide the Superintendent with enrollment projections by school annually. The Office of School Planning updates of scenario testing data and tool(s), report(s) and associated data will be made available to the Board and public.

D. Calendar Year 2 – June/July
Duration of this step is 2 months and it begins 15 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

If an AAC is created, the Office of School Planning oversees the committee and employees will provide training to the AAC. Training will include, but is not limited to the following:

1. Review of Policy 6010 and its standards used to establish an attendance area adjustment plan.

2. Review the AAC's responsibilities in the attendance area adjustment plan process.

With assistance from the Office of School Planning, the AAC will review any attendance area adjustment considerations, and make a committee recommendation to the Superintendent to assist the Superintendent in developing a recommendation to the Board.

E. Calendar Year 2 – June/July
Duration of this step is 1 month and occurs between 14-15 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Superintendent/designee presents projections, attendance area considerations and planning issues to the Board and community members.

F. Calendar Year 2 – July/August
Duration of this step is 2 months and it begins 14 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Office of School Planning will advise the Superintendent on capacity needs for the upcoming budget process during capital budget preparations.

After receipt of input from the AAC, if convened, and the public, the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan will be presented to the Board. Submitted input will be shared with the Board of Education and public.

G. Calendar Year 2 – August-October
Duration of this step is 3 months and it begins 13 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Board holds public hearing(s), work session(s), and then may instruct staff to develop alternative scenarios or alterations to existing attendance area adjustment plans for the Board to review.

H. Calendar Year 2 – October-November
Duration of this step is 1-2 months and it begins 11 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Board may develop a Board-approved Preliminary Attendance Area Adjustment Plan. If the Board proposes a plan by vote that differs from the Superintendent's Proposed Attendance Area Adjustment Plan, a public hearing will be held. Proposed plans will be made public prior to a public hearing.

I. Calendar Year 2 – November
Duration of this step is 1 month and it occurs 10 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

Adoption of Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan.

J. Calendar Year 2 – December
Duration of this step is 1 or more month(s) and it begins 9 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

The Superintendent/designee and Board will assess the attendance area adjustment process. Modifications to this process will be made, as needed, prior to the beginning of the next attendance area adjustment.

Implementation

K. Calendar Year 2 – December-Year 3 – January
Duration of this step is 2 or more months and it begins 9 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

After the Board has made any final decision(s) regarding attendance area adjustments, the approved attendance area maps are developed, the school locator is updated, and transportation routes are updated. The Superintendent will communicate the Board's action to the principals, PTA presidents and SGA presidents of each affected school, the president of the PTA Council of Howard

County and the chairman of the Community Advisory Council to the Board. The Superintendent/designee will assist school-based administrators and employees with articulating students affected by attendance area adjustments. Principals will communicate attendance area adjustments to the parents of students in areas affected by the Board's action. The Superintendent/designee will direct principals receiving new students to provide multiple opportunities for individualized support for students who are being reassigned. Specific transition steps or a transition plan will be offered for students and families that are being reassigned.

L. Calendar Year 3 – January/February
Duration of this step is 2 months and it begins 8 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

Capital/Operating Budgets reviewed by the Board of Education.

M. Calendar Year 3 – May
This step occurs 4 months before implementation of attendance area adjustment.

Capital/Operating Budgets approved by County Council and Board of Education.

N. Calendar Year 3 – September
Implementation of new attendance areas is effective.

II. Attendance Area Committee Make-up and Responsibilities

A. The AAC shall consist of 10 to 15 members. Consideration will be given to providing diverse representation. Representation may include, but is not limited to the following:

1. At least one member from the Howard County Association of Student Councils.

2. At least one member from each of the HCPSS planning regions.

3. At least three, but no more than eight at-large community members, with consideration toward identifying members of the community based on the attendance area/planning region(s) that may be affected by attendance area adjustments.

4. Of those AAC members selected, no more than six members will have been members of a previous AAC.

5. Members may not serve on more than two consecutive AACs.

B. The AAC, after receiving training, will work in collaboration with the Office of School Planning employees and the Superintendent/designee to provide feedback

on attendance area considerations. The basis for the review will be enrollment projections and the Policy 6010 Standards set forth in Section III.B.

III. Appeals

A. The Board's Final Attendance Area Adjustment Plan may be appealed to the State Board of Education.

In accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 13A.01.05.02, an appeal of the Board's decision may be filed with the Maryland State Board of Education within 30 calendar days of the Board of Education meeting at which final action was taken.

B. The appeal must be in writing and filed with the Maryland State Board of Education, 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21201 in one of the following ways:

1. Delivered to the State Board within 30 calendar days of the Board's action.

2. Deposited in the United States mail as registered or certified mail or Express Mail within 30 calendar days of the Board's action.

3. Deposited with a delivery service, such as FedEx, UPS, or DHL, that provides verifiable tracking of the item from the point of origin, within 30 calendar days of the Board's action.

C. Parents of students being reassigned based on attendance area adjustments may request a waiver through the student reassignment process, not appeals to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education does not accept appeals of individual student assignment requests that have not first been decided by the local Board of Education through the local process.

IV. Definitions

Within the context of these implementation procedures, the following definition applies:

Planning Region – A geographic area of Howard County made up of one or more schools used by the Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) Office of School Planning for long-range planning purposes.

V. Monitoring

Policy 6010 implementation procedures will be overseen by the Division of Operations.

VI. History[1]

ADOPTED: April 28, 2005
REVIEWED: July 1, 2015
MODIFIED: November 29, 2018
February 28, 2019
February 10, 2022
REVISED: January 26, 2017
December 16, 2021
EFFECTIVE: February 10, 2022

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