



# 2025 Report

 **Howard County**  
Department of Planning  
& Zoning





**ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES ORDINANCE**  
**REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS**  
**2024-2025**

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**ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES ORDINANCE**  
**REVIEW COMMITTEE**  
**2024-2025**

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## I. Executive Summary

*HoCo By Design*, Howard County's ambitious 20-year General Plan, was adopted in October 2023 as a forward-thinking blueprint for shaping the County's future. It outlines a bold vision that prioritizes increased housing development to support continued economic growth, preserve affordability, and reinforce the County's reputation as one of the most desirable places to live in Maryland and beyond.

One of the requirements in *HoCo By Design* is the modernization of the County's Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO), which governs the timing and pace of development to ensure that necessary infrastructure—roads, schools, parks, public safety services, and more—keeps up with growth. The existing APFO uses a system of three tests to evaluate development proposals: road adequacy, housing unit allocations, and school capacity. Though effective in a previous era, this structure no longer adequately addresses the County's evolving housing needs while maintaining a balanced allocation of school resources.

In August 2024, the County established a 15-member APFO Review Committee to evaluate the ordinance in light of tasks outlined in *HoCo By Design*. Members were selected by the County Executive, County Council, School Board, and School Administration, ensuring a diverse and representative body. Over the course of 23 public meetings and hearings, the Committee conducted an extensive review of the county's housing trends, school system capacity, enrollment projections, transportation network, and broader infrastructure challenges. The Committee worked collaboratively to develop a comprehensive update to the APFO that aligns with the county's current needs and its long-term vision.

Key findings shaped the direction of the proposed changes. Approximately 1,500 students have left the Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) since its enrollment peak in 2019, and enrollment is projected to remain flat over the next ten years. For the first time in decades, systemwide capacity exceeds enrollment at every level—elementary, middle, and high school. This shift reflects both demographic changes and a significant rise in families opting for alternatives to public education. While certain school zones remain overcrowded and require attention as development proceeds, the overall reduction in enrollment has eased the County's urgency to build new schools. However, many existing school buildings are outdated and require investment in renovations and deferred maintenance.

Simultaneously, Howard County's housing growth has slowed to fewer than 1,000 new units per year—less than 1% annual growth—despite an estimated demand identified in *HoCo By Design* for over 30,000 new units over the next two decades. This imbalance between supply and demand has made housing increasingly unaffordable, particularly for members of the local workforce. Without a significant increase in new housing, the county risks pricing out the next generation of working residents and compromising its long-term fiscal health. Additionally, the county is aging rapidly, with all projected population growth coming from older adults. Demographers project that the number of working-aged and school-aged residents will remain flat or decline slightly through the 2040s.

The current APFO, with its emphasis on delaying development in areas with overcrowded schools, was designed for a period of rapid growth. However, it has continued to hinder housing construction even as enrollment has fallen and capacity has opened. In response to these changing conditions, the Committee voted 12-3 to recommend replacing the delay-based APFO with a new fee-based system. This proposal received support from the HCPSS School Board, HCPSS Administration, and a Howard County teacher.

At the heart of the new APFO recommendations this Committee is proposing the School Overcrowding Utilization Premium (SOUP), a targeted mechanism that introduces additional fees for housing

developments in school zones experiencing overcrowding. Rather than halting development, SOUP applies a surcharge based on the severity of overcrowding in affected schools. The County adds these fees to the existing school surcharge on new construction, which currently stands at \$8.15 per square foot. Depending on the level of crowding, the SOUP could start at a base premium payment of \*\$9.78 per square foot and increase to total charges of up to \$17.93 per square foot. The County will exclusively allocate funds collected through SOUP to expanding school capacity, renovating aging facilities, and addressing deferred maintenance, with no diversion to general county expenditures.

Officials base SOUP tiers on school utilization rates and apply different fee levels at the 105%, 110%, and 115% capacity thresholds. Fees are cumulative across school levels, meaning a development feeding into multiple overcrowded schools will pay an amount reflecting each. If, for example, officials zone a project to a Tier 1 elementary school, a Tier 3 middle school, and a Tier 2 high school, they apply fees from all three tiers. If only the elementary school is overcrowded, the SOUP would be limited to that tier's minimum payment based on the Committee's recommendation of creating a minimum if only one school type is over capacity in the attendance area.

The Committee also recommends updating the existing Roads Test to better reflect modern infrastructure needs. The revised version of the newly named Multi-Modal Test will introduce new requirements for pedestrian safety, accessibility, and transit-readiness, including features such as ADA-compliant crosswalks and bus stops.

Ultimately, the Committee's recommendations represent a balanced approach to growth that aligns with Howard County's changing demographics and infrastructure needs. The proposed APFO update supports the goals of *HoCo By Design* by fostering responsible development, improving the condition and functionality of public schools, and helping to restore housing affordability. Together, the General Plan and the new APFO lay the groundwork for a vibrant, inclusive, and fiscally sound future—transforming the Howard County of yesterday into the Howard County of tomorrow.

\*Calculation error corrected 9/18/2025

## **II. Introduction**

Howard County has managed growth since 1992 through the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO). Before APFO, residential development in the late 1980s exceeded 4,000 homes annually outpacing infrastructure like schools and roads. APFO helps control the pace of growth by providing predictability to all parties and to direct growth to areas where adequate infrastructure exists or will exist. General Plans like *HoCo By Design*, set the overall growth rate, while a system of annual housing allocations limits how many new residential units can proceed through review each year. These allocations are geographically distributed through an annual chart adopted by the County Council to align with General Plan goals.

Since its adoption, APFO has helped regulate residential growth and delay projects in overcrowded school districts to allow time for solutions like new schools, expansions, or redistricting. It also requires developers to address traffic impacts from both residential and commercial projects. APFO has been periodically updated, typically alongside the adoption of new General Plans. This report is the third such APFO update since its inception.

Howard County's Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) has been in place for decades and was strengthened in 2018 to better manage growth in response to school overcrowding concerns. Under the revised standards, new development is delayed in any school area where local elementary or elementary regions exceed 105% capacity, middle schools exceed 110%, or high schools exceed 115%. As a result, residential development prior to the 2025 School Capacity Chart in many parts of the County was currently on hold due to these school capacity thresholds. Each year, projects are retested following

the County Council's adoption of an updated school capacity chart from the Board of Education and can remain on hold for up to four years. The most recently adopted school capacity chart shows no regionally closed elementary schools; however, there are still 9 ES, and 3 MS closed due to inadequacies in capacity.

### **III. Background**

The Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) originated from Howard County's 1990 General Plan as a tool to manage growth. It required that new developments be approved only if public facilities—particularly schools and roads—were sufficient. In response, County Executive Charles Ecker formed a commission to draft legislation. Passed in 1992, the law introduced tests for elementary schools, school regions, roads, and housing unit allocations. It also created a building excise tax dedicated to road improvements. Since its inception, the ordinance has undergone formal review by three committees or task forces convened in 2000, 2016, and most recently the current Committee in 2024.

#### 2016 Recommendations and Changes

From the 2016 APFO task force there were over 80 topics discussed with nearly 20 motions that passed. The most notable recommendations from that report include:

- Exemption of Moderate-Income Housing Units (MIHU) and certain age-restricted units from the allocations test.
- Renaming the Open/Closed Chart to the School Capacity Chart.
- Restructuring allocations within Established Communities and Growth and Revitalization categories.
- A revised schools test that adjusts program capacity and developers' wait time, and that imposes a scaled public school facilities surcharge for developers and a new household fee dedicated to public school construction.
- A requirement to convene a review committee at a minimum after every General Plan cycle; and
- Exemption of Downtown Columbia from the 300-unit annual allocation limit for a single elementary school district if the school region within which the school district resides is over 100 percent capacity.

The County Council adopted several of the recommendations listed previously, which can be found in section 16.1100 of the county code. Those adopted were exempting certain MIHUs from the schools' test and all age-restricted units, renaming of the school capacity chart, a requirement to convene a committee after the general plan is adopted. These code changes also included a timeline for convening the Committee and completing the recommendations to be forwarded to County Council and the council executive as well as the number of public hearings. The wait times for the developers remained the same, however the scaled surcharged based on sq ft and a new household fee did pass the County Council, and a downtown Columbia exemption of the 300-unit annual allocation limit for a single elementary school district if the school region within which the school district resides is over 100 percent capacity did pass.

Coming off the heels of the most recently adopted general plan, HoCo By Design, the APFO Committee convened in August of 2024, 10 months after the adoption of the plan. The purpose of the APFO is to help the County adapt to the pressure that growth places on school and roadway capacity.

### **IV. HoCo By Design**

HoCo By Design, the County's most recent general plan, provides clear guidance on adequate public facilities and the role of the Committee. It calls for a comprehensive review and evaluation of APFO. As

future growth in Howard County will primarily occur through infill and redevelopment in established activity centers—rather than traditional suburban greenfield development—APFO must be updated to align with these evolving land use patterns. Originally designed to manage greenfield growth, the ordinance now requires modernization to support the County’s future development approach.

As discussed in Chapter 10- Managing Growth, it was recommended that the Committee consider updates to APFO that reflect different development types, locations, and intensities, as well as explore incentive-based strategies to accelerate capacity improvements. For instance, the review should assess whether higher-density, mixed-use projects in activity centers—with typically lower student yields—should be subject to different standards, and whether suburban-style developments could proceed with a higher school surcharge. The Council should examine the applicability of APFO to detached accessory dwelling units (ADUs), as highlighted in the Dynamic Neighborhoods chapter, which calls for recommendations specific to ADUs.

Incentives—both regulatory and process-based—are essential to advancing a broader affordable housing strategy. The Housing Opportunities Master Plan recommends that the Committee explore limited or automatic APFO exemptions for affordable, age-restricted, and missing middle housing. Accordingly, the County should consider targeted APFO changes to better support housing affordability and expand housing options when it convenes the Committee after adopting the General Plan

Additionally, the Committee should analyze student generation trends and how they relate to neighborhood lifecycles. This insight can help refine the APFO school capacity test and its associated chart to better balance growth targets with maintaining adequate school capacity.

*Managing Growth Policy Statement 1 - Evaluate the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO), including current and anticipated development patterns and challenges, to support the vision and policies presented in HoCo By Design and in accordance with the law established for the review of APFO.*

## V. County Enabling Requirements

Title 16- Planning, Zoning and Subdivisions and Land Development Regulations of the Howard County Code of regulations, particularly subtitle 11, Adequate Public Facilities (**Sec. 16.1100**), lists the composition, role and responsibility of the Committee. The purpose of this subtitle is to provide a predictable planning environment for the provision of adequate road and public schools facilities by requiring residential and nonresidential projects to pass certain tests as a condition of subdivision or site development plan approval. Under 16.1100.iv, the code specially outlines the following about the Committee:

- Within one year of the enactment date of the general plan, as required by section 16.801 of this Code, an Adequate Public Facilities Act Review Committee shall be convened.
- The Review Committee shall meet, conduct at least two public hearings,
- and, within one year of its first meeting, submit a report with recommendations on the Adequate Public Facilities Act to the County Executive and the County Council.
- The Committee shall be staffed by the Department of Planning and Zoning.
- Five years after the Review Committee has issued its recommendations, another Review Committee shall be convened to evaluate the impact of the previous recommendations implemented and make any additional recommendations.
- Each Review Committee shall include:
  - a) Two appointees from each member of the County Council
  - b) Three appointees from the County Executive.
  - c) One appointee from the Board of Education; and
  - d) One appointee from the Howard County Public School System Superintendent.

## HoCo By Design- Chapter 10 Managing Growth

Implementing Actions MG-1 Policy Statement 1. As part of the evaluation of APFO, achieve the following: a. Research APFO models used in other Maryland and US jurisdictions that account for infill development and redevelopment to pace future growth and transportation patterns as anticipated in this General Plan. b. Assess the applicability of APFO to accessory dwelling units and develop recommendations as applicable. c. Evaluate the necessity of a housing allocation chart, including its goals, design, and appropriate place in the law. d. Seek to engage local and national experts who can advise on modern best practices for managing growth and infrastructure. e. Schools: i. Collect data for school demands in the County sufficient to evaluate existing conditions, emerging trends, and future year needs. This analysis should include an evaluation of the life cycle of new and existing neighborhoods to better understand the origins of student growth. ii. Evaluate the extent to which new growth generates revenues to pay for school infrastructure and review alternative financing methods. iii. Evaluate the school capacity test in APFO to determine if intended outcomes are being achieved, and recommend changes to the framework and process to better pace development with available student capacity. iv. Evaluate the timing and process of the school capacity chart. v. Evaluate student generation yield by housing unit type to develop student generation yield. Review results with comparable counties to understand regional trends. vi. Explore unit type ratios or unit type mixes that would support housing goals without overburdening schools and propose appropriate waiting periods in relation to unit type. f. Transportation: i. Evaluate and amend APFO standards for transportation adequacy and develop context driven transportation adequacy measures that align with the County's land use and transportation safety vision. ii. Study and develop APFO standards for specific geographic subareas. iii. Evaluate and amend APFO standards to mitigate trips with investments in bicycle, pedestrian, and transit infrastructure, road connectivity, and safety projects. g. Establish a working group (consisting of members appointed by the County Council and the County Executive) that evaluates and recommends goals and criteria for the targeted incentive program for affordable and accessible housing and the Affordable Housing set aside in the APFO Allocations Chart. 2. Appoint an APFO task force within one year of General Plan adoption to review and provide recommendations for APFO updates that reflect the vision and policies in HoCo By Design.

This Committee was created in code as described in the bullet points above. The table below lists the members and their affiliation. The members of the Committee voted for the Chair and Vice-Chair during meeting two, held on September 9, 2024.

APF Review Committee Members Roster

<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
Todd Arterburn (Chair)	District 5
Laura Jones (Vice Chair)	County Executive
Jon Browne	District 2
Aaron Casagrande	District 4
Pascal Crosley	County Executive
Jeremy Domm	County Executive
Xavian Esson	District 2
Paul Gleichauf	District 5
Brent Loveless	District 1
Dan Lubeley	Howard County Public School System
Jenn Mallo	Howard County Board of Education
Lisa Markovitz	District 1
Vynessa Pantano	District 4
Phil Scherer	District 3
(Antoine) RJ Wright	District 3
Lynda Eisenberg*	Director of Planning and Zoning
*Non-voting and staff to Committee	

**VI. Committee Process**

The APFO Review Committee met 23 times over 12 months. Meetings 1-11 focused on educating the members of the provisions within APFO and the metrics that inform growth management. Subject matter experts from DPZ and HCPSS presented relevant data on population growth and housing projections. Howard County Department of Public Works explained to members how public facilities are constructed, managed, maintained, and financed. The planning efforts of the Howard County Departments of Fire and Rescue Services (DFRS), Police, Recreation and Parks, and the Office of Transportation rounded out the additional public facilities that fall under the County's purview. Additionally, representatives from the Maryland Department of Planning's Public School Construction Division and the Planning Division of the Interagency Commission on School Construction gave presentations to members regarding how that school capacity metric is used in school facility planning in terms of state funding eligibility and how it is used by local governments in determining overcapacity of individual schools.

These agencies served as advisors throughout the Committee's work, making routine

appearances at Committee meetings and providing supplemental research as requested. All literature gathered and prepared for the Committee are included as **Appendix B**.

The following is a **Table 1 Meeting Summary**, which summarizes each meeting, who presented, and how many members were present.

Table-1 Meeting Summary

<i>Date</i>	<i>Topics</i>	<i>Presenter(s)</i>	<i>Member Attendance (Present-Absent)</i>
August 28, 2024	a) Open Meetings Act Refresher training b) Expectations c) Calendar Review	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	14-1
September 9, 2024	d) Overview and History of APFO e) HoCo by Design- APFO guidance	<i>Jeff Bronow, DPZ</i> <i>Mary Kendall, DPZ</i>	14-1
September 25, 2024	f) School Feasibility Study g) Student Yield Study	<i>Tim Rodgers, HCPSS</i> <i>Jeff Bronow, DPZ</i>	11-4
October 9, 2024	h) Transportation i) DPW (Water and Sewer, Stormwater, Solid Waste)	<i>Chad Edmondson, DPZ</i> <i>David Cookson, Office of Transportation</i> <i>Kris Jagarapu, Highways</i> <i>Yosef Kebede, DPW</i>	11-4
October 23, 2024	j) Fire and Emergency Services k) Police l) Hospitals	<i>Sean Alliger, Fire Deputy Chief</i> <i>Danielle Goodwin, Fire Analyst</i> <i>Major Terrence Benn, Police</i> <i>Andrew Nicklas, MD Hospital Assn.</i>	12-3
November 13, 2024	m) Recap of 1 <sup>st</sup> Public Hearing	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	
November 20, 2024	n) Montgomery Co APFO o) Affordable Housing Working Group Recommendation	<i>David Anspacher, Mont County</i> <i>Jessica Bellah, DPZ</i>	14-1
December 11, 2024	p) State Rated Capacity Process q) Finance	<i>Chuck Boyd, MD Dept of Planning</i> <i>Jamie Bridges, Interagency Comm on School Planning</i> <i>Rafiu Ighile, Director of Finance</i>	12-3
January 8, 2025	r) Surrounding Counties APFO	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i> <i>Randolph Mitchell, DPZ</i>	10-5
January 22, 2025	s) Spending Affordability Presentation t) Task List HoCo By Design	<i>Holly Sun, Office of Budget</i>  <i>Mary Kendall, DPZ</i>	13-2
February 5, 2025	u) Housing Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538) and how it relates to APFO	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	14-1

February 19, 2025	v) Past APFO Committee Lessons Learned	<i>Lisa Markowitz</i>	12-3
March 12, 2025	w) Discussion of Motion Topics	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	14-1
March 26, 2025	x) Affordable Housing Workgroup Presentation	<i>Mary Kendall, DPZ Paul Revelle Ned Howe</i>	15
April 2, 2025	y) Multi-modal Test Presentation	<i>Chris Eatough, Office of Transportation</i>	14-1
April 30, 2025	z) Continuation of Motions and Discussions	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	12-3
May 7, 2025	aa) Review APFO Public Hearing Presentation bb) Motion Discussions	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	12-3
June 4, 2025	cc) Discussion of Public Hearing Testimony	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	11-4
June 25, 2025	dd) Review of Back Lot Items	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	12-3
July 9, 2025	ee) Review of Back Lot Items	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	12-3
July 16, 2025	ff) Final Review of Back Lot Items	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	10-5
July 30, 2025	gg) Vote on Draft Plan	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	9-5
August 13, 2025	hh) Final Vote on Plan	<i>Lynda Eisenberg, DPZ</i>	11-1

*Table 1*

### Rules and Procedures

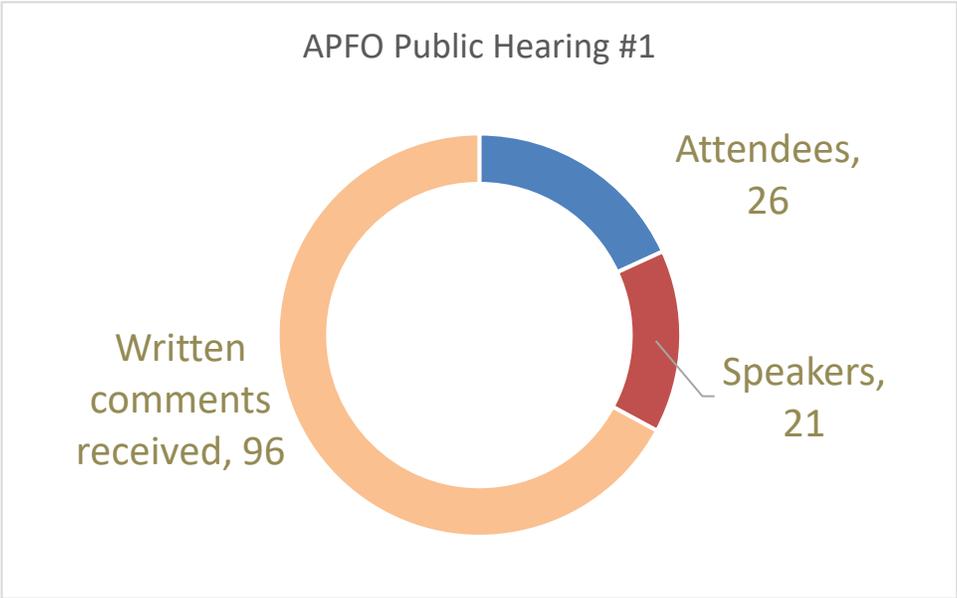
The Committee operated under simplified parliamentary procedures, based on Robert's Rules of Order (see **Appendix A** for full details). Voting could only take place when a quorum was present, defined as a majority of members in attendance. A motion passed with a majority of affirmative votes. Members conducted all votes via roll call. They initiated actions through a motion recognized by the Chair and seconded, followed by discussion and a vote. The Committee found this process to be effective and fair for making decisions.

### Account of Meetings

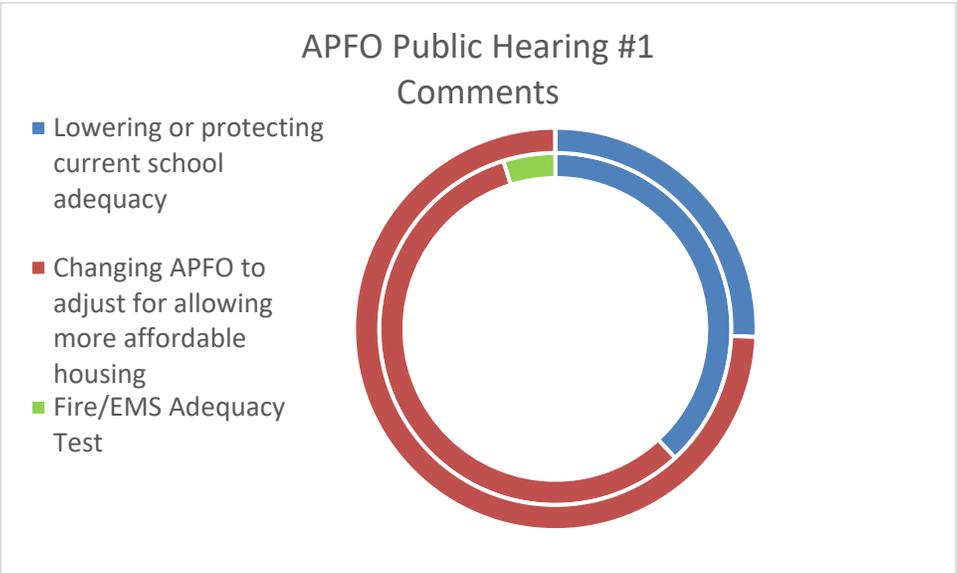
Agendas and meeting notes, to supplement the WebEx recordings, were prepared for every meeting and distributed to members and the public electronically beforehand. Staff recorded all meetings using the County's WebEx platform and approved the meeting minutes at the subsequent meeting. Recordings of the meetings and the accompanying documents approved by the Committee are now available on the APFO website. [Access the published recordings and documents.](#)

### Citizen Input

Per the Howard County code, the Committee held two public hearings during this process (see **Sec. 16.1100 (b) (3) (iv)** of the county code): it held the initial hearing at the beginning of the process and the second after developing the major recommendations. The Committee held the first public hearing on November 6, 2024. The purpose of this hearing was to get information from the community about the direction they would like to see the Committee take regarding APFO. At this hearing 26 people attended with 21 providing testimony and 96 written comments were received. Areas of comments focused on school capacity adequacies, specifically lowering or protecting the current percentages in place, changing APFO to adjust for allowing more affordable housing and adding a test for Fire/EMS adequacy. Figures 1 and 2 follow and are summary breakdowns of the comments while **Appendix C** has a detailed list of the comments received at the November 5<sup>th</sup> hearing.



*Figure 1*



*Figure 2*

The Committee held its second Public Hearing on May 20, 2025 (available in **Appendix D**) after posting the draft recommendations. At the meeting 18 were in attendance and spoke and an additional 51 written comments were submitted for a total of 69 comments. The major topics focused on the new proposal of the Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) renamed to the School Over Capacity Utilization Payment or SOUP, in a future motion, which will be discussed in the motions and conclusion section). There were three major areas of focus regarding comments: keeping the current APFO testing requirements regarding the school capacity chart; changing the APFO requirements and removing the school capacity chart; and finally recommending

changing the APFO requirements and removing the school capacity chart but also exempting affordable and senior housing for the UPP. Figures 3 and 4 show this in more detail. **Appendix D** includes all the written comments received as well as a synopsis of the oral testimony from the hearing.

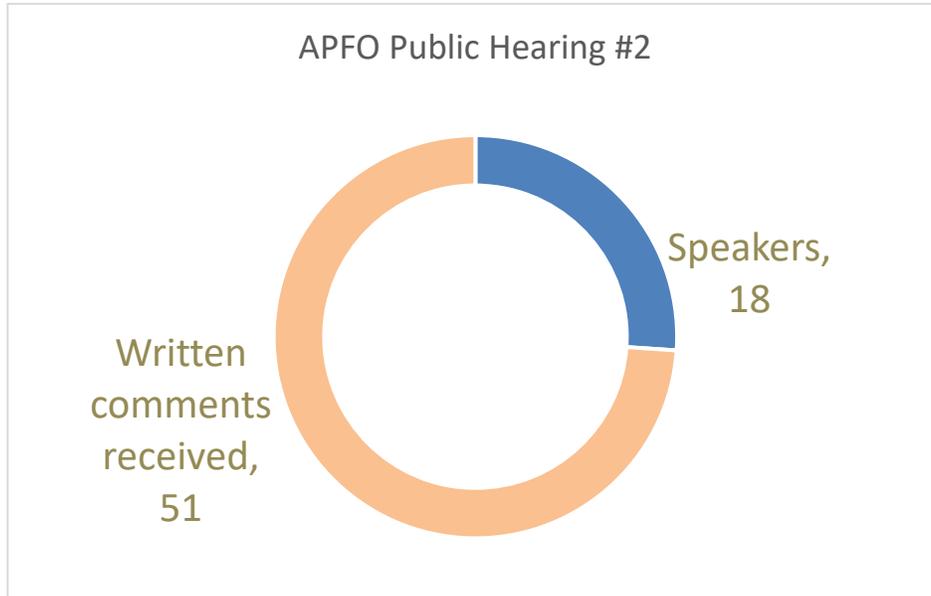


Figure 3

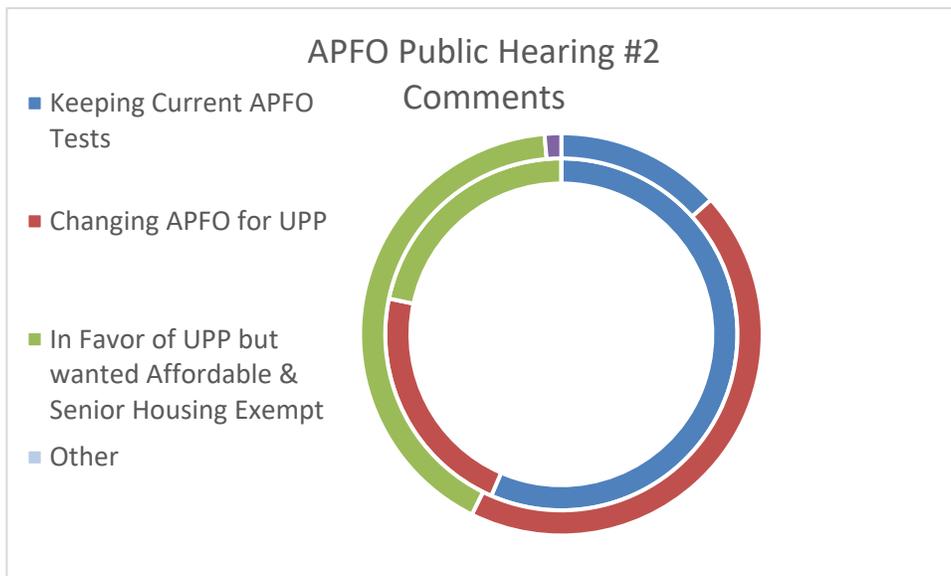


Figure 4

In addition to soliciting public input at public hearings the public could attend all in-person meetings at the George Howard Building. or if a meeting was not held in person, the Department of Planning and Zoning live-streamed it for the public to watch on its YouTube account. In addition, public input was encouraged and promoted for both public hearings. The Department created a dedicated webpage and branding logo was created for this Committee to make it easily recognizable. The webpage for the Committee is directly accessible from the

Department of Planning and Zoning's main webpage. Linked from DPZ's *What's New* section allowed for high visibility and assisted in promoting upcoming meetings and important announcements from the Committee. The County created the [apfo@howardcountymd.gov](mailto:apfo@howardcountymd.gov) email account, advertised by both the County and Committee members. Citizens were encouraged to share their thoughts with the Committee through this account. Only two general comment emails were received in total and are included as Appendix D. All citizen suggestions were shared with the Committee members for their consideration.

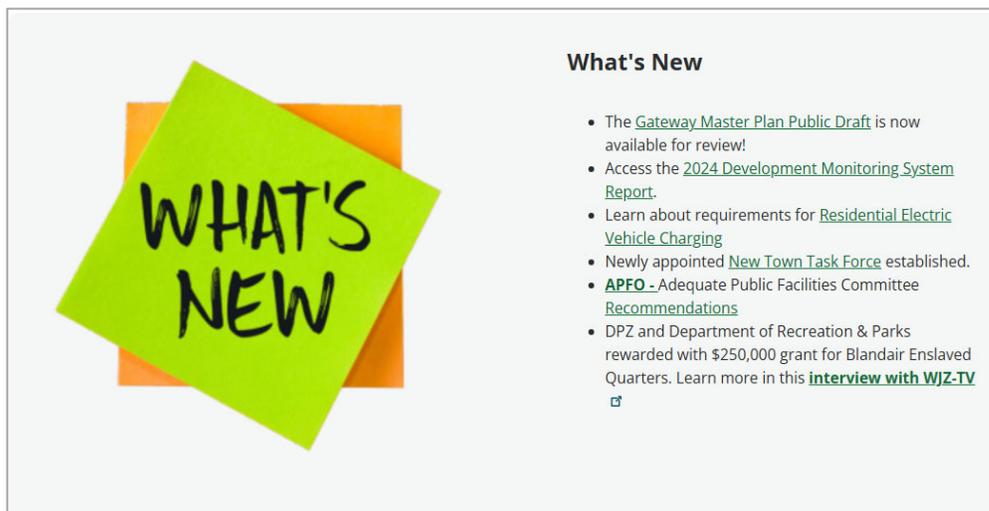


Figure 5

## Recommendations

In total, the Committee engaged in in-depth discussions on more than 21 topics. These included presentations from county and state agencies, input from neighboring jurisdictions, and a review of relevant literature and data. Based on this work, the Committee developed 10 recommendations presented at the second public hearing that follow. **Appendix E** provides a table of all motions made by the Committee, along with narratives with opposing viewpoints.

### 1. Recommendation #1:

Replace the APFO schools test with a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) (*changed to School Over Capacity Utilization Payment in future motions*) fee, so that instead of a required wait time, developers of residential units are charged an additional fee calculated by applying a UPP factor to Howard County's existing school surcharge fee when the development's impact on the projected school utilization of the assigned schools exceeds adequacy thresholds.

This would eliminate waiting times and the fee would be required.

**2. Recommendation #2:**

In the UPP (SOUP) model use:

105% TIER I,

110% TIER II, and

115 % TIER III for school assessments.

These TIERS will apply to Elementary, Middle and High Schools.

**3. Recommendation #3:**

In the UPP (SOUP) model use:

40% premium payment for TIER I,

80% TIER II,

and 120% TIER III

Using the 6 (K-5), 3 (6-8), 4 (9-12) distribution. This represents the distribution for Elementary, Middle and High Schools. This is the distribution of funding over the basic school surcharge.

These new recommendations in 1-3 would still utilize the current APFO housing allocation test. However, it would eliminate the need for the school capacity chart (see the most recently adopted chart in **Appendix F.**) in its current form for schools being open or closed. This chart would instead be used to set the TIER in recommendation #2 which would then be the determining factor for the rate in recommendation #3.

**4. Recommendation #4:**

Continue using Local Rated Capacity as the APFO SCHOOL capacity = 3rd year of enrollment projection over the school capacity at LRC. Which is currently in keeping with the HCPSS current model for the School Capacity Chart.

**5. Recommendation #5:**

Apply the UPP (SOUP) model to affordable housing and the affordable housing column on the base surcharge rate.

**6. Recommendation #6:**

Apply the UPP (SOUP) model to senior housing on the base senior housing surcharge rate.

Affordable housing advocates maintained a strong and consistent presence throughout the Committee's proceedings. Comments from this group at both public hearings reflected a clear desire to make it easier to develop senior and affordable housing in Howard County. While the Committee generally supported this goal, much of the discussion around senior housing focused on the increased demand it placed on Fire and

EMS services. Additionally, concerns were raised about the significantly lower surcharge rates applied to senior and affordable housing—rates that are approximately seven times lower than those imposed by the School Over Capacity Utilization Payment (SOUP)—suggesting that these developments are already receiving a form of financial relief.

Recommendations 7 through 9 focused on transportation-related issues. The county's Land Use & Transportation Regulation Advisory Group (LUTRAG) developed recommendations 7 through 9, focusing on transportation related issues. The Complete Streets policy prompted the formation of the group. Composed of both internal and external stakeholders, one of LUTRAG's primary responsibilities was to develop comprehensive recommendations for the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO). These recommendations reflect that charge.

**7. Recommendation #7:**

To rename "APFO road test" to "APFO multimodal transportation test" for all instances in the Howard County Subdivision Regulations and Howard County Design Manual.

**8. Recommendation #8:**

Adopt pedestrian crossings at APFO intersections test.

**9. Recommendation #9:**

Adopt ADA access to existing nearby bus stops to transportation test.

For recommendation 8 the test would be as outlined below:

- a) Developers review the same study intersections, as defined in the existing APFO roads test.
- b) Developer evaluates pedestrian crossing adequacy at each signalized study intersection.

Pedestrian crossing adequacy requires Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS), crosswalk marking, and ADA compliant curb ramps for crossings of each leg of the intersection.

Where pedestrian crossings are not adequate, the developer provides the needed mitigation, up to a dollar cap. Dollar cap is proportional based on peak hour trips generated by development and indexed using Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index (ENR) for the Baltimore Region as reported in the Engineering News Record.

Dollar cap is calculated using  $pht \times F$ , where pht is the peak hour vehicle trips generated by the development and F is a multiplication factor yet to be determined.

When the cost of all mitigations needed is greater than the dollar cap, Howard County Office of Transportation will advise developers on which mitigations to prioritize up to the dollar cap (generally, those closest to the development). Developer provided mitigations are preferred, but when they are not feasible, a fee in lieu can be provided in the amount of the dollar cap. The fee in lieu will contribute to pedestrian crossing improvements close to the development implemented by Howard County.

Developments generating 5 or less peak hour trips are not required to provide this test or mitigations.

See **Appendix G** for more details of this example.

Like recommendation number 8, recommendation number 9 's test would be as follows:

- a) Developers review the area surrounding their development to determine if any RTA bus stops exist within ¼ mile of the development frontage. If so, developer reviews these existing bus stops for ADA compliance.

ADA compliance includes:

- Minimum 5' wide x 8' deep concrete area/pad adjacent to road
- 5' minimum sidewalk with curb and gutter from bus stop to nearest intersection
- ADA ramps at nearest intersection

Developer provides mitigation for any existing bus stops within ¼ mile of their development that are not ADA compliant.

Developments generating 5 or less peak hour trips are not required to provide this test or mitigations.

See **Appendix G** for more details of this example.

Recommendation 10 for public hearing 2 came back to affordable housing and adopting a definition for the APFO allocation chart.

**10. Recommendation #10:** Adopt an affordable housing definition:

60-120% of Howard County Median Income for for-sale housing

0-60% of Howard County Median Income for rental housing.

Definition should be applied to local affordable housing programs, including the Affordable Housing Column of the APFO Allocation Chart and its application in the Housing Unit Application.

The County uses the MIHU program definitions to determine housing affordability and income eligibility. Since the County's median income is higher than the HUD Baltimore median income, the higher income limits allow more residents, including lower income residents, to qualify for affordable housing programs and resources. Using the lower income limits will exclude many residents that are seeking affordable workforce housing.

After Public Hearing #2 there was continued discussion regarding some additional recommendations. There are a total of 13 additional recommendations that follow. Not all are pertaining to APFO requirements. Many are clarifications of prior recommendations and process.

**11. Recommendation #11:**

Rename the UPP to the School Over Capacity Utilization Payment (SOUP)

**12. Recommendation #12:**

Have the SOUP and School Surcharge set when the buildings permit is applied for.

**13. Recommendation #13:**

Request that the Office of School Planning include an enrolled students figure for three years of prior use & occupancy permits as a new data point in the Annual School Capacity Chart. Further, name the 3-year occupancy enrollment figure “new students from the prior 3 years.”

**14. Recommendation #14:**

Establish an APFO review committee within one year (12 months) after a General Plan Adoption and every three years thereafter.

**15. Recommendation #15:**

Committee recommends that the Council consider requiring mitigation efforts/payments in lieu when EMS and/or fire response times exceed or are expected to exceed nationally accepted response time standards as the result of new development, with a particular focus on high density and/or senior living development. Input should be sought from the County Fire Dept. regarding the amount of the fee to be directed to them.

**16. Recommendation #16:**

Recommend that if the SOUP plan is not adopted, differentiate waiting times and fees to charge/put wait for more crowded areas than less.

**17. Recommendation #17:**

Limit the use of school surcharge funds to one-time capital expenditures or payments on existing debt. These funds should not support the issuance of new debt.

**18. Recommendation #18:**

Using the agreed upon affordable housing definition, apply the Affordable Housing Column of the APFO Allocation Chart:

- Housing and Community Development Board reviews/approves density bonus that is proportional to the number of affordable units proposed beyond the required number of MIHU/LIHU/DIHU per the base zoning district as a way of utilizing the Affordable Housing Allocation Column.

**19. Recommendation #19:**

Housing Unit Allocations – Re-initiate the removal of “rolling unused allocations” to provide predictability.

**20. Recommendation #20:**

Require the results of the mandatory fiscal year report on school surcharges and any related SOUP be posted on the County website within 30-days after being presented to the State Delegation.

**21. Recommendation #21:**

Regional pre-k capacity requirements spanning multiple attendance areas needs to be accounted for within mitigation calculations and applied by elementary school region.

**22. Recommendation #22:**

That the County increase the Transfer Tax to establish another source of revenue for school capital projects and deferred school maintenance for home sales above \$750,000.

**23. Recommendation #23:**

Modify the previously approved SOUP model to incorporate a minimum SOUP payment of 50% of the maximum SOUP payment for each of the three tiers.

**VII. Conclusion**

The APFO Review Committee undertook a comprehensive, year-long effort to evaluate and reimagine Howard County's Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance in alignment with the goals of HoCo By Design. Drawing on presentations from county and state agencies, data from peer jurisdictions, and public input, the Committee carefully examined more than 21 key topics impacting growth, infrastructure, and housing affordability. The resulting set of 23 recommendations reflect a thoughtful and pragmatic approach to adapting APFO to better serve the county's evolving needs.

At the heart of the proposed changes is the replacement of the long-standing school capacity-based development delay system with a more flexible, transparent, and fiscally responsible fee structure—the School Over Capacity Utilization Payment (SOUP). This shift eliminates mandatory wait periods in favor of a tiered fee model that more directly supports the expansion and maintenance of school facilities in areas experiencing overcrowding and incorporating a minimum payment system for the base level. Importantly, the new structure retains the housing allocation test which paces and places residential development while simplifying and repurposing the current school capacity chart, turning it into a tool for assessing impact rather than halting development.

The Committee also prioritized the integration of transportation enhancements through the rebranding of the Roads Test as the Multimodal Transportation Test, incorporating pedestrian safety and ADA-compliant transit access into development review. These measures align with the county's Complete Streets policy and recognize the growing importance of non-vehicular infrastructure in community planning.

Further recommendations addressed the unique considerations of affordable and senior housing, public safety service capacity, and long-term APFO governance. The inclusion of clearer definitions and data

reporting mechanisms—such as the three-year occupancy enrollment figure and the periodic APFO review process—adds a layer of accountability and adaptability to the new framework.

Whether all the approaches to APFO are moved forward in legislation or not, one recommendation from the committee necessitates legislation in order to be utilized. Recommendation 18: *Using the agreed upon affordable housing definition apply the Affordable Housing Column of the APFO Allocation Chart via the Housing and Community Development Board*— by working with them to review and approve density bonus that is proportional to the number of affordable units proposed beyond the required number of MIHU/LIHU/DIHU (per the base zoning district) as a way of utilizing the Affordable Housing Allocation Column. HoCo By Design does not include policies or narrative explaining how standards could be set or applied regarding the affordable housing set aside column. Legislation based on the committee’s recommendation would have to be put forward to set standards by which allocations can be pulled, similar to the former Green Neighborhoods program which had Council resolution passed to set standards.

In total, the recommendations represent a modern, balanced approach to managing growth—one that aligns with current enrollment realities, housing market pressures, infrastructure capacity, and the county’s broader planning goals. By replacing rigid delays with strategic investments, the proposed updates to APFO aim to support sustainable development, improve school and transportation infrastructure, and better position Howard County to meet the needs of its residents today and in the future.

# APPENDICES

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# **APPENDIX A**

Parliamentary Procedures  
based on Robert's Rules

**Parliamentary Procedure Basics**  
**APFO Committee March 26, 2025**

Robert's Rules - Overview

- Parliamentary rules are a set of rules to facilitate meetings and allows boards to make orderly decisions.
- Actions by a board requires a quorum. A quorum is a majority, which is more than half. Without a quorum, you cannot take action.
- Follow the agenda – Conversation on agenda items, such as questions, answering questions, noting information pertinent to the agenda topic, can occur, and be limited by the Chair, outside of motions/debates on motions.
- How to take action (action is done via motion).
  - Obtain the floor/be recognized by the chair
  - Make a motion
  - The motion needs to be seconded
  - Chair must restate the motion
  - Debate, if allowed (most motions are debatable; some motions are not)
  - Members vote
  - Chair announces the vote result
- Rules for debate vs. conversation (see below re: conversation)
  - Chair must allow each member to speak at least once
  - Speakers should address remarks on the motion to the chair
  - Speakers should maintain a courteous tone and avoid personal attacks
  - Speakers are limited to 5 minutes for first time recognized by Chair, and 4 minutes for second time.
  - Any member can speak, but only twice, with regard to debate. Speakers can speak outside those two times, if posing a question, if giving an answer to a posed question, AND/OR making a motion to amend a current motion.
  - Members who have not yet spoken should be recognized before those who seek to speak a second time
  - Debate ends when discussion ends or a motion is made to end debate and call for a vote, has a second and majority vote passing.
  - Rules of debate can be changed by a majority vote, general consent without objection, or via Rules of Procedure
  - Motions can be amended during debate, with or without the permission of the original mover of the current motion or the person who seconded. Motions to amend must be made after obtaining the floor, requested by the Chair, which do not count as being allowed to debate twice. Motion to amend motion must be seconded, then debated first, then pass a majority vote to amend the motion. After any amended motions are voted, the original motion debate can then continue, if applicable, or vote commences. – Lisa
  - Only friendly amendments to motions are allowed. Motions to amend must be agreed to proceed to debate if mover and seconder of motion on the floor agree. - Laura
- Voting
  - A vote cannot proceed without a quorum.

- Generally, a majority of those present and voting is required.
- Majority means more than half of the members present and voting
- Members who abstain from the vote are not counted
- Votes can be by voice (members saying “yes” or “no”), by ballot, by roll call (calling each member’s name), raising hands.
- Motions for reconsideration of previously passed Motions can be made with reason given, need to be seconded. If majority agree to reconsider the motion, for the reason stated, then debate ensues and a new vote is taken.

Conversation – The Chair may allow conversation, informal back and forth, outside of the motion process, if there are questions, requests to correct factual information, points of order, requests to consider process changes, etc. The Chair can decide to allow a speaker the floor and entertain whether the topic raised outside of an on-going motions process, should be discussed, without rules of how often someone can speak, or order of recognition. The Chair can allow this discussion at the Chair’s discretion. The Chair can also allow this type of conversation within the motions process, if amendments to a motion that requires a lot of input is needed, due to a motion maker not having specific details in a motion, but instead requests conversation on possible components of a motion.

## **APPENDIX B**

Supplemental Research  
and Literature Presented

## Presentation Materials

Presentation	Presenter (s)	Date
Adequate Public Facilities Taskforce	Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	August 28, 2024
Growth Management Framework for Howard County's APFO	Jeff Bronow, Division Chief, Division of Research	August 28, 2024
Howard County's APFO – History & Overview	Jeff Bronow, Division Chief, Division of Research	September 9, 2024
HoCo By Design General Plan APFO Task Force Presentation	Mary Kendall, Deputy Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	September 9, 2024
APFO Committee: Projection Background	Tim Rodgers, Manager, Office of School Planning	September 25, 2024
Pupil Yield Analysis for APFO Committee	Jeff Bronow, Division Chief, Division of Research	September 25, 2024
Transportation	David Cookson, Deputy Administrator Kris Jagarapu, Chief, Bureau of Highways Chad Edmondson, Development Engineering Chris Eatough, Bicycle & Pedestrian Coordinator, Office of Transportation	October 9, 2024
DPW: Water & Sewer, Stormwater and Solid Waste	Yosef Kedebe, Director, DPW Daniel Davis, Engineering Bureau Chief Alison Ford, Utilities Bureau Chief Mark DeLuca, Environmental Serv Bureau Chief	October 9, 2024
Howard County Dept of Fire & Rescue Services	Deputy Chief Sean Alliger Danielle Goodwin Becca Schart	October 23, 2024
Howard County Police Department	Deputy Chief Terrence Benn	October 23, 2024
Maryland Hospital Association	Andrew Nicklas	October 23, 2024
Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Task Force: Recap of Public Hearing 1	Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	November 13, 2024
Affordable Housing Working Group APFO Recommendations	Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	November 20, 2024
Montgomery County 2024 Growth & Infrastructure Policy	David Anspacher, Chief, Transportation Planning Division, Montgomery County	November 20, 2024
Excise Taxes and Impact Fees	Rafiu Ighile, Director of Finance	December 11, 2024
State Rated Capacity (SRC) Process	Chuck Boyd, Assistant Secretary, Maryland Dept of Planning	December 11, 2024

APFO Inventory for Howard & Surrounding Counties	Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	January 8, 2025
Howard County Budget Overview	Holly Sun, Budget Administrator	January 22, 2025
HoCo By Design General Plan APFO Presentation	Mary Kendall, Deputy Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	January 22, 2025
Housing Expansion & Affordability Act of 2024 (HB 538)	Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	February 11, 2025
HCPSS School Capacity Local vs. State Rated	Paul Gleichauf, Committee Member	February 11, 2025
2016 APFO Task Force	Lisa Markovitz, Committee Member	February 19, 2025
Residential Capacity Update	Jeff Bronow, Chief, Division of Research	February 19, 2025
Affordable Housing Working Group Recommendations to the APFO Review Committee	Paul Revelle Ned Howe Mary Kendall, Deputy Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	March 26, 2025
UPP – If we adopt Montgomery Co Model	Jeremy Domm, Committee Member	April 2, 2025
UPP Capacity and Seat Deficit Discussion	Jeremy Domm, Committee Member	April 2, 2025
Utilization Premium Payments (UPP) Discussion	Jeff Bronow, Chief, Division of Research	April 30, 2025
Public Hearing 2	Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director, Dept of Planning & Zoning	May 20, 2025

# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Taskforce

Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning

Meeting 1  
August 28, 2024



## Agenda

- Introductions (10min)
  - Staff
  - Participants
  
- Meetings (30min)
  - Open Meetings Act
    - Refresher training
  - Expectations
    - Exercise
  
  - Calendar Review
    - Discuss twice a month on Wednesday
    - Discuss 6-8pm timeframe
    - Duration of Committee
  
- Topics Covered through this process (10min)
  - HoCo by Design – APFO References
  - School Adequacy
  - Transportation Level of Service
  - Other public facilities not covered by APFO - Fire, EMS, Police, Public Works, Rec & Parks
  - Private services – Urgent Care and Emergency Departments
  
- Presentation – Growth Management Framework for Howard County's APFO (Presentation by Jeff Bronow 45min)
  
- Discussion (10min)

# Expectations

**Level Setting Discussion – for each person here Go around the room and tell us in a few sentences:**

- Why are you here?
- What are your core beliefs on this issue and where do they come from?
- What are you hoping to accomplish?
- Where is an area that you have mixed feelings or doubts about this issue?



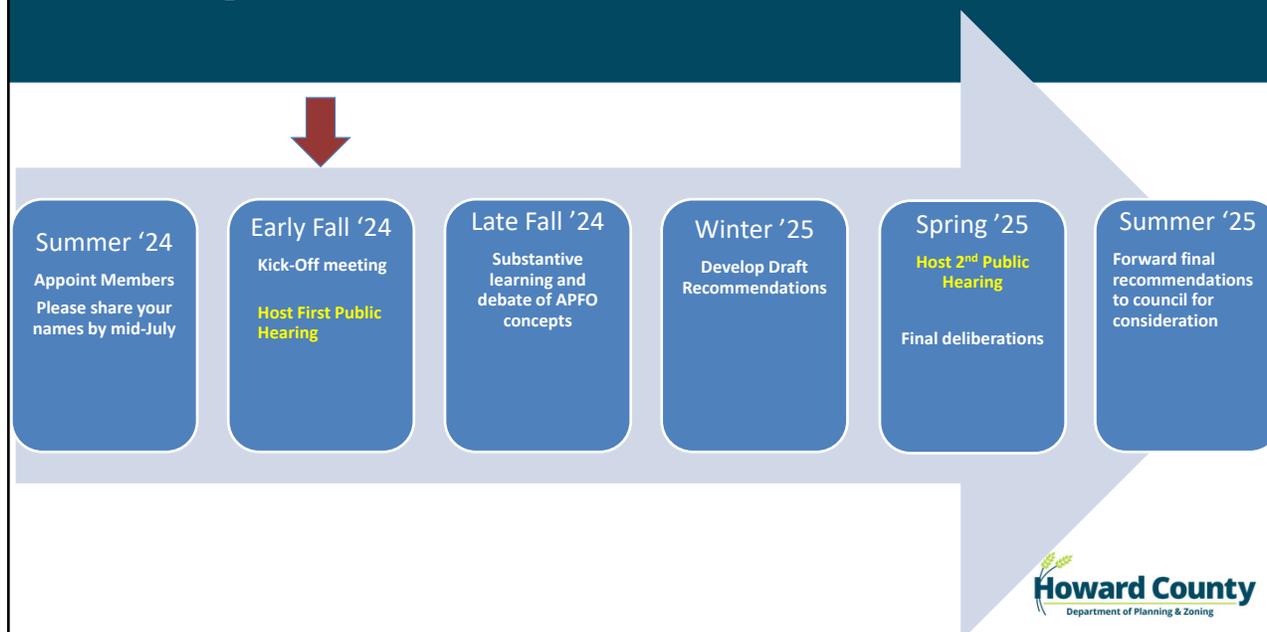
# Adequate Public Facilities Task Force

## Timing

- “Within one year of the enactment of the general plan ... an Adequate Public Facilities Act Review Committee shall be convened.” HCC § 16.1100(b)(3)(iv)(a).
- For HoCo By Design, Committee would start on or about October 19, 2024
- Duration - Maximum of 12 months to make recommendations to the County Council once they convene.



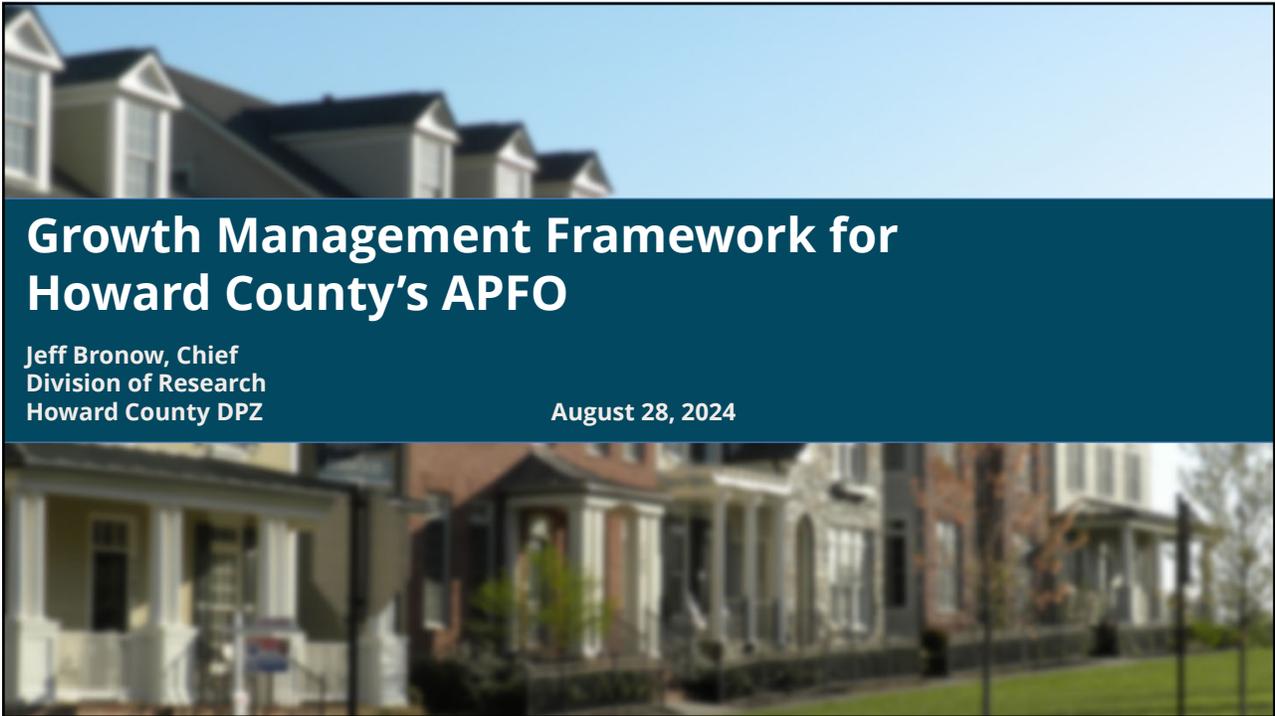
# Adequate Public Facilities Task Force



# Adequate Public Facilities Task Force

## Topics to cover Now through December 1<sup>st</sup> half of task force is focused on education.

- HoCo by Design – APFO References
- School Adequacy
- Transportation Level of Service
- Other public facilities not covered by APFO - Fire, EMS, Police, Public Works, Rec & Parks
- Private services – Urgent Care and Emergency Departments
- Best practices in APFO and what other jurisdictions are doing.



# Growth Management Framework for Howard County's APFO

Jeff Bronow, Chief  
Division of Research  
Howard County DPZ

August 28, 2024

## Growth Management Framework

### For Howard County's APFO

- Growth Management Policy Overview
- Historical change in population & land use
- Development Monitoring System
- Household and population projections



## Growth Management Policy



- The General Plan sets the growth pace
- Housing unit projections are in the General Plan
- County & other agencies make use of projections  
(HCPSS, Fire, Police, DPW, Rec & Parks, Library, Baltimore Metropolitan Council)
- General Plan also sets other growth-related policies  
(location, density, redevelopment, MIHU, preservation & open space, infill, . . .  
➡ zoning and other regulations including APFO are implementation tools)

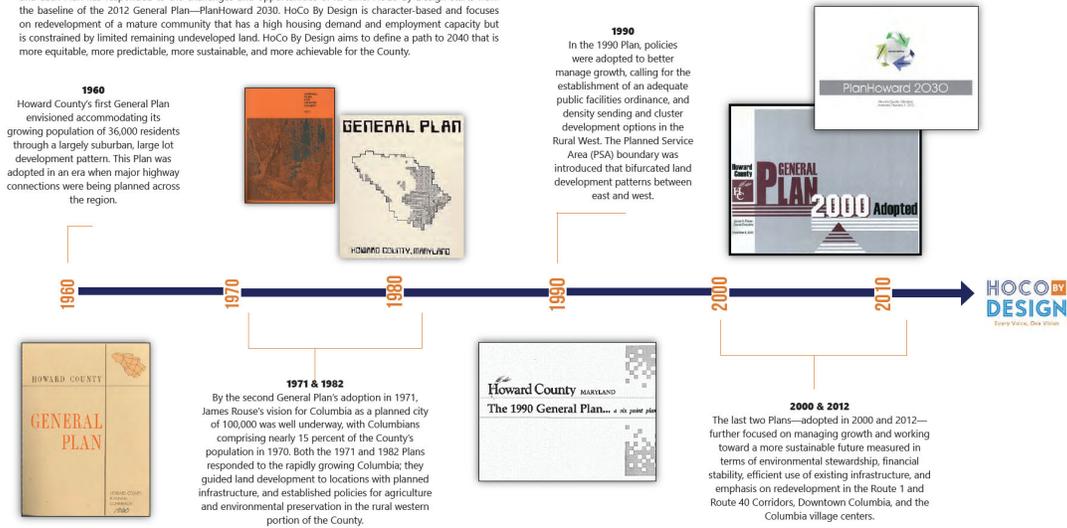
## Growth Management Policy



- Howard County's first General Plan was adopted in 1960.
- Followed by 1971, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2012, and 2023.
- APFO first adopted in 1992 following the 1990 General Plan.
- APFO periodically updated since then. Last time was in 2018.

## HISTORY & TIMELINE

HoCo By Design is the latest addition in Howard County's history of general planning efforts. The General Plan has been updated in Howard County approximately every ten years (1960, 1971, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2012) and each Plan has responded to the challenges and opportunities of its time. HoCo By Design starts from the baseline of the 2012 General Plan—PlanHoward 2030. HoCo By Design is character-based and focuses on redevelopment of a mature community that has a high housing demand and employment capacity but is constrained by limited remaining undeveloped land. HoCo By Design aims to define a path to 2040 that is more equitable, more predictable, more sustainable, and more achievable for the County.



## Growth Management Policy

Excerpt from 1960 Howard County General Plan

### COUNTY PLANNING

## The Planning Process

"Planning is the art and science of preparing and administering within the framework of local government a long-range comprehensive general plan for the physical development of a county."

### GOAL OF COUNTY PLANNING

The goal of planning is to further the welfare of the people in the county by creating a more efficient and attractive community environment.

### NEED FOR PLANNING

Planning is needed to *prevent* or solve problems created by:

Expanding population and by increased demands for public services and facilities such as water, sewerage and storm drainage.

Increased school enrollment with the need for additional schools and teachers.

Greater use of the automobile which has created a tremendous demand for more and better highways.

Population growth which has created a need for more and better housing and a program for removing deteriorated houses and buildings.

Changing economic base with resulting pressure from institutions and firms to locate in counties.

Changing agricultural pattern with resulting decrease in agricultural employment.

# Growth Management Policy



## INTRODUCTION

Excerpt from 1990 Howard County General Plan

along its suburbanized boundary. This Greenbelt does not preclude low intensity development, but will be a target of easement acquisition, directed clustering, and fee simple acquisitions to protect existing environmental and landscape resources in conjunction with related programs such as greenway planning.

In addition to the presentation of alternative Land Use Scenarios, the County produced a series of Issue Papers in the Fall of 1989 which dealt with the impacts of development on roads, schools, agriculture, fiscal and budget resources, and sewer capacity. These data-heavy products responded to the General Plan Guideline Task Force's priorities for study.

The General Plan spells out five significant growth management measures. In these, the County is to:

- **Stabilize western Howard County.**  
Encourage the continuation of farming; Preserve the existing rural character
- **Establish a more definitive suburban/rural demarcation.**  
Limit expansion of sewer service area; Establish a "mid-County greenbelt."
- **Take advantage of regional location for job growth and corresponding housing opportunities.**  
Ensure adequate sites for non-residential development; Advance housing programs to maximize housing opportunities for all segments of the public.
- **Establish public facilities level of service standards to ensure that new growth does not contribute to future facility deficiencies.**  
Utilize adequate public facility provisions in the existing Planned Employment Center (PEC) zone for all non-residential development.
- **Commit to a strong capital budget to provide adequate public facilities.**  
Pursue advance acquisition of public facility sites; Expand the role and function of the County capital budget and five-year capital program to expedite expenditure of funds

toward provision of public facilities; Ensure that new growth pays its fair share towards public facilities whose need is attributable to such development.

These growth management measures ensure that Howard County, while still absorbing a significant amount of regional growth over time, will remain a moderate density jurisdiction and will provide for the type of housing necessary to support its job base expansion for a healthy economy.

Because of the effects of the Growth Management Act of 1994 and of a proposed Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance, this Plan forecasts an annual average residential growth rate of about 2,500 units over the next 20 years. The Plan proposes that a Development Monitoring System be put in place so that if residential growth significantly exceeds the forecasts, which provide the basis for calculating future infrastructure and services needs, measures to limit growth will be taken.

The Plan is based on maintaining existing adopted levels of service in infrastructure and services. Because of the probable dwindling of State monies for roads and schools, this maintenance of service levels will be costly, particularly since the County plans to contribute selectively to State road building to accelerate essential improvements. Fiscal analysis of the Plan shows that, as long as our employment and residential growth can meet forecasted levels, the net cost of new growth will be marginal over the Plan's lifetime. While the Plan does not set a timetable for implementation of impact fees, it suggests that this equitable method of expanding the County's budget to handle the effects of new development will be needed.

This twenty year Plan is organized around six themes. These are: Responsible Regionalism, which relates the County to its region and develops policies relevant to this inescapable reality; Preservation of the Rural West, which treats all the issues of the West as a whole; Balanced Growth, which covers the gamut of land use and service relationships to provide for a well-balanced Plan; Working with Nature, which treats environmental issues from a wide variety of perspectives; Community Enhancement, which focuses on how to design better communities and enhance those that we have; and Phased Growth, which deals with matters of growth management and the Plan's implementation.

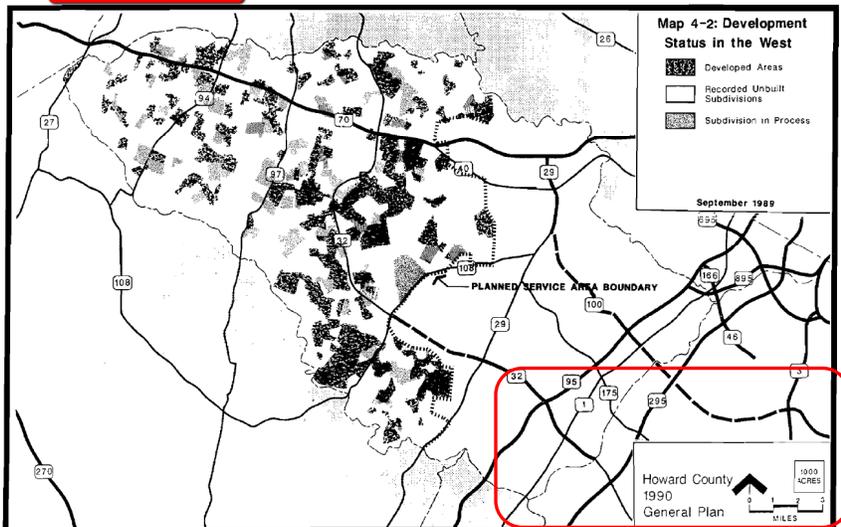
The next section of this Plan briefly explains how this document is formatted so as to ease the reader's passage.

# Growth Management Policy

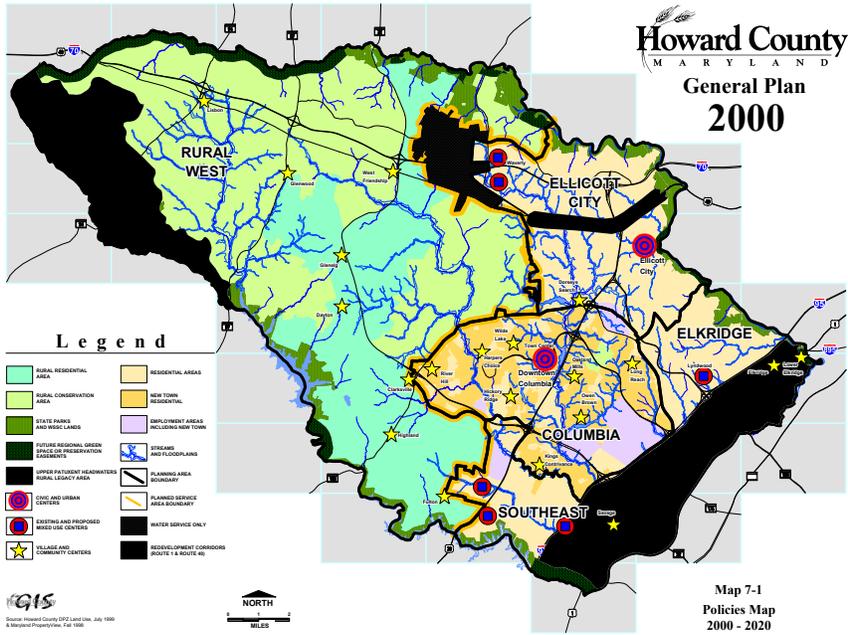


## PRESERVATION OF THE RURAL WEST

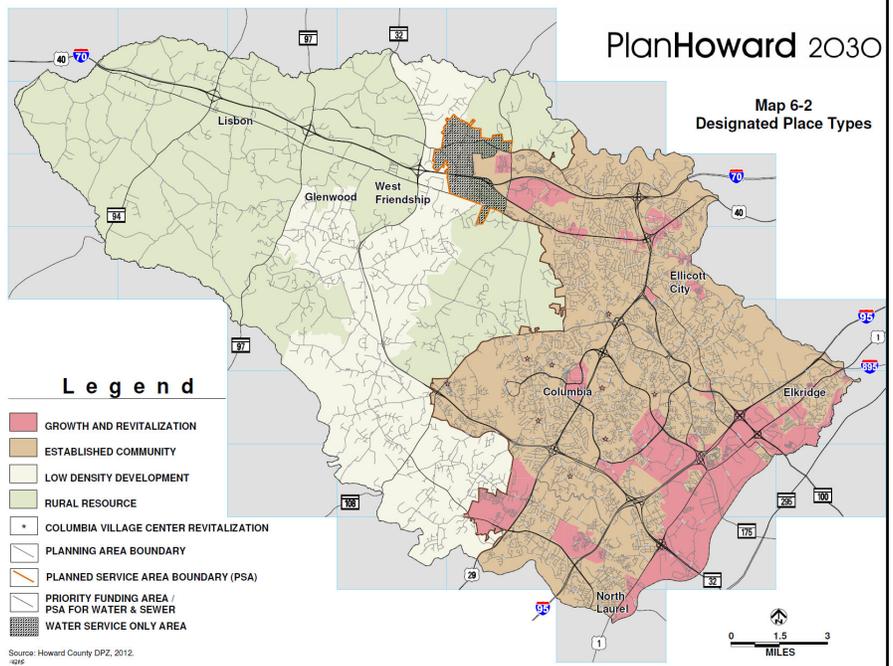
Excerpt from Howard County 1990 General Plan



# Growth Management Policy



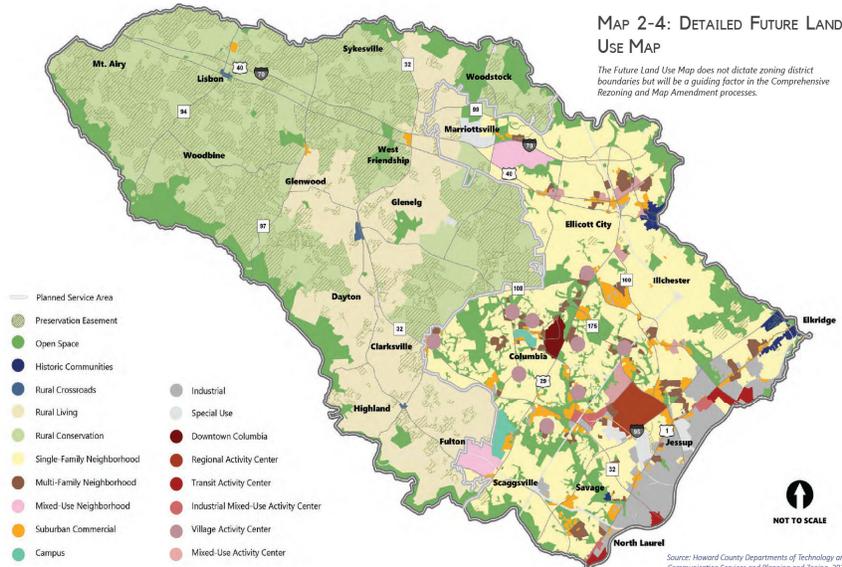
# Growth Management Policy



## HoCo By Design

MAP 2-4: DETAILED FUTURE LAND USE MAP

*The Future Land Use Map does not dictate zoning district boundaries but will be a guiding factor in the Comprehensive Rezoning and Map Amendment processes.*



## Historical Change in Population & Land Use

- Patterns are set by land use policy & implementing regulations.
- Pace of growth set by land use policy implemented under APFO
- Market also plays determining role.

# What Drives Community Growth?



### Willing Property Owners

Property owners decide if and when land becomes available for future development, or if land might become available for permanent conservation.



### Market Demand

The demand for different development types, patterns, and intensities is established by future buyers or renters attracted to the area (and their purchasing power) that will fill new products or pay different price points.



### Government

Government ordinances, including zoning and subdivision regulations, manage development in line with the community vision established in the general plan.



### Developers

The private sector helps decide who builds, what they build, where they build, and why they build in a community, which is driven primarily by when a developer is confident about the other growth factors and decides to 'take the chance' to start a new project.

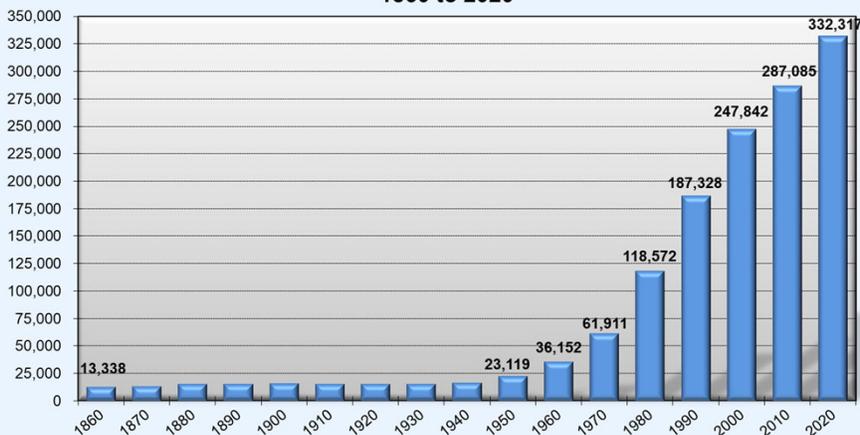


### Lending Community

Banks and other institutions establish minimum lending criteria and set interest rates for borrowing money needed to fund new development.

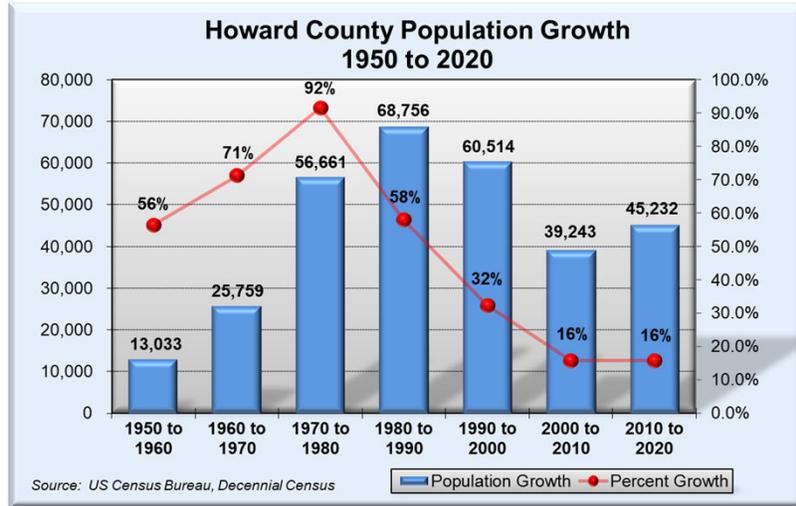
# Historical Change in Population & Land Use

**Howard County Population Growth  
1860 to 2020**

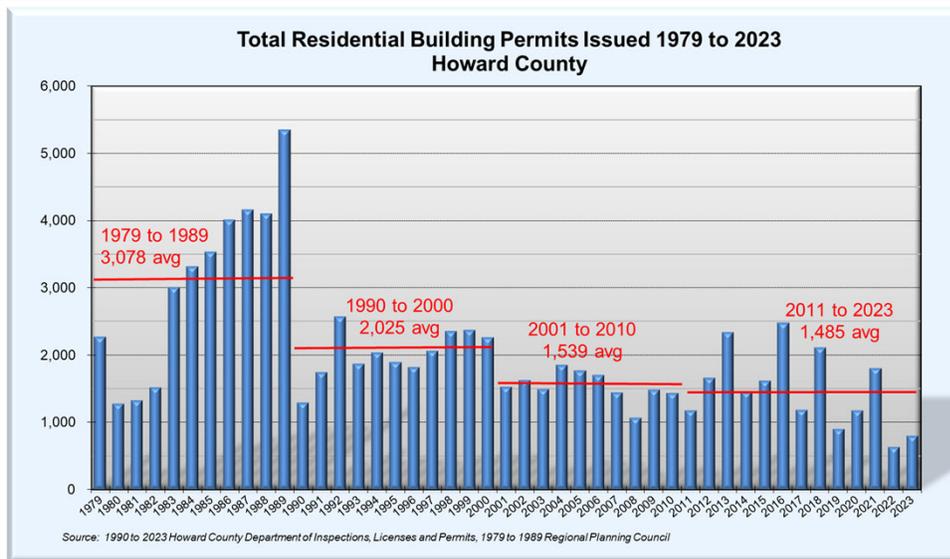


Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census

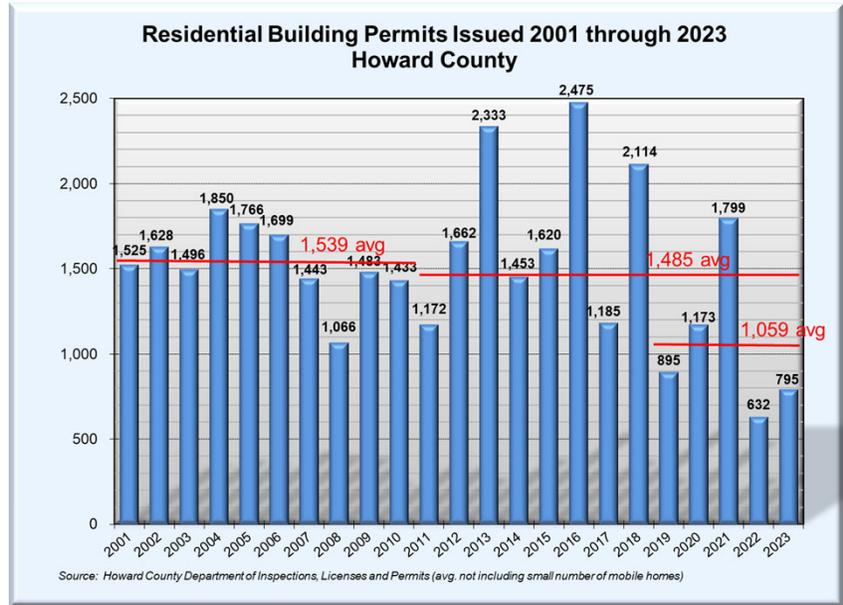
# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



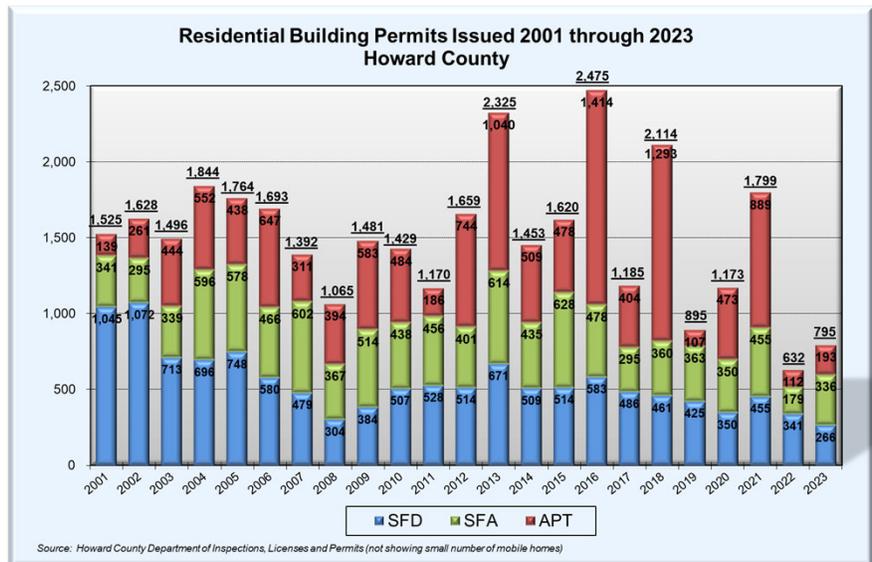
# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



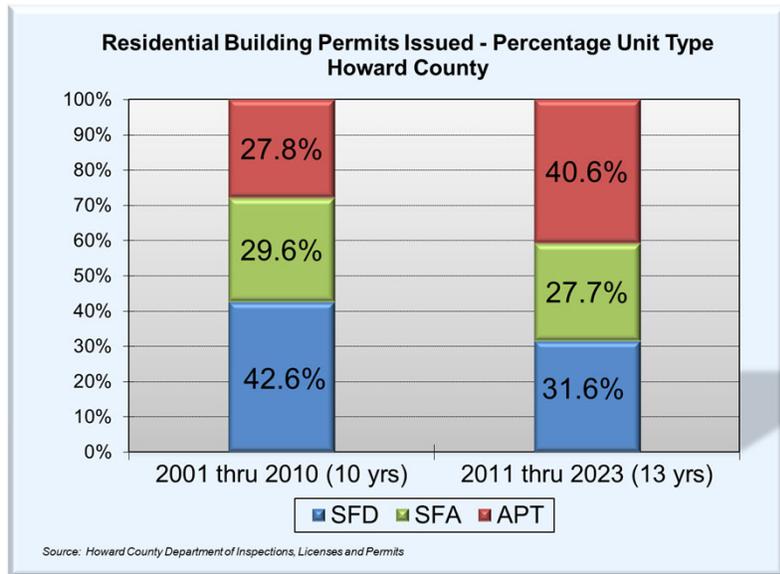
# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



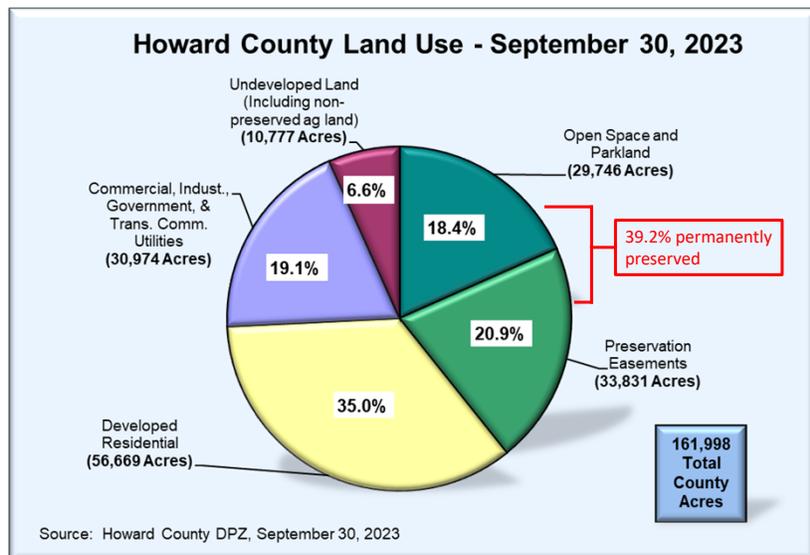
# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



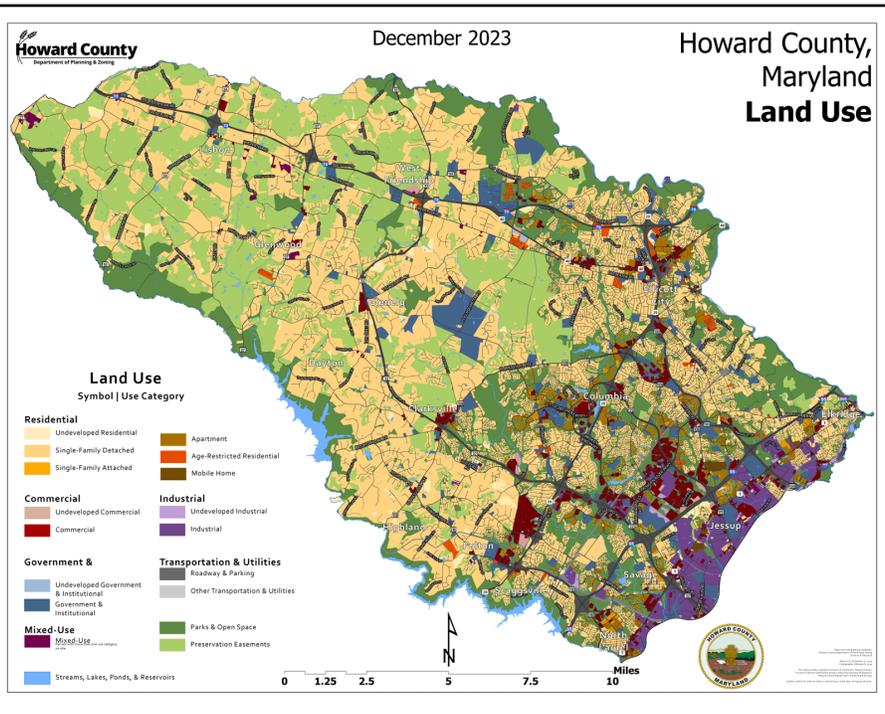
# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



# Historical Change in Population & Land Use



## Development Monitoring System



- Required as part of APFO
- Development tracked in real time (as plans come in and development occurs, not done in sporadic studies every few years)
- Uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Annual report issued (DMS report)
- DMS report includes elements required per MD's Smart, Green and Growing legislation
- DMS is an important tool used for annual projections

# Development Monitoring System

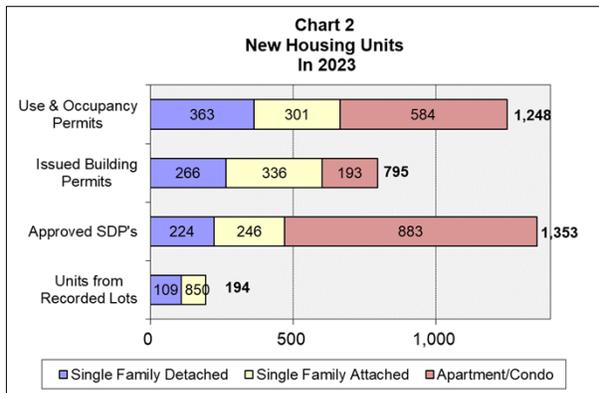
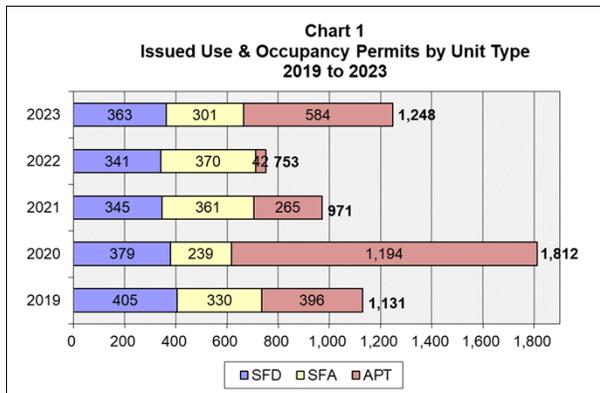
Projects are tracked through the entire development process:

- 1) Undeveloped Land
- 2) Plans in Process
- 3) Recorded Unbuilt Lot
- 4) Issue Building Permits
- 5) Use & Occupancy Permit



# Development Monitoring System

## Development Activity Summary Residential

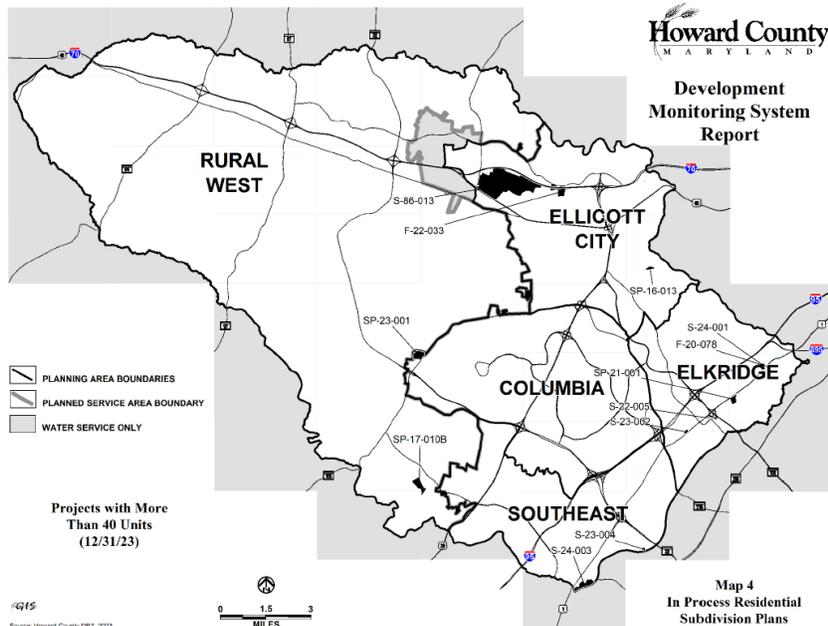


## Development Activity Summary Residential

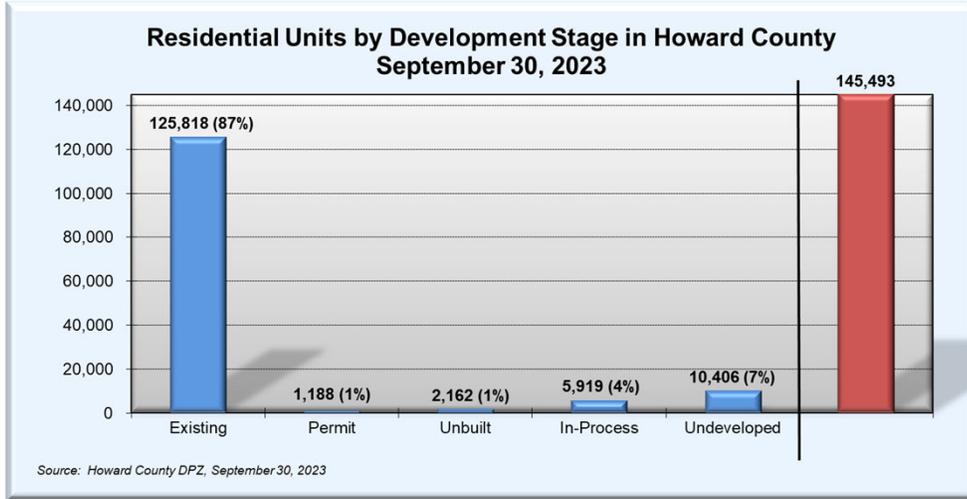
**Table 16**  
In-Process Residential Subdivision Plans, Projects With More than 40 Units, 12/31/23

Region	File Number	Plan Name	Unit Type	Units	TOTAL
Columbia	SP-23-001	Erickson - Oxford Hills	Age Restricted APT - 120 MIHU	1,200	1,200
Elkridge	SP-21-001	Elms at Elkridge	APT, SFA - 54 MIHU, 44 Age Restricted	357	
	S-23-002	Weinman Apartments	APT, SFA - 39 MIHU	257	
	S-22-005	Dorsey Business Center	APT - 38 MIHU	250	
	F-20-078	Elkridge Crossing II, Sections 3 & 4	SFA - 8 MIHU	56	
	S-24-001	Elkridge Crossing II, Remaining Units	APT - 7 MIHU	48	968
Ellicott City	S-86-013	Turf Valley - Remaining Phases	SFA, APT	262	
	SP-16-013	Taylor Highlands - Phase 1	SFA, APT - 26 MIHU	252	
	F-22-033	Bethany Glen Age Restricted Adult Housing	SFD, SFA	155	669
Rural West	SP-17-010B	Lyhus Property	SFD - Age Restricted	55	55
Southeast	S-23-004	10010 Junction Drive	APT - 98 MIHU	650	
	S-24-003	Paddock Pointe - Phase 2	SFD, SFA - 42 MIHU	260	910
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>3,802</b>

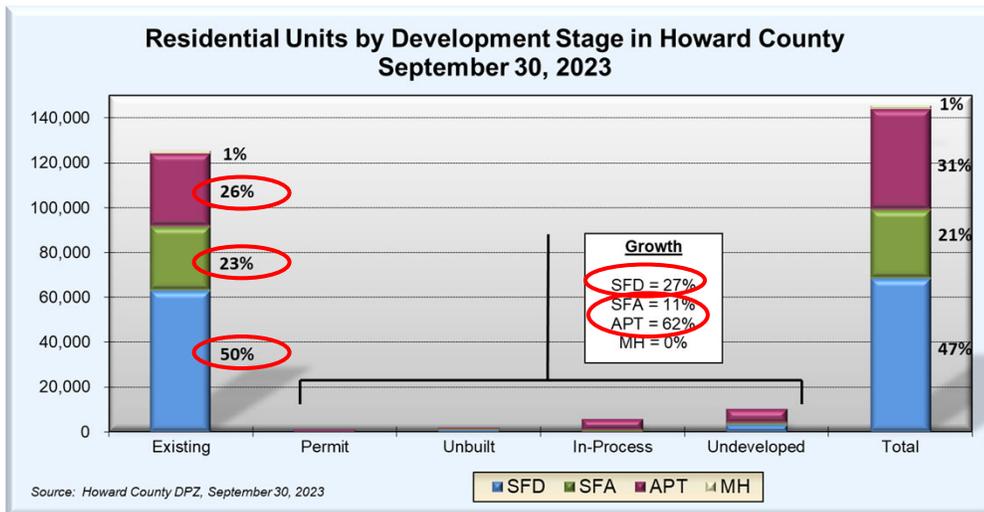
### Residential Development



# Household & Population Projections



# Household & Population Projections



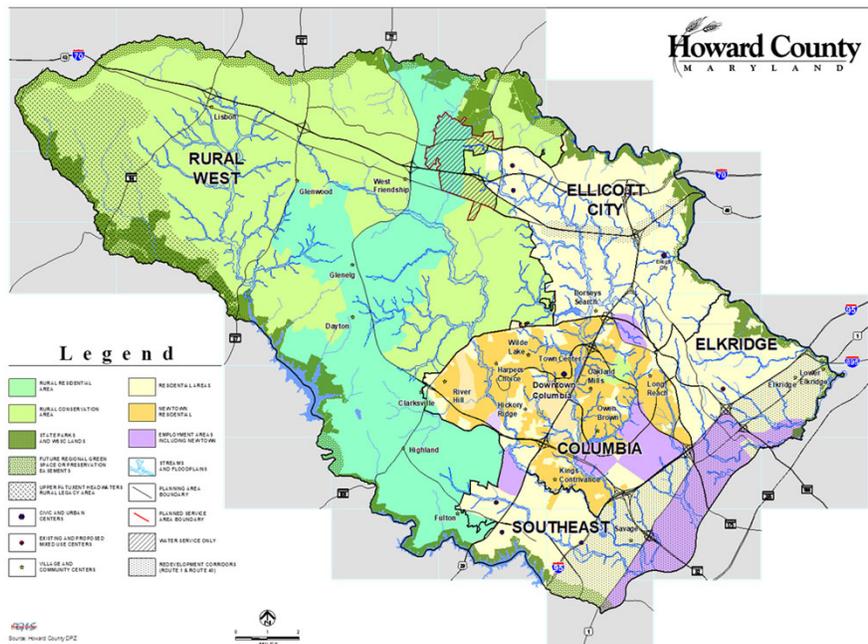
# Household & Population Projections

Residential Units by Development Stage in Howard County  
September 30, 2023

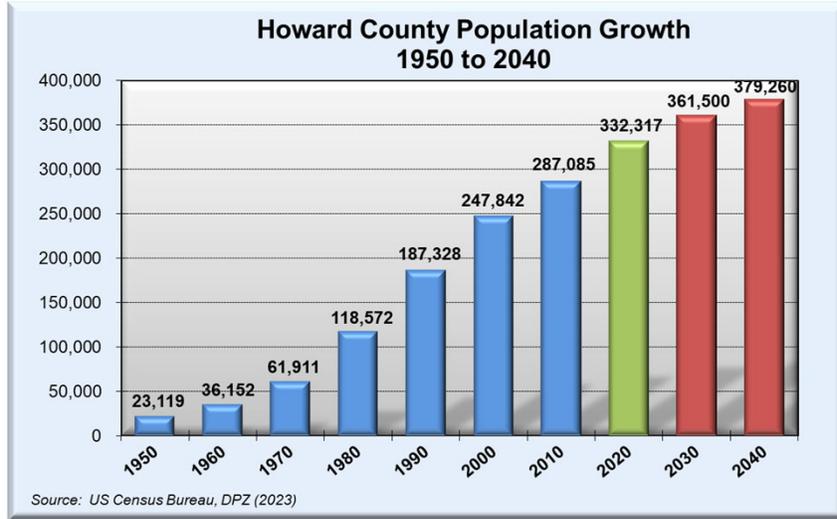


Source: Howard County DPZ, September 30, 2023

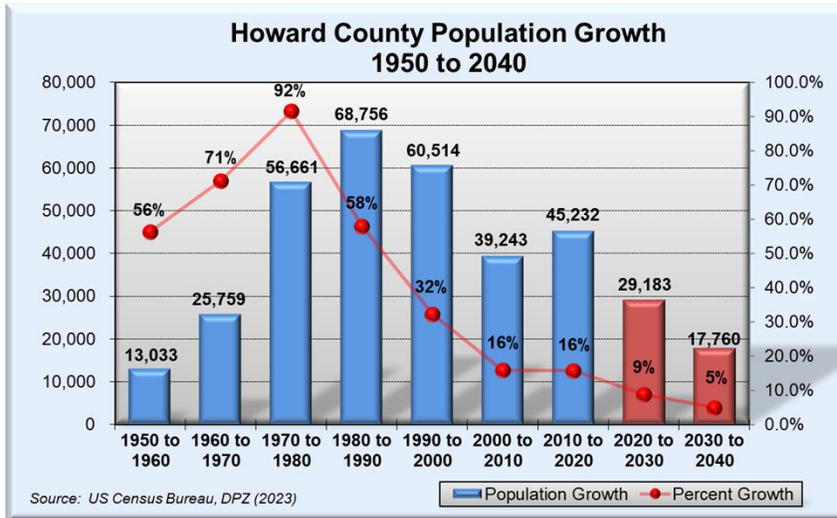
# Household & Population Projections



# Household & Population Projections



# Household & Population Projections



## Questions/Discussion





## Howard County's APFO



- APFO first began in 1992 after 1990 General Plan
- 1992 APFO Committee decision: institute a road excise tax along with growth control measures.
- County will plan for and build new schools & other infrastructure
- School impact fees or excise taxes would not be part of APFO.
- However, school excise tax (aka school surcharge) began in FY 2005 & increased more recently in FY 2021.

# Howard County's APFO



## Road Excise Tax Revenues

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Fiscal Year	Revenues
1993	\$2,711,255	2009	\$3,712,271
1994	\$4,904,981	2010	\$5,634,708
1995	\$5,207,584	2011	\$4,681,589
1996	\$6,069,403	2012	\$5,240,060
1997	\$6,583,599	2013	\$6,990,924
1998	\$8,278,872	2014	\$7,088,747
1999	\$8,264,766	2015	\$7,369,817
2000	\$8,321,436	2016	\$8,468,658
2001	\$8,116,089	2017	\$6,247,369
2002	\$6,179,035	2018	\$7,360,916
2003	\$5,914,638	2019	\$7,328,571
2004	\$7,426,372	2020	\$5,676,297
2005	\$6,861,277	2021	\$7,603,233
2006	\$6,807,633	2022	\$6,537,217
2007	\$6,736,887	2023	\$4,448,908
2008	\$5,016,936	<b>Total ==&gt;</b>	<b>\$197,790,046</b>

Source: Howard County Department of Finance

## School Excise Tax Revenues

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Fiscal Year	Revenues
2005	\$5,946,543	2015	\$6,883,467
2006	\$6,814,269	2016	\$7,236,779
2007	\$6,371,054	2017	\$5,944,674
2008	\$4,749,863	2018	\$6,219,580
2009	\$3,796,822	2019	\$5,650,869
2010	\$5,890,008	2020	\$4,542,354
2011	\$4,875,886	2021	\$9,409,794
2012	\$5,660,948	2022	\$16,000,509
2013	\$6,584,040	2023	\$18,411,198
2014	\$6,765,059	<b>Total ==&gt;</b>	<b>\$137,753,715</b>

Source: Howard County Department of Finance

# Howard County's APFO



- There are 3 tests associated with APFO: 1) Allocations, 2) Schools, 3) Roads
- Allocations test is conducted at initial plan stage approval. For comprehensive plans, test conducted at plan submission (R-A-15, NT, PGCC, MXD)
- School capacity utilization test conducted once plan has allocations
- For roads test, traffic study must be conducted, and impacts must be mitigated by the developer (To be discussed at a future task force meeting.)

## APFO Allocations Test

- The annual number of allocations is based on the General Plan
- 1 allocation = 1 dwelling unit no matter type (SFD, SFA, or APT)
- Allocations pace development so County government can plan and provide for capital facilities
- Each year the County Council adopts a new 10-year allocation chart (based on General Plan growth chart)
- Allocations are given out by geographic and other specialty pools as indicated in the General Plan allocation chart

## APFO Allocations Test

- Allocations are given out upon initial plan approval for an allocation year 3 years in the future
- Allocations can be phased (forced or voluntarily)
- Projects must meet plan submission milestone dates or allocations are voided
- Once all allocations are taken for an area each year, then plans go into a waiting bin
- Come out of the waiting bin on a first come, first serve basis
- Rolling average is used to maintain General Plan growth targets

# APFO Allocations Test



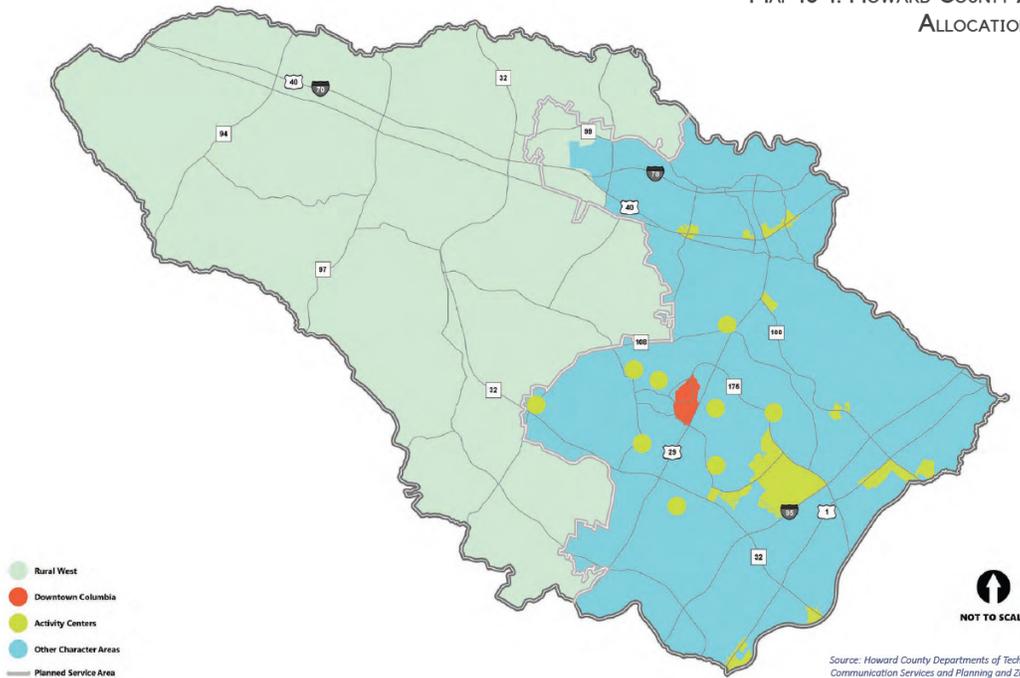
**Table 10-1: Howard County APFO Allocations Chart - HoCo By Design**

Year	Downtown Columbia (1)	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Total	Affordable Housing (for purchase and rental)
2026	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2027	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2028	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2029	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2030	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2031	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2032	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2033	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2034	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2035	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2036	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2037	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2038	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2039	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2040	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>340</b>

(1) The allocations for Downtown Columbia align with the phasing chart in the approved and adopted 2010 Downtown Columbia Plan.

Source: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, 2023

**MAP 10-1: HOWARD COUNTY APFO ALLOCATION MAP**



# APFO Allocations Test



Latest Allocation Chart Adopted by County Council on July 1, 2024

HOWARD COUNTY HOUSING UNIT ALLOCATION CHART  
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION AREAS

Allocation Chart

Region	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Activity Centers	628	627	627	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Other Character Areas	432	432	431	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Rural West	132	132	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Affordable Housing	454	453	453	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,405</b>						

DOWNTOWN COLUMBIA ALLOCATIONS BASED ON GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REQUIREMENTS\*

	Continuation of Phase II				Phase III						Remaining Phase III & IV
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	
Downtown Columbia	447	447	446	335	155	155	155	155	154	154	1,060

\* Implementation of the residential component of the Downtown Columbia Plan extends beyond the horizon of this housing unit allocations chart. It includes the rolling averages from previously adopted allocation charts to maintain the downtown revitalization as adopted in the Downtown Columbia Plan.

# APFO Allocations Test - History



- Began in 1992 after 1990 General Plan with six school regions
- After 2000 General Plan, moved to fixed planning areas - Columbia, Elkridge, Ellicott City, Rural West, Southeast, Senior East
- In 2003 (2006 allocation year) added Route 1
- In 2006 (2009 allocation year) added Green Neighborhood
- In 2010 (2013 allocation year) added DT Columbia
- In 2013 (2016 allocation year) adopted PlanHoward 2030 Designated Place Types
- In 2023 (2026 allocation year) adopted HoCo By Design Character Areas

# APFO Allocations Test



### Closed Status - At sometime before end of allocation year

Allocation Year	Columbia					
	East	West	North	Northeast	Southeast	West
1995	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
1996	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
1997	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
1998	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
1999	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
2000	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Closed
2001	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open
2002	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open
2003	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open

GP 2000 Adopted	Columbia	Elkridge	Ellicott City	Rural West	Southeast	Senior East	Route 1	MIHU	Green	DT Columbia
2003	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	NA	NA	NA	NA
2006	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	NA	NA	NA
2007	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	NA	NA	NA
2008	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	NA	NA	NA
2009	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	NA	NA
2010	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2011	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2012	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Open	NA
2013	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
2014	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open
2015	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open

PlanHoward 2030 Adopted	Established Communities	Growth & Revitalization				Shared ES and G & R	
			Rural West	Green	DT Columbia		
2015	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2016	Closed	Part Closed (1)	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2017	Closed	Part Closed (1)	Closed	Open	Open	Closed	
2018	Closed (2)	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	
2019	Closed (2)	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	
2020	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	
2021	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2022	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2023	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2024	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2025	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	
2026	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA	

HoCo By Design Adopted	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Affordable Housing	DT Columbia
	2026	Open	Open	Open	Open

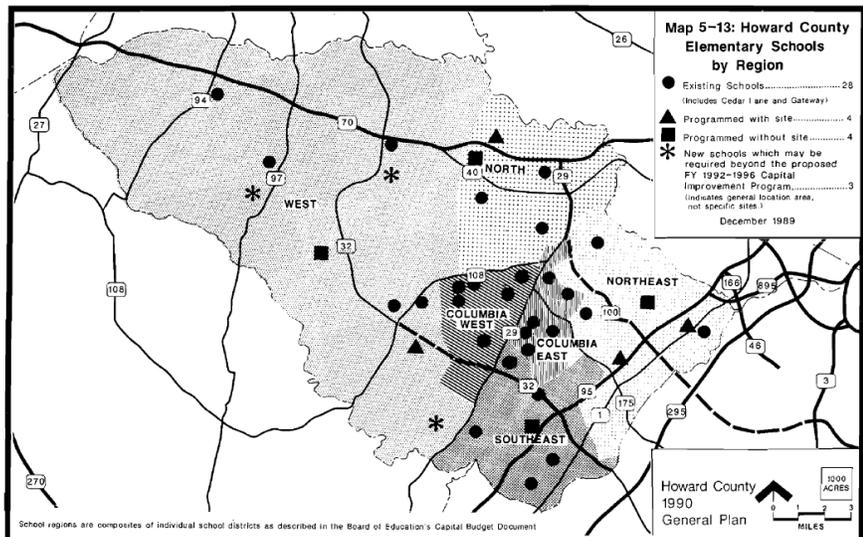
(1) Elkridge and Southeast Planning Areas Closed for G & R  
 (2) After this area closed allocations were available in the Shared ES and G & R area, so essentially not closed.

# APFO Allocations Test

## 1990 General Plan



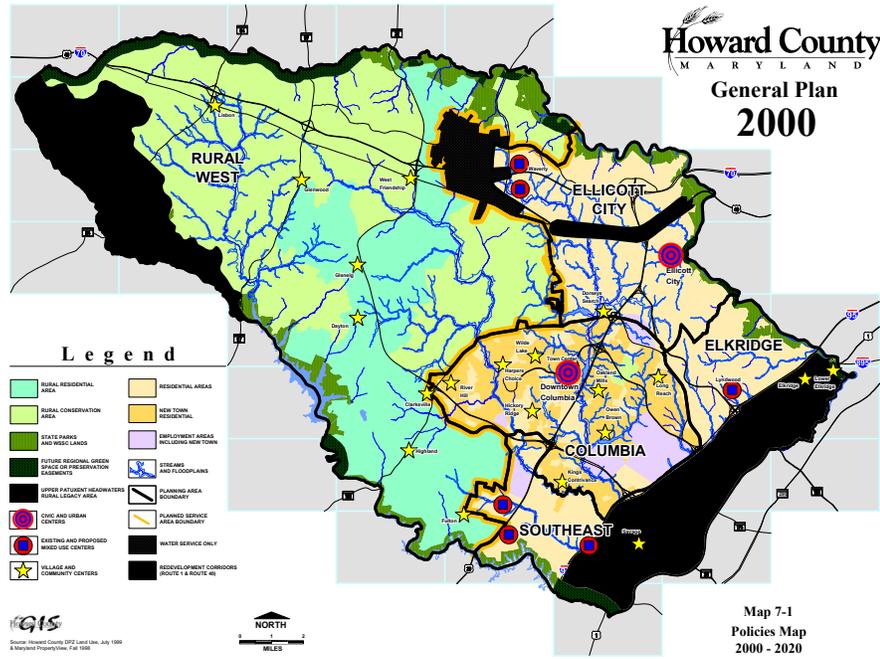
### BALANCED GROWTH



Map 5-13

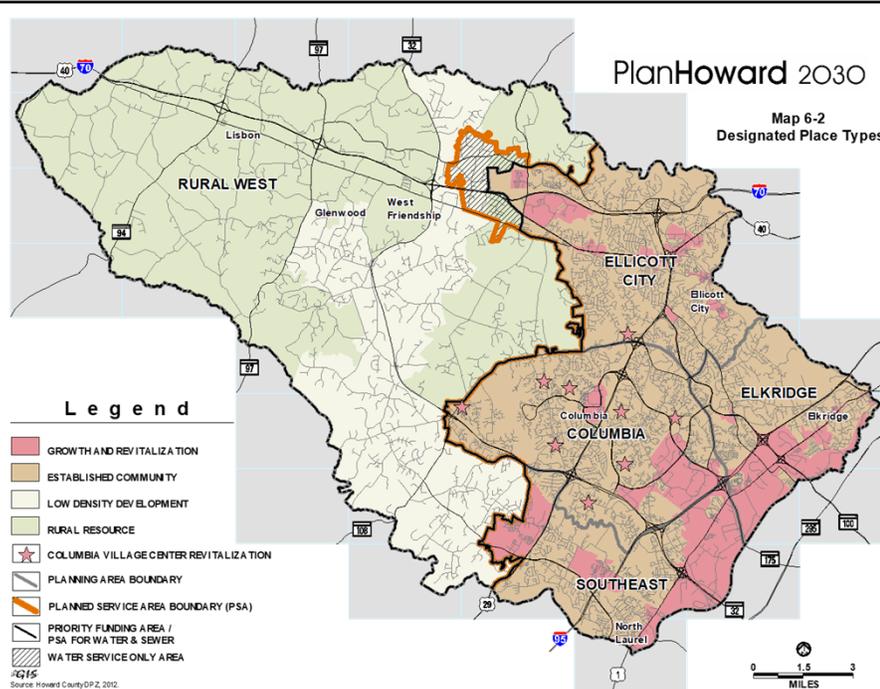
# APFO Allocations Test

## General Plan 2000



# APFO Allocations Test

## PlanHoward 2030

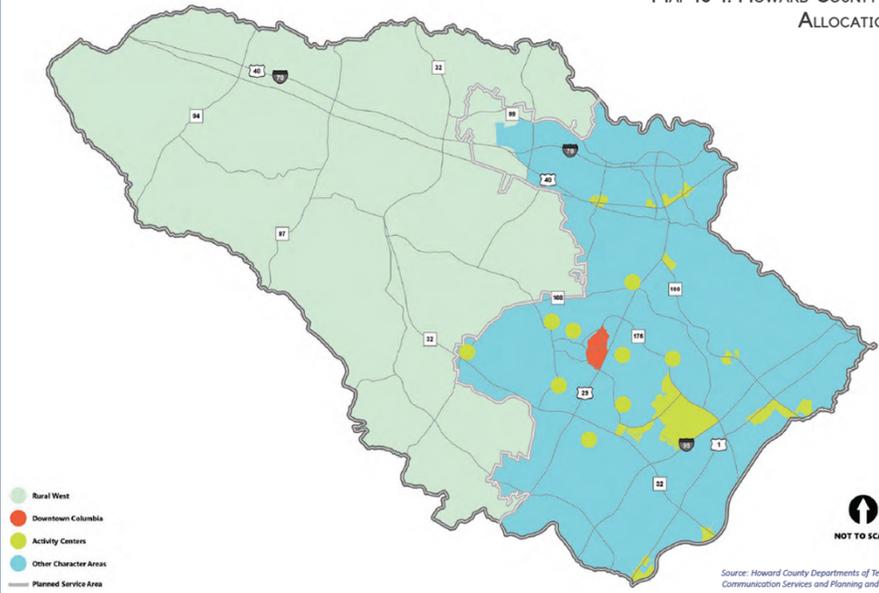


# APFO Allocations Test

## HoCo By Design



MAP 10-1: HOWARD COUNTY APFO ALLOCATION MAP



Source: Howard County Departments of Technology and Communication Services and Planning and Zoning, 2023

# APFO Allocations Test

## Housing Unit Allocations History



### Adopted Allocations

Allocation Year	Columbia East	Columbia West	North	Northeast	Southeast	West	Total
1995	24	96	343	883	527	843	2,716
1996	144	191	291	707	688	719	2,740
1997	31	153	318	520	1,021	850	2,893
1998	26	200	207	312	988	598	2,331
1999	44	208	130	362	1,295	526	2,565
2000	47	305	444	475	1,512	317	3,100
2001	47	489	227	493	1,948	651	3,855
2002	47	606	287	652	2,076	712	4,380
2003	30	815	234	724	2,340	876	5,019
<b>Average</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>3,289</b>

General Plan	Columbia	Elkridge	Ellicott City	Rural West	Southeast	Senior East	Route 1	MIHU	Green	DT Columbia	Total
2003	386	236	478	250	400	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000
2004	499	83	259	244	198	249	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,532
2005	654	91	236	192	183	268	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,624
2006	612	112	321	198	183	285	250	NA	NA	NA	1,961
2007	577	96	308	188	176	255	334	NA	NA	NA	1,934
2008	518	81	309	225	150	220	339	NA	NA	NA	1,842
2009	455	87	315	215	189	197	339	100	NA	NA	1,897
2010	478	115	309	190	239	189	232	102	100	NA	1,954
2011	490	150	421	174	282	193	211	95	134	NA	2,150
2012	571	140	508	161	387	247	203	87	178	NA	2,482
2013	632	140	660	199	475	302	216	82	216	500	3,422
2014	694	140	750	321	507	355	218	87	254	617	3,943
2015	798	147	808	396	463	429	195	93	264	643	4,236
<b>Average</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2,383</b>

PlanHoward 2030	Established Communities	Growth & Revitalization	Rural West	Green	DT Columbia	Shared ES and G & R	Total
Adopted	400	1,200	100	150	643	NA	2,493
2015	371	1,187	100	177	718	NA	2,553
2017	347	1,187	102	205	686	46	2,573
2018	334	1,187	128	257	640	269	2,815
2019	341	1,200	128	283	629	366	2,947
2020	350	1,200	135	300	477	559	3,021
2021	767	1,479	162	297	511	NA	3,216
2022	588	2,216	132	244	347	NA	3,527
2023	600	1,000	100	150	725	NA	2,575
2024	616	1,034	103	155	529	NA	2,437
2025	625	1,055	106	160	692	NA	2,638
2026	766	1,251	131	214	602	NA	2,964
<b>Average</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>2,813</b>

HoCo By Design	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Affordable Housing	DT Columbia	Total
Adopted	600	385	100	340	335	1,740
2026	600	385	100	340	335	1,740

# School Capacity Test



- This test is taken after allocations are received
- There are 4 tests that a project must pass:
  - 1) Elementary school district
  - 2) Elementary school region
  - 3) Middle school district
  - 4) High School district
- Must pass all 4 tests at the same time or go into a waiting bin
- Can be held up for a maximum of 4 years
- Each year the County Council adopts a new School Capacity chart provided to them by the Board of Education. Failed projects are retested with each new chart.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - JUNE 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
 Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28				2028-29				2029-30				2030-31				2031-32				2032-33				2033-34				2034-35				2035-36				2036-37			
	2022	2023	2024	2030	Proj % Util.																																							
<b>Colombia - East</b>	398	398	398	398	434	109.0	C	413	103.8	401	100.8	402	101.0	393	98.7	393	98.7	390	98.0	387	97.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	383	96.2							
<b>Colombia - West</b>	289	289	289	289	381	131.8	C	395	136.7	C	398	137.7	C	407	140.8	C	407	140.8	C	415	143.6	C	424	146.7	C	432	149.5	C	444	153.6	C	455	157.4	C	465	161.2	C	477	165.0					
<b>Northwestern</b>	726	726	726	726	771	106.2	C	779	107.3	C	787	108.4	C	769	105.9	C	771	106.2	C	768	105.8	C	758	104.4	C	749	103.2	C	740	101.9	C	731	100.7	C	722	99.5	C	713	98.2					
<b>North</b>	603	603	603	603	687	113.9	C	672	111.4	C	657	109.0	C	654	108.5	C	635	105.3	C	625	103.6	C	617	102.3	C	610	101.2	C	607	100.7	C	605	100.3	C	603	100.0	C	601	99.7					
<b>Southwestern</b>	454	454	454	454	452	106.8	C	443	104.5	C	432	101.9	C	432	101.9	C	421	99.3	C	418	98.6	C	416	98.1	C	411	96.9	C	409	96.5	C	406	95.8	C	404	95.4	C	402	95.0					
<b>Western</b>	732	732	732	732	620	84.7	C	628	85.8	C	630	86.1	C	648	88.5	C	627	85.7	C	631	86.2	C	633	86.5	C	634	86.6	C	636	86.9	C	638	87.2	C	640	87.5	C	642	87.8					
<b>Region Totals</b>	4116	4116	4116	4116	4372	106.2	C	4385	106.5	C	4356	105.8	C	4334	105.3	C	4316	104.9	C	4301	104.5	C	4273	103.8	C	4256	103.4	C	4241	103.1	C	4229	102.7	C	4219	102.4	C	4211	102.1					

C: Continued for future residential development.

**MIDDLE SCHOOLS - MAY 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart**  
Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

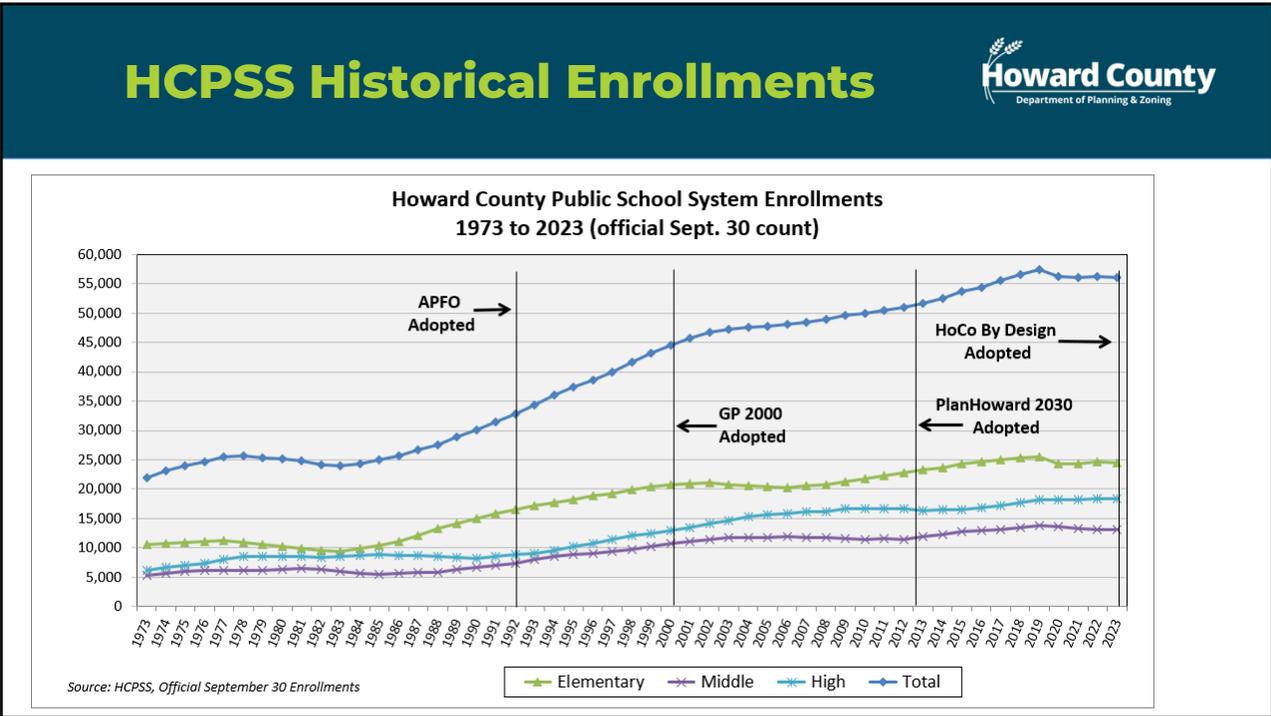
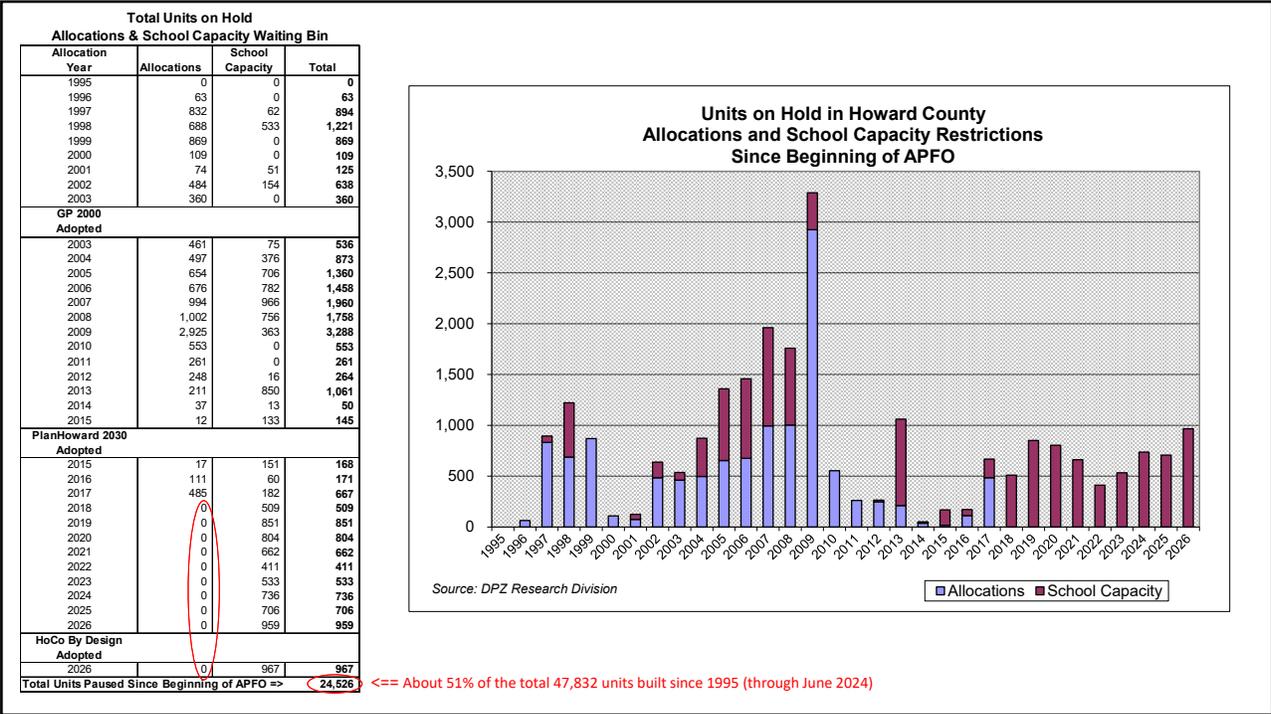
Capacity	2027-28				2028-29				2030-31				2031-32				2032-33				2033-34				2034-35				2035-36				2036-37				
	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.					
Bonnie Branch MS	701	701	701	701	695	99.1	731	104.3	758	108.1	771	110.0	C	757	108.0	742	105.8	747	106.6	753	107.4	758	108.1	765	109.1	779	111.2	789	112.7	800	114.3	811	115.8				
Burling Manor MS	779	779	779	779	819	105.1	812	104.2	814	104.5	811	104.1	C	823	105.6	800	102.7	796	102.2	779	100.0	774	99.4	761	97.7	749	96.1	749	96.1	748	96.0	749	96.1				
Clarksville MS	643	643	643	643	667	103.7	694	107.9	718	111.7	C	732	113.8	C	695	108.1	655	101.9	633	98.4	633	98.4	631	98.1	629	97.8	629	97.8	629	97.8	629	97.8	629	97.8			
Dunloggin MS	A	565	565	565	565	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0	565	100.0		
Elkridge Landing MS		779	779	779	779	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0	779	100.0		
Ellicott Mills MS		701	701	701	701	681	97.1	666	95.0	675	96.3	672	95.9	C	665	94.9	651	92.9	657	93.7	674	96.1	685	97.7	684	97.6	684	97.6	684	97.6	684	97.6	684	97.6	684	97.6	
Folly Quarter MS		662	662	662	662	735	111.0	C	747	112.8	C	739	111.6	C	735	111.0	C	730	110.3	C	716	108.2	709	107.1	701	105.9	692	104.5	692	104.5	692	104.5	692	104.5	692	104.5	
Glenwood MS		545	545	545	545	511	93.8	526	96.5	537	98.5	530	97.2	C	532	97.6	539	98.9	558	102.4	546	100.2	547	100.4	548	100.6	548	100.6	548	100.6	548	100.6	548	100.6			
Hammond MS		604	604	604	604	697	115.4	C	708	117.2	C	719	119.0	C	682	112.9	C	670	110.9	C	679	112.4	C	707	117.1	C	724	119.9	C	738	122.2	C	737	122.0	C	737	122.0
Harpers Choice MS		506	506	506	506	522	103.2	521	103.0	534	105.5	514	101.6	C	514	101.6	500	98.8	499	98.6	502	99.2	503	99.4	498	98.4	498	98.4	498	98.4	498	98.4	498	98.4			
Lake Elkhorn MS		643	643	643	643	557	86.6	568	88.3	570	88.6	563	87.6	C	539	83.8	526	81.8	518	80.6	517	80.4	517	80.4	513	79.8	513	79.8	513	79.8	513	79.8	513	79.8	513	79.8	
Lime Kiln MS		721	721	721	721	739	102.5	745	103.3	715	99.2	703	97.5	C	640	88.8	627	87.0	602	83.5	600	83.0	620	86.0	614	85.2	614	85.2	614	85.2	614	85.2	614	85.2			
Mayfield Woods MS		798	798	798	798	804	100.8	804	100.8	815	102.1	825	103.4	C	815	102.1	809	101.4	799	100.1	804	100.8	806	101.0	804	100.8	804	100.8	804	100.8	804	100.8	804	100.8			
Mount View MS		798	798	798	798	875	109.6	874	109.5	879	110.2	C	872	109.3	888	111.3	C	880	110.3	C	874	109.5	880	110.3	C	888	111.3	C	892	111.8	C	892	111.8	C	892	111.8	
Murray Hill MS	A	662	662	662	662	672	101.5	658	99.4	660	99.7	642	97.0	C	646	97.6	643	97.1	644	97.3	642	97.0	640	96.9	640	96.9	640	96.9	640	96.9	640	96.9	640	96.9	640	96.9	
Oakland Mills MS	A	506	701	701	701	451	89.1	451	84.3	454	84.8	455	84.9	C	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9	455	84.9			
Patapsco MS	A	643	643	643	643	750	116.6	C	743	115.6	C	770	119.8	C	771	119.9	C	778	121.0	C	765	119.0	C	766	119.1	C	768	120.2	C	772	121.2	C	771	120.1	C	771	120.1
Patuxent Valley MS		760	760	760	760	900	118.4	C	875	115.1	C	909	119.6	C	904	118.9	C	915	120.4	C	930	122.4	C	948	124.7	C	971	127.8	C	993	130.7	C	1010	132.9	C	1010	132.9
Thomas Viaduct MS	A	740	740	740	740	874	118.1	C	901	121.8	C	905	122.3	C	912	123.9	C	917	123.9	C	891	120.4	C	891	120.4	C	891	120.4	C	891	120.4	C	891	120.4	C	891	120.4
Wild Lake MS		740	740	740	740	631	85.3	650	87.8	667	90.1	671	90.7	C	696	94.1	695	93.9	711	96.1	723	97.7	742	100.3	761	102.8	761	102.8	761	102.8	761	102.8	761	102.8			
<b>Countywide Totals</b>		<b>13496</b>	<b>13691</b>	<b>13924</b>	<b>13924</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>14083</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>14242</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>14190</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>14089</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>13927</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13896</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>13991</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>14065</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>14059</b>	<b>96.5</b>												

A: Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025 CIP for grades 6-8  
C: Constrained for future residential development.

**HIGH SCHOOLS - MAY 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart**  
Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

Capacity	2027-28				2028-29				2030-31				2031-32				2032-33				2033-34				2034-35				2035-36				2036-37			
	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	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	1530	1453	95.0	1469	96.0	1480	96.7	1482	96.9	1492	97.5	1509	98.6	1509	98.6	1503	98.2	1493	98.0	1494	97.6	1494	97.6	1494	97.6	1494	97.6	1494	97.6				
Centennial HS	A	1360	1360	1360	1393	102.4	1403	103.2	1405	103.3	1414	104.0	1412	103.8	1413	103.9	1406	103.4	1409	103.6	1409	103.6	1409	103.6	1401	82.4	1401	82.4	1401	82.4	1401	82.4	1401	82.4		
Glennelg HS		1420	1420	1420	1371	96.5	1382	97.3	1399	98.5	1425	100.4	1450	102.1	1455	102.5	1460	102.8	1469	103.5	1456	102.5	1464	103.1	1464	103.1	1464	103.1	1464	103.1	1464	103.1	1464	103.1		
Guilford Park HS		1658	1658	1658	1609	97.0	1658	100.0	1688	101.8	1737	104.8	1747	105.4	1760	106.2	1794	108.2	1778	107.2	1784	107.6	1789	107.9	1789	107.9	1789	107.9	1789	107.9	1789	107.9	1789	107.9		
Hammond HS		1445	1445	1445	1445	1332	92.2	1377	95.3	1353	93.6	1387	96.0	1406	97.3	1387	96.0	1418	98.1	1411	97.6	1422	98.4	1444	99.9	1444	99.9	1444	99.9	1444	99.9	1444	99.9			
Howard HS		1400	1400	1400	1312	93.7	1302	93.0	1307	93.4	1302	93.0	1295	92.5	1321	94.4	1322	94.4	1326	94.4	1326	94.4	1319	94.2	1308	93.4	1308	93.4	1308	93.4	1308	93.4	1308	93.4		
Long Reach HS		1488	1488	1488	1331	89.4	1374	92.3	1395	93.8	1413	95.0	1403	94.3	1410	94.8	1427	95.9	1419	95.4	1413	95.0	1407	94.6	1407	94.6	1407	94.6	1407	94.6	1407	94.6	1407	94.6		
Marnotts Ridge HS		1615	1615	1615	1621	112.8	1605	111.8	1778	110.1	1813	112.3	1788	110.7	1806	111.8	1807	111.9	1793	111.0	1802	111.6	1792	111.0	1792	111.0	1792	111.0	1792	111.0	1792	111.0	1792	111.0		
Mt Hebron HS		1400	1400	1400	1336	95.4	1386	99.0	1399	99.9	1450	103.6	1448	103.4	1458	104.1	1477	105.5	1476	105.4	1480	105.7	1473	105.2	1473	105.2	1473	105.2	1473	105.2	1473	105.2	1473	105.2		
Oakland Mills HS	A	1400	1400	1400	1474	105.3	1467	104.8	1481	105.8	1501	107.2	1494	106.7	1527	109.1	1536	109.7	1512	108.0	1496	105.4	1496	105.4	1496	105.4	1496	105.4	1496	105.4	1496	105.4	1496	105.4		
Reservoir HS		1573	1573	1573	1523	96.8	1609	102.3	1629	103.6	1649	104.8	1689	107.4	1661	105.6	1650	104.9	1596	101.5	1570	99.8	1574	100.1	1574	100.1										



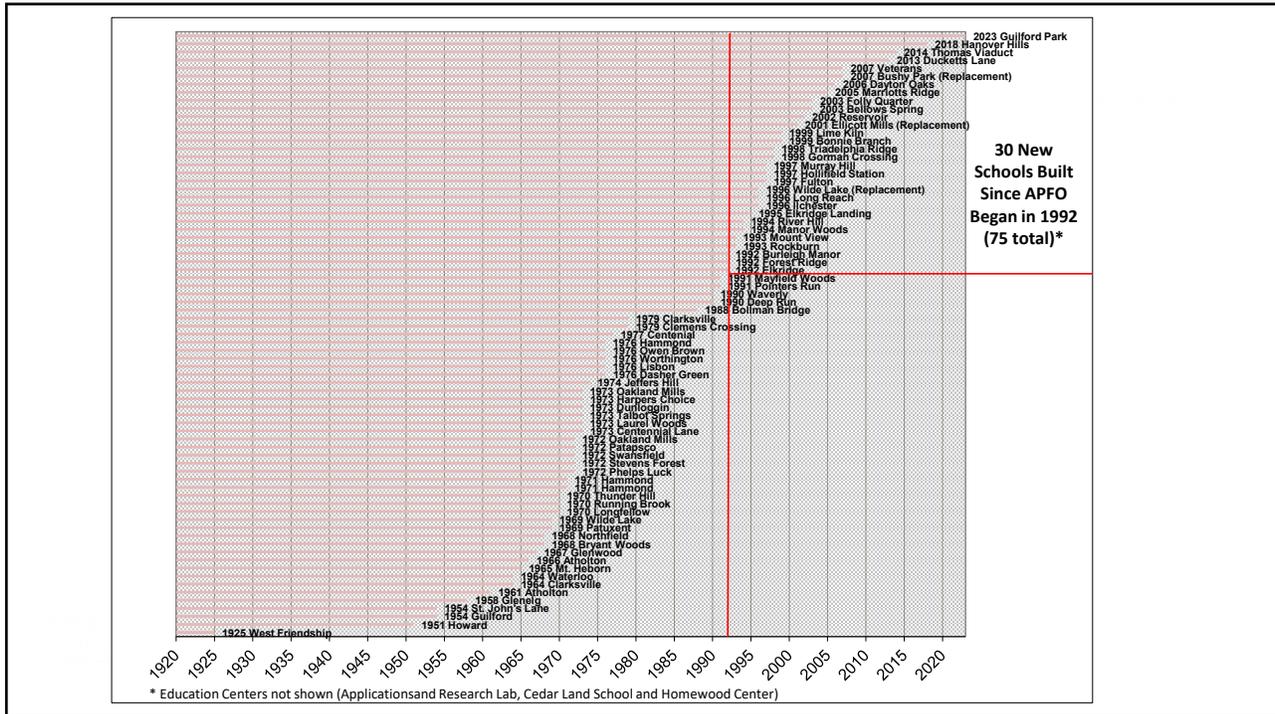


# HCPSS Historical Enrollments

HCPSS Enrollment Growth Compared to Howard County Population Growth

Year	HCPSS K-12 Enrollment			County Population		
	Growth	Total	% Increase	Growth	Total	% Increase
2010		49,991			287,085	
2011	498	50,489	1.0%	6,486	293,571	2.3%
2012	480	50,969	1.0%	5,627	299,198	1.9%
2013	712	51,681	1.4%	4,367	303,565	1.5%
2014	830	52,511	1.6%	3,399	306,964	1.1%
2015	1,123	53,634	2.1%	4,428	311,392	1.4%
2016	714	54,348	1.3%	4,164	315,556	1.3%
2017	1,137	55,485	2.1%	3,828	319,384	1.2%
2018	1,085	56,570	2.0%	3,486	322,870	1.1%
2019	938	57,508	1.7%	3,056	325,926	0.9%
2020	(1,229)	56,279	-2.1%	6,391	332,317	2.0%
2021	(275)	56,004	-0.5%	3,012	335,329	0.9%
2022	221	56,225	0.4%	38	335,367	0.0%
2023	(111)	56,114	-0.2%	635	336,002	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,123</b>		<b>12.2%</b>	<b>48,917</b>		<b>17.0%</b>

Source: HCPSS September 30th Official Enrollments  
 Census Bureau (2010 and 2020 Decennial Census, other years Annual Pop Est Program)



## APFO Exemptions

- Single lot exemption in the Rural West
- Single lot for family member
- Single lot for financial hardship
- Mobile home replacement units
- Redevelopment sites replacing existing units
- No School Capacity Test for age-restricted units
- Moderate Income Housing Units do not need allocations  
(However, still must pass School Capacity Test)
- Special affordable housing opportunities (by County Council resolution)

## Summary

- APFO has worked to slow growth in areas of high development activity.
- New infrastructure can be planned and paid for and built with a known 10-year growth pace.
- APFO has granted relief and has given the HCPSS time to plan, redistrict and build new schools (30 new school since 1992) and additions.
- Pacing growth has also allowed for the planning of other county infrastructure and services.

## Issues and Considerations

- If a particular school is closed to development, may have helped, but not necessarily, due to: 1) high birth and yield rates, 2) turnover of existing housing.
- Programmatic changes such as reduced class size, full day kindergarten, and universal pre-K increases level of service and should be taken into consideration when evaluating crowding.
- APFO impacts new development only – can't control existing house turnover & programmatic changes.

## Questions/Discussion





# Howard County's APFO – History and Overview

Jeff Bronow, Chief  
Division of Research  
Howard County DPZ

September 9, 2024



## Howard County's APFO

- APFO first began in 1992 after 1990 General Plan
- 1992 APFO Committee decision: institute a road excise tax along with growth control measures.
- County will plan for and build new schools & other infrastructure
- School impact fees or excise taxes would not be part of APFO.
- However, school excise tax (aka school surcharge) began in FY 2005 & increased more recently in FY 2021.

# Howard County's APFO



## Road Excise Tax Revenues

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Fiscal Year	Revenues
1993	\$2,711,255	2009	\$3,712,271
1994	\$4,904,981	2010	\$5,634,708
1995	\$5,207,584	2011	\$4,681,589
1996	\$6,069,403	2012	\$5,240,060
1997	\$6,583,599	2013	\$6,990,924
1998	\$8,278,872	2014	\$7,088,747
1999	\$8,264,766	2015	\$7,369,817
2000	\$8,321,436	2016	\$8,468,658
2001	\$8,116,089	2017	\$6,247,369
2002	\$6,179,035	2018	\$7,360,916
2003	\$5,914,638	2019	\$7,328,571
2004	\$7,426,372	2020	\$5,676,297
2005	\$6,861,277	2021	\$7,603,233
2006	\$6,807,633	2022	\$6,537,217
2007	\$6,736,887	2023	\$4,448,908
2008	\$5,016,936	<b>Total ==&gt;</b>	<b>\$197,790,046</b>

Source: Howard County Department of Finance

## School Excise Tax Revenues

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Fiscal Year	Revenues
2005	\$5,946,543	2015	\$6,883,467
2006	\$6,814,269	2016	\$7,236,779
2007	\$6,371,054	2017	\$5,944,674
2008	\$4,749,863	2018	\$6,219,580
2009	\$3,796,822	2019	\$5,650,869
2010	\$5,890,008	2020	\$4,542,354
2011	\$4,875,886	2021	\$9,409,794
2012	\$5,660,948	2022	\$16,000,509
2013	\$6,584,040	2023	\$18,411,198
2014	\$6,765,059	<b>Total ==&gt;</b>	<b>\$137,753,715</b>

Source: Howard County Department of Finance

# Howard County's APFO



- There are 3 tests associated with APFO: 1) Allocations, 2) Schools, 3) Roads
- Allocations test is conducted at initial plan stage approval. For comprehensive plans, test conducted at plan submission (R-A-15, NT, PGCC, MXD)
- School capacity utilization test conducted once plan has allocations
- For roads test, traffic study must be conducted, and impacts must be mitigated by the developer (To be discussed at a future task force meeting.)

## APFO Allocations Test

- The annual number of allocations is based on the General Plan
- 1 allocation = 1 dwelling unit no matter type (SFD, SFA, or APT)
- Allocations pace development so County government can plan and provide for capital facilities
- Each year the County Council adopts a new 10-year allocation chart (based on General Plan growth chart)
- Allocations are given out by geographic and other specialty pools as indicated in the General Plan allocation chart

## APFO Allocations Test

- Allocations are given out upon initial plan approval for an allocation year 3 years in the future
- Allocations can be phased (forced or voluntarily)
- Projects must meet plan submission milestone dates or allocations are voided
- Once all allocations are taken for an area each year, then plans go into a waiting bin
- Come out of the waiting bin on a first come, first serve basis
- Rolling average is used to maintain General Plan growth targets

# APFO Allocations Test



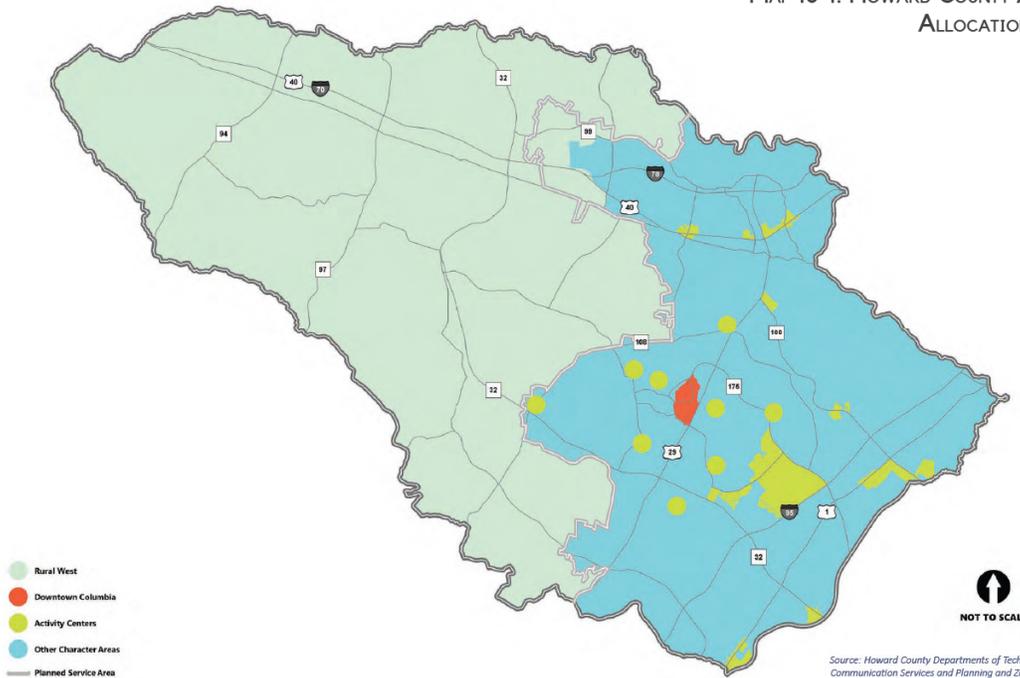
**Table 10-1: Howard County APFO Allocations Chart - HoCo By Design**

Year	Downtown Columbia (1)	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Total	Affordable Housing (for purchase and rental)
2026	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2027	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2028	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2029	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2030	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2031	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2032	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2033	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2034	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2035	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2036	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2037	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2038	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2039	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2040	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>340</b>

(1) The allocations for Downtown Columbia align with the phasing chart in the approved and adopted 2010 Downtown Columbia Plan.

Source: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, 2023

**MAP 10-1: HOWARD COUNTY APFO ALLOCATION MAP**



# APFO Allocations Test



Latest Allocation Chart Adopted by County Council on July 1, 2024

HOWARD COUNTY HOUSING UNIT ALLOCATION CHART  
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION AREAS

Allocation Chart

Region	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Activity Centers	628	627	627	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Other Character Areas	432	432	431	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Rural West	132	132	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Affordable Housing	454	453	453	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,405</b>						

DOWNTOWN COLUMBIA ALLOCATIONS BASED ON GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REQUIREMENTS\*

	Continuation of Phase II				Phase III						Remaining Phase III & IV
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	
Downtown Columbia	447	447	446	335	155	155	155	155	154	154	1,060

\* Implementation of the residential component of the Downtown Columbia Plan extends beyond the horizon of this housing unit allocations chart. It includes the rolling averages from previously adopted allocation charts to maintain the downtown revitalization as adopted in the Downtown Columbia Plan.

# APFO Allocations Test - History



- Began in 1992 after 1990 General Plan with six school regions
- After 2000 General Plan, moved to fixed planning areas - Columbia, Elkridge, Ellicott City, Rural West, Southeast, Senior East
- In 2003 (2006 allocation year) added Route 1
- In 2006 (2009 allocation year) added Green Neighborhood
- In 2010 (2013 allocation year) added DT Columbia
- In 2013 (2016 allocation year) adopted PlanHoward 2030 Designated Place Types
- In 2023 (2026 allocation year) adopted HoCo By Design Character Areas

# APFO Allocations Test



### Closed Status - At sometime before end of allocation year

Allocation Year	Columbia		North	Northeast	Southeast	West
	East	West				
1995	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
1996	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
1997	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
1998	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
1999	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
2000	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Closed
2001	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open
2002	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open
2003	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open

GP 2000 Adopted	Columbia	Elkridge	Ellicott City	Rural West	Southeast	Senior East	Route 1	MIHU	Green	DT Columbia
2003	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	NA	NA	NA	NA
2006	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	NA	NA	NA
2007	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	NA	NA	NA
2008	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	NA	NA	NA
2009	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	NA	NA
2010	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2011	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2012	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Open	NA
2013	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Closed	Open	Open
2014	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open
2015	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Closed	Open	Open	Open

PlanHoward 2030 Adopted	Established Communities	Growth & Revitalization		Shared ES and G & R			
			Rural West	Green	DT Columbia		
2015	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2016	Closed	Part Closed (1)	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2017	Closed	Part Closed (1)	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Closed
2018	Closed (2)	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
2019	Closed (2)	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
2020	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
2021	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2022	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2023	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2024	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2025	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA
2026	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	NA

HoCo By Design Adopted	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Affordable Housing		
			Rural West		DT Columbia
2026	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open

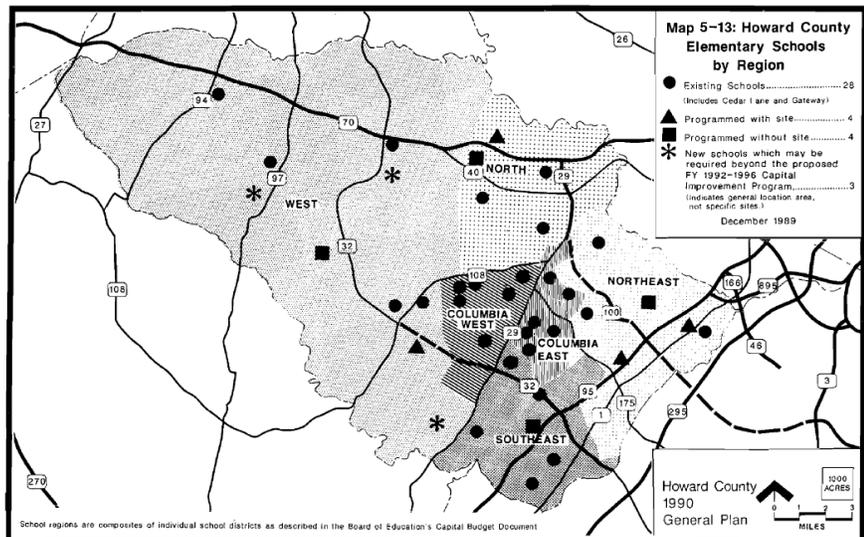
(1) Elkridge and Southeast Planning Areas Closed for G & R  
 (2) After this area closed allocations were available in the Shared ES and G & R area, so essentially not closed.

# APFO Allocations Test

## 1990 General Plan



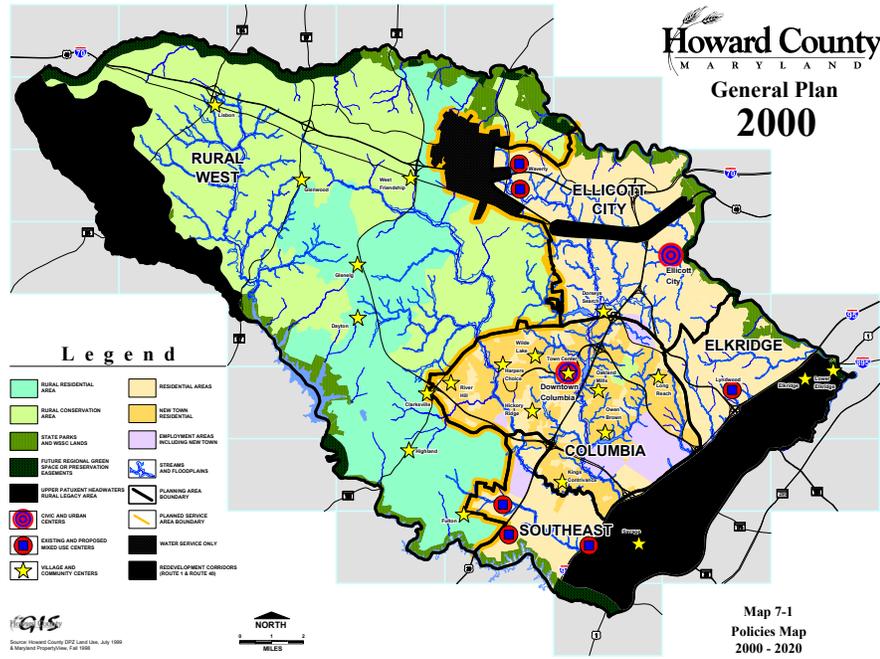
### BALANCED GROWTH



Map 5-13

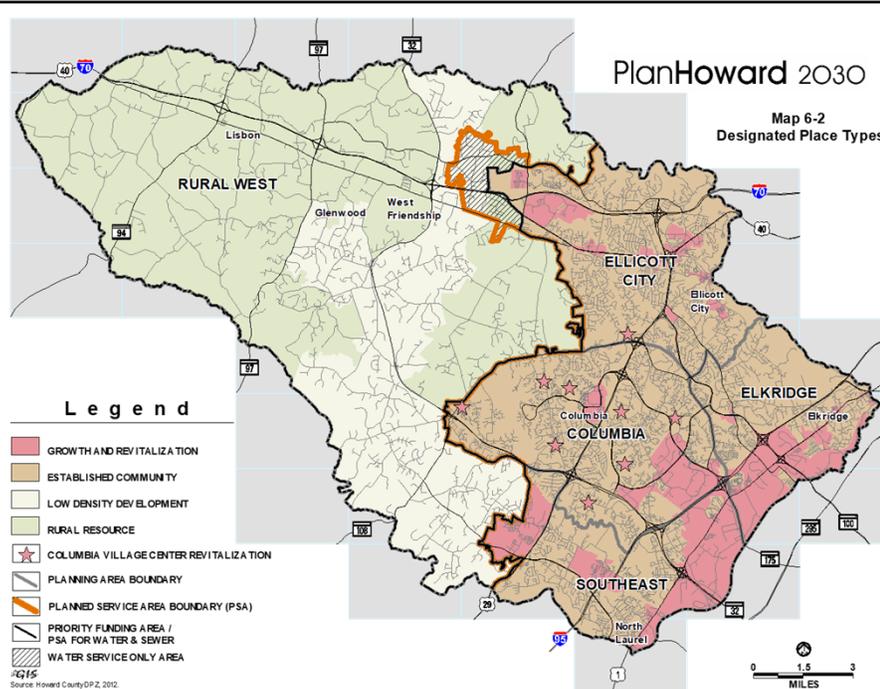
# APFO Allocations Test

## General Plan 2000



# APFO Allocations Test

## PlanHoward 2030

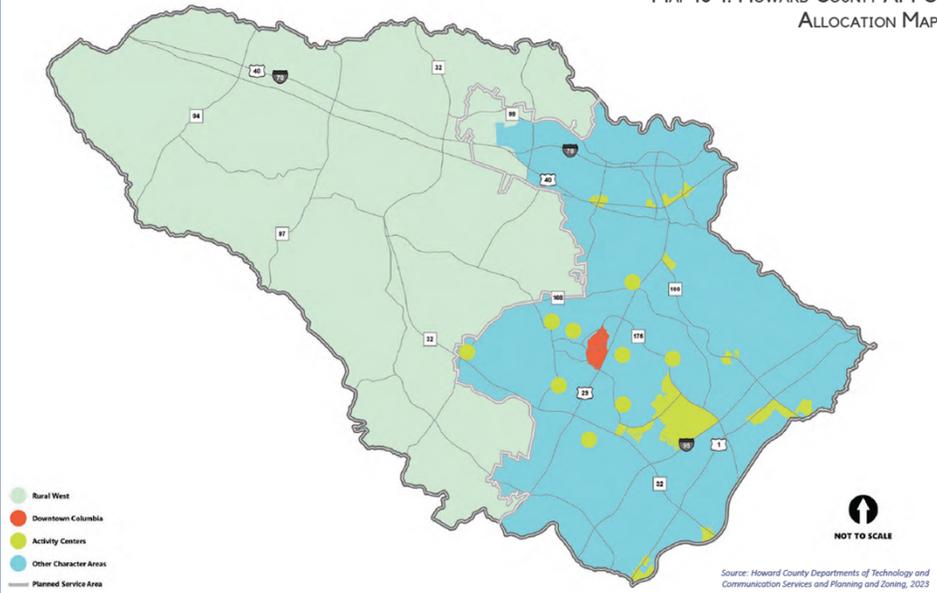


# APFO Allocations Test

## HoCo By Design



MAP 10-1: HOWARD COUNTY APFO ALLOCATION MAP



Source: Howard County Departments of Technology and Communication Services and Planning and Zoning, 2023

# APFO Allocations Test

## Housing Unit Allocations History



### Adopted Allocations

Allocation Year	Columbia East	Columbia West	North	Northeast	Southeast	West	Total
1995	24	96	343	883	527	843	2,716
1996	144	191	291	707	688	719	2,740
1997	31	153	318	520	1,021	850	2,893
1998	26	200	207	312	988	598	2,331
1999	44	208	130	362	1,295	526	2,565
2000	47	305	444	475	1,512	317	3,100
2001	47	489	227	493	1,948	651	3,855
2002	47	606	287	652	2,076	712	4,380
2003	30	815	234	724	2,340	876	5,019
<b>Average</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>3,289</b>

General Plan 2000 Adopted	Columbia	Elkridge	Ellicott City	Rural West	Southeast	Senior East	Route 1	MIHU	Green	DT Columbia	Total
2003	386	236	478	250	400	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000
2004	499	83	259	244	198	249	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,532
2005	654	91	236	192	183	268	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,624
2006	612	112	321	198	183	285	250	NA	NA	NA	1,961
2007	577	96	308	188	176	255	334	NA	NA	NA	1,934
2008	518	81	309	225	150	220	339	NA	NA	NA	1,842
2009	455	87	315	215	189	197	339	100	NA	NA	1,897
2010	478	115	309	190	239	189	232	102	100	NA	1,954
2011	490	150	421	174	282	193	211	95	134	NA	2,150
2012	571	140	508	161	387	247	203	87	178	NA	2,482
2013	632	140	660	199	475	302	216	82	216	500	3,422
2014	694	140	750	321	507	355	218	87	254	617	3,943
2015	798	147	808	396	463	429	195	93	264	643	4,236
<b>Average</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2,383</b>

PlanHoward 2030 Adopted	Established Communities	Growth & Revitalization	Rural West	Green	DT Columbia	Shared ES and G & R	Total
2015	400	1,200	100	150	643	NA	2,493
2016	371	1,187	100	177	718	NA	2,553
2017	347	1,187	102	205	686	46	2,573
2018	334	1,187	128	257	640	269	2,815
2019	341	1,200	128	283	629	366	2,947
2020	350	1,200	135	300	477	559	3,021
2021	767	1,479	162	297	511	NA	3,216
2022	588	2,216	132	244	347	NA	3,527
2023	600	1,000	100	150	725	NA	2,575
2024	616	1,034	103	155	529	NA	2,437
2025	625	1,055	106	160	692	NA	2,638
2026	766	1,251	131	214	602	NA	2,964
<b>Average</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>2,813</b>

HoCo By Design Adopted	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Affordable Housing	DT Columbia	Total
2026	600	385	100	340	335	1,740

# School Capacity Test



- This test is taken after allocations are received
- There are 4 tests that a project must pass:
  - 1) Elementary school district
  - 2) Elementary school region
  - 3) Middle school district
  - 4) High School district
- Must pass all 4 tests at the same time or go into a waiting bin
- Can be held up for a maximum of 4 years
- Each year the County Council adopts a new School Capacity chart provided to them by the Board of Education. Failed projects are retested with each new chart.

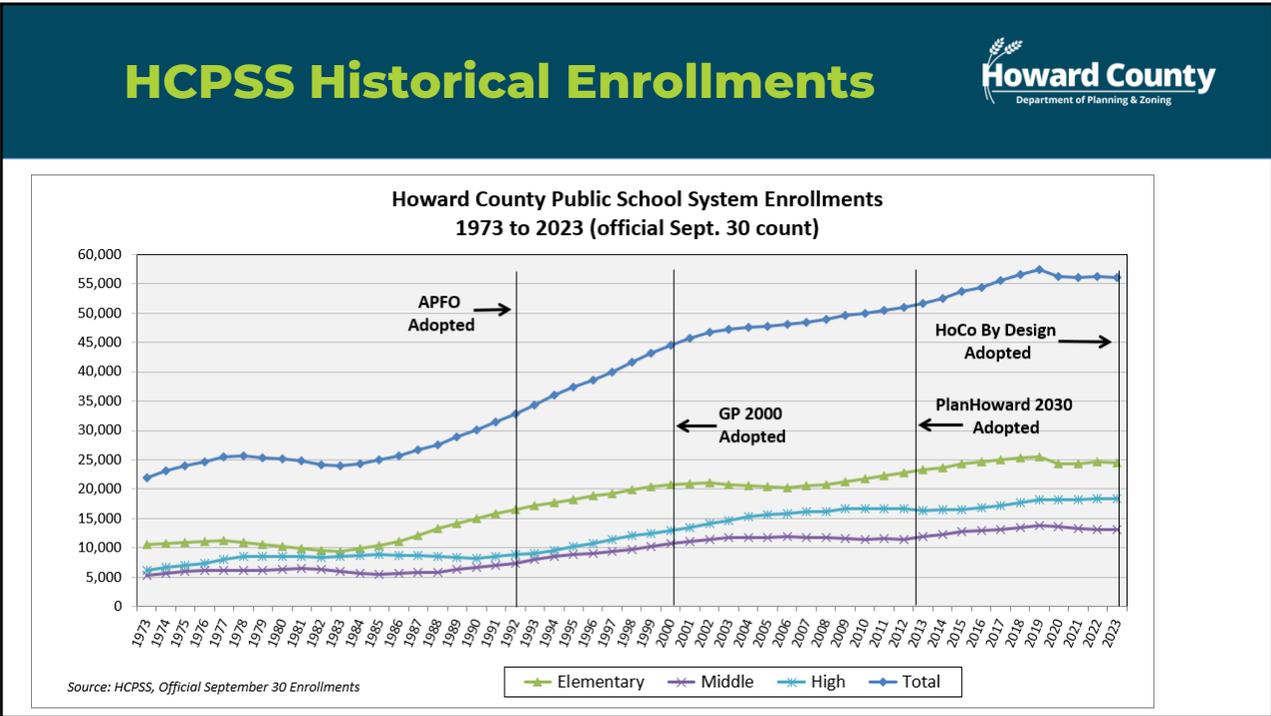
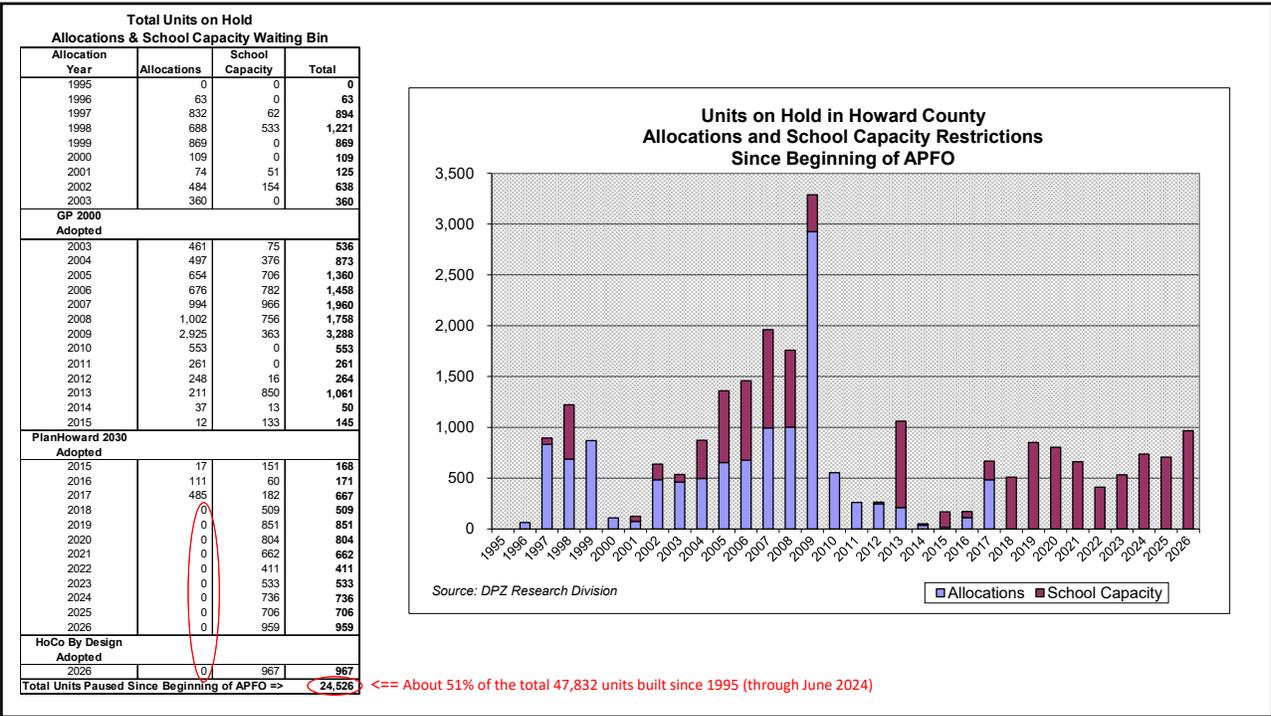
## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - JUNE 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
 Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28				2028-29				2029-30				2030-31				2031-32				2032-33				2033-34				2034-35				2035-36				2036-37																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	2022	2023	2024	2030	Proj % Util.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
<b>Colombia - East</b>	398	398	398	398	434	109.0	C	413	103.8	C	401	100.8	C	402	101.0	C	393	98.7	C	393	98.7	C	390	98.0	C	387	97.2	C	383	96.2	C	383	96.2	C	383	96.2	C	383	96.2	C	383	96.2	C	383	96.2	C																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<b>Colombia - West</b>	289	289	289	289	381	131.8	C	395	136.7	C	398	137.7	C	407	140.8	C	407	140.8	C	415	143.8	C	424	146.7	C	432	149.5	C	444	153.6	C	455	157.4	C	465	161.2	C	473	163.7	C	479	165.7	C	484	167.5	C	489	169.2	C	494	170.9	C	499	172.6	C	504	174.4	C	509	176.1	C	514	177.9	C	519	179.6	C	524	181.4	C	529	183.1	C	534	184.9	C	539	186.6	C	544	188.4	C	549	190.1	C	554	191.9	C	559	193.6	C	564	195.4	C	569	197.1	C	574	198.9	C	579	200.6	C	584	202.4	C	589	204.1	C	594	205.9	C	599	207.6	C	604	209.4	C	609	211.1	C	614	212.9	C	619	214.6	C	624	216.4	C	629	218.1	C	634	219.9	C	639	221.6	C	644	223.4	C	649	225.1	C	654	226.9	C	659	228.6	C	664	230.4	C	669	232.1	C	674	233.9	C	679	235.6	C	684	237.4	C	689	239.1	C	694	240.9	C	699	242.6	C	704	244.4	C	709	246.1	C	714	247.9	C	719	249.6	C	724	251.4	C	729	253.1	C	734	254.9	C	739	256.6	C	744	258.4	C	749	260.1	C	754	261.9	C	759	263.6	C	764	265.4	C	769	267.1	C	774	268.9	C	779	270.6	C	784	272.4	C	789	274.1	C	794	275.9	C	799	277.6	C	804	279.4	C	809	281.1	C	814	282.9	C	819	284.6	C	824	286.4	C	829	288.1	C	834	289.9	C	839	291.6	C	844	293.4	C	849	295.1	C	854	296.9	C	859	298.6	C	864	300.4	C	869	302.1	C	874	303.9	C	879	305.6	C	884	307.4	C	889	309.1	C	894	310.9	C	899	312.6	C	904	314.4	C	909	316.1	C	914	317.9	C	919	319.6	C	924	321.4	C	929	323.1	C	934	324.9	C	939	326.6	C	944	328.4	C	949	330.1	C	954	331.9	C	959	333.6	C	964	335.4	C	969	337.1	C	974	338.9	C	979	340.6	C	984	342.4	C	989	344.1	C	994	345.9	C	999	347.6	C	1004	349.4	C	1009	351.1	C	1014	352.9	C	1019	354.6	C	1024	356.4	C	1029	358.1	C	1034	359.9	C	1039	361.6	C	1044	363.4	C	1049	365.1	C	1054	366.9	C	1059	368.6	C	1064	370.4	C	1069	372.1	C	1074	373.9	C	1079	375.6	C	1084	377.4	C	1089	379.1	C	1094	380.9	C	1099	382.6	C	1104	384.4	C	1109	386.1	C	1114	387.9	C	1119	389.6	C	1124	391.4	C	1129	393.1	C	1134	394.9	C	1139	396.6	C	1144	398.4	C	1149	400.1	C	1154	401.9	C	1159	403.6	C	1164	405.4	C	1169	407.1	C	1174	408.9	C	1179	410.6	C	1184	412.4	C	1189	414.1	C	1194	415.9	C	1199	417.6	C	1204	419.4	C	1209	421.1	C	1214	422.9	C	1219	424.6	C	1224	426.4	C	1229	428.1	C	1234	429.9	C	1239	431.6	C	1244	433.4	C	1249	435.1	C	1254	436.9	C	1259	438.6	C	1264	440.4	C	1269	442.1	C	1274	443.9	C	1279	445.6	C	1284	447.4	C	1289	449.1	C	1294	450.9	C	1299	452.6	C	1304	454.4	C	1309	456.1	C	1314	457.9	C	1319	459.6	C	1324	461.4	C	1329	463.1	C	1334	464.9	C	1339	466.6	C	1344	468.4	C	1349	470.1	C	1354	471.9	C	1359	473.6	C	1364	475.4	C	1369	477.1	C	1374	478.9	C	1379	480.6	C	1384	482.4	C	1389	484.1	C	1394	485.9	C	1399	487.6	C	1404	489.4	C	1409	491.1	C	1414	492.9	C	1419	494.6	C	1424	496.4	C	1429	498.1	C	1434	499.9	C	1439	501.6	C	1444	503.4	C	1449	505.1	C	1454	506.9	C	1459	508.6	C	1464	510.4	C	1469	512.1	C	1474	513.9	C	1479	515.6	C	1484	517.4	C	1489	519.1	C	1494	520.9	C	1499	522.6	C	1504	524.4	C	1509	526.1	C	1514	527.9	C	1519	529.6	C	1524	531.4	C	1529	533.1	C	1534	534.9	C	1539	536.6	C	1544	538.4	C	1549	540.1	C	1554	541.9	C	1559	543.6	C	1564	545.4	C	1569	547.1	C	1574	548.9	C	1579	550.6	C	1584	552.4	C	1589	554.1	C	1594	555.9	C	1599	557.6	C	1604	559.4	C	1609	561.1	C	1614	562.9	C	1619	564.6	C	1624	566.4	C	1629	568.1	C	1634	569.9	C	1639	571.6	C	1644	573.4	C	1649	575.1	C	1654	576.9	C	1659	578.6	C	1664	580.4	C	1669	582.1	C	1674	583.9	C	1679	585.6	C	1684	587.4	C	1689	589.1	C	1694	590.9	C	1699	592.6	C	1704	594.4	C	1709	596.1	C	1714	597.9	C	1719	599.6	C	1724	601.4	C	1729	603.1	C	1734	604.9	C	1739	606.6	C	1744	608.4	C	1749	610.1	C	1754	611.9	C	1759	613.6	C	1764	615.4	C	1769	617.1	C	1774	618.9	C	1779	620.6	C	1784	622.4	C	1789	624.1	C	1794	625.9	C	1799	627.6	C	1804	629.4	C	1809	631.1	C	1814	632.9	C	1819	634.6	C	1824	636.4	C	1829	638.1	C	1834	639.9	C	1839	641.6	C	1844	643.4	C	1849	645.1	C	1854	646.9	C	1859	648.6	C	1864	650.4	C	1869	652.1	C	1874	653.9	C	1879	655.6	C	1884	657.4	C	1889	659.1	C	1894	660.9	C	1899	662.6	C	1904	664.4	C	1909	666.1	C	1914	667.9	C	1919	669.6	C	1924	671.4	C	1929	673.1	C	1934	674.9	C	1939	676.6	C	1944	678.4	C	1949	680.1	C	1954	681.9	C	1959	683.6	C	1964	685.4	C	1969	687.1	C	1974	688.9	C	1979	690.6	C	1984	692.4	C	1989	694.1	C	1994	695.9	C	1999	697.6	C	2004	699.4	C	2009	701.1	C	2014	702.9	C	2019	704.6	C	2024	706.4	C	2029	708.1	C	2034	709.9	C	2039	711.6	C	2044	713.4	C	2049	715.1	C	2054	716.9	C	2059	718.6	C	2064	720.4	C	2069	722.1	C	2074	723.9	C	2079	725.6	C	2084	727.4	C	2089	729.1	C	2094	730.9	C	2099	732.6	C	2104	734.4	C	2109	736.1	C	2114	737.9	C	2119	739.6	C	2124	741.4	C	2129	743.1	C	2134	744.9	C	2139	746.6	C	2144	748.4	C	2149	750.1	C	2154	751.9	C	2159	753.6	C	2164	755.4	C	2169	757.1	C	2174	758.9	C	2179	760.6	C	2184	762.4	C	2189	764.1	C	2194	765.9	C	2199	767.6	C	2204	769.4	C	2209	771.1	C	2214	772.9	C	2219	774.6	C	2224	776.4	C	2229	778.1	C	2234	779.9	C	2239	781.6	C	2244	783.4	C	2249	785.1	C	2254	786.9	C	2259	788.6	C	2264	790.4	C	2269	792.1	C	2274	793.9	C	2279	795.6	C	2284	797.4	C	2289	799.1	C	2294	800.9	C	2299	802.6	C	2304	804.4	C	2309	806.1	C	2314	807.9	C	2319	809.6	C	2324	811.4	C	2329	813.1	C	2334	814.9	C	2339	816.6	C	2344	818.4	C	2349	820.1	C	2354	821.9	C	2359	823.6	C	2364	825.4	C	2369	827.1	C	2374	828.9	C	2379	830.6	C	2384	832.4	C	2389	834.1	C	2394	835.9	C	2399	837.6	C	2404	839.4	C	2409	841.1	C	2414	842.9	C	2419	844.6	C	2424	846.4	C	2429	848.1	C	2434	849.9	C	2439	851.6	C	2444	853.4	C	2449	855.1	C	2454	856.9	C	2459	858.6	C	2464	860.4	C	2469	862.1	C	2474	863.9	C	2479	865.6	C	2484	867.4	C	2489	869.1	C	2494	870.9	C	2499	872.6	C	2504	874.4	C	2509	876.1	C	2514	877.9	C	2519	879.6	C	2524	881.4	C	2529	883.1	C	2534	884.9	C	2539	886.6	C	2544	888.4	C	2549	890.1	C	2554	891.9	C	2559	893.6	C	2564	895.4	C	2569	897.1	C	2574	898.9	C	2579	900.6	C	2584	902.4	C	2589	904.1	C	2594	905.9	C	2599	907.6	C	2604	909.4	C	2609	911.1	C	2614	912.9	C	2619	914.6	C	2624	916.4	C	2629	918.1	C	2634	919







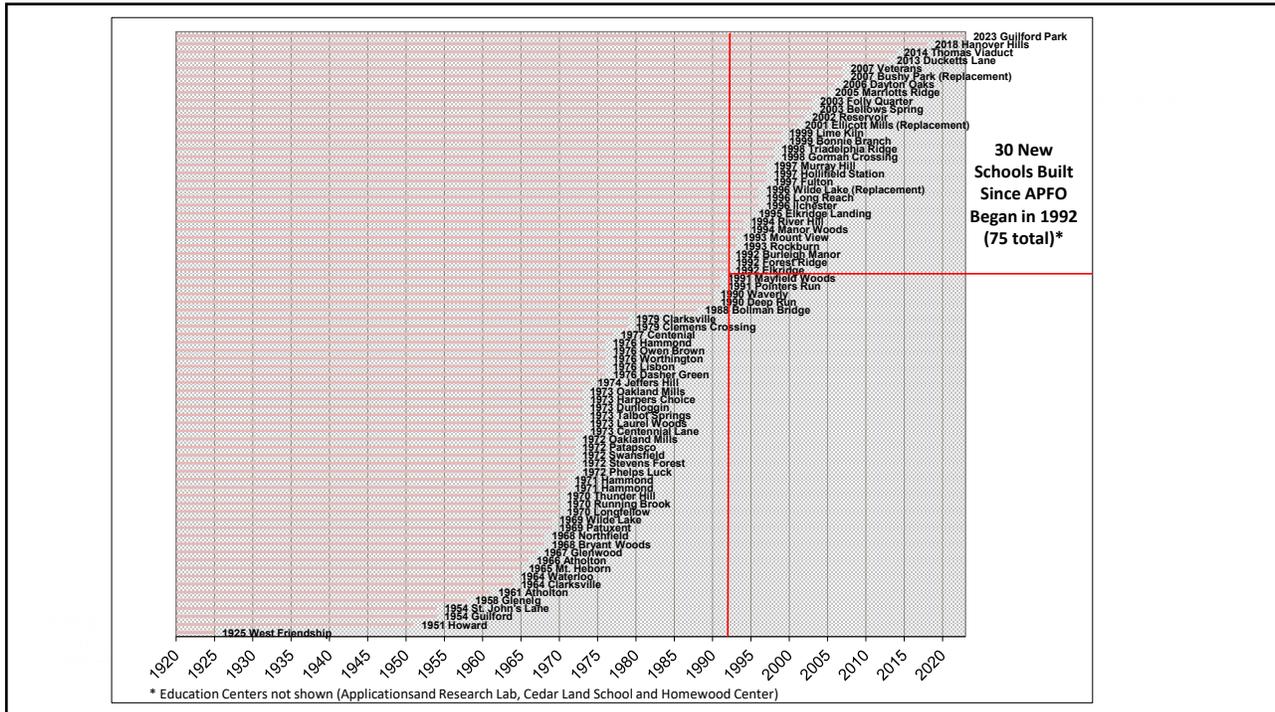
# HCPSS Historical Enrollments



HCPSS Enrollment Growth Compared to Howard County Population Growth

Year	HCPSS K-12 Enrollment			County Population		
	Growth	Total	% Increase	Growth	Total	% Increase
2010		49,991			287,085	
2011	498	50,489	1.0%	6,486	293,571	2.3%
2012	480	50,969	1.0%	5,627	299,198	1.9%
2013	712	51,681	1.4%	4,367	303,565	1.5%
2014	830	52,511	1.6%	3,399	306,964	1.1%
2015	1,123	53,634	2.1%	4,428	311,392	1.4%
2016	714	54,348	1.3%	4,164	315,556	1.3%
2017	1,137	55,485	2.1%	3,828	319,384	1.2%
2018	1,085	56,570	2.0%	3,486	322,870	1.1%
2019	938	57,508	1.7%	3,056	325,926	0.9%
2020	(1,229)	56,279	-2.1%	6,391	332,317	2.0%
2021	(275)	56,004	-0.5%	3,012	335,329	0.9%
2022	221	56,225	0.4%	38	335,367	0.0%
2023	(111)	56,114	-0.2%	635	336,002	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,123</b>		<b>12.2%</b>	<b>48,917</b>		<b>17.0%</b>

Source: HCPSS September 30th Official Enrollments  
Census Bureau (2010 and 2020 Decennial Census, other years Annual Pop Est Program)



## APFO Exemptions

- Single lot exemption in the Rural West
- Single lot for family member
- Single lot for financial hardship
- Mobile home replacement units
- Redevelopment sites replacing existing units
- No School Capacity Test for age-restricted units
- Moderate Income Housing Units do not need allocations  
(However, still must pass School Capacity Test)
- Special affordable housing opportunities (by County Council resolution)

## Summary

- APFO has worked to slow growth in areas of high development activity.
- New infrastructure can be planned and paid for and built with a known 10-year growth pace.
- APFO has granted relief and has given the HCPSS time to plan, redistrict and build new schools (30 new school since 1992) and additions.
- Pacing growth has also allowed for the planning of other county infrastructure and services.

## Issues and Considerations

- If a particular school is closed to development, may have helped, but not necessarily, due to: 1) high birth and yield rates, 2) turnover of existing housing.
- Programmatic changes such as reduced class size, full day kindergarten, and universal pre-K increases level of service and should be taken into consideration when evaluating crowding.
- APFO impacts new development only – can't control existing house turnover & programmatic changes.

## Questions/Discussion

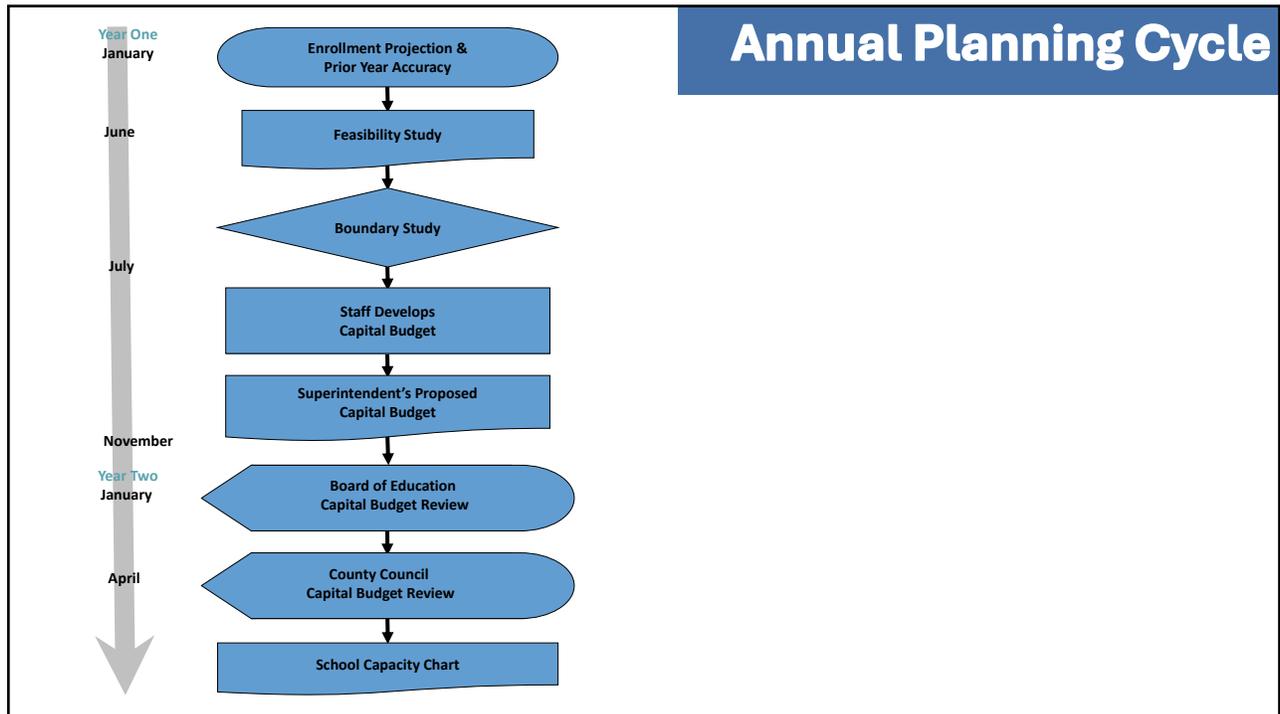


# APFO Committee: Projection Background



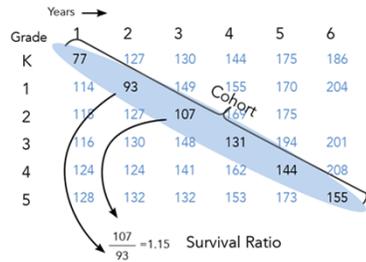
Tim Rogers,  
Manager Office of School Planning

September 25, 2024



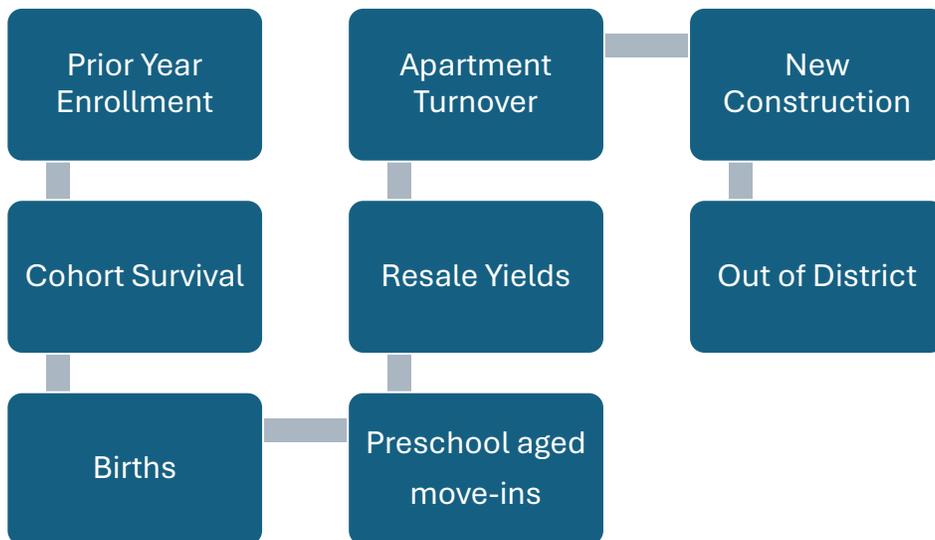
# Cohort Survival Methodology

## historic cohort survival ratios

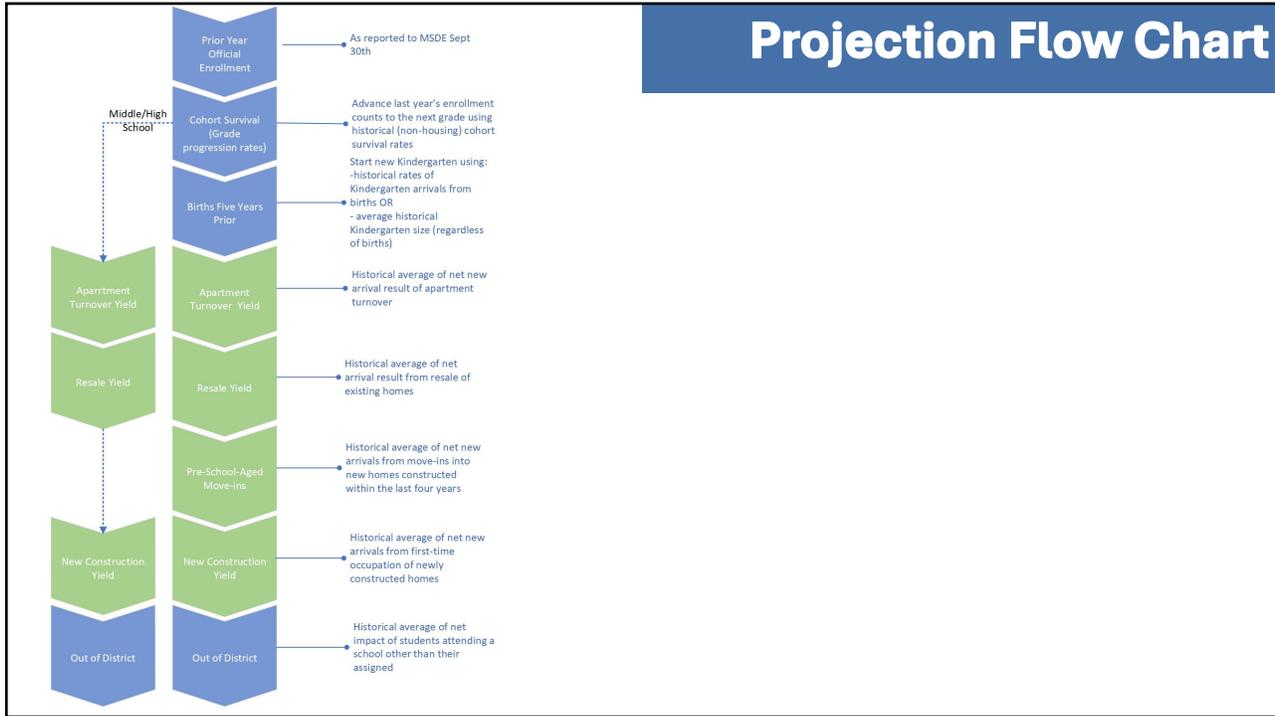


- +Live births
- +Apartment turnover
- +New construction
- +Regional Program Enrollment
- +Resale of existing housing

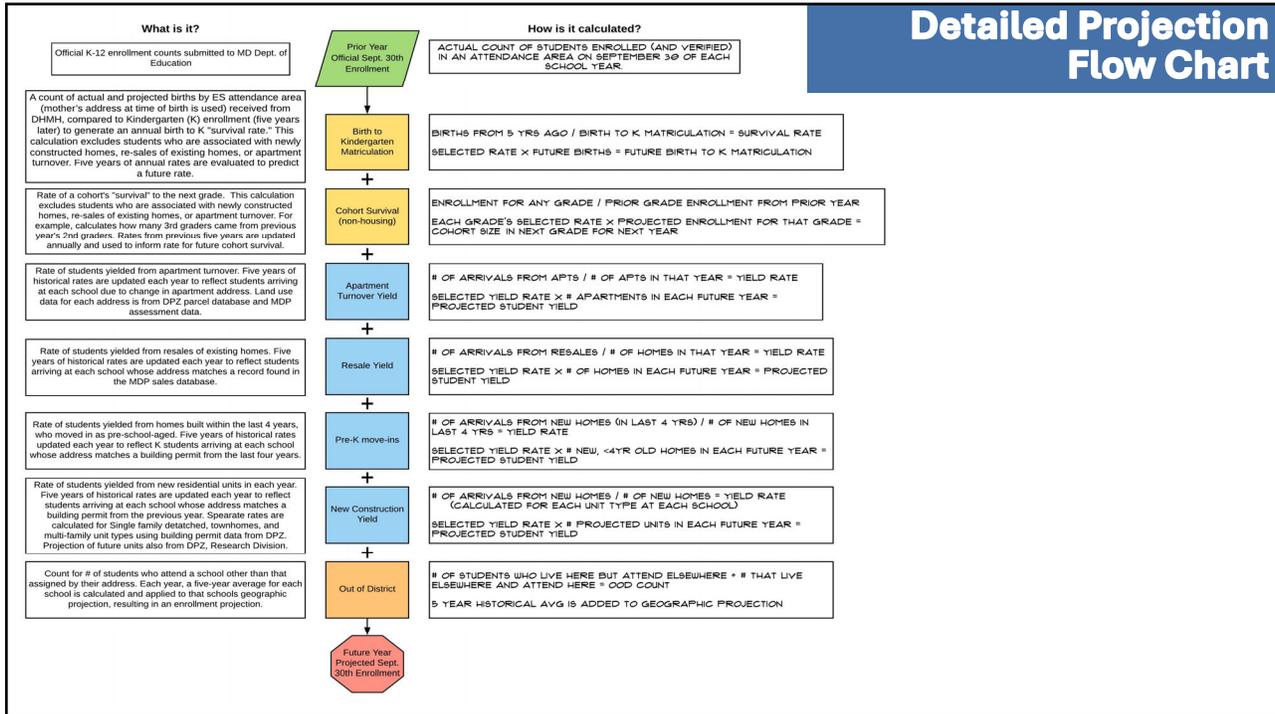
# Enrollment Projection Steps



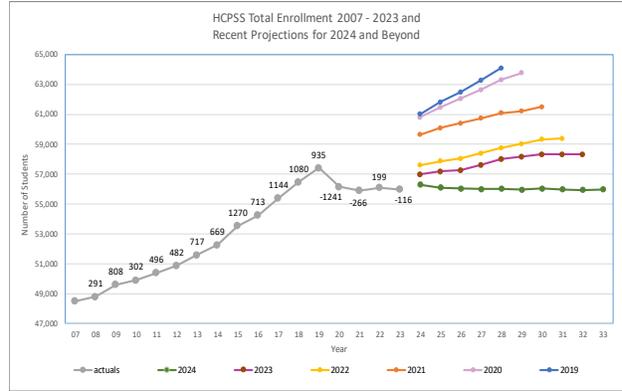
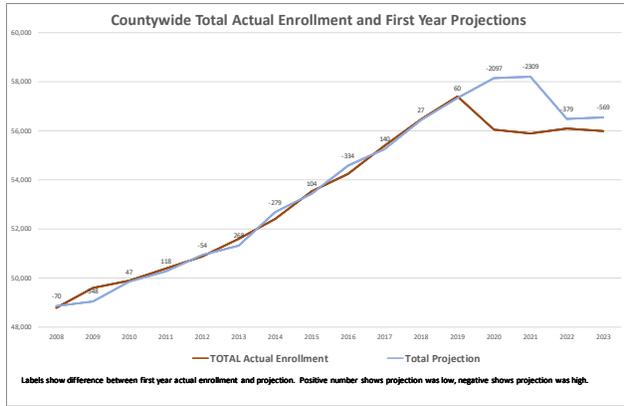
# Projection Flow Chart



# Detailed Projection Flow Chart



# Enrollment Trend



# Projection Accuracy

Countywide - Grades K-12			Error Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	
Year	Actual	Proj	Diff <sup>(3)</sup>	% <sup>(4)</sup>
2014	52412	52691	-279	0.5%
2015	53534	53430	+104	0.2%
2016	54247	54581	-334	0.6%
2017	55391	55251	+140	0.3%
2018	56471	56444	+27	0.0%
2019	57406	57346	+60	0.1%
2020	56165	58142	-1977	3.5%
2021	55899	58208	-2309	4.1%
2022	56098	56477	-379	0.7%
2023	55982	56551	-569	1.0%

Middle - Grades 6-8			Error Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	
Year	Actual	Proj	Diff <sup>(3)</sup>	% <sup>(4)</sup>
2014	12276	12336	-60	0.5%
2015	12715	12734	-19	0.1%
2016	12897	12957	-60	0.5%
2017	13180	13079	+101	0.8%
2018	13427	13449	-22	0.2%
2019	13815	13821	-6	0.0%
2020	13682	14008	-326	2.4%
2021	13297	13897	-600	4.5%
2022	13167	13253	-86	0.7%
2023	13137	13294	-157	1.2%

Elementary - Grades K-5			Error Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	
Year	Actual	Proj	Diff <sup>(3)</sup>	% <sup>(4)</sup>
2014	23698	23828	-130	0.5%
2015	24245	24085	+160	0.7%
2016	24582	24800	-218	0.9%
2017	24978	24937	+41	0.2%
2018	25320	25229	+91	0.4%
2019	25459	25447	+12	0.0%
2020	24295	25705	-1410	5.8%
2021	24329	25588	-1259	5.2%
2022	24574	24567	+7	0.0%
2023	24468	24837	-369	1.5%

High - Grades 9-12			Error Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	
Year	Actual	Proj	Diff <sup>(3)</sup>	% <sup>(4)</sup>
2014	16438	16527	-89	0.5%
2015	16574	16611	-37	0.2%
2016	16768	16824	-56	0.3%
2017	17233	17235	-2	0.0%
2018	17724	17766	-42	0.2%
2019	18132	18078	+54	0.3%
2020	18188	18429	-241	1.3%
2021	18273	18723	-450	2.5%
2022	18357	18657	-300	1.6%
2023	18377	18420	-43	0.2%

MAPE					
2015	2.8%	2018	3.1%	2021	5.0%
2016	2.8%	2019	2.8%	2022	3.3%
2017	2.9%	2020	4.9%	2023	3.1%

# Pre-Kindergarten

	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	

- Collaborative effort
- Hybrid method
- Based on projected Kindergarten
- Income and participation assumptions
- Geographic eligibility estimate
- Continuing work

# School Capacities



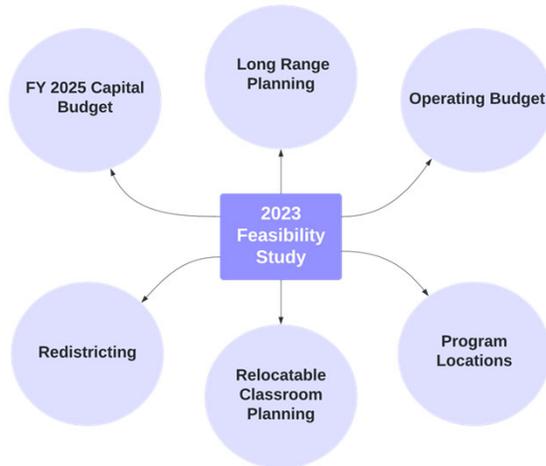
- LRC based on # of K-12 teaching stations x staffing ratio
- Board-approved formulas
- Updated for program changes or renovation
- Special Ed, PK, support spaces not counted
- Used for local planning
- SRC used for state funding determinations

HCPSS - 2024 Feasibility Study

# Feasibility Study

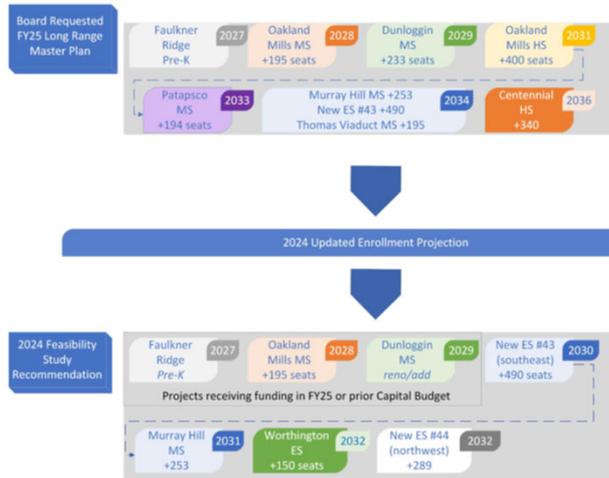
The Feasibility Study is an annual planning document that:

- Provides a new enrollment projection
- Proposes adjustments and additions to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and Long-Range Master Plan
- Considers strategies for the 2023-2034 planning period (e.g., relocatables, boundary adjustments, new or adjusted capital projects)
- Follows Policy 6010



# Feasibility Study

Individual School Need	2033 Util.	Seat need	Proposed Solution
Thomas Viaduct MS	116	120	OMMS/MHMS adds
Bryant Woods ES	137	110	Redistricting
Bollman Bridge ES	137	230	Southeast ES
Hammond ES	114	90	Southeast ES
Hammond MS	113	80	OMMS/MHMS adds
Worthington ES	124	100	Addition
Centennial Lane ES	113	80	Northern ES
St Johns Lane ES	113	80	Northern ES
Patuxent Valley MS	110	80	OMMS/MHMS adds
Phelps Luck ES	118	110	WoES Add
Dunloggin MS	107	40	Addition
Fulton ES	103	30	Portables
Atholton ES	104	20	Portables
Burleigh Manor MS	109	70	Redistricting



Presented June 2024

Informs Capital planning priorities for FY26  
(process began in August '24, ends May '25)

# ES Capacity Chart

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - JUNE 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
 Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects

Capacity	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26			2026-27		
	Proj	% Util.	C												
<b>Colombia - East</b>	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041
Jeffers Hills ES	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377
Concordia ES	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368
Theresa Lucas ES	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
Havens Forest ES	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380
Robert Springs ES	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490
Thompson Hill ES	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>2761</b>														
<b>Colombia - West</b>	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289
Byrnt Woods ES	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521
Clemens Crossing ES	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Longfield ES	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449
Running Brook ES	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Swanfield ES	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421	2421
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>2421</b>														
<b>Northcoast</b>	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728
Bellows Springs ES	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719
Deep Run ES	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Ducketts Lane ES	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713
Bladega ES	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810
Kanover Hills ES	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	509
Ketcher ES	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584
Rockburn ES	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799	799
Watersons ES	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623
Walterton ES	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	478
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>6587</b>														
<b>North</b>	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603
Centennial Lane ES	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732
Walden Station ES	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681
Manor Woods ES	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Northfield ES	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612	612
St. Johns Lane ES	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>4114</b>														
<b>Southcoast</b>	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	424
Althorn ES	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609
Robson Ridge ES	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647
Forest Ridge ES	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735
Gorman Crossing ES	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465
Cufford ES	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653	653
Hammond ES	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609
Laure Woods ES	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142	4142
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>4142</b>														
<b>Western</b>	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732
Bunny Park ES	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543	543
Clarksville ES	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719	719
Dayton Oaks ES	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738	738
Fulton ES	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
Labors ES	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744	744
Painders Run ES	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584
Rockburn Ridge ES	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414
West Friendship ES	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>2501</b>														
<b>Capacity Totals</b>	<b>2501</b>														

Test Year 2027-28

No. of ES "constrained" = 15  
 No. of ES Regions "constrained" = 1  
 3 additional elementary schools are constrained because of the constrained region, for a total of 18 elementary schools

"C" is any elementary school or elementary school region that is >=105% capacity utilization

## Questions





# Pupil Yield Analysis for APFO Committee

Jeff Bronow, Chief  
Division of Research  
Howard County DPZ

September 25, 2024



## Pupil Yield Analysis

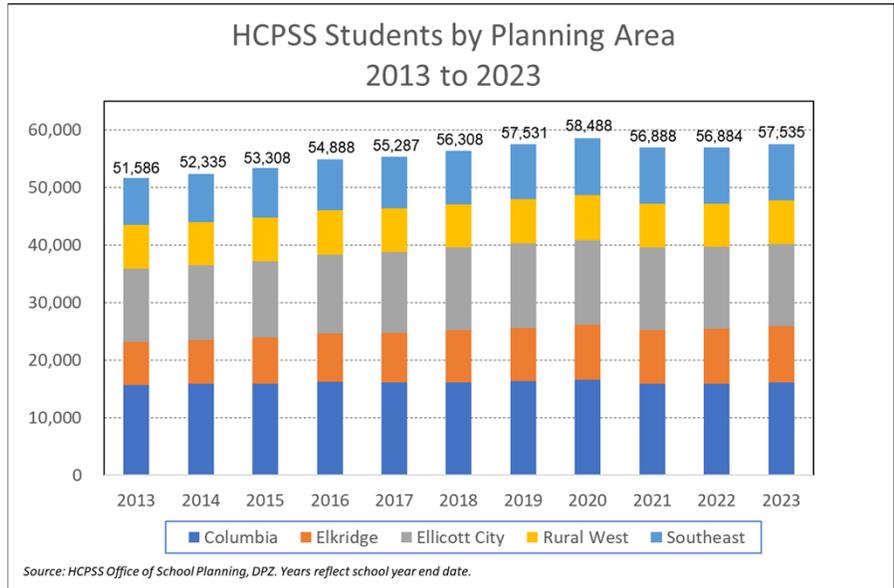
- DPZ received 10 years of historical student data from HCPSS – from 2013 to 2023
- Purpose to address HoCo By Design Policy MG-1, Action 1e to look at student yields in depth
- We combined the student data with land use, property assessment, and housing survey data to gather further details about student yield trends.

## Pupil Yield Analysis

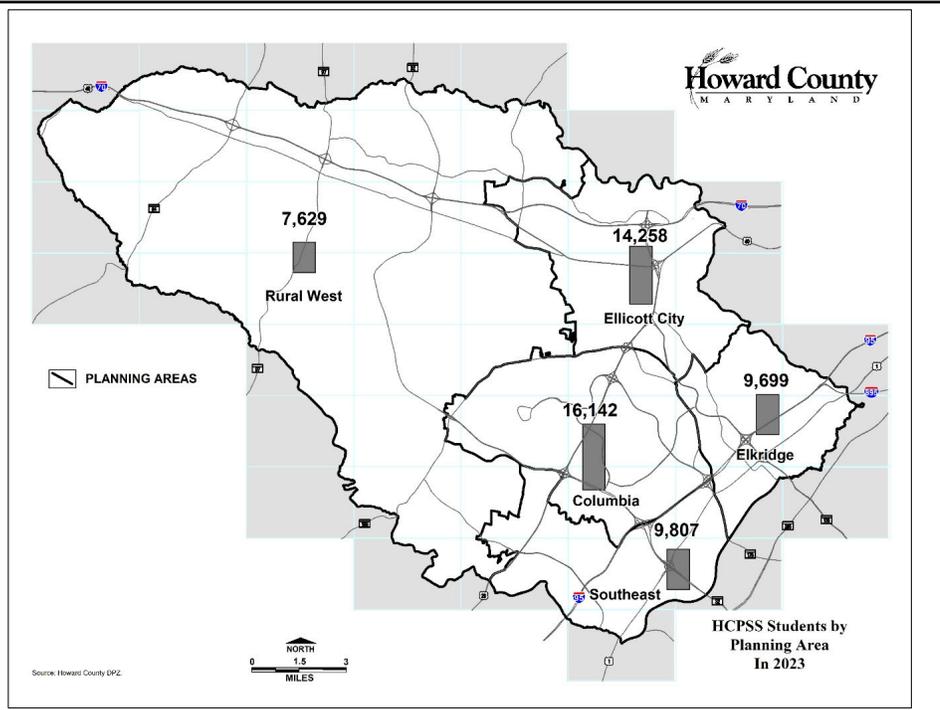
- Enrollment trends over time, including by Planning Area & school type & housing unit type
- Student yield trends over time, including by Planning Area & school type & housing unit type
- Multifamily yields by apartment style—garden, mid rise & high rise, by bedrooms, by year built, and by monthly rent.
- SFD and SFA yields by year built, by Planning Area, by assessed value, and by last year sold.



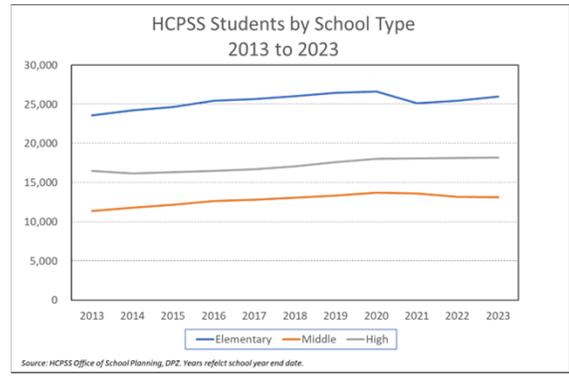
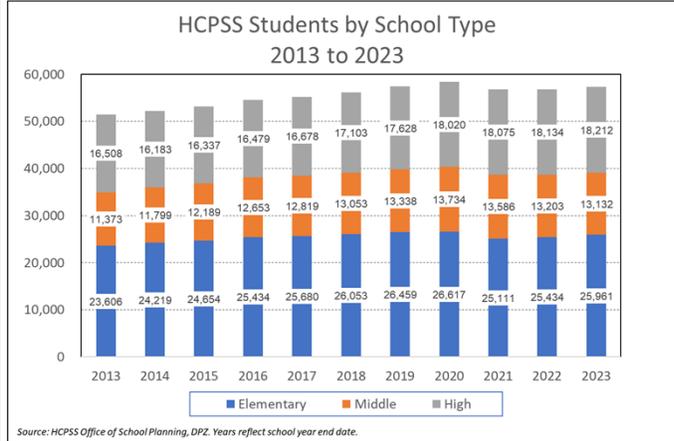
# Enrollment Trends



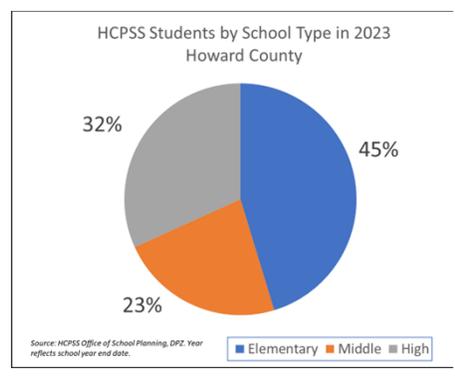
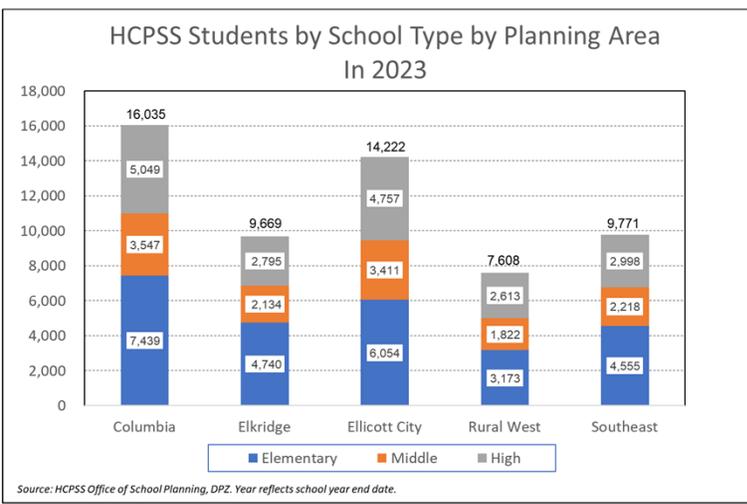
# Enrollment Trends



# Enrollment Trends

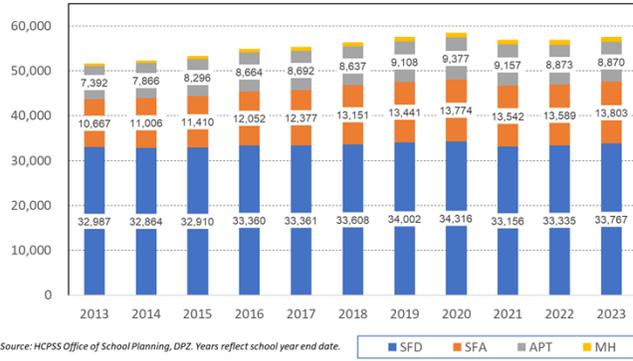


# Enrollment Trends



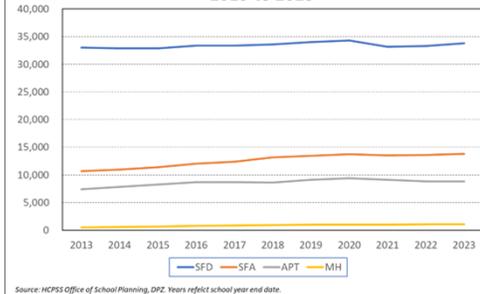
# Enrollment Trends

HCPSS Students by Housing Unit Type  
2013 to 2023



Source: HCPSS Office of School Planning, DPZ. Years reflect school year end date.

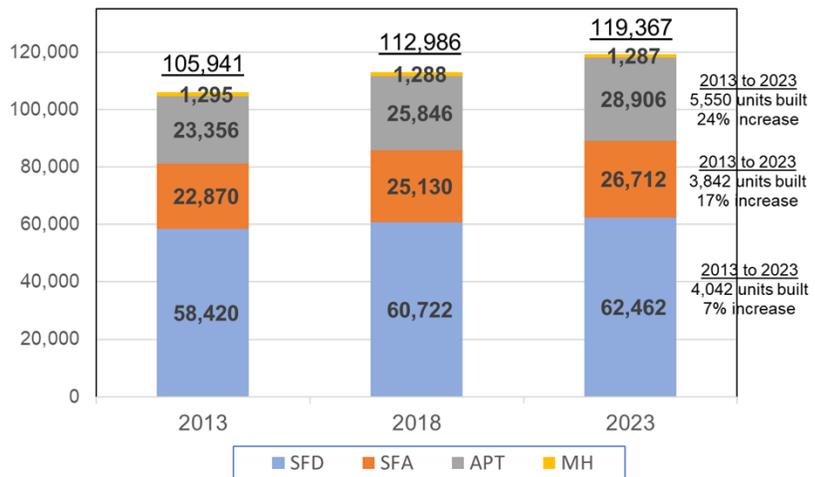
HCPSS Students by School Type  
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Source: HCPSS Office of School Planning, DPZ. Years reflect school year end date.

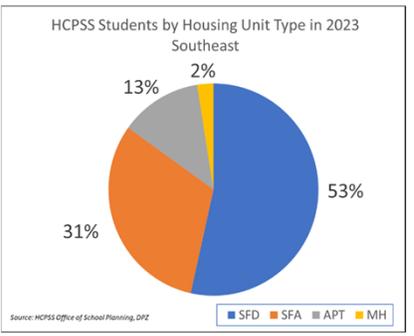
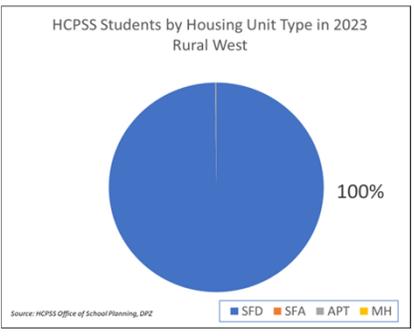
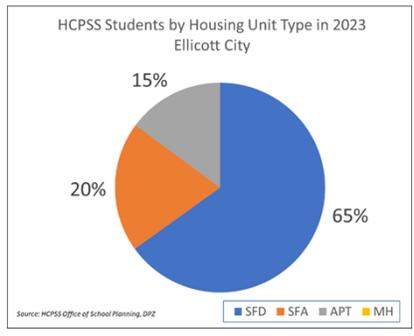
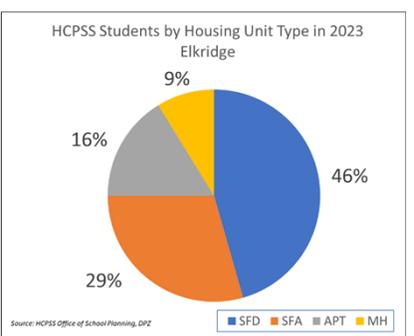
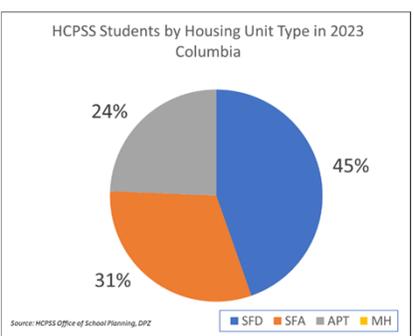
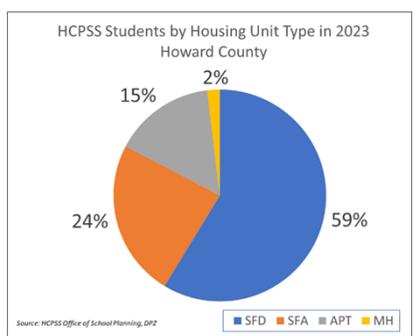
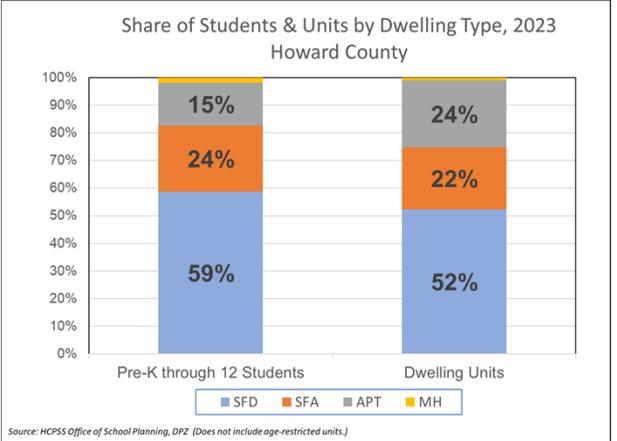
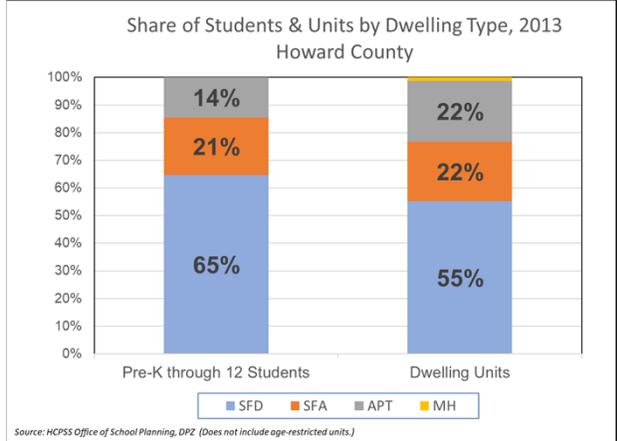
# Enrollment Trends

Housing Units by Dwelling Type  
Howard County

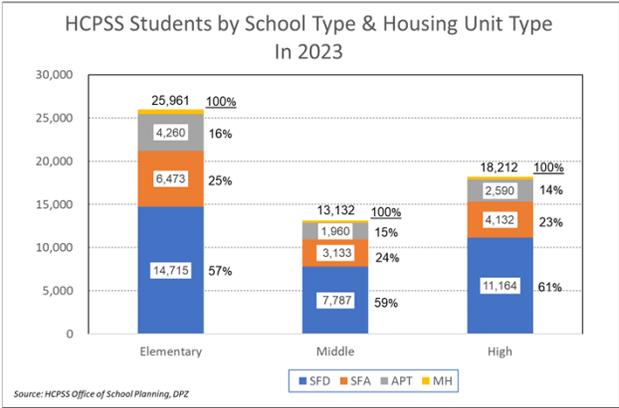
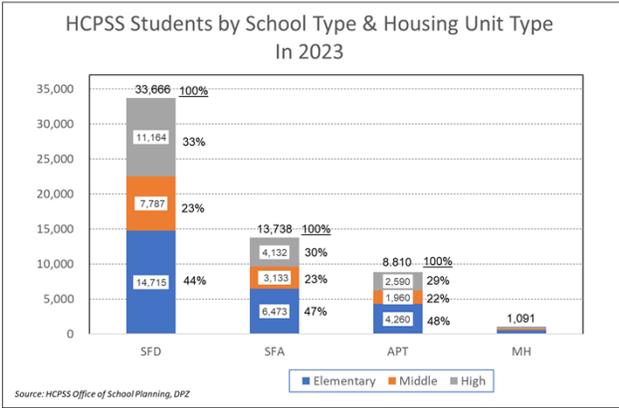


Source: DPZ (Does not include age-restricted units.). Years reflect school year end date.

# Enrollment Trends



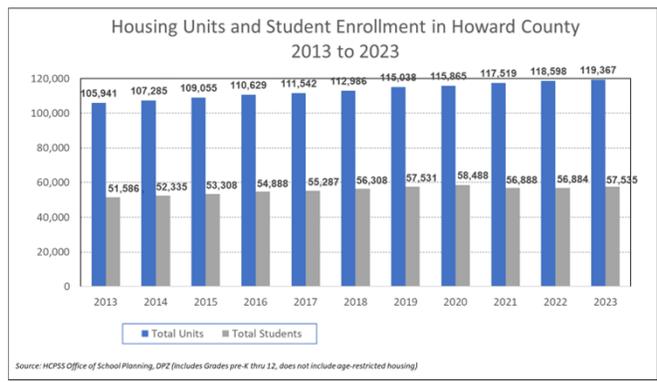
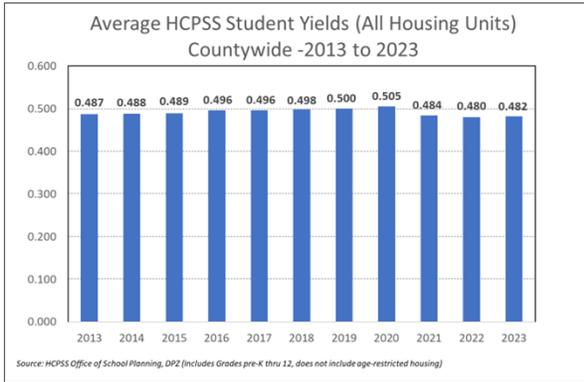
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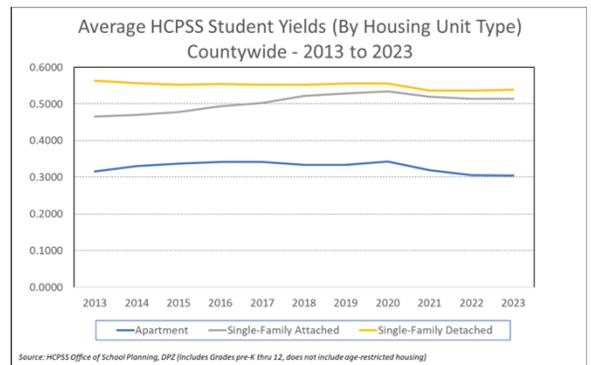
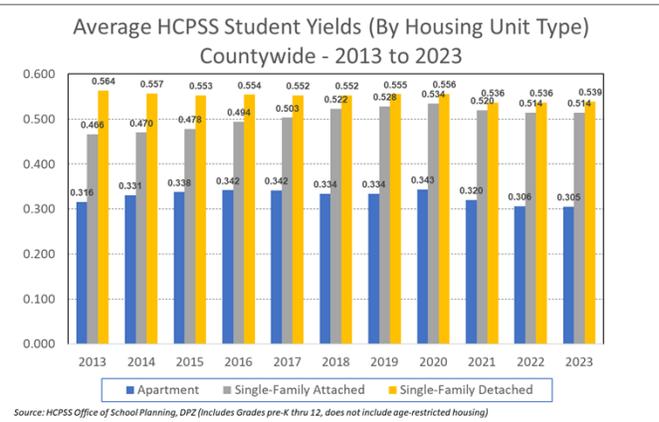
# Student Yield Trends



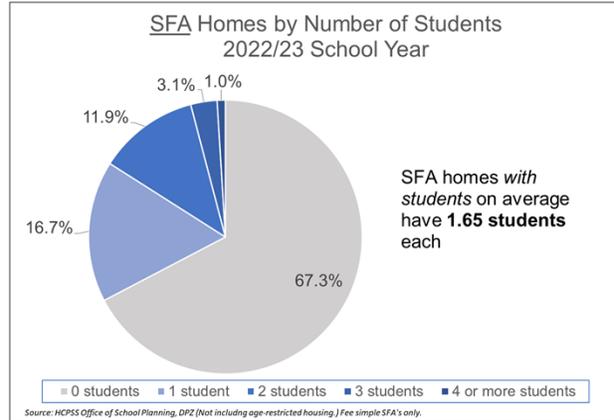
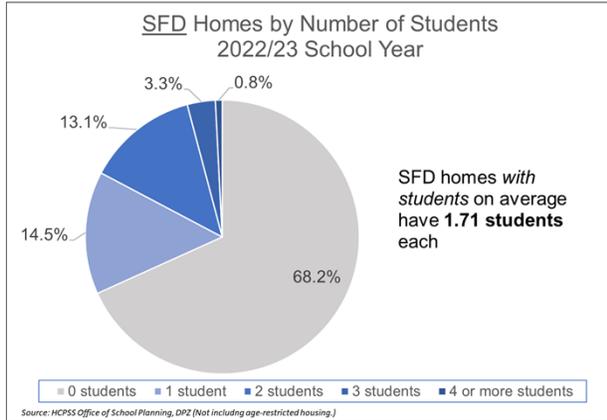
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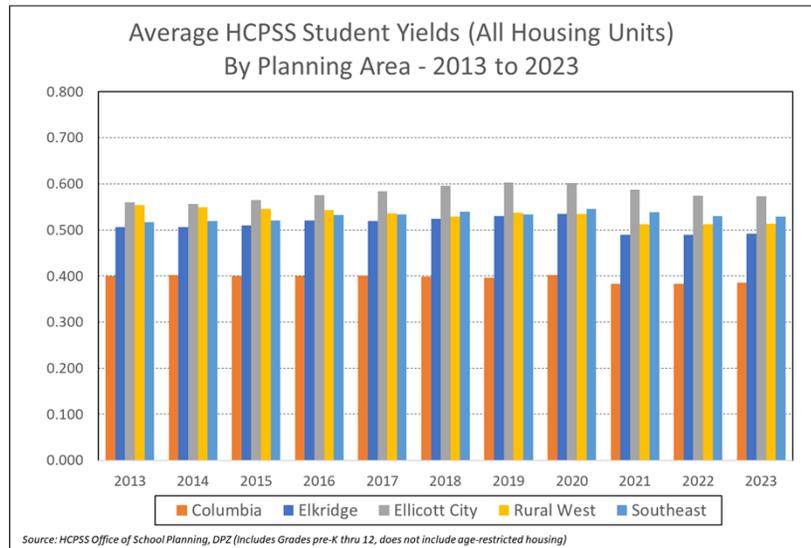
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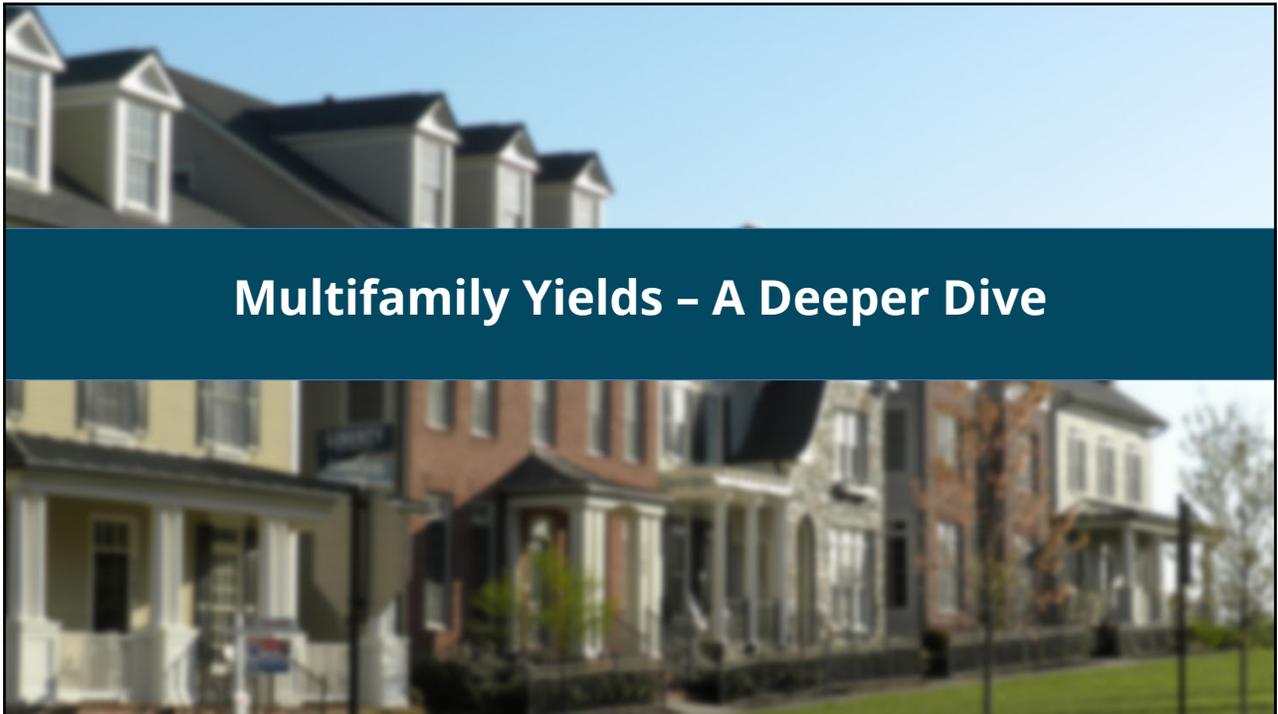
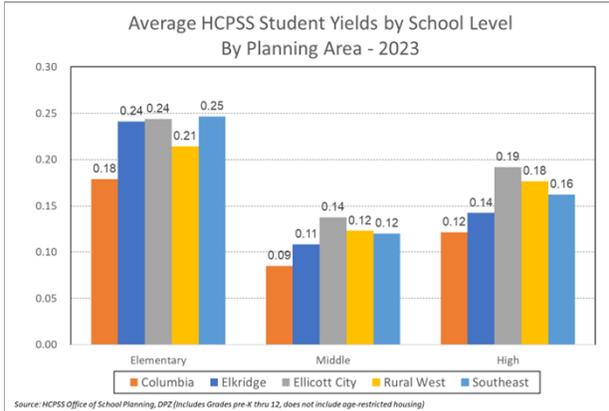
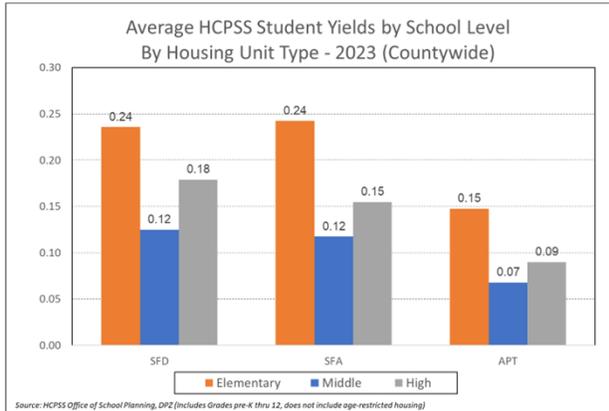
# Student Yield Trends



# Student Yield Trends

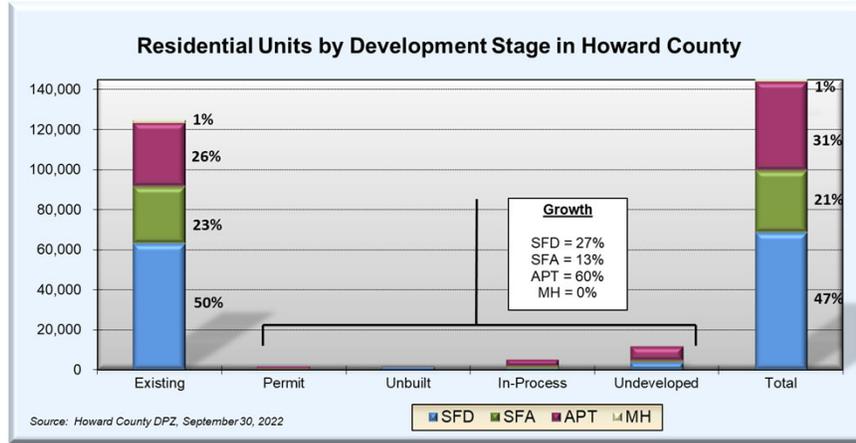


# Student Yield Trends

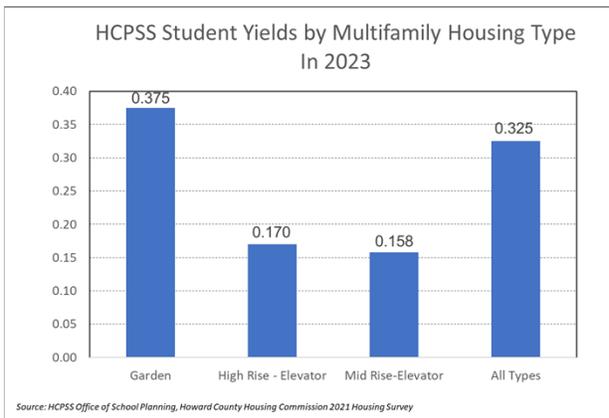
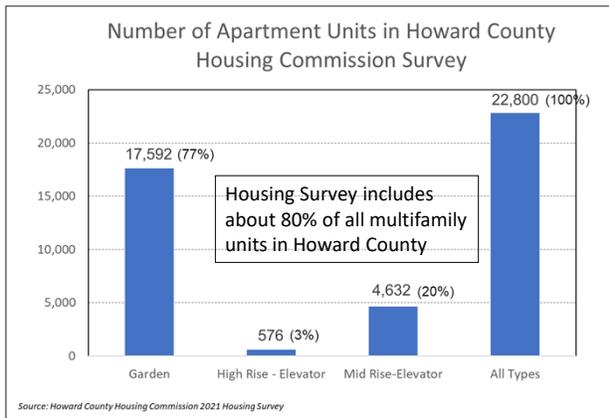


## Multifamily Yields – A Deeper Dive

# Multifamily Yields

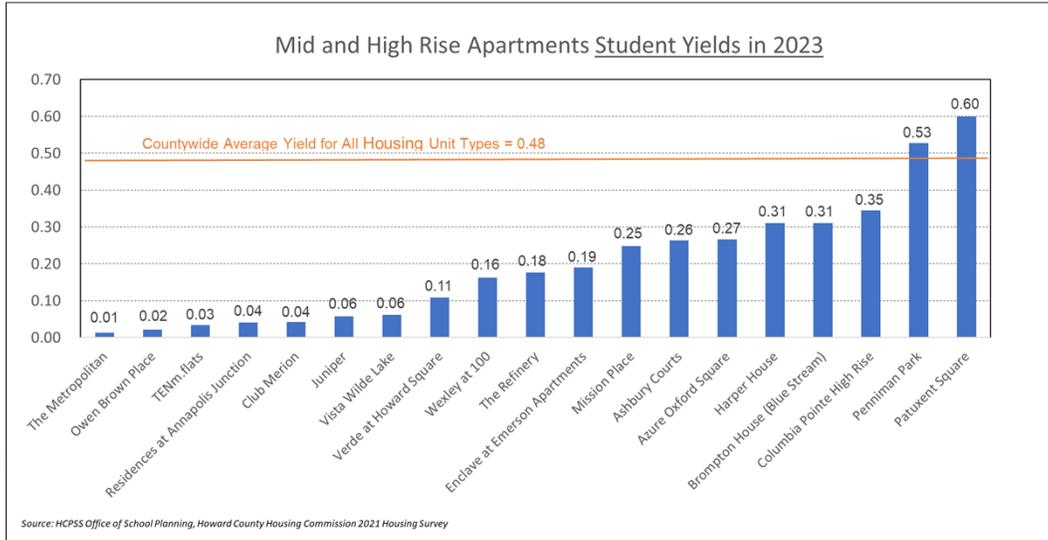


# Multifamily Yields

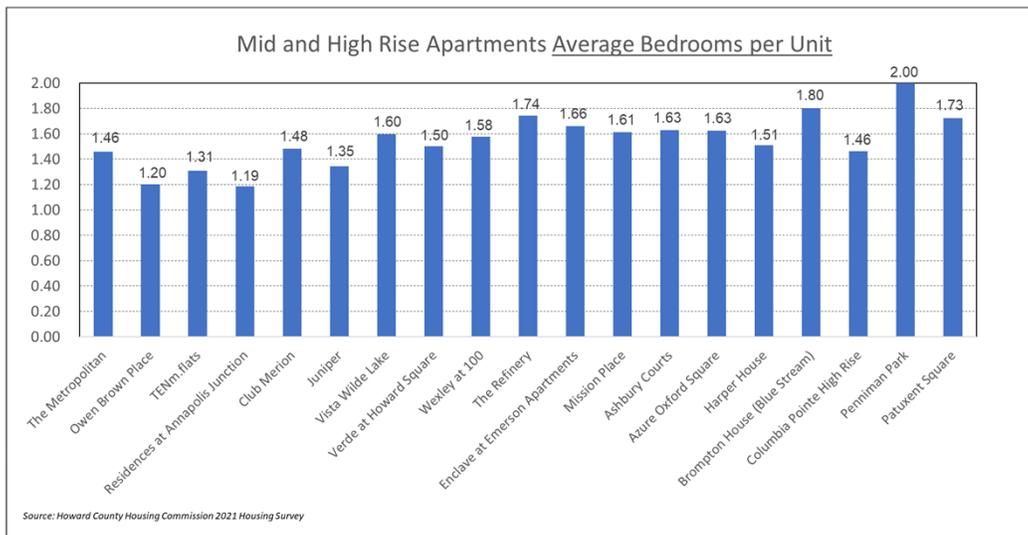


- Garden apartments are walkup non-elevator buildings, typically two or three stories, but sometimes up to four stories.
- Mid-rise apartments are elevator-served up to eight stories.
- High-rise apartments are elevator-served nine stories and above.

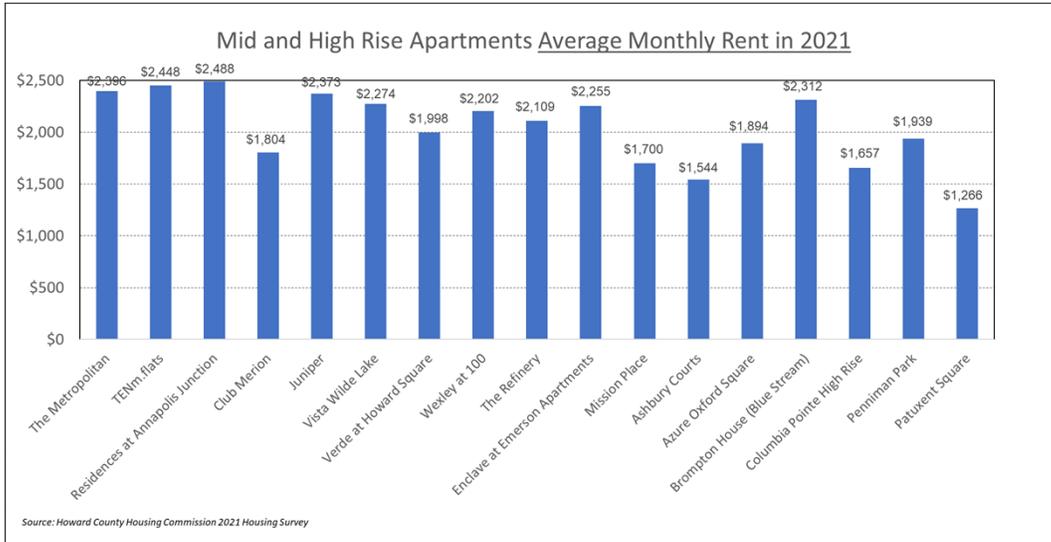
# Multifamily Yields



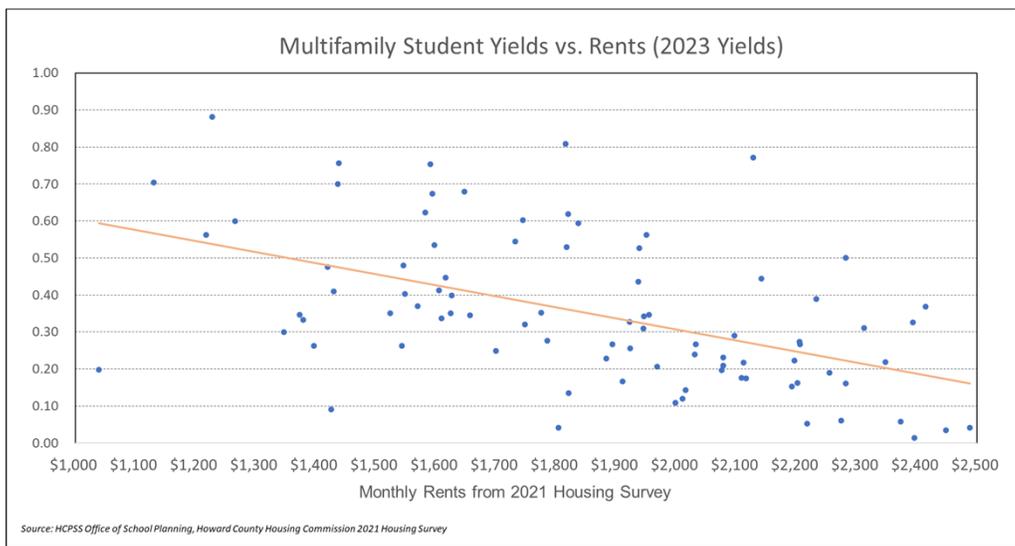
# Multifamily Yields



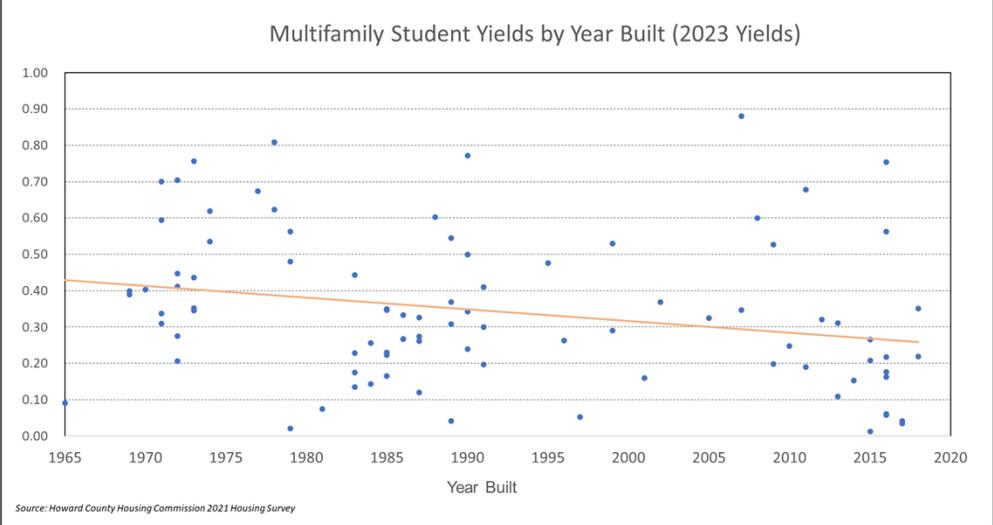
# Multifamily Yields



# Multifamily Yields

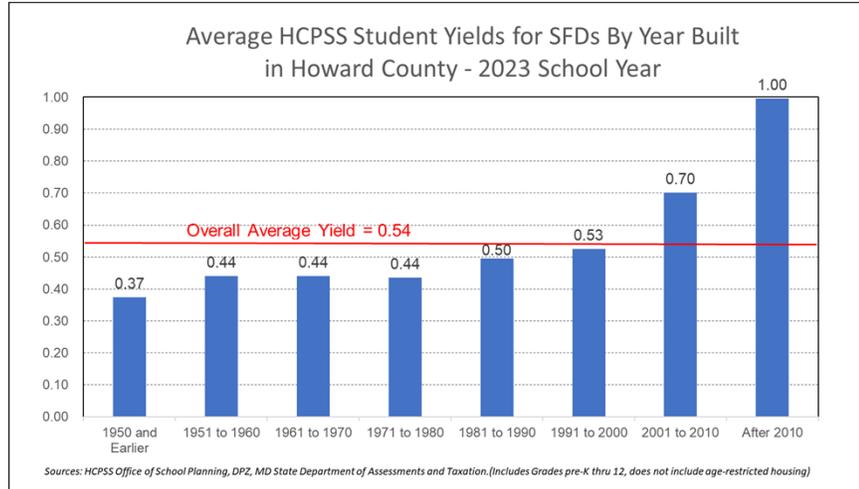


# Multifamily Yields

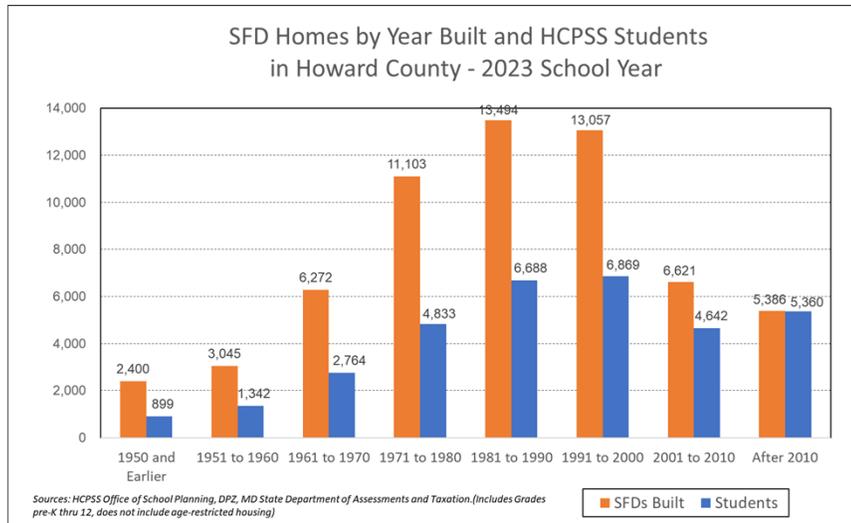


## SFD and SFA Yields – A Deeper Dive

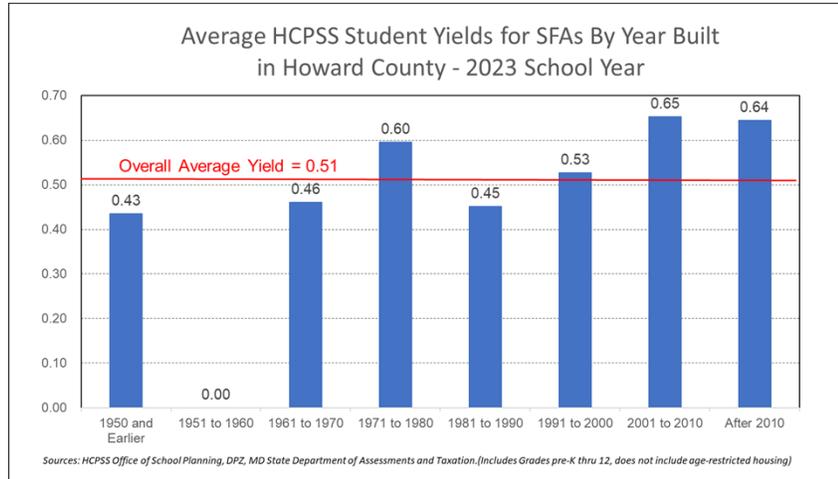
# SFD & SFA Yields



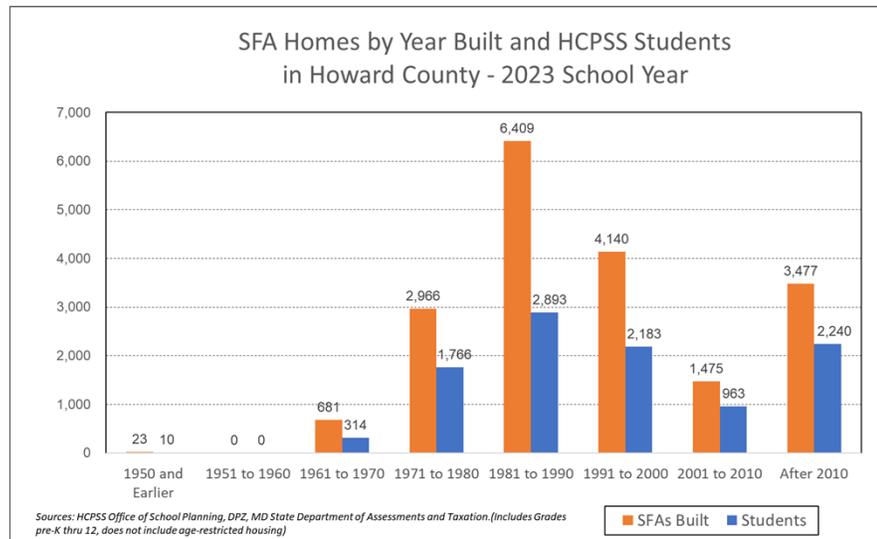
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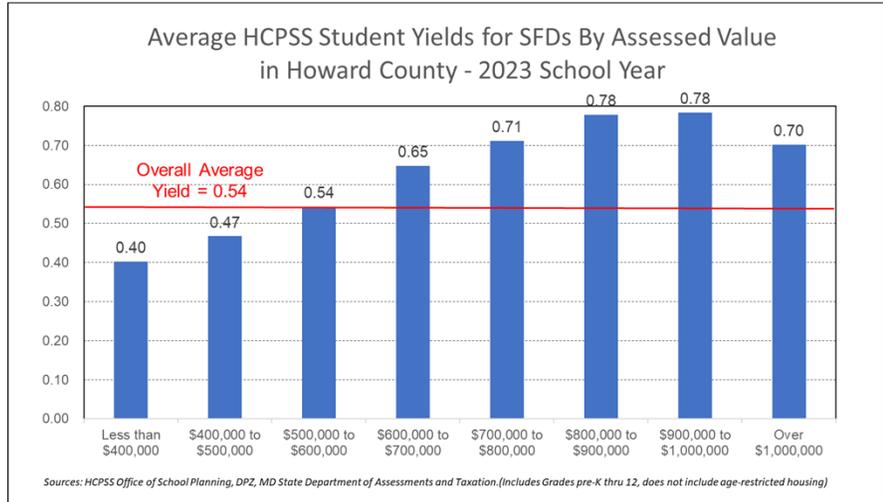
# SFD & SFA Yields



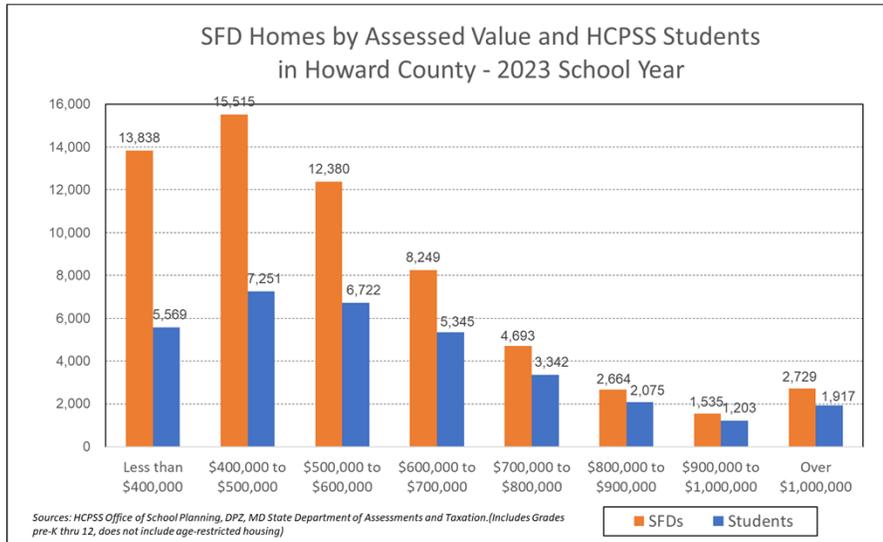
# SFD & SFA Yields



# SFD & SFA Yields



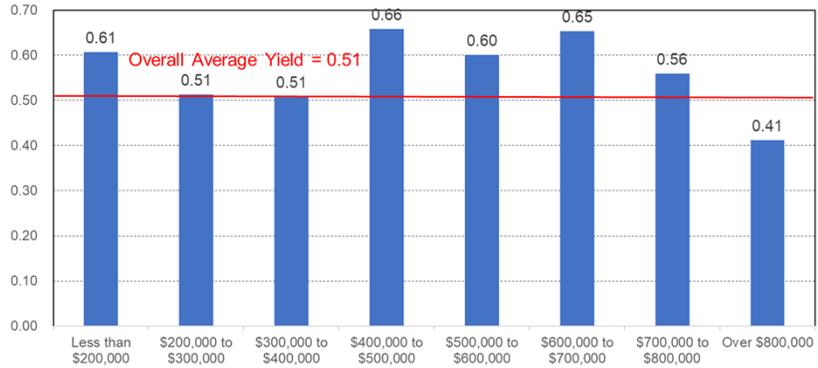
# SFD & SFA Yields



# SFD & SFA Yields



Average HCPSS Student Yields for SFAs By Assessed Value in Howard County - 2023 School Year

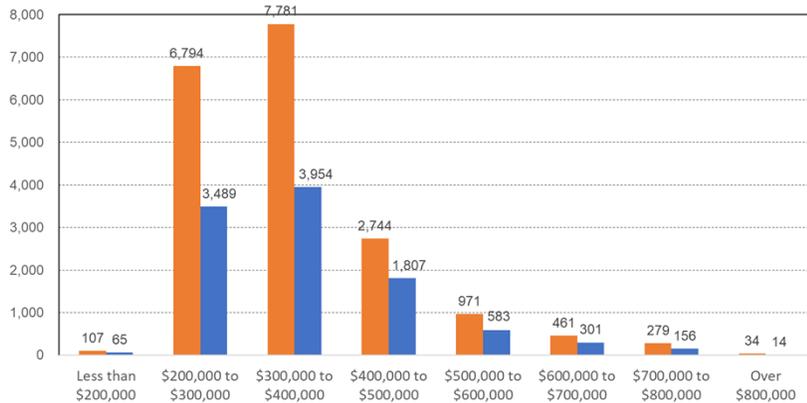


Sources: HCPSS Office of School Planning, DPZ, MD State Department of Assessments and Taxation. (Includes Grades pre-K thru 12, does not include age-restricted housing)

# SFD & SFA Yields



SFA Homes by Assessed Value and HCPSS Students in Howard County - 2023 School Year

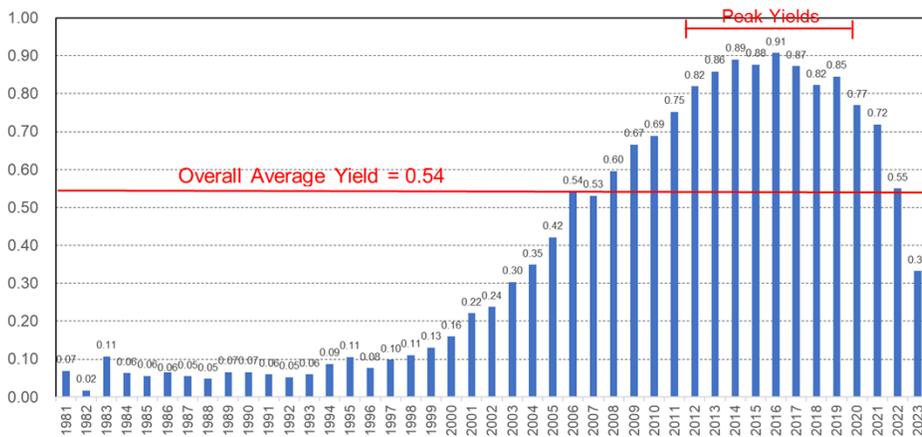


Sources: HCPSS Office of School Planning, DPZ, MD State Department of Assessments and Taxation. (Includes Grades pre-K thru 12, does not include age-restricted housing)

Legend: SFAs (orange), Students (blue)

# SFD and SFA Yields

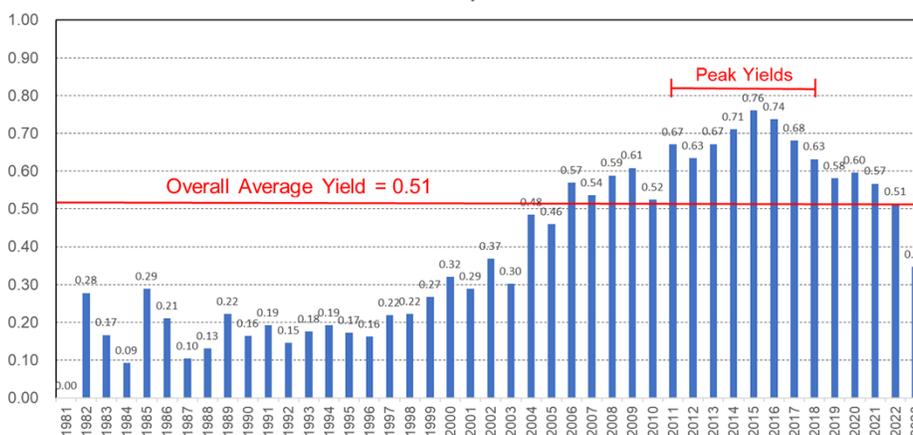
Average HCPSS Student Yields for SFDs By Last Year Sold in Howard County - 2023 School Year



Sources: HCPSS Office of School Planning, DPZ, MD State Department of Assessments and Taxation. (Includes Grades pre-K thru 12, does not include age-restricted housing)

# SFD and SFA Yields

Average HCPSS Student Yields for SFAs By Last Year Sold in Howard County - 2023 School Year



Sources: HCPSS Office of School Planning, DPZ, MD State Department of Assessments and Taxation. (Includes Grades pre-K thru 12, does not include age-restricted housing)



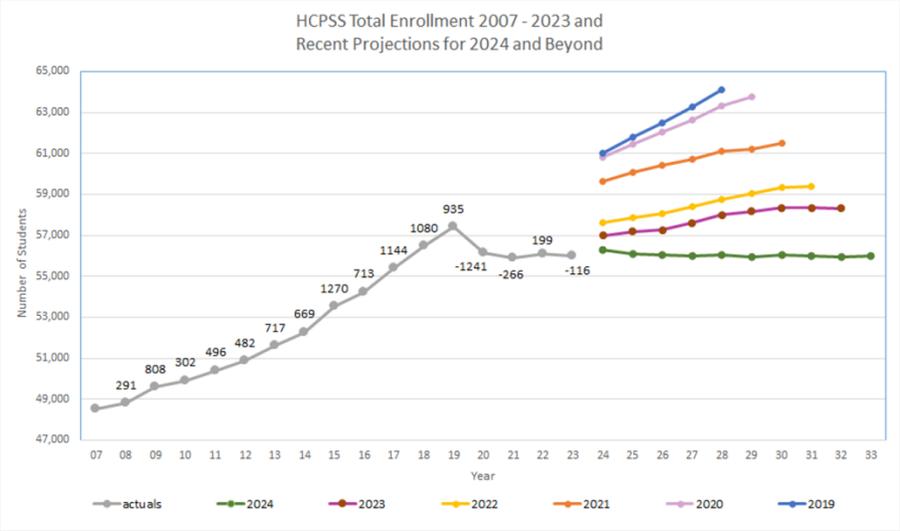
# HCPSS's Latest Ten-Year Enrollment Projections



**Latest Enrollment Projection**

Source: HCPSS 2024 Projection Report - April 2023

Figure 4.12 Historical Enrollment and Recent Projections for 2024 and Beyond



## Summary of Major Findings

- Howard County Public School enrollment peaked in the 2019/2020 school year and has declined since then beginning with and following the COVID pandemic. Average yields were 0.505 pupils per housing in 2019/2020, decreasing to 0.482 in 2022/2023, a 4.6% decrease.
- Most pupils live in single family detached homes (59%), followed by townhomes (24%), apartments units (15%), and then mobile homes (2%), as of the school year ending 2023.
- Fifty-two percent of existing homes in Howard County are single family detached, 22% are townhomes, 24% are apartment units, and 2% are mobile homes (as of 2023).
- Average yields for the 2022/23 school year were 0.54 for single family detached homes, 0.51 for townhomes, and 0.31 for apartments.
- Average yields are highest in the Ellicott City Planning Area, followed by Elkridge, the Rural West, the Southeast, and then the Columbia Planning Areas, respectively.

## Summary of Major Findings

- Slightly more than two-thirds of all single family detached homes and townhomes do not have any school children living in them. Of the approximately one-third that do, an average of 1.71 and 1.65 students per unit live in single family detached homes and townhomes, respectively.
- For multifamily units, garden apartments have the highest yields at 0.38 pupils per unit, followed by mid-rise and high-rise elevator apartments at 0.16 and 0.17 pupils per unit.
- Yields decrease as multifamily rents increase, and more recently built apartment units also tend to have smaller yields. For example, the recently built mid-rise elevator apartment buildings in Downtown Columbia have very small average yields ranging between 0.01 and 0.06 pupils per unit.
- Based on current land use and zoning, about 60% of all future units to be built in Howard County will be multifamily apartment units. Currently, about 26% of all units are apartments. So, it can be anticipated that future yields from new housing will be less than past trends.
- For single family detached homes and townhomes, yields generally increase as assessed values increase, and average yields peak in homes last sold seven and eight years prior for single family detached and townhome units, respectively, following a bell curve around the peaks.

## Questions/Discussion



# Transportation

**Adequate Public Facilities  
Ordinance Review Committee**

**October 9, 2024**



## Agenda



1. Historical Context
2. Current Process
3. Complete Streets Policy & General Plan Integration
4. Land Use and Transportation Regulations Advisory Group Recommendations
5. Next Steps

# The Team



## David Cookson

- Deputy Administrator/Long Range and Regional Transportation Planning
- Howard County Office of Transportation

## Kris Jagarapu

- Chief, Bureau of Highways
- Howard County Department of Public Works

## Chad Edmondson

- Chief, Development Engineering Division
- Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

## Chris Eatough

- Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator
- Howard County Office of Transportation

# What are we talking about tonight?



Transportation Adequacy/Transportation Concurrency: Planning principle that requires transportation infrastructure to be adequate to support new development projects



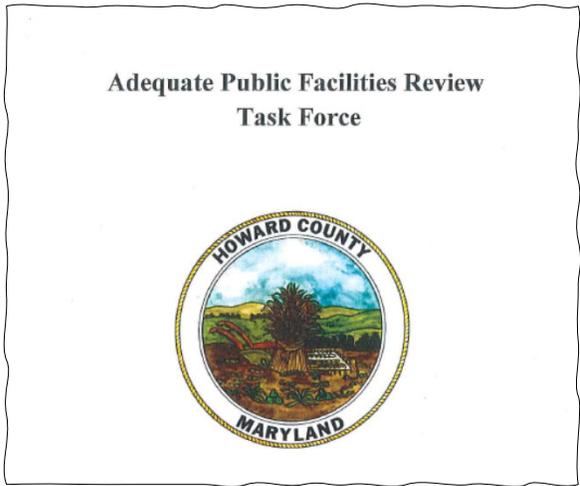
## Key Components

- Standards
- Fees to fund transportation improvements to meet standards
- Transportation mitigations to meet standards



# Historical Context

**Kris Jagarapu**  
Chief, Bureau of Highways  
Howard County Department of Public Works



# APFO Roads Historical Context

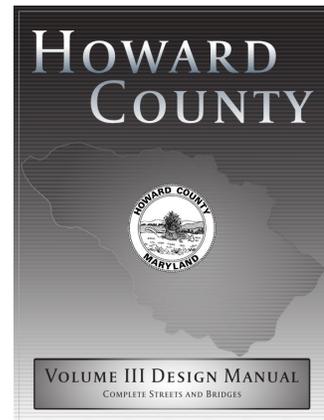


- 1990**
  - APFO recommended in the 1990 General Plan
  - Commission on Adequate Public Facilities established
- 1992**
  - Legislation passed linking residential construction to an elementary schools test, a school regions test, a roads test (both residential and commercial), and a housing units test
  - Law also established the building excise tax and dedicated it to road mitigation
- 2000**
  - Existing Ordinance updated to account for demographic and economic shifts that affected growth
  - Study area for APFO road test increased from 1 mile to 1.5 miles from the entrance of a new project
- 2010**
  - Passage of the Downtown Columbia Plan
  - APFO roads test amended to include an additional provision only applicable to Downtown Columbia
  - Sec. 16.1101. title changed from Adequate Road Facilities to Adequate Transportation Facilities
- 2015+**
  - Task force reviewed provisions that regulate grade separations, critical lane volumes, and traffic safety
  - Considered altering the traffic study process required for all new development
  - Only minor changes were made to the Roads Test due in part to limited jurisdiction over state roads

## Relevant Changes Since 2015



- Howard County Design Manual Volume III
  - Substantial updates were made following the 2019 adoption of the Complete Street policy
  - Previously entitled Roads and Bridges, now entitled Complete Streets and Bridges
  - Adopted by Council Resolution No. 17-2022 in February 2022
  - Council Resolution No. 17-2022 includes the following Whereas clause:
    - "...revisions to Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance and Subdivision and land Use Regulations must reflect a complete streets approach throughout the County that would support and encourage walking, bicycling, transit use, and accessibility for all users as per the County's Complete Streets Policy (CR 120-2019)"



## Relevant Changes Since 2015

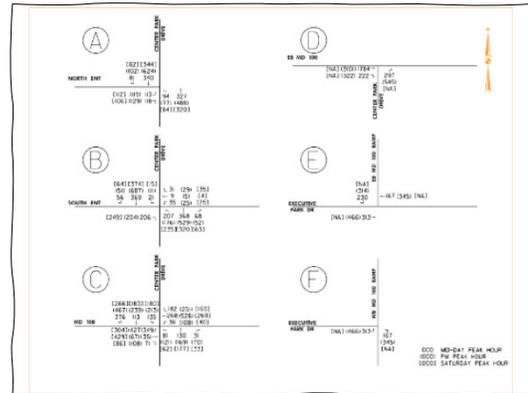


- Howard County Design Manual Volume III updates
  - Chapter 4, Adequate Transportation Facilities Test Evaluation Requirements and Chapter 5, Multimodal Traffic Studies include the guidance necessary to implement APFO regulations
  - The background traffic growth rate documented in Chapter 4 changed from 3% per year compounded for years 1-3 and 6% compounded beyond year 3 (for comprehensive or phased projects) to 2% per year compounded
    - Use of higher than necessary growth rates may result in unnecessarily wide roads, which reduce safety for pedestrians and bicyclists and create additional impervious surface



# Current Process- Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance - Roads Test

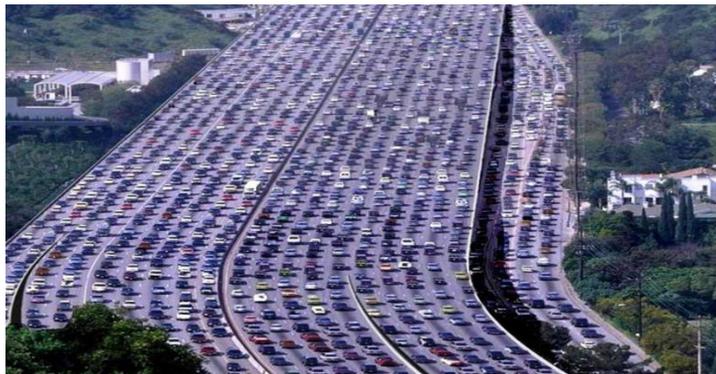
**Chad Edmondson**  
Chief, Development Engineering Division  
Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning



# Road Test Purpose



- Promote public safety
- Allow time for roads to keep pace with development
- Use data to determine road capacity



# Roads Test for New Development



- Critical Lane Volume Method
- Determine intersection “LEVEL OF SERVICE” impact area for proposed development (1.5 miles in Planned Service Area - 2.0 miles outside)
- Major Collector or higher intersections studied in PSA
- Minor collector or higher outside PSA - study submitted with the first plan
- Number of intersections studied based on development size
- Scoping meeting required

# Impacted Intersections



Net Peak Hour Trips	Intersections in Each Direction
5 - 99	1
100 -399	2
400 -799	3
800 -1500	4
>1500	5

## Level of Service



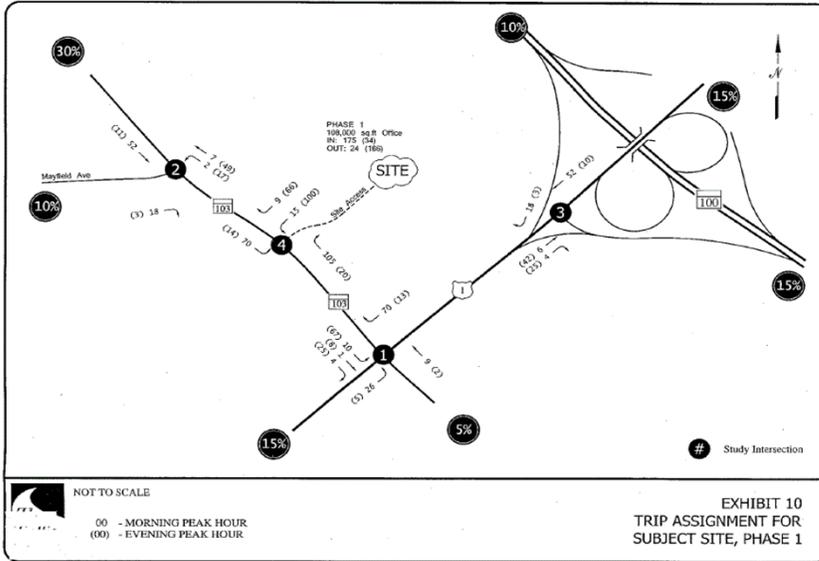
- LOS ranges from A (free flow) to F (jam conditions)
  - Acceptable LOS "D" for county roads
  - Acceptable LOS "E" for state roads
- Congested intersections include LOS ratings of "E" or "F"
- LOS "E" = Critical Lane Volume from 1,450 to 1,600 vehicles per hour
- LOS "F" = Critical Lane Volume greater than 1,600  
(v/c range greater than 1.00 or 100% of capacity or greater)
- Perfect intersection clears 100% of waiting platoon of cars with each signal phase and cycle – no leftover cars

## Traffic Volumes Counted



- Traffic counts taken 7-9 am and 4-6 pm during school year; good for one year
- Site generated traffic (projected from ITE manual)
- Background traffic from approved studies not yet constructed
- Future growth projection - 2% for 3 years or projected buildout date

# Trip Assignment



23  
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## RESULTS OF INTERSECTION CAPACITY ANALYSIS

	EXISTING	YEAR 2011		YEAR 2028	
		BACKGR'D	TOTAL	BACKGR'D	TOTAL
<b>MORNING PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC</b>					
1. US 1 MD 103	C/1166	E/1455	E/1524	F/3374	F/3670
2. MD 103 & Mayfield Ave	A/906	C/1191	C/1261	F/2867	F/3164
3. US 1 & MD 100 EB Ramp	A/710	A/917	A/945	F/2231	F/2354
4. MD 103 & Site Access	---	---	B/1017	---	F/2599
<b>EVENING PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC</b>					
1. US 1 MD 103	C/1250	E/1520	E/1553	F/3577	F/3712
2. MD 103 & Mayfield Ave	A/704	A/985	B/1068	F/3278	F/3753
3. US 1 & MD 100 EB Ramp	A/997	C/1261	C/1284	F/3104	F/3196
4. Site Access & MD 103	---	---	A/768	---	F/2048

**NOTE:**

- Background Traffic is derived from combining Existing Traffic, growth and traffic to be generated by approved developments.
- Total Traffic is derived from combining Background Traffic and traffic to be generated by site.



EXHIBIT 12  
RESULTS OF INTERSECTION  
CAPACITY ANALYSIS (CLV)



## Mitigation



- Construct lane improvements - mitigate LOS to acceptable levels
- Plans included in F or SDP and bonded as p/o a Developer Agreement
- If improvements can tie to existing capital project - fee may be accepted to offset County's cost for required improvements
- Fee pays portion of mitigation based on the over-capacity trips generated

## Takeaways



- APFO helped to provide new road infrastructure
- Failing the Roads Test does not slow development as long as mitigation is possible
- Only establishes standards for automobile level of service



# Complete Streets Policy & General Plan Integration

David Cookson

Deputy Administrator/Long Range and Regional Transportation  
Planning  
Howard County Office of Transportation

## HOCO BY DESIGN

Every Voice, One Vision

Howard County's General Plan



## Howard County Complete Streets Policy



- Passed by Council Resolution 120-2019 on 10/7/19
- Policy vision:
  - To ensure that Howard County is a place for individuals of all backgrounds to live and travel freely, safely, and comfortably, **public and private roadways in Howard County shall be safe and convenient for residents of all ages and abilities who travel by foot, bicycle, public transportation or automobile**, ensuring sustainable communities countywide.
- Policy scope:
  - Every transportation project, whether new or retrofit, capital improvement, or subdivision and land development.

# Howard County Complete Streets Policy



- Section 4. Conflicting or Competing Needs
  - Where there are conflicting needs among users and/or modes, safety shall be the highest priority; particularly safety for the most vulnerable street users.
  - **Motor vehicle speed, flow, and driver convenience shall not be prioritized over safety for vulnerable street users.** Reducing excessive motor vehicle speeds on streets where vulnerable road users are likely will be considered a net benefit to the community.
  - To the extent that current code allows, when space is a limiting factor and where vulnerable users are likely, allocating space to a mode that is not currently accommodated shall be prioritized over providing additional space to a mode that is already accommodated.

# Complete Streets Policy Implementation



- ✓ [Design Manual Volume III, Complete Streets and Bridges](#) – setting standards/guidelines for capital and private projects (substantive edits to Chapters 1-3)
- ✓ [Design Manual Volume IV, Standard Specifications and Details for Construction](#)
- ✓ [Community Engagement Plan](#) – promoting equitable and accessible decision-making processes that affect complete streets design
- ✓ [Performance measures and reporting](#) – transparency and accountability to track / ensure progress and adjust course when needed

# Complete Streets Policy Implementation



- ✓ [Design Manual Volume III, Complete Streets and Bridges](#) – setting standards/guidelines for capital and private projects (substantive edits to Chapters 1-3)
- ✓ [Design Manual Volume IV, Standard Specifications and Details for Construction](#)
- ✓ [Community Engagement Plan](#) – promoting equitable and accessible decision-making processes that affect complete streets design
- ✓ [Performance measures and reporting](#) – transparency and accountability to track / ensure progress and adjust course when needed
- ❑ [Land-use-related regulations](#) – align these policies and regulations to support the above and enhance holistic achievement of complete streets throughout Howard County

# Transportation Topics, Policies & Actions



Transportation Topics, Policies and Actions	
Maintaining the Transportation System	Safety and the Transportation System
Mobility and Access	Delivering Projects
Future of the Transportation System	Transportation Investment Priorities
Managing Growth	



# Transportation Topics, Policies & Actions



**Managing Growth-1:** Evaluate the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO), including current and anticipated development patterns and challenges, to support the vision and policies presented in HoCo By Design and in accordance with the law established for the review of APFO.

- Evaluate and amend APFO standards for transportation adequacy and develop context driven transportation adequacy measures that align with the County's land use and transportation safety vision.
- Study and develop APFO standards for specific geographic subareas.
- Evaluate and amend APFO standards to mitigate trips with investments in bicycle, pedestrian, and transit infrastructure, road connectivity, and safety projects.

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Howard County's General Plan



# Transportation Topics, Policies & Actions



**CIM-2:** Design and operate an equitable transportation system that prevents and mitigates the most severe types of crashes for motorists, transit riders, bicyclists, and pedestrians.

- Prioritize and fund measures outlined in the Strategic Road Safety Plan using a safe system approach to focus education, enforcement, and engineering efforts and investments.
- Advance the Complete Streets Policy by updating the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations to provide accommodations and favor land use and development that improves safety, particularly for pedestrians and bicyclists who are the most vulnerable roadway users.

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Howard County's General Plan



# Transportation Topics, Policies & Actions



**CIM-3:** Make the transportation system equitable, close mobility gaps, and improve access to jobs, housing, health care, education, and social services.

**CIM-5:** Deliver transportation system improvements that support efforts to reduce reliance on automobile trips, improve air quality, and give people cost-effective and sustainable choices on how they get to work, home, school, and play.

**CIM 6:** Focus on improvements to the transportation system that improve travel reliability.

**HOCO BY  
DESIGN**

Every Voice, One Vision

Howard County's General Plan



## Land Use and Transportation Regulations Advisory Group (LUTRAG) Recommendations

Chris Eatough

Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator

Howard County Office of Transportation



## LUTRAG Role



- **Members:**
  - Provided expertise and input from your perspective and that of broader community / stakeholder interests
  - Actively contributed at monthly meetings and through other means (e.g., respond to ques. onnaire)
  - Worked together to create a recommended framework and action plan for enhancing Land Use/Zoning/APFO regs to present to the APFO committee
- **Deliverable**
  - A consensus-based framework and recommended action plan

## LUTRAG Staff Workgroup



- Staff Workgroup met to compile all the issues that regularly come up during the site plan review and subdivision process
- This list was cross referenced with responses from the LUTRAG survey and outstanding comments from the Complete Streets Implementation Team
- The resulting list of issues were grouped into four categories:
  - Frontage Improvements
  - Intersection Improvements
  - Connectivity Improvements
  - Other Transportation Elements

# LUTRAG Issues



- Addressing any one of these issues **may** require changes to multiple regulatory documents, including:
  - Subdivision Regulations
  - Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance
  - Zoning Code
  - Design Manual Chapters 4 or 5
- Staff have identified the related section(s) of regulatory document that may need to be altered
- These findings have been summarized in a memo dated August 6, 2024 documenting the findings and feedback from the LUTRAG
- LUTRAG Recommendations: [LUTRAG Memo](#)

# LUTRAG Recommendations



Issues and recommendations are documented in the Land Use and Transportation Regulations Advisory Group Recommendations dated August 6, 2024

- **Issue Number:** 1-16
- **Category:** Frontage, Intersection, Connectivity, or Other
- **Issue:** Sentence describing the identified issue
- **Proposed Solution:** Sentence describing the proposed solution
- **Background:** An explanation of why this issue is impacting compliance with the Complete Streets policy
- **Implementation Notes:** A high-level overview of potential next steps to address the issue
- **Regulatory Impacts:** Notes whether a formal change to Howard County Code or the Design Manual is necessary to address the issue, listing regulation(s) that need to be updated.
- **Relevant Regulations/Lead Implementation Agency:** Lists the relevant regulations. Just because a code provision is listed does not necessarily mean it needs to be modified.

Category	Frontage Improvements	3
Issue	Sidewalks and pathway construction often occurs at the end of the project after tenants/residents have moved in and formed transportation habits. There are instances of multimodal facilities never being completed.	
Proposed Solution	When included in site plans, sidewalks and pathways should be built before road acceptance.	
Background	<p>3.1 New bonding is required which may address the issue (is this enough?)</p> <p>3.2 Construction Inspection Division (CID) does not think it's possible to enforce in the sequence of construction</p> <p>3.3 Multiple sections of the Subdivision Regulations listed below grant the County the authority to regulate the sequence of construction which is documented in the Developer Agreement</p> <p>3.4 Title 18 - Public Works allows for roadways to be accepted by the County before the required sidewalks and stormwater management facilities are completed but does not encourage or require it</p>	
Implementation Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Works could modify the criteria for the Developer Agreement to clarify that sidewalks should be completed before the acceptance of roadways</li> </ul>	
Regulatory Impacts	N   Issue can be addressed by modifying Developer Agreement criteria	
Relevant Regulations/Lead Implementation Agency		
Subdivision Regulations	Article I, Sec. 18.100.01 - General Administration, Financial Obligations	
DPW Lead	Article 18, Sec. 18.120 - Street Improvements, General	
OOT Support	Article IV, Sec. 18.147.01 - Developer Agreements	
Adequate Public Facilities	Article IV, Sec. 18.150.01 - Developer Agreements, Major Facilities Agreements	
DPW Lead		
OOT Support		
Zoning Regulations		
DPW Lead		
OOT Support		
Design Manual Vol. 08		
DPW Lead		
OOT Support		
Title 18 - Public Works	Subtitle 2, Sec. 18.20201 - Roads, Findings	
DPW Lead		
OOT Support		

# LUTRAG Identified Issues



This chart is a summary of the issues and proposed solutions identified by LUTRAG relevant to the transportation element of APFO. More detail in the full LUTRAG recommendations here: <https://www.howardcountymd.gov/transportation/lutr-updates>

#	Issue	Proposed Solution
6	Fees from Fee in Lieu are not easily trackable or utilized for proximate projects.	Improve management of fees from Fee in Lieu.
7	Current APFO requirements omits local intersections (signalized and non-signalized) from the evaluation process.	Current APFO requirements omits local intersections (signalized and non-signalized) from the evaluation process.
8	APFO studies and mitigations are currently solely based on LOS for motor vehicles.	APFO studies and mitigations should include all modes and emphasize safety.
9	APFO method for forecasting future traffic does not reliably predict all changes in travel behavior, sometimes resulting in unnecessary road widening.	Update the methodology for forecasting future traffic growth in APFO and the Design Manual to provide a logical process with accurate results.
10	APFO method unfairly places burden of capacity expansion on the "last one in" rather than distributing the burden based on traffic contribution.	Under evaluation.

# Proposed Next Steps



- Feedback from APFO Committee Members
- Guided by HoCo By Design, next steps will be to:
  - Evaluate, "... context-driven transportation adequacy measures that align with the County's land use and transportation safety vision"
  - Study, "...Geographic subareas."
  - Evaluate, "...Mitigation investments in bicycle, pedestrian and transit infrastructure, road connectivity, and safety projects"
  - Research models used in other jurisdictions-Case Studies
- LUTRAG Recommendations



## Case Studies



- Montgomery County, MD | Growth and Infrastructure Policy
- City of Vallejo, CA | In-Lieu Fee for VMT Reduction
- City of San Diego, CA | Active Transportation In-Lieu Fee, VMT-based
- Culver City, CA | Mobility Impact Fee
- Pasco County, FL | Mobility Fee
- City of Bellevue, WA | Multimodal Transportation Concurrency – System Completeness
- City of Seattle, WA | Multimodal Transportation Concurrency – Mode-share Threshold



**Questions?**

# APFO Committee Meeting No.4

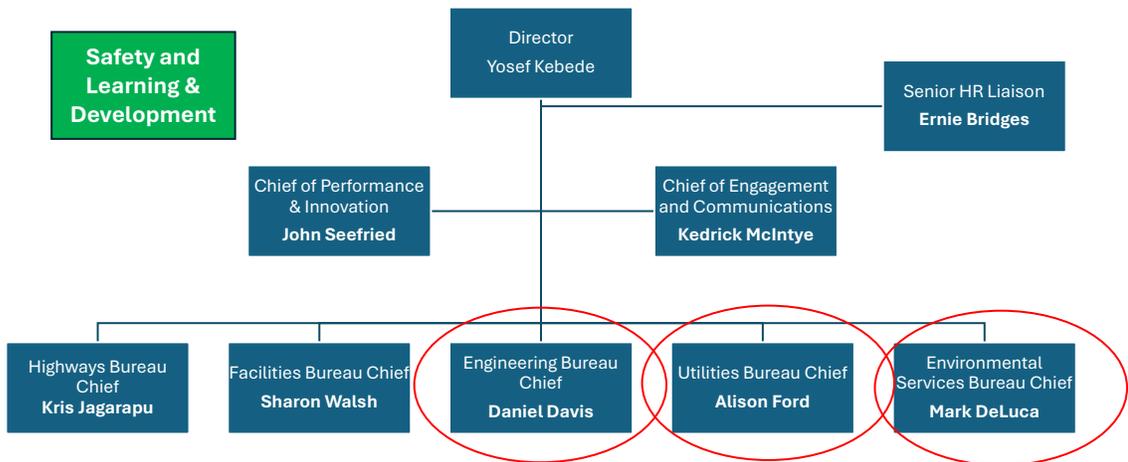
October 9, 2024

Department of Public Works  
(Water & Sewer, Stormwater, and Solid Waste)

## Agenda

- Introduction and Background
- Overview of Services and Capital Planning Process
- Water and Sewer Master Planning
- Water and Sewer New Project Planning
- Stormwater Capacity Planning
- Solid Waste Capacity Planning

## DPW Governance Structure

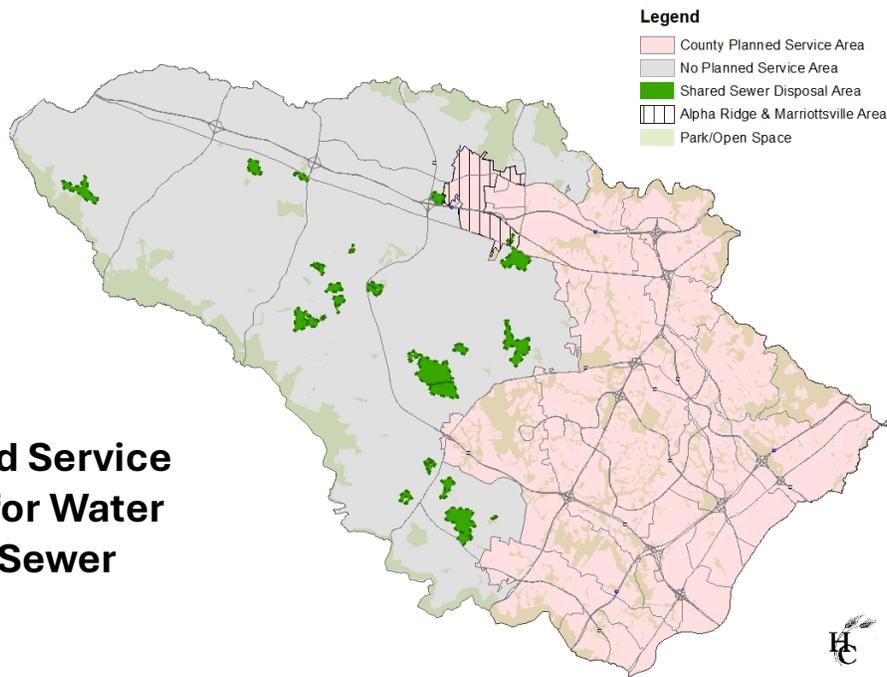


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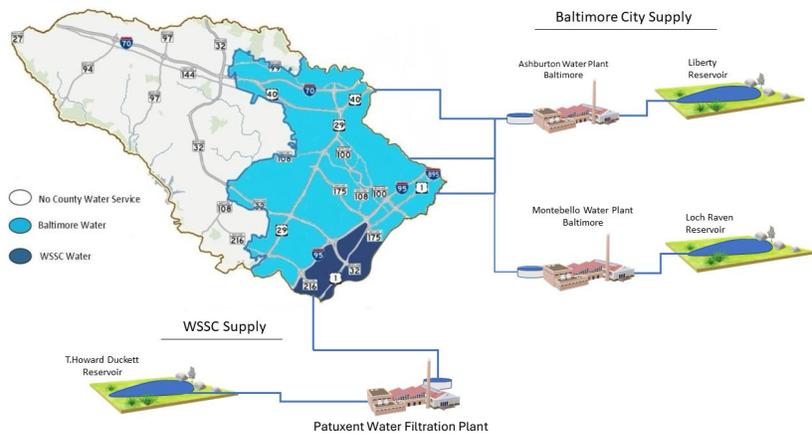
## Services Overview and Capital Budgeting

Yosef Kebede, P.E. – Director, Department of Public Works

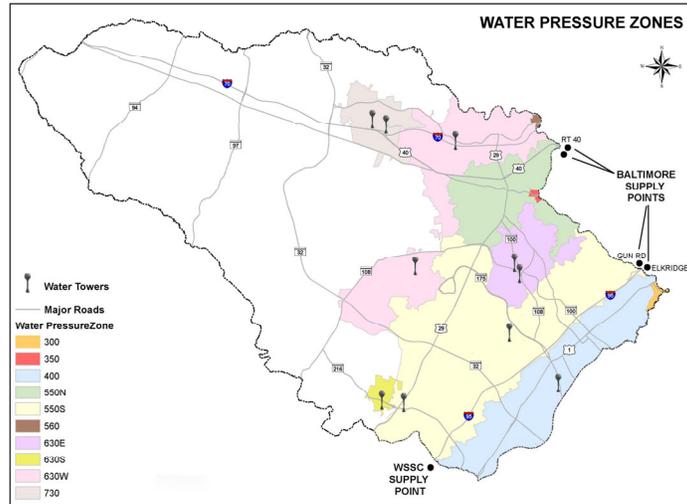
## Planned Service Areas for Water and Sewer



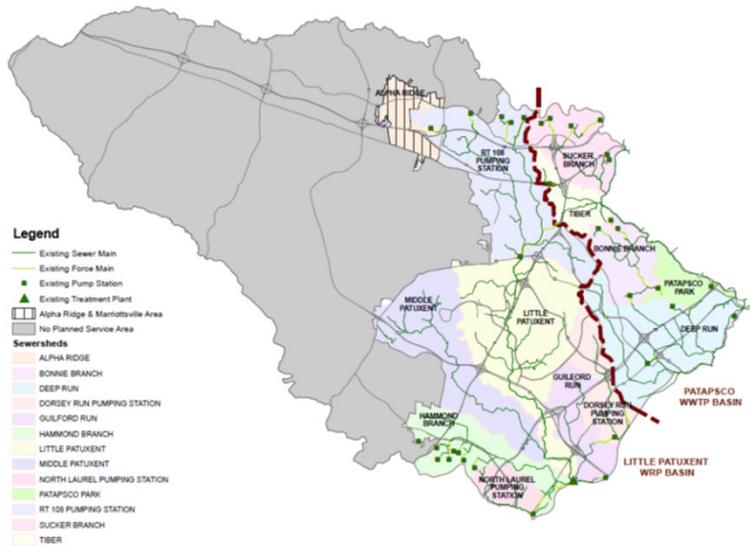
## Drinking Water System



# Water Pressure Zones



# Sanitary Sewer System

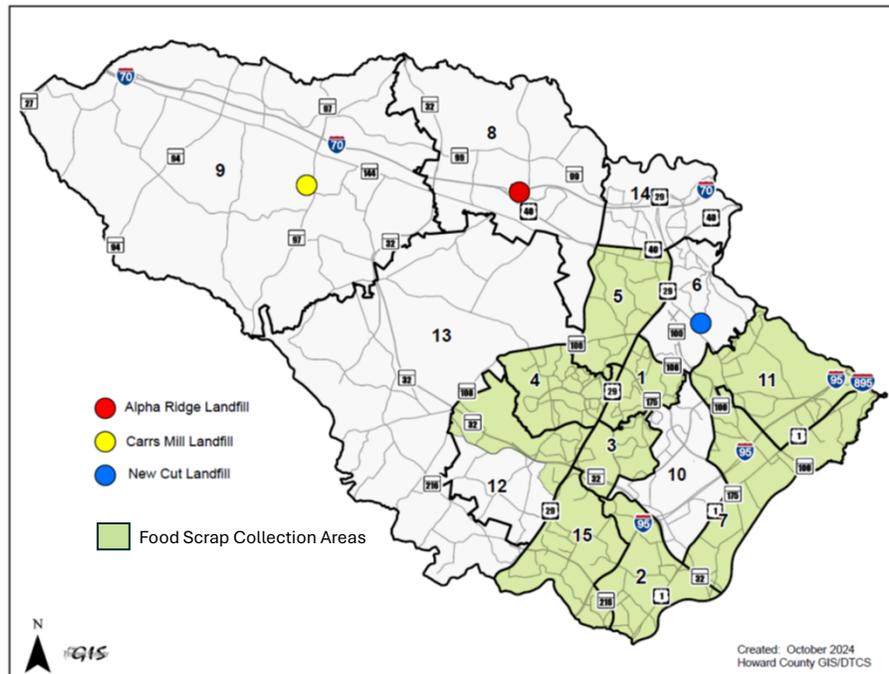


# Stormwater System

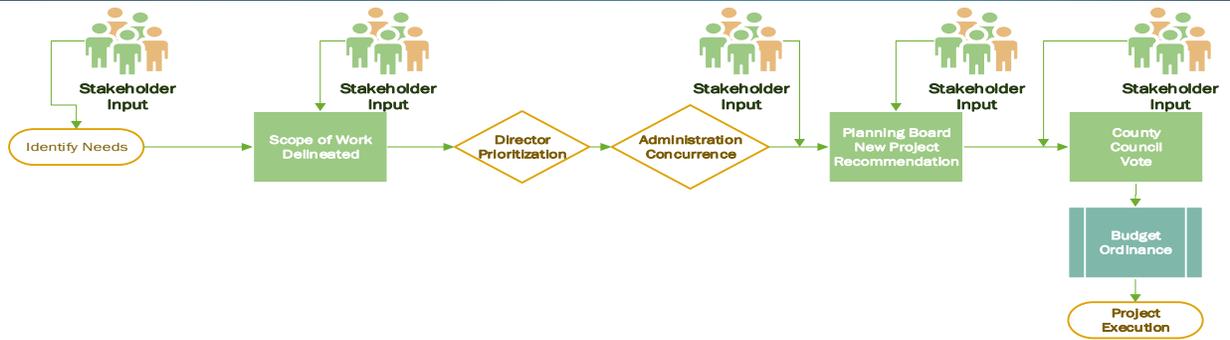
Stormwater Facility	Quantity
Storm Drain Inlets	30,220
Storm Drain Manholes	42,961
Major Outfalls	577
Miles of Storm Drain Pipes	832
Best Management Practices	15,544



# Solid Waste Management



# Capital Budgeting Process



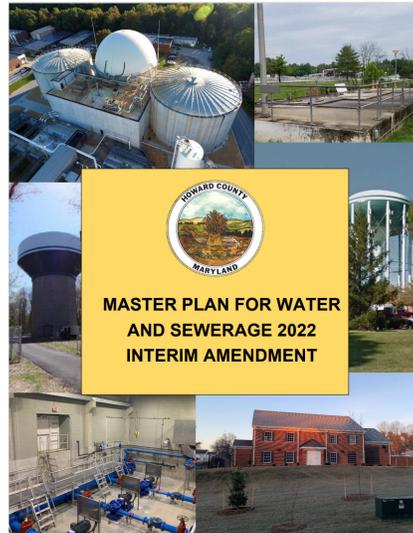
**Stakeholders**  
Residential & Commercial Customers  
Administration  
County Council  
Regulators  
County Staff

## Water and Sewer Master Planning

Alison Ford, P.E. – Chief of the Bureau of Utilities

# Water and Sewer Master Plan

- Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) requires that jurisdictions develop and update Water and Sewer Master Plans (MP) once every three years
- DPW responsible for preparing and updating Howard County's MP
- MP developed alongside the County's General Plan (GP)
- Major Amendments done approximately every 5 years
- Interim Amendments done based on annual reviews
- Draft Major Amendment in process; delayed to coincide w/ General Plan (2023)



# Available Water Supply and Use

Source	Current		2040	
	Average Daily Use (MGD)	Contracted Allotment Avg (MGD)	Projected Average Daily Use (MGD)	Planned Contracted Allotment Avg (MGD)
<b>Baltimore City</b>	22.1	38.5	26.3	38.5
<b>WSSC</b>	3.0	3.0	3.6	10.0
<b>Total</b>	25.1	41.5	29.9	48.5

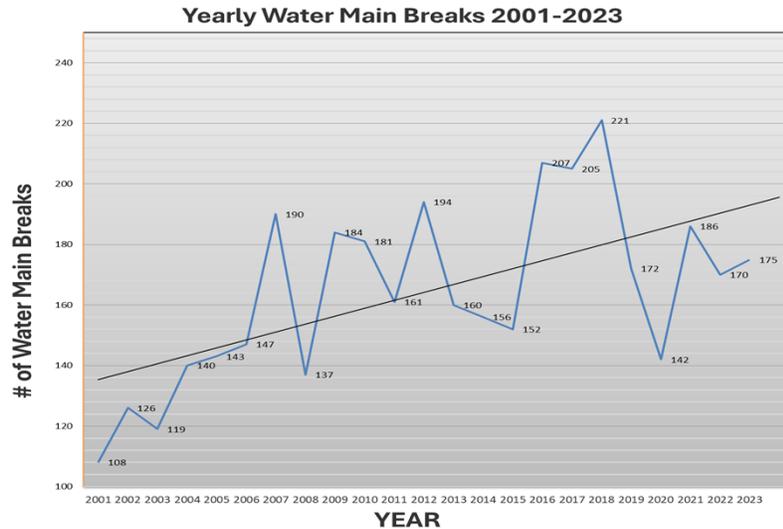
## Howard County Wastewater Capacity and Use

Treatment Plant	Current		2040	
	Average Daily Use (MGD)	Contracted Capacity MGD	Projected Average Daily Use (MGD)	Planned Contracted Capacity (MGD)
Patapsco	8.2	12.4	9.7	12.4
Little Patuxent	21.0	29.0	24.6	29.0
<b>Total</b>	29.2	41.4	34.3	41.4

## Water and Sewer New Project Planning

Daniel Davis, P.E. – Chief of the Bureau of Engineering

# Water Main Break History



# Water/Sewer New Project Planning

**Authorization:**

The **Water and Sewer Design Manual** is **Volume II** of four volumes of the Howard County Design Manual authorized and required to be promulgated under Howard County Subdivision and Land Development Regulations as formulated in Council Bill Number 41, enacted November 24, 1975.

**Purpose of the Manual:**

The Water and Sewer Design Manual is intended to provide a summary of information, procedures, criteria and practices which are applicable to the undertaking of public water and sewer projects within Howard County. The procedural aspects presented represent current County practices, which to some degree may be considered fluid as these standards are in continuous evolution, subject to both administrative and legislative action at federal, state and local government levels. The design criteria and engineering practices set forth in the manual shall be considered firm requirements for the development of water and wastewater projects for Howard County.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING  
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL  
VOLUME II  
WATER AND SEWER

Currently undergoing update process

Howard County Council  
Resolution No. 56, May 2003

# Capital Project Planning

## Capital Projects:

- ✓ Capital Projects may begin in several ways. **Residents** may petition the County to undertake projects or to advance projects previously contemplated. Petitions for water or sewer service are received by the DPW, reviewed by the DPW staff and endorsed with its recommendations, then forwarded to the Director of the DPW. The **DPW** may originate projects to alleviate existing or projected problems in the overall operation of the systems. The **Howard County Health Department** may propose water and sewer projects, which come to its attention through its responsibility in maintaining the public health and welfare. The **County Council** may request of the County Executive to create a Capital Project. Regardless of who or what the originating cause is for a Capital Project, the County Executive is charged with the responsibility of annually preparing a budget of Capital Projects for adoption by the County Council.
- ✓ The DPW staff accomplishes most of the preliminary work associated with the identification of Capital Projects. However, after the adoption and funding of Capital Projects are approved, it is normal practice for the County to engage the services of consulting engineers (Designers) to provide the detailed engineering for water and sewer projects. Selection of a Designer is made in accordance with County regulations and policies.
- ✓ The Designer will begin the project by preparing a concise report of the project describing the purpose and extent of the work, providing a preliminary cost estimate and other items of an engineering nature as specified in DMV II, Chapter 2, "Engineering Reports." Review and approval routines as described in this manual will be followed. When engaged in a Capital Project, either water or sewer, the Designer's point of contact is with the DPW. The DPW will designate a Project Manager from its staff who will assume responsibility for monitoring the project, coordinating details and reviewing reports, plans, specifications and other data to ensure that the engineering work satisfies the project requirements.

# Developer Project Planning

## Developer Projects:

- ✓ When a Developer is to provide public water and sewer services to a proposed development, the Developer must submit to the Department of Planning and Zoning (DPZ), a request in writing for consideration.
- ✓ If system capacity is in question, the Developer may be required to employ an engineer to determine the system capacity and the improvements required to provide system capacity. The Developer shall be financially responsible for the design and construction of all necessary improvements to the public water and sewer system required as a result of his development.
- ✓ Generally, the downstream interceptor sewers 12-inches and larger in diameter and major water facilities as shown on the Master Plan outside of the development area shall be the responsibility of the County. The Developer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the proposed public water and sewer systems within their development. The Developer shall also ensure that there is no adverse impact on the existing public water and sewer system as a result of their development. The capacity of downstream collector sewers shall be reviewed by the Developer to ensure adequate capacity to accept the additional wastewater flows from the development. Adequate internal and external looping of the public water system for pressure and redundancy requirements shall be provided.
- ✓ Upon the receipt and approval of the engineering report and the preliminary water and sewer plan, the engineering design of construction plans is authorized.
- ✓ All improvements to collector sewers, interceptor sewers, wastewater pumping stations, force mains, and treatment facilities required to convey and treat wastewater from the development must be in service prior to any units from that development connecting to the public sewer system. ["Adequate Facilities Rule"]

# Engineering Reports

## Engineering Reports:

The requirement for an engineering report is applicable to Developer and Capital Projects alike whenever water or sewer system extensions or improvements are being considered for construction. The report shall be prepared by a professional engineer, experienced in water and sewer systems, who is licensed to perform such services in the State of Maryland. Refer to DMV II, Chapter 2 for engineering report requirements.

## Engineering Report Purpose:

The engineering report is intended to be a concise presentation of all relevant project facts together with a proposal for satisfying the needs of the project. The report shall be addressed to the Director of the Department of Public Works and delivered to the designated Project Manager. The report shall be presented in an organized manner so that the Director, his staff, County officials and other interested agencies may quickly identify and comprehend all aspects of the project including, but not limited to, the purpose, scope, cost and scheduling of the project. The Designer is expected to present a discussion of background information, design criteria, alternate solutions, cost comparisons and recommendations, which are fully consistent with applicable County, State and Federal regulations and practices.

# Stormwater and Solid Waste Planning

Mark DeLuca, P.E. – Chief of the Bureau of Environmental Services

## Stormwater Capacity Planning (Mark D.)

- Stormwater Management facilities designed to address impervious surface created by new development is regulated by the Maryland Department of the Environment, adopted into our local code and addressed at the time of Site Development Plan review by the Development Engineering Division within Planning and Zoning. The type, effectiveness and placement of these Best Management Practices are evaluated at that time.
- After construction and acceptance, the facilities are taken into the county inventory and inspected for compliance on a triennial basis as required under the MDE mandated MS4 permit. The total number of facilities in service this year and planned for the next two years are shown below.
  - 2024 (Actual) 15,544
  - 2025 (Estimated) 16,844
  - 2026 (Projected) 17,993
- The facilities are inspected by Stormwater Management Division staff and DPW consultants. The average increase of constructed facilities in the county as a result of new housing or commercial development is approximately 7.6 percent each year. The inspection and compliance effort is funded by the Watershed Protection and Restoration Fee which is assessed each year on county property owners. Because it is regulated within the design approval process and fee based for monitoring and compliance, impact on Adequate Public Facilities is indirect.

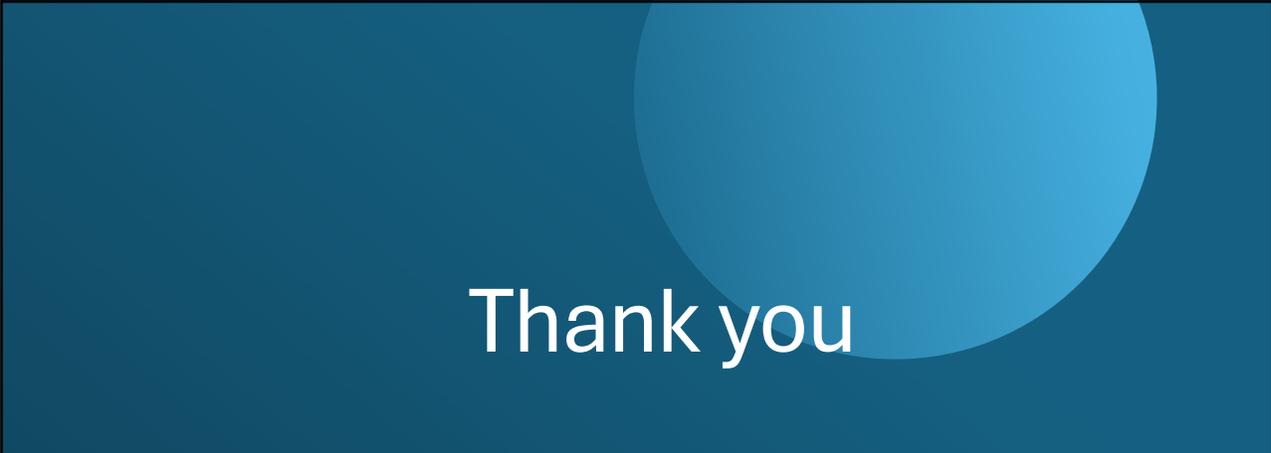
## Solid Waste Services Capacity Planning

- The Bureau of Environmental Services uses data provided by the Department of Planning and Zoning to estimate population growth.

Howard County Population Projections (2025-2040)

Year	Household Population	Group Quarters Population	Total Population
2025	340,762	3,077	343,839
2030	357,195	3,077	360,272
2035	367,726	3,077	370,803
2040	374,848	3,077	377,925

- New households are subject to the annual Trash Fee which compensates County for the cost of curbside services and the use of the Recycling Convenience Center at Alpha Ridge Landfill. There are systemic improvements that will be necessary in the next few years such as Green House Gas Reduction measures, renovated scale house, and renovated administrative offices. This will be funded primarily by the Environmental Service fee
- The current amount of annual residential waste generated per capita is approximately 0.57 tons per year. This includes all recycling and organic material. The per capita amount is used to plan future capacity. The Trash Fee is inclusive of collection and disposition of the material and may increase over time to reflect future costs at the same level of service. Master Plan updated every 10 years. Progress reports issued every 3 years to update per capita rates of waste generation.
- Since 1999, Howard County has contracted with Waste Management, Inc to export nearly all waste to their landfill facility located in King George, Virginia. Currently, the landfill at King George has capacity to accept our waste beyond our planning horizon of 2040. This is monitored and updated every three years.
- Because it is fee based, there is no direct impact caused by growth on Public Facilities. However, to ensure Adequate Public Facilities for these services, roads must be designed with the proper width and turnaround capability to allow for collection vehicles to access households. Also, county zoning must continue to allow for material sorting and recycling facilities as well as organic processing facilities under M-1 and M-2 designations



Thank you

# HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES

Ms. Danielle Goodwin  
Ms. Becca Scharf  
Deputy Chief Sean Alliger

October 23, 2024



# HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES

- Combination system ~ 800 career and operational volunteer providers
- 14 Fire Stations across Howard County
- Responsibilities **(39,330 total responses in 2023)**
  - Fire Suppression and Rescue
  - Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
  - Code Enforcement and Fire Investigation
  - All Hazards Department
    - HAZMAT Incidents
    - Technical Rescue
  - Lead responsibility for county-wide emergency management planning, preparedness and response.
- **Our mission is to maintain a safe environment and high quality of life in Howard County by educating, protecting, and serving our citizens, members, and visitors.**



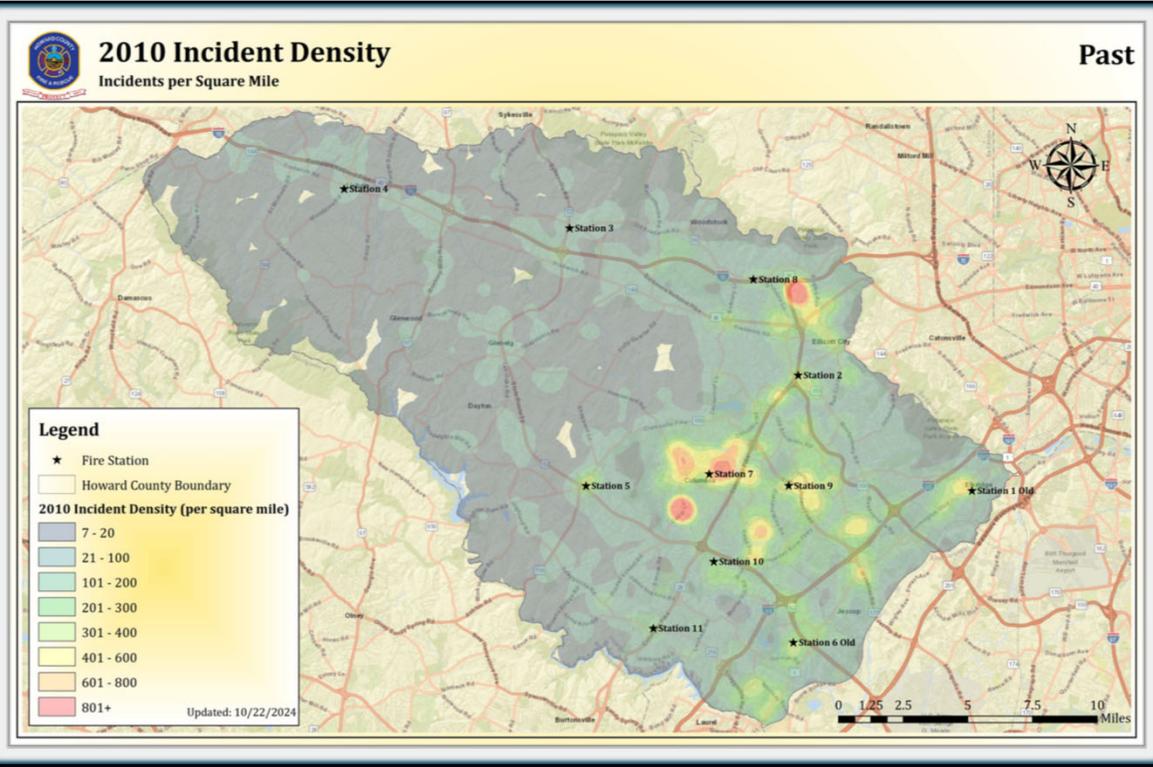
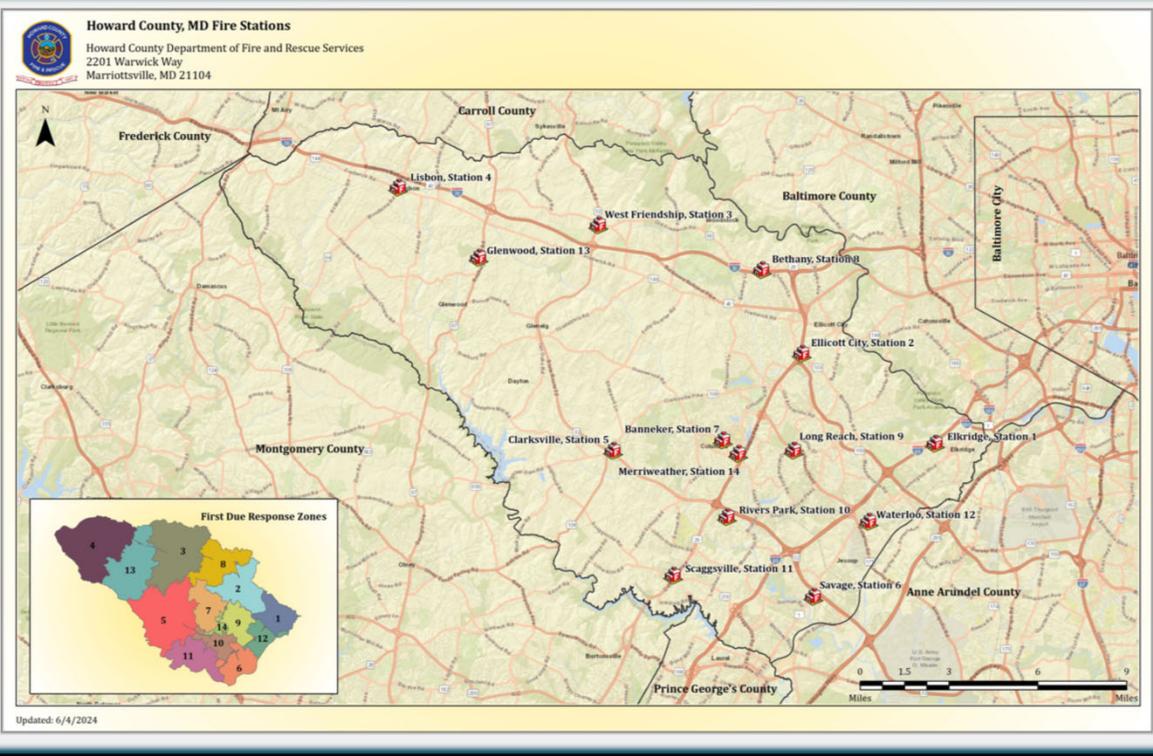
## What's New?

- DFRS has opened two new stations since 2016's APFO process:
  - Station 12 in Waterloo near Route 1 and Route 175 (2022)
  - Station 14 in the Merriweather District (2019)
- Two stations have moved into new buildings
  - Station 1 (Elkridge) – moved one-mile up Montgomery Road
  - Station 4 (Lisbon) – moved out of dated facility to a station less than .25 mile away.
- Increased staffing at Stations 3 (West Friendship) and 4
- Added one daytime (7am to 7pm) peak-load ambulance
  - Second by the end of the calendar year 2024.



## Apparatus Types



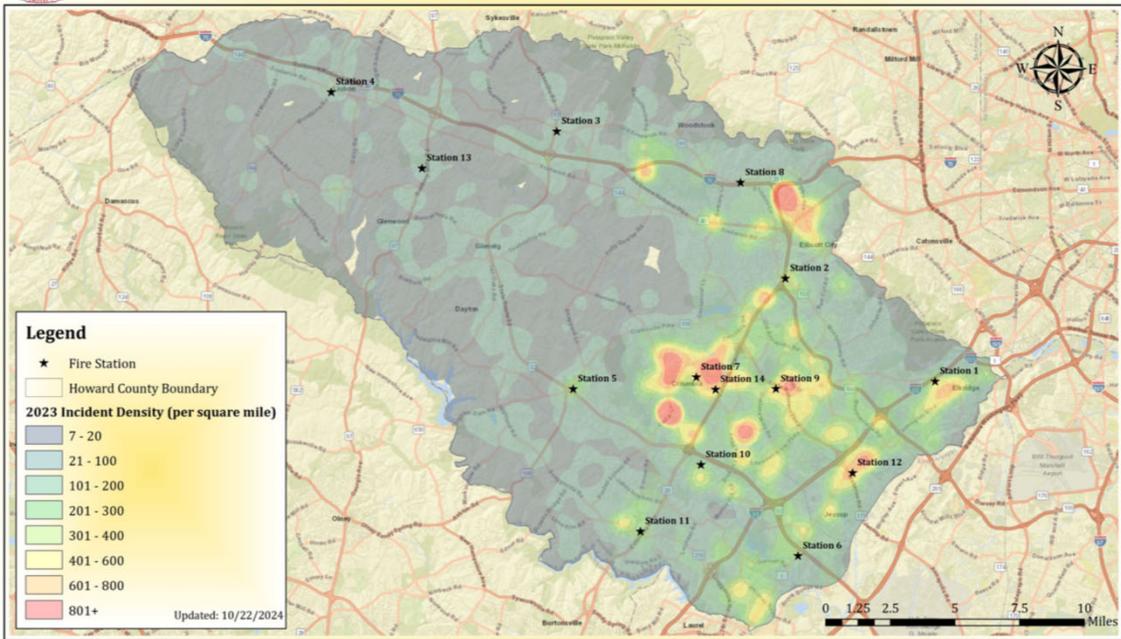




## 2023 Incident Density

Incidents per Square Mile

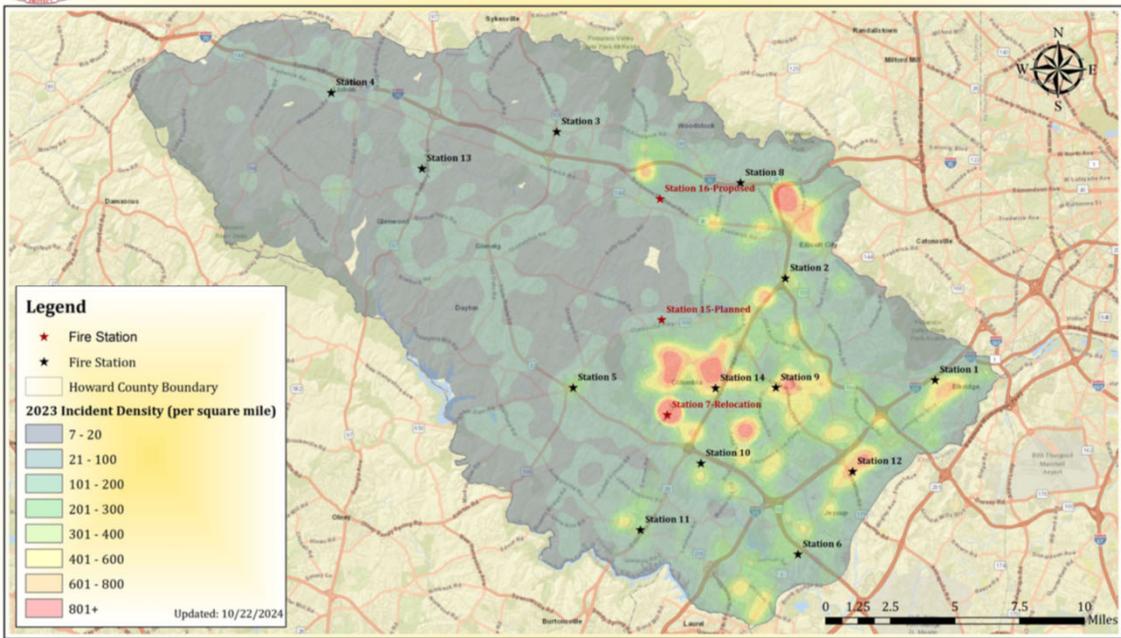
Present



## 2023 Incident Density

Incidents per Square Mile

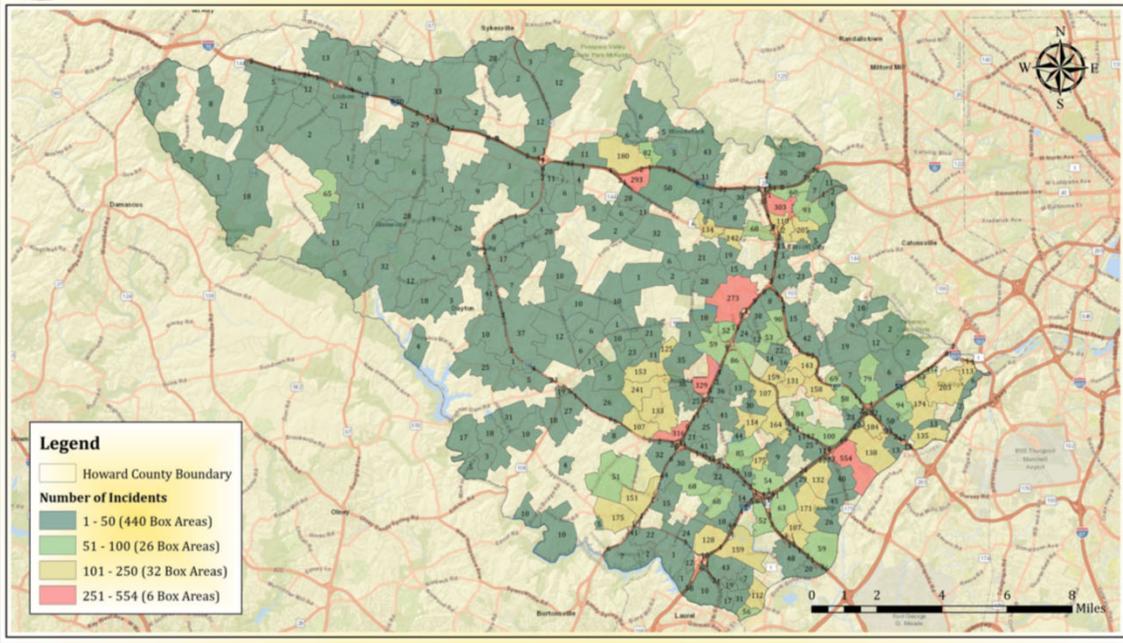
Future





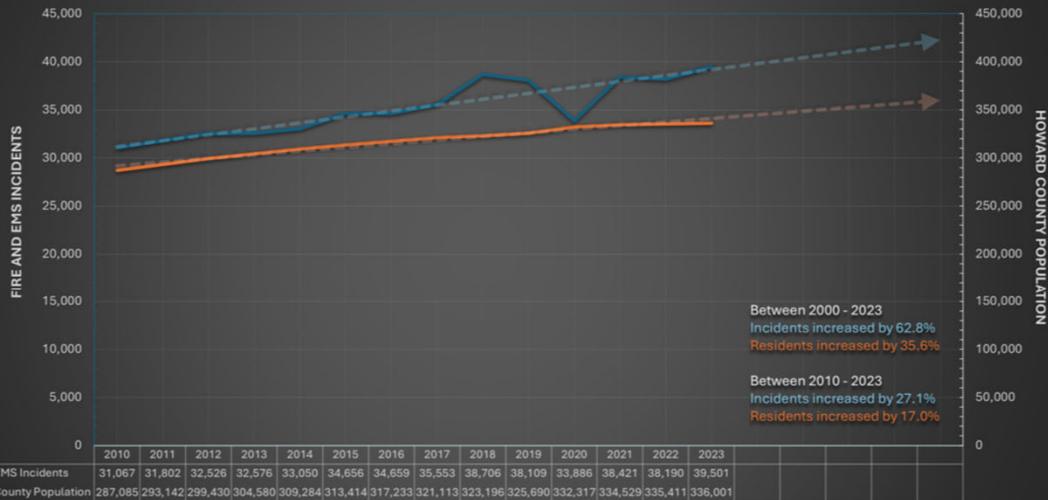
## 2023 Incident Growth by Box Area

Difference from 2010 to End of 2023



## Fire and EMS Incidents vs. Howard County Population

2010 through 2023\*



\* 2020 and 2021 during covid, most Fire and EMS departments experienced a decline in incident volume due to quarantine



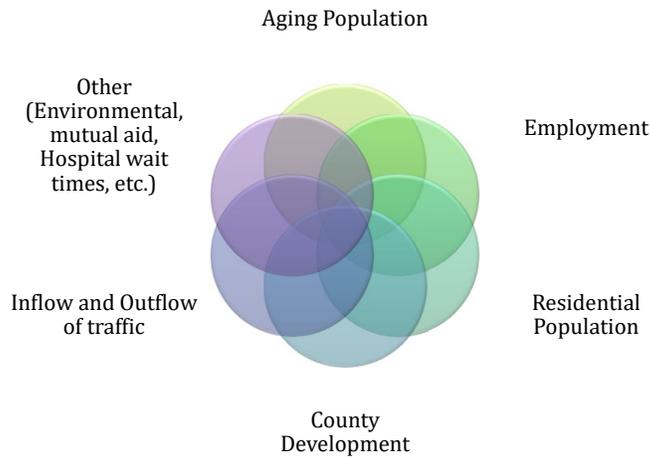
### Fire and EMS Incidents per 1,000 Howard County Residents\*



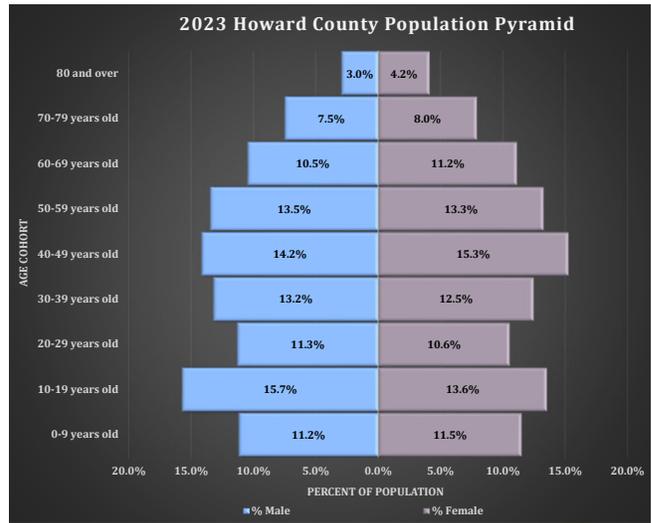
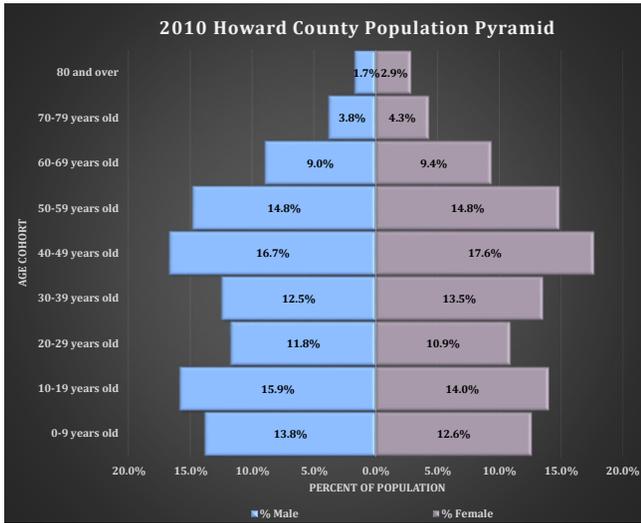
\* 2020 and 2021 during covid, most Fire and EMS departments experienced a decline in incident volume due to quarantine



### Factors Impacting Incident Volume and Fire/EMS Service Delivery



## Howard County Population Pyramid



## Population Increase in Howard County, MD

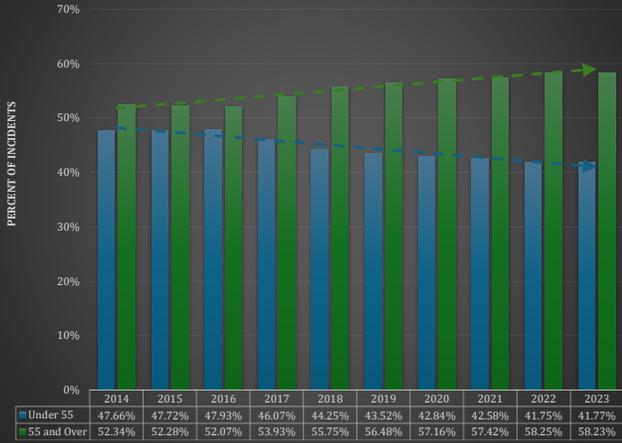
Age Cohort	2010	2023	Difference	Total Increase	Cohort Change
0-19	80,723	87,255	+6,532	+13.4%	8%
20-59	161,724	174,365	+12,641	+25.8%	8%
60+	44,638	74,381	+29,743	+60.8%	67%
Total	287,085	336,001	+48,916		

- Between 2010 to 2023 Howard County's Population grew by nearly 49,000 residents, according to the U.S. Census.
- By the end of 2023, there were nearly 30,000 more residents 60+ than in 2010.
- Residents 60+ accounted for 61% of the County's growth during this same time.

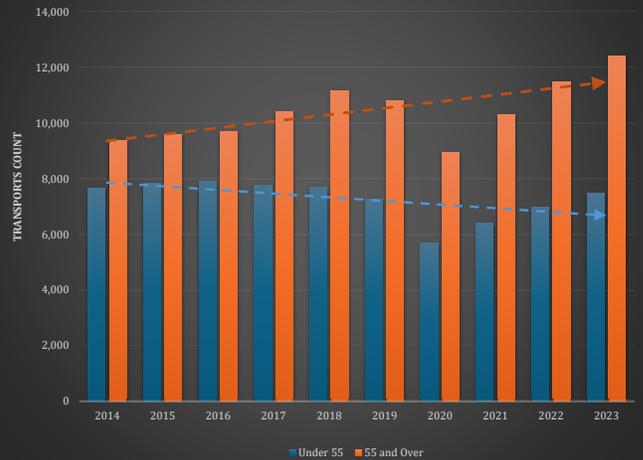


## EMS Incidents and Transports by Age

Annual EMS Incidents Comparison by Age Group  
2014-2023

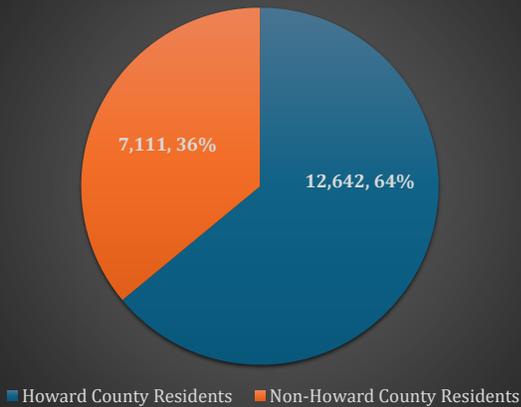


Annual Transports Comparison by Age Group  
2014 - 2023



## HCDFRS Serves All Individuals who Live, Work, and Play in Howard County

EMS Transport Billing Residents vs. Non-Residents

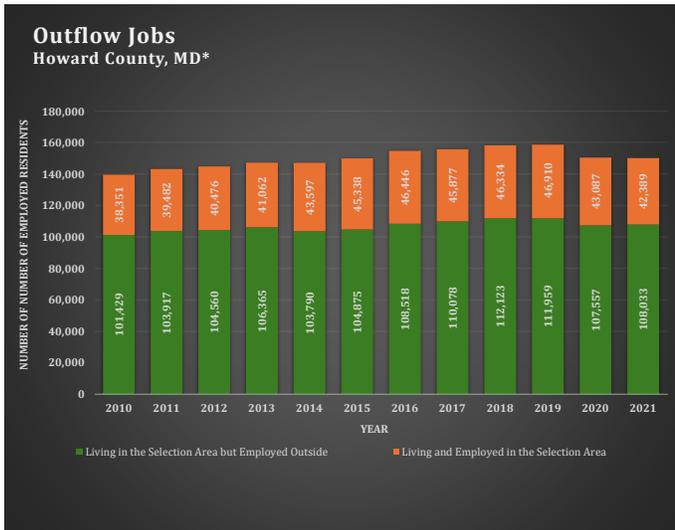


Source: FY2023 Medical Billing

- Between 2010 and 2023, the County's potential daytime population increased by 23%.
  - Daytime population are those residents working in Howard County, non-residents employed in Howard County, and residents who do not work but live in Howard County. This does not include visitors or those traveling through Howard County.



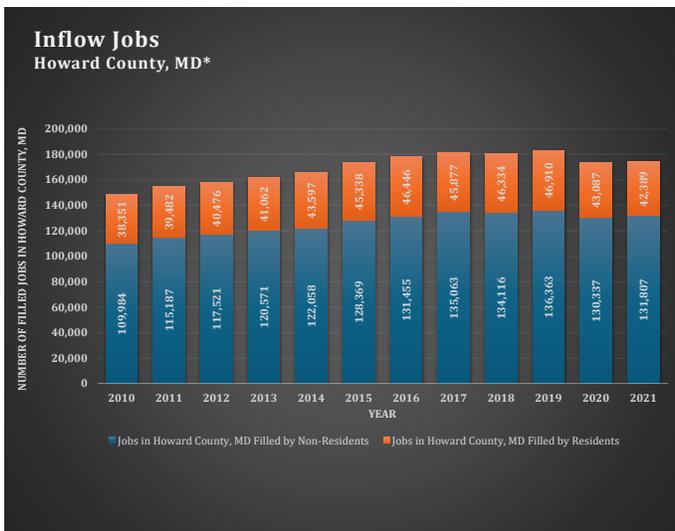
## Outflow of Workers



- Almost 50% of Howard County residents travel 10 to 24 miles to their place of employment.
- 38% of residents travel under 10 miles.
- 14% travel more than 24 miles away.
- Residents traveling outside of Howard County to work, nearly 48% travel to (respectively):
  - Montgomery County, MD
  - Baltimore City, MD
  - Baltimore County, MD
  - Anne Arundel County, MD
- An additional 14% of residents travel to:
  - Prince Georges County, MD
  - Washington D.C.
- Employed Residents of Howard County tend to travel in the Baltimore-Columbia-Towson area for employment.



## Inflow of Workers



- Over 75% of those who work in Howard County, live in other counties across Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and further
- Only 24% of workers in 2021 live and work in Howard County.
- 64% of workers commute from (respectively):
  - Baltimore County, MD
  - Anne Arundel County, MD
  - Montgomery County, MD
  - Prince George's County, MD
  - Baltimore City, MD
  - Carroll County, MD
  - Frederick County, MD
  - Hartford County, MD
  - Washington D.C.
- Majority of the 13,000 additional workers (2010-2021) came from Montgomery County, MD, Prince George's County, MD, and Anne Arundel County, MD.



## ? Questions ?

- The Department appreciates the time we had with you tonight.
- Please let us know if you need anything else for your work.
  
- Sean Alliger
  - Deputy Chief, Support Services Command
    - [fd1773@howardcountymd.gov](mailto:fd1773@howardcountymd.gov)



# HOWARD COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance

October 23, 2024



HOWARD COUNTY POLICE

## About Us

- The Howard County Police Department was founded in 1952.
- Provide services for an area of 251 square miles
- HCPD is comprised of full-time Sworn Officers, Animal Control Officers, Civilian Administrative Personnel, Auxiliary Officers, Volunteers, and Interns
- The mission of HCPD is to provide a sense of safety and security for everyone by protecting life and property, reducing the opportunity for crime and disorder, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, assisting victims and promoting positive community engagement and effective partnerships.
- The Howard County Police Department holds several accreditation certifications throughout the agency. The police department is internationally accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA) since July 28, 1990.

## Leadership



### Command Staff



**Jeffrey Specht**  
Deputy Chief, Field  
Operations Command



**Jayson Janowich**  
Deputy Chief, Special  
Operations Command



**Justin Baker**  
Deputy Chief, Criminal  
Investigations Command



**Terrence Benn**  
Deputy Chief,  
Administration Command

## Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO)

### Purpose

- Is a growth management process that enables the County to provide adequate public roads, schools, and other facilities (in this case, police services) in a timely manner and achieve general plan growth objectives.
- Ensure a high quality of public facilities and services.

# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO)

## Variables to Consider

- Number of officers
- Officers dedicated to Patrol
- Population & Density
- Geographical Coverage area
- Shifting Neighborhood Demographics
- Beat/Patrol Configuration
- Residential vs Commercial areas
- Temporal shifts in calls
- Geographical shifts in calls
- Crime Fluctuations (spikes)
- Shifting Community Expectations/Needs
- Hiring Trends

# Measuring Success

## Defined Measures for Success

1. Response times to 911 calls (HoCo By Design)
2. Maintain the property and violent crime rate under the state-wide average (Howard County Approved Budget FY24)

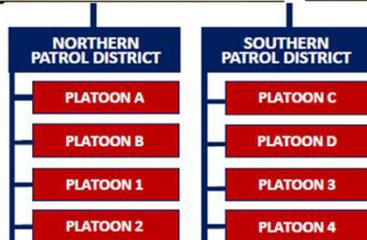
## Ensuring Future Police Services

1. Ensure adequate funding through the County's General Fund
2. Continue to leverage technology and emerging hardware/software (PlanHoward2030)
3. Consider the need/benefit for a third patrol district (HoCo by Design)
4. Flexibility of the department to shift resources as the need of the community arises and new standards in policing become enacted.



## Organizational Chart

### FIELD OPERATIONS COMMAND



#### PATROL DISTRICTS

The Northern and Southern Patrol Districts are divided into four platoons each. Officers respond to calls for service, enforce traffic and criminal laws and address community needs.

The Patrol Division is the most visible and recognized function of law enforcement today. Day to day, community members rely on the officer on patrol more than any other aspect of law enforcement. Patrol officers are most accessible in times of crisis or when immediate assistance is needed. The Patrol function is the cornerstone of all policing and can promote perceptions of safety and reduce citizen fears concerning local neighborhood crime.

## Component Breakdown

### FIELD OPERATIONS COMMAND



#### COMMUNITY OUTREACH

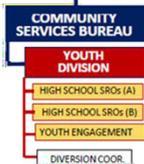
**Community Policing Model:** the community is a partner with the police department in the process to fight crime. Community policing uses community partnerships, collaborative problem-solving strategies in order to make Howard County a safe place to live and work.

**Community Outreach** and Pathway Section (COPS:) Officers are partnered with specific communities, developing relationships with the neighborhood residents, businesses, and faith organizations, and addressing neighborhood concerns. COPS officers patrol the 190+ miles of pathways and trails in Howard County.

**Crisis Intervention (CIT):** Mental health has been at the forefront of law enforcement concerns for many years and a focus for HCPD. There has been an increased emphasis on potential school shootings, mass casualty incidents, officer-involved shootings, and officer and civilian injuries involving a person with mental illness. One in four people live with mental illness, and one in 17 live with a serious mental illness such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression.

## Component Breakdown

### FIELD OPERATIONS COMMAND



### YOUTH DIVISION

**School Resource Officer (SRO):** build positive relationships with students and staff while providing a safe school environment and deterrence to crime. SROs ensure protection of students and staff and provide positive support for students through mentoring.

SROs receive specialized training through the Maryland Center for School Safety and the National Association of School Resource Officers, in addition to the extensive training all HCPD officers receive, which far exceeds the state requirements.

There is an SRO assigned to each High School in Howard County – total of 14 schools.

## Component Breakdown

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMAND



### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

This command is comprised of 14 sections that investigate a variety of serious criminal incidents. The work often involves interviewing victims & witnesses, providing the victim with resources, recovering on scene evidence, covert surveillance, obtaining evidence through Search Warrants, and more.

# Component Breakdown

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND



### SPECIAL OPERATIONS

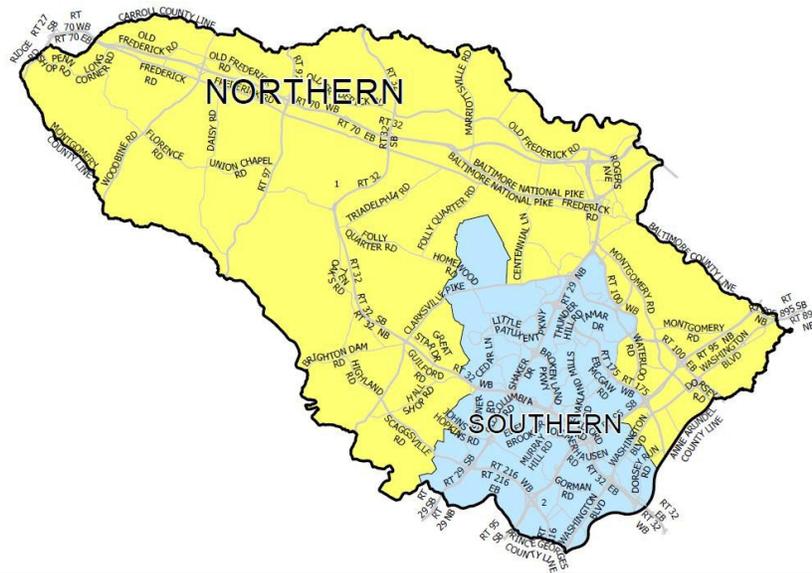
Includes the Emergency Response Division which works to support Patrol and the community for specialized (and critical incidents).

Includes the Traffic Management Division which is comprised of the Crash Reconstruction Section, Traffic Enforcement Section, School Crossing Guard Section, and more. \*The division of Crash and Traffic Enforcement Sections was implemented in 2022 to respond to community concerns.

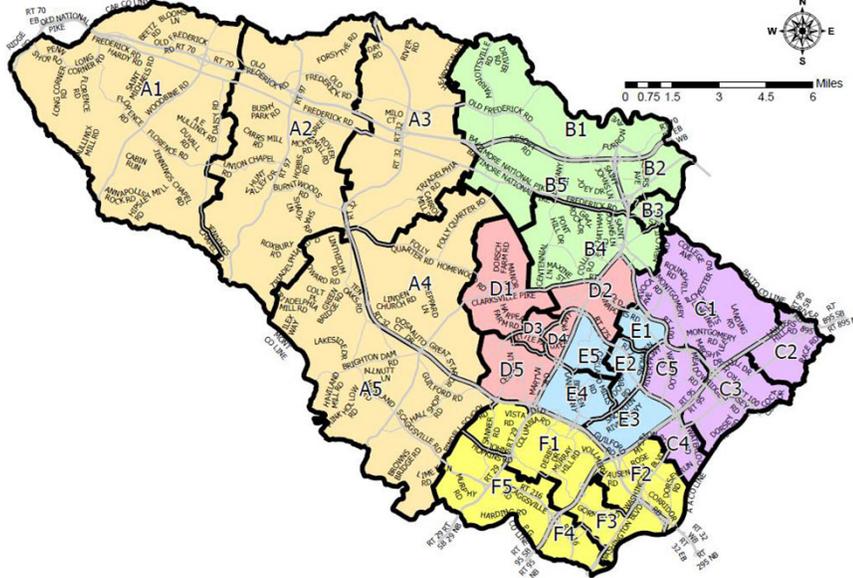
### OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Includes the Technical Support & Intelligence Sections, Forensic Division, and the Property & Evidence Section.

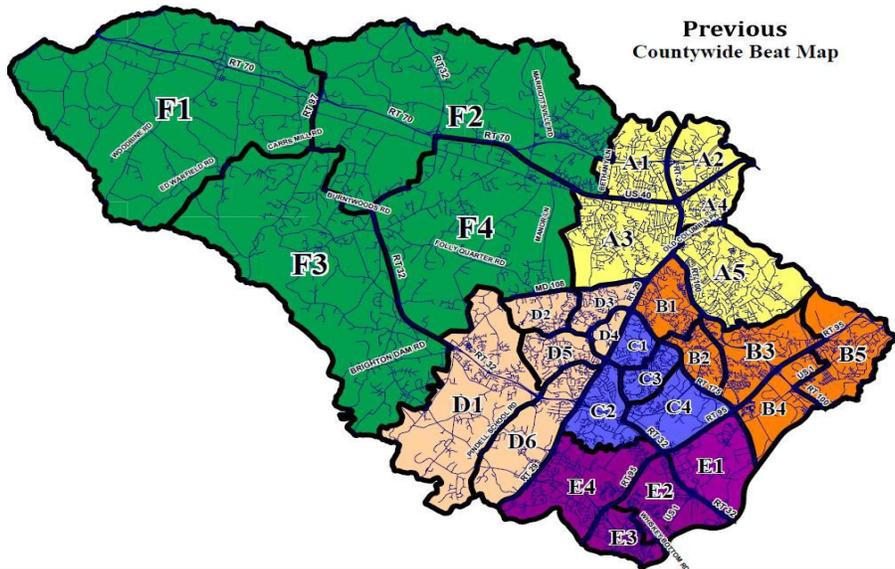
# Beat Map by Patrol District



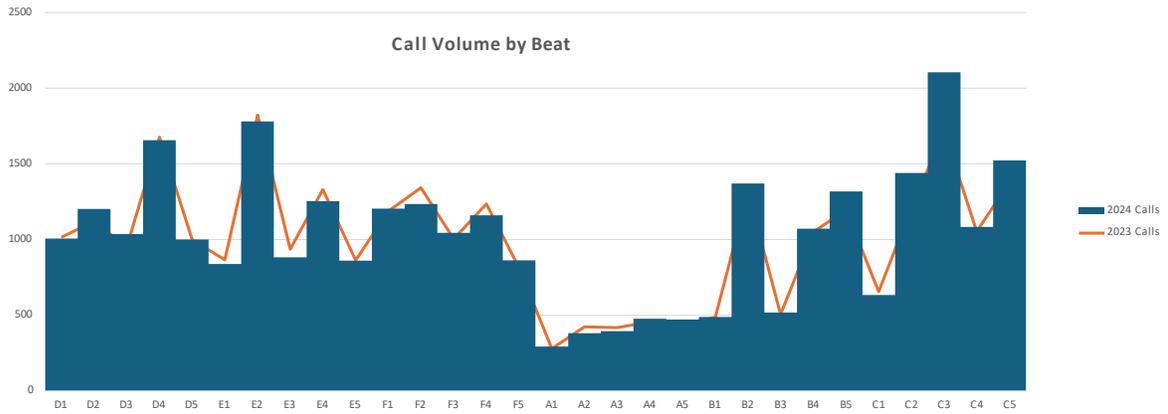
# Beat Map (2024)



# Previous Beat Map (Used until 2019)

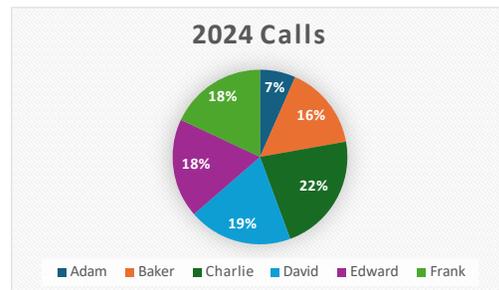
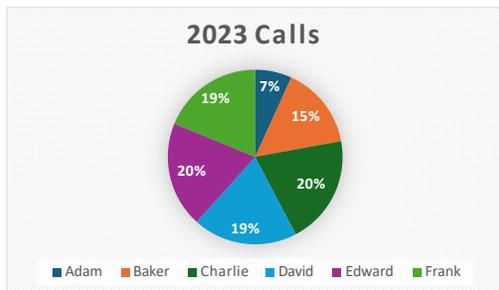


# Call Volume Assessments



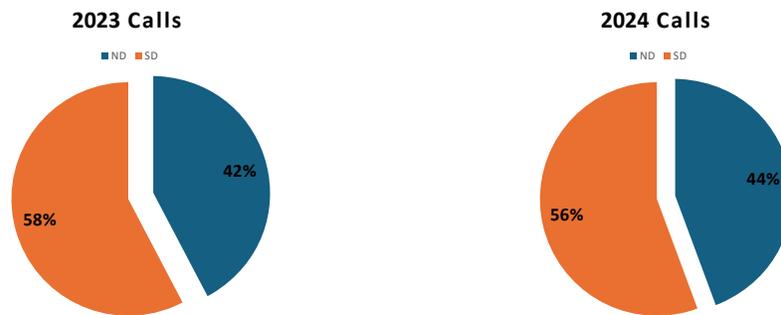
# Call Volume Assessments

Assessment of equity of call volume with Beat Configuration



# Call Volume Assessments

Assessment of equity of call volume between Patrol Districts.



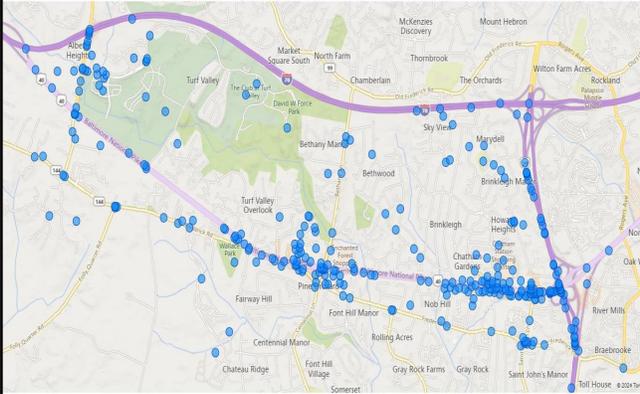
# Call Volume Assessments

Location Type	2023	2024
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	4	7
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	24	11
Amusement Park	2	0
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	31	14
ATM Separate from Bank	20	22
Auto Dealership New/Used	104	111
Bank/Savings and Loan	210	205
Bar/Nightclub	44	42
Camp/Campground	1	1
Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	15	13
Commercial/Office Building	325	342
Community Center	36	40
Construction Site	91	49
Convenience Store	242	241
Cyberspace	209	222
Daycare Facility	13	12
Department/Discount Store	572	642
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	2	5
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	132	165
Farm Facility	4	9
Field/Woods	30	29
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	1	1
Government/Public Building	124	88
Grocery/Supermarket	313	280
Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	564	683
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	221	195
Industrial Site	15	21
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	6	2
Lake/Waterway/Beach	4	3
Liquor Store	85	94
Military Installation	1	1
Other/Unknown	535	448
Park/Playground	127	132
Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	1924	2110
Rental Storage Facility	15	10
Residence/Home	3027	2933
Rest Area	3	3
Restaurant	209	169
School/College	4	6
School - College/University	19	20
School - Elementary/Secondary	225	265
Service/Gas Station	134	93
Shelter - Mission/Homeless	2	3
Shopping Mall	284	267
Specialty Store	254	312

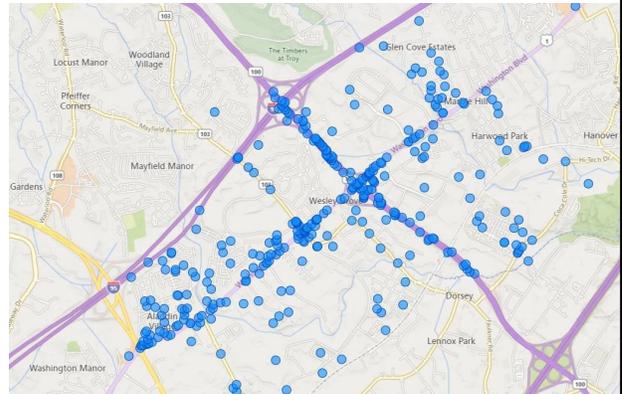
# Crash Data

Northern District (Beats with the 2 highest Rates in past 12 months).

Beat: B5



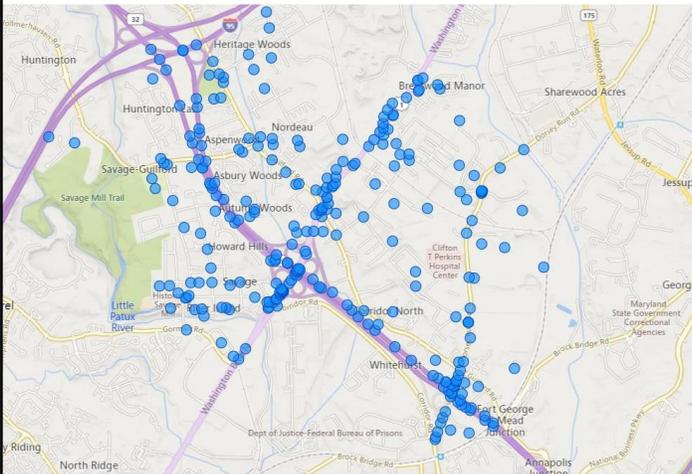
Beat: C3



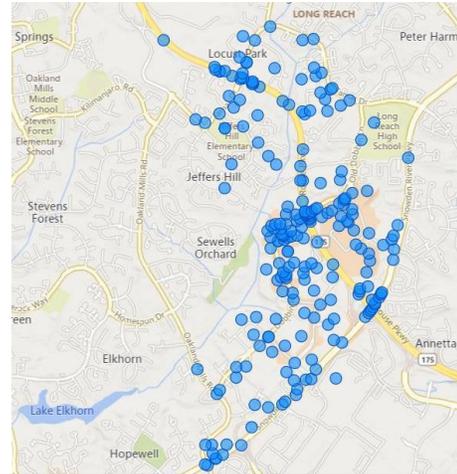
# Crash Data

Southern District (Beats with the 2 highest Rates in past 12 months).

Beat: F2

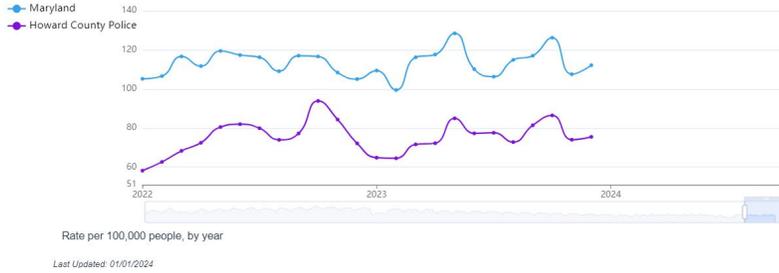


Beat: E2

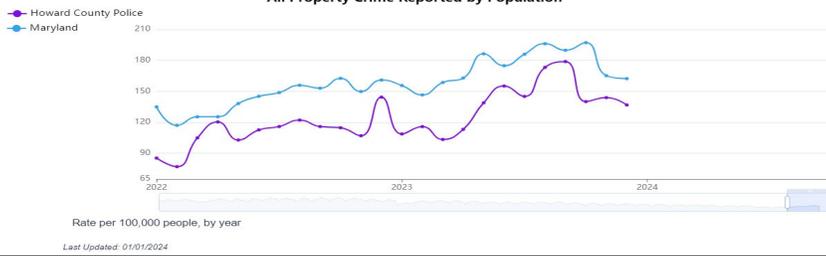


# Crime Stats

All Violent Offenses Reported by Population



All Property Crime Reported by Population



# Response Times

**GOAL:** Respond to Priority 1 calls within 8 mins 14 secs, 80% of the time during the year

**Trend Analysis**

In 2018, the Department adopted the goal of responding to at least 80 percent of its Priority 1 calls in less than 8 minutes and 14 seconds. There are a variety of factors that affect the response time for calls for service, including complexity of the call, number of competing calls, traffic, weather, number of patrol officers working, and size of the patrol area (beat configuration).



# Response Times

**GOAL:** Respond to Priority 1 calls within 8 mins 14 secs, 80% of the time during the year

## Strategies

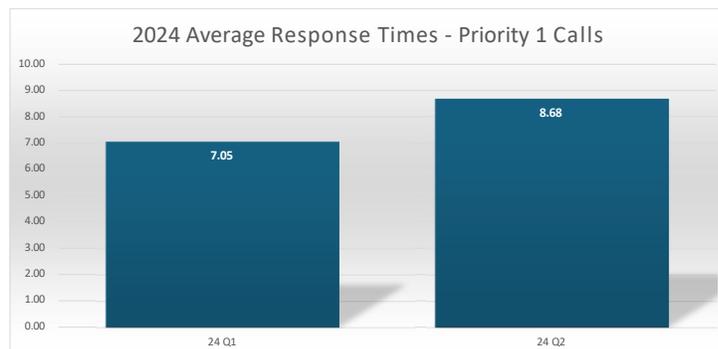
- Patrol beat configurations recommended following the 2018 external and internal comprehensive study.
- Monitor the impact of beat configuration on response times to adjust resources and beat areas as needed.
- Add additional patrol officers each year to keep up with population growth and catch up to the national average of 2.4 officers per 1,000 population.
- Monitor and quickly address vacancies to minimize patrol staffing deficiencies.
- Continue to provide the highest training to all Police Department employees in regards to call taking, processing, and police response.
- Equip all personnel with the latest technology to maximize performance and safe response.
- Closely monitor and address vacancies and staffing levels as appropriate to workload within the 911 Communications Center.

# Response Times

**GOAL:** Respond to Priority 1 calls within 8 mins 14 secs, 80% of the time during the year

## Definition

Current metrics used to average the total response times are: time to answer, gather essential details, process, dispatch, and (safely) travel to an emergency scene. Priority 1 calls warrant officers responding with lights and sirens. This includes all "In-Progress" calls, such as shootings; domestic incidents; violent/sexual assaults; breaking and entering; bank robberies; carjacking; suicide attempts; or any major catastrophes. In these situations, officers are dispatched immediately, even while dispatchers work to gather additional details.



# Staffing

STAFFING	2022	2023	2024
Authorized Sworn Positions	485	491	509
Authorized Civilian Positions	238	240	236
Authorized Contingent Positions	20	24	97
Auxiliary Officers (Volunteers)	11	9	9

## Added Civilian Positions:

### 2022

Admin Analyst I – BWC (1)

Police Serv. Sup. Tech II (2),

Police Serv. Sup Supv III in Forensic Sci. Div. (1)

### 2023

None

### 2024

None

## Added Contingent Positions:

### 2022

Animal Control (1)

### 2023

Vehicle Theft Specialist (1)

Animal Control (1)

### 2024

Payroll Specialist (1)

CAD & Mapping Admin Trainer (1)

Victim Assistance (1)

Speed Enforcement (1)

Mail Carrier (1)

Cold Case Investigators (2)

# Staffing - Onboarding

## Sworn Officers Hired:

**2023:** 34

**2024:** 20

## Hiring Process:

1. Submit an application
2. Complete a History Questionnaire
3. Written & Physical Test
4. Interview
5. Polygraph examination
6. Medical & Psychological Exam
7. Background Investigation

\* Process takes about 3 to 6 months

## Onboarding (new officers):

1. Accept hiring offer
2. Complete HCPD Police Academy (32 weeks)
3. Complete Field Training [4 phases] (14 weeks)
4. Assigned to the Patrol Division
5. Must complete 18-month probationary period prior to apply for other Divisions/Specialties

\* Training process takes about 11 months

## Onboarding (lateral officers):

1. Accept hiring offer
2. Complete Lateral Academy (6 weeks)
3. Complete Field Training (4 weeks)
4. Assigned to the Patrol Division
5. Must complete 12-month probationary period prior to apply for other Divisions/Specialties

\* Training process takes about 10 weeks

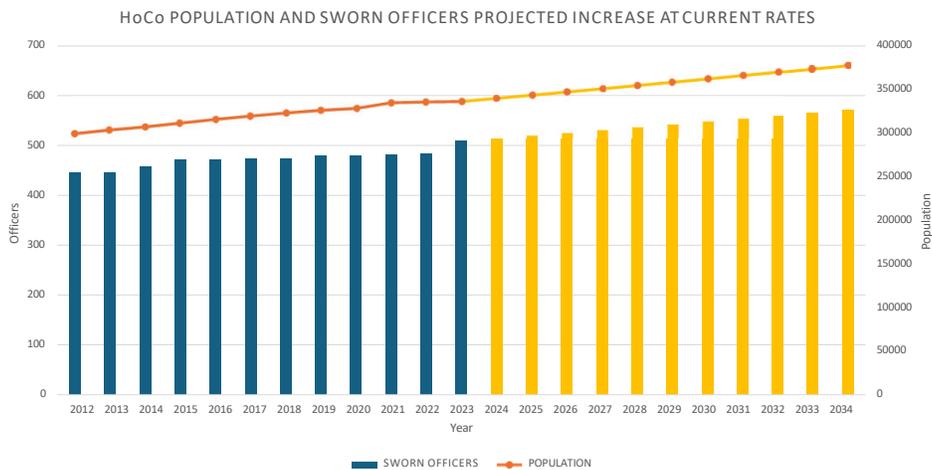
New Officer Equipment Needs: Uniforms, Badge, Duty Belt, Ballistic Vest, Firearm, Radio, Computer (MDT), marked Vehicle.

# Staffing vs Population Growth

Year	SWORN OFFICERS	POPULATION	SWORN PER 1,000 POP
2013	445	299223	1.49
2014	445	303590	1.47
2015	457	306989	1.49
2016	472	311417	1.52
2017	472	315581	1.50
2018	473	319407	1.48
2019	473	322895	1.46
2020	479	325951	1.47
2021	480	328200	1.46
2022	481	334529	1.44
2023	485	335366	1.44
2024	509	336001	1.51
2025	514	339563	1.51
2026	520	343162	1.51
2027	525	346799	1.51
2028	531	350476	1.51
2029	537	354191	1.51
2030	542	357945	1.51
2031	548	361739	1.51
2032	554	365574	1.51
2033	560	369449	1.51
2034	566	373365	1.51

- This table assumes that Howard County's average yearly population growth from 2012-2023 of 1.06% will continue.
- The national average number of law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents in jurisdictions of Howard County's size is 1.9.
- The Maryland average number of law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents is 2.6.
- Assuming the projected population growth, in order to maintain the current Howard County ratio of 1.51 officers per 1,000 residents, the sworn officer increases in red would need to occur.
- With no increase to sworn staffing, the ratio of sworn officers to 1,000 residents would drop to 1.4 by 2030 and 1.3 by 2034.

# Staffing vs Population Growth



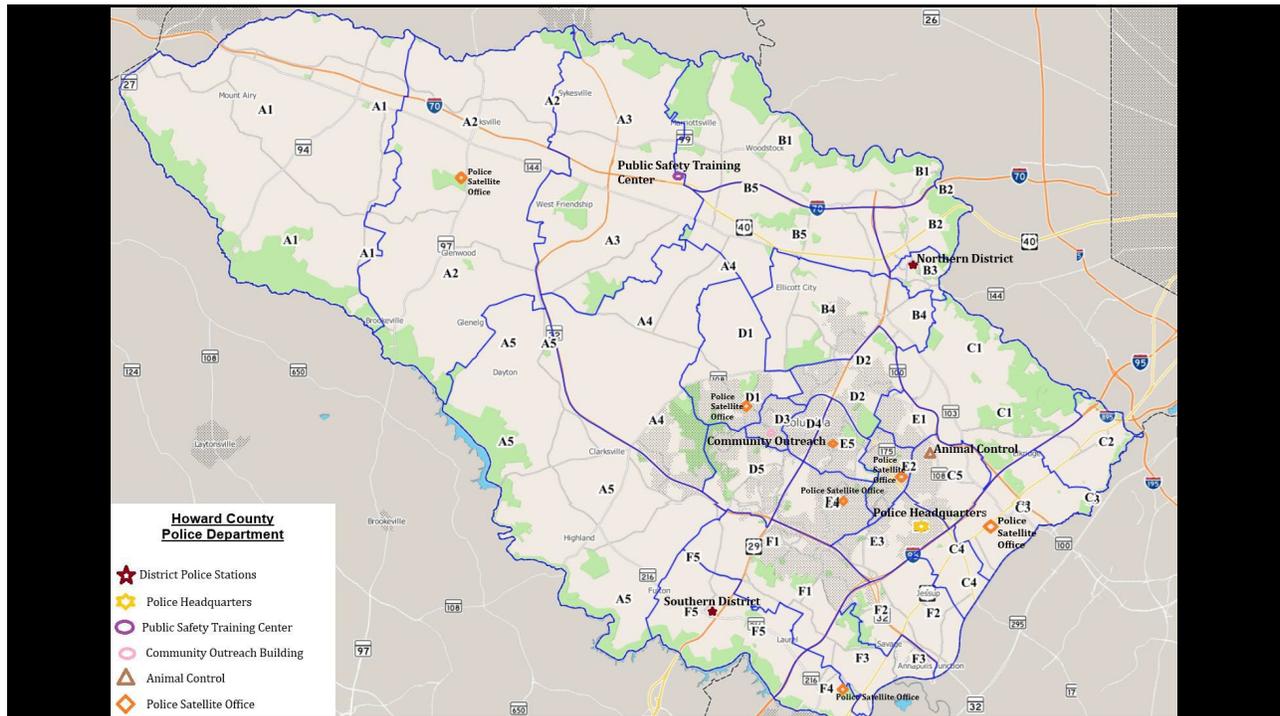
# Current Locations

## Visible Footprint

- Northern District (Ellicott City)
- Southern District (Fulton)
- Oracle Building (Columbia)
- Outreach Building (Columbia)
- Public Safety Training Center (Marriottsville)
- Ligon Building (Communications)

## Police Satellite Offices

- Harpers Choice Police Office (Beat: D1)
- Long Reach Police Office (Beat: E2)
- Owen Brown Police Office (Beat E4)
- Oakland Mills Police Office (Beat: E5)
- North Laurel Police Office (Beat: F4)
- Elkridge Police Office (Beat: C2)
- Glenwood Police Office (Beat: A2)



## Proposed Construction/Expansion

- Third Patrol District – Explore the benefits and need for an additional police station (HoCo By Design)
  - Status: Need Assessment and Pre-Planning
- Animal Control – Expansion to existing structure.
  - Status: Feasibility Study completed

## Capital Equipment - Drones

Year	Pilots	Platforms	Operational Flights
2021	24	7	140
2022	40	15	187
2023	40	19	266
2024	51	19	206

### Highlights

- 2022: the Department expanded the program into the Traffic Section and the Tactical Section. Additional platforms were purchased to supplement patrol and more substantial platforms were being researched for indoor flights for the Tactical Section.
- 2023: The Tactical Section selected a drone platform for indoor use. The Department began to replace the Mavic 2 with the Mavic 3.
- 2024: Two large pilot classes were hosted to bolster the patrol pilot numbers due to transfers and retirements. Additionally, a pilot class was hosted to increase the number of pilots in the Tactical Section and the Traffic Section. The Traffic Section is planning on replacing their sole Phantom 4 with two Mavic 3s.

## Operating Budget Highlights

### General Fund - 2024

- Total: \$145,086,624
- Increase of 6.3% from 2023
- An increase of \$8.6 million in Police budget to support staff and service needs. This includes \$175,000 for digital evidence storage.

### General Fund - 2023

- Total: \$136,494,954
- Increase of 8.4% from 2022
- \$1.2 million to expand the Body Worn Camera program to include all sworn personnel in the Police Department and Sheriff's Office.
- \$3.7 million to create 24 new patrol officers to keep up with population growth.
- \$80,000 for a licensed mental health provider for bi-annual mental health screenings for all police officers.

### General Fund - 2022

- Total: \$125,933,189
- Increase of 5% from 2021
- Nearly \$1.0 million in PAYGO funds to implement the new Body Worn Camera program that will cover 300 HCPD officers and 77 Sheriff deputies.

## Conclusion

- Current system: working in tandem with County Administration during planning and allocation of funds from the General Operating Fund
- Meeting HCPD Goals and Performance Measures

MARYLAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION:  
HOWARD COUNTY APFO PRESENTATION

October 23, 2024



1

MHA MISSION



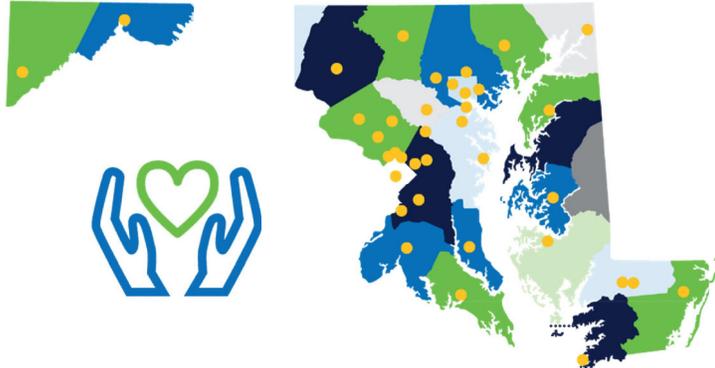
**MHA serves Maryland's hospitals and health systems through collective action to shape policies, practices, financing and performance to advance health care and the health of all Marylanders.**



# 60+ MEMBERS



# CARING FOR COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE STATE



# HOSPITAL CAPACITY

## HOSPITAL CAPACITY OVERSIGHT

### Maryland Health Care Commission (MHCC)

- Independent regulatory agency whose mission is to plan for health system needs, promote informed decision making, increase accountability, and improve access
- Oversees Certificate of Need (CON) process that requires hospitals to obtain state approval before expanding capacity or services
- Requires hospitals to justify need for care - avoids race to the bottom in quality

### Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC)

- Independent state agency responsible for regulating hospital rates and ensuring the financial stability of hospitals
- Sets hospital global budget
- To expand capacity, must get approval to be reimbursed for additional services

## TOTAL COST OF CARE MODEL



The Maryland Total Cost of Care Model is an innovative healthcare payment approach designed to improve the efficiency and quality of care while controlling costs for Medicare beneficiaries.



Structure: A global budget system, allowing hospitals to receive a fixed annual budget rather than being paid per service, encouraging them to prioritize preventive care and manage chronic conditions effectively.



Goal: Aims to reduce unnecessary hospitalizations and improve overall health outcomes in the community.

## CURRENT EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT FOCUSED WORK ACROSS THE STATE

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY HOSPITAL THROUGHPUT WORK GROUP

- Requested by Chairs of House Health and Government Operations and Senate Finance committees
- Comprised of General Assembly members, hospital leaders, providers, allied health stakeholders, and public advocates
- Convened July 2023 – January 2024
- Tasked with analyzing:
  - Health care workforce
  - Health system capacity
  - Post-acute care options
  - Changes in acuity over time in hospitalizations and ED visits

9 

## EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DRAMATIC IMPROVEMENT EFFORT (EDDIE)

- EDDIE is an HSCRC quality improvement initiative that began in June 2023 with two components:

### Quality Improvement

- Rapid cycle QI initiatives to meet hospital set goals related to ED throughput/length of stay
- Learning collaborative
- Convened by MHA

### Commission Reporting

- Public reporting of monthly data
- Led by HSCRC and MIEMSS

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## MARYLAND ED WAIT TIME REDUCTION COMMISSION

- House Bill 1143 (2024) established the Maryland Emergency Department Wait Time Reduction Commission
- The Commission will develop strategies and initiatives to address factors throughout the health care system that contribute to increased emergency department wait times
- The Commission includes diverse representation including MDH, MIEMSS, MHA, hospital administrators and clinical experts, policy advocates, and behavioral health professionals
- Link to Commission website [here](#)

## JOHNS HOPKINS HOWARD COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

## HOWARD COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

- Founded in 1973
- Member of Johns Hopkins Medicine
- Specializes in women & children's services, surgery, cardiology, oncology, orthopedics, gerontology, psychiatry, emergency services, and community health education
- 232 Licensed beds
- Patient Care Provided (FY 2023)
  - 75k emergency room visits
  - 28k outpatient services
  - 20k patients admitted or observed
  - 8k surgeries
  - 2.5k babies delivered

13 

## HOWARD COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER



**Streamlining the discharge process for patients who have completed treatment by opening a discharge lounge**



### **Added additional outpatient capacity**

Behavioral Health Unit opening in December will increase beds available for this service from 6 to 24

Planning for new observation unit for patients who need short-term treatment or are still under evaluation

14 

QUESTIONS?

# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Taskforce

Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning

Meeting #6  
November 13, 2024

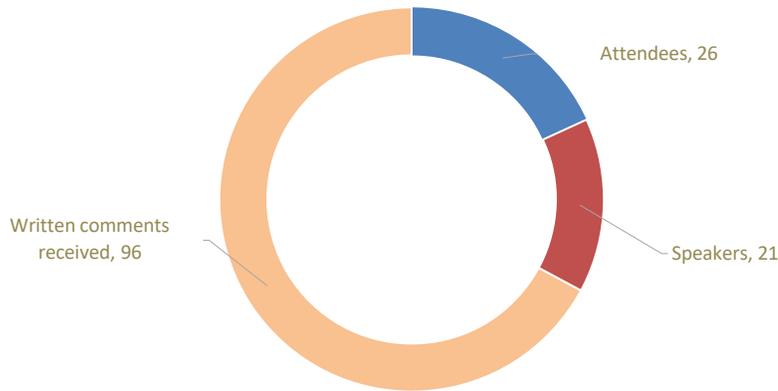


## Agenda

- Call to Order/Welcome (10 min)
  - Establishment of a Quorum
  - Review and Approval of Agenda
  - Review and Approval of Minutes
- Recap of Public Hearing (60 min)
- Additional future topics or research (30 min)
- 2025 Calendar Discussion (30 min)
- Discussion
- Questions
- Adjourn
  
- Next Meeting- November 20, 2024

# Recap of Public Hearing

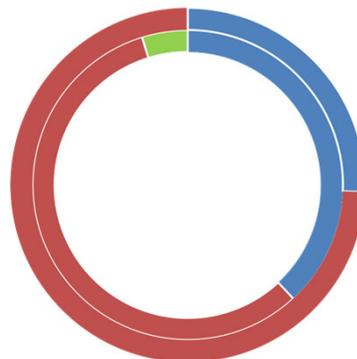
APFO Public Hearing #1



# Recap of Public Hearing

APFO Public Hearing #1  
Comments

- Lowering or protecting current school adequacy
- Changing APFO to adjust for allowing more affordable housing
- Fire/EMS Adequacy Test



## Review Public Hearing Testimony

- Housing Comments
- Schools Comments
- Fire/EMS Comments



## Future Topics

- What other jurisdictions are doing- Presentation from Montgomery County
- Recommendations from the Affordable Housing Task Force
- State Rate Capacity and State School Funding
- Excise Taxes and Impact Fees
- Builder fees across MD jurisdictions
- APFO wait times and things that are measured across other jurisdictions
  - AA, Baltimore, Frederick, PG and MoCo
- Other Considerations



## 2025 Calendar

- Are Wednesdays still good?
- Is the 6-8:30pm still a good time slot?
- Is every 2 weeks still agreeable?
  
- Tentative Dates:
  - January 8 & 22
  - February 5 & 19
  - March 12 & 26
  - April 3 & 17 (Public Hearing #2)



## Questions

- Any additional questions or discussion?
  
- Next Meeting- November 20, 2024



# Affordable Housing Working Group APFO Recommendations

November 20, 2024

Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning



## Overall Scope of Work

### As described in HoCo by Design in the Dynamic Neighborhoods and Managing Growth Chapters:

DN-6 Action 4: ...evaluate the feasibility of a targeted incentive program for affordable and accessible housing, including:

- a. The creation of a definition of affordable and accessible housing, including physical factors such as unit type, size, or physical accessibility design criteria; and/or income factors through tools such as deed restrictions.
- b. A zoning overlay targeting locations for affordable and accessible housing where there is limited existing supply of affordable and accessible units.
- c. Incentives related to development, such as density bonuses or relief to setback or other development standards.
- d. Incentives related to the development process, such as the creation of a specific housing allocation pool for affordable and/or accessible units, exemptions from school requirements in the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance, allowing affordable housing allocations to roll over from year to year, releasing allocations from their requirement to be either for ownership or rental after three years, or other means of reducing other regulatory barriers.
- e. Incentives related to homeownership opportunities.

MG-1 Action 1 (g): ... evaluate and recommend goals and criteria for the targeted incentive program for affordable and accessible housing and the Affordable Housing set aside in the APFO Allocations Chart.

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



# Workgroup Members

The Workgroup Consisted of 13 Appointed members by the County Executive and County Council

**County Executive Appointments:**

- Ned Howe
- Timothy J. Goetzinger
- Justin Kennell
- Grace Morris
- Jacqueline West-Spencer

**County Council Appointments:**

- Cedric Brown
- Tom Evans
- Paul Revelle
- Taneeka Richardson, MPH
- Kathryn Valentine

**Non-Voting Members:**

- Kelly Cimino
- Peter Engel

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



# Timeline and Meeting Schedule

**Kickoff Meeting - July 15, 2024**

**Meeting # 1 – September 30, 2024: Data and Findings of Past Planning Efforts**

- Defining what Affordable and Accessible housing means in HoCo
  - Income and Household Size
  - Programs, Housing Typologies, and Physical Features

**Meeting #2 – October 21, 2024:**

- Strategies for increasing production of affordable units – lessons learned from work of group members
- Development Incentives and realistic industry solution for utilization of affordable housing set aside

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



# Timeline and Meeting Schedule

## Meeting #3 – November 4, 2024

- Review findings and discussion points thus far
- Incentives related to homeownership opportunities.
- Goals and criteria for establishing an incentive program in Howard County

## Meeting #4 – November 18, 2024

- Finalization of APFO recommendations

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



# Final Recommendations





# Theme 1:

## Recommendations for Overall Unmet Demand for Housing (Limited Supply of Housing)

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 1: Overall Unmet Demand for Housing (Limited Supply of Housing)</b>	
<p>There is an unmet demand for housing at most income levels, causing competing demand for housing between different income brackets and further reducing the availability for housing affordable to those making 60-120% of AMI in the county. Increasing the supply of housing overall would help to reduce market pressure and competing demands, thereby providing more opportunities for workforce housing.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide options for affordable housing throughout the county, rather than only providing zoning incentives in specific locations.</li> <li>2. Expand the types of housing allowed throughout the county, including manufactured and modular homes.</li> <li>3. Allow increased density or housing types in the rural west.</li> <li>4. Develop tools to encourage smaller affordable home types in the rural west through age restricted adult housing and changes to zoning requirements.</li> </ol>



# Theme 2:

## Recommendations for a Lengthy Development Process

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 2: Lengthy Development Process</b>	
<p>The development review process in Howard County has significantly lengthened in recent years, taking up to 5 years for projects. This is due to factors such as multiple iterations of site planning, APFO challenges, and school waiting bins. The addition of ECP and DAP, while beneficial, has also contributed to the extended timeline. Development process lack predictability. Additional time required for development contributes to higher prices for housing units.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a floating zone whereby increased density and other incentives are provided by-right, given certain criteria are met in the development proposal.</li> <li>2. Expand the amount and types of development allowed by right (without discretionary review or approvals)</li> <li>3. Reduce the number of iterations required for site planning or streamlining the approval process for certain types of projects.</li> <li>4. Implement a fast-track development review process for affordable housing projects that meet specific criteria.</li> <li>5. <b>Adjust the timing of the APFO waiting bins.</b> </li> <li>6. Remove ARAH from conditional use requirements (similar to POR zone).</li> </ol>



## Theme 2 Continued...

### Recommendations for a Lengthy Development Process

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 2: Lengthy Development Process</b>	
<p>The development review process in Howard County has significantly lengthened in recent years, taking up to 5 years for projects. This is due to factors such as multiple iterations of site planning, APFO challenges, and school waiting bins. The addition of ECP and DAP, while beneficial, has also contributed to the extended timeline. Development process lack predictability. Additional time required for development contributes to higher prices for housing units.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Reduce the road classification requirement for Age Restricted Adult Housing.</li> <li>8. Develop a pattern book or design guidelines with pre-approved designs for missing middle housing types that account for more affordable building materials.</li> <li>9. <b><u>Exempt smaller unit sizes from the APFO schools test, given the reduced student yield.</u></b> </li> <li>10. <b><u>Remove the APFO Allocations chart to reduce potential hurdles for development.</u></b> </li> </ol>



## Theme 2 Continued...

### Recommendations for a Lengthy Development Process

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 2: Lengthy Development Process</b>	
<p>The development review process in Howard County has significantly lengthened in recent years, taking up to 5 years for projects. This is due to factors such as multiple iterations of site planning, APFO challenges, and school waiting bins. The addition of ECP and DAP, while beneficial, has also contributed to the extended timeline. Development process lack predictability. Additional time required for development contributes to higher prices for housing units.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Provide expedited and simpler review, in combination with form-based codes, pattern books, and clear guidelines, to smaller and minority owned developers to simplify the development process and encourage greater innovation around affordable housing development.</li> <li>12. <b><u>Continue to exempt Accessory Dwelling Units from APFO criteria. Ensure detached Accessory Dwelling Units are also exempt from APFO criteria.</u></b> </li> <li>13. Provide expedited review processes or other incentives for projects that provide more than the required percentage of MIHUs.</li> </ol>



## Theme 2 Continued...

### Recommendations for a Lengthy Development Process

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 2: Lengthy Development Process</b>	
<p>The development review process in Howard County has significantly lengthened in recent years, taking up to 5 years for projects. This is due to factors such as multiple iterations of site planning, APFO challenges, and school waiting bins. The addition of ECP and DAP, while beneficial, has also contributed to the extended timeline. Development process lack predictability. Additional time required for development contributes to higher prices for housing units.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Allow Environmental Concept Plans and Sketch Plans to be reviewed simultaneously.</li> <li>15. Streamline the Village Center redevelopment process.</li> <li>16. Clarify and streamline the development process for the New Town zoning district.</li> <li>17. <b><u>Exempt Affordable Housing, Accessible Housing, and Minor Subdivisions from APFO school adequacy requirements.</u></b> </li> <li>18. <b><u>Adjust school capacity requirements to revert to the 2018 adequacy standards.</u></b> </li> </ol>



## Theme 3:

### Recommendations for Development Cost and Land Availability

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 3: Development Costs and Land Availability</b>	
<p>The high cost of development and limited availability of affordable land are major barriers to affordable housing development. The land that is left for development is often more difficult to build on, further increasing costs and challenges. Limited land supply, combined with limited areas available for smaller scale housing types, has led to concentration of affordable housing in certain areas of the county, particularly in the eastern portion of the county.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement strategies such as government land acquisition and disposition.</li> <li>2. Implement a right of first refusal policy that prioritizes purchase of county owned land for affordable housing development</li> <li>3. Provide government owned land for subsidized affordable housing development, subsidized through both land cost and downpayment assistance.</li> <li>4. Develop partnerships with non-profit organizations, or the creation of land trusts (Baltimore City model).</li> <li>5. <b><u>Offer incentives to developers, such as reduced permitting fees or no APFO requirements.</u></b> </li> </ol>



## Theme 3 Continued...

### Recommendations for Development Cost and Land Availability

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 3: Development Costs and Land Availability</b>	
<p>The high cost of development and limited availability of affordable land are major barriers to affordable housing development. The land that is left for development is often more difficult to build on, further increasing costs and challenges. Limited land supply, combined with limited areas available for smaller scale housing types, has led to concentration of affordable housing in certain areas of the county, particularly in the eastern portion of the county.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <u>Review traffic count changes since the pandemic. If telecommuting and hybrid work practices have reduced traffic counts as compared to prior to the pandemic, explore amending the roads test to match the lower traffic volumes seen given the rise in remote work.</u> </li> <li>7. Provide incentives throughout the county, rather than in targeted locations, to avoid concentration of affordable housing.</li> <li>8. Implement a shot clock, or maximum length of review time before independent review of projects are permitted.</li> </ol>



## Theme 4:

### Recommendations for Unmet Demand for Low-Income Housing

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 4: Unmet Demand for Low-Income Housing</b>	
<p>Current affordable housing programs are not providing housing needed for low-income individuals. Inclusionary housing programs are primarily only working for households with moderate incomes due to Howard County's higher AMI when compared to the rest of the State.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower the 80% AMI requirement or refining income categories to better address the needs of low-income residents.</li> <li>2. Amend zoning regulations to allow for greater density in areas with existing affordable housing, or require higher MIHU percentages, while ensuring that displacement is mitigated. Build program off potential pilot projects.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Assess methods to encourage affordable housing in the New Town (NT) zoning district without displace the existing naturally occurring affordable housing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Implement density bonuses for MIHU provisions beyond the required amount.</li> </ol>



# Theme 4 Continued...

## Recommendations for Unmet Demand for Low-Income Housing

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 4: Unmet Demand for Low-Income Housing</b>	
<p>Current affordable housing programs are not providing housing needed for low-income individuals. Inclusionary housing programs are primarily only working for households with moderate incomes due to Howard County's higher AMI when compared to the rest of the State.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Implement programs that provide a sliding scale requirement for housing that meets different AMI brackets, such as 15% of units at 50% AMI rather than 20% of units at 60% AMI</li> <li>5. In activity centers, implement full spectrum housing programs to ensure housing is developed for a greater range of AMI brackets, similar to the program implemented in Downtown Columbia.</li> <li>6. Ensure income brackets used for affordable for-sale housing consider the costs of home maintenance in addition to purchase price.</li> <li>7. Establish clear, predictable processes for subsidy and incentive programs.</li> </ol>

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



# Theme 4 Continued...

## Recommendations for Unmet Demand for Low-Income Housing

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 4: Unmet Demand for Low-Income Housing</b>	
<p>Current affordable housing programs are not providing housing needed for low-income individuals. Inclusionary housing programs are primarily only working for households with moderate incomes due to Howard County's higher AMI when compared to the rest of the State.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Incentivize nonprofit and/or faith-based developments through the expansion of the R-SI (Residential: Senior – Institutional) district or change faith-based housing from a conditional use to a permitted use in the zoning regulations.</li> <li>9. Expand the radius for nonprofit and faith-based housing programs near rail stations beyond .75 miles.</li> <li>10. Combine expansion of development and process incentives; financing; and programs and partnerships with covenant restrictions on AMI to ensure incentives lead to real affordable housing opportunities.</li> </ol>

**Affordable Housing Working Group**





## Theme 5:

### Recommendations for Public Perception

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 5: Public Perception</b>	
<p>Negative public perception of affordable housing, often fueled by NIMBY attitudes, can hinder development efforts. This can manifest in opposition to zoning changes, increased density, or proximity to public transit.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage in community outreach and education programs to raise awareness about the benefits of affordable housing and dispel misconceptions.</li> <li>2. Examine the relationship between low-income families in Howard County and their reliance on public transit. Consider whether there is a need to locate affordable housing closer to transit for low-income families when living in a car-dependent area.</li> <li>3. Develop design guidelines for missing middle homes specific to neighborhood types or locations to set expectations and ensure neighborhood compatibility</li> </ol>



## Theme 6:

### Recommendations for Lack of Financial Resources

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 6: Lack of Financial Resources</b>	
<p>Insufficient funding at the state, local, and federal levels limits the ability to support affordable housing development. This includes limited housing trust fund dollars and unpredictable financing mechanisms.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b><u>Advocate for increased government funding for affordable housing, including APFO related infrastructure financing programs.</u></b> </li> <li>2. Explore public-private partnerships.</li> <li>3. Develop innovative financing mechanisms (Maryland Mortgage Program)</li> <li>4. Develop revolving bond fund financing, similar to programs in Montgomery County, operated by both the county and nonprofit groups.</li> <li>5. Adjust transfer taxes and/or recordation fees based on value of property, whereby fees are lower for lower value properties and higher for higher value properties.</li> </ol>



# Theme 7:

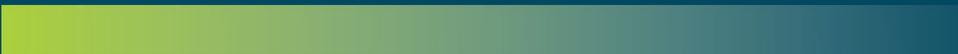
## Recommendations for Accessibility and Inclusion for Elderly and Disabled

Themes/Challenges	Tools/Ideas
<b>Theme 7: Accessibility and Inclusion for Elderly and Disabled</b>	
<p>Ensuring that affordable housing units are accessible to people with disabilities, including those with mental impairments, is a challenge that requires careful planning and design. This includes factors such as “visitability” requirements, unit size, and accessibility features.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Update building codes and zoning regulations to require accessibility features in all new affordable housing developments.</li> <li>2. Encourage more age restricted townhome and condo developments.</li> <li>3. <u>Change major collector requirement for age restricted housing.</u></li> <li>4. <u>Exempt accessible units from APFO requirements.</u> </li> <li>5. Create a separate percentage requirement for housing for persons with disabilities, in addition to affordable housing.</li> </ol>

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



# Affordable Housing Work Group Representative



# APFO Recommendations (All Themes)

1. Adjust the timing of the APFO waiting bins.
2. Exempt smaller unit sizes from the APFO schools test, given the reduced student yield.
3. Remove the APFO Allocations chart to reduce potential hurdles for development.
4. Continue to exempt Accessory Dwelling Units from APFO criteria. Ensure detached Accessory Dwelling Units are also exempt from APFO criteria.
5. Exempt Affordable Housing, Accessible Housing, and Minor Subdivisions from APFO school adequacy requirements.
6. Adjust school capacity requirements to revert to the 2018 adequacy standards.
7. Offer incentives to developers, such as reduced permitting fees or no APFO requirements.
8. Review traffic count changes since the pandemic. If telecommuting and hybrid work practices have reduced traffic counts as compared to prior to the pandemic, explore amending the roads test to match the lower traffic volumes seen given the rise in remote work.
9. Advocate for increased government funding for affordable housing, including APFO related infrastructure financing programs.
10. Exempt accessible units from APFO requirements.

**Affordable Housing Working Group**



## AHWG Next Steps

- Prepare all matrix recommendations to forward to the APFO committee, the County Executive and County Council per the Executive order by December deadline.
- When the APFO recommendations are being discussed by the APFO committee the AHWG members will be available to respond to questions or review materials sent from the APFO committee to the AHWG.
- Will be available to support the APFO committee on actions that further the AHWG recommendations at Council meetings.
- The AHWG is active until October of 2025.

**Affordable Housing Working Group**





Montgomery Planning



## 2024 Growth and Infrastructure Policy Howard County APFO Committee

David Anspacher, Chief  
Transportation Planning Division  
November 20, 2025

### Overview

- Montgomery Planning initiates an update of the County's Growth and Infrastructure Policy (GIP) every 4 years
- County Code directs the Planning Board to transmit a draft of the GIP to the County Council by **August 1**, and for the County Council to adopt the policy by **November 15**
- New policy adopted on **November 12, 2024**, and goes into effect on **January 1, 2025**

 Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# What is the Growth and Infrastructure Policy?

- The **Growth and Infrastructure Policy (GIP)** directs the Planning Board’s administration of adequate public facility requirements
- The County’s **Adequate Public Facilities (APF)** requirement states:
  - *“The [Planning] Board may only approve a preliminary plan when it finds that public facilities will be **adequate** to support and service the subdivision.”*



# Policy Reflects County’s Growth Context and Goals

- When the growth policy was initially adopted, much of the land in the County was undeveloped and the focus was on expanding our infrastructure to accommodate growth.
- Today we’re working within the existing footprint to make our infrastructure work better for everyone.



## County Priorities

- Racial Equity and Social Justice
- Economic Competitiveness
- Environmental Resilience
- Compact Growth
- Housing for All
- Safety
- Good Governance



▣ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## How Does the Policy Work?

▣ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## How Does the GIP Work?

- Guides the assessment of the adequacy of public facilities during the regulatory or development review process
- Sets the standards for adequacy, criteria for evaluation, and requirements for mitigation
- Making an adequacy determination involves both predicting future demand from private development **and** assessing the condition of existing public infrastructure



➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Implementation Guidelines

- The Council-adopted GIP establishes the broad rules for defining adequacy
- The GIP is then implemented through subject-specific guidelines approved by the Planning Board:
  - Local Area Transportation Review (LATR) Guidelines
  - Annual School Test Guidelines



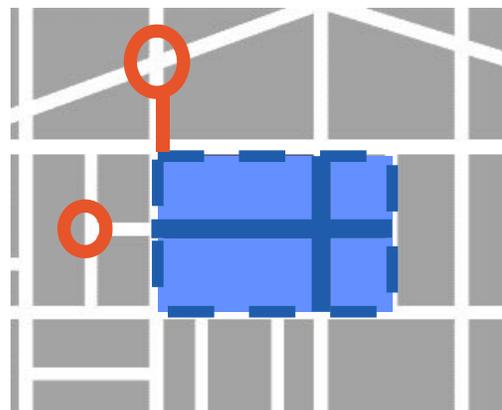
➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Transportation Element

➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Off-Site Improvements

- Only addresses off-site transportation facilities.
- Applicants evaluate conditions, identify deficiencies, and develop list of mitigations.



- On-site and frontage improvements
- Off-site improvements

➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Recent Changes

## 2016

- Introduced pedestrian and bicycle adequacy tests

## 2020

- Eliminated motor vehicle system adequacy test in Red Policy Areas, the county's urban, transit-oriented areas
- Strengthened pedestrian and bicycle adequacy tests

## 2022

- Introduced the proportionality guide to limit amount of non-motorized mitigation

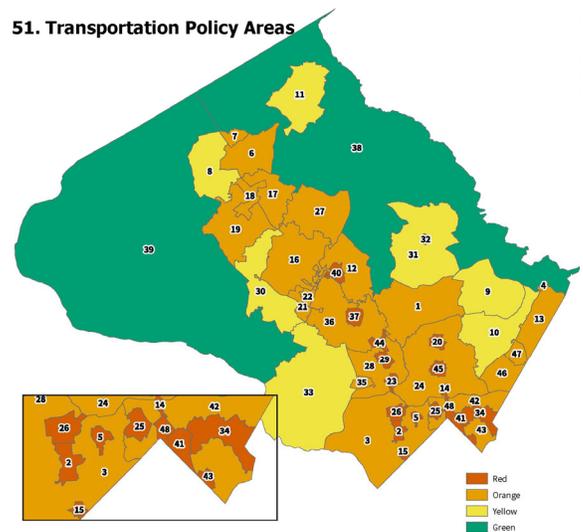
## 2024

- Exempted Orange Policy Area downtowns from motor vehicle adequacy
- Transportation test exemptions for bioscience, small daycares, deeply affordable housing

### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Transportation Policy Areas

- **Red:** Metro station policy areas and Purple Line station policy areas
- **Orange:** Corridor-Focused Growth Areas
- **Yellow:** Lower-density residential neighborhoods with community serving commercial areas
- **Green:** Agricultural Reserve and Country areas



### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Non-Motor Vehicle Adequacy

Net New Peak-Hour Weekday Motor Vehicle Trips	ADA Compliance	Pedestrian Level of Comfort	Illuminance	Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress	Bus Transit
30–64*	125'	250'	250'	400'	500'
65–124	200'	400'	400'	750'	1000'
125–224	250'	500'	500'	900'	1300'
225 or more	300'	600'	600'	1000'	1500'

\* Minimum for daycares is 50 trips.

### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Motor Vehicle Adequacy

- Applies to Orange, Yellow and Green Policy Areas, excluding planned downtowns
- Intersection Level of Service standards
  - Orange Policy areas: Highway Capacity Manual
  - Yellow Policy areas: Critical Lane Volume
  - Green Policy areas: Critical Lane Volume
- Defines minimum number of intersections in each direction to be evaluated
- Improvements not required if they degrade safety

### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Mitigating Inadequacies

- Pedestrian, bicycle, and bus transit deficiencies are prioritized.
- Reduce vehicular demand or through traffic operational changes, unless the mitigation would reduce safety.
- Required mitigation is limited by Proportionality Guide to ensure requirements are proportional to the size of the project.
- Mitigation typically involves constructing or installing transportation infrastructure.

➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Case Study

### Wisteria Business Park - LIDL Germantown

- 30,000-square-foot LIDL grocery store, replacing an office.
- Preliminary Plan and Site Plans approved by the Planning Board in July 2022



➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Case Study: Wisteria Business Park - LIDL Germantown

Policy area and trip generation dictate

- Applicable adequacy tests
- Geographic scope of study area
- Maximum length of improvements
- Standards for adequacy



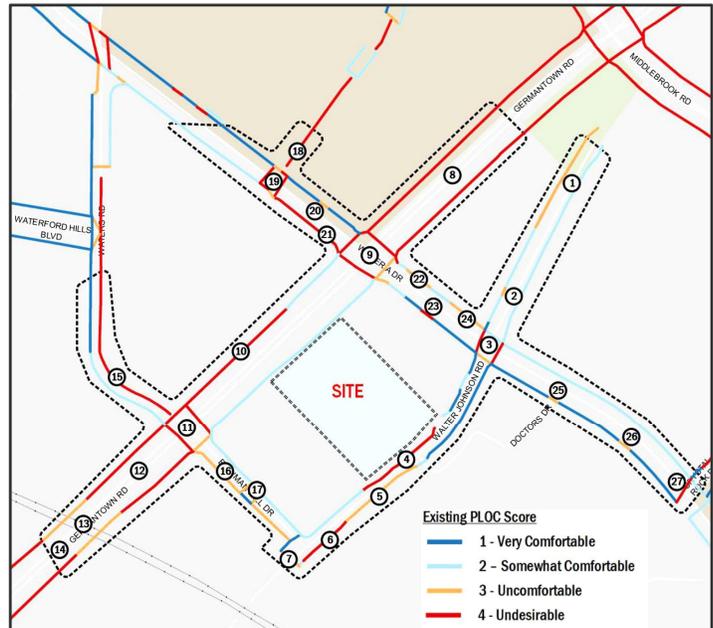
Policy Area
Orange

Trip Generation
136 /417 (AM/PM)

➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Pedestrian Adequacy

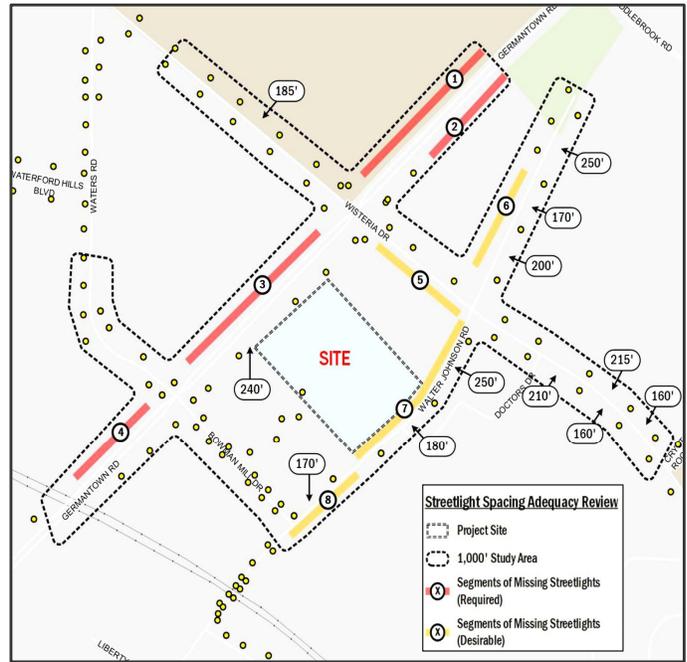
- **Pedestrian Level of Comfort (PLOC)**  
5,195 linear feet not to standard (PLOC-2 or better)
- **Illuminance**
- **ADA Compliance**



➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

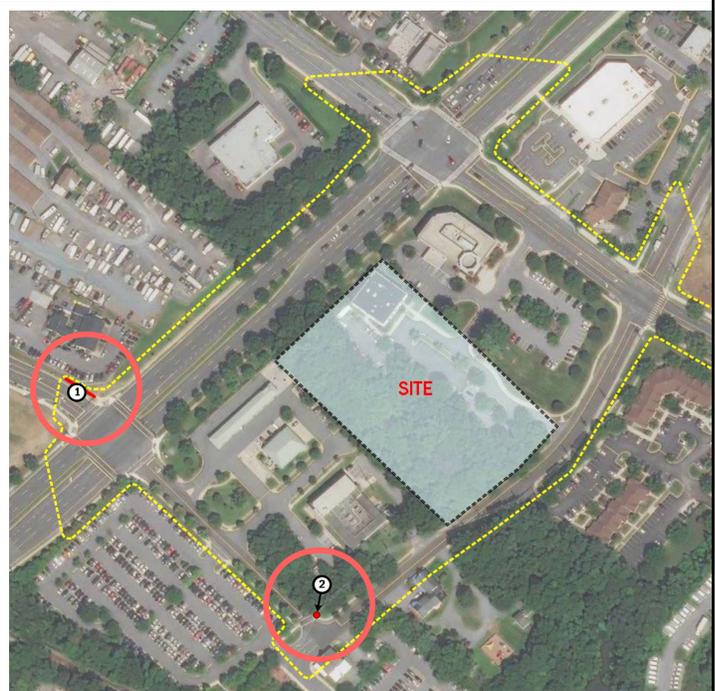
# Pedestrian Adequacy

- **Pedestrian Level of Comfort (PLOC)**  
5,195 linear feet not to standard (PLOC-2 or better)
- **Illuminance**  
3,900 linear feet not to streetlight standard
- **ADA Compliance**



# Pedestrian Adequacy

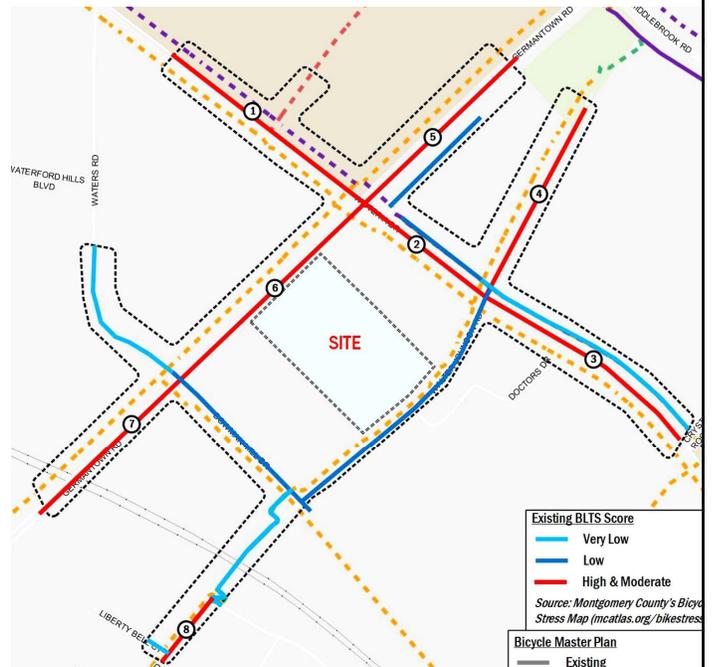
- **Pedestrian Level of Comfort (PLOC)**  
5,195 linear feet not to standard (PLOC-2 or better)
- **Illuminance**  
3,900 linear feet not to streetlight standard
- **ADA Compliance**  
80 feet of missing sidewalk, 1 curb ramp



## Bicycle Adequacy Test

- **Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress (BLTS)**

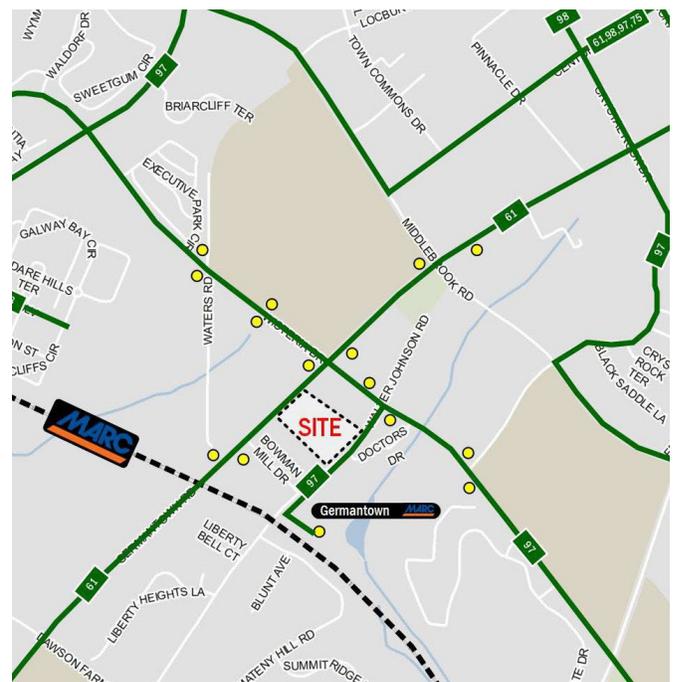
1,965 linear feet do not meet adequacy (BLTS-2 or better)



➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Bus Transit

- One bus shelter lacking

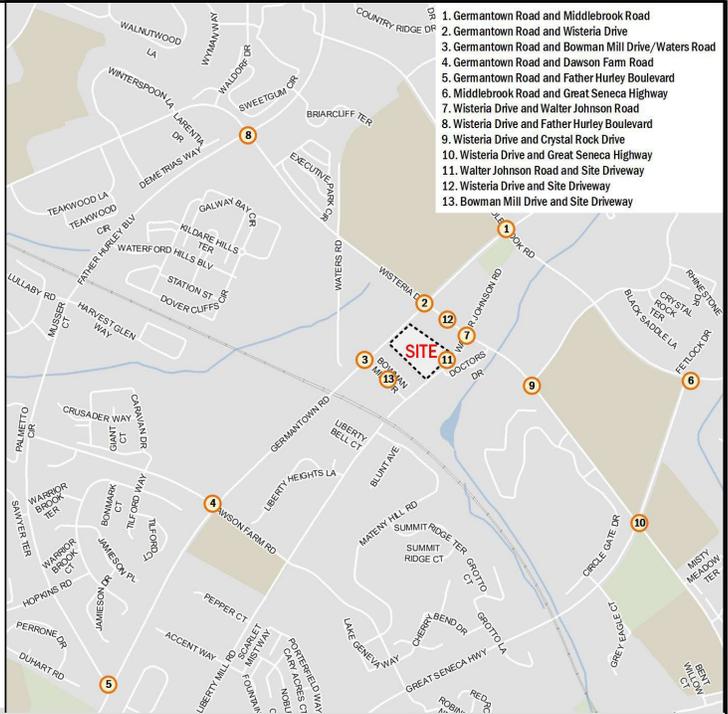


➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Motor Vehicle Tests

- Established study area
- Studied thirteen intersections
- Used the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) Methodology
- **All intersections will operate under the congestion limit.**

**Motor vehicle adequacy met without improvements**



# Proportionality Guide

- Ensures that required off-site transportation improvements are reasonable as they relate to a project’s impact.
- Provides a procedure for calculating a recommended maximum cost of improvements that a development applicant must construct or fund to address deficiencies identified in pedestrian, bicycle, and bus transit system adequacy tests only.
- Proportionality Guide: \$123,375

## Prioritized Mitigation: Off-Site Improvements

- 8-foot wide sidepath along the Walter Johnson Road
- 10-foot wide sidepath of Wisteria Drive
- 10-foot wide sidepath along Germantown Road
- 10 ft-wide bikeable crossing of Walter Johnson Road at the western leg of the Walter Johnson Road / Wisteria Drive intersection



➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Transportation Outcomes

18 plans with LATR mitigation conditions  
June 2021–July 2024

### Off-site mitigation totals (conditioned):

- \$7.13 Min constructed improvements
- \$3.14 Min payments



8,220 feet of Sidepaths & Sidewalks  
3,800 feet of Protected Bike Lanes  
5 Streetlights



6 Crosswalks  
31 Curb Ramps  
3 Protected Intersections



5 Bus Shelters



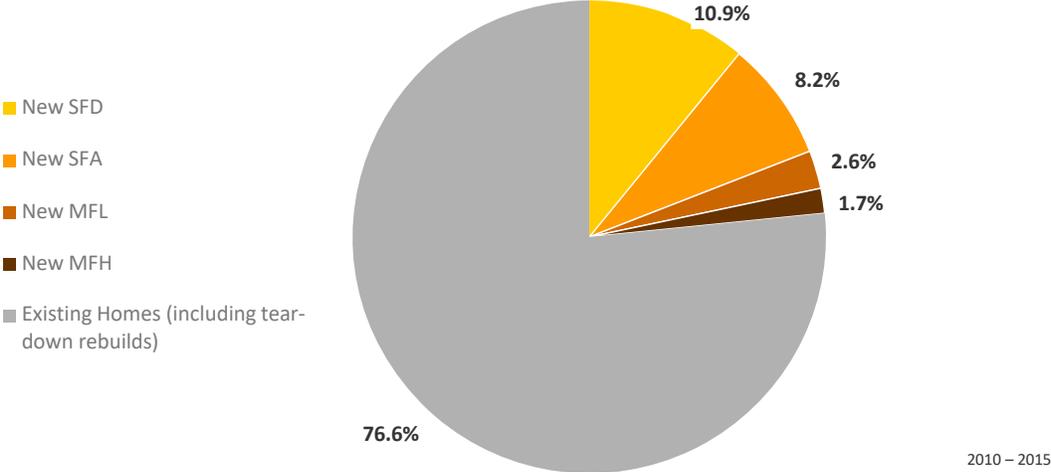
3 Traffic Signals  
1 Turn Lane

➤ Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Schools Element

Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Share of Enrollment Growth from New Development



Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Utilization Premium Payment Rates and Application

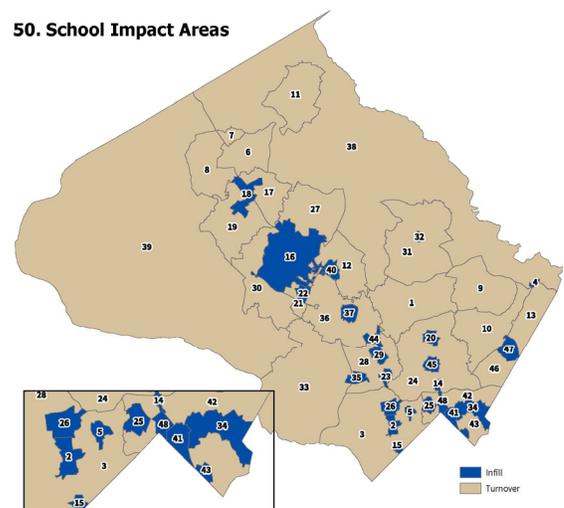
- Assessed in addition to school impact tax for residential units proposed in school service areas found to be overutilized by the Annual School Test.
- The following factors are applied to school impact tax rates.

School Level	Payment Factor			
	No UPP	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Elementary School	-	16⅔%	33⅓%	50%
Middle School	-	10%	20%	30%
High School	-	13⅓%	26⅔%	40%
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>40%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>120%</b>

### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## School Impact Areas

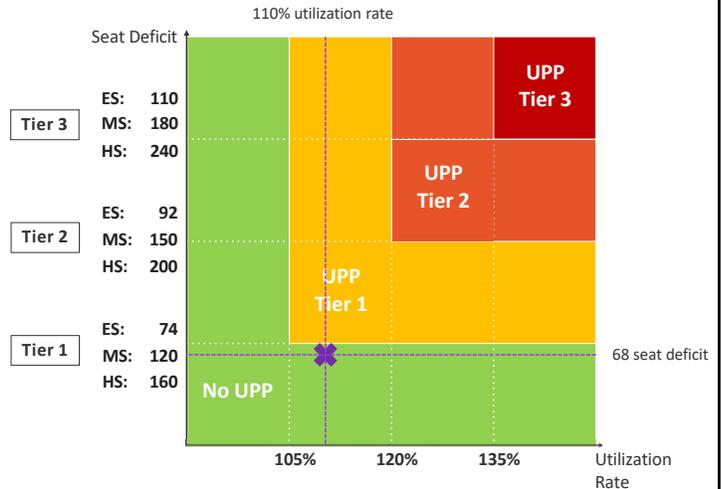
- Infill:** High housing growth predominantly in the form of multi-family units that generate relatively few students on a per-unit basis.
- Turnover:** Low housing growth, where enrollment trends are largely dependent on the turnover of existing single-family units.
- Greenfield:** High housing growth predominantly in the form of single-family units, consequently experiencing high enrollment growth.



### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Annual School Test Adequacy Standards

- Utilization Rate  
=  $\frac{\text{Enrollment}}{\text{Capacity}}$
- Seat Deficit  
=  $\text{Capacity} - \text{Enrollment}$



Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

# Development Review School Adequacy Analysis under 2024 GIP

School	Projected School Totals, 2028				Adequacy Status	Adequacy Ceilings		
	Program Capacity	Enrollment	% Utilization	Surplus/Deficit		Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Farmland ES	724	792	109.4%	-68	No UPP	6	77	186
Tilden MS	1,264	1,106	87.5%	+158	No UPP		411	601
Walter Johnson HS	2,299	2,175	94.6%	+124	No UPP	284	584	929

Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## Development Review

### School Adequacy Analysis under 2024 GIP

Type of Unit	Net # of Units	ES Turnover SGR	ES Students Generated	MS Turnover SGR	MS Students Generated	HS Turnover SGR	HS Students Generated
Single-Family Detached	0	0.184	0.000	0.101	0.000	0.153	0.000
Single-Family Attached	0	0.217	0.000	0.118	0.000	0.167	0.000
Multi-Family Low Rise	0	0.121	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.083	0.000
Multi-Family High Rise	500	0.049	24.500	0.025	12.500	0.032	16.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>16</b>

#### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024

## UPP Outcomes

School Service Area	Impact Area Type	UPP Level	Unit Type (# of units)	Estimate*
Blake HS	Turnover	Tier 1	SFD (1)	\$3,478
Clarksburg HS	Turnover	Tier 2	SFD (58), SFA (237), MFL (476), MFH (89)	\$4,138,651
Gaithersburg HS	Infill	Tier 1	SFA (5)	\$14,443
Richard Montgomery HS	Infill	Tier 2	MFH (49)	\$546,033
	Turnover	Tier 2	MFH (307)	
Northwest HS	Turnover	Tier 1	SFD (4)	\$13,911
Quince Orchard HS	Turnover	Tier 2	SFD (1)	\$6,956
Ashburton ES	Turnover	Tier 2	SFD (1)	\$8,695
Bannockburn ES	Turnover	Tier 1	SFD (2)	\$8,695
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$4,740,861</b>

\* Estimates are based on a hypothetical assumption that building permits are pulled during FY 2024-2025, using current impact tax rates.

#### Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024



# Thank you!

**Montgomery County Planning Department**

Website: [montgomeryplanning.org](https://montgomeryplanning.org)

X/Twitter: @montgomeryplans

Facebook: Facebook.com/montgomeryplanning

Instagram: @montgomeryplanning

Growth and Infrastructure Policy:

<https://montgomeryplanning.org/gip/>

**David Anspacher**, Division Chief  
Montgomery County Planning Department

[David.Anspacher@montgomeryplanning.org](mailto:David.Anspacher@montgomeryplanning.org)

301-495-2191

 **Growth and Infrastructure Policy 2024**

# Excise Taxes and Impact Fees

Rafiu Ighile, Director of Finance

December 11, 2024



## Impact Fees and Building Excise Tax

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES AND BUILDING EXCISE TAXES ENABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO COLLECT REVENUE FROM BUILDERS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES NECESSITATED BY NEW RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

## Impact Fees

### **DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE-**

A DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE IS A REGULATORY MEASURE DESIGNED TO FUND FACILITIES SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED BY NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN ORDER TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF SUCH DEVELOPMENT ON INFRASTRUCTURE OR PUBLIC FACILITIES.

## Building Excise Tax

### **BUILDING EXCISE TAX-**

A BUILDING EXCISE TAX IS ANOTHER MEANS OF RAISING REVENUE FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT. UNLIKE AN IMPACT FEE, THE AMOUNT OF AN EXCISE TAX DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE ACTUAL COST OF PROVIDING PUBLIC FACILITIES TO SERVE NEW DEVELOPMENT

### **HOWARD COUNTY CODE:**

SECTION 20.500 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES GIVES AUTHORITY FOR THE COUNTY TO IMPOSE A BUILDING EXCISE TAX FOR FINANCING ADDITIONAL OR EXPANDED PUBLIC ROAD FACILITIES IN THE COUNTY'S CAPITAL BUDGET.

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

- BRIDGES
- INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
- NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

# Building Excise Tax

## BUILDING EXCISE TAX SCHEDULE:

<u>Residential Construction</u>	
Each additional gross square foot of new construction .....	\$1.90
Each gross square foot of additional construction .....	\$1.90
<u>Non-Residential Construction</u>	
Office and retail	
Per gross square foot of addition construction or new construction .....	\$1.90
Distribution and manufacturing	
Per gross square foot of addition construction or new construction .....	\$0.97
Institutional and other	
Per gross square foot of addition construction or new construction .....	\$0.97

# Public School Facility Surcharge

## HOWARD COUNTY CODE:

SECTION 20.142 REQUIRES THAT THE COUNTY COUNCIL IMPOSE A SCHOOL FACILITIES SURCHARGE ON RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION FOR WHICH A BUILDING PERMIT IS ISSUED, WITH THE REVENUE FROM THE SURCHARGE TO BE USED TO PAY FOR ADDITIONAL OR EXPANDED PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES SUCH AS RENOVATIONS TO EXISTING SCHOOL BUILDINGS OR OTHER SYSTEMIC CHANGES, DEBT SERVICE ON BONDS ISSUED FOR ADDITIONAL OR EXPANDED PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES, OR NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.

### CURRENT FEE SCHEDULE:

Fee item	Effective July 1, 2024
Regular	\$8.15 a square foot
Residential Additions ONLY *	\$1.32 a square foot for the first 2,000 square feet. \$8.15 a square foot for any additional square footage.
Senior Housing (Non-Affordable) **	\$1.32 a square foot
Additional On-site MIHU located outside The Downtown Columbia Development District**	\$2.72 a square foot
Affordable Units within The Downtown Columbia Development District**	\$4.74 a square foot
Affordable Non-Senior Housing Project with State or County funding received after December 31, 2020	\$2.72 a square foot
Affordable Non-Senior Housing Project with State or County Funding received before December 31, 2020	\$1.32 a square foot

## Transfer and Recordation Tax

**TRANSFER TAX-** ARTICLE 14, SECTION 20.300 OF THE PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS AUTHORIZES HOWARD COUNTY TO IMPOSE A TAX ON EVERY INSTRUMENT OF WRITING CONVEYING TITLE TO REAL OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTY OFFERED FOR RECORD AND RECORDED IN HOWARD COUNTY WITH THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

EXEMPTIONS: STATE OR POLITICAL SUB PARTY, NONPROFIT HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS, MIHU, FIRE & RESCUE MEMBERS, TEACHERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

HOWARD COUNTY TRANSFER TAX RATE- 1.25%

STATE TRANSFER TAX RATE- .5%

**RECORDATION TAX-** SECTION 12-103(B) OF THE TAX PROPERTY ARTICLE OF THE ANN. CODE OF MD AUTHORIZES THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE COUNTY TO IMPOSE A RECORDATION TAX UPON INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING WITH THE CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY .

RECORDATION TAX RATE- \$2.50 OF EACH \$500 OR FRACTION OF \$500

# Howard County APFO Committee Meeting 8

## State Rated Capacity (SRC) Process

### Presenters

Chuck Boyd, Assistant Secretary of Planning Services  
Maryland Department of Planning

Jamie Bridges, Planning Manager  
Interagency Commission on School Construction



December 11, 2024



## Agenda

### How is the State Rated Capacity (SRC) metric used in State Funding of School Construction?

- Purpose of the School Facility State Rated Capacity (SRC) for State Funding
  - [COMAR 14.39.02.05: State Rated Capacity](#)
  - Determine Eligible Enrollment Projections for Equitable School Funding

### How do local governments use the SRC as part of adequate facility regulations to manage development approval?

- State Enabling Legislation
- Recap of 2012 Maryland Sustainable Growth Commission APFO Workgroup Report



## State Rated Capacity for State Funding Purposes

- [COMAR 14.39.02.05](#) – State-rated capacity means the number of students that the IAC or its designee determines that an individual school has the physical capacity to enroll.
  - Elementary Schools – Pre-K to Grade 6 (Section B)
  - Secondary Schools – Grades 6 to 12 (Section C)
  - Career and Technology Programs (Section D)
- The IAC or its designee shall determine on a case-by-case basis the State-rated capacity for a school that is not defined in §§B, C, and D of this regulation



## What is State-Rated Capacity – or SRC?

**In general, the SRC is the number of students that the state determines that a school can accommodate.**



## When is SRC Determined?

- SRC is estimated when a school is planned/designed
- SRC is set when a school opens
- SRC can be updated, per LEA request, when an LEA changes the use of educational space in a school
- **the IAC can not determine or change the use of educational space in a school**



## How is SRC Determined?

### Example Elementary School, 2020

ROOM TYPE	SRC / ROOM	ROOMS	SRC
Prekindergarten Classroom	20	1	20
Kindergarten Classroom	22	4	88
Grades 1-5 Classroom	23	22	506
Special Subject Classroom	0	6	0
Special Education Classroom	10	2	20
Resource Room	0	2	0
<b>ALL</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>634</b>



# How is SRC Determined?

## Example Elementary School, 2024

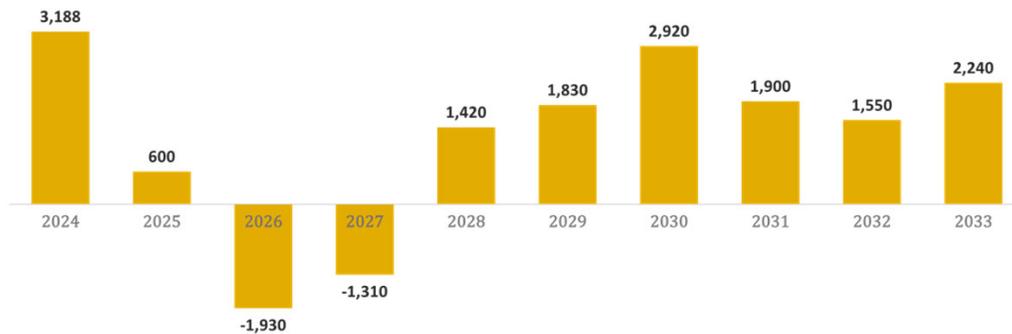
ROOM TYPE	SRC / ROOM	ROOMS	SRC
Prekindergarten Classroom	20	3	60
Kindergarten Classroom	22	4	88
Grades 1-5 Classroom	23	21	483
Special Subject Classroom	0	5	0
Special Education Classroom	10	2	20
Resource Room	0	2	0
<b>ALL</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>651</b>



# How is SRC Determined?

## Example Elementary School, 2026?

Annual Projected Change in Public School K-12 Enrollment in Maryland, 2024-2033



## What Do We Do with SRC?

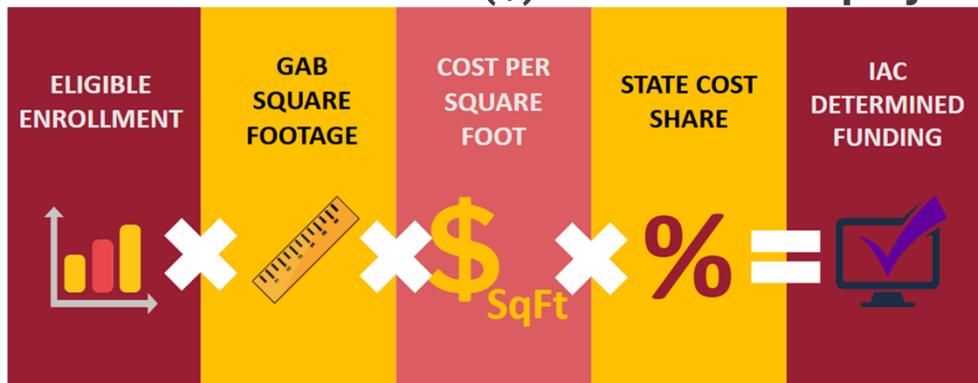
Calculate eligible enrollment for a school project...

**Eligible Enrollment** is the net difference between the sum of the SRC and the sum of the projected, seven-year enrollment for a project school and for the schools adjacent to the project school.



## What Do We Do with SRC?

...and then calculate State (\$) for the school project



## What Else Can We Do with SRC?

### SRC can be used to calculate **Utilization**

- **Utilization = Enrollment / SRC**
  - Often found in portfolio-scale master plans
    - As relative measure of supply and demand
  - Often found in APFO
    - As an absolute measure of supply and demand



## Adequate Public Facility Enabling Legislation Land Use Article

- [§4-202](#) – local governments may adopt zoning regulations to “promote or facilitate adequate transportation, water, sewerage, schools, recreation, parks, and other public facilities.”
- [§7-101](#) – local governments may use non-traditional land use regulations, including the “planning, staging, or provision of adequate public facilities”
- [§7-104](#) – If local governments adopt an APFO must report APFO restrictions to MDP every two years

## The APFO Workgroup of the *Maryland Sustainable Growth Commission* (2012)

- 14 Maryland counties and 26 municipalities in Maryland that have adopted APFOs
  - All counties with APFOs have standards for roads and schools
- APFOs typically use State Rated Capacity in some manner in determining the capacity for each school.
- There is a wide variance of local school capacity metrics used by jurisdictions

## 2024 Local Annual Report

- APFOs have been enacted by 14 counties and 25 municipalities. MDP received reports of APFO restrictions within PFAs from five counties.
- Based on local reports submitted for CY2022 and CY2023
  - Five counties reported development restrictions due to school overcapacity (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, Harford and Howard)
  - Three counties reported no development restrictions (Montgomery, Queen Anne’s and St. Mary’s)

## Observation 1

The IAC created and uses SRC to allocate constrained capital school construction funds to projects across Maryland in the most efficient and equitable manner possible – which is core to the mission of the IAC.



## Observation 2

State APFO enabling legislation does not mandate a specific school capacity metric to be used. Some local governments decide to use utilization – or enrollment / SRC – as a school capacity metric. Ultimately, it is a local decision on what school capacity metric is used.



## Observation 3

Since Local Education Agencies (LEA) can update the SRC for a school whenever the programmatic use of space at the school changes, close coordination between the local governments and the LEAs is critical to address potential unintended consequences should local governments decide to use utilization as a school capacity metric.



## Howard County APFO Committee Meeting 8

State Rated Capacity (SRC) Process

Thank You



We are available of any questions

[PLANNING.MARYLAND.GOV](http://PLANNING.MARYLAND.GOV)

Wes Moore – Governor | Aruna Miller – Lt. Governor | Rebecca Flora, AICP - Secretary

# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Committee

Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning

Meeting #9  
January 8, 2025



## AGENDA

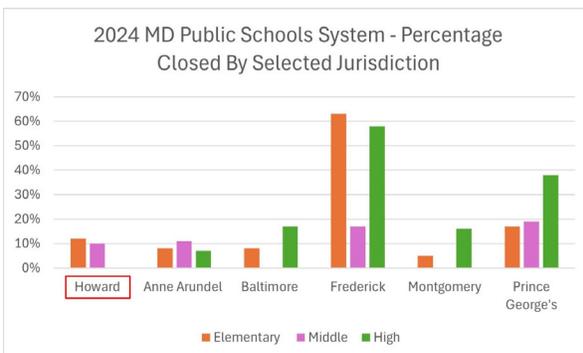
- Call to Order/Welcome
- Establishment of a Quorum
- Review and Approval of Agenda
- Review and Approval of Minutes
- Review of Surrounding Counties APFO Tests
- Review of Additional Schools Questions
- Review Voting Rules and Vote Sheet
- Discuss Direction of Recommendations
- Questions
- Adjourn
- Next Meeting- January 22, 2025

## APFO Inventory for Howard & Surrounding Counties

	Howard	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Frederick	Montgomery	Prince George's
Schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sewer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stormwater Mgmt.	✓	✓	✓			✓
Fire		✓			✓	✓
Police					✓	✓

## Schools - Percentage Closed By Selected Jurisdiction

The below table and graph shows the percentage of closed schools at each level of the public school system for selected Maryland jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction's "closed" school status is based on percentage of state rated capacity, designated by jurisdiction specific policy.

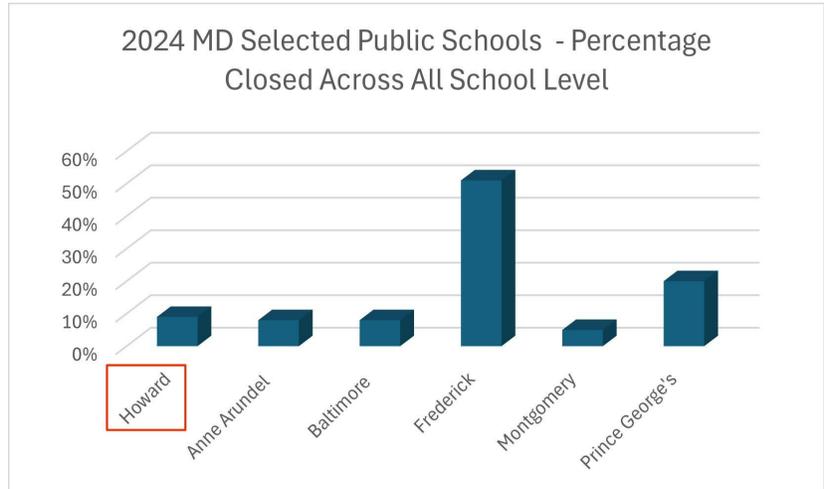


Jurisdiction	Elementary	Middle	High
Howard	12%	10%	0%
Anne Arundel	8%	11%	7%
Baltimore	8%	0%	17%
Frederick	63%	17%	58%
Montgomery	5%	0%	16%
Prince George's	17%	19%	38%

\*Please note, all data is taken from the most recently produced school feasibility study/utilization report from the selected jurisdictions.

## Schools - Percentage Closed By Selected Jurisdiction Cont.

❖ The graph to the right shows the percentage of closed schools from elementary to high school in each selected jurisdiction.



## APFO School Test Maximum Wait Times in Howard & Surrounding Counties

- Howard County – 4 years
- Baltimore County – 4 years
- Anne Arundel County – 6 years
- Montgomery County – No wait time. Replaced with Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) rates in 2020.
- Frederick County – 5 years
- Prince George's County – No wait time. Surcharge only.

## APFO Exemptions

- Single lot exemption in the Rural West
- Single lot for family member
- Single lot for financial hardship
- Mobile home replacement units
- Redevelopment sites replacing existing units
- No School Capacity Test for age-restricted units
- Moderate Income Housing Units do not need allocations (However, still must pass School Capacity Test)
- Special affordable housing opportunities (by County Council resolution) – Patuxent Commons utilized this.

## School Questions

- 1) Since the peak enrollment of 2018-19 how many schools have moved from closed to open?**

7 ES and MS were closed for the test year of the 2018 APFO chart and open for the test year of 2024 chart.

  - 17 schools were expected to be closed for SY2027-28 in 2018 APFO chart but are open for the same year (the test year) of the 2024 APFO chart.
- 2) Was this due to capacity increases, redistricting or enrollment changes?**
  - The schools closed for the test year of the 2018 chart and open for the test year of the 2024 chart:
    - Running Brook ES: reduced projection due to low student yields from Columbia Town Center projects
    - Deep Run ES: reduced projection due to declining enrollment
    - Ducketts Lane ES: reduced projection due to declining enrollment
    - Manor Woods ES: enrollment expected to be higher after receiving students from St John's Ln in SY2020-21 redistricting
    - Burleigh Manor MS: reduced projection due to declining enrollment
    - Ellicott Mills MS: redistricted to OMMS and BBMS for SY2020-21
    - Murray Hill MS: redistricted to Hammond MS for SY2020-21

## School Questions

### 3) How many trailers were deployed in 18/19 and how many are out there now?

For SY2018-19 there were 217 in use as K-12 classrooms. For SY2024-25 there are 221. The peak count was 244 for SY2022-23. There are an additional 17 units in use at Central Office, Homewood, Old Cedar Lane, and 6 units in use for the Judy Center at Cradlerock ES and by Rec and Parks programs.

### 4) How Many open schools have trailers? If more than zero, why?

For SY2024-25 there are 134 portables at schools designated as "Open" on the APFO School Capacity chart. Many reasons:

- 1)It costs \$150-\$200k to move a portable
- 2)Older units would require extensive repairs or reconditioning once relocated
- 3)Schools utilize them for support services, pull-outs, storage, project rooms if not needed for classrooms
- 4)The school may have recently been over-utilized and/or is projected to be over-utilized in the future
- 5)Enrollment projections have been volatile recently, impacted by the effects of the pandemic
- 6)The Board of Education utilization goal is 100%, which is different than the APFO\_thresholds

## School Questions

### 5) How much new capacity has been added since 18/19?

- 1658 seats at GPHS SY2022-23
- Talbott Springs replacement SY2022-23 net increase of 113
- Hanover Hills ES opened in SY2018-19 with 828 seats
- Hammond HS renovation/addition added 225 seats SY2022-23

### 6) How much is in the pipeline?

The LRMP from the [FY26 Board Proposed Capital Budget](#) includes 2,040 seats of K-12 capacity to be added through 2034. It also includes PK capacity to be added at the Faulkner Ridge Center and new ES #43.

# School Questions

## 7) What is the historical system-wide capacity utilization rate by school level (E/M/H) Current and projected?

Historical Utilization				Using SY24-25 Capacities + Board Requested LRMP			
	ES Util	MS Util	HS Util		ES Util	MS Util	HS Util
2023	98%	97%	95%	2024	98%	98%	97%
2022	98%	98%	107%	2025	97%	98%	97%
2021	96%	99%	106%	2026	97%	99%	96%
2020	95%	102%	105%	2027	97%	99%	96%
2019	99%	103%	105%	2028	97%	99%	97%
2018	98%	100%	103%	2029	97%	97%	97%
2017	96%	98%	100%	2030	97%	95%	98%
2016	98%	98%	97%	2031	97%	95%	96%
2015	97%	97%	97%	2032	97%	95%	95%
2014	96%	94%	96%	2033	97%	94%	95%

Historical utilization data based on official September 30<sup>th</sup> enrollment and capacities for each school year. Future utilization based on 2024 projection report and current capacities modified by projects in the FY26 Board Requested Long Range Master Plan.

# School Questions

## 8) What is the current backlog of deferred maintenance?

- The most recent Comprehensive Maintenance Plan is available [here](#). It includes information about preventative and corrective maintenance items, and a plan for projects through summer 2025.

## 9) How much capital money is slated for each of the next 10 years?

- The Board Proposed capital budget can be found online [here](#). The Long-Range Master Plan includes the anticipated funding needed to complete the scheduled projects.

The amount of funding that is slated to be allocated by the State and County will vary based on several factors and is determined by those entities.

## 10) In terms of spending which has priority for money- maintenance or increased capacity?

- Neither. All needs are balanced and planned according to Board input, in the best way to leverage state contribution. There is no policy or Board action that establishes prioritization of any type of project.





## County Budget Overview

Holly Sun, Ph.D.  
Budget Administrator

Jan. 22, 2025 APFO Committee Meeting

### What Is Budget?

A plan to allocate scarce resources based on projected revenues.



#### County Operating Budget

- **General Fund** (FY25: \$1.66 Billion): support daily services of the County (including education entities, 26 county agencies and debt service payments)
- **Restricted Funds** (FY25: \$0.71 billion): legally restricted to specific purposes (e.g., Fire and rescue services, trash collection, etc.) and cannot be used for other services



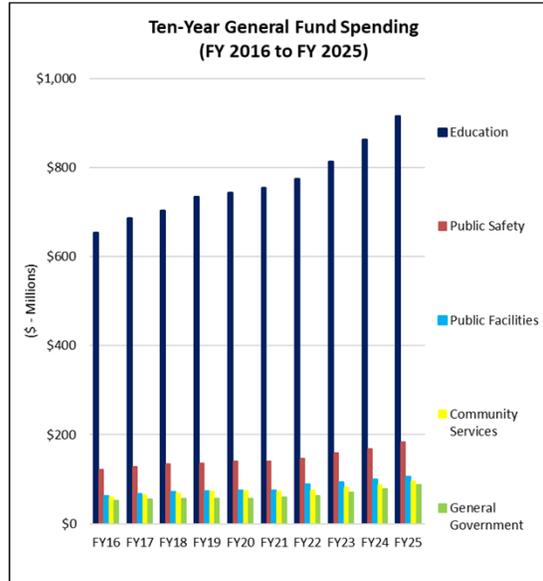
#### County Capital Budget (CIP)

Fund public infrastructure projects, primarily through issuing 20-year **General Obligation (GO) bonds** (and using General Fund to pay principal and interest annually, just like mortgage)

# General Fund Expenditure Structure

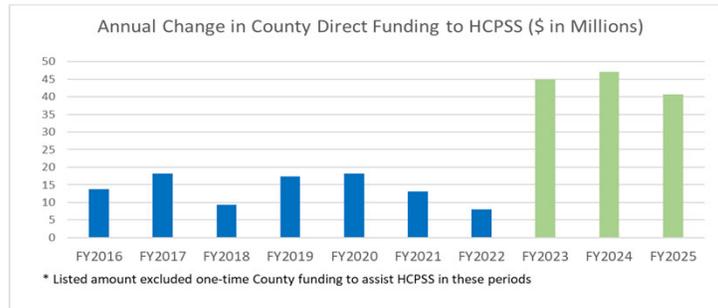
- County funding to education (HCPSS, HCC and HCLS)\*
  - constitutes nearly **2/3** of total General Fund budget,
  - is more than **five** times public safety funding

\* County funding support includes not only direct appropriation but also annual expenditure on **retiree health benefit & debt financing** for education entities'



# County Funding to HCPSS Operating Budget

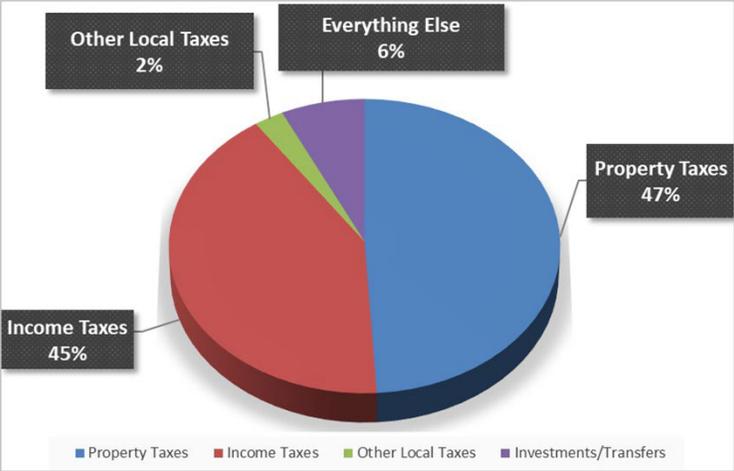
- County government has increased its investment to school operating budget significantly in last few years, despite a drop or flat growth in student enrollment since the Pandemic.



From Pre-Pandemic to FY2025 - HCPSS Enrollment and Budget Change

	Student Enrollment	County Funding to HCPSS (\$ in millions)	Per Student County Funding	HCPSS General Fund Total (\$ in millions)	Per Student GF Funding
2020 (Pre-pandemic)	57,907	\$ 607.2	\$ 10,486	\$ 887.7	\$ 15,330
2025	57,566	\$ 761.0	\$ 13,220	\$ 1,142.9	\$ 19,853
2020- 2025# change	(341)	\$ 153.8	\$ 2,734	\$ 255.2	\$ 4,524
2020- 2025 %change	-0.6%	25.3%	26.1%	28.7%	29.5%

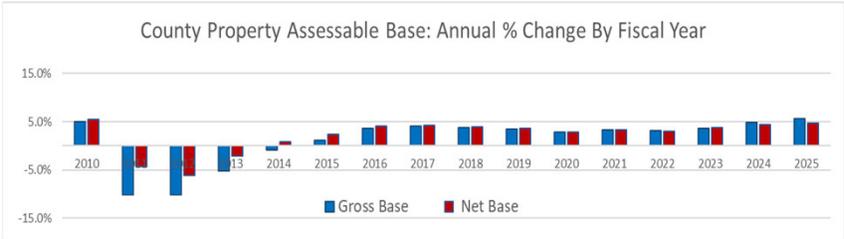
# Property Taxes and Income Taxes Represent over 90% of General Fund Revenues



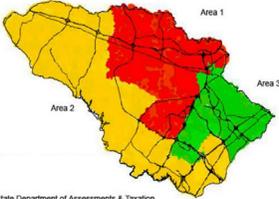
FY 2025 General Fund (excluding one-time funds)

## Net Assessable Base: About 4.5% Growth in FY2025

- County property tax base has improved after years of gradual growth
  - 15-year average growth: 2.2% per year



- Every year, one thirds of the real properties are reassessed by the State and the growth is phased in over three years



- County real property tax rate (1.014% general + 0.236% fire) is **the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest** in MD counties

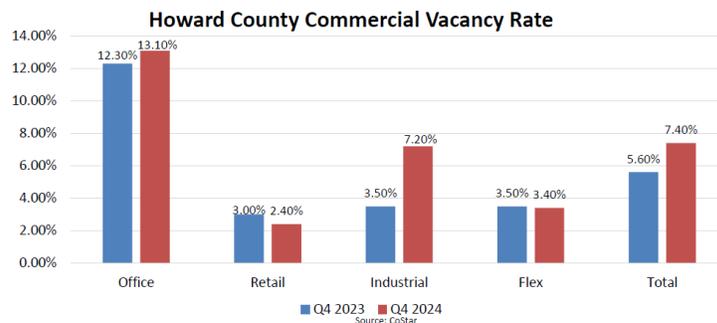
## Factors Impacting Property Taxes

- Maryland's triennial assessment and three-year phase-in arrangement, combined with recent years' housing appreciation, will likely result in relatively strong reassessment in next year or two
- Net gain will likely be mitigated by forgone revenues from tax credit
  - **Homestead credit (capping taxable growth of owner-occupied houses at 5% per year for County property taxes)**
  - **Aging in place credit** per CB-52-2022 (multi-million increase of credit due to easier eligibility, increased credit term, and higher credit ceiling)
- Commercial real property reassessment lagged State avg. growth; Personal property assessment decreased
- Uncertainties
  - Housing market weakness
  - Continued weakening of commercial base (retail/mall, hotel and office building), esp. after existing leases expires
  - New construction slowdown due to market conditions and regulation

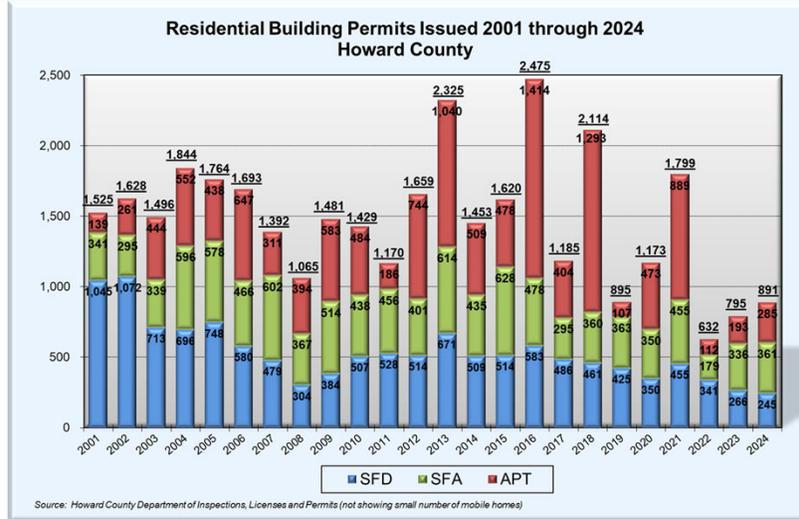
## Commercial Property Vacancy Rates

- Office vacancy rate remains high and continues to grow

### Commercial Real Estate



## Residential Building Permits Issued Reached the Lowest Level in Last Two Decade

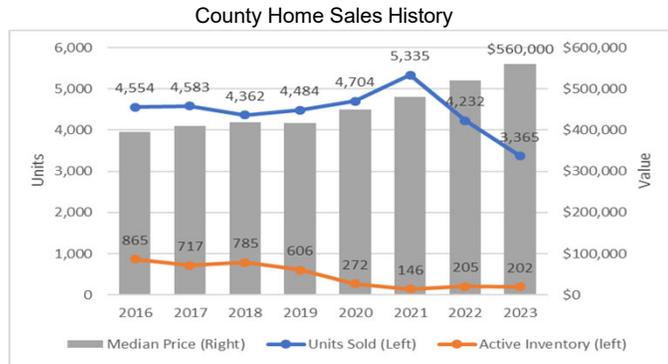


## Personal Income Tax

- Income tax revenue growth has been very volatile
    - Pre-Pandemic 5-year avg: 3.4%
    - Pandemic period Avg.: 8.4%
    - FY 2024 actual: -6% (-\$40M)
- 
- Factors impacting Income Tax
    - During the pandemic: Federal stimulus, capital gains (stocks & housing market), and inflation (7%+ in 2022) – **non-sustainable**
    - Employment still below pre-pandemic level
    - Potential Federal actions (contractors and employees)
    - Long-term demographic changes, housing type, income disparity
  - County income tax rate (3.2%) is at the **highest** level in the State

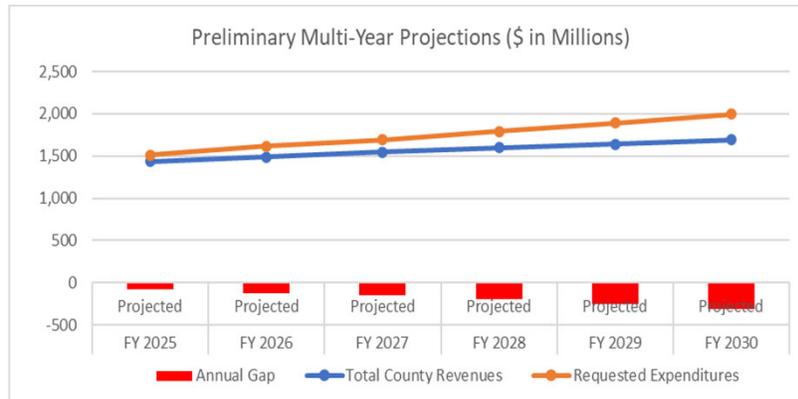
## Other Key Revenues

- Transfer & Recordation taxes, building permits, and development-related charges
  - Double-digit decreases of these revenues experienced in both FY2023 and FY2024 amid housing market corrections (units sold dropped significantly in this period- see below)



## Multi-Year Projections (Before Actions)

- Demands continue to exceed resources capacity. The County is still in process of updating its multi-year projections for FY 2026 and beyond in collaboration with SAAC and other entities.
- Last year's projection showed demands from all entities will likely exceed projected revenues by \$86~\$396M per year, before any actions to close the gap (see below)



## Capital Budget Challenges

- Request from education entities and County agencies for infrastructure are significantly higher than affordable level:

Per latest info,

- Requested GO debt: **\$112M** in FY26; **\$147M/year** in FY27-31
- Approved GO debt: **\$72~\$89M** per year in FY21-25
- **Projected gap:** **\$55-\$60M** per year on average

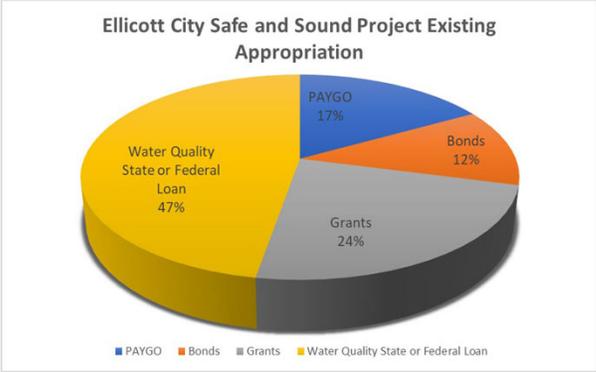
- Limited funding options available (the County already raised Transfer Tax rates and School Surcharge rates etc. in recent years)

## Significant Public Infrastructure Needs

- Competing demands from the community
  - Education facilities, roads and bridges, bike lanes and sidewalks, recreation and park facilities, public safety, community centers, stormwater/watersheds, water & sewer, ag. land preservation...
- Aging infrastructure across the County requires huge investment
  - Facilities built a few decades ago (during the County's population and development boom) are at the stage for significant renovation/replacement/repair countywide
- Financing capacity has been mitigated by big projects initiated and the overall debt burden

# Ellicott City Safe & Sound Project – Significant Funding Obligations

Two devastating flash floods in 2016 and 2018 necessitated the initiation of this big capital project to mitigate future risks or damages



- As of FY 2025, this project has received total appropriation of \$277 million, including
  - About 1/4 in State and Federal grants
- Major project components, including N. Tunnel are either completed or in progress

## Stormwater Infrastructure

- Failure to Act Results In:**
- Emergency Roadway Closures
  - Property damage
  - Personal Injury
  - Environmental degradation



Gerwig Lane



Hingston Downs



Willow Brook Way

## Stormwater Infrastructure

### Facts and Figures

- The County Maintains 1,580 stormwater management ponds
- 171 ponds with metal components approaching Design Life

### Inspection Rating

1 – adequate to 4 - critical

Rating	Ponds w/ Metal Pipes
1	65
2	14
3	18
<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>

- **74 'Rating 4' ponds (critical conditions) alone are estimated to cost around \$133M** in current dollars (before inflation)

- Assuming taking 10 years to address **"Rating 4"** ponds only, it needs approximately **\$14M each year (7 to 8 ponds repaired)**

- In addition, need **\$3~4M per year** on treating existing imperious surfaces per year to improve water quality to meet State mandated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System **(NPDES) permit** requirements

## Road Resurfacing and Water & Sewer

### • Road Resurfacing

- The County maintains 1066 miles of County roads
- During an aging infrastructure, backlog exceeded 100 miles last year and agency estimated \$19M per year just to avoid the inventory going up
- The more the delay, the more costly the fix will likely be

#### Cost comparison (2023 data):

- Mill & Overlay: \$1.56 / sq ft
- Deep Patching: \$2.00 / sq ft
- Rebuild: \$6.55 / sq ft

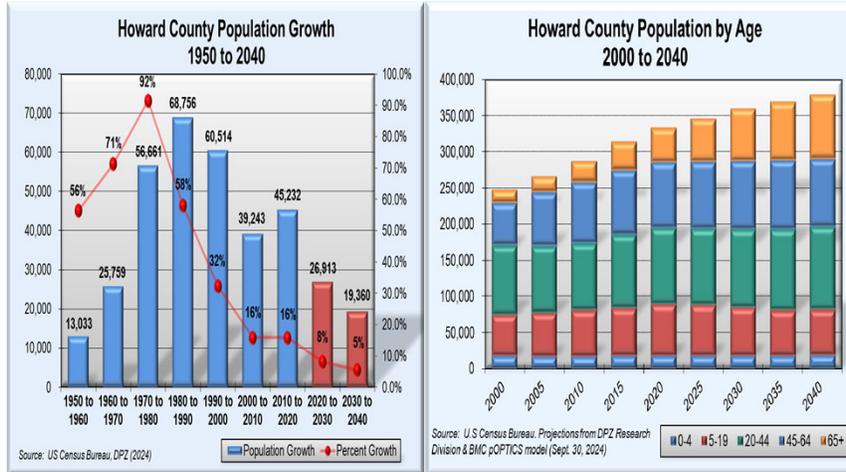


### • Water & Sewer

- The County provide water & sewer services to 75,000 customers
- It maintains over 1,100 miles of water delivery systems, 10,000+ fire hydrants, and over 25,000 water valves.
- The sewer system includes 1,000+ miles of pipes, 34 wastewater pumping stations, and a water reclamation plant

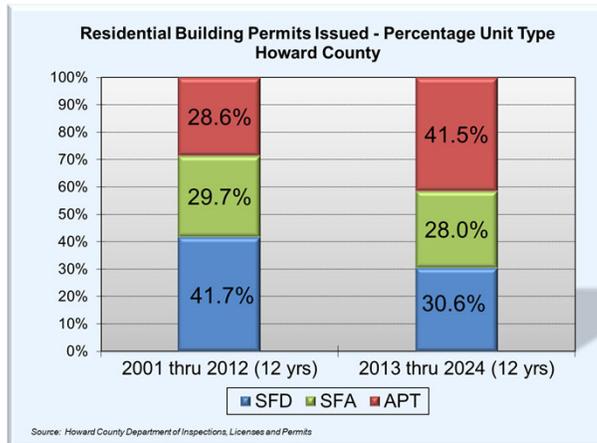
# Long-Term Drivers: Demographic Trends

- County population growth was significant for a few decades, but has slowed down
- County population is aging rapidly; **65+ estimated to double in two decades**
- **5~19 age population projected to continue a trend of decrease**



# Long-Term Drivers: Housing Shifts

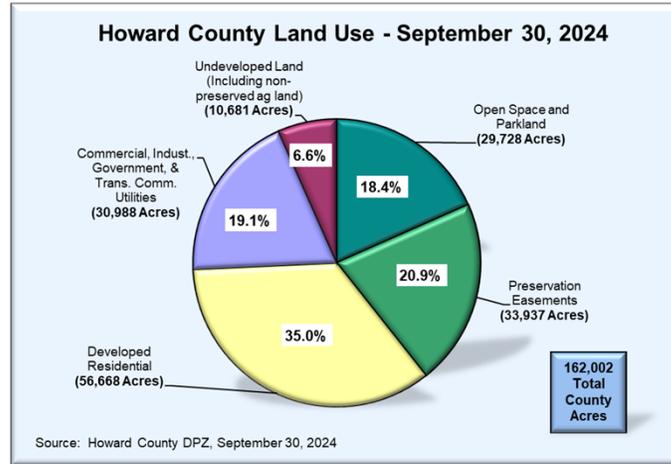
- Housing shift from single family detached to multi-family units (attached, apartment, etc.) has implications on revenues and expenditures



SFD: single family detached; SFA: single family attached; APT: apartment; MH: mobile home

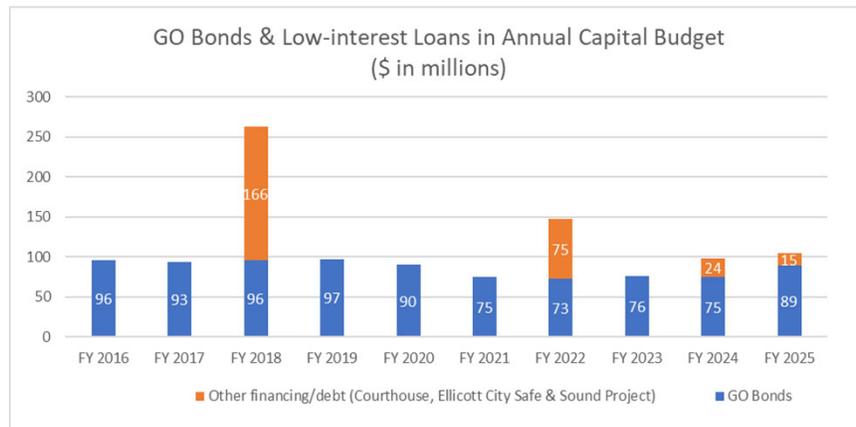
## Long-Term Drivers: County Is Built Out

- Limited land left (6.6%) for future development
- Future development will focus on redevelopment



## CIP Funding – GO Bonds

- GO Bonds appropriation was kept under \$75M in FY21-24 partly due to
  - Other forms of sizable debt incurred
  - Rising debt burden indicators

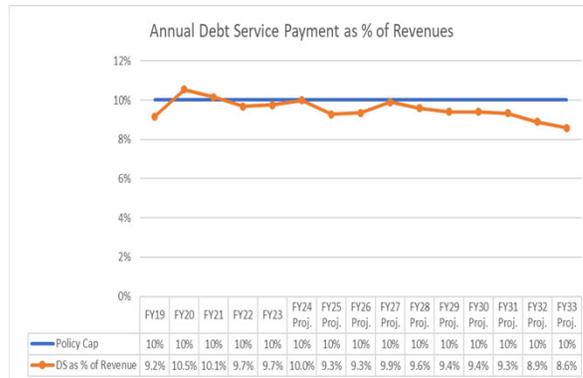


## Long-Term Concerns: Escalating Debt Burden

- The County needs to monitor its debt burden carefully. Debt service payment as a percentage of total County revenues exceeded County policy ceiling of 10% in FY 2020 and FY2021 and is projected to be at or slightly below its policy ceiling in next several years

### Concerns

- One of the AAA rating factors (debt burden)
- A higher share of budget spent on debt payment= less funding available for all other services funded by the operating budget
- Less capacity for new debt issuance in future years to finance future CIP projects



## Operating Budget Impact of Capital Projects

- Various impact of infrastructure projects on Operating Budget, which will compete with other service needs:
  - Annual Debt Service Payments or PAYGO out of operating budget
  - New staffing needs for new/expanded facilities
  - Operating and maintenance (O&M) for new/expanded facilities

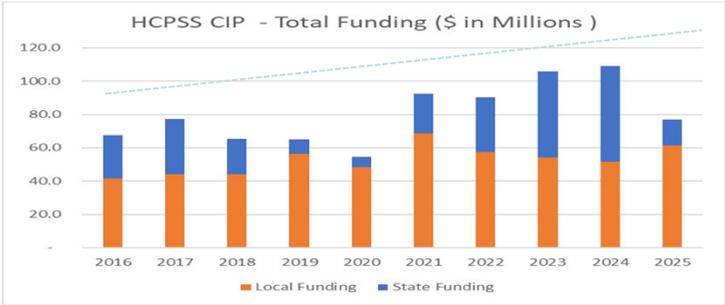
### Examples:

- East Columbia 50+ center: estimated cost of \$600K for staffing and O&M per year once the building is open

Note: All agencies except HCPSS now provide operating budget impact information for the Annual Capital Budget book pages to help better understand the operating implications of capital projects.

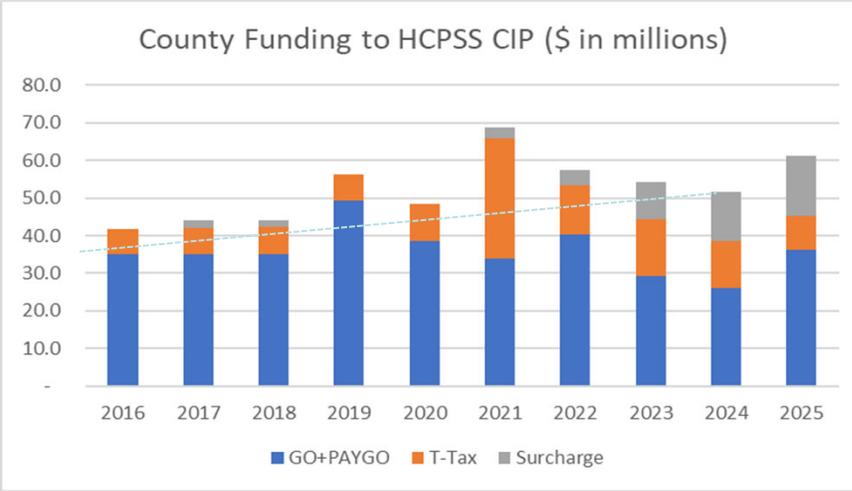
# HCPSS CIP Funding History – Total Funding

- Total Funding to HCPSS CIP has increased significantly over the past decade; local funding supports around 2/3 of total school CIP
  - State funding has been volatile and in recent years benefited from one-time bumps (built-to-learn funding) that’s not sustainable
  - For eligible school project costs, state participation or share have dropped from 61% 10 years ago to 51% in FY26
  - Some school project costs are not eligible for state funding.



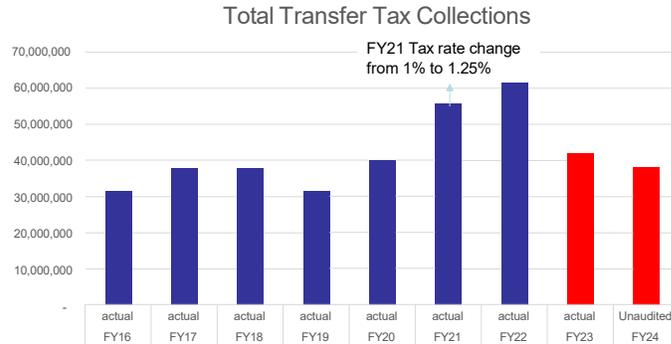
# HCPSS CIP County Funding: Details

- County managed to fully fund Board of Education’s CIP request in recent years through combining different resources

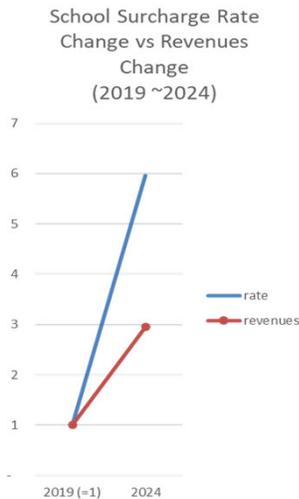


## CIP Funding– Transfer Tax

- Transfer taxes have plunged by approximately -44% in FY23 and FY24 combined, due to a dramatically weakening market partially driven by affordability (price and mortgage rates) and regulatory changes limiting new construction.
  - As a result, all designated projects/services have been stressed (school projects, recreation and parks, fire constructions, housing and ag. land pres.)



## CIP Designated Funding – School Surcharge



- School Surcharge (primary) rates have been elevated significantly through a phase-in since CY2020
  - Rate per sq ft      Revenues
  - CY19: \$1.32;      FY19: \$5.7M
  - CY20: \$4.75;      FY20: \$4.5M
  - CY21: \$6.25;      FY21: \$9.4M
  - CY22: \$7.50;      FY22: \$16M
  - FY23: \$7.50;      FY23: \$18.4M
  - FY24: \$7.87;      FY24: \$16.8M (unaudited)
- However, revenue growth has not kept pace with the rate adjustments – **half of the anticipated new revenues have not been materialized.**

## School Surcharge (continued)

- Revenue performances lagged rate changes significantly, primarily due to:
  - Housing market slump (sq. ft of new constructions has dropped by 40% between FY22 and FY24)
  - Permits issued for new constructions in last few years were the lowest in two decades
  - Grandfathering and lower rates for certain properties

## County Key Tax Rates Comparison (FY24)

- Key Tax Rates
  - Income Tax: the highest level allowed by the State
  - Real Property Tax : 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Maryland
  - Transfer Tax: 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Maryland
  - Surcharge (school and road): one of the highest in Maryland
- Local governments have to manage tax burden to stay competitive and retain/attract residents and businesses who pay taxes and fees to fund needed services

	Real Property Tax	Income Tax	Transfer Tax	SF Surcharge Rate	SF Surcharge for 2500 sq ft unit
Allegany	0.9750%	3.03%	0.50%	N/A	N/A
Anne Arundel	0.9800%	2.7~3.2%	1.0% (>\$1M: 1.5%)	\$ 11,086	\$ 11,086
Baltimore City	2.2480%	3.20%	1.50%	N/A	N/A
Baltimore County	1.1000%	3.20%	1.50%	N/A	N/A
Calvert	0.9270%	3.00%	N/A	\$ 12,950	\$ 12,951
Caroline	0.9800%	3.20%	0.50%	\$ 25	\$ 25
Carroll	1.0180%	3.03%	N/A	\$ 533	\$ 534
Cecil	0.9924%	2.75%	0.50%	N/A	N/A
Charles	1.1410%	3.03%	0.50%	\$ 20,330	\$ 20,331
Dorchester	1.0000%	3.20%	0.75%	N/A	N/A
Frederick	1.0600%	2.25~3.2%	N/A	\$ 17,961	\$ 17,962
Garrett	1.0560%	2.65%	1.00%	N/A	N/A
Harford	0.9779%	3.06%	1.00%	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,001
<b>Howard</b>	<b>1.2500%</b>	<b>3.20%</b>	<b>1.25%</b>	<b>\$9.17 / sq. ft.</b>	<b>\$ 22,925</b>
Kent	1.0220%	3.20%	0.50%	N/A	N/A
Montgomery	0.9785%	3.20%	0.25~6%	\$25,004 ~ \$26,084	\$25,004 ~ \$26,085
Prince George's	1.0000%	3.20%	1.40%	\$ 29,188	\$ 29,189
Queen Anne's	0.8300%	3.20%	0.50%	\$5.85 / sq. ft.	\$ 14,625
St. Mary's	0.8478%	3.00%	1.00%	\$ 6,697	\$ 6,698
Somerset	1.0000%	3.20%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Talbot	0.7434%	2.40%	1.00%	\$ 7,852	\$ 7,853
Washington	0.9280%	2.95%	0.50%	\$1/ sq. ft.	\$ 2,500
Wicomico	0.8855%	3.20%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Worcester	0.8450%	2.25%	0.50%	N/A	N/A

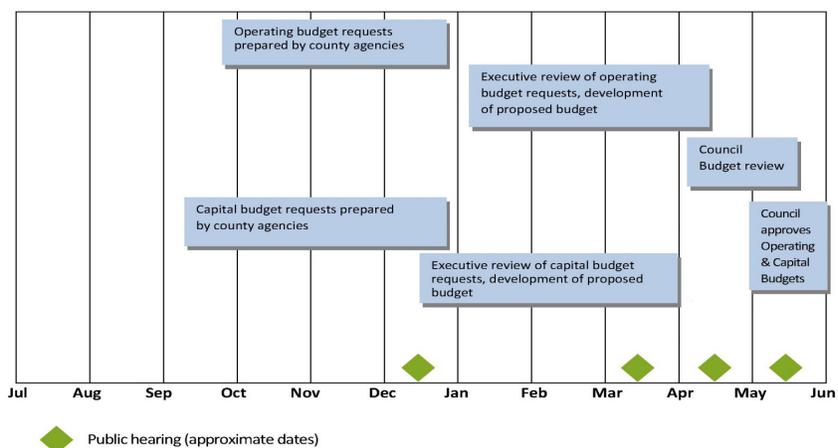
Source: MACo Survey

# Efforts Made in Recent Years

## Approved CIP Budgets In Recent Years

- **Fully funded BOE CIP requests three years in a row,** demonstrating support and meeting committed local funding level (\$50-\$54M per year)
- Implemented different measures to support critical needs
  - Exploring low-interest loans (e.g. WIFIA loan, State Revolving loan, etc. for Ellicott City Safe & Sound)
  - Adjusting rates for designated resources for self-supporting projects/services (Transfer Tax, School Surcharge, Watershed fee, etc.)
  - Seeking for grants and using PAYGO where feasible
- Had to reduce non-school infrastructure requests (roads, rec. and parks, senior centers, etc.) typically by 30~50% to stay within means

## Budget Development Process



## Spending Affordability Advisory Committee (SAAC)

- The Spending Affordability Advisory Committee (SAAC) has been established by Executive Order annually since 1987. The Committee is composed of County residents and government officials appointed by the County Executive.
- Current Committee: members with diverse backgrounds and expertise tasked to provide independent, non-partisan and data-based analysis and advice to the County Executive.
- Committee report is due to County Executive by March 1, including:
  - revenue projections for the upcoming fiscal year
  - recommended new debt authorization
  - multi-year revenue and expenditure projections
  - policy recommendations for the County's long-term fiscal well-being

# HoCo By Design General Plan APFO Task Force Presentation

Mary Kendall, Deputy Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning

January 22, 2025

## What is HoCo By Design?

HoCo By Design, the County’s award-winning general plan, provides a **long-term vision** for how Howard County will develop and grow as it adjusts to evolving economic, environmental, and social conditions **over the next 20 years**.

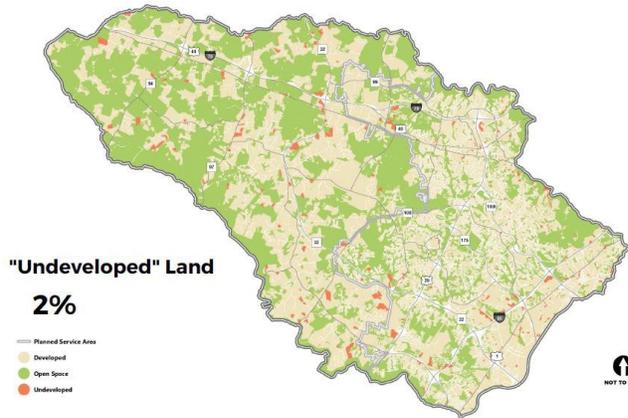
### Plan Goals:

- Protect our Natural Environment
- Strengthen Economic Opportunities
- Expand Transportation Options
- Promote Diverse Housing Choices
- Prioritize Community Character
- Balance Growth and Conservation



## What is HoCo By Design?

## Limited Supply, Growing Demand



Only 2% of land is undeveloped or unprotected, yet demand remains strong for the next 20 years



**Housing**

**Current Total**  
116,000 Homes  
**Projected Demand**  
31,000 New Homes



**Employment**

**Current Total**  
223,000 Jobs  
**Projected Demand**  
59,000 New Jobs



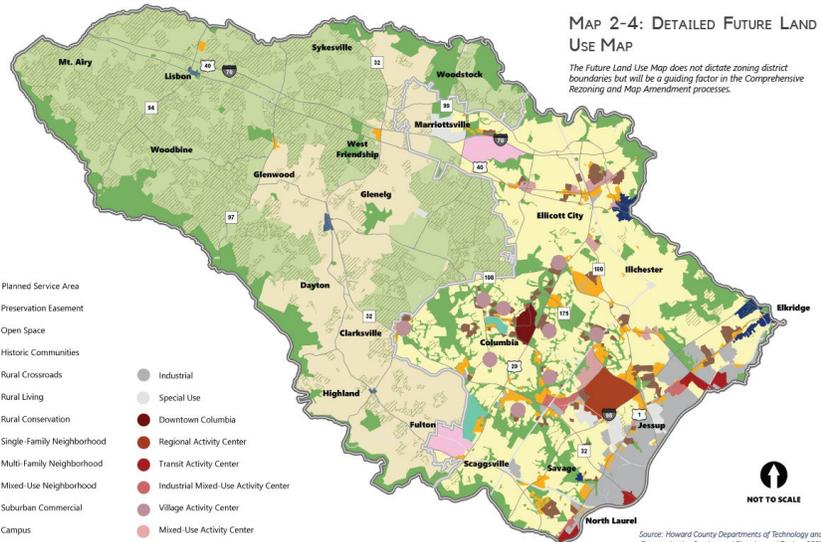
**Commercial**

**Current Total**  
12.2M Sq. Ft.  
4,000 Hotel Rooms  
**Projected Demand**  
16.5 M Sq. Ft.  
1,000 Hotel Rooms

## Growth and Conservation Challenges

## Future Land Use Map (FLUM)

- Focuses growth into redeveloped "activity centers" while also emphasizing preservation and conservation of natural resources



## Future Land Use Map (FLUM)

## Redevelopment of Activity Centers Offers Opportunities

- **Greener:** Open space, stormwater management, reduce impervious surface
- **Mix of Uses:** Community gathering/recreational spaces, job opportunities
- **Transit Infrastructure:** Sidewalks, bike paths, connections to transit services
- **Diverse:** An array of housing types



## Future Opportunity: Redevelopment of Activity Centers

### What is Missing Middle Housing?

- Small- to medium-sized home choices at different price points
- Examples include duplex, fourplex, cottage courts and more



## Future Opportunity: Missing Middle Housing



## HoCo By Design – Chapter 10 Managing Growth

### Housing Unit Allocations

- Annual APFO allocations chart paces new housing growth
- The allocations proposed average 1,620/year (less than the 2,084/year in PlanHoward 2030)
- Geographic regions in the chart include: Downtown Columbia, Activity Centers, Other Character Areas, and the Rural West
- New set-aside of 340/year for Affordable Housing
- Gateway Master Plan – will determine number and pacing of residential units for Gateway

**Table 10-1: Howard County APFO Allocations Chart - HoCo By Design**

Year	Downtown Columbia (1)	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Total	Affordable Housing (for purchase and rental)
2026	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2027	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2028	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2029	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2030	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2031	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2032	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2033	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2034	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2035	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2036	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2037	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2038	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2039	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2040	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>340</b>

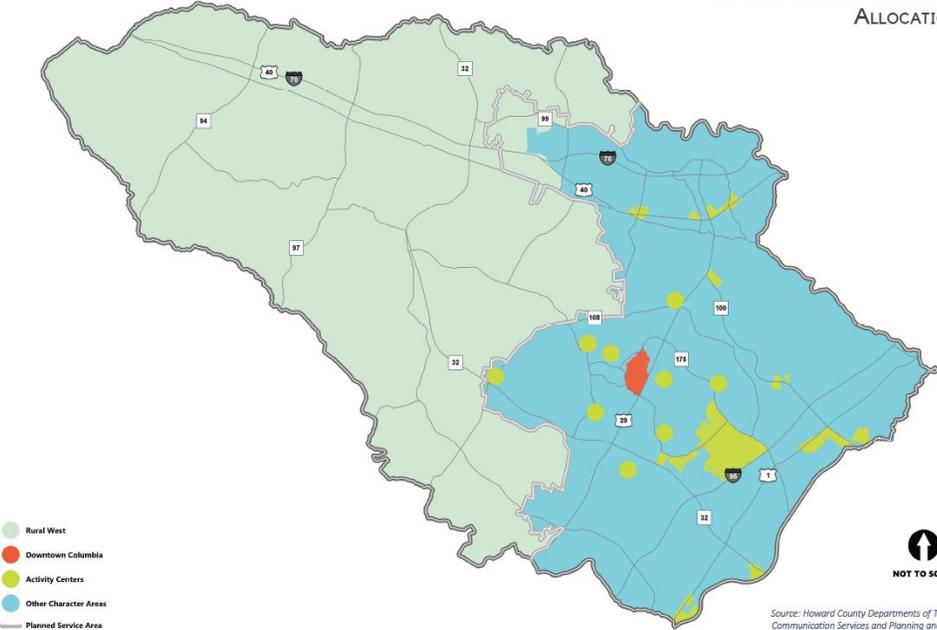
(1) The allocations for Downtown Columbia align with the phasing chart in the approved and adopted 2010 Downtown Columbia Plan.

Source: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, 2023

MG-1 g. Establish a working group (consisting of members appointed by the County Council and the County Executive) that evaluates and recommends goals and criteria for the targeted incentive program for affordable and accessible housing and the Affordable Housing set aside in the APFO Allocations Chart.

### Housing Unit Allocations

MAP 10-1: HOWARD COUNTY APFO ALLOCATION MAP



## Managing Growth into the Future

- This is an **opportunity for a comprehensive review and assessment of APFO**
- The assessment should account for **future land uses shifting to infill and redevelopment**
  - **Suburban greenfield development**, the predominant type of past growth, will be **less prevalent** given limited land supply
  - **APFO was designed to manage suburban greenfield development**
  - **APFO needs to be updated** to reflect the County's future – **mixed-use activity centers, missing middle housing, ADUs**



## Managing Growth into the Future



## Managing Growth Policies 1a - d

### Policies and Actions

- **Policy MG-1:** Evaluate the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO), including current and anticipated development patterns and challenges, to support the vision and policies presented in HoCo By Design and in accordance with the law established for the review of APFO.
  - **Action a:** **Research APFO models used in other Maryland and US jurisdictions** that account for infill development and redevelopment to pace future growth and transportation patterns as anticipated in this General Plan.
  - **Action b:** Assess applicability of APFO to **Accessory Dwelling Units** and develop recommendations as applicable.
  - **Action c:** Evaluate the **necessity of a housing allocation chart** including its goals, design, appropriate place in the law.
  - **Action d:** Seek to **engage local and national experts** who can advise on modern best practices for managing growth and infrastructure.

### Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

# Policies and Actions



**Action a:** Research **models used in other jurisdictions** that account for infill and redevelopment to pace future growth and transportation patterns as anticipated in HoCo By Design

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY

Montgomery County wants to make sure that public infrastructure such as schools, transportation systems, and water and sewer services can handle new development. That's where the Growth and Infrastructure Policy (GIP) comes in. The GIP creates a process for analyzing a new development's impact on public infrastructure and sets standards.

The policy's time frame is:

### School Impact Areas

#### Infill Impact Areas

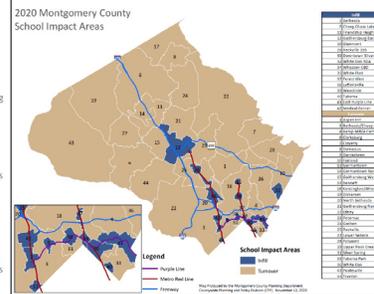
- High housing growth that is predominantly multifamily, generating few students on a per unit basis.

#### Turnover Impact Areas

- Low housing growth where any enrollment growth is largely due to turnover of existing single-family units.

#### Residential Development Capacity Analysis

- Analysis of remaining zoned residential capacity eliminated a Greenfield designation that had been defined as high housing growth that is largely single-family, generating a lot of students.



# Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policy and Actions

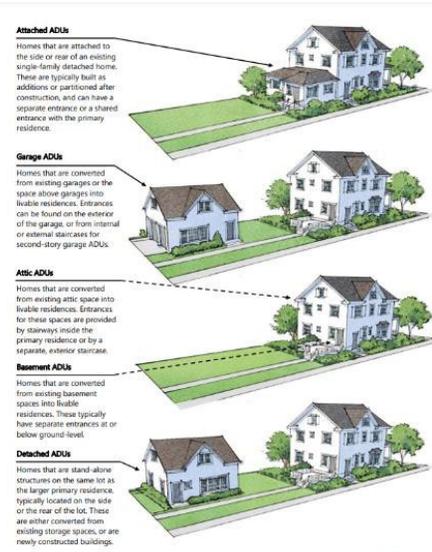
**Action b:** Assess applicability of APFO to **Accessory Dwelling Units** and develop recommendations as applicable

### What are ADUs?

- "A **smaller, independent residential dwelling unit** located on the same lot as a stand-alone (i.e., detached) single-family home." - APA
- ADUs take a **variety of shapes and forms**: attached, garage, attic, basement and detached

### Where are ADUs permitted in the County?

- Attached Accessory Apartments – permitted
- Detached Accessory Apartments – permitted conditionally on temporary basis



Accessory Dwelling Units | 2

# Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions

**Action c:** Evaluate the **necessity of a housing allocation chart**, including its goals, design, and appropriate place in the law

“In general, the **number of allocations granted** has slowed in more recent years, and this **slower pace is expected to occur in the years ahead given limited land supply for new residential construction (MG-19).**”

“HoCo By Design recommends a comprehensive review and assessment of APFO. **Future land use patterns in Howard County will largely be realized through infill development and redevelopment in activity centers, and to a much lesser extent by suburban development in greenfields.** APFO was designed to manage growth in the latter, and now needs to be updated to reflect the land use patterns of the County’s future. (MG-22)”

**Table 10-3: Tentative Allocations Granted Since 2010 Allocation Year**

Year	Total	Downtown Columbia	Rest of Howard County
2010	1,051	0	1,051
2011	1,275	0	1,275
2012	989	0	989
2013	1,980	390	1,590
2014	1,685	0	1,685
2015	1,885	267	1,618
2016	1,510	160	1,350
2017	1,616	0	1,616
2018	2,124	300	1,824
2019	2,167	509	1,658
2020	1,183	205	978
2021	922	13	909
2022	165	0	165
2023	558	36	522
2024	1,375	675	700
<b>2025</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>356</b>
2026	359	327	32
2027	327	327	0
2028	677	677	0
2029	0	0	0
2030	254	254	0

Current Allocation Year  
 Future Allocation Years  
Source: Howard County Public Schools and Department of Planning and Zoning, 2023

## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth



## Managing Growth Schools

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

- **Policy MG-1, Action 1e:** Schools
  - **Action e.i:** Collect data for school demands in the County sufficient to evaluate existing conditions, emerging trends, and future year needs. This analysis should include **an evaluation of the life cycle of new and existing neighborhoods** to better understand student growth.
  - **Action e.ii:** Evaluate the extent to which new growth generates **revenues to pay for school infrastructure** and review of alternative financing methods.
  - **Action e.iii:** Evaluate the **school capacity test** in APFO to determine if intended outcomes are being achieved and **recommend changes to the framework and process to better pace development with available school capacity.**



## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

- **Policy MG-1, Action 1e:** Schools
  - **Action e.iv:** Evaluate the **timing** and process of the school capacity chart
  - **Action e.v:** Evaluate **student generation yield** by **housing unit type** to develop student generation yield. Review results with comparable counties to understand regional trends.
  - **Action e.vi:** **Explore unit type ratios or unit type mixes** that would **support housing goals** without overburdening schools and propose **appropriate waiting periods in relation to unit type.**



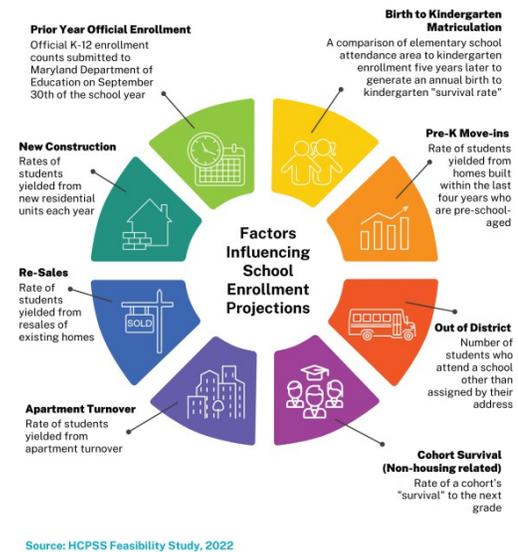
## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

**Action e.i:** Collect data for school demands in the County sufficient to evaluate existing conditions, emerging trends, and future year needs. This analysis should include an evaluation of the **life cycle of new and existing neighborhoods** to better understand the origins of student growth.

- **HCPSS Office of School Planning estimates enrollment growth** based on:

- Number of births in Howard County
- Five-year history of cohort survival (ratio of students moving from one grade to the next in the same school)
- First-time sales of newly-constructed homes
- Resales of existing homes
- Apartment turnover
- Out-of-district enrollment at regional programs



## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

**Action e.ii:** Evaluate the **extent to which new growth generates revenues** to pay for school infrastructure and **review alternative financing methods**.

"Similar to the trend of less allocations being granted, the slowing number and amount of units proposed in presubmission community meetings is also an indication that new residential construction will continue to slow in the immediate years ahead. **While this slowdown will impact the amount of revenue generated for school infrastructure, it will give HCPSS some time to build new capacity in the areas of the County where needed.**(MG-20)

"As indicated in the fiscal analysis conducted for HoCo By Design, it is estimated that School Surcharge revenues will be \$30 million on an annual average basis through 2040.....The fiscal analysis conducted for HoCo By Design indicates that the proposed growth could help sustain transfer tax revenues [approximately \$2.5 million/yr] for school construction." (PS-21)

## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

Action e.iii: Evaluate the school capacity test in APFO to **determine if intended outcomes are being achieved**, and recommend changes to the framework and process to **better pace development with available school capacity**.



“New residential development is generally “on hold” in many areas of the County due to the APFO schools test, a point discussed further in the Managing Growth chapter. Development projects are retested each year after the County Council adopts a new school capacity chart, as provided by the BOE, and may be “on hold” or delayed for a maximum of four years. (PS-8)”

“A significant change to [APFO in 2018] included lowering the capacity utilization percentages when elementary districts and regions are closed to development from 115% to 105% and middle school districts from 115% to 110%, and adding a high school district test at a 115% threshold. This change has had an impact on proposed new residential development, given the extent of the closed areas in the County. (MG-17)”

## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

Action e.iv: Evaluate the **timing and process** of the school capacity chart.

- Office of School Planning prepares and presents an annual feasibility study to the Board of Education each June. The study includes:
  - A comprehensive review of school boundary options
  - Student enrollment projections over the next 10 years
  - Capital improvement plan
- The feasibility study and its **capacity utilization calculations** are the basis for the following year’s **APFO school capacity chart** which gets adopted in July and also informs the **HCPSS capital budget** for the following fiscal year
- During the HoCo By Design process, Strategic Advisory Group members and other stakeholders expressed an **interest in re-aligning the timing of the Feasibility Study and APFO School Capacity chart so they both reflect the same year** (rather than the previous year’s Feasibility Study supporting the current year APFO School Capacity Chart)



## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

**Action e.v:** Evaluate **student generation yield by housing type** to develop student generation yield. Review results with comparable counties to understand regional trends.

- Shift to **smaller housing types** proposed in HoCo By Design
- The Plan emphasizes **growth in mixed-use activity centers**, which are generally expected to include smaller housing types
- HoCo By Design also proposes opportunities for **missing middle housing** and **accessory dwelling units** – smaller housing types compared to traditional single-family detached
- HoCo By Design recommends a higher proportion of multi-family units than PlanHoward 2030; therefore, **fewer new students** are expected in the school system compared to the last 20 years



## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

### Policies and Actions – APFO and Schools

**Action e.vi:** Explore unit type ratios or **unit type mixes that would support housing goals without overburdening schools** and propose appropriate waiting periods in relation to unit type.

“The task force should also explore regulations that consider various development types, locations, and intensities, and incentive-based provisions to expedite capacity improvements. For example, the APFO review committee should **determine whether higher-density, mixed-use projects in activity centers, which may have low student yields, should meet different standards or thresholds**, and whether pay-based incentives should be established where suburban-style developments could proceed if a higher school surcharge were paid. The task force should evaluate how APFO may apply to detached accessory dwelling units.(MG-21)”

“The HoCo By Design Future Land Use Map (FLUM) is based on a housing projection model that estimates about 57% will be rental and condominium apartments, 24% townhomes, and 19% single-family detached units. This projection compares to 38% rental and condominium apartments, 29% townhomes, and 33% single-family detached units built in the last 20 years. **It is expected that this change in unit type mix into the future will yield relatively fewer new students compared to the last 20 years.**(PS-16)”

## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth



## Managing Growth Transportation

### Policies and Actions – APFO and Transportation

- **Policy MG-1, Action 1f: Transportation**
  - **Action f.i:** Evaluate and amend APFO standards for transportation adequacy and develop **context-driven transportation adequacy measures** that align with the County's land use and transportation safety vision.
  - **Action f.ii:** Study and develop APFO standards for specific **geographic subareas**.
  - **Action f.iii:** Evaluate and amend **APFO standards to mitigate trips with investments in** bicycle, pedestrian and transit infrastructure, road connectivity, and safety projects.



## Policies and Actions – APFO and Transportation

Action f.i: Evaluate and amend **APFO standards for transportation adequacy and develop context-driven** transportation adequacy measures that align with the County's land use and transportation safety vision.

- APFO currently **does not** include a mechanism to **mitigate the impact of small development projects** (those that generate less than 5 peak hour trips)
- And, APFO **only requires** a project to mitigate its **direct impact on an intersection**
  - APFO **does not account** for the larger **network benefit** that could occur at some other location further from the development



## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## Policies and Actions – APFO and Transportation

Action f.ii: Study and develop APFO standards for **specific geographic subareas**.

- **Some jurisdictions pool funds** over time to build more substantial projects that have an overall network benefit and **advance multi-modal policy goals**
  - **Transportation plan** can **establish projects** to be funded by fees **in a specific subarea**

“Some jurisdictions pool funds over time to build more substantial projects that have an overall network benefit and advance multi-modal policy goals. Through this alternate approach, a **local area transportation plan can establish projects that will be funded by fees in a specific subarea—offering greater flexibility and the ability to address the transportation system as a whole.** Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Montgomery, and Prince George’s Counties administer various models of this approach, including fee-in-lieu programs that are used to fund multi-modal improvements.(MG-16)”

## Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth

## **Policies and Actions – APFO and Transportation**

**Action f.iii:** Evaluate and amend APFO standards to **mitigate trips with investments in bicycle, pedestrian, and transit infrastructure**, road connectivity, and safety projects.

- APFO requires a “roads test” for adequate road infrastructure for new development
  - The County requires mitigation measures when needed based on the test
- In accordance with the Complete Streets Policy, developers also submit pedestrian access and bicycle level of stress studies
  - However, APFO remains singularly focused on motor vehicle travel – and mitigation measures resulting from APFO have not always considered the impacts to pedestrians and cyclists

## **Policies and Actions – Chapter 10, Managing Growth**

Thank you!

Questions?

# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Committee

Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning

Meeting #11  
February 5, 2025



## AGENDA

- Call to Order/Welcome
- Establishment of a Quorum
- Review and Approval of Agenda
- Review and Approval of Minutes
- Review committee survey
- Housing Expansion and Affordability Act of 2024 (HB 538) and how it relates to APFO
- SRC vs LRC: A Deep Dive
- Questions
- Adjourn



## APFO Survey

### Meeting 11

As the committee moves into deliberations it would be helpful to get some insight on member thoughts.

1. Are the current APFO regulations:

- About right
- Too relaxed
- Too restrictive

2. Are there any elements in the current APFO that you believe should remain unchanged?

- Allocations Chart Test
- Schools Capacity Test Adequacy Percentage
- Roads Test

3. What do you think are the 3 highest priority issues (concerns) that this committee should address in its recommendations to update APFO?

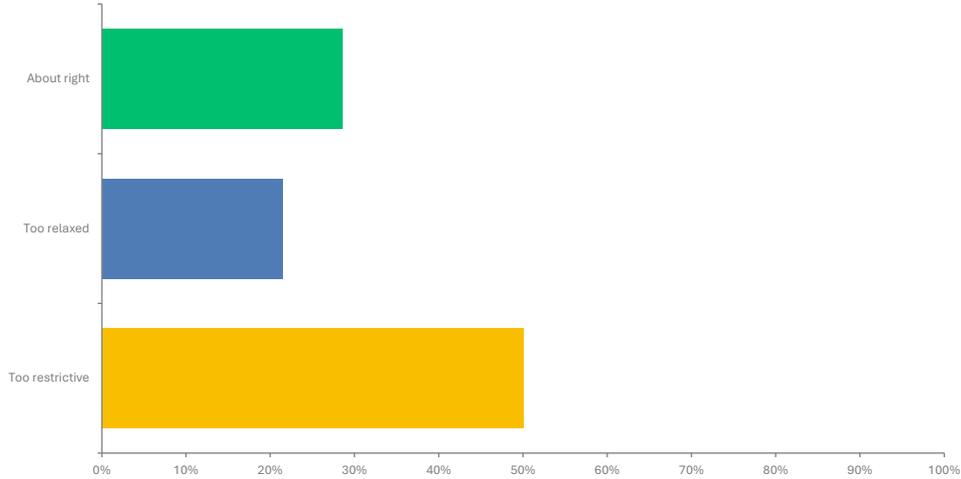
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4. Please share any recommendations to address the issues identified in Q.2 above. Your recommendations will provide a starting place for committee deliberations.

5. Should there be an additional APFO test?

# Q1: Are the current APFO regulations:

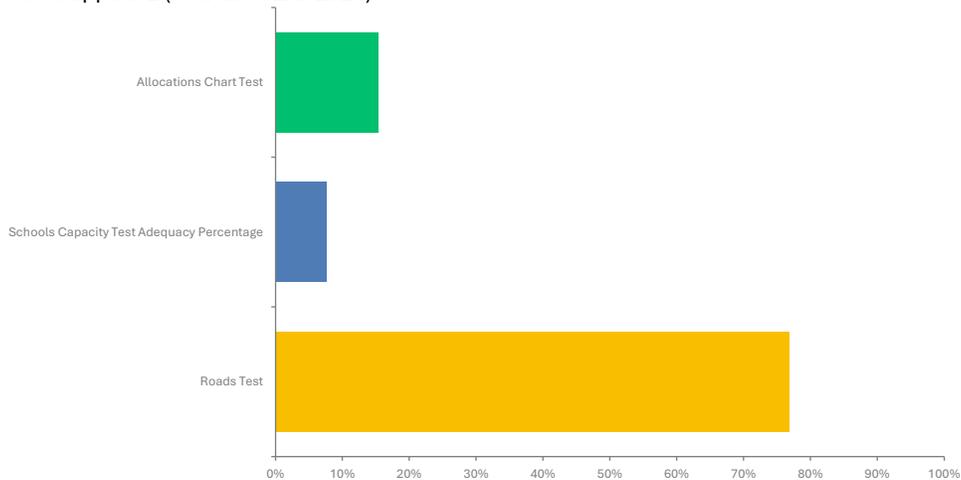
• Answered: 14 Skipped: 1 (new as of 2/5/2025)



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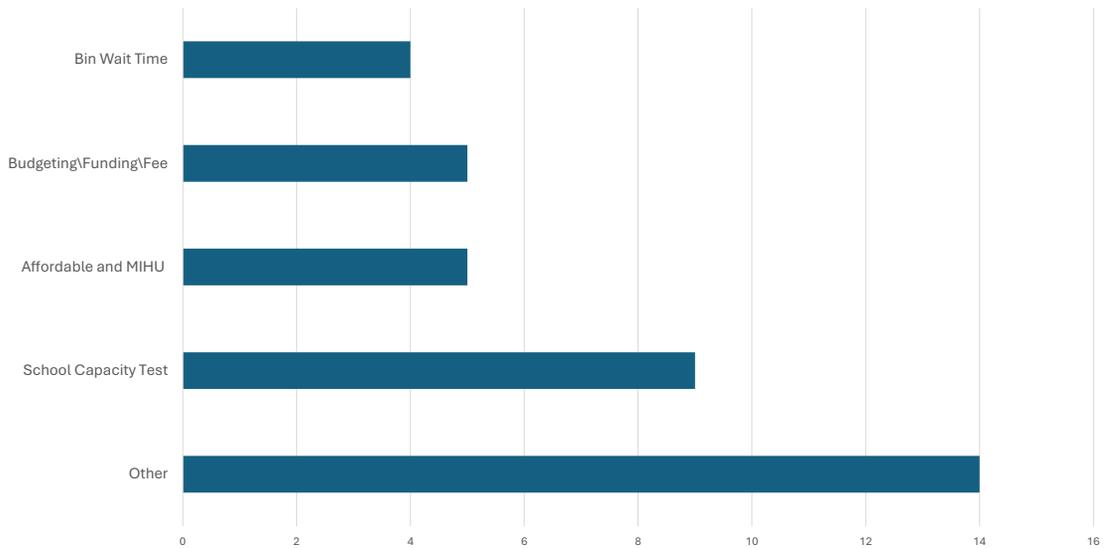
# Q2: Are there any elements in the current APFO that you believe should remain unchanged?

• Answered: 13 Skipped: 2 (new as of 2/5/2025)



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Q 4. What do you think are the 3 highest priority issues (concerns) that this committee should address in its recommendations to update APFO?

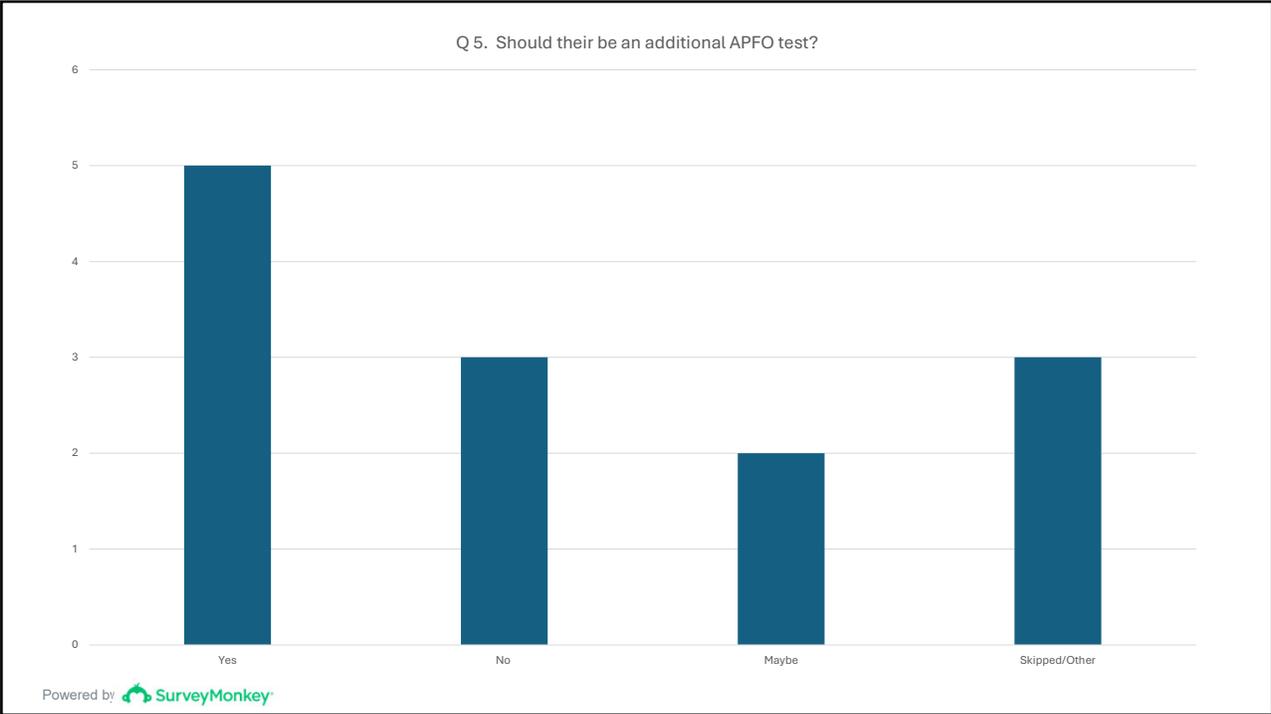


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## What is in the OTHER:

1. Shortening the time between review boards
2. APFO is not responsible for implementing the General Plan. Comprehensive Rezoning is, and APFO is supposed to pace whatever development is planned.
3. Infill Development/Minor Subdivisions
4. I believe deferred maintenance should be high on the list of priorities. Whether in schools or other critical infrastructure within the county.
5. Broaden APFO's scope to budgeting and allocation of resources
6. Adding thresholds to APFO tests
7. Accurate calculation of mitigation rates
8. Frequency of committee submissions
9. Ensuring Housing and Growth Goals, as stated in HoCo By Design are met while adding the needed public facilities to support growth.
10. Ensuring APFO does not preclude State contributions to school backlog
11. Allocations Chart Test
12. Other Facilities (Hospital, Parks & Recreation Facilities)
13. Regional variation
14. Roads Tests

Powered by SurveyMonkey



- ## Potential Additions:
- Fire and EMS
  - Budgetary allocations/Montgomery County Model
  - Transportation/Multi-Modal Test
  - Other Facilities
- Powered by SurveyMonkey

## Discussion

Observations-

Q1: majority of responses is that APFO is too restrictive, Q5 (an additional test added) this reaffirms with most responses being no, maybe or skipped.

Q2: majority of responses was for the roads test to remain unchanged, however when asked for an additional test a transportation or multi-modal test was listed as the test to be added.



## Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)

On April 25, 2024, The Housing Expansion and Affordability Act (HB 538) was signed into law. The law made considerable changes to the state Land Use Article by requiring local jurisdictions to allow for different housing types and development densities for certain qualified projects, namely those with a specified minimum amount of affordable housing and other qualifying criteria. The bill became effective January 1, 2025.

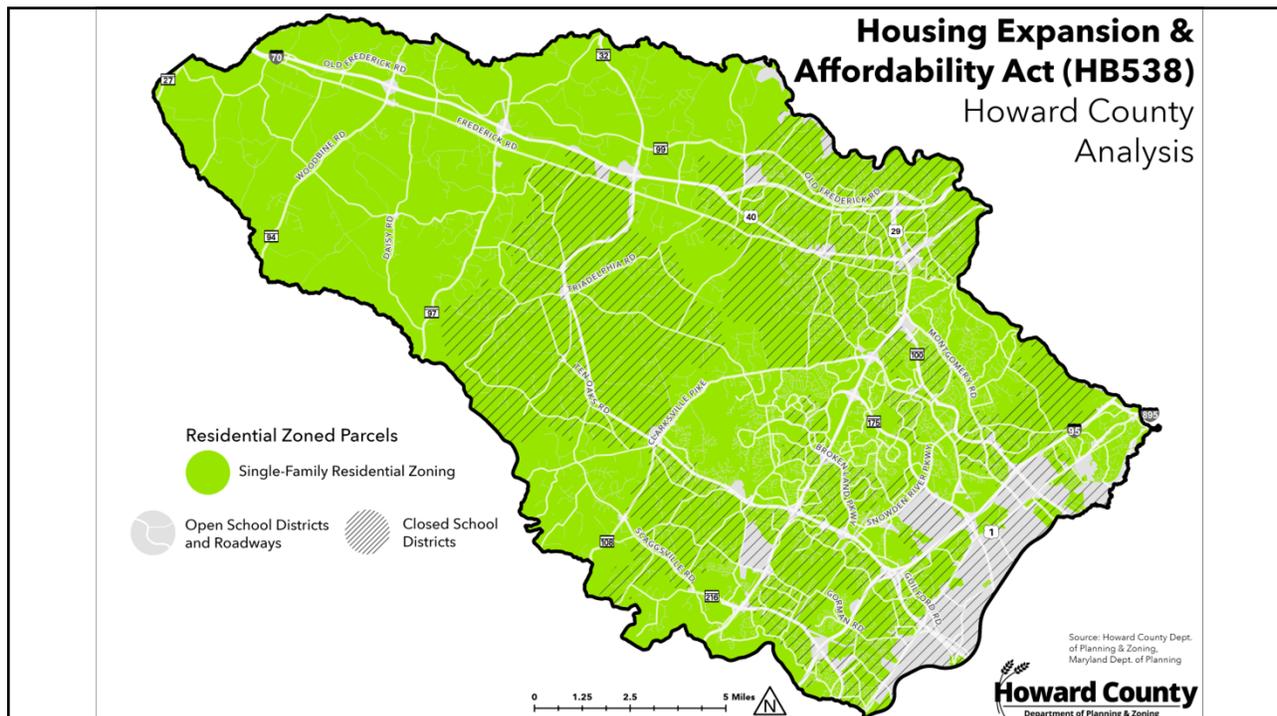


# Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)

## Key Provisions of the Bill:

### Preemption of Exclusionary Zoning: Manufactured and Modular Homes

HB 538 states that local jurisdictions may not “prohibit the placement of a new manufactured home or modular dwelling in a zone that allows single-family residential uses” under certain criteria. The state provides a definition of modular and manufactured housing types and specifies that the law applies to a home that “is, or will be after purchase, converted to real property in accordance with Title 8B, Subtitle 2 of the Real Property Articles”.

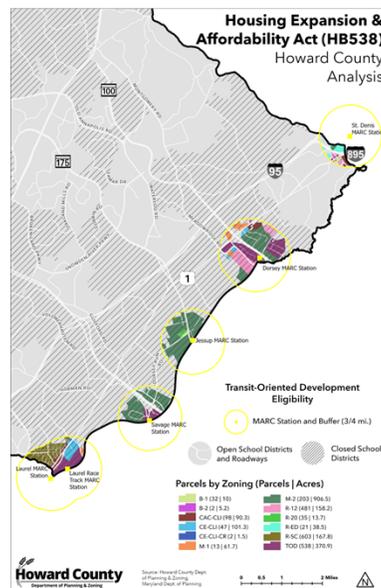
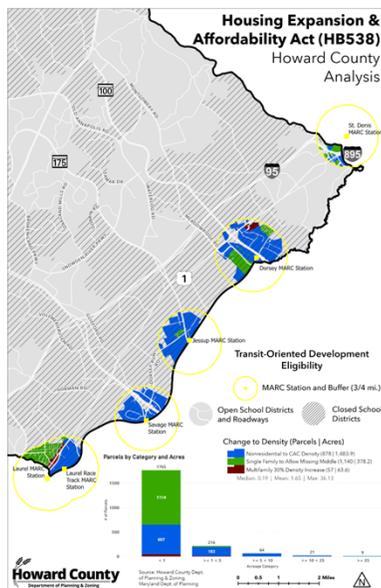


# Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)

Qualified Projects – Projects located within 0.75 (3/4) miles of an existing or planned passenger rail station.

Eligibility:

For qualified projects located completely within 0.75 (3/4) miles of passenger rail stations as measured from the property boundary of the station. There are currently five effected areas in Howard County including the Dorsey Marc, Jessup Marc, and Savage Marc Stations located within the county boundary and St. Dennis Marc, Laurel Racetrack Marc, and Laurel NB Marc Stations located in adjoining jurisdictions. These projects must: contain at least 15% of units that are affordable dwelling units and are deed-restricted for a period of at least 40 years.

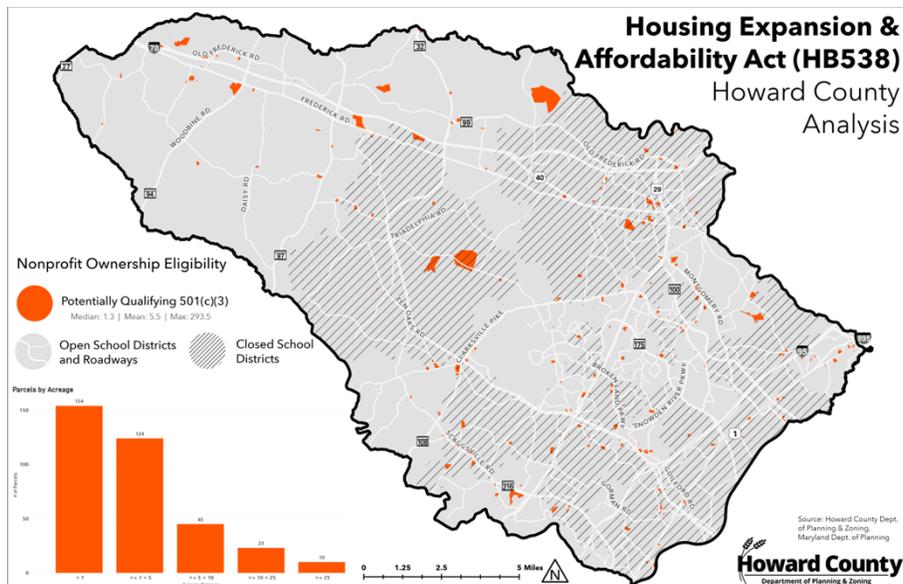


# Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)

Entity: Owned/Controlled by Nonprofit.

Eligibility:

Is located on land, including land that is subject to a ground lease, that is wholly owned by a nonprofit organization or includes improvements owned by an entity that is controlled by a nonprofit organization; **and** contains at least 25% of units that are affordable dwelling units; **and** is deed-restricted to include 25% of units that are affordable dwelling units for a period of at least 40 years. See TABLE 2 for zoning district category and MAP 4 for an analysis of properties that may qualify based on current ownership.



## Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)

State Legislation Category	Corresponding HoCo Zoning District	Eligibility
<b>Single Family Use Districts:</b>	RC, RR, R-ED, R-20, R-12, R-SC, R-SA-8, R-H-ED, R-A-15, R-APT, R-MH, R-VH, HO, CEF district, developments approved for SFDs, NT- Single Family Low Density and Single Family Medium Density land use areas, PSC district developments approved for SFDs, PGCC, MXD district development approved for SFDs, and TNC overlay developments for age restricted adult housing approved for SFDs.	Eligible Density: Not defined. Final density to be determined at plan approval.  Uses: Must allow Missing Middle Housing types
<b>Multifamily Residential Use Districts</b>	R-SA-8, R-MH (if Zoning District is at least 25 acres), R-A-15, R-APT, R-VH, NT-Apartments Land Use Areas, PGCC-1 Multi-Family Land Use and PSC.	Eligible Density: 30% increase above base density  Uses: May include mixed-use*
<b>Nonresidential Use Districts (Zones that exclude residential uses)</b>	PEC, B-R, CR, M-1, M-2, SW, CE, I, NT – Industrial Use areas.	Uses: May include mixed-use Special Criteria: Applicant must conduct a public Health Impact Assessment and receive approval from State Department of Housing and Community Development. HoCo should not accept the plan without this assessment and approval being granted and proof provided in the application submission. This is part of the check list process.
<b>Mixed Use Districts</b>	HO, HC, TOD, CAC, B-1, B-2, TNC, CGT, OT, POR, PGCC-2, SC, NT – Employment Land Use Areas, MXD with a PDP, CEF-M	Eligible Density: 30% increase above base density

## Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)

APFO Implications:

Current Code: MIHU and LIHU are exempt, but the rest of the project is not and has to pass school's test. Making this part of the ordinance a moot point.

Or

*Special Affordable Housing Opportunities*

From time to time, the County may be presented with a special affordable housing opportunity for development of either: An assisted multifamily project that cannot generate school children, such as senior housing or age-restricted housing or is funded in whole or in part with local, State or Federal loan or grant funds or other governmental financial assistance or an innovative MIHU, that has been determined by the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Planning and Zoning to:  
Demonstrate a new housing product that is more affordable than existing housing products; and  
Has potential to promote housing diversity and the construction of a broader range of affordable housing.

These can be built after a lengthy process in their entirety without passing the school's test.



# Housing Affordability and Expansion Act of 2024 (HB 538)



# HCPSS School Capacity Local vs. State Rated

Questions and Considerations for APFO Committee

Paul Gleichauf

February 5, 2025

## Local Rated Capacity (LRC) vs. State Rated Capacity (SRC)

- Today's Objective: Stir thinking for upcoming decision making
- Why? My biases:
  - I'm not a developer
  - I have no children in HCPSS (any longer)
  - I'm a taxpayer concerned about quality of life (including quality of education system) in my community
  - I believe that if our community ***unnecessarily*** limits housing growth it will suffer decline
  - I seek a fair and balanced approach to APFO
  - To date we've had tremendous focus on schools test while school enrollments are projected to decline.

## What is %Capacity ? Butts in Seats

$\% \text{ Capacity} = \text{Actual Student Enrollment} / \text{Total Available Seats}$

$$\% C = E/S$$



## LRC vs. SRC: Questions to Address

Source Document: Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) Chart presented in Meeting #5

- Why is there a difference?
- What is the difference?
- How does this impact APFO?
- What options are available to address school capacity?

*REPORT/ACTION*

  
**BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HOWARD COUNTY**  
MEETING AGENDA ITEM

---

**TITLE:** Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) Chart      **DATE:** May 9, 2024

**PRESENTING:** 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:**

The Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) School Capacity charts are utilized as part of the growth management process of Howard County for new residential developments. The last year for the 2024 APFO School Capacity Charts is SY 2027-28. For SY 2027-28, there are 15 elementary, six middle, and no high schools listed as constrained. Additionally, there is one elementary school region listed as constrained, which constrains three additional schools, bringing the total to 18 elementary schools. (see Attachment 2).

**Attachments:**

- 1 – Report
- 2 – School Capacity Charts
- 3 – County Council Bills 1-2018 and 9-2022 Supplemental Data

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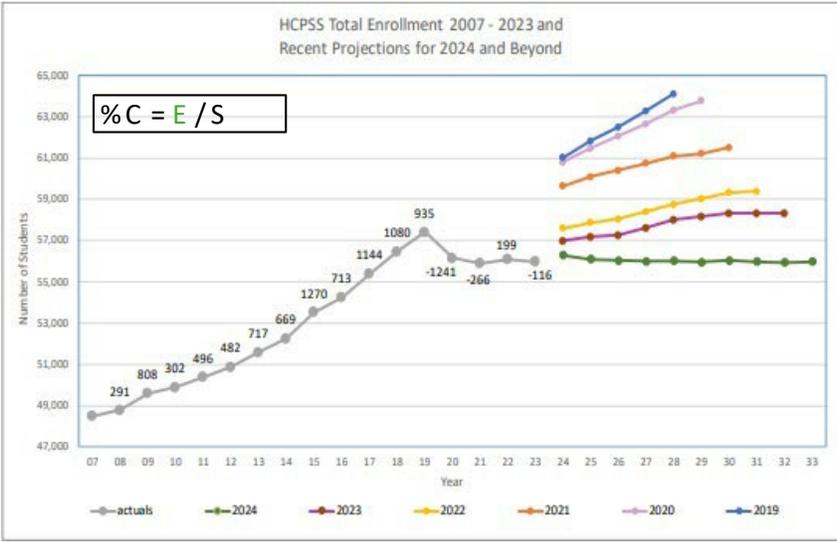
**RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE DIRECTION:** Approve the School Capacity charts and attached supplemental data for submittal to the Howard County Council.

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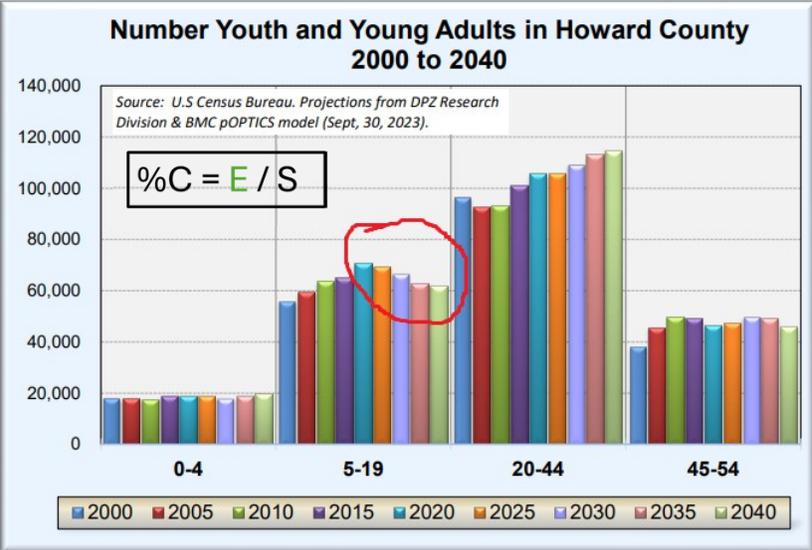
**SUBMITTED BY:** Timothy Rogers      **APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE:** William J. Barnes  
Manager, School Planning      Acting Superintendent

Kandee Turner-Little, Ph.D.  
Deputy Superintendent

Daniel Labeley  
Acting Chief Operating Officer



Source: Tim Rogers, Manager Office of School Planning, Presentation to APFO Committee, September 25, 2024



Source: APFO Committee Meeting #5, 10/23/2025



# State Rated Capacity

## ATTACHMENT 3

Note: The State Rated Capacities (SRC) are current as of the writing of this report. Review and update of SRCs occur individually on an as needed basis (ex. after additions, new schools). Additionally, the Interagency Commission on School Construction has a committee reviewing SRCs statewide. As of March 2020, updated SRCs for the elementary level were released and are reflected below. The methodology to calculate SRCs and/or the SRCs for middle and high schools may also be updated in the future.

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
Elbridge 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
Ichester 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
Tridelsipha 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
Dunington 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
Hargers 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 MS	740	754
Wildc Lake MS	740	590

High	Local	State
Atholton HS	1530	1811
Centennial HS	1360	1530
Glenelig HS	1420	1675
Guilford Park HS	1658	0
Hammond HS	1445	1434
Howard HS	1400	1051
Long Beach 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
Wildc Lake HS	1424	1434

$$\% C = E / S$$

Source: HCPSS APFO Chart, 5/9/2024, page 4

$$\% C = E / S$$

5% Difference in S vs. L Capacity

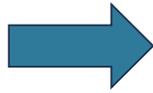
School	LRG	SRC	Difference	School	LRG	SRC	Difference
<b>ELEMENTARY</b>				<b>MIDDLE SCHOOLS</b>			
Atholton	424	436	12	Bonnie Branch MS	701	732	31
Bellows Spring	726	767	41	Burleigh Manor MS	779	795	16
Bollman Bridge	609	775	166	Clarksville MS	643	619	-24
Bryant Woods	289	438	149	Dunington MS A	565	619	54
Bushy Park	732	727	-5	Elkridge Landing MS	779	760	-19
Centennial Lane	603	731	128	Ellicott Mills MS	701	816	115
Clarksville	543	517	-26	Folly Quarter MS	662	732	70
Clemens Crossing	521	525	4	Glenwood MS	545	640	95
Cradlerock	398	573	175	Hammond MS	604	679	75
Dayton Oaks	719	793	74	Hargers Choice MS	506	619	113
Deep Run	719	798	79	Lake Elkhorn MS	643	765	122
Ducketts Lane	650	709	59	Lime Kiln MS	721	732	11
Elbridge	713	842	129	Mayfield Woods MS	798	773	-25
Forest Ridge	647	662	15	Mount View MS	798	760	-38
Fulton	738	762	24	Murray Hill MS A	662	685	23
Gorman Crossing	735	902	167	Oakland Mills MS A	506	598	92
Guilford	465	464	-1	Patapsco MS A	643	598	-45
Hammond	653	681	28	Patuxent Valley MS	760	770	10
Hanover Hills	810	958	148	Thomas Viaduct MS A	740	754	14
Hollifield Station	732	727	-5	Wildc Lake MS	740	590	-150
Ichester	559	686	127	MS Totals	13496	14036	540
Jeffers Hill	377	412	35	A - Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025CIP			
Laurel Woods	609	680	71	For grades 6-12			
Lisbon	527	513	-14	<b>HIGH SCHOOLS</b>			
Longfellow	512	556	44	Atholton HS	1530	1811	281
Manor Woods	681	593	-88	Centennial HS A	1360	1530	170
Northfield	700	731	31	Glenelig HS	1420	1675	255
Phelps Luck	597	617	20	Guilford Park HS	1658	0	-1658
Pointers Run	744	780	36	Hammond HS	1445	1434	-11
Rockburn	584	716	132	Howard HS	1400	1051	-349
Running Brook	449	582	133	Long Beach HS	1488	1434	-54
St Johns Lane	612	593	-19	Marriotts Ridge HS	1615	1434	-181
Stevens Forest	380	450	70	MT Hebron HS	1400	1408	8
Swansfield	650	681	31	Oakland Mills HS A	1400	1135	-265
Thunder Hill	509	532	23	Patuxent Valley MS	1573	1339	-234
Tridelsipha Ridge	584	614	30	River Hill HS	1488	1483	-5
Veterans	799	914	115	Wildc Lake HS	1424	1434	10
Waterloo	603	660	57	MS Totals	19201	17168	-2033
Waverly	788	948	160	A - Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025CIP			
West Friendship	414	422	8	For grades 9-12			
Worthington	424	562	138	<b>Total ES+MS+HS</b>			
ES Totals	25018	27403	2445	<b>57715</b>	<b>58667</b>	<b>952</b>	
				<b>Total without Guilford Park HS</b>	<b>56057</b>	<b>58667</b>	<b>2610</b>
					100%	105%	5%

$\%C = E/S$

%LRC vs. %SRC  
by School 2017-2018  
2018-2019

Constrained if  
ES=>105%

- 2017-28
  - Under LRC: 14 constrained (closed) ES
  - Under SRC: 5 constrained (closed) ES
- 2018-29
  - Under LRC: 17 constrained (closed) ES
  - Under SRC: 5 constrained (closed) ES



School Capacity St	2017-2018		2018-29	
	% LRC	%SRC	% LRC	%SRC
Cedarbrook	109.0%	75.7%	103.8%	72.1%
Jaffrey Hill	100.0%	92.7%	102.7%	90.7%
Phelps Lusk	103.0%	102.0%	112.7%	100.0%
Stevens Forest	80.8%	68.2%	82.4%	69.6%
Talbot Springs	80.8%	91.2%	79.0%	80.2%
Thunder Hill	85.4%	82.7%	87.8%	86.0%
Byers Woods	103.8%	87.0%	106.7%	90.2%
Clarks Crossing	104.2%	101.4%	104.8%	104.0%
Lungfield	81.4%	83.1%	95.2%	87.6%
Running Brook	83.8%	69.2%	96.4%	74.4%
Stonfield	79.4%	75.8%	76.5%	73.0%
Bellevue Spring	100.0%	100.0%	107.0%	100.0%
Deep Run	87.6%	76.0%	87.5%	78.8%
Oucketta Lane	85.7%	78.0%	86.2%	79.0%
Elbridge	101.5%	87.0%	108.0%	88.0%
Hancock Hills	114.0%	97.2%	115.0%	97.0%
Schuber	95.5%	77.8%	97.9%	79.7%
Rackburn	100.0%	80.7%	100.0%	80.0%
Veterans	102.0%	89.6%	109.1%	91.0%
Waterloo	88.1%	80.5%	84.7%	77.4%
Worthington	80.4%	60.7%	80.8%	61.0%
Conover Lane	97.8%	80.3%	101.8%	90.8%
Hullfield Station	100.7%	101.4%	99.1%	100.1%
Manor Woods	98.5%	113.0%	101.1%	100.0%
Northfield	100.7%	100.2%	104.4%	100.0%
St. Johns Lane	110.7%	100.4%	110.6%	104.9%
Waverly	103.6%	86.1%	107.7%	87.0%
Atholton	106.8%	100.7%	104.8%	100.0%
Schuman Bridge	112.0%	88.4%	112.0%	88.5%
Forest Ridge	107.0%	104.8%	111.9%	100.8%
Gallop Crossing	83.5%	64.1%	81.8%	68.0%
Gallop	95.5%	95.7%	95.3%	95.5%
Hammond	113.2%	108.5%	115.0%	110.3%
Laurie Woods	100.0%	94.7%	100.0%	94.0%
Rocky Park	89.7%	85.3%	85.8%	86.4%
Clarksville	100.7%	101.8%	98.5%	101.5%
Davies Dale	99.2%	90.0%	97.2%	88.1%
Palmer	88.2%	85.4%	84.6%	81.0%
Lisbon	83.5%	80.8%	80.8%	81.0%
Parkers Run	109.0%	104.2%	109.2%	100.4%
Thomas Ridge	100.8%	90.2%	100.4%	91.4%
West Friendship	87.0%	86.3%	89.6%	87.8%
<b>L TOTALS</b>				
	96.3%	87.7%	94.0%	86.5%
	99.7%	81.2%	97.4%	84.8%
	98.2%	80.0%	98.9%	86.0%
	103.8%	98.8%	106.0%	101.4%
	103.1%	92.8%	104.0%	91.6%
	98.0%	90.8%	99.3%	90.0%
Countywide Totals	98.0%	92.1%	99.2%	90.2%
# Constrained Schools: 1	14		17	

$\%C = E/S$

LRC vs. SRC by School  
2017-2018  
2018-2019

Constrained if  
MS=>110%  
HS=>115%

- Closed Schools, 2017-28
  - Under LRC:
    - 6 MS
    - 0 HS
  - Under SRC
    - 4 MS
    - 3 HS
- 2018-29
  - Under LRC:
    - 6 MS
    - 0 HS
  - Under SRC
    - 6 MS
    - 4 HS



	2017-2018		2018-29	
	% LRC	% SRC	% LRC	% SRC
Bonnie Branch MS	99.1%	94.0%	104.3%	99.9%
Burleigh Manor MS	105.1%	103.0%	104.2%	102.1%
Clarksville MS	103.7%	107.8%	107.9%	112.1%
Dunlagan MS A	114.7%	104.7%	115.6%	105.5%
Elkridge Landing MS	99.1%	101.6%	97.0%	99.5%
Ellicott Mills MS	97.1%	83.5%	95.0%	81.6%
Folly Quarter MS	111.0%	100.4%	112.8%	102.0%
Glewood MS	93.8%	79.8%	96.5%	82.2%
Hammond MS	115.4%	102.7%	117.2%	104.3%
Harpers Choice MS	103.2%	84.3%	103.0%	84.2%
Lake Elkhorn MS	86.6%	72.8%	88.3%	74.2%
Lime Kiln MS	102.5%	101.0%	103.3%	101.8%
Mayfield Woods MS	100.8%	104.0%	100.8%	104.0%
Mount View MS	109.6%	115.1%	109.5%	115.0%
Murray Hill MS A	101.5%	98.1%	99.4%	96.1%
Oakland Mills MS A	89.1%	75.4%	64.3%	75.4%
Patasco MS A	116.6%	125.4%	115.6%	124.2%
Patuxent Valley MS	118.6%	116.9%	115.1%	113.6%
Thomas Viaduct MS A	118.1%	115.9%	121.8%	119.9%
Wide Lake MS	85.3%	106.9%	87.8%	110.2%
Countywide Totals	103.7%	99.7%	104.3%	100.3%
# Constrained Schools	6	4	6	6
Atholton HS	95.0%	80.2%	96.0%	81.1%
Centennial HS A	102.4%	91.0%	103.2%	91.7%
Glennig HS	96.5%	81.9%	97.3%	82.5%
Gallop Park HS	97.0%	#DIV/0!	100.0%	#DIV/0!
Hammond HS	92.0%	92.9%	95.3%	96.0%
Howard HS	93.7%	124.8%	93.0%	123.9%
Long Reach HS	89.4%	92.8%	92.3%	95.8%
Marrionetts Ridge HS	112.8%	127.0%	111.8%	125.9%
MT. Hebron HS	95.4%	94.9%	99.0%	98.4%
Oakland Mills HS A	105.3%	129.9%	104.8%	129.3%
Reservoir HS	96.8%	113.7%	102.3%	120.2%
River Hill HS	93.3%	93.7%	96.1%	96.4%
Wide Lake HS	99.4%	98.7%	99.2%	98.5%
Countywide Totals	97.7%	109.3%	99.3%	111.1%
# Constrained Schools	0	3	0	4

## # Constrained Schools, LRC v. SRC 2027-2036

Schl Yr. Beg.->	2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036	
	LRC	SRC																		
Elementary	14	5	17	5	16	6	18	6	18	6	17	6	16	5	15	5	15	5	15	5
Middle	6	4	6	6	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
High	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
Total	20	12	23	15	25	16	24	16	24	16	23	15	21	14	20	14	20	14	20	14

Assumes Current APFO Rule: ES constrained @ 105% / MS constrained @ 110% / HS constrained @115%

## % Constrained Schools, LRC v. SRC 2027-2036

>33% of all ES closed  
every year under  
current LRC

Schl Yr. Beg.->	2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036	
	LRC	SRC																		
Elementary	33%	12%	40%	12%	38%	14%	43%	14%	43%	14%	40%	14%	38%	12%	36%	12%	36%	12%	36%	12%
Middle	30%	20%	30%	30%	45%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
High	0%	23%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%
Total	27%	16%	31%	20%	33%	21%	32%	21%	32%	21%	31%	20%	28%	19%	27%	19%	27%	19%	27%	19%

Assumes Current APFO Rule: ES constrained @ 105% / MS constrained @ 110% / HS constrained @115%

## LRC vs. SRC: So What?

- Under LRC, at least 1/3 of elementary schools will remain closed to new development for next 10 years.
- SRC is used for any capital projects requiring state funding
- SRC under certain conditions allows some housing growth prohibited by current APFO
- Can we use some variation of SRC as APFO Schools test?

## Remedies: Redistrict, Construct, Portables

FY 2025-2034 Long-Range Master Plan																
Board of Education's Proposed													November 16, 2023			
(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	Falkner Ridge Center	E1060	Sept 2027	22,000	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,056	
	Applications and Research Lab Renovation	E1052	Sept 2027	13,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	
233	Duggan MS Renovation/Addition	E1049	Sept 2029	6,478	\$ -	\$ 11,050	\$ 35,361	\$ 22,100	11,050	2,363	-	-	-	-	86,402	
400	Oakland Mills HS Renovation/Addition	E1053	Sept 2031	-	-	10,712	17,854	57,132	35,708	17,854	3,571	-	-	-	142,831	
194	Palapso MS Renovation/Addition	E1056	Sept 2033	-	-	-	-	6,650	11,084	35,468	22,167	11,084	2,217	-	88,670	
253	Wynny 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	23,500	25,068	7,534	-	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	30,668	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	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	83,900	
	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	
	<b>TOTALS</b>				\$ 143,185	\$ 174,738	\$ 89,389	\$ 113,310	\$ 35,891	\$ 114,042	\$ 109,373	\$ 116,455	\$ 129,572	\$ 129,562	\$ 128,120	\$ 1,296,607

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

Tan, Year | non-Demo Master Plan = 61115245

## Elementary Schools

- Remedies:**
1. Redistricting
  2. Construction
  3. Portables



ELEMENTARY School	2027-28	Most Recent	2023 Projected	2023 Projected	FY 25-34 LR Master Plan	
	% LRC	Redistricting	w Construction Yr	Enrollment Chg	Inc Capacity	Year
Atholton	106.6%	2012	0	0	-10	
Balfour Spring	106.3%	2001	7	2	23	
Beltway Bridge	112.5%	2022	7	7	4	
Bryant Woods	133.8%	2022	5	5	5	
Bushy Park	84.7%	2002	7	7	-14	
Centennial Lane	97.3%	2007	3	2	2	
Clarksville	100.7%	2000	1	5	5	
Clemens Crossing	104.2%	2020	1	5	5	
Cradlerock	109.0%	2020	0	0	0	
Dayton Oaks	99.3%	2012	7	7	18	
Deep Run	87.6%	2018	0	0	-13	
Ducketts Lane	85.7%	2020	2	2	5	
Elkridge	103.5%	2020	4	4	6	
Forest Ridge	107.3%	2012	3	3	7	
Fulton	96.2%	2020	7	7	-18	
Gorman Crossing	83.5%	2022	7	7	-18	
Gulford	95.5%	2020	3	3	13	
Hammond	113.2%	2020	22	22	23	
Hanover Hills	114.9%	2018	18	18	44	
Hollifield Station	100.7%	2020	6	6	-19	
Icheater	95.5%	2020	3	3	0	
Jeffers Hill	100.3%	2020	0	0	5	
Laurel Woods	105.3%	2012	0	0	38	
Libson	83.5%	1998	3	3	3	
Longfellow	92.4%	2020	1	1	-2	
Manor Woods	98.5%	2020	7	7	-15	
Norwood	100.7%	2020	1	1	1	
Patrick Lusk	116.1%	2020	7	7	-25	
Pompano Run	109.3%	2020	4	4	-44	
Rockburn	106.3%	2018	1	1	-16	
Running Brook	89.8%	2020	5	5	-2	
St. Johns Lane	116.7%	2020	2	2	-7	
Stevens Forest	80.8%	2020	0	0	-3	
Swansfield	79.4%	2020	2	2	12	
Tabbutt Springs	80.8%	2020	0	0	3	
Thunder Hill	86.4%	2020	0	0	10	
Triumpha Ridge	104.3%	2020	21	21	-7	
Veterans	102.3%	2020	3	3	-10	
Waterloo	88.1%	2020	0	0	7	
Waverly	102.8%	2020	17	17	-7	
West Friendship	87.5%	2020	7	7	5	
Worthington	80.4%	2020	8	8	-12	
<b>Subtotal - Elementary</b>	<b>98.60%</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>0</b>

## Middle and High Schools

- Remedies:**
1. Redistricting
  2. Construction
  3. Portables

MIDDLE School	2027-28	Most Recent	2023 Projected	2023 Projected	FY 25-34 LR Master Plan	
	% LRC	Redistricting	w Construction Yr	Enrollment Chg	Inc Capacity	Year
Bonnie Branch MS	99.1%	2020	0.5	0.5	28	
Burleigh Manor MS	105.1%	2020	2.5	2.5	-2	
Clarksville MS	102.7%	2018	1	1	27	
Dunboggs MS A	114.7%	2020	0.5	0.5	233	2023
Elkridge Landing MS	99.1%	2020	2.6	2.6	34	
Ellicott Mills MS	97.1%	2022	1.5	1.5	-43	
Folly Quarter MS	111.0%	2020	6.9	6.9	-14	
Gleewood MS	93.8%	2004	0.7	0.7	-2	
Hammond MS	115.4%	2020	6.1	6.1	34	
Harpers Choice MS	102.2%	2020	0.3	0.3	15	
Lake Elkhorn MS	86.6%	2020	0.4	0.4	-15	
Lime Kiln MS	102.5%	2018	2.1	2.1	34	
Mayfield Woods MS	100.8%	2020	0.3	0.3	23	
Mount View MS	109.6%	2020	8.5	8.5	-26	
Murray Hill MS A	101.5%	2020	0.4	0.4	-18	2034
Oakland Mills MS A	89.1%	2022	0.2	0.2	-32	195 2028
Pataasco MS A	116.6%	2020	4.9	4.9	28	194
Pittsweat Valley MS	118.4%	2022	1.6	1.6	8	
Thomas Viaduct MS A	118.1%	2022	6.8	6.8	-5	195 2034
Wilda Lake MS	85.3%	2020	2.1	2.1	20	
<b>Subtotal - Middle</b>	<b>103.7%</b>		<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1070</b>
<b>HIGH</b>						
Atholton HS	95.6%	2020	1	1	13	
Centennial HS A	102.4%	2020	3	3	340	2036
Glenalg MS	96.5%	2020	2	2	-8	
Gulford Park HS	97.6%	2022	5	5	441	
Hammond HS	92.2%	2022	1	1	98	
Howard HS	93.7%	2022	2	2	-29	
Long Reach HS	89.4%	2022	0	0	-23	
Marmonts Ridge HS	112.8%	2020	5	5	26	
MF Hebron HS	95.4%	2022	2	2	-122	
Oakland Mills HS A	105.3%	2020	4	4	59	400 2031
Reservoir HS	96.8%	2004	1	1	-169	
River Hill HS	92.3%	2020	1	1	34	
Wilda Lake HS	99.4%	2004	4	4	62	
<b>Subtotal - HS</b>	<b>97.7%</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>740</b>	

A - Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025CIP for grades 9-12  
**Relocatable Classrooms: \$1.5 Million/Yr, FY 2025 through FY 2034**  
 Source: APFO Chart, Pg. 8

## Takeaways from “Remedies”

- Redistricting:
  - No ES redistricting since 2020
  - Both parents and Board of Ed would prefer not to exercise this again
- New Construction:
  - That currently planned and funded will have minimal impact on currently capacity;
  - Already reflected in school projections.
- Portables:
  - Steady stream of funding for portables over next 10 years (\$1.5 Million/yr.)
  - Technically, this adds zero capacity,
  - Therefore, this does nothing to increase capacity and mitigate APFO delays

## Considerations for APFO Proposals

- Get explanation of LRC variation from SRC?
- Use some variation of SRC as APFO Schools test?
- Abandon school capacity test altogether?
- Include some proportion of portables capacity in test since that is the most consistent (and appropriated) capital investment?
- Determine what other MD jurisdictions with APFO use as school capacity measure?
- Recommend Board of Ed and County Council reconcile LRC vs. SRC capacity measures? What's the denominator?
- Reconcile declining enrollment and slightly increasing capacity to ease APFO Test on Schools?
- How does redistricting fit into APFO recommendations?



BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HOWARD  
COUNTY MEETING AGENDA ITEM

TITLE: Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) Chart DATE: May 9, 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:**

The Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) School Capacity charts are utilized as part of the growth management process of Howard County for new residential developments. The test year for the 2024 APFO School Capacity Charts is SY 2027-28. For SY 2027-28, there are 15 elementary, six middle, and no high schools listed as constrained. Additionally, there is one elementary school region listed as constrained, which constrains three additional schools, bringing the total to 18 elementary schools. (see Attachment 2).

**Attachments:**

- 1 – Report
- 2 – School Capacity Charts
- 3 – County Council Bills 1-2018 and 9-2022 Supplemental Data

**RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE DIRECTION:** Approve the School Capacity charts and attached supplemental data for submittal to the Howard County Council.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Timothy Rogers **APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE:** William J. Barnes  
 Manager, School Planning Acting Superintendent  
Karalee Turner-Little, Ph.D.  
 Deputy Superintendent  
Daniel Libeley  
 Acting Chief Operating Officer

ATTACHMENT 1

The Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) School Capacity charts are utilized as part of the growth management process of Howard County for new residential developments. County code requires that the school system provide an annual report identifying the capacity utilization for each elementary school (Grade K-5), elementary school region, middle school (Grade 6-8) and high school (Grade 9-12) school.

The attached School Capacity charts list schools and elementary regions as “C” (constrained) to new future residential development if the capacity utilization developed for the FY 2025 Capital Budget and Capital Improvement Program/Redistricting Process exceeds:

- 105 percent for elementary schools,
- 105 percent for elementary regions,
- 110 percent for middle schools, or
- 115 percent for high schools.

These calculations are based on the capacities listed in the most recent Board Requested Capital Improvement Program and the projections developed in the Spring of 2023. Individual schools or elementary regions that show a capacity utilization less than the percentage noted above are considered “open” for new residential development. Constrained schools are indicated in the chart with the letter “C” and open schools are left blank. For SY 2027-28, there are 15 elementary, six middle and no high schools, and one elementary school region (which impacts an additional three elementary schools), for a total of 18 elementary schools, listed as constrained.

Since 2019, CB-1-2018 specifically requires the following information to be provided to the County Council for each school:

- State and local capacities of the facility;
- The date of the last redistricting which impacted the attendance area of that school;
- For any projected increase in enrollment, an indication of what portions of the increase are attributed to sales or rental turnover of existing residential units, new development, and other factors; and
- For any school designated as open on the school capacity chart based on a capital improvement project or proposed redistricting associated with a capital improvement project:
  - a. Current and future funding assumptions for the capital improvement project(s);
  - b. Future redistricting assumptions associated with the capital improvement project; and
  - c. An explanation of any capacity utilization changes based on (a) or (b).

The Ordinance also stipulates that the County Council and Board of Education hold a joint special work meeting regarding schools or school regions that have reached 95 percent capacity utilization and are projected to exceed 110 percent capacity utilization within five years.

The Howard County Council recently adopted an updated General Plan, HoCo By Design. As a twenty year planning document, the changes to development patterns recommended in this plan will be implemented over many years. Additionally, a committee will be formed soon to review the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance.



**ATTACHMENT 3**

Note: The State Rated Capacities (SRC) are current as of the writing of this report. Review and update of SRCs occur individually on an as needed basis (ex. after additions, new schools). Additionally, the Interagency Commission on School Construction has a committee reviewing SRCs statewide. As of March 2020, updated SRCs for the elementary level were released and are reflected below. The methodology to calculate SRCs and/or the SRCs for middle and high schools may also be updated in the future.

Elementary	Local	State	Middle	Local	State
Atholton ES	423	463	Bonnie Branch MS	701	732
Bellows Spring ES	726	767	Burlingh Manor MS	779	795
Bollman Bridge ES	609	775	Clarkville MS	643	619
Bryant Woods ES	289	438	Dunloggin MS	565	619
Bushy Park ES	732	727	Elkridge Landing MS	779	760
Centennial Lane ES	603	731	Ellicott Mills MS	701	816
Clarkville ES	543	517	Folly Quarter MS	662	732
Clemens Crossing ES	521	525	Glenwood MS	545	640
Cradlerock ES	398	573	Hammond MS	604	679
Dayton Oaks ES	719	793	Harpers Choice MS	506	619
Deep Run ES	719	798	Lake Elkhorn MS	643	765
Ducketts Lane ES	650	709	Lime Kiln MS	721	712
Elkridge ES	713	842	Mayfield Woods MS	798	773
Forest Ridge ES	647	662	Mount View MS	798	760
Fulton ES	738	762	Murray Hill MS	662	685
Gorman Crossing ES	735	902	Oakland Mills MS	506	598
Guilford ES	465	464	Patapsco MS	643	598
Hammond ES	653	681	Patuxent Valley MS	760	770
Hanover Hills ES	810	958	Thomas Viaduct	740	754
Hollifield Station ES	732	727	Wilde Lake MS	740	590
Ilchester ES	589	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	542			
St Johns Lane ES	612	593			
Stevens Forest ES	380	450			
Swansfield ES	650	681			
Talbot 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	434	562			

High	Local	State
Atholton HS	1530	1811
Centennial HS	1360	1530
Glennel HS	1420	1675
Guilford Park HS	0	1658
Hammond HS	1445	1434
Howard HS	1400	1051
Long Reach HS	1488	1434
Marrotts Ridge HS	1615	1434
Mc Hebron HS	1405	1408
Oakland Mills HS	1400	1135
Reservoir HS	1573	1339
River Hill HS	1488	1483
Wilde Lake HS	1424	1434

**II. The date of the last redistricting which impacted the attendance area of that school**

**Most Recent Redistricting**

	In effect		In effect
Atholton ES	2012	Bonnie Branch MS	2020
Bellows Spring ES	2020	Burlingh Manor MS	2020
Bollman Bridge ES	2012	Clarkville MS	2018
Bryant Woods ES	2020	Dunloggin MS	2020
Bushy Park ES	2002	Elkridge Landing MS	2020
Centennial Lane ES	2007	Ellicott Mills MS	2023
Clarkville ES	2020	Folly Quarter MS	2020
Clemens Crossing ES	2020	Glenwood MS	2004
Cradlerock ES	2020	Hammond MS	2020
Dayton Oaks ES	2012	Harpers Choice MS	2020
Deep Run ES	2018	Lake Elkhorn MS	2020
Ducketts Lane ES	2020	Lime Kiln MS	2018
Elkridge ES	2020	Mayfield Woods MS	2020
Forest Ridge ES	2012	Mount View MS	2020
Fulton ES	2020	Murray Hill MS	2020
Gorman Crossing ES	2012	Oakland Mills MS	2023
Guilford ES	2020	Patapsco MS	2020
Hammond ES	2020	Patuxent Valley MS	2023
Hanover Hills ES	2018	Thomas Viaduct MS	2023
Hollifield Station ES	2020	Wilde Lake MS	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	Atholton HS	2020
Pointers Run ES	2020	Centennial HS	2020
Rockburn ES	2018	Glennel HS	2020
Running Brook ES	2020	Guilford Park HS	2023
St Johns Lane ES	2020	Hammond HS	2023
Stevens Forest ES	2020	Howard HS	2023
Swansfield ES	2020	Long Reach HS	2023
Talbot Springs ES	2020	Marrotts Ridge HS	2020
Thunder Hill ES	2020	Mc Hebron HS	2023
Triadelphia Ridge ES	2020	Oakland Mills HS	2020
Veterans ES	2020	Reservoir HS	2023
Waterloo ES	2020	River Hill HS	2020
Waverly ES	2020	Wilde Lake HS	2004
West Friendship ES	2020		
Worthington ES	2007		

**III. For any projected increase in enrollment, an indication of what portions of the increase are attributed to sales or rental turnover of existing residential units, new development, and other factors**

These charts are based on the projection developed in the spring of 2023 using the 2023-24 boundaries and are displayed here. New projections are developed each year in the spring with new birth, housing, and student yield data and all approved boundaries.

**Elementary Schools**

School	Official 2022 Enrollment	Projected 2023 Enrollment	Projected Enrollment Change	Projected 2023 Utilization	Projected 2023 Student Yield			
					Apt Turnover	Resale	New Construction	Other Factors
Atholton ES	492	472	-10	111%	6	12	0	-31
Belkows Spring ES	766	789	23	109%	7	11	2	4
Bulman Bridge ES	666	664	-4	114%	51	11	2	-67
Bryant Woods ES	333	324	-9	103%	22	3	1	-35
Bunny Peak ES	581	567	-14	77%	0	33	2	-49
Centennial Lane ES	707	709	2	118%	35	26	3	-62
Clarksville ES	557	560	3	103%	25	20	1	-43
Clemens Crossing ES	506	501	-5	108%	7	10	1	-22
Cradlecock ES	438	430	-8	108%	8	11	0	-26
Dayton Oaks ES	704	722	18	96%	0	36	7	-25
Deep Run ES	617	584	-33	83%	19	7	0	-59
Duckets Lane ES	543	548	5	84%	28	7	2	-32
Eledge ES	746	752	6	100%	24	23	4	-46
Forest Ridge ES	634	641	7	99%	15	13	3	-23
Gorman Crossing ES	670	652	-18	89%	1	16	4	-38
Gulfport ES	453	455	2	100%	29	12	2	-27
Hammond ES	739	762	23	117%	4	29	22	-32
Harover Hills ES	789	830	46	97%	26	7	19	-3
Hoffield Station ES	721	702	-19	96%	48	14	6	-88
Ichester ES	469	461	-8	91%	11	17	3	-39
Jeffers Hill ES	379	384	5	100%	14	6	0	-15
Laurel Woods ES	543	581	38	95%	23	11	0	5
Labon ES	460	463	3	88%	0	20	3	-20
Longfellow ES	396	394	-2	80%	13	10	1	-25
Menor Woods ES	676	680	4	97%	6	26	7	-56
Norfield ES	749	750	1	107%	1	28	1	-29
Phelps Luck ES	670	645	-25	108%	19	20	1	-64
Planters Run ES	783	787	4	103%	0	31	4	-50
Rockburn ES	621	605	-16	104%	0	17	1	-34
Running Brook ES	330	328	-2	73%	31	2	0	-40
St. Johns Lane ES	657	650	-7	106%	10	12	2	-31
Stevens Forest ES	300	297	-3	90%	7	7	0	-17
Sweetfield ES	503	505	2	87%	15	13	2	-18
Talbot Springs ES	416	419	3	86%	9	11	0	-18
Thunder Hill ES	454	454	0	91%	24	8	0	-22
Tradesha Ridge ES	606	599	-7	107%	0	29	21	-57
Veterans ES	825	815	-10	102%	33	27	3	-13
Waterloo ES	573	580	7	99%	28	13	0	-34
Waverly ES	797	790	-7	100%	5	43	17	-72
West Friendship ES	370	375	5	91%	0	22	2	-18
Worthington ES	368	336	-32	79%	1	9	3	-45

Additional factors contributing to a school's enrollment projection: size of cohort rising to next level, cohort survival rates, births (5 years ago) in attendance area, birth to kindergarten survival rate, out of district students (can be +/-), students who moved into an attendance area between birth and 5 years old, and adjustments based on prior year's projection accuracy. New construction is based on the first year of occupancy only; after the first year housing units are integrated into the existing housing resale, pre-K move-in, and apartment turnover calculations.

**Middle Schools**

School	2022 Enrollment	Projected 2023 Enrollment	Projected Enrollment Change	Projected 2023 Utilization	Projected 2023 Student Yield			
					Apt Yield	Resale Yield	NC Yield	Other Factors
Bonnie Branch MS	711	739	28	100%	-0.7	17.1	0.5	16.1
Burdig Manor MS	776	774	-2	107%	8.0	14.6	2.5	-27.1
Clarksville MS	643	670	27	104%	4.2	12.3	1.0	9.4
Dunagan MS	628	641	13	113%	-2.0	3.0	0.5	1.5
Eckridge Landing MS	681	715	34	92%	-0.7	12.7	2.6	19.4
Elkott Mills MS	722	679	-43	97%	-1.4	13.8	1.5	-59.9
Folly Quarter MS	684	670	-14	101%	0.0	16.8	6.9	-27.6
Glenwood MS	492	490	-2	90%	0.0	20.3	0.7	-23.0
Hammond MS	582	616	34	102%	-1.0	12.6	6.1	16.4
Harpers Choice MS	469	484	15	96%	-0.2	6.5	0.3	13.4
Lake Elkton MS	624	609	-15	95%	-2.0	7.0	0.4	-20.4
Line Run MS	650	684	34	95%	6.8	15.3	2.1	15.8
Mayfield Woods MS	695	718	23	90%	-8.6	-1.0	0.3	32.3
Mount View MS	676	660	-16	107%	-1.2	20.2	8.5	-33.5
Murray Hill MS	600	582	-18	88%	-4.7	8.0	0.4	-21.7
Oakland MS	428	416	-12	82%	-2.7	-0.3	0.2	-6.2
Patsasso MS	639	667	28	104%	-4.5	12.6	4.9	15.0
Potlaxent Valley MS	844	852	8	112%	9.1	13.1	1.6	-15.7
Thomas Vaidut MS	764	799	35	103%	1.0	0.0	6.8	-12.8
Wild Lake MS	619	639	20	86%	-0.3	6.0	2.1	17.1

**High Schools**

School	Official 2022 Enrollment	Projected 2023 Enrollment	Projected Enrollment Change	Projected 2023 Utilization	Projected 2023 Student Yield			
					Apt Turnover	Resale	New Construction	Other Factors
Atholton HS	1509	1522	13	95%	0	12	1	0
Centennial HS	1371	1381	10	102%	-2	12	3	-2
Glenlog HS	1367	1359	-8	96%	0	18	2	-28
Gulfport HS	767	1226	441	74%	-10	15	5	432
Hammond HS	1179	1277	98	88%	-6	9	1	84
Howard HS	1536	1507	-29	108%	0	11	2	-42
Long Reach HS	1464	1441	-23	97%	-9	4	0	-19
Mantles Ridge HS	1708	1734	26	107%	11	18	5	-8
McHarris HS	1567	1445	-122	103%	-3	9	2	-130
Manassas HS	1446	1505	59	108%	-9	7	4	56
Oakland HS	1726	1588	-139	100%	-7	8	1	-17
Reservoir HS	1464	1430	-34	96%	-3	15	1	-53
River Hills HS	1289	1226	-63	86%	-31	6	4	-42

Additional factors contributing to a school's enrollment projection: size of cohort rising to next level, cohort survival rates, out of district students (can be +/-), and adjustments based on prior year's projection accuracy. New construction is based on the first year of occupancy only; after the first year housing units are integrated into the existing housing resale, pre-K move-in, and apartment turnover calculations.

- IV. For any school designated as open on the school capacity chart based on a capital improvement project or proposed redistricting associated with a capital improvement project:
- A. Current and future funding assumptions for the capital improvement project(s);
  - B. Future redistricting assumptions associated with the capital improvement project
  - C. An explanation of any capacity utilization changes based on (a) or (b).

The Board Requested FY 2025 – 2034 Long Range Master Plan (below) is scheduled for approval by the Board on May 23, 2024.

FY 2025-2034 Long-Range Master Plan															
Board of Education's Proposed															
(in Thousands)															
November 16, 2023															
Capacity	Project	County	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
105	Oakland Mills MS Renovation/Addition	E1036	Sept 2023	8,189	\$ 10,197	\$ 32,631	\$ 20,995	\$ 10,197	\$ 1,970	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,670
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	Dunleigan MS Renovation/Addition	E1049	Sept 2029	6,478	\$ -	\$ 11,000	\$ 35,381	\$ 22,190	11,050	2,369	-	-	-	-	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	Patposco MS Renovation/Addition	E1056	Sept 2033	-	-	-	-	6,650	11,084	35,468	22,197	11,084	2,217	-	88,670
253	Murray Hill MS Renovation/Addition	E1081	Sept 2034	-	-	-	-	-	7,328	12,213	39,092	24,426	12,213	-	95,262
400	New ES #43 (Southeast)	E1039	Sept 2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700	23,503	25,083	7,834	-	61,104
340	Centennial HS Renovation/Addition	E1025	Sept 2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,372	17,286	55,315	-	82,973
195	Thomas Vaidutz MS Addition	E1083	Sept 2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158	10,033	4,245	-	15,436
	Mayfield Woods MS Renovation	TBD	Sept 2038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,845	11,576	-	18,421
	Systems Renovations/Modernizations	E1058		45,130	49,865	30,888	32,122	31,020	22,520	38,170	33,500	25,000	20,000	20,000	348,116
	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		3,655	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	6,820	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		5,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	12,000
	Planning and Design	E1016		1,650	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
	<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>\$ 143,193</b>	<b>\$ 17,739</b>	<b>\$ 89,589</b>	<b>\$ 113,316</b>	<b>\$ 55,891</b>	<b>\$ 114,943</b>	<b>\$ 189,373</b>	<b>\$ 118,465</b>	<b>\$ 129,672</b>	<b>\$ 129,562</b>	<b>\$ 128,126</b>	<b>\$ 1,296,007</b>

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

V. Upon receiving written notification from the Howard County Public School System that a school or school region has reached 95 percent capacity utilization and is projected to exceed 110 percent capacity utilization within five years as well as the Board of Education's proposed solution to address the projected overcrowding, the County Council shall hold a joint special work meeting.

Schools that have reached 95 percent capacity utilization and are projected to exceed 110 percent capacity utilization within five years are listed below. Staff's assessment of these enrollment projections was presented in the 2023 Feasibility Study, which influenced the FY2024 Capital Budget. Both the Feasibility Study and all versions of the Superintendent's and Board's capital budgets were provided to the County Council.

The actual 2023 or projected 2028 capacity utilization does not include the temporary capacity gained by the use of relocatable classrooms. The relocatable counts do not include the Board approved placement of additional relocatable classrooms during the summer of 2024. The potential solutions listed are from the 2023 Feasibility Study and capital planning process, reflected in the Board Requested Long-Range Master Plan (LRMP) shown on the previous page.

**95% or greater capacity utilization in 2023 and projected to be 110% capacity utilization by 2028**

School	2023 Capacity	2023 K-12 Actual	2023 Utilization	2028 Capacity	2028 K-12 Projection	2028 Utilization	2028 Rise	Potential Solutions
Boltman Bridge ES	689	688	100.0%	629	685	110.5%	7	Future SE ES, boundary review
Bryant Woods ES	289	333	115.2%	289	381	131.8%	6	Boundary review
Centennial Lane ES	603	707	117.2%	603	687	113.9%	6	Future N ES, boundary review
Clemens Crossing ES	521	526	99.1%	465	543	116.8%	3	Boundary review
Hammond ES	653	739	113.2%	653	739	113.2%	2	Future SE ES, boundary review
Hanover Hills ES	810	789	97.4%	810	881	110.0%	1	Future SE ES, boundary review
Phelps Luck ES	597	670	112.2%	597	693	116.1%	6	Future N ES, boundary review
St. Johns Lane ES	812	657	107.4%	612	714	116.7%	7	Future N ES, boundary review
Buteigh Manor MS	778	778	100.0%	778	819	105.3%	4	DMS/PMAS additions, boundary review
Dunleigan MS	565	638	112.9%	565	648	114.7%	5	DMS addition
Folly Quarter MS	662	684	103.3%	662	730	110.3%	1	PMAS addition, boundary review
Hammond MS	604	562	93.0%	604	697	115.4%	3	DMS/PMAS additions, boundary review
Patposco MS	643	639	99.4%	643	750	116.6%	4	DMS/PMAS additions, boundary review
Pulliam Valley MS	760	844	111.1%	760	900	118.4%	4	TVMS/MS additions, boundary review
Thomas Vaidutz MS	740	764	103.2%	740	874	118.1%	4	OMMS addition/boundary review, TVMS addition
Mariotti Ridge HS	1815	1702	105.6%	1815	1821	112.6%	0	Addition at Centennial HS

























**In-Process, Planned Development  
Input to 2023 HCPS5 Enrollment Projections and 2024 School Capacity Chart**

UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	352	PARAGON PROPERTY	F-01-029	1312021212	584622237	Dayton Oaks ES	Filly Quarter MS	Flow Hill HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	207	LEWIS DAM	F-01-061	1314422204	610020286	Dayton Oaks ES	Filly Quarter MS	Flow Hill HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	212	VINEYARDS AT CATTAL CREEK	F-01-068	1287192116	583422416	Bufty Park ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	222		F-01-068	1322742025	620420268	Went/Frenchburg ES	Mount View MS	Marionville High School 15
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	223	ROOSE HILL ESTATES	F-01-068	1306012009	610202979	Bufty Park ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	244	YOUNG PROPERTY	F-01-068	1284212029	610202746	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	246	YOUNG PROPERTY	F-11-016	1227182555	6123212011	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	261		F-01-068	1282102023	6270212021	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	1041	OLDE HOME FARM AGRICULTURAL LOTS	F-01-037	1301180243	565272029	Elkhart Landing MS	Glennwood MS	High School 13
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	1228		F-01-068	1306012009	610202979	Bufty Park ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	1249	Melrose Farm Subdivision	F-11-100	1282916333	620062006	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	1346	ROBERT PROPERTY	F-01-051	1287942131	610502119	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	1362		F-01-068	1331782528	5363721282	Fully ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	1320		F-01-068	1308892045	628842023	Bufty Park ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	2002		F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Lakota Woods ES	Mary Hill MS	Reservoir HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	2006		F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Bufty Park ES	Mary Hill MS	Reservoir HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	2226	Flowerwood	F-01-062	1321062021	620201116	Lanphong ES	Harmon MS	Wide Lake HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	2226		F-01-068	1331182544	620422119	Went/Frenchburg ES	Mount View MS	Marionville High School 15
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	3046		F-01-068	1308472023	621622030	Frenchburg ES	Clarendon MS	Harmonville HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	3705	Standalone Property & Duplex Property	F-01-048	1282972245	624442009	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	4113		F-01-068	1306012009	610202979	Bufty Park ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	3	SETTLERS LANDING 12	F-01-117	1304462021	527921120	German Crossing ES	Mary Hill MS	Reservoir HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	31	Turkey Creek	F-01-078	1344442026	626992014	German Crossing ES	Mount View MS	Marionville High School 15
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	32	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Lakota ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS
UNBLT	2026	1	0	0	0	1	SFD	36	HARWOOD PARK	F-01-068	1304402044	520792464	Claremont ES	Glennwood MS	Glennwood HS

Source: June 2024 School Capacity	Year	Region	School	Local Retail Cap (M)			State Retail Cap (M)			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039						
				2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039												
				Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC										
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>				44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%							
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>				21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>				35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
<b>TOTAL</b>				65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%

Source: June 2024 School Capacity	Year	Region	School	Local Retail Cap (M)			State Retail Cap (M)			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039						
				2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039												
				Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC	Proj	% LAC	% SBC							
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>				44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%	44	100%	7%	100%	72%	100%	72%
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>				21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%	21	33%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>				35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%	35	100%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
<b>TOTAL</b>				65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%	65	100%	8%	100%	73%	100%	73%







School	LRC	SRC	Difference	School	LRC	SRC	Difference
<b>ELEMENTARY</b>				<b>MIDDLE SCHOOLS</b>			
Atholton	424	436	12	Bonnie Branch MS	701	732	31
Bellows Spring	726	767	41	Burleigh Manor MS	779	795	16
Bollman Bridge	609	775	166	Clarksville MS	643	619	-24
Bryant Woods	289	438	149	Dunloggin MS A	565	619	54
Bushy Park	732	727	-5	Elkridge Landing MS	779	760	-19
Centennial Lane	603	731	128	Ellicott Mills MS	701	816	115
Clarksville	543	517	-26	Folly Quarter MS	662	732	70
Clemens Crossing	521	525	4	Glewood MS	545	640	95
Cradlerock	398	573	175	Hammond MS	604	679	75
Dayton Oaks	719	793	74	Harpers Choice MS	506	619	113
Deep Run	719	798	79	Lake Elkhorn MS	643	765	122
Ducketts Lane	650	709	59	Lime Kiln MS	721	732	11
Elkridge	713	842	129	Mayfield Woods MS	798	773	-25
Forest Ridge	647	662	15	Mount View MS	798	760	-38
Fulton	738	762	24	Murray Hill MS A	662	685	23
Gorman Crossing	735	902	167	Oakland Mills MS A	506	598	92
Guilford	465	464	-1	Patapsco MS A	643	598	-45
Hammond	653	681	28	Patuxent Valley MS	760	770	10
Hanover Hills	810	958	148	Thomas Viaduct MS A	740	754	14
Hollofield Station	732	727	-5	Wilde Lake MS	740	590	-150

Ilchester	559	686	127	MS Totals	13496	14036	540
Jeffers Hill	377	412	35	A - Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025CIP for grades 6			
Laurel Woods	609	680	71				
Lisbon	527	513	-14	<b>HIGH SCHOOLS</b>			
Longfellow	512	556	44	Atholton HS	1530	1811	281
Manor Woods	681	593	-88	Centennial HS A	1360	1530	170
Northfield	700	731	31	Glenelg HS	1420	1675	255
Phelps Luck	597	617	20	Guilford Park HS	1658	0	-1658
Pointers Run	744	780	36	Hammond HS	1445	1434	-11
Rockburn	584	716	132	Howard HS	1400	1051	-349
Running Brook	449	582	133	Long Reach HS	1488	1434	-54
St. Johns Lane	612	593	-19	Marrionts Ridge HS	1615	1434	-181
Stevens Forest	380	450	70	MT. Hebron HS	1400	1408	8
Swansfield	650	681	31	Oakland Mills HS A	1400	1135	-265
Talbott Springs	490	434	-56	Reservoir HS	1573	1339	-234
Thunder Hill	509	532	23	River Hill HS	1488	1483	-5
Tridelphia Ridge	584	614	30	Wilde Lake HS	1424	1434	10
Veterans	799	914	115	HS Totals	19201	17168	-2033
Waterloo	603	660	57	A - Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025CIP for grades 9			
Waverly	788	948	160				
West Friendship	414	422	8	<b>Total ES+MS+HS</b>	<b>57715</b>	<b>58667</b>	<b>952</b>
Worthington	424	562	138				
<b>ES Totals</b>	<b>25018</b>	<b>27463</b>	<b>2445</b>	<b>Total without Guilford Park HS</b>	<b>56057</b>	<b>58667</b>	<b>2610</b>
					<b>100%</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>5%</b>

Schl Yr. Beg.->	2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036	
	LRC	SRC																		
Elementary	33%	12%	40%	12%	38%	14%	43%	14%	43%	14%	40%	14%	38%	12%	36%	12%	36%	12%	36%	12%
Middle	30%	20%	30%	30%	45%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
High	0%	23%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%	0%	31%
Total	27%	16%	31%	20%	33%	21%	32%	21%	32%	21%	31%	20%	28%	19%	27%	19%	27%	19%	27%	19%

Schl Yr. Beg.->	2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036	
	LRC	SRC																		
Elementary	14	5	17	5	16	6	18	6	18	6	17	6	16	5	15	5	15	5	15	5
Middle	6	4	6	6	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
High	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
Total	20	12	23	15	25	16	24	16	24	16	23	15	21	14	20	14	20	14	20	14

## 2016 APFO Task Force



- 23 Members; 22 Meetings from June 2015 to March 2016
- Report Due April 2016. County Executive Kittleman report link:
  - <https://www.howardcountymd.gov/sites/default/files/2024-02/Final%20APFO%20Report-%20Signed.pdf>
- Link to Task Force Recommendation Spreadsheet with ALL MOTIONS and Votes:
  - [https://www.howardcountymd.gov/sites/default/files/2024-02/APFO\\_2016\\_AllAppendices\\_Reduced.pdf](https://www.howardcountymd.gov/sites/default/files/2024-02/APFO_2016_AllAppendices_Reduced.pdf)
- Legislation began July 2017 – 9 hours in 2 public hearings
- CB61-2017 30 amendments
- Administrative Error – Expired Bill passed. REDO
- CB1-2018 – 4 hours public hearing, 8 amendments

February 19, 2025

Howard County APFO Review Committee  
Lisa Markovitz

## Meetings/Presentations



- There were 8 presentation meetings
- Debate/Vote meetings ensued with defined topics
  - Allocations 1, Schools 4, Roads 1, New Metrics 2, Columbia specific 1, Open Debate Topics 2, Last Meeting was reserved for review of Motions/Votes/Report for accuracy/edit/revotes.
- All Motions failed or passed contained a note with minority position reasons

February 19, 2025

Howard County APFO Review Committee  
Lisa Markovitz

## Motions of Substance vs. Passed Legislation



### APFO recommendations 2016 CB 1 - 2018

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocations             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Exempt required MIHU. Exempt age-restricted that includes Continuing Care</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Schools             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Open up to 110%. Over 110-115% proceed voluntary 2X current surcharge fee. Over 115-120% proceed voluntary 3X current surcharge fee</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hold Allocation + School wait to 5 years</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocations             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Only exempted required MIHU's. Added Urban Renewal units exempt from School Tests. 40% affordable to 60% medium income, Pilot, etc., Council may waive APFO waits after a hearing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Schools             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 105% ES regions, 110% MS, 115% HS</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Capped allocations plus school wait to 7 years. (changed “test” to “years” to avoid shortened wait in multiple test years.) School test open after 4<sup>th</sup> annual</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

February 19, 2025

Howard County APFO Review Committee  
Lisa Markovitz

## Failed Motions of Note



Motion	VOTES
Allocations by type of unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1/3 for apt., 1/2 for townhouse, 1 for house.</li> </ul>	3-18
Spend Excise money near project	1-15
Increase level of service D to C in growth areas	11-7
Add Fire Mitigation Test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFRS focus on response time</li> </ul>	11-7
Remove Minor Exemption from Roads test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 or less units</li> </ul>	11-7
Over 120% school capacity increase wait <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Max 5 instead of 4</li> </ul>	13-7
Count Relocatables in Capacity	3-16

February 19, 2025

Howard County APFO Review Committee  
Lisa Markovitz

## Lessons Learned / Suggestions



- **Presentation Meetings.** Only had 8 prior to beginning debate
  - **SUGGEST:** we need to end or be very limited with more presentations. Need rest of meetings primarily for debate and voting, allowing questions.
- **Voting Meetings.** Were limited to a specific agenda for each, but allowed look back review when requested
  - **SUGGEST:** Agenda for rest of meetings for debate and voting should come out soon
- **Motion Voting Issues.** Last task force Motion Pass requirement was 2/3 of task force. Benefit of this – Forced compromises within motions. Good balance of ideas within Motions. Problem with this – Limited issues discussed due to lack of quorum and consensus
  - **SUGGEST:** Allow multi-part compromise motions to be made prior to sweeping singular change motions. Retain minority reason notations

February 19, 2025

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Lisa Markovitz

## 2025 Current Parking Lot (not directly APFO-related suggestions)



- **Suggestions/unvoted so far:**
  - Dedicate portion of transfer tax to mitigation of development on infrastructure.
  - Eliminate certain fees-in-lieu.
  - Change our Equivalent of “impact” fees (School Surcharges, Excise Taxes)

February 19, 2025

Howard County APFO Review Committee  
Lisa Markovitz



## Residential Capacity Update – APFO Review Committee

Jeff Bronow, Chief  
Division of Research  
Howard County DPZ

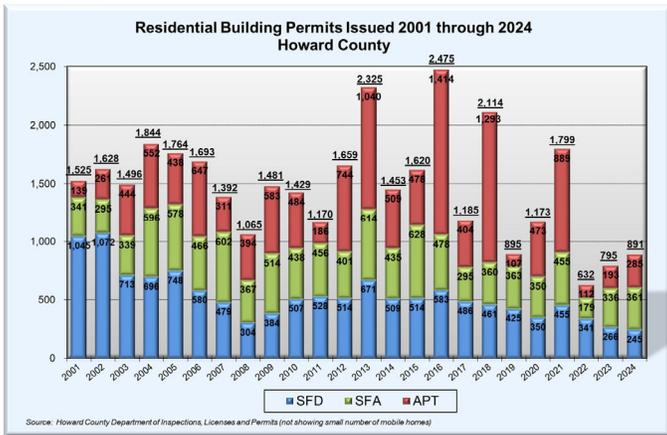
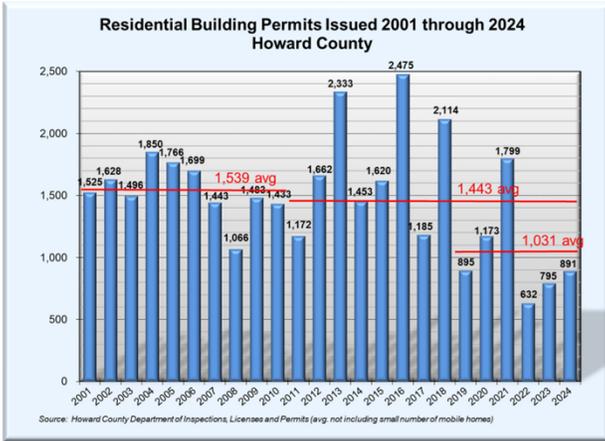
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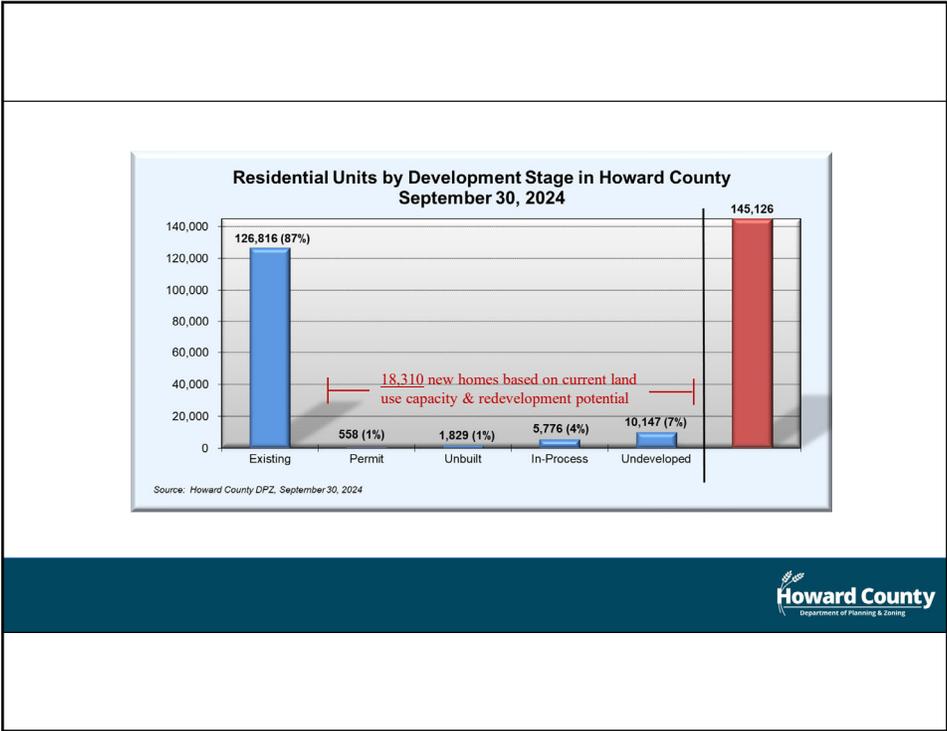
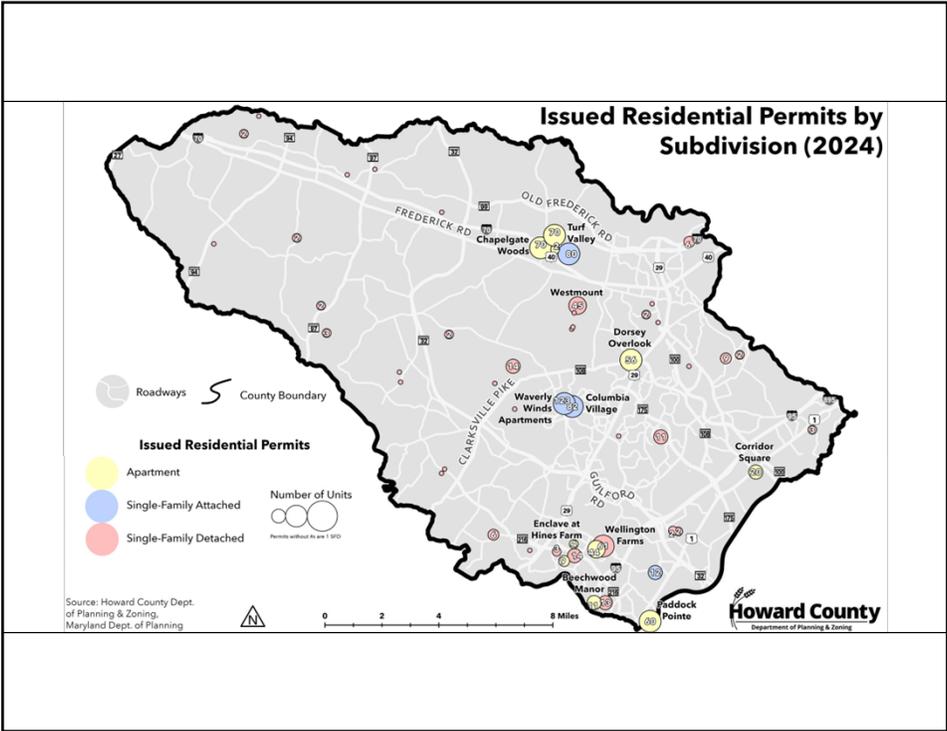


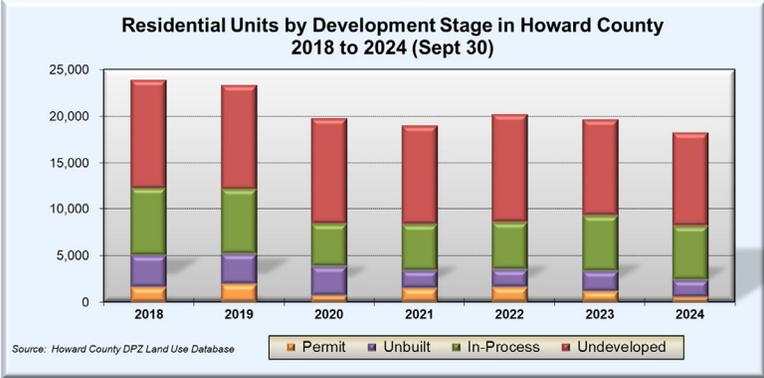
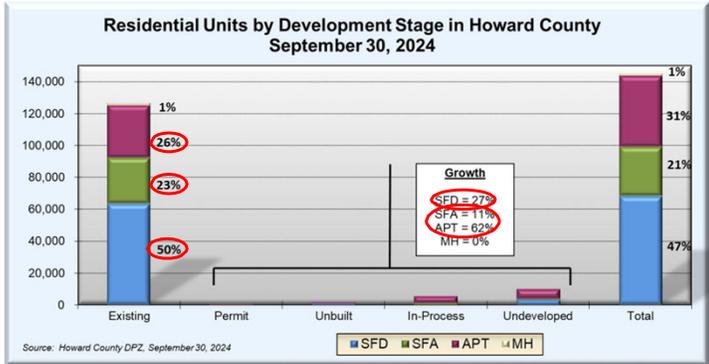
New  
Housing &  
Land Use

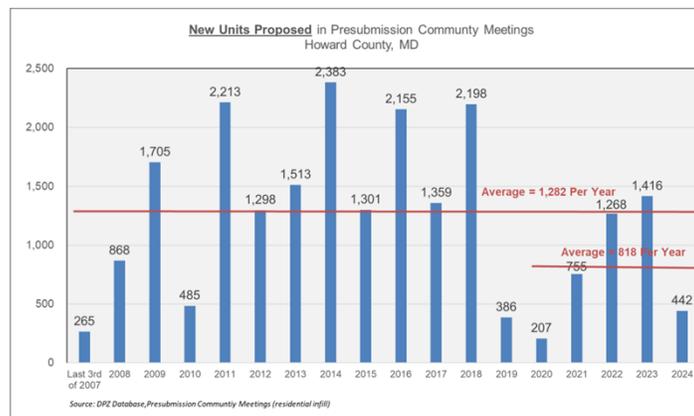
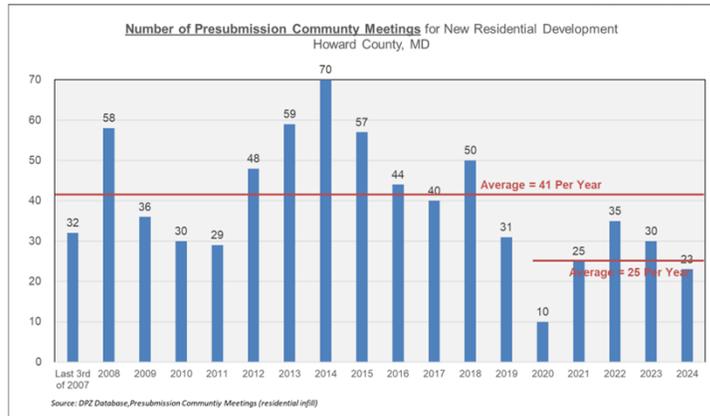


 **Howard County**  
Department of Planning & Zoning

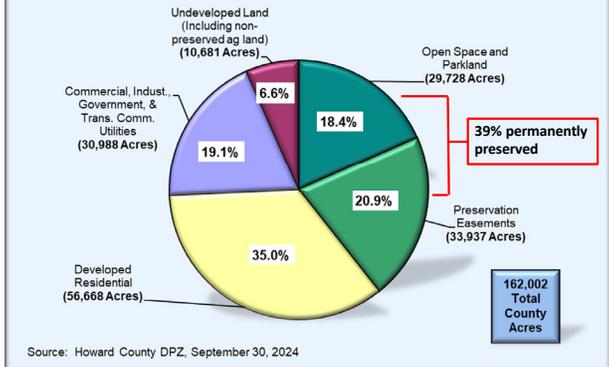






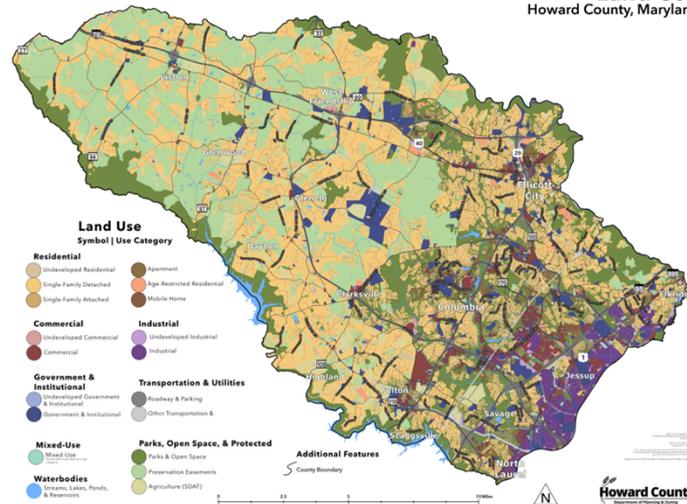


### Howard County Land Use - September 30, 2024



September 2024

### Land Use Howard County, Maryland



Questions & Comments



# Affordable Housing Working Group Recommendations to the APFO Review Committee

March 26, 2025

Paul Revelle, Affordable Housing Working Group Member  
Ned Howe, Affordable Housing Working Group Member  
Mary Kendall, Deputy Director, Department of Planning & Zoning



KM1

## Overall Scope of Work

As described in HoCo by Design in the Dynamic Neighborhoods and Managing Growth Chapters:

DN-6 Action 4: ...evaluate the feasibility of a targeted incentive program for affordable and accessible housing, including:

- a. **The creation of a definition of affordable and accessible housing, including physical factors such as unit type, size, or physical accessibility design criteria; and/or income factors through tools such as deed restrictions.**
- b. A zoning overlay targeting locations for affordable and accessible housing where there is limited existing supply of affordable and accessible units.
- c. Incentives related to development, such as density bonuses or relief to setback or other development standards.
- d. **Incentives related to the development process, such as the creation of a specific housing allocation pool for affordable and/or accessible units,** exemptions from school requirements in the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance, allowing affordable housing allocations to roll over from year to year, releasing allocations from their requirement to be either for ownership or rental after three years, or other means of reducing other regulatory barriers.
- e. Incentives related to homeownership opportunities.

MG-1 Action 1 (g): ... **evaluate and recommend goals and criteria for the targeted incentive program for affordable and accessible housing and the Affordable Housing set aside in the APFO Allocations Chart.**

Affordable Housing Working Group



# Working Group

## Definition of Affordable Housing



- For **local programmatic purposes**, including the **Affordable Housing Column of the APFO Housing Allocation Chart**, the working group **defines affordable housing as deed-restricted housing that is affordable to:**
  - Those making **60-120% of Howard County Median Income for for-sale housing;**
  - Or affordable to those making **0-60% of Howard County Median Income for rental housing.**
- **Expand opportunities** for more units to **qualify** for local programs **given the County’s high median income** (in comparison to the region) and **ensure consistency** with the **County’s Moderate Income Housing Unit (MIHU) program.**
- The Working Group’s definition of affordable housing is **not meant to conflict with County, State, and Federal policies or programs that have different income qualifications.**

# Working Group

## Recommendations for the Affordable Housing Column



**Table 10-1: Howard County APFO Allocations Chart - HoCo By Design**

Year	Downtown Columbia (1)	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Total	Affordable Housing (for purchase and rental)
2026	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2027	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2028	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2029	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2030	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2031	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2032	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2033	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2034	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2035	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2036	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2037	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2038	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2039	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2040	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>340</b>

(1) The allocations for Downtown Columbia align with the phasing chart in the approved and adopted 2010 Downtown Columbia Plan.

Source: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, 2023







# Utilization Premium Payment

If we adopt the Montgomery County model in Howard County

## Montgomery County School Impact Taxes

**NEW AND REVISED TRANSPORTATION IMPACT AND SCHOOL IMPACT TAXES**  
**EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2025**

Dwelling Type	School Impact Tax Per Dwelling Unit	
	Infill Impact Areas	Turnover Impact Areas
Single-family Detached	\$30,343	\$30,719
Single-family Attached	\$26,028	\$35,018
Farm-Tenant House	\$30,343	\$30,719
Multifamily Low Rise	\$9,275	\$17,827
Multifamily High Rise	\$4,911	\$11,601
Senior Residential	\$0	\$0

### Overview

School impact taxes, along with transportation impact taxes, are one of the Development Impact Taxes established by Chapter 52 of the County Code. They are assessed on new residential buildings in the county to help fund school construction projects necessary to increase public school capacity.

Development impact tax rates are updated every two years, taking effect on July 1 of each odd-numbered calendar year. School impact tax rates are recalculated by the Planning Department on behalf of the Department of Finance based on the latest school enrollment data, housing inventory data, and school construction costs. School impact taxes are calculated for four housing types in two context-based geographies called school impact areas, as described in the Council-adopted [Growth and Infrastructure Policy](#) (GIP). Montgomery Planning has no discretion in how the tax rates are calculated, but typically offers recommendations to the County Council (through the Planning Board) on the calculation as part of the quadrennial update to the GIP.

In its simplest form, the calculation is as follows:

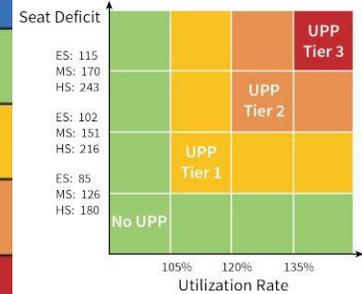
$$\text{Average \# of Students per Unit} \times \text{School Construction Cost per Student} = \text{Impact Tax per Unit}$$

- Infill Impact Areas – High housing growth predominantly in the form of multifamily units that generate few students on a per unit basis.
- Turnover Impact Areas – Low housing growth, with enrollment growth largely due to turnover of existing single-family units.

Source: <https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/DPS/Resources/Files/Fees/Impact-Taxes-Handout.pdf>

# Montgomery County Utilization Premium Payment

Utilization Rate Standard	Seat Deficit Standard	School Adequacy Status
<105%	or <85 for ES <126 for MS <180 for HS	No UPP Required
≥ 105%	and ≥ 85 for ES ≥ 126 for MS ≥ 180 for HS	Tier 1 UPP Required
≥ 120%	and ≥ 102 for ES ≥ 151 for MS ≥ 216 for HS	Tier 2 UPP Required
≥ 135%	and ≥ 115 for ES ≥ 170 for MS ≥ 243 for HS	Tier 3 UPP Required



## UTILIZATION PREMIUM PAYMENT - FACTOR BY SCHOOL LEVEL AND TIER

School Level	Payment Factor			
	No UPP	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Elementary School	—	16⅔%	33⅓%	50%
Middle School	—	10%	20%	30%
High School	—	13⅓%	26⅔%	40%
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>40%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>120%</b>

Source: <https://montgomeryplanning.org/planning/countrywide/growth-and-infrastructure-policy/schools/annual-school-test/>

# Montgomery County Schools in UPP Tiers

Updated FY 2025 School Test, 2024-2028 Growth and Infrastructure Policy  
Change to Seat Deficit Thresholds Applied, Reflects the Adopted FY 2025 Capital Budget and FY 2025-2030 Capital Improvements

## School Test Summary

Effective January 1, 2025

UPP Tier	High Schools	Middle Schools	Elementary Schools
<b>TIER 1 UPP</b> Utilization: ≥105% Seat Deficit: ≥ 74 for ES ≥ 120 for MS ≥ 160 for HS Payment Level: 40% total	13⅓% of Impact Tax James Hubert Blake HS Paint Branch HS 2	10% of Impact Tax Argyle MS 1	16⅓% of Impact Tax New Hampshire Est./Oak View ES Sargent Shriver ES 2
<b>TIER 2 UPP</b> Utilization: ≥ 120% Seat Deficit: ≥ 92 for ES ≥ 150 for MS ≥ 200 for HS Payment Level: 80% total	26⅔% of Impact Tax (none) 0	20% of Impact Tax (none) 0	33⅓% of Impact Tax Arcola ES Burning Tree ES Cashell ES Flower Valley ES Lake Seneca ES Thurgood Marshall ES 6
<b>TIER 3 UPP</b> Utilization: ≥135% Seat Deficit: ≥ 110 for ES ≥ 180 for MS ≥ 240 for HS Payment Level: 120% total	40% of Impact Tax (none) 0	30% of Impact Tax (none) 0	50% of Impact Tax Mill Creek Towne ES 1

MCPS consists of 211 schools: 137 elementary schools, 40 middle schools, & 26 high schools.

Source: Montgomery County FY25 Annual School Test and Utilization Report, [https://montgomeryplanningboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/FY25-Annual-School-Test-School-Utilization-Report\\_6-20-24\\_Final.pdf](https://montgomeryplanningboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/FY25-Annual-School-Test-School-Utilization-Report_6-20-24_Final.pdf)

# Howard County School Surcharge Fee

Sec. 20.143. - Surcharge imposed.

- (a) Chapter 744 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2019, set forth in [section 20.142](#) of the Howard County Code, requires that the County Council impose a school facilities surcharge on residential new construction for which a building permit is issued on or after July 1, 2004, with the revenue from the surcharge to be used to pay for additional or expanded public school facilities such as renovations to existing school buildings or other systemic changes, debt service on bonds issued for additional or expanded public school facilities, or new school construction.
- (b) (1) In accordance with Chapter 744 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2019, there is a public school facilities surcharge imposed on residential new construction for which a building permit is issued on or after July 1, 2004, other than residential new construction that is both:
- (i) Classified as senior housing; and
  - (ii) An affordable housing unit, as defined in [section 28.116](#) of the County Code.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection, the surcharge is:
- (i) \$4.75 per square foot of occupiable area in residential new construction through December 31, 2020;
  - (ii) \$6.25 per square foot of occupiable area in residential new construction through December 31, 2021; and
  - (iii) \$7.50 per square foot of occupiable area in residential new construction thereafter.
- (3) (i) The surcharge is \$1.32 per square foot of occupiable area in residential new construction that is:
1. Classified as senior housing under 42 U.S.C. § 3607(b); or
  2. Addition construction, meaning construction of an addition to a building where the work requires a Howard County building permit and where the addition either:
    - A. Increases the number of gross square feet of occupiable nonresidential structure on the property; or
    - B. Increases the number of gross square feet of occupiable residential structure on the property by 2,000 square feet or less and addition construction of more than 2,000 square feet shall be assessed a rate under subsection (b)(2) of this section for the square feet of the addition that is more than 2,000 square feet.
- (ii) 1. In this paragraph, "Downtown Columbia Development District" has the meaning provided for the term "Development District" in Council Resolution 105-2016.
2. Outside the Downtown Columbia Development District, surcharge is the greater of \$1.32 or one-third the rate set under paragraph (2) of this subsection for a moderate income housing unit that is built onsite beyond the number of moderate income housing units required for the development by [Title 13](#), subtitle 4 of this Code.
  3. In the Downtown Columbia Development District, the surcharge on residential new construction that is an affordable unit is a rate of:
    - A. \$1.32 per square foot of occupiable area; plus
    - B. One-half of the difference between \$1.32 and the rate that would be applicable to the residential new construction if it was located outside the Downtown Columbia Development District.
- (iii) The surcharge is one-third of the rate set under paragraph (2) of this subsection for non-senior residential new construction projects that have received funding from the State of Maryland or from the County as an affordable housing project after December 31, 2020.
- (4) The rate established in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be adjusted for inflation in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor, for the fiscal year preceding the year for which the amount is being calculated. The adjustment may not reduce the rate below \$1.32.
- (c) The amount and terms of the surcharge, and the use of the revenue collected under the surcharge, shall be as required by [section 20.142](#) of the Howard County Code, as enacted by Chapter 744 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2019.

(C.B. 15, 2004; C.B. 42, 2019, § 1; [C.B. 58, 2022, § 1](#))

## Howard County Municipal Code. [Title 20 Part VI - Public School Facilities Surcharge](#)

### If Howard County had UPP

HCPSS Elementary School Enrollment - Capacity v. Projected APFO 2027-8

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-28 Enrolled	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit	Tier
<b>Columbia - East</b>					
Craterock	398	434	109%	-36	
Jenkins Hill	378	378	100%	-1	
Phelps Luck	557	693	124%	-136	Tier 1
Stevens Forest	380	307	81%	73	
Talbot Springs	490	396	81%	94	
Thunder Hill	909	440	48%	469	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2751</b>	<b>2644</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>107</b>	
<b>Columbia - West</b>					
Byrant Woods	289	381	132%	-92	Tier 1
Camdens Cross	521	543	104%	-22	
Longfellow	512	473	92%	39	
Running Brook	449	403	90%	46	
Swansfield	650	516	79%	134	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>2316</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b>Northern</b>					
Centennial Lane	693	687	114%	-84	
Hoffsted Station	732	737	101%	-5	
Manor Woods	681	671	90%	10	
Northfield	750	747	107%	-17	
St Johns Lane	612	714	117%	-102	Tier 1
Waverly	788	816	104%	-28	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>4372</b>	<b>106%</b>	<b>-256</b>	
<b>Bellevue Spring</b>					
Bellevue Spring	726	771	106%	-45	
Deer Run	719	630	88%	89	
Duvalles Lane	650	597	92%	53	
Elbridge	713	738	104%	-25	
Hanover Hills	810	931	115%	-121	Tier 1
Richester	559	534	96%	25	
Rockburn	584	621	106%	-37	
Valerona	739	817	110%	-78	
Waterloo	603	531	88%	72	
Worthington	424	341	80%	83	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6587</b>	<b>6471</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>116</b>	
<b>Atholton</b>					
Atholton	424	452	107%	-28	
Bolman Bridge	609	685	112%	-76	
Forest Ridge	647	694	107%	-47	
Gorman Cross	735	614	84%	121	
Guilford	465	444	96%	21	
Hammond	653	739	113%	-86	Tier 1
Laurel Woods	609	641	105%	-32	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4142</b>	<b>4269</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>-127</b>	
<b>Bushy Park</b>					
Bushy Park	732	620	85%	112	
Cranville	543	547	101%	-4	
Dayton Oaks	719	714	99%	5	
Fulton	738	651	88%	87	
Lisbon	527	440	83%	87	
Pointers Run	744	813	109%	-69	
Tradeship Rig	584	609	104%	-25	
West Friendship	414	364	88%	50	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5081</b>	<b>4758</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>323</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21018</b>	<b>24534</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>3516</b>	

HCPSS Middle School Enrollment - Capacity v. Projected APFO 2027-8

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-28 F Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit	Tier	
<b>Columbia - East</b>					
Bonnie Branch	701	695	99%	6	
Burleigh Manor	779	819	105%	-40	
Clarksville	643	667	104%	-24	
Dunloggin	565	648	115%	-83	
Elkridge Landing	779	772	99%	7	
Ellicott Mills	701	681	97%	20	
Fly Quarter	662	735	111%	-73	
Glenwood	545	511	94%	34	
Hammond	604	697	115%	-93	
Harpers Choice	506	522	103%	-16	
Lake Elkhorn	643	557	87%	86	
Lime Kiln	721	739	102%	-18	
Mayfield Woods	798	804	101%	-6	
Mount View	798	875	110%	-77	
Murray Hill	662	672	102%	-10	
Oakland Mills	506	451	89%	55	
Patapsco	643	760	117%	-107	
Patuxent Valley	760	900	118%	-140	Tier 1
Thomas Viaduct	740	874	118%	-134	Tier 1
Wilde Lake	740	631	85%	109	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13496</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>-504</b>	

HCPSS High School Enrollment - Capacity v. Projected APFO 2027-8

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-28 F Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit	Tier	
<b>Columbia - East</b>					
Atholton	1530	1453	95%	77	
Centennial	1380	1393	102%	-33	
Glennel	1420	1371	97%	49	
Guilford Park	1656	1609	97%	49	
Hammond	1445	1332	92%	113	
Howard	1400	1312	94%	88	
Long Reach	1488	1331	89%	157	
Marmotts Ridge	1615	1821	113%	-206	Tier 1
Mt Hebron	1400	1336	95%	64	
Oakland Mills	1400	1474	105%	-74	
Rasenvior	1673	1623	97%	50	
River Hill	1488	1389	93%	99	
Wilde Lake	1424	1416	99%	8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>18760</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>441</b>	

Source:  
Howard County APFO School Capacity  
Chart:  
<https://www.howardcountymd.gov/planning-zoning/adequate-public-facilities>

## Motion

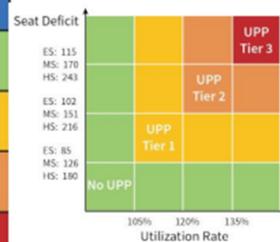
Replace the APFO schools test with a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) fee modeled after the system used in Montgomery County, so that instead of a required wait time, developers of residential units are charged an additional fee calculated by applying a UPP factor to Howard County's existing school surplus fee when the development's impact on the projected school utilization of the assigned schools exceeds adequacy thresholds. The payment factor percentages are to use the same tier percentages as Montgomery County and the adequacy thresholds (utilization and seat deficit standards) should be developed using the Montgomery County approach.

# UPP Capacity and Seat Deficit Discussion

4/2/2025

## Montgomery County Utilization Premium Payment

Utilization Rate Standard	Seat Deficit Standard	School Adequacy Status
<105%	or <85 for ES <126 for MS <180 for HS	No UPP Required
≥ 105%	and ≥ 85 for ES ≥ 126 for MS ≥ 180 for HS	Tier 1 UPP Required
≥ 120%	and ≥ 102 for ES ≥ 151 for MS ≥ 216 for HS	Tier 2 UPP Required
≥ 135%	and ≥ 115 for ES ≥ 170 for MS ≥ 243 for HS	Tier 3 UPP Required



### UTILIZATION PREMIUM PAYMENT - FACTOR BY SCHOOL LEVEL AND TIER

School Level	Payment Factor			
	No UPP	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Elementary School	-	16⅔%	33⅓%	50%
Middle School	-	10%	20%	30%
High School	-	13⅓%	26⅔%	40%
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>40%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>120%</b>

Source:  
<https://montgomeryplanning.org/planning/countdown/growth-and-infrastructure-policy/schools/annual-school-test/>

## Updated FY 2025 School Test, 2024-2028 Growth and Infrastructure Policy

Change to Seat Deficit Thresholds Applied, Reflects the Adopted FY 2025 Capital Budget and FY 2025-2030 Capital Improvements

### School Test Summary

Effective January 1, 2025

UPP Tier	High Schools	Middle Schools	Elementary Schools
<b>TIER 1 UPP</b> Utilization: ≥105% Seat Deficit: ≥ 74 for ES ≥ 120 for MS ≥ 160 for HS Payment Level: 40% total	13½% of Impact Tax James Hubert Blake HS Paint Branch HS	10% of Impact Tax Argyle MS	16½% of Impact Tax New Hampshire Est./Oak View ES Sargent Shriver ES
<b>TIER 2 UPP</b> Utilization: ≥ 120% Seat Deficit: ≥ 92 for ES ≥ 150 for MS ≥ 200 for HS Payment Level: 80% total	26½% of Impact Tax (none)	20% of Impact Tax (none)	33½% of Impact Tax Arcola ES Burning Tree ES Cashell ES Flower Valley ES Lake Seneca ES Thurgood Marshall ES
<b>TIER 3 UPP</b> Utilization: ≥135% Seat Deficit: ≥ 110 for ES ≥ 180 for MS ≥ 240 for HS Payment Level: 120% total	40% of Impact Tax (none)	30% of Impact Tax (none)	50% of Impact Tax Mill Creek Towne ES

## If Howard County had UPP

HCPSS Elementary School Enrollment - Capacity v. Projected APFO 2027-8  
Columbia - East

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Chatham	308	434	141%	-126
Jeffers Hill	377	376	100%	1
Patuxent Lake	387	389	101%	-2
Reservoir	389	387	99%	2
Tobacco Springs	400	380	95%	20
Thunderbolt	359	440	123%	-81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>2449</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>-176</b>

Columbia - West

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Blairsville	381	381	100%	0
Camden Green	521	543	104%	-22
Longhorn	512	473	92%	39
Running Branch	448	453	101%	-5
Southfield	400	510	128%	-110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2462</b>	<b>2318</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>144</b>

Norfolk

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Conner Lane	663	587	88%	76
North Star	732	737	101%	-5
North Woods	663	671	101%	-8
Northside	768	747	97%	21
Patuxent Lake	312	254	81%	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4138</b>	<b>4172</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>-34</b>

Bellevue

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Bellevue Spring	728	771	106%	-43
Deer Run	719	630	88%	89
Quail Run	650	557	86%	93
Shiloh	713	739	104%	-26
Shiloh Hills	616	581	94%	35
Woodside	559	534	95%	25
Woodburn	584	521	89%	63
Waterside	788	817	104%	-29
Waterside	663	591	89%	72
Wheatfield	424	343	81%	81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6367</b>	<b>6471</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>-104</b>

Albemarle

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Albemarle	424	452	107%	-28
Bonnie Branch	663	581	88%	82
Patuxent Ridge	647	584	90%	63
Quail Run	719	514	71%	205
Shiloh	463	444	96%	19
Shiloh Hills	616	739	120%	-123
Woodside	559	543	97%	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4142</b>	<b>4251</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>-109</b>

Buffy Park

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Buffy Park	732	620	85%	112
Camden	743	547	74%	196
Clayton Dale	719	714	99%	5
Pulaski	738	651	88%	87
Lakeview	537	445	83%	92
Pomona Run	744	613	82%	131
Tridaphna Ridge	584	585	100%	-1
Wood Parkside	478	364	76%	114
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5261</b>	<b>4759</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23218</b>	<b>24034</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>-816</b>

### HCPSS Middle School Enrollment - Capacity v. Projected APFO 2027-8 Columbia - East

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Bonnie Branch	701	665	95%	36
Burleigh Manor	770	810	105%	-40
Clarksville	643	667	104%	-24
Dunloggin	565	648	115%	-83
Elkridge Landing	770	772	100%	-2
Ellicott Mills	701	681	97%	20
Fly Quarter	662	735	111%	-73
Glenwood	545	511	94%	34
Hammond	604	607	101%	-3
Harpers Choice	506	522	103%	-16
Lake Elkhorn	643	557	87%	86
Lime Kiln	721	730	101%	-9
Mayfield Woods	708	804	114%	-96
Mount View	708	875	124%	-167
Murray Hill	662	672	102%	-10
Oakland Mills	506	451	89%	55
Patuxent	643	750	117%	-107
Patuxent Valley	760	900	118%	-140
Thomas Viaduct	740	874	118%	-134
Wild Lake	740	631	85%	109
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13496</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>-504</b>

### HCPSS High School Enrollment - Capacity v. Projected APFO 2027-8 Columbia - East

School	Capacity	APFO 2027-8 Enrollment	Utilization	Seat Surplus/Deficit
Urbana	1530	1453	95%	77
Conestoga	1380	1383	100%	-3
Shenandoah	1420	1371	97%	49
Suffolk Park	1958	1900	97%	58
Hammond	1445	1332	92%	113
Howard	1400	1312	94%	88
Long Reach	1400	1331	95%	69
Shenandoah Ridge	1818	1821	101%	-3
St. Helens	1400	1336	96%	64
Dakland Mills	1400	1474	105%	-74
Reservoir	1573	1523	97%	50
Royal Hill	1468	1380	94%	88
Wild Lake	1424	1416	99%	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18201</b>	<b>18700</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>-499</b>

Source:  
Howard County APFO School Capacity  
Chart:  
<https://www.howardcountymd.gov/planning-zoning/adequate-public-facilities>

### Impact of UPP on Elementary Schools:

1. MoCo 2025 Capacity % and Seat Deficit
2. Proposed Ho Co Capacity % with/without Seat Deficit

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	HCPSS 2027		MONTGOMERY CO 2025		HOWARD COUNTY PROPOSED	
	Local Rated Capacity	Projected Enrollment	Utilization (%LRC)	Seat Deficit	Utilization (%LRC)	Seat Deficit
			Tier 1: =>105%	Tier 1: =>74	Tier 1: =>105%	Tier 1: =>74
			Tier 2: =>120%	Tier 2: =>92	Tier 2: =>110%	Tier 2: =>92
Tier 3: =>135%	Tier 3: =>110	Tier 3: =>115%	Tier 3: =>110			
Hanover Hills	810	931	114.9%	121	114.9%	121
St. Johns Lane	612	714	116.7%	102	116.7%	102
Phelps Luck	597	693	116.1%	96	116.1%	96
Bryant Woods	289	381	131.8%	92	131.8%	92
Hammond	653	739	113.2%	86	113.2%	86
Bollman Bridge	609	685	112.5%	76	112.5%	76
Pointers Run	744	813	109.3%	69	109.3%	69
Forest Ridge	647	694	107.3%	47	107.3%	47
Northfield	700	747	106.7%	47	106.7%	47
Bellows Spring	726	771	106.2%	45	106.2%	45
Rockburn	584	621	106.3%	37	106.3%	37
Cradlerock	398	424	106.5%	26	106.5%	26
Laurel Woods	609	641	105.3%	32	105.3%	32
Atholton	424	452	106.6%	28	106.6%	28
Waverly	788	816	103.6%	28	103.6%	28
Tridelphia Ridge	584	609	104.3%	25	104.3%	25
Elkridge	713	738	103.5%	25	103.5%	25
Clemens Crossing	521	543	104.2%	22	104.2%	22
Veterans	799	817	102.3%	18	102.3%	18
Hollofield Station	732	737	100.7%	5	100.7%	5
Clarksville	543	547	100.7%	4	100.7%	4
Jeffers Hill	377	378	100.3%	1	100.3%	1
Dayton Oaks	719	714	99.3%	-5	99.3%	-5
Manor Woods	681	671	98.5%	-10	98.5%	-10
Centennial Lane	603	587	97.3%	-16	97.3%	-16
Gulford	465	444	95.5%	-21	95.5%	-21
Ichester	559	534	95.5%	-25	95.5%	-25
Longfellow	512	473	92.4%	-39	92.4%	-39
Running Brook	449	403	89.8%	-46	89.8%	-46
West Friendship	414	364	87.9%	-50	87.9%	-50
Thurmdler Hill	509	440	86.4%	-69	86.4%	-69
Waterloo	603	521	86.1%	-72	86.1%	-72
Stevens Forest	380	307	80.8%	-73	80.8%	-73
Worthington	424	341	80.4%	-83	80.4%	-83
Fulton	738	651	88.2%	-87	88.2%	-87
Lisbon	527	440	83.5%	-87	83.5%	-87
Deep Run	718	630	87.6%	-88	87.6%	-88
Ducketts Lane	650	557	85.7%	-93	85.7%	-93
Falbot Springs	490	398	80.8%	-94	80.8%	-94
Bushy Park	732	620	84.7%	-112	84.7%	-112
Gorman Crossing	735	614	83.5%	-121	83.5%	-121
Swansfield	650	516	79.4%	-134	79.4%	-134

### Impact of UPP on Middle Schools:

1. MoCo 2025 Capacity % and Seat Deficit
2. Proposed Ho Co Capacity % with/without Seat Deficit

MIDDLE SCHOOLS	HCPSS 2027		MONTGOMERY CO 2025		HOWARD COUNTY PROPOSED	
	Local Rated Capacity	Projected Enrollment	Utilization (%LRC)	Seat Deficit	Utilization (%LRC)	Seat Deficit
			Tier 1: =>105%	Tier 1: =>120	Tier 1: =>105%	Tier 1: =>120
			Tier 2: =>120%	Tier 2: =>150	Tier 2: =>110%	Tier 2: =>150
Tier 3: =>135%	Tier 3: =>180	Tier 3: =>115%	Tier 3: =>180			
Patuxent Valley MS	760	900	118.4%	140	118.4%	140
Thomas Viaduct MS A	740	874	118.1%	134	118.1%	134
Patapsco MS A	643	750	116.6%	107	116.6%	107
Hammond MS	604	697	115.4%	93	115.4%	93
Dunloggin MS A	565	648	114.7%	83	114.7%	83
Folly Quarter MS	662	735	111.0%	73	111.0%	73
Mount View MS	798	875	109.6%	77	109.6%	77
Burleigh Manor MS	779	819	105.1%	40	105.1%	40
Clarksville MS	643	667	103.7%	24	103.7%	24
Harpers Choice MS	506	522	103.2%	16	103.2%	16
Lime Kiln MS	721	739	102.5%	18	102.5%	18
Murray Hill MS A	662	672	101.5%	10	101.5%	10
Mayfield Woods MS	798	804	100.8%	6	100.8%	6
Bonnie Branch MS	701	695	99.1%	-6	99.1%	-6
Elkridge Landing MS	779	772	99.1%	-7	99.1%	-7
Ellicott Mills MS	701	681	97.1%	-20	97.1%	-20
Glewood MS	545	511	93.8%	-34	93.8%	-34
Oakland Mills MS A	506	451	89.1%	-55	89.1%	-55
Lake Elkhorn MS	643	557	86.6%	-86	86.6%	-86
Wilde Lake MS	740	631	85.3%	-109	85.3%	-109

Impact of UPP  
on  
High Schools:

1. MoCo 2025  
Capacity % and  
Seat Deficit
2. Proposed Ho Co  
Capacity %  
with/without  
Seat Deficit

HIGH SCHOOLS	HCPSS 2027		MONTGOMERY CO 2025		HOWARD COUNTY PROPOSED	
	Local Rated Capacity	Projected Enrollment	Utilization (%LRC)	Seat Deficit	Utilization (%LRC)	Seat Deficit
			Tier 1: =>105%	Tier 1: =>160	Tier 1: =>105%	Tier 1: =>160
			Tier 2: =>120%	Tier 2: =>200	Tier 2: =>110%	Tier 2: =>200
Tier 3: =>135%	Tier 3: =>240	Tier 3: =>115%	Tier 3: =>240			
Marriotts Ridge HS	1615	1821	112.8%	206	112.8%	206
Oakland Mills HS A	1400	1474	105.3%	74	105.3%	74
Centennial HS A	1360	1393	102.4%	33	102.4%	33
Wilde Lake HS	1424	1416	99.4%	-8	99.4%	-8
Guilford Park HS	1658	1609	97.0%	-49	97.0%	-49
Reservoir HS	1573	1523	96.8%	-50	96.8%	-50
Glenelg HS	1420	1371	96.5%	-49	96.5%	-49
MT. Hebron HS	1400	1336	95.4%	-64	95.4%	-64
Atholton HS	1530	1453	95.0%	-77	95.0%	-77
Howard HS	1400	1312	93.7%	-88	93.7%	-88
River Hill HS	1488	1389	93.3%	-99	93.3%	-99
Hammond HS	1445	1332	92.2%	-113	92.2%	-113
Long Reach HS	1488	1331	89.4%	-157	89.4%	-157

# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Taskforce

Public Hearing 2  
May 20, 2025

Lynda Eisenberg, AICP, Director  
Department of Planning & Zoning



## Agenda

Call to Order/Welcome

- Establishment of a Quorum
- Presentation – APFO Recommendations
- Call Hearing to Order
- Public Testimony (3 minutes for each person/5minutes per organization)
- Close Public Hearing
- Adjourn

## Background

- Public Hearing 1 Held on November 6, 2024
  - 26 attendees
  - 96 comments
  - Main topics
    - Lower the school adequacy percentages
    - Adjust APFO to allow for more affordable housing
    - Testing for fire and EMS adequacy



## Background

Since the committee started:

- 17 meetings
- Over 9 months
- Covering 21 different topic areas effecting APFO
  - Past APFO committees, HoCo by Design, schools, police, roads, multimodal, affordable housing, other jurisdictions, ....
- **Developed 10 NEW APFO recommendations.**



## Howard County's CURRENT APFO



- There are 3 tests associated with APFO:
- 1) Allocations,
- 2) Schools,
- 3) Roads

## APFO Allocations Test



- The annual number of allocations is based on the General Plan
- 1 allocation = 1 dwelling unit no matter type (SFD, SFA, or APT)
- Allocations pace development so County government can plan and provide for capital facilities
- Each year the County Council adopts a new 10-year allocation chart (based on General Plan growth chart)
- Allocations are given out by geographic and other specialty pools as indicated in the General Plan allocation chart

# APFO Allocations Test



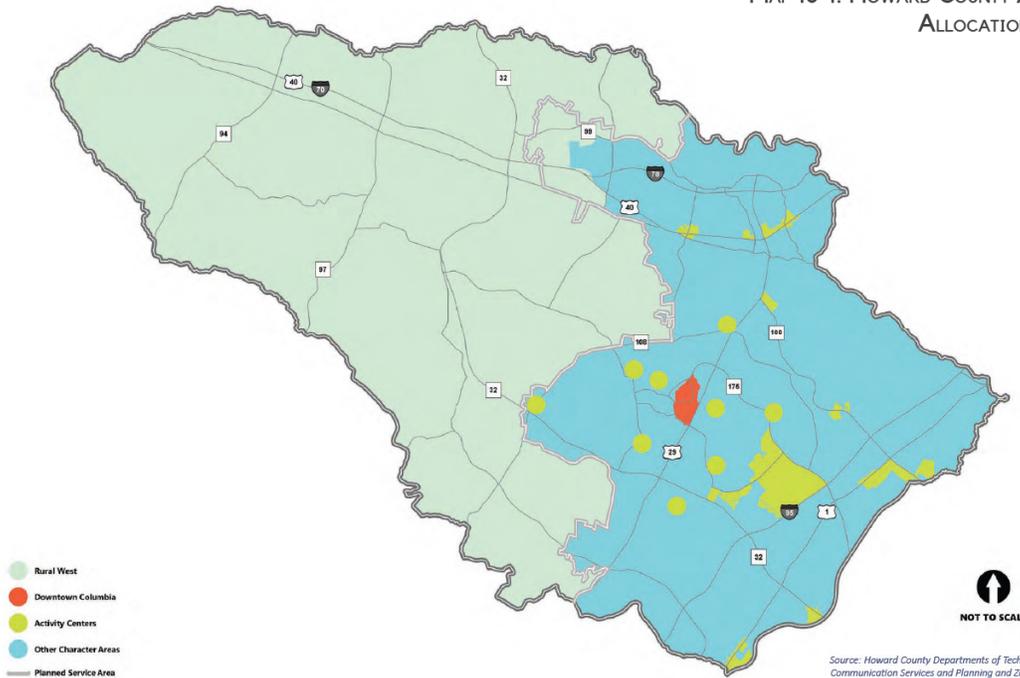
**Table 10-1: Howard County APFO Allocations Chart - HoCo By Design**

Year	Downtown Columbia (1)	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Total	Affordable Housing (for purchase and rental)
2026	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2027	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2028	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2029	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2030	335	600	365	100	1,400	340
2031	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2032	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2033	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2034	155	600	365	100	1,220	340
2035	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2036	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2037	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2038	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2039	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
2040	154	600	365	100	1,219	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>340</b>

(1) The allocations for Downtown Columbia align with the phasing chart in the approved and adopted 2010 Downtown Columbia Plan.

Source: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, 2023

**MAP 10-1: HOWARD COUNTY APFO ALLOCATION MAP**



# School Capacity Test



- This test is taken after allocations are received
- There are 4 tests that a project must pass:
  - 1) Elementary school district
  - 2) Elementary school region
  - 3) Middle school district
  - 4) High School district
- Must pass all 4 tests at the same time or go into a waiting bin
- Can be held up for a maximum of 4 years
- Each year the County Council adopts a new School Capacity chart provided to them by the Board of Education. Failed projects are retested with each new chart.

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - JUNE 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
 Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37				
	2022	2023	2024	2030	Proj % Util.																						
<b>Colombia - East</b>	398	398	398	398	434	109.0	C	413	103.8	401	100.8	402	101.0	393	98.7	393	98.7	390	98.0	387	97.2	383	96.2	383	96.2		
Cradleock ES	377	377	377	377	378	100.3		378	100.3	374	99.7	365	96.8	368	97.6	366	97.1	363	96.3	360	95.5	360	95.5	358	95.0		
Jeffers Hill ES	597	597	597	597	693	116.1	C	673	112.7	C	650	108.9	C	649	108.7	C	700	117.3	C	726	121.6	C	755	126.5	C	773	129.5
Phelps Luck ES	380	380	380	380	307	80.8		313	82.4	302	79.5	295	77.6	297	78.2	294	77.4	292	76.8	291	76.6	290	76.3	289	76.1		
Stevens Forest ES	490	490	490	490	396	80.8		387	79.0	383	78.2	371	75.7	373	76.1	372	75.9	369	75.3	366	74.7	364	74.3	364	74.3		
Talbot Springs ES	509	509	509	509	440	86.4		447	87.8	438	86.1	437	85.9	433	85.1	431	84.7	428	84.1	426	83.7	423	83.1	423	83.1		
Thunder Hill ES	509	509	509	509	440	86.4		447	87.8	438	86.1	437	85.9	433	85.1	431	84.7	428	84.1	426	83.7	423	83.1	423	83.1		
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>2751</b>	<b>2751</b>	<b>2751</b>	<b>2751</b>	<b>2648</b>	<b>96.3</b>		<b>2611</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>2550</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>2519</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>2537</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>2556</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>2593</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>2598</b>	<b>94.4</b>		
<b>Colombia - West</b>	289	289	289	289	381	131.8	C	395	136.7	C	398	137.7	C	407	140.8	C	407	140.8	C	415	143.6	C	424	146.7	C	432	149.5
Bryant Woods ES	201	201	201	201	243	120.9		246	122.4	242	120.4	239	118.9	243	121.4	240	119.4	237	117.8	234	116.3	231	114.8	231	114.8		
Clemens Crossing ES	512	512	512	512	473	92.4		487	95.1	484	94.5	484	94.5	481	93.9	477	93.2	467	91.2	460	89.8	453	88.5	449	87.7		
Longfellow ES	449	449	449	449	403	89.8		433	96.4	452	100.7	477	106.2	506	112.7	526	117.1	540	120.3	545	121.4	540	120.3	534	118.9		
Running Brook ES	650	650	650	650	516	79.4		497	76.5	473	72.8	460	70.8	451	69.4	442	68.0	437	67.2	436	67.1	433	66.6	432	66.5		
Swardfield ES	2421	2421	2421	2421	2316	95.7		2358	97.4	2359	97.4	2387	98.6	2408	99.5	2426	100.2	2438	100.7	2445	101.0	2443	100.9	2443	100.9		
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>2316</b>	<b>95.7</b>		<b>2358</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2359</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2387</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>2408</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>2438</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>2445</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>100.9</b>		
<b>Northeastern</b>	726	726	726	726	771	106.2	C	779	107.3	C	787	108.4	C	769	105.9	C	771	106.2	C	768	105.8	C	758	104.4	749	103.2	
Bellows Spring ES	719	719	719	719	630	87.6		629	87.5	625	86.9	624	86.8	624	86.8	624	86.8	623	86.6	623	86.6	624	86.8	624	86.8		
Deep Run ES	450	450	450	450	557	123.8		540	120.0	541	120.2	545	121.1	543	120.7	543	120.7	544	121.1	545	121.5	544	121.1	544	121.1		
Duckett Lane ES	713	713	713	713	738	103.5		756	106.0	C	749	104.9	739	103.6	732	102.7	729	102.2	733	102.8	729	102.2	732	102.7	734	102.9	
Bludge ES	810	810	810	810	731	90.3		744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9	744	91.9		
Harover Hill ES	559	559	559	559	534	95.5		547	97.9	559	100.0	576	103.0	595	106.4	614	109.8	636	113.0	653	116.8	674	120.6	691	123.4		
Icheater ES	584	584	584	584	621	106.3		622	106.5	C	623	106.7	C	623	106.7	C	622	106.5	C	626	107.2	C	629	107.7	C	626	107.2
Rockburn ES	799	799	799	799	817	102.3		832	104.1	831	104.0	825	103.3	820	102.6	814	101.9	808	101.1	812	101.6	815	102.0	814	101.9		
Valeton ES	603	603	603	603	531	88.1		511	84.7	501	83.1	500	82.9	495	82.1	490	81.3	488	80.9	483	80.1	481	79.8	479	79.4		
Waterloo ES	424	424	424	424	341	80.4		343	80.9	347	81.5	362	85.4	375	88.4	373	88.0	364	85.8	349	82.3	330	77.8	315	74.3		
Worthington ES	687	687	687	687	641	93.3		653	95.1	659	95.8	649	94.5	647	94.4	641	93.3	642	93.3	643	93.4	643	93.4	643	93.4		
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>93.3</b>		<b>653</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>93.4</b>		
<b>Northen</b>	603	603	603	603	687	113.9	C	672	111.4	C	667	109.0	C	654	108.5	C	635	105.3	C	625	103.6	C	617	102.3	610	101.2	
Centennial Lane ES	732	732	732	732	737	100.7		728	99.5	721	98.5	726	99.2	723	98.8	726	99.2	722	98.6	721	98.5	717	98.0	712	97.3		
Hofffield Station ES	481	481	481	481	671	139.7		691	143.7	C	671	139.7	C	651	135.3	C	644	133.6	C	634	131.2	C	621	128.3	618	127.6	
Manor Woods ES	700	700	700	700	747	106.7		731	104.4	740	105.7	732	104.6	732	104.6	731	104.4	729	104.1	729	104.1	731	104.4	729	104.1		
Nantfield ES	612	612	612	612	714	116.7		738	120.6	C	735	120.1	C	734	119.9	C	739	120.8	C	738	120.6	C	737	120.4	C	738	120.4
St Johns Lane ES	788	788	788	788	816	103.6		825	104.7	832	106.6	837	108.2	843	110.7	847	112.0	847	112.0	847	112.0	847	112.0	847	112.0		
Waverly ES	416	416	416	416	432	103.9		435	104.6	435	104.6	434	104.3	436	104.8	431	103.4	427	102.4	426	102.2	426	102.2	426	102.2		
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>103.9</b>		<b>435</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>102.2</b>		
<b>Northwestern</b>	454	454	454	454	452	100.0		443	97.8	432	95.1	432	95.1	421	92.9	418	92.1	416	91.4	411	90.5	409	90.5	406	89.8		
Kingston ES	609	609	609	609	685	112.5		686	112.6	C	699	114.8	C	705	115.8	C	717	117.7	C	724	118.9	C	728	119.5	C	727	119.2
Bolman Bridge ES	647	647	647	647	694	107.3		724	111.9	C	746	115.3	C	770	119.0	C	799	123.5	C	823	127.2	C	843	130.3	C	862	133.2
Forest Ridge ES	735	735	735	735	714	97.1		716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3	716	97.3		
Common Crossing ES	465	465	465	465	444	95.5		443	95.3	442	95.1	439	94.4	436	93.8	432	92.9	432	92.9	432	92.9	433	93.1	442	95.9		
Gulford ES	653	653	653	653	739	113.2		751	115.0	C	776	118.8	C	784	120.1	C	779	119.3	C	774	118.5	C	763	116.8	C	762	116.7
Hammond ES	609	609	609	609	641	105.3		643	105.6	C	641	105.3	C	644	105.7	C	644	105.7	C	644	105.7	C	645	105.9	C	645	105.9
Lowell Woods ES	412	412	412	412	426	103.4		430	104.6	434	105.3	438	106.3	443	107.0	448	108.7	453	110.2	458	111.4	464	112.5	471	114.4		
<b>Region Totals</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>103.4</b>		<b>430</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>44</b>													

**MIDDLE SCHOOLS - MAY 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart**  
Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37					
	2027	2028	2029	2030	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.														
Bonnie Branch MS	701	701	701	701	695	99.1	731	104.3	758	108.1	771	110.0	C	757	108.0	742	105.8	747	106.6	753	107.4	758	108.1	765	109.1			
Burleigh Manor MS	779	779	779	779	819	105.1	812	104.2	814	104.5	811	104.1	C	823	105.6	800	102.7	796	102.2	779	100.0	774	99.4	761	97.7			
Clarksville MS	643	643	643	643	667	103.7	694	107.9	718	111.7	C	732	113.8	C	695	108.1	655	101.9	633	98.4	633	98.4	631	98.1	629	97.8		
Dunloggin MS	A	565	565	565	648	114.7	C	653	115.6	C	645	80.8	C	656	82.2	648	81.2	654	82.0	652	81.7	661	82.8	661	82.8	657	82.3	
Elkridge Landing MS		779	779	779	772	99.1	756	97.0	759	97.4	749	96.1	766	98.3	759	97.4	753	96.7	749	96.1	748	96.0	749	96.1				
Ellicott Mills MS		701	701	701	681	97.1	666	95.0	675	96.3	672	95.9	665	94.9	657	93.7	657	93.7	674	96.1	685	97.7	684	97.6				
Foly Quarter MS		662	662	662	735	111.0	C	747	112.8	C	739	111.6	C	735	111.0	C	730	110.3	C	716	108.2	709	107.1	701	105.9	692	104.5	
Glenwood MS		545	545	545	511	93.8	526	96.5	537	98.5	530	97.2	532	97.6	539	98.9	558	102.4	546	100.2	547	100.4	548	100.6				
Hammond MS		604	604	604	697	115.4	C	708	117.2	C	719	119.0	C	682	112.9	C	670	110.9	C	679	112.4	C	724	119.9	C	738	122.2	C
Harpers Choice MS		506	506	506	522	103.2	521	103.0	534	105.5	514	101.6	514	101.6	500	98.8	499	98.6	502	99.2	503	99.4	498	98.4				
Lake Elkhorn MS		643	643	643	557	86.6	568	88.3	570	88.6	563	87.6	539	83.8	526	81.8	518	80.6	517	80.4	517	80.4	517	80.4	513	79.8		
Lime Kiln MS		721	721	721	739	102.5	745	103.3	715	99.2	703	97.5	640	88.8	627	87.0	602	83.5	620	86.0	620	86.0	614	85.2				
Mayfield Woods MS		798	798	798	804	100.8	804	100.8	815	102.1	825	103.4	815	102.1	809	101.4	799	100.1	804	100.8	806	101.0	804	100.8				
Mount View MS		798	798	798	875	109.6	874	109.5	879	110.2	C	872	109.3	888	111.3	C	880	110.3	C	874	109.5	880	110.3	C	892	111.8	C	
Murray Hill MS		A	662	662	662	672	101.5	658	99.4	660	99.7	642	97.0	646	97.6	643	97.1	644	97.3	642	70.2	640	69.9	640	69.9			
Oakland Mills MS		A	506	701	701	451	89.1	451	84.3	454	84.8	455	84.9	455	84.9	436	82.2	425	80.6	427	80.9	425	80.6	423	80.3			
Patapsco MS		A	643	643	643	750	116.6	C	743	115.6	C	770	119.8	C	771	119.9	C	778	121.0	C	765	119.0	C	766	119.5	768	120.2	
Patuxent Valley MS		760	760	760	900	118.4	C	875	115.1	C	909	119.6	C	904	118.9	C	915	120.4	C	948	124.7	C	971	127.8	C	993	130.7	
Thomastown MS		A	740	740	740	874	118.1	C	901	121.8	C	905	122.3	C	932	125.9	C	917	123.9	C	891	120.4	C	909	97.2	916	98.0	
Wild Lake MS		740	740	740	631	85.3	650	87.8	667	90.1	671	90.7	696	94.1	695	93.9	711	96.1	723	97.7	742	100.3	761	102.8				
<b>Countywide Totals</b>	<b>13496</b>	<b>13691</b>	<b>13924</b>	<b>13924</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>14083</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>14242</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>14190</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>14089</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>13927</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13896</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>13991</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>14065</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>14059</b>	<b>96.5</b>				

A: Includes additions as reflected in FY 2023 CIP for grades 6-8  
C: Constrained for future residential development.

**HIGH SCHOOLS - MAY 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart**  
Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37			
	2027	2028	2029	2030	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.								
Atholton HS	1530	1530	1530	1530	1453	95.0	1469	96.0	1480	96.7	1482	96.9	1472	97.5	1509	98.6	1509	98.6	1497	98.0	1494	97.6				
Centennial HS	A	1360	1360	1360	1393	102.4	1403	103.2	1405	103.3	1414	104.0	1412	103.8	1413	103.9	1406	103.4	1409	103.6	1409	103.6	1401	82.4		
Glennelg HS		1420	1420	1420	1371	96.5	1382	97.3	1399	98.5	1425	100.4	1450	102.1	1455	102.5	1460	102.8	1469	103.5	1456	102.5	1464	103.1		
Gulfford Park HS		1658	1658	1658	1609	97.0	1658	100.0	1688	101.8	1737	104.8	1747	105.4	1760	106.2	1794	108.2	1778	107.2	1784	107.6	1789	107.9		
Hammond HS		1445	1445	1445	1332	92.2	1377	95.3	1353	93.6	1387	96.0	1406	97.3	1387	96.0	1418	98.1	1411	97.6	1422	98.4	1444	99.9		
Howard HS		1400	1400	1400	1312	93.7	1302	93.0	1307	93.4	1302	93.0	1295	92.5	1321	94.4	1322	94.4	1326	94.7	1319	94.2	1308	93.4		
Long Reach HS		1488	1488	1488	1331	89.4	1374	92.3	1395	93.8	1413	95.0	1403	94.3	1410	94.8	1427	95.9	1419	95.4	1413	95.0	1407	94.6		
Manotts Ridge HS		1615	1615	1615	1821	112.8	1805	111.8	1778	110.1	1813	112.3	1788	110.7	1806	111.8	1807	111.9	1793	111.0	1802	111.6	1792	111.0		
McHebron HS		1400	1400	1400	1336	95.4	1386	99.0	1399	99.9	1450	103.6	1448	103.4	1458	104.1	1477	105.5	1476	105.4	1480	105.7	1473	105.2		
Oakland Mills HS		A	1400	1400	1474	105.3	1467	104.8	1481	105.8	1501	107.2	1494	107.2	1494	107.2	1527	108.8	1536	108.8	1512	108.0	1496	83.1		
Reservoir HS		1573	1573	1573	1523	96.8	1609	102.3	1629	103.6	1649	104.8	1689	107.4	1661	105.6	1650	104.9	1596	101.5	1570	99.8	1574	100.1		
River Hill HS		1488	1488	1488	1389	93.3	1430	96.1	1460	98.1	1468	98.7	1497	100.6	1509	101.4	1508	101.3	1479	99.4	1429	96.0	1394	93.7		
Wild Lake HS		1424	1424	1424	1416	99.4	1413	99.2	1417	99.5	1422	99.9	1401	98.4	1438	101.0	1441	101.2	1425	100.1	1438	101.0	1430	100.4		
<b>Countywide Totals</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>18760</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>19075</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>19191</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>19522</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>19654</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>19755</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>19596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19517</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>19445</b>	<b>97.5</b>		

A: Includes additions as reflected in FY 2023 CIP for Grades 9-12

# APFO Exemptions



- Single lot exemption in the Rural West
- Single lot for family member
- Single lot for financial hardship
- Mobile home replacement units
- Redevelopment sites replacing existing units
- No School Capacity Test for age-restricted units
- Moderate Income Housing Units do not need allocations (However, still must pass School Capacity Test)
- Special affordable housing opportunities (by County Council resolution)

## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #1:

Replace the APFO schools test with a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) fee modeled after the system used in Montgomery County, so that instead of a required wait time, developers of residential units are charged an additional fee calculated by applying a UPP factor to Howard County's existing school surcharge fee when the development's impact on the projected school utilization of the assigned schools exceeds adequacy thresholds.

This would eliminate waits and would be a required fee.



## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #2:

In the UPP model use:

- 105% TIER I,
- 110% TIER II, and
- 115 % TIER III for school assessments.

These TIERS will apply to Elementary, Middle and High Schools.



# NEW APFO Recommendations

## Recommendation #3:

In the UPP model use:

- 40% premium payment for TIER I,
- 80% TIER II,
- and 120% TIER III

Using the 6 (K-5),3 (6-8), 4 (9-12) distribution. This represents the distribution for Elementary, Middle and High Schools. This is the distribution of funding over the basic school surcharge.



ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - JUNE 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart

Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
 Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities

	Capacity				2027-28				2028-29				2029-30				2030-31				2031-32				2032-33				2033-34				2034-35				2035-36				2036-37																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	2022	2023	2024	2030	Proj % Util																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
<b>Colombia - East</b>	398	398	398	398	434	109.0	C	413	103.8	401	100.8	402	101.0	393	98.7	393	98.7	390	98.0	387	97.2	383	96.2	383	96.2	380	95.5	380	95.5	377	94.7	377	94.7	374	93.9	374	93.9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
<b>Colombia - West</b>	289	289	289	289	381	131.8	C	395	136.7	C	398	137.7	C	407	140.8	C	407	140.8	C	415	143.8	C	424	146.7	C	432	149.5	C	444	153.6	C	455	157.4	C	465	161.2	C	477	165.0	C	488	168.8	C	500	172.6	C	511	176.4	C	522	180.2	C	533	184.0	C	544	187.8	C	555	191.6	C	566	195.4	C	577	199.2	C	588	203.0	C	599	206.8	C	610	210.6	C	621	214.4	C	632	218.2	C	643	222.0	C	654	225.8	C	665	229.6	C	676	233.4	C	687	237.2	C	698	241.0	C	709	244.8	C	720	248.6	C	731	252.4	C	742	256.2	C	753	260.0	C	764	263.8	C	775	267.6	C	786	271.4	C	797	275.2	C	808	279.0	C	819	282.8	C	830	286.6	C	841	290.4	C	852	294.2	C	863	298.0	C	874	301.8	C	885	305.6	C	896	309.4	C	907	313.2	C	918	317.0	C	929	320.8	C	940	324.6	C	951	328.4	C	962	332.2	C	973	336.0	C	984	339.8	C	995	343.6	C	1006	347.4	C	1017	351.2	C	1028	355.0	C	1039	358.8	C	1050	362.6	C	1061	366.4	C	1072	370.2	C	1083	374.0	C	1094	377.8	C	1105	381.6	C	1116	385.4	C	1127	389.2	C	1138	393.0	C	1149	396.8	C	1160	400.6	C	1171	404.4	C	1182	408.2	C	1193	412.0	C	1204	415.8	C	1215	419.6	C	1226	423.4	C	1237	427.2	C	1248	431.0	C	1259	434.8	C	1270	438.6	C	1281	442.4	C	1292	446.2	C	1303	450.0	C	1314	453.8	C	1325	457.6	C	1336	461.4	C	1347	465.2	C	1358	469.0	C	1369	472.8	C	1380	476.6	C	1391	480.4	C	1402	484.2	C	1413	488.0	C	1424	491.8	C	1435	495.6	C	1446	499.4	C	1457	503.2	C	1468	507.0	C	1479	510.8	C	1490	514.6	C	1501	518.4	C	1512	522.2	C	1523	526.0	C	1534	529.8	C	1545	533.6	C	1556	537.4	C	1567	541.2	C	1578	545.0	C	1589	548.8	C	1600	552.6	C	1611	556.4	C	1622	560.2	C	1633	564.0	C	1644	567.8	C	1655	571.6	C	1666	575.4	C	1677	579.2	C	1688	583.0	C	1699	586.8	C	1710	590.6	C	1721	594.4	C	1732	598.2	C	1743	602.0	C	1754	605.8	C	1765	609.6	C	1776	613.4	C	1787	617.2	C	1798	621.0	C	1809	624.8	C	1820	628.6	C	1831	632.4	C	1842	636.2	C	1853	640.0	C	1864	643.8	C	1875	647.6	C	1886	651.4	C	1897	655.2	C	1908	659.0	C	1919	662.8	C	1930	666.6	C	1941	670.4	C	1952	674.2	C	1963	678.0	C	1974	681.8	C	1985	685.6	C	1996	689.4	C	2007	693.2	C	2018	697.0	C	2029	700.8	C	2040	704.6	C	2051	708.4	C	2062	712.2	C	2073	716.0	C	2084	719.8	C	2095	723.6	C	2106	727.4	C	2117	731.2	C	2128	735.0	C	2139	738.8	C	2150	742.6	C	2161	746.4	C	2172	750.2	C	2183	754.0	C	2194	757.8	C	2205	761.6	C	2216	765.4	C	2227	769.2	C	2238	773.0	C	2249	776.8	C	2260	780.6	C	2271	784.4	C	2282	788.2	C	2293	792.0	C	2304	795.8	C	2315	799.6	C	2326	803.4	C	2337	807.2	C	2348	811.0	C	2359	814.8	C	2370	818.6	C	2381	822.4	C	2392	826.2	C	2403	830.0	C	2414	833.8	C	2425	837.6	C	2436	841.4	C	2447	845.2	C	2458	849.0	C	2469	852.8	C	2480	856.6	C	2491	860.4	C	2502	864.2	C	2513	868.0	C	2524	871.8	C	2535	875.6	C	2546	879.4	C	2557	883.2	C	2568	887.0	C	2579	890.8	C	2590	894.6	C	2601	898.4	C	2612	902.2	C	2623	906.0	C	2634	909.8	C	2645	913.6	C	2656	917.4	C	2667	921.2	C	2678	925.0	C	2689	928.8	C	2700	932.6	C	2711	936.4	C	2722	940.2	C	2733	944.0	C	2744	947.8	C	2755	951.6	C	2766	955.4	C	2777	959.2	C	2788	963.0	C	2799	966.8	C	2810	970.6	C	2821	974.4	C	2832	978.2	C	2843	982.0	C	2854	985.8	C	2865	989.6	C	2876	993.4	C	2887	997.2	C	2898	1001.0	C	2909	1004.8	C	2920	1008.6	C	2931	1012.4	C	2942	1016.2	C	2953	1020.0	C	2964	1023.8	C	2975	1027.6	C	2986	1031.4	C	2997	1035.2	C	3008	1039.0	C	3019	1042.8	C	3030	1046.6	C	3041	1050.4	C	3052	1054.2	C	3063	1058.0	C	3074	1061.8	C	3085	1065.6	C	3096	1069.4	C	3107	1073.2	C	3118	1077.0	C	3129	1080.8	C	3140	1084.6	C	3151	1088.4	C	3162	1092.2	C	3173	1096.0	C	3184	1100.0	C	3195	1104.0	C	3206	1108.0	C	3217	1112.0	C	3228	1116.0	C	3239	1120.0	C	3250	1124.0	C	3261	1128.0	C	3272	1132.0	C	3283	1136.0	C	3294	1140.0	C	3305	1144.0	C	3316	1148.0	C	3327	1152.0	C	3338	1156.0	C	3349	1160.0	C	3360	1164.0	C	3371	1168.0	C	3382	1172.0	C	3393	1176.0	C	3404	1180.0	C	3415	1184.0	C	3426	1188.0	C	3437	1192.0	C	3448	1196.0	C	3459	1200.0	C	3470	1204.0	C	3481	1208.0	C	3492	1212.0	C	3503	1216.0	C	3514	1220.0	C	3525	1224.0	C	3536	1228.0	C	3547	1232.0	C	3558	1236.0	C	3569	1240.0	C	3580	1244.0	C	3591	1248.0	C	3602	1252.0	C	3613	1256.0	C	3624	1260.0	C	3635	1264.0	C	3646	1268.0	C	3657	1272.0	C	3668	1276.0	C	3679	1280.0	C	3690	1284.0	C	3701	1288.0	C	3712	1292.0	C	3723	1296.0	C	3734	1300.0	C	3745	1304.0	C	3756	1308.0	C	3767	1312.0	C	3778	1316.0	C	3789	1320.0	C	3800	1324.0	C	3811	1328.0	C	3822	1332.0	C	3833	1336.0	C	3844	1340.0	C	3855	1344.0	C	3866	1348.0	C	3877	1352.0	C	3888	1356.0	C	3899	1360.0	C	3910	1364.0	C	3921	1368.0	C	3932	1372.0	C	3943	1376.0	C	3954	1380.0	C	3965	1384.0	C	3976	1388.0	C	3987	1392.0	C	3998	1396.0	C	4009	1400.0	C	4020	1404.0	C	4031	1408.0	C	4042	1412.0	C	4053	1416.0	C	4064	1420.0	C	4075	1424.0	C	4086	1428.0	C	4097	1432.0	C	4108	1436.0	C	4119	1440.0	C	4130	1444.0	C	4141	1448.0	C	4152	1452.0	C	4163	1456.0	C	4174	1460.0	C	4185	1464.0	C	4196	1468.0	C	4207	1472.0	C	4218	1476.0	C	4229	1480.0	C	4240	1484.0	C	4251	1488.0	C	4262	1492.0	C	4273	1496.0	C	4284	1500.0	C	4295	1504.0	C	4306	1508.0	C	4317	1512.0	C	4328	1516.0	C	4339	1520.0	C	4350	1524.0	C	4361	1528.0	C	4372	1532.0	C	4383	1536.0	C	4394	1540.0	C	4405	1544.0	C	4416	1548.0	C	4427	1552.0	C	4438	1556.0	C	4449	1560.0	C	4460	1564.0	C	4471	1568.0	C	4482	1572.0	C	4493	1576.0	C	4504	1580.0	C	4515	1584.0	C	4526	1588.0	C	4537	1592.0	C	4548	1596.0	C	4559	1600.0	C	4570	1604.0	C	4581	1608.0	C	4592	1612.0	C	4603	1616.0	C	4614	1620.0	C	4625	1624.0	C	4636	1628.0	C	4647	1632.0	C	4658	1636.0	C	4669	1640.0	C	4680	1644.0	C	4691	1648.0	C	4702	1652.0	C	4713	1656.0	C	4724	1660.0	C	4735	1664.0	C	4746	1668.0	C	4757	1672.0	C	4768	1676.0	C	4779	1680.0	C	4790	1684.0	C	4801	1688.0	C	4812	1692.0	C	4823	1696.0	C	4834	1700.0	C	4845	1704.0	C	4856	1708.0	C	4867	1712.0	C	4878	1716.0	C	4889	1720.0	C	4900	1724.0	C	4911	1728.0	C	4922	1732.0	C	4933	1736.0	C	4944	1740.0	C	4955	1744.0	C	4966	1748.0	C	4977	1752.0	C	4988	1756.0	C	4999	1760.0	C	5010	1764.0	C	5021	1768.0	C	5032	1772.0	C	5043	1776.0	C	5054	1780.0	C	5065	1784.0	C	5076	1788.0	C	5087	1792.0	C	5098	1796.0	C	5109	1800.0	C	5120	1804.0	C	5131	1808.0	C	5142	1812.0	C	5153	1816.0	C	5164	1820.0	C	5175	1824.0	C	5186	1828.0	C	5197	1832.0	C	5208	1836.0	C	5219	1840.0	C	5230	1844.0	C	5241	1848.0	C	5252	1852.0	C	5263	1856.0	C	5274	1860.0	C	5285	1864.0	C	5296	1868.0	C

**MIDDLE SCHOOLS - MAY 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart**  
Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37	
	2027	2028	2029	2030	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.										
Bonnie Branch MS	701	701	701	701	695	99.1	731	104.3	758	108.1	771	110.0	757	108.0	742	105.8	747	106.6	753	107.4	758	108.1	765	109.1
Burleigh Manor MS	779	779	779	779	819	105.1	812	104.2	814	104.5	811	104.1	823	105.6	800	102.7	796	102.2	779	100.0	774	99.4	761	97.7
Clarksville MS	643	643	643	643	667	103.7	694	107.9	718	111.7	732	113.8	695	108.1	655	101.9	633	98.4	633	98.4	631	98.1	629	97.8
Dunloggin MS	A 565	565	798	798	648	114.7	C 653	115.6	C 645	80.8	656	82.2	648	81.2	654	82.0	652	81.7	661	82.8	661	82.8	657	82.3
Elkridge Landing MS	779	779	779	779	772	99.1	756	97.0	759	97.4	749	96.1	766	98.3	759	97.4	753	96.7	749	96.1	748	96.0	749	96.1
Ellicott Mills MS	701	701	701	701	681	97.1	666	95.0	675	96.3	672	95.9	665	94.9	651	92.9	657	93.7	674	96.1	685	97.7	684	97.6
Folly Quarter MS	662	662	662	662	735	111.0	C 747	112.8	C 739	111.6	C 735	111.0	C 730	110.3	C 730	110.3	C 716	108.2	709	107.1	701	105.9	692	104.5
Glenwood MS	545	545	545	545	511	93.8	526	96.5	537	98.5	530	97.2	532	97.6	539	98.9	558	102.4	546	100.2	547	100.4	548	100.6
Hammond MS	604	604	604	604	697	115.4	C 708	117.2	C 719	119.0	C 682	112.9	C 670	110.9	C 679	112.4	C 707	117.1	C 724	119.9	C 738	122.2	C 737	122.0
Harpers Choice MS	506	506	506	506	522	103.2	521	103.0	534	105.5	514	101.6	514	101.6	500	98.8	499	98.6	502	99.2	503	99.4	498	98.4
Lake Elkhorn MS	643	643	643	643	557	86.6	568	88.3	570	88.6	563	87.6	539	83.8	526	81.8	518	80.6	517	80.4	517	80.4	513	79.8
Lime Kiln MS	721	721	721	721	739	102.5	745	103.3	715	99.2	703	97.5	640	88.8	627	87.0	602	83.5	620	86.0	620	86.0	614	85.2
Mayfield Woods MS	798	798	798	798	804	100.8	804	100.8	815	102.1	825	103.4	815	102.1	809	101.4	799	100.1	804	100.8	806	101.0	804	100.8
Mount View MS	798	798	798	798	875	109.6	874	109.5	879	110.2	C 872	109.3	888	111.3	C 880	110.3	C 874	109.5	880	110.3	C 888	111.3	C 892	111.8
Murray Hill MS	A 662	662	662	662	672	101.5	658	99.4	660	99.7	642	97.0	646	97.6	643	97.1	644	97.3	642	70.2	640	69.9	640	69.9
Oakland Mills MS	A 506	701	701	701	451	89.1	451	84.3	454	84.8	455	84.9	455	84.9	436	82.2	425	80.6	427	60.9	425	80.6	423	80.3
Patapsco MS	A 643	643	643	643	750	116.6	C 743	115.6	C 770	119.8	C 771	119.9	C 778	121.0	C 765	119.0	C 766	119.0	768	119.0	772	120.0	771	119.9
Patuxent Valley MS	760	760	760	760	900	118.4	C 875	115.1	C 909	119.6	C 904	118.9	C 915	120.4	C 930	122.4	C 948	124.7	C 971	127.8	C 993	130.7	C 1010	132.9
Thomastown MS	A 740	740	740	740	874	118.1	C 901	121.8	C 905	122.3	C 932	125.9	C 917	123.9	C 891	120.4	C 891	120.4	C 909	97.2	916	98.0	911	97.4
Wild Lake MS	740	740	740	740	631	85.3	650	87.8	667	90.1	671	90.7	696	94.1	695	93.9	711	96.1	723	97.7	742	100.3	761	102.8
<b>Countywide Totals</b>	<b>13496</b>	<b>13691</b>	<b>13924</b>	<b>13924</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>14083</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>14242</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>14190</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>14089</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>13927</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13896</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>13991</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>14065</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>14059</b>	<b>96.5</b>

A: Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025 CIP for grades 6-8  
C: Constrained for future residential development.

**HIGH SCHOOLS - MAY 2024 APFO School Capacity Chart**  
Capacity Utilization Rates with Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 Capital Budget Projects  
Chart reflects May 2023 Projections and the Board of Education's Requested FY 2025 capacities.

	Capacity				2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37	
	2027	2028	2029	2030	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.	Proj	% Util.						
Atholton HS	1530	1530	1530	1530	1453	95.0	1469	96.0	1480	96.7	1482	96.9	1472	97.5	1509	98.6	1509	98.6	1499	98.0	1499	98.0	1494	97.6
Centennial HS	A 1360	1360	1360	1360	1393	102.4	1403	103.2	1405	103.3	1414	104.0	1412	103.8	1413	103.9	1406	103.4	1409	103.6	1409	103.6	1401	82.4
Glennelg HS	1420	1420	1420	1420	1371	96.5	1382	97.3	1399	98.5	1425	100.4	1450	102.1	1455	102.5	1460	102.8	1469	103.5	1456	102.5	1464	103.1
Gullford Park HS	1658	1658	1658	1658	1609	97.0	1658	100.0	1688	101.8	1737	104.8	1747	105.4	1760	106.2	1794	108.2	1778	107.2	1784	107.6	1789	107.9
Hammond HS	1445	1445	1445	1445	1332	92.2	1377	95.3	1353	93.6	1387	96.0	1406	97.3	1387	96.0	1418	98.1	1411	97.6	1422	98.4	1444	99.9
Howard HS	1400	1400	1400	1400	1312	93.7	1302	93.0	1307	93.4	1302	93.0	1295	92.5	1321	94.4	1322	94.4	1326	94.7	1319	94.2	1308	93.4
Long Reach HS	1488	1488	1488	1488	1331	89.4	1374	92.3	1395	93.8	1413	95.0	1403	94.3	1410	94.8	1427	95.9	1419	95.4	1413	95.0	1407	94.6
Marriotts Ridge HS	1615	1615	1615	1615	1821	112.8	1805	111.8	1778	110.1	1813	112.3	1788	110.7	1806	111.8	1807	111.9	1793	111.0	1802	111.6	1792	111.0
McHebron HS	1400	1400	1400	1400	1336	95.4	1386	99.0	1399	99.9	1450	103.6	1448	103.4	1458	104.1	1477	105.5	1476	105.4	1480	105.7	1473	105.2
Oakland Mills HS	A 1400	1400	1400	1400	1474	105.3	1467	104.8	1481	105.8	1501	107.2	1494	83.0	1527	84.8	1536	85.3	1512	84.0	1496	83.1	1475	81.9
Reservoir HS	1573	1573	1573	1573	1523	96.8	1609	102.3	1629	103.6	1649	104.8	1689	107.4	1661	105.6	1650	104.9	1596	101.5	1570	99.8	1574	100.1
River Hill HS	1488	1488	1488	1488	1389	93.3	1430	96.1	1460	98.1	1468	98.7	1497	100.6	1509	101.4	1508	101.3	1479	99.4	1429	96.0	1394	93.7
Wild Lake HS	1424	1424	1424	1424	1416	99.4	1413	99.2	1417	99.5	1422	99.9	1401	98.4	1438	101.0	1441	101.2	1425	100.1	1438	101.0	1430	100.4
<b>Countywide Totals</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>19201</b>	<b>18760</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>19075</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>19191</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>19463</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>19522</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>19654</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>19755</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>19596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19517</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>19445</b>	<b>97.5</b>

A: Includes additions as reflected in FY 2025 CIP for Grades 9-12

# NEW APFO Recommendations

Tier Criteria				
Tier 1	Utilization > 105%			
Tier 2	Utilization > 110%			
Tier 3	Utilization > 115%			
UPP Payment Factor				
School Level	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	
Elementary	18.46%	36.92%	55.38%	
Middle	9.23%	18.46%	27.69%	
High Total	12.31%	24.62%	36.92%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>120%</b>	

\* Review Committee recommended UPP factors of 40% (Tier 1), 80% (Tier 2), 120% (Tier 3), allocated to each school level by grades in each school (6/13 for ES, 3/13 for MS, 4/13 for HS).



## NEW APFO Recommendations

**Tier Chart by School**

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
<b>Elementary School</b>	Phelps Luck	Bollman Bridge	Bryant Woods
	Northfield		Centennial Lane
	St. John Lane		
	Tridelphia Ridge		
<b>Middle School</b>	Clarksville	Patuxent Valley	Hammond
	Dunloggin		Thomas Viaduct
	Folly Quarter		
<b>High School</b>	Marriotts Ridge		

## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #4:

- Continue using Local Rated Capacity as the APFO SCHOOL capacity = 3rd year of enrollment projection over the school capacity at LRC.

## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #5:

- Apply the UPP model to affordable housing and the affordable housing column on the base surcharge rate.



## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #6:

- Apply the UPP model to senior housing on the base senior housing surcharge rate.



## Howard County's CURRENT APFO

- There are 3 tests associated with APFO:
- 1) Allocations,
- 2) Schools,
- 3) Roads

## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #7:

- To rename “APFO road test” to “APFO multimodal transportation test” for all instances in the Howard County Subdivision Regulations and Howard County Design Manual.

# NEW APFO Recommendations

## Recommendation #8:

Adopt pedestrian crossings at APFO intersections test to the APFO multimodal transportation test



E1

## Test 1: Pedestrian crossings at APFO study intersections

### Summary:

Developers review the same study intersections as defined in the existing APFO roads test and provide pedestrian crossing improvements for inadequacies

### Additional Notes:

- Pedestrian crossing adequacy includes Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS), crosswalk marking and ADA compliant curb ramps for crossings of each leg of the intersection
- A dollar cap for the cost of improvements will be developed based on peak hour trips generated by development
- Developer provided improvements are preferred, but when they are not feasible, a fee in lieu can be provided in the amount of the dollar cap, to contribute to pedestrian crossing improvements close to the development implemented by Howard County
- Developments generating 5 or less peak hour trips are not required to provide this test or improvements

# NEW APFO Recommendations

## Recommendation #9:

Adopt ADA access to existing nearby bus stops to transportation test

ADA access to existing nearby bus stops test to the APFO multimodal transportation test as outlined



## APFO Pedestrian Crossing Test Example 1: Cedar Lane at Freetown Road



Inadequate pedestrian crossing accommodations shown on diagram at 3 of the 4 legs

## Test 2: ADA access to existing nearby bus stops

### Summary:

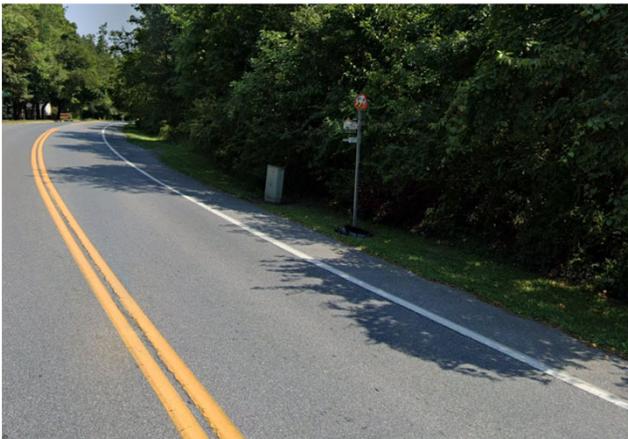
Developers review the area surrounding their development and provide ADA improvements to any RTA bus stops exist within ¼ mile of the development frontage

### Additional Notes:

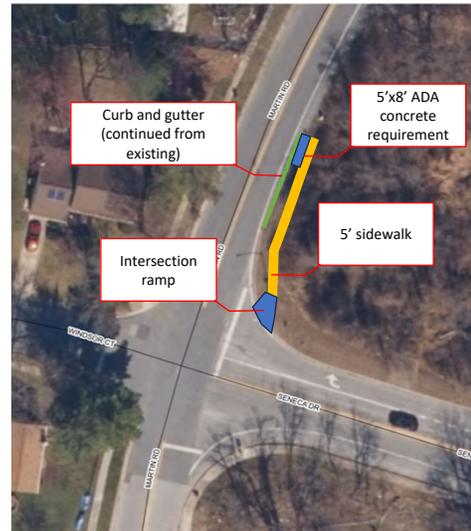
- ADA compliance includes:
  - Minimum 5' wide x 8' deep concrete area/pad adjacent to road
  - 5' minimum sidewalk with curb and gutter from bus stop to nearest intersection or to the development frontage, whichever is lesser
  - ADA ramps at nearest intersection
- Developments generating 5 or less peak hour trips are not required to provide this test or improvements

## APFO ADA Access to Existing Nearby Bus Stops Test Example: Martin Road near Seneca Drive

Existing RTA bus stop on Google Street View



Required improvements for ADA compliance



## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #10:

Adopt an affordable housing definition:

- **60-120%** of **Howard County Median Income** for **for-sale housing**
- **0-60%** of **Howard County Median Income** for **rental housing**.
- Definition should be applied to **local affordable housing programs**, including **Affordable Housing Column** of the **APFO Allocation Chart** and its application in the **Housing Unit Application**.



## APFO Committee Status

- As of now this is the status of the committees work
- After the PH the committee will meet to review the PH comments and make other recommendations based on the PH.
- There are additional backlot items that are still under consideration.
- The committee must be done and have recommendations forwarded to CEx and Council by August



## Public Hearing Reminders

- Those testifying will be called in the order of sign up
- Speakers will be called 3 at a time – the person speaking and then 2 lined up to speak
- Speakers will come to the microphone and state their name and address for the record (then time will begin)
- Speakers will have 3 minutes to testify
- Please be respectful of those speaking and refrain from any outburst, clapping or other distractions



# **APPENDIX C**

Public Testimony from  
Public Hearing 1  
November 5, 2025

**From:** [Anthony DeBella](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Considerations for improvements to the APFO process  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 9:08:09 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Howard County has transitioned from a high growth to a slower growth stage of development, and warrants a shift in how we measure capacity of public facilities. A central tenet of Howard County throughout the growth of the past decades has been an excellent public school system. It is a core value for the community and the foundation of our vision of civility, inclusion, and opportunity for all. Affordable housing should incorporate access to the opportunities provided by our public schools.

As the pace of school construction has slowed, the allowable variance in school capacity needs to be reduced, such that all schools operate at no more than 100% of capacity. Over the past years the needs and expectations placed on the school system have grown, and many schools are already using spaces not intended for instruction to meet the increasing needs to provide differentiated instruction legally mandated for students receiving Special Education and English Language Learners. Both these needs have climbed disproportionately since pre-corona times.

As the school system matures, adequacy of its facilities needs to be measured by more than just the count of available seats. The degraded condition of some of the schools, especially Dunloggin MS and the Oakland Mills cluster belies just a count of the available seats. A solution could incorporate the Facility Condition Index of the school system facilities and tie its status to committed items in the capital budget for major renovations like HVAC. A strong linkage between items in the capital budget and development plans is required to keep capital projects from being deferred year after year.

APFO Requirements to limit school capacity to 100% and provide legally binding spending commitments to items in the capital budget are necessary to adequately plan for development. The link between development and necessary public infrastructure investments must be mandated by law, and not just a dream of planners that gets deferred year after year to the detriment of the students and staff that waste energy coping with substandard and overcrowded facilities instead of focusing on education.

One way to do this in a manner that would mitigate scarcity in affordable housing often attributed to limits on development would be to view new development as the independent variable, and mandate all school facilities in that area be current on major maintenance (as viewed by Facility Condition Index), and that any additional seats of capacity required to meet capacity requirements be planned into the capital budget and completed within 4 years of the associated building permits being issued.

Anthony DeBella  
Laurel, MD 20723



## Written Testimony to the APFO Review Committee

November 6, 2024

Dear Committee Members:

My name is Jessamine Duvall. I am a Columbia resident, a member of the Howard County Housing Affordability Coalition Steering Committee, and the Executive Director of Columbia Housing Center. This written testimony is being submitted on behalf of Columbia Housing Center. We are a local nonprofit with a mission to champion and sustain thriving, integrated neighborhoods in and around Columbia, MD. Our primary program is a rental housing referral service that intentionally refers clients to rental homes in and around Columbia with the goal of maintaining integration at the neighborhood level.

Because Howard County is in a housing crisis, it has been very challenging for us to provide housing referrals to people who make less than the Area Median Income of about \$122,000/year. In fact, we have to turn away about 70% of the households who contact us because they make less than 80% of the Area Median Income. There simply isn't any housing in Howard County that they can afford. We see first-hand how the shortage of affordable housing in Howard County is hurting our residents. These are our teachers, nurses, retail and restaurant workers, first responders, students, young professionals, and nonprofit workers.

As you know, Columbia was conceptualized and planned very intentionally. Rouse's primary goal for Columbia was to "create a fully self-sustaining city, not just a better suburb, where residents would both live and work." Rouse also said that in Columbia "housing will be provided at the full range of rents and prices to accommodate the company janitor and the company executive." This is no longer the case here. There isn't a full range of rents and prices for housing, and many of the people who work here can't afford to live here.

Part of the problem is that our current APFO isn't working for our county. While the tighter restrictions implemented in 2019 were well-intended, there have been several unintended negative consequences. Now, the APFO schools test is so rigid that it is worsening the housing shortage. The schools test is sending most projects to the waiting bin and has created a situation that makes it harder for us to get state funding for schools. Plus, we are now seeing the long-term impact of APFO in the significant county budget shortfalls that are projected for the next 5 years.

Therefore, Columbia Housing Center supports the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations because they strike a balance between building more housing and maintaining our schools. Are they perfect? No, but there is no perfect solution to our problem. Trade-offs are inevitable. However, exempting certain affordable housing developments from the schools test and returning to pre-2019 school capacity caps for schools COMBINED with creating new mechanisms for generating revenue for both housing and schools is a great start.

You have a tough job ahead of you, and I thank you for volunteering your time to work on this issue. I implore you to look at the big picture here. Think outside the box and be bold. Whatever your final recommendations are, they must open the door to state funding for schools and they must move new affordable housing construction along more quickly. Because something has to change - now. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jessamine Duvall', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jessamine Duvall  
Executive Director  
Columbia Housing Center

My name is Fran LoPresti.

I have some ideas for the committee to explore as opposed to specific recommendations. They revolve around suitable housing for seniors and how to get more of them aside from specific 50+ communities which are often very expensive and out of reach for most seniors.

I do not think we estimate children very well. I would like the committee to look at its formula for estimating children. It seems to be a rather blunt instrument. I do not believe that studio and 1-bedroom apartments and condominiums should be treated equally to larger apartments, townhomes, and detached home units in the estimation of expected children. Most of the occupants of these types of units are seniors or young professionals who are highly unlikely to have any children. I would like to point out that seniors are the fastest growing population in the county.

I was able to review a comparison spreadsheet for townhomes vs apartments from the developer's point of view. Based on that review, costs to developers should also be considered for refinement. We are incentivizing townhomes over condos and apartments where seniors and young professionals tend to live. We need more of this latter type of housing. One of the goals expressed in HoCoByDesign was for more suitable housing for seniors aside from specific 50+ communities. I would like the committee to look at factors that discourage multi-family dwellings.

Thank you for your consideration.



## **Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) Review Committee**

### **Public Hearing Testimony; November 6, 2024**

This testimony is submitted on behalf of the Housing Affordability Coalition. We are a five-year old grassroots advocacy group that now comprises 44 organizations and close to 1,000 individual members and allies.

The Coalition continues to advocate for decreasing the shortage of 20,000 homes in the county that are affordable to households across the income spectrum. We focus particularly on the 9,000 households including seniors, people with disabilities, and young professionals who are paying over 30 percent (the standard for affordability)—and sometimes over 50 percent—of their gross income on rent. We want to ensure stable housing and a quality educational environment for all students, but particularly for the 600-plus HCPSS students who are classified as “homeless” and the thousands of other FARM students’ from low income households. We want to ensure that our public safety officers, our teachers, our healthcare and childcare workers, and the retail and service workers who support county residents every day can rent or own homes in the community they serve.

The Coalition believes that a modified APFO can facilitate progress on resolving the current and future housing and school infrastructure challenges. To that end, the following recommendations are submitted for the Committee’s consideration.

### **Recommendation 1. Incentivize creation of the General Plan’s annual target of 340 affordable housing units by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.**

Specifically,

- Exempt from the APFO Schools Test new mixed income, missing middle and other affordable rental housing that generates at least 25% of units for households earning less than 60% of Howard County area median income (i.e., \$69,960 for a family of three).
- Exempt from the APFO Schools Test new homeownership developments that include at least 25% of units reserved for people earning no more than 80% of Howard County median income (i.e., \$101,600 for a family of three).
- Exempt from the APFO Schools Test from projects within .75 mile of a rail station, State owned historic properties and industrial lands that qualify for a density bonus under

**Howard County Housing Affordability Coalition Testimony**

Maryland's Housing Expansion and Affordability Act of 2024, particularly in areas already designated by the HoCo By Design General Plan as focus areas for growth (Activity Centers).

**Recommendation 2. Identify new revenue sources to stimulate development of affordable housing and to pay for school system maintenance and expansion.**

As stated by the Maryland Department of Planning, "The intent of APFO is to slow housing development or in extreme cases to delay development approvals in an area until adequate service levels are in place or reasonably assured... *APFO, however, is not the appropriate tool to stop growth that is otherwise consistent with local zoning. The application of an APFO must be associated with a funding source to remedy whatever the constraint on growth approval might be.*"\*

It is the "funding source to remedy" in the Department's statement to which the Coalition's second recommendation is addressed. Rents and housing prices continue to increase due largely to the lack of inventory. DPZ analysis shows that new housing more than pays its way. For the foreseeable future, \$80 million to \$120 million is projected to be needed annually to resolve the school system's deferred maintenance backlog. Economic growth has built all of the schools in the County since the early 1970's. Attracting new business will bring to the county more revenue and therefore growth opportunities through corporate and individual income and property taxes. Housing and schools are critical factors in attracting the new businesses needed to spur an expanded county revenue base.

The Coalition is very much aware that there is almost no appetite for raising fees or taxes, yet the county is projected to face a \$1.4 billion dollar deficit within the next five years. A policy that deliberately limits growth from surcharge, income and property tax revenue and at the same time demands improved service is unsustainable. Any examination of growth control, therefore, should reasonably consider new funding sources. This concept was supported by The Housing Opportunities Master Plan (HOMP) Task Force in its 2021 Report. The Task Force endorsed the need to "Identify new, ongoing funding resources for affordable housing investment that can generate a large, upfront allocation of capital. The resulting revenues should be split between housing and school facilities to facilitate equitable housing and educational access throughout the County." The Coalition agrees with the HOMP Task Force call to recognize the need to change existing funding paradigms so that both affordable housing and school needs can be met.

APFO's current approach of looking only at setting school capacity limits should be broadened to include examining the pros and cons of new revenue streams. The Coalition requests that the following revenue generating options be explored.

- Increase the Transfer and/or Recordation fees with the new revenue divided equally between schools (deferred maintenance; construction) and affordable housing (new; preservation).

- Restructure Transfer and/or Recordation fees for new construction and resales of homes. Dedicate new revenue to school funding (maintenance; construction) and affordable housing (new; preservation). As an example: no change for homes valued <\$500,000 with an additional .01% fee for every \$100,000 increase in home value.
- Modify the APFO Schools Test so that projects enter the 'waiting bin' when a school is at 115% capacity to generate more state funding for new schools.

The housing stability of thousands of families in our community already is at risk and continues to worsen. The future quality of Howard County's educational system is at risk. It is past time to make the hard decisions that can help resolve these countywide challenges. Modifications in APFO are the right place to start earnest conversations. If there are solutions in addition to these proposed by the Coalition that could get us past the current impasse, we encourage your Committee, the Administration, County Council, State Delegation and school system and the community to forward potential solutions for the Committee's discussion.

In closing, the Coalition appreciates your commitment to serve on the APFO Review Committee. Your work in support of the HoCo By Design General Plan can be pivotal in helping ensure that the community's infrastructure for housing and school needs can be better addressed.

Respectfully submitted,

*Jackie Eng*

Jackie Eng, Coalition Coordinator

\*Source: [planning.maryland.gov/Documents/mg24.pdf](https://planning.maryland.gov/Documents/mg24.pdf)

My name is Kevin Chin. I live in Ellicott City with my wife. I became interested in affordable housing because I work in healthcare and I see how the high cost of housing affects my patient's health.

I hear from a lot of Howard Countians that if only we stopped development and new people from coming in we would have enough money to fund our schools. The truth is we cannot maintain our high quality schools, libraries, parks, and police without increasing our tax base. 91% of our county tax revenue comes from income tax and property tax. Our income tax is already the highest allowed in the state at 3.2%. Our property tax is 1.044% the second highest in Maryland already.

The Spending Affordability Advisory Committee of Howard County has this sober analysis of our county's worsening financial difficulties. "There are only three concrete solutions: raising taxes, cutting spending and services, or growing the tax base."

There is this pernicious myth in the county that new residents impoverish the county. This just violates a fundamental rule of good governance. The bigger your population, the bigger the tax base, and the more money you have for public services.

If less people meant your town or county was improving. I'd like you to tell that to the rust belt. To the de-industrializing and de-populating areas of the country.

We are blessed to be an area where people want to move to. When apartments like the Juniper in the new Merriweather district pop up, that is a financial boon to the county. If we want to play the numbers game, the student generation of the Juniper, per Department of Planning and Zoning, is 0.06 students per home. That "cost" or "burden" as some people like to think of students is very low. But each of those homes is a new resident who contributes thousands of dollars to our county with property AND income taxes. I'd at least like the opponents of housing to recognize that something like the Juniper is a win-win for people who need a roof over their head and for the county's bottom line. Oh and by the way, they have 24 affordable homes on top of that.

This is not a zero sum game between supporters of schools and housing. The truth is per the financial analysts, we need more housing and growth to fund our schools and fix these billion dollar budget shortfalls that are coming...and they ARE coming for us unless we make some changes.

Sincerely,  
Kevin Chin

**From:** [Laura Salganik](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Takeaway from hearing earlier this week and support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:44:59 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I attended the APFO public hearing earlier this week. I am not an expert, but a main takeaway for me is that APFO needs to be more finely-tuned to particular needs, not one size fits all. We need better estimates of how school enrollment changes (from housing turnover in addition to new homes) and what kind of homes result in school enrollment. And we need to figure out how to build new schools and how to build where the school seats are, which I know isn't simple. The current system isn't helping Howard County. Thank you for your work on the committee.

In addition, I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Laura Salganik  
lsalganik@gmail.com  
10386 Eclipse Way  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Paula Seabright](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Cc:** [CouncilMail](#)  
**Subject:** APFO Testimony  
**Date:** Monday, November 4, 2024 1:40:43 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

All,

Due to other commitments, I am unable to attend the public testimony session in person this week. Please see my testimony below.

We've been listening to the same speech for as long as I can remember. Because of APFO, developers are winning at the expense of our kids. I have never felt this was a genuine issue. But in looking at some of the data in the recent [HCPSS Enrollment Projection Report](#), the importance of a development friendly APFO is apparent.

1. Total school enrollment is at the lowest it's been since 2017.
2. Birth rates are trending down.
3. New apartment construction is not driving apartment related school enrollment. Older existing buildings that are more affordable and have more bedrooms are.
4. Student yields from home resales are down, as are resales themselves.
5. New housing construction is down.

So what does this all mean? That we are winning the war against development in Howard County, or that our county is starting to stagnate as homes are being built in nearby counties that are more progressive on this issue. Remember, if we don't have people moving into our county, it's hard to increase our tax base without increasing the taxes the rest of us pay. There is also this unintended consequence. There is a lot of moaning about wanting to add schools in the parts of the county that are seeing population increases. However, the state will not release funds for us to build until we redistrict and have the funds we are required to contribute to the process.

I think it's apparent that if this county is going to thrive, we need to be a place people want to live so we can increase our tax base and have all the things that many APFO opponents keep crying for; more schools, less crowded schools, less crowded classrooms, etc.

If we don't consider these factors as we work to revise our APFO, nothing will improve for our children at all.

Thank you,

Paula Seabright  
Columbia, MD



**Adequate Public Facilities Public Hearing 11/6/2024  
Comment**

Rosemary Mortimer

whenever changed the elementary #'s  
from 115 to 105 is the beginning of  
the problem. There will always be a  
support group for children & schools but  
not for roads

**From:** [Adriane Jemmott](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 11:35:54 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Adriane Jemmott  
ajemmottlaw@outlook.com  
10298 Daystar Ct  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Amanda Davis](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 6:10:07 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

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2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Amanda Davis  
amanda.mr.davis@gmail.com  
6228 Welcome Home Dr  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Ann Heavner](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:42:52 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

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1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Ann Heavner  
heavner.ann@gmail.com  
3235 Sharp Road  
Glenwood, Maryland 21738

**From:** [Bill Salganik](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:36:35 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Bill Salganik  
billsalganik@gmail.com  
10386 Eclipse Way  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Bob Leker](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 1, 2024 1:47:01 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes. This is a win-win proposition.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Bob Leker  
bobleker@gmail.com  
9566 Fallen Stone  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Carla Gates](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 1, 2024 8:49:09 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Sincerely,

Carla M. Gates

Carla Gates  
carla.g725@gmail.com  
5417 El Camino  
Columbia , Maryland 21044

**From:** [Carol Tabb](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 1:17:51 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Carol Tabb  
ctabb9@verizon.net  
8926 Blade Green Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Celestinah Ibironke](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:37:08 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Celestinah Ibironke  
mentorkbclub@gmail.com  
7021 Holly Springs lane  
Elkridge, 21075

**From:** [Christine Horn](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 1, 2024 8:21:08 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Christine Horn  
tinahorn\_cae@hotmail.com  
10509 Tolling Clock Way  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Dana Sohr - Bridges to Stability](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 1:30:44 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Dana Sohr  
Deputy Director, Bridges to Housing Stability

40+ years in Howard County!

Dana Sohr - Bridges to Stability  
[dana@bridges2hs.org](mailto:dana@bridges2hs.org)  
8914 Stonebrook Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21046

**From:** [David Donovan](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:48:24 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

David Donovan  
localmaximums@protonmail.com  
6512 Evensong Mews  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Derek Miller](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 6:34:44 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Derek Miller  
derekhmiller@me.com  
3691 Rogers Ave  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

**From:** [Dona Oldfield](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, October 30, 2024 7:46:15 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Dona Oldfield  
Dona.Oldfield@gmail.com  
12135 Red Stream Way  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Fran LoPresti](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 5:33:16 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Fran LoPresti  
fflopresti@gmail.com  
6985 Deep Cup  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Grace Morris](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** We support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 1:02:02 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

We support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

We therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development in general and specifically around public transit hubs to take advantage of the new Housing Expansion and Affordability Act.

Thank you for your consideration.

Grace Morris  
gmorris@hhpcorp.org  
9770 Patuxent Woods Drive, 305  
Columbia, Maryland 21046

**From:** [Harriet Bachman](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 1:35:21 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Harriet Bachman  
hlbachfam@gmail.com  
9426 north penfield road  
Columbia , Maryland 21045

**From:** [Harry Rowell](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition!  
**Date:** Sunday, November 3, 2024 12:24:16 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for your consideration!

- Harry

Harry Rowell  
lessharry@gmail.com  
5956 Avalon Dr  
Elkridge, Maryland 21075

**From:** [homeless for 15 yr in Howard County](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I would like to find out what support APFO recommendations for the Homeless in Howard County of MD  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:36:28 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes for the Homeless in Howard County of MD.

homeless for 15 yr in Howard County  
nj19pa@yahoo.com  
Howard County  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Honi Bamberger](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 3:01:26 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Honi Bamberger  
mathworks1@verizon.net  
10646 Hickory Crest Lane  
COLUMBIA, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Jacqueline Eng](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 3:06:36 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Jacqueline Eng  
jleng1747@gmail.com  
760 Hoods Mill Road  
Cooksville, Maryland 21723

**From:** [Jamilah Sultan Newton](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 2:34:38 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following :

1. Consider new revenue sources to support additional funding for Howard County Public Schools.
2. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Jamilah Sultan Newton  
jamilahsultan@gmail.com  
6535 Overheart Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Jared Sorber](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:39:07 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Jared Sorber  
jared.sorber@bridgeway.cc  
8255 Wellington Pl.  
Jessup, Maryland 20794

**From:** [broderickjenc@gmail.com](mailto:broderickjenc@gmail.com)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 5:26:38 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Jennifer Broderick  
6233 Deer Season Run  
Columbia, MD 21045

[broderickjenc@gmail.com](mailto:broderickjenc@gmail.com)  
6233 Deer Season Run  
Columbia, Maryland 21045-7415

**From:** [Jessamine Duvall](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 11:28:11 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient. Specifically, eliminating projects with more than 25% affordable units and TOD projects from the APFO schools test.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.

Restructuring Recordation/Transfer Taxes: While I understand that the Council is reluctant to increase taxes, the recordation and transfer tax could be restructured to increase based on the sale price of a home, reducing it for homes under \$500,000 and increasing it for homes over \$800,000. This would generate a lot of income with minimal impact to home buyers and sellers at closing.

Changing the APFO Schools Test criteria: We must change the APFO schools test capacity limits to make it easier to qualify for state funding for our schools. If returning to pre-2019 caps of 115% for elementary and middle schools and no cap for high schools feels like we are making it too easy for developers, consider an impact fee for developers that would increase based on how overcrowded a school is and how many portables are at a school. Developers could pay a graduated impact fee to develop in an area where schools are at or over capacity and the fee could increase at 105%, 110%, 114%, then the project would fail the test at 115%. Funds from this should be put in a dedicated fund for school deferred maintenance.

At 105% of capacity only 40% of elementary schools exceed the State Rated Capacity, which

is part of the criteria for getting state funding for school construction. At 115% capacity, 69% of our elementary schools would be eligible for consideration for state funding.

While none of these solutions is perfect - there are always trade-offs - we **MUST DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT**. Continuing with APFO unchanged would simply worsen the housing shortage and effectively eliminate the opportunity to receive state funding for improving or adding elementary school. Now is the time to be **BRAVE** and **BOLD** for the benefit of our county and its residents.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Jessamine Duvall  
jessamine@columbiahousingcenter.org  
6660 Dovecote Dr  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Joan Driessen](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 4:57:13 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Joan Driessen  
jrdriessen@msn.com  
11607 Wave Lap Way, Apt, suite, floor, etc.  
Columbia, Maryland 21044-4366

**From:** [Joseph Eldred](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, October 30, 2024 8:35:44 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Joseph Eldred  
jeldred@grassrootscrisis.org  
6700 FREETOWN RD  
COLUMBIA, Maryland 21044-4137

**From:** [Judy Pittman](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 3:18:15 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Judy Pittman  
judy.pittman99@gmail.com  
8125 Yellow Pine Dr.  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

**From:** [Katie Shaw](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Saturday, November 2, 2024 7:35:58 AM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Katie Shaw  
katiescottshaw@gmail.com  
8713 Sicklebar Way  
Ellicott City , Maryland 21043

**From:** [Kelli & Larry Rives](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** We support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Sunday, November 3, 2024 12:57:46 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

We support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

We therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

As long time County residents, we thank you for considering our perspective.

Kelli & Larry Rives  
rivesnyder@yahoo.com  
4261 Red Bandana Way  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

**From:** [Kevin Chin](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 7:22:34 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Kevin Chin  
kchin987@gmail.com  
3851 Parrot Dr  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

**From:** [Kike Fisher](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 4:46:51 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Kike Fisher  
kikefish@yahoo.com  
9520 Berger Rd.  
Columbia , Maryland 21046

**From:** [Kristin Miller](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:40:45 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Kristin Miller  
kristin@bridges2hs.org  
9520 Berger Rd., Suite 311  
Columbia, Maryland 21046

**From:** [Larry Carson](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 4:12:12 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

It is painfully apparent to most people in Howard County that we need more affordable housing and our plans to provide some in the new downtown Columbia area have fallen far, far short . I believe it is time to take more effective and quicker action.

The key to me is that new apartments, for example, produce way fewer school students than does the turnover in already existing housing.

If we don't find some new revenue, like raising the recording or transfer tax, we will continue to fall behind.

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Larry Carson  
karasov1@hotmail.com  
7168 Winter Rose path, Elkhorn Landing HOA 21045  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Lisa Marini](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Sunday, November 3, 2024 9:48:13 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Lisa Marini  
lisavmarini@gmail.com  
11445 Iager Blvd  
Fulton , Maryland 20759

**From:** [Lizbeth Schoen](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 3:19:48 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Lizbeth Schoen  
schoen.liz@gmail.com  
5624 Thicket Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Lois Mikkila](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 11:16:56 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Lois Mikkila  
lois.mikkila@acshoco.org  
9770 Patuxent Woods Dr Ste 301  
Columbia, Maryland 21046

**From:** [Mae A Beale](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 10:47:47 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Mae A Beale  
maeabeale@gmail.com  
6360 Tinte Hill  
Columbia , Maryland 21045

**From:** [Margaret LaFon](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 6:48:03 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Margaret LaFon  
margaretlafon@gmail.com  
10101 Gov Warfield Pkwy #230  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Maribeth Vogel](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 8:32:32 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Maribeth Vogel  
maribetty1955@gmail.com  
2541 Painted Sunset  
Ellicott , Maryland 21042

**From:** [Mary Pagan](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:30:37 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Mary Pagan  
mary899095@gmail.com  
7707 Briarstone Ct  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

**From:** [Matthew Daddio](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 2:27:02 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Matthew Daddio  
mattdaddio@gmail.com  
4645 Ilchester Rd  
ELLICOTT CITY, Maryland 21043

**From:** [Miriam Pokharel](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:58:08 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Miriam Pokharel  
mir.wood@gmail.com  
6318 Dewey Dr  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Norman Hazzard](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 5:13:19 PM

---

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

I ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Norman Hazzard  
normanhazzard@gmail.com  
10764 McGregor Dr  
Columbia, Maryland 21044-4955

**From:** [Pat Sylvester](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 1, 2024 6:20:41 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including sustainable housing for our workforce, seniors, students, and people with disabilities, and maintenance of our aging schools. Housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better to meet the housing and education needs of all of our residents.

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective and I look forward to improved APFO regulations.

Pat Sylvester  
prsylvester78@gmail.com  
9229 Winterfield Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Patricia Fanning](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 6:07:12 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Patricia Fanning  
pafanning@verizon.net  
9438 Macomber Lane  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [PATRICK DRIESSEN](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 4:59:27 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

PATRICK DRIESSEN  
driessenpatrick@msn.com  
11607 WAVE LAP WAY  
COLUMBIA, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Paul Casey](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 11:23:42 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I have been a resident of Howard County for almost 40 years, and my children have benefitted from their education in our County Schools. I also appreciate that it is difficult for adult children to return to Howard County and find an affordable home to live where they grew up. In addition there is a critical shortage of affordable housing for public service employees, hospital workers, teachers, retail clerks and other workers who want to live in Howard County as well as work here, and so I strongly support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for constructive changes to APFO regulations that will help contribute to a dynamic and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools, which is a recommendation also made by the Housing Opportunities Master Plan Task Force in 2021.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs, and also consider ways to use public land to provide for affordable housing development.

I realize these are challenging issues, but this is a critical time for our County to find ways to balance these needs and so I urge you to favorably consider these recommendations.

Thank you.

Paul Casey

Paul Casey

caseyp@ballardspahr.com  
4037 Dado Court  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

**From:** [Paul Revelle](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 12:39:07 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Paul Revelle  
paul.revelle@gmail.com  
7017 Meandering Stream Way  
Fulton, Maryland 20759

**From:** [Phyllis Cook](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 3:30:12 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Phyllis Cook  
phylliscook1@gmail.com  
10727 cottonwood Way  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Phyllis Zolotorow](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 1:43:22 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Phyllis Zolotorow  
cjz1984@aol.com  
8720 Ridge Rd Apt 208  
Ellicott City , Maryland 21043

**From:** [Regina Lee](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, October 30, 2024 8:21:01 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Regina Lee  
rvltravel@hotmail.com  
5425 Columbia Rd 414  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Ranee Gordon](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Monday, November 4, 2024 7:32:17 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Ranee Gordon  
randeegordon@gmail.com  
9566 Fallen Stone  
Columbia, Maryland 21045

**From:** [Richard Pardoe](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Wednesday, October 30, 2024 8:28:16 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I was born in Howard County and have been fortunate to live here for most of my life. I have lived in many areas of the county throughout the phases of my life, including raising my children. It is unfortunate that as my children reach the age where they will be living on their own, they and their friends express that living here will not be an option due to the high cost of housing. We have to re-think how we approach housing, or we risk losing needed revenue, the talent of new residents, and many who grew up here.

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Richard Pardoe  
r\_pardoe@hotmail.com  
5980 ELK FOREST CT  
ELKRIDGE, Maryland 21075

**From:** [Robin Hessey](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:31:36 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Robin Hessey  
rmhessey@gmail.com  
10768 McGregor Drive  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Ryan Hermann](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 5:16:41 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

Columbia was always meant to be an inclusive community. This extends to being welcoming to all income levels. To support this ideal, Howard County needs affordable housing.

Opponents of new development will start from personal desires and let their emotions guide them in seeking to achieve their desired outcomes despite the obvious needs of the community and the options on the table to achieve smart, sustainable growth. It is clear that Howard County, like the rest of the country, is not approving enough housing to extend the opportunities here to the wide array of people Rouse desired to provide a welcoming place for.

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Ryan Hermann  
small.tea1380@fastmail.com  
10608 Steamboat Landing  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**From:** [Salamawit Berhane](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Thursday, October 31, 2024 4:26:02 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Salamawit Berhane  
bsalamawit@gmail.com  
6833 Old Waterloo Rd Apt 1217  
Elkridge , Maryland 21085

**From:** [Vivian Lawyer](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** I support APFO recommendations from the Housing Affordability Coalition  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 5, 2024 6:47:02 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I support the Housing Affordability Coalition's recommendations for changes to APFO regulations. These recommendations will help contribute to a strong and sustainable economic base for our County while meeting our needs for affordable housing and quality schools.

As the county faces a projected \$1.45 billion revenue shortfall (cumulative) through FY2029, increased revenue is critical to maintaining high-quality county infrastructure, programs and services, including the maintenance and expansion of schools to resolve overcrowding. At the same time, housing development is essential to expanding Howard County's business sector and its workforce, which in turn generate higher county revenues through corporate and personal property and income taxes.

I therefore ask the Committee's consideration of the following Coalition recommendations that can substantially contribute to ensuring that APFO works better for both housing and schools:

1. Support the prioritization of affordable housing by adopting mechanisms to make the development process more efficient.
2. Consider new revenue sources to support affordable housing and schools.
3. Incentivize mixed income affordable housing development around public transit hubs.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Vivian Lawyer  
vmlawyerster@gmail.com  
11510 Homewood Road  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

# **School Comments**

**From:** [Amy Raphael Shane](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Prioritize our schools  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 11:56:27 PM  
**Attachments:** [IMG\\_8244.jpeg](#)

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

I am writing to follow up on my testimony on November 6, 2024, in which I detailed the effects of overcrowded schools on our children. As a reminder, my family moved here two years ago from New York for a job in Baltimore, and, like many families, chose Howard County based on its reputable school system. Unfortunately, we find a school system in infrastructural decline, riddled with crumbling buildings and, in our experience, rampant overcrowding.

I detailed some of the following for the committee:

1. At Manor Woods Elementary School, my son's fourth grade class of 23 students was crammed into a room meant to be used as a resource room. There was not enough space for the teacher to have a proper desk, just a moving cart, nor for the students to have space to move or sit on the floor for a story. Instead, desks were placed right on top of each other. Anytime a student coughed or moved, everyone felt it. There was no space to move around to work in groups. My son was frustrated by hearing everyone else's noise, not having space to stretch or move, constantly having students right on top of him. How is this acceptable? A photo of the set up is attached below. The teacher's cart was directly in front of the whiteboard, there was NO other space. Other classrooms at least had space for story time, for movement, for group work. Resource rooms are not classrooms, yet many kids and teachers are being shoved into them due to overcrowding.

2. I discussed the dangers of portables, and there are numerous portables being used as classrooms at Manor Woods and Mount View Middle School. I'm aware they exist elsewhere as well. At some schools, including Manor Woods, they back up to woods. My son has reported to me that when he needed the bathroom he had to leave the portable to get back into the main building but the door was locked. This leaves kids an opportunity to elope into the woods. Do you think there will be cost savings with the lawsuit that would result from that? Kids also cannot get to the bathroom easily, and bathrooms are serving far more kids than they were built to do. At Mount View, kids have to go out to portables in rain and snow without access to their jacket or an umbrella because they are in a one way system for crowd control. There are over 30 kids in my daughter's Spanish class, crammed into a portable built for a lower capacity. Her school is next to the high school— what can these kids do in the event of a school shooting? Her social studies teacher last year said she requested the portables for the added privacy— who is checking in on classes in portables? Is anyone stopping by or passing in the

hallway and ensuring all is well? Overall, kids in portables are vulnerable and this is unacceptable.

3. Overcrowded schools are dangerous. There are obvious issues with fire safety. At Mount View, kids are forced into a one way system because it's too crowded to allow for walking in both directions. Even if your locker or next classroom are nearby, kids are forced to walk the entire one way system to access them. They are rushed as a crowd with only three minutes between class and my daughter says she is often late. The stairways are split and only one person can fit at a time going up or down in the designated sides. Kids have fallen and broken their arms and legs because kids shove each other in the rush on the stairways to make it to class on time. Some kids block the bottom or top of the stairs on purpose. When kids shove, fights break out. How is any of this conducive to safety, student wellbeing, and learning? Backpacks remain heavy because it is too challenging for kids to get to their lockers and they have to carry everything in addition to their chromebooks. Before deciding on the APFO, how many of you will actually visit these overcrowded schools and understand this experience?

4. Buses are so crowded that kids are sitting in the aisles. Do I need to spell out the danger here? Or why and how fights break out?

Redistricting is not the answer. Removing kids from their social network and dropping them in a new school with a new community is cruel. Working parents cannot take an hour out of their day to pick kids up from after school activities located 20-30 minutes away, and so the kids are unable to pursue their interests and build a new social network. Parents can no longer rely on the network built within their community. This is a big deal and should not be callously dismissed by the committee, nor by the Board of Education members who have said families need to deal with being uncomfortable. It is not just discomfort-- it is a major disruption and changes the trajectory of children's education and social opportunities.

I was at the meeting where retirees dismissed the portables and said their kids used them and are fine. Their kids were not in school in the era of school shootings, nor was overcrowding the issue it is now. Also, society was not as litigious as it is now, and insurance policies were not as expensive as they are now. You cannot dismiss the dangerous conditions presented by overcrowding and the human and financial costs associated with the predictable outcomes-- injuries from shoving and overcrowded stairways, injuries from fights, injuries from inadequate transportation safety. Not to mention the horror of considering an emergency situation where these kids are sitting ducks in their portables in the event of a school shooting or other disaster.

I was also present at the PTACHC meeting where legislators addressed some of these issues. They said the county invested in casinos for revenue stream, but got burned when COVID hit and people stopped going to casinos. They also questioned the morality of raising funds for schools on the backs of gambling addicts.

I am angry that we hustle to pay a mortgage on a house close to decent schools, and to pay high taxes, for our kids to deal with these

conditions and the constant anxiety over redistricting. I am also angry that my kids will likely not benefit from my attempts to advocate for them because it will take years to build a new school. During the PTACHC meeting, someone noted that there are buildings that can be used TODAY as additional schools. The Howard County Arts Council is a former school building that has retained the same structure with classrooms and school spaces, and is located in an area with overcrowded schools. Why not use this space rather than ship kids a half hour from their home and community? There is another space they mentioned, was it "Greenwood?", that can be used. Being somewhat new to the county, I cannot identify spaces, but I am sure the committee can. Keep our kids within their communities with their social networks, and fund our schools adequately.

As to affordable housing, I understand the concern for seniors because I am trying to bring an aging parent here and we cannot afford to do so. She will have to live somewhere she can afford to live. I worked in New York City for many years as a professional, and never lived there because I could not afford to do so. It is not the committee's job to provide housing for people who are priced out of the county-- it is time to focus on the current taxpayers who live here, and ensure the safe and decent public school education for which they are paying. Howard County Public Schools are on the decline. Everyone is aware of it and angry about it. If the schools decline, people will choose to live elsewhere and you will have an even lower taxbase with which to fund the county.

Further, it is a farce to claim that people who live in apartments do not have school aged children. There are apartments near us full of families that send their kids to the same schools as my children. I get the sense that some folks think that the western part of the county is full of wealthy people-- far from it. We are struggling middle class families who are hustling and sacrificing to get our kids the best public education possible.

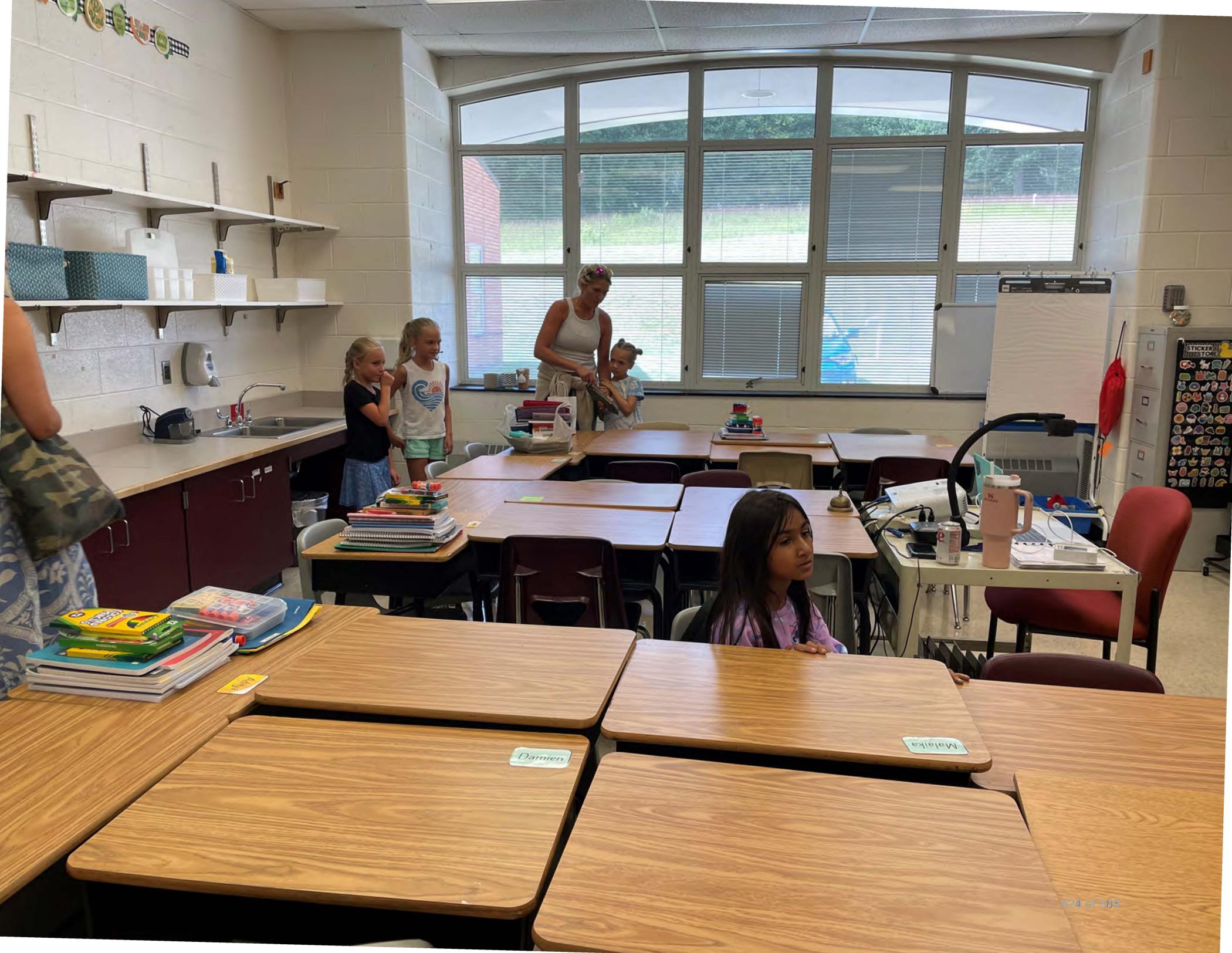
Someone suggested an impact fee for home buyers-- this will certainly send them to neighboring counties that do not have that fee and offer more land for their money. Somehow, the committee must find new revenue. I hear there are \$81 million dollars we can obtain from the state if we can match it. With the tax base already existing, why can't we match it? Mismanagement of funds? Huge severance packages paid to Martirano and others who leave? The cost of the Zum bus contract? Where is it all going? If we can match the state funds, it will open a new stream of revenue.

I lived in Atlanta from 1999-2002, in Decatur County near Emory University, and no one stopped the overdevelopment. It reached a point where you could not get anywhere without sitting in horrendous traffic. You could not get into the movies because they sold out every show. You could not get parking spaces or get into restaurants because there was not enough infrastructure. I did not have children yet but I can imagine what school conditions were like. Don't let us end up this way. Stop the development and focus on funding infrastructure for the people and families who live here now. Listen to the firefighters and police who are telling you that they are already unable to support the residents living here now-- you cannot add to the population without considering these factors. Everyone

knows that Howard County General Hospital has extensive waiting times and often a lack of beds. Increasing the population with new and overdevelopment is not the answer.

Please keep the APFO strong, and fund our schools. Please keep our kids in mind during this process. I regret that I did not have time to provide a more eloquent and succinct letter and hope the committee will think of the people who live here now, and not the hypothetical people that might move here. I'll also add that the townhouses going up in Mariottsville, seemingly overnight, hundreds of them-- we all drive by them every day. Where are those kids going to school? All of the other new construction-- where are those kids going to school? It is insane to consider increasing development. There is simply not enough infrastructure. I will leave it to other parents to talk about schools that are crumbling and in desperate need of repairs and updating. Please keep the APFO strong, stop development, seek alternative streams of revenue, and FUND OUR SCHOOLS!

Sincerely,  
Amy Shane



Darrien

Malika

**From:** [Carolyn Le](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Letter Regarding APFO  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 4:10:52 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Carolyn Le, and I am a parent to two children in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

The reputation of Howard County is built on its excellent schools. People consistently site "a great school district" as a reason for choosing Howard County to purchase homes to live in. They have a desire to send their children to Howard County Public Schools. I feel that allowing schools to be over 100% capacity would adversely impact the reputation Howard County has built. This would lead to less people choosing to live here and thus even less building/construction needed as people choose to live elsewhere; perhaps somewhere where schools are not overcrowded, class sizes are reasonable (smaller), and the school system is well integrated into the community as an investment.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

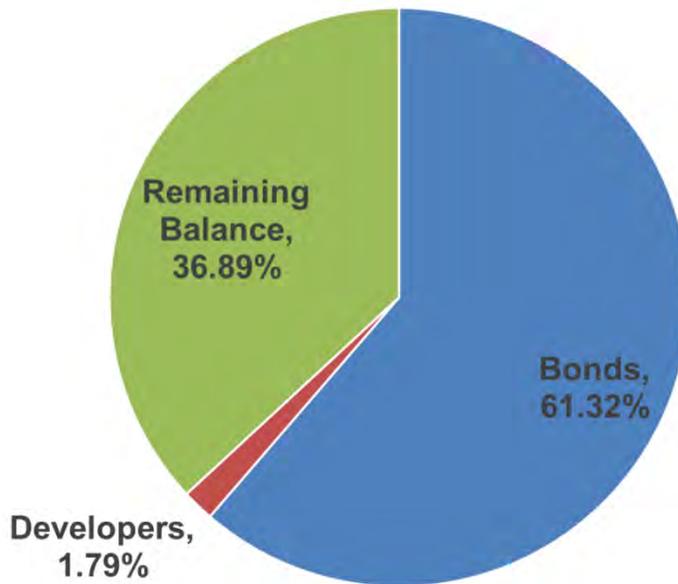
Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Carolyn Le

# PTA of Howard County

## Yes to Education Funding and Strengthening APFO

2011 - 2019 Average Capital Budget Funding Sources



*No to overcrowding, increased class sizes, redistricting pressure*

Good evening, Committee Members. My name is Cat Carter, and I'm here as a small business owner, former teacher, and an education advocate who has passed national and state legislation and policy for 10+ years. I am also the VP of Issues for the PTA of Howard County (PTACHC), who has over 10,000 members.

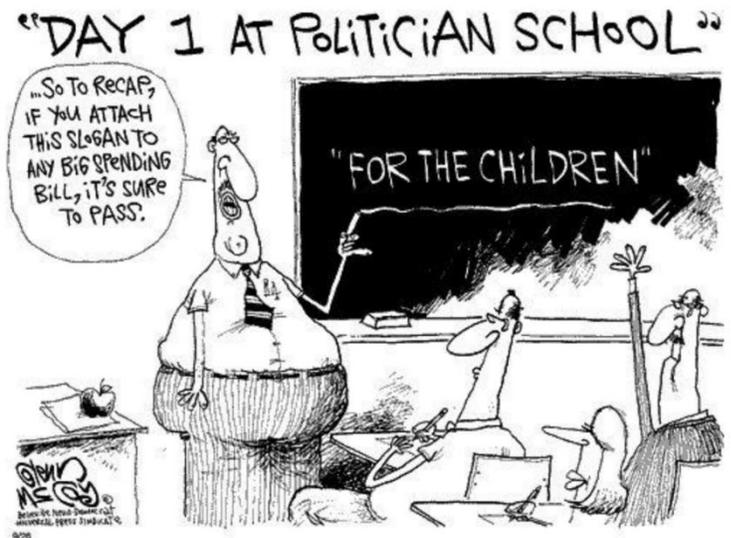
To be clear, the PTA of Howard County stands for:

- No schools above 100% capacity.
- Increased education funding and a stronger APFO.
- Our local, state, and national PTA are against any effort to weaken APFO and to increase overcrowding, class sizes, and redistricting pressure in our schools.

Our Adequate Public Facilities Ordinances (APFO) are our best tool for ensuring that new development aligns with infrastructure capacity by mandating that both government and developers must provide for adequate schools, roads, and resources to support growth. PTA community — parents, teachers, and students — has and will play a crucial role in ensuring APFO isn't weakened.

Where is the HCPSS data that shows that raising school capacity, increasing enrollment, or cutting school funding helps students succeed? I've taught in overcrowded schools, and the impact on academics and student well-being is significant. Just saying something is "for the children" doesn't mean it is.

Howard County Public School System has \$800 million in deferred maintenance and has been struggling to manage the rising operating and capital costs. So far, it's been taxpayers and bonds footing most of the bill for Howard County Capital Budget funding. We are against any effort to raising school capacity limits or allowing developers to bypass the four-year APFO waiting period by paying "pay-to-play" fees. We are against increasing density without the funding needed to address overcrowding, redistricting, and impact on public facilities.



As a small business owner, I understand the importance of growth, hiring, expanding for revenue. However, if I grow too fast and lack funding to sustain essential services and support then my products' quality and reputation will suffer, and I will lose customers. Howard County's number one product is the schools; it has been an economic win for decades. However, because elected leaders spent money on other things and pet projects, they have failed to continue to invest and sustain the quality of our schools and the cracks are showing. If Howard County schools lose their reputation, then people will live someplace else with less taxes and better schools and our property values and community will struggle.

Let's make choices that invest in our schools, prevent overcrowding, and ensure the costs of development are shared fairly. Strengthening APFO, requiring developers to pay their fair share, and keeping schools under 100% capacity will continue show that Howard County's number one investment is our students. Thank you.

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Catherine Loomis, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

We moved to Western Howard County in 2020 for the schools. I have 2 boys in our local elementary school (Kindergarten and 2nd grade). My youngest has 23 children in his class, and it must be extremely difficult for his classroom teacher to manage and meet the needs of 23 extremely boisterous kindergarteners. I am extremely concerned with overcrowding, overdevelopment, and redistricting. Consistency is key for children, and forcing children to leave their friends and school community to attend another school due to redistricting is detrimental to their development, mental health, and well being. It is essential that our schools are fully funded and invested in, that includes providing the necessary updates to school buildings and building new schools, when necessary, to meet the needs of the community and ensure that all students are comfortable, safe, and have room to learn.

Our community and property values are tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Catherine Loomis

**From:** [Corinne Happel](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Testimony for the APFO public hearing  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 2:42:13 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear Howard County APFO Committee,

I am a board-certified pediatrician and allergist/immunologist that works outside the county and moved with my husband and children to Howard County in April of 2020 because of the school system. Four of our five children are now old enough and enrolled in the Howard County Public School System. I am in favor of upholding APFO and strengthening its protections to insure adequate school facilities for all Howard County children prior to the approval of new developments.

My current fifth grader attends an elementary school where he and all of his fifth grade classmates are taught in portables. This is not the first time he has been in a portable. He and many of his classmates were also in a portable for third grade.

We are not the only elementary school in Howard County that has all of its fifth graders in portables this year. Many schools in Howard County do not have adequate capacity for their students.

Despite having all of our 5th graders in portables, our elementary school is not in the 10 year Long-Range Master Plan for Capital Funding. There are more capital needs in the county than there are resources. If nothing improves, fifth graders at our elementary school will continue to be taught in portables over the next decade.

The high school that my children are districted to attend is also in need of increased capacity, facilities maintenance and renovations, yet due to lack of capital funds available to the Howard County Public School System, this has been pushed back again, now until 2036. If this does not continue to be pushed back, my current kindergartener will see improvements in her anticipated senior year of high school. Meanwhile my current fifth grader, 3rd grader, and second grader will likely attend this same high school in worse condition than it is now.

As a family we have had conversations both internally and with other families about what it means to live in Howard County. Families like ours were willing to move here despite the high tax rates and housing prices because of a focus on educational excellence. Now as the state-mandated Blueprint requires additional expenditures from school systems (from both capital and operating budgets) without adequate funding streams, the educational experience is weakening. Families are asking: Is it worth continuing to live in Howard County? Should we invest in private or home school options? We have already had friends make these choices. If this trend continues, Howard County will have a harder time recruiting families with young and school-aged children to live in a county with such a high cost of living.

**We can and should do better. Strengthening APFO would help our schools adjust to Blueprint requirements.**

There are not enough capital resources for Howard County children now. I urge you to uphold APFO and strengthen its protections that require adequate school facilities before any new developments are approved. Any weakening of current APFO regulations regarding schools will worsen the facilities our children use.

Thank you for supporting the education of all Howard County children.  
Corinne Happel, MD

**From:** [Ellen Sowry](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** HCPSS Needs  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 3:07:17 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Ellen Sowry, and I am a parent of 3 Howard County School student and a PTA member or officer for the last thirteen plus years. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

We specifically moved to Howard County in 2010 because of the highly rated school system. My oldest started at Dayton Oaks Elementary School in 2011. Since my family began in HCPSS, the class sizes have increased, the individual attention to students has decreased, and the burden to our teachers has increased year after year. There are too many children in a classroom now, making it a much more stressful and less conducive learning environment for all. In addition, due to funding shortages, programs that have been incredibly beneficial to my children have been threatened or cut. Classes aren't being offered at the high school level that my children had looked forward to taking. It is all very disappointing.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Ellen Sowry  
5008 Green Bridge Rd  
Dayton, MD 21036

**From:** [F.Keenan](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO: Protect Our Schools  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 4:35:20 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Frances Keenan and I am a parent in Howard County, with two kids at Bonnie Branch Middle School.

As you consider how, if at all to change APFO, I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. **No schools should be above 100% capacity.** Overcrowded classrooms impact educational outcomes and behavior. Overcrowded schools limit student opportunities and bring increased safety risks. Any redistricting is disruptive to learning. Frequent redistricting destabilizes communities.

Additionally, **please consider extending wait times to seven years for projects that fail the schools test.** With 250+ portable classrooms and over \$800 million in deferred maintenance, Howard County is in a school facility crisis. We cannot offer additional exemptions and exclusions to APFO and expect this problem to improve.

Parents and PTAs across the County are asking you to put our children first. Every child deserves adequate schools. With only 2% of developable land left in the County, it is time to strengthen APFO, not dismantle it.

Thank you for your time and consideration,  
Frances Keenan

**From:** [Jen MacCormack](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Public Testimony, APFO review  
**Date:** Monday, November 4, 2024 11:40:03 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO committee,

Thank you for your work reviewing the current Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance and determining a set of recommendations to bring it in line with the county's current development situation.

I understand that you are hearing voices from many different communities, businesses, and organizations, and that growth in Howard County is a long-term good. That said, growth must be managed responsibly. APFO must be written in such a way as to ensure that no Howard County school is overcrowded. The county cannot continue allowing development that puts any school over 100% capacity. So many of our schools are already bursting at the seams, while development projects continue nearby – where will those kids go? The answer cannot be to redistrict again and again, pulling apart the thriving communities that people are moving to Howard County for. New homes must come with a guarantee of new schools, or renovations and additions to old ones. To allow for habitual overcrowding is to shortchange our current students and any new ones that the county hopes will move into these new developments. Who will move to a new townhouse in Howard County if the school their kids will go to is already at 120% capacity?

APFO must do as its name suggests: ensure that public facilities are adequate to absorb new growth in the county. This means establishing a 100% maximum capacity for schools, and restricting new development that cannot meet that requirement. In addition, I urge the committee to look at capacity realistically; pre-K students are not currently counted in the capacity projections, but any reasonable person can see that they need space and services too.

Thank you sincerely,  
Jen MacCormack

**From:** [Jennie Hardy](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** School Over Crowding  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 5:03:07 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Jennie Hardy, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

At our elementary school, Manor Woods, the classes are bursting and the teachers are not getting the support they need to give the students the education they are entitled to. In my son's class last year there was a dangerous student who threatened the safety of my son and other classmates throughout the year. He was verbally aggressive and extremely distracting to all other students. The teacher did the best she could but because of the lack of support, the students in her class did not feel safe at school and their learning was disrupted because of the one disruptive individual. If the teacher had the necessary support staff in her class, she would've been able to continue educating while that support worked with the disruptive student. Since the school is so over crowded the support staff and teachers are stretched too thin.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Jennie Hardy

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Jennifer Pelleg](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** [SUSPECTED SPAM] School Overcrowding Concern  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 12, 2024 9:33:06 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Jennifer Pelleg, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

With a recent incident of bringing a weapon to school at a local high school, the inability to safely secure the trailers in the back field of our school is a significant concern for many in this community. Also it came to my attention at a recent PTA meeting that the extra programs that our school offers the community (for example, Pre-K) are not counted in the capacity total for our school even though these programs take up classrooms in our physical school building.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Pelleg

**From:** [Kaitlin O'Hara](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Overcapacity, Undereducated  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 5:48:25 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Kaitlin O'Hara, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

Last year, my son was in an "inclusive classroom" which is a class of general education students combined with special education students lead by a general population teacher (not special education certified). Absolutely no one benefited from this learning environment. Special education resources were stretched so thin, they were practically non-existent to the students they were meant to serve. The teacher had to focus time on addressing behaviors and attention on meeting the needs of the special education students which resulted in the general population becoming second priority. I reiterate, NO ONE benefited. The teacher was run-down, exhausted, and performing completely outside of her job.

How can we possibly consider adding MORE students when the schools are barely surviving as is?

How can we possibly consider adding more to teachers that are already underpaid and overworked? How can we expect quality educators to stay?

Even for those who do not have children in the school system, a well educated community is a safe and productive community. Invest in our schools and invest in our future as a community.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Kaitlin O'Hara

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Kesha Plummer, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

I currently have a 4th and 5th grader at Atholton Elementary School. Here is some useful information about Atholton Elementary School:

- Atholton Elementary opened: 1961
- Additions/Renovations: 1980 (A), 2001 (R), 2002 (R), 2006 (R), 2007 (R)
- School Capacity: **424** (This does not include additional capacity provided by 3 portable classrooms.)
- Total Enrollment (PreK-5): **520** Official count 9/30/23

The overcrowding at the school is a huge concern. My 5th grader's classroom is in a trailer, and has about 27 students in it. That's 27 students plus a teacher in a trailer. My 4th grader has about 25 kids in her classroom. Again a large number of students. With all those students in the classroom there are a lot of distractions. My son and daughter are struggling right now due to those distractions. There is no reason why any classroom should have that many students in it. Something needs to be done about the overcrowding in schools across the county.

Another concern I have is the age of the trailer. These trailers were there when my older 2 kids were in 5th grade (2014 and 2016). Right before this school year started there was mold found in one of the trailers. It was later confirmed that the mold was due to a leak in the trailer. The heating and AC are another issue. In the warmer months it is very hot in the classroom. In the cooler months it is cold in the classroom. This is very unfair to the students and teachers in those trailers. It is also a health issue.

With all these new developments popping up around the county, it is important that we first deal with the current overcrowding problem and building conditions we have now. In

addition there needs to be a plan in place for additional overcrowding we will face as new families move into Howard County. Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Howard County is deemed as one of the wealthiest counties yet our schools are in bad condition. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share. They need to do better for Howard County. Our students deserve better!!

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Kesha Plummer

**From:** [Lehigh Mearns](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** TRES Capacity Issues  
**Date:** Thursday, November 7, 2024 9:21:17 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Lehigh Mearns, and I am an active parent and resident in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

My children's school, Triadelphia Ridge Elementary School, is currently over capacity. We have seen the impacts with an increase in class size, addition of "cottages" outside the school, students shuffling to different spaces ad hoc instead of having a consistent learning space, small staff lounge, inadequate storage in the building for the school community needs, to name a few. Additionally, our school houses one of the HCPSS Regional Programs, which means we have students with extraordinary needs, as well as additional staff to facilitate their learning environment. Since the program was introduced, there have been numerous incidents (many resulting in local emergency response) in our school. Ongoing capacity issues are fostering an inadequate environment. Many of these incidents have reached news outlets, created a negative impact on HCPSS, and a large portion of the school community is unhappy with the situation.

Our community and property values are tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Lehigh Mearns

**From:** [maggi.gallagher@gmail.com](mailto:maggi.gallagher@gmail.com)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Adequate Public Facilities Ordinances  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 9:56:55 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Margaret Gallagher and I am a parent, coach and community member in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

I have two children currently enrolled in the Howard County Public School System and have watched as their classroom sizes continue to grow every year. I always take the opportunity to attend American Education week so that I may experience my children's classrooms for myself. Every year it is louder, hotter and more desks are crammed into each room. With classrooms as large as those my elementary school children are in, there is simply no way for any single person to provide the level of education that draws so many new families to the county. Average children get lost in systems that only have the resources to handle the extreme cases, and the reality is that most children classify as average, they are the bulk of students.

Our community and property values are tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Margaret Gallagher

**From:** [Massawa Stevens-Morrison](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Cc:** [BWES Treasurer](#); [Vynessa Pantano](#); [Sarah Domm](#); [Long Chen](#)  
**Subject:** For APFO Committee Review  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 12:36:34 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Massawa Stevens-Morrison , and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being. This is a well-documented fact and should not be overlooked.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools, where school communities are already struggling with inadequate infrastructure and slow-responding efforts for help.

My twins' school is already overcrowded. My daughter and son are hardworking students who are always eager to learn, ready to reflect, and willing to help others within their school community, yet the challenges they face in an overcrowded and underfunded school will impact their learning exponentially. The help they are unable to receive as a result of the increasing student-to-teacher ratio in the classroom allows them to slip through the cracks, and even as parents, there is only but so much we are able to do to remedy this issue. Continued development in Howard County and Howard County's poor response to calls for support and equitable approaches to the size shifts has already resulted in current conditions. Redistricting is ineffective as a solution, because the solution doesn't change the size of the problems. This is especially outstanding as a truth for my twins' school, which has not been renovated or updated since its inception in 1968. I work to develop and support first year teachers in Baltimore and in DC, and the quality of the school infrastructures I visit regularly far exceed the quality of the school infrastructure where my twins attend. Children should not have to bear the weight of hasty and profit-driven decisions the adults in their communities make. We owe them better.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Massawa Stevens-Morrison

**From:** [Meeta Patel](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Manor woods  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 9:50:36 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Meeta and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

My kids have increasing classroom sizes and have to go out in the cold winter to the portable classrooms with no access to water or bathrooms. That is not acceptable. They are unable to have any sort of personalized learning and do not have the relationship with their teachers that they should.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Meeta

Adequate Public Facilities Public Hearing 11/6/2024  
Comment



Megan Brauner

I strongly stand behind
protecting APFO's safeguards for
school planning. In fact, I advocate
for strengthening protections for
overcrowding. 100% capacity
should be 100% capacity!
No more 105/110/115%, →

Megan Brauner

Mom of HoCo ES student  
former K-12 HoCo public school  
student

Belongs Spring ES PTA VP  
Megan.reymann@gmail.com

**From:** [Michell Schalik](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: APFO Advocacy Letter  
**Date:** Thursday, November 7, 2024 2:19:44 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Michell Schalik, and I am a parent, teacher and community member in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges that are impacting students and diminishing learning. I strongly urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being making it difficult for teachers to meet individual students' needs and increase behavioral challenges and classroom disruptions.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

Overcrowding, large class sizes, and funding shortages are creating a lot of challenges that are negatively impacting students, staff and the entire school community. I would like to share some specific incidents that highlight the problems that students and teachers are facing on a daily basis.

When I came back to teaching in 2015, I was delighted to have classes with 16 students in the primary grades. I was able to offer a greater level of support to students who have learning challenges. I was able to manage behaviors and use instruction time to teach. Then the Howard County Board of Education began to struggle to balance the budget and increasing class sizes as a way to reduce costs. At first, they told us "it's only an increase of

one student". That was done year after year and now am teaching classes with six or seven more children than in 2015. As a related arts teacher at the elementary level, I am not only seeing larger classes due to the board of education's budget remedy, but even larger classes due to sprinkling due to overcrowding. My first-grade classes went from 16 to 31 in just 8 years. While my school has enough teachers we lack space, so sprinkling is the only way to make the related arts schedule work.

Additionally, my school has been greatly impacted by new construction and while we welcome the new families that have joined our school the school itself has not been renovated to accommodate more classrooms. We received increased staffing, but we are forced to share classrooms. On the days my .6 art teacher partner is with me, my classroom is used all day. In order to write an email or a lesson plan in a quiet place I have to work in my storage closet since I do not have a quiet place to work during my planning time. This may seem like a small problem, but it decreases my productivity since I cannot adequately focus on aspects of my job. I find myself coming to school early and leaving late in order to find time to plan lessons and prepare supplies since it's the only time my classroom is not occupied. This is negatively impacting my work family balance.

In 2021, my son started 6th grade at FQMS. He had a newly written IEP for math and while he was getting some support, his class sizes were way too large and disruptive for him to make strides in math competency. While he had great teachers, they were overworked. Special educators had too large of caseloads and teachers were faced with packed classrooms which increased behavioral challenges and disruptions to learning. My family had to make the difficult decision to move my son to a private school in order to have him in an environment conducive for learning. Not only was this an unexpected financial burden, but it also created stress on me and my husband as we struggled to provide transportation and support our son as he dealt with the emotional stress of leaving friends and feeling like he was starting over in a totally new community.

In many ways we felt pushed out of public school due to failed policies and poor financial decisions. As a teacher, I am struggling to feel that I am able to successfully meet the needs of my students due to conditions that are out of my control. The remedy is not complicated. Reduce class size and watch students' learning flourish. However, the county is putting teachers through

more and more training to deal with behaviors that are largely a result of an unrealistic teacher to student ratios. 1:31 in first grade is simply unsustainable. I have been working as a public-school teacher for at least 20 years and due to the daily struggles due to overall mismanagement, I will be seeking early retirement. Then I will move to a private school, where I am able to actually teach instead of managing behaviors. I'm not the only one feeling this way and making similar plans.

I have been a mentor teacher for student teachers coming out of Towson University and Maryland Institute College of Art for many years. Most all of them have secured jobs in HCPSS. What I have observed over the past decade is the change in teacher mindset between generations. Young teachers who do not feel successful in their jobs are leaving the profession regardless of securing a pension or retiree benefits. Whereas many veteran teachers are sticking it out to retire but are not putting in the 30 and 40 years like their predecessors did. Now you are seeing teacher retire with just 20 years of service. I can't imagine what public schools will be like in just five years considering the decline I've witnessed since 2015. Our children deserve so much better.

Many residents are concerned about their return on investment considering property values are tied to the success of our schools. Having moved here for the schools, I find it especially frustrating that I no longer feel the schools can successfully educate my son, yet I'm taxed an extraordinary amount for schools I do not use. Now I feel I am forced to relocate to find better real estate investments. I hope you will prioritize investments in education and mandate developers to contribute their fair share and preserve property values for current residents.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue. I look forward to learning what changes you will make to resolve these problems.

Sincerely,  
Michell Schalik

**From:** [Michael Golibersuch](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Cc:** [Rigby, Christiana](#)  
**Subject:** Input for APFO Committee  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 11:13:58 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

APFO Committee,

My email may be a little lengthy so let me provide a succinct summary of my view up front: APFO is bad and I want my children to be able to afford a home here in twenty years.

I'm sure you've heard this before but by suppressing housing supply, APFO drives up property values, making the county less accessible to young families, middle-income earners, and first-time homebuyers. Making matters worse, the self-imposed housing shortage compels politicians to create even more convoluted rules that dictate the certain types of housing (e.g affordable housing) is a prerequisite for building anything at all. More and more rules to address the problem of high housing prices created by the APFO rules in the first place. Population growth won't go away just because we regulate housing construction. Letting market demand guide the amount of development is more efficient and will lead to more prosperity.

I get the impetus behind APFO - no one likes overcrowded schools or traffic congestion. When I was in fourth grade, "temporary classrooms" were first installed at the elementary school I attended. Thirty some years later, my children now attend that same school and the number of portable classrooms has only grown. So believe me when I say that I know school overcrowding is a real issue. But Howard County has had APFO that entire time. If APFO was an effective solution to school capacity issues, we wouldn't have the problems we have today.

APFO attempts to mitigate school capacity issues by giving the school system more time to build facilities. But *time* isn't the factor constraining the school system's ability to build new facilities - *money* is. And by slowing development, APFO shrinks the growth of the county's tax base, choking off the funds needed to build those very schools. APFO attempts to treat the wrong symptom (time) and ends up making the underlying cause (money) of the disease worse.

We all know that APFO isn't just about managing schools and traffic. For some, it's a thinly veiled tool to block growth and avoid density. Personally, I get why some people don't like density: living in a peaceful quiet neighborhood with lots of space is a completely understandable desire and no one has any business telling anyone else that it's wrong to want that life. But it is wrong to restrict what other people can do with their property to achieve that end.

We also shouldn't buy into the hype that APFO regulations enable us to choose to live in a peaceful, bucolic suburb/exurb rather than a chaotic urban slum. The real choice is between an overregulated market that stifles economic growth, forces people into lower-quality housing than they could afford in a freer market, and leads to revenue shortfalls, aging infrastructure, and deferred maintenance - or, on the other hand, market-driven development with proactive government planning that fosters vibrant, sustainable communities.

APFO restricts what people can do with their own land, putting un-American limits on property rights. It uses centralized planning to ration development in a way that would be recognizable to a Soviet apparatchik. This is the good old U-S-of-A where property ownership should mean the freedom to build on your property unless it poses a clear hazard for your neighbors. APFO's restrictions, delays, and red tape strip away that freedom. We should not ask the government to restrict our private property rights in order to relieve elected officials and public servants of their responsibility to adapt to growing populations and density and provide the needed infrastructure.

Importantly, big corporations with the staff and capital to work bureaucracies, absorb delays, and adjust to shifting timelines can manage APFO and other regulatory requirements much easier than individuals or small businesses. APFO's limits provide opportunities for corporate developers to game the restrictions to limit or block competition from smaller businesses or individuals. APFO doesn't just create inefficiencies and limit freedom - it actively helps big developers corner the market.

We should embrace growth as an opportunity and see it as a sign of success - it should not be feared as a problem that has to be constrained. Clinging to APFO in its current form, will only lock our community into exclusion and inefficiency. Getting rid of or limiting the extent of APFO's harm is a step in the right direction.

I want my children to be able to afford homes here in twenty years. Please don't restrict the housing supply that is needed to make that happen.

- Mike Golibersuch

**From:** [Noelle Frost](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Noelle Frost Testimony - Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance  
**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2024 9:05:37 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Hello,

My name is Noelle Frost and I am a resident of Howard County living in Elkridge, MD.

I would like to submit the following items for the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Committee review. Thank you for reading.

- I moved to Elkridge in 2021. We moved for my husband's job so his company helped find our housing so we did not do a lot of research into the area before moving. I was personally shocked when we arrived at how few public facilities Elkridge has. Beyond a library/senior center and volunteer fire station, this area is lacking.
- This tells me that the APFO needs to be stronger in what it requires of developers before they can build in an area. In the three years since we've moved to Elkridge, I've seen 30+ homes get built just off Hanover & Old Washington Rds with no expansion of roads or an addition of a high school in the area.
- The APFO needs to consider the capacity of high schools, not just elementary and middle schools. When we first looked into Howard High school as we were moving here, we were almost turned off from moving to the area because articles online kept saying how overcrowded it was.
- Redistricting kids over and over because the county can't seem to plan properly for school facilities is not right. Also, for us in Elkridge, having our two high school options be a 15-25 minute drive away is unacceptable. There have been many times I have been unable to volunteer at my son's school because it just took too much time out of my day to get there and back, particularly during my work day or during rush hour.
- We recently went to Urgent Care in Columbia and were referred to the ER. They told us to go over to Baltimore Washington hospital ER in Glen Burnie (Anne Arundel County) because the wait time for Johns Hopkins Howard County hospital ER was too long.
- The APFO needs to be done on a more regular basis than every 10 years. A lot can happen in 10 years. I would recommend adapting Montgomery County's model of reviewing every 3 years.

Thank you for your consideration and reading.

Regards,  
Noelle Frost  
Howard High School PTSA & Elkridge resident

**From:** [Ryan Powers](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Cc:** [HoCoUnited@protonmail.com](mailto:HoCoUnited@protonmail.com)  
**Subject:** 11/6/24 Testimony with corrections, expanded data.  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 10:59:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [image.png](#)  
[image.png](#)  
[image.png](#)  
[image.png](#)  
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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear Committee members,

[This was testimony given 11/6/24 with maybe minor changes for the spoken word. See below for technical correction on 889 apartments. 552 are currently in schools test, with 98 MIHIUs. Also included is counts for each school if APFO is weakened to 115% capacity as well as over/under capacity May 2024]

I'm going to assume that many of you are parents. Do you think our schools are adequate? Hundreds of millions of dollars in deferred maintenance. 200+ trailers. Class sizes increased last year, and may again this year. Is this acceptable for your kids? Many students are already over 100% capacity limits in crammed school buildings.

Let's just take the Southeast. [ES]  
[Guilford 0]  
Gorman Crossing 17  
Forest Ridge 42.  
Laurel Woods 24, a Title 1 school  
Atholton 100 students over capacity  
Hammond 107  
Bollman Bridge, a Title 1 school, 150

There are 889 housing units [see correction below] currently slowed in the schools test districted to Bollman Bridge, including 134 affordable units. The County's methodology is wrong if it is saying this will only result in 94 additional students, unless there are specific covenants. Massive redistricting is not going to solve our infrastructure problems either.

Where are we going to get this money without new development say people who want to strip APFO? A new elementary school for the southeast has been on the long-range Capital Budgets since 2015-- have they ever showed up before to ask for school needs? First, show me the data that this will be a net benefit to HCPSS, accounting for the cost of needed seat construction and cost per student. Second, developers and the County should all be paying more using dedicated revenue streams. Frankly, we should be too. Third, fix what we broke first. People say they care about the schools but want unlimited housing development and magically we pay for this with increased fees. How about getting the funding first? This robbing Peter to pay Paul is what got us in this situation in the first place. Breaking APFO will only make it worse.

I believe that affordable housing is an admirable goal, but it shouldn't come at the expense of schools. There are many county government programs to make housing more affordable that don't rely on dissolution of one of the few protections 57 thousand students have to receive a free education in quality buildings and classrooms. Exemptions because of a certain percentage of affordable housing might not even go to the same people in those developments. Developers can pay a fee instead of building affordable housing, they can swap out the location of affordable housing. They are able to give lip service to affordable housing; we have better legislative methods to accomplish actual affordability, we don't need to tear down APFO. We need to strengthen it.

Please act like it's your children's schools being targeted.

Thank you,

Ryan Powers

Glenwood, MD

Figure 1a. 552 units on the school capacity bin for Bollman Bridge. Patuxent Valley was 95 students overcapacity last May 2024.

[April 2025.xlsx \(howardcountymd.gov\)](#)

PROJECTS IN THE APFO SCHOOL CAPACITY BIN FOR 2026 ALLOCATION YEAR -- Last Updated September 19, 2024															
File Number	File Name	Elementary District	Elementary Region	Middle District	High District	School Capacity Test	Allocations	Failure number so far. Will need to increase by 1 if fails 2025 test							
1	F-21-035	Fairmont Woods	Rockburn	Fail	Northeast	Pass	Elkridge Landing	Pass	Long Reach	Pass	Fail	3	4th		
2	S-22-005	Gorsy Business Center, Parcel A	Hanover Hills	Fail	Northeast	Pass	Thomas Viaduct	Pass	Oakland Mills	Pass	Fail	212	4th		
3	F-22-062	Landing Enclave - West	Rockburn	Fail	Northeast	Pass	Elkridge Landing	Pass	Long Reach	Pass	Fail	1	3rd		
4	F-22-063	Landing Enclave - East	Rockburn	Fail	Northeast	Pass	Elkridge Landing	Pass	Long Reach	Pass	Fail	3	3rd		
5	S-22-006	Calla Property	Rockburn	Fail	Northeast	Pass	Elkridge Landing	Pass	Long Reach	Pass	Fail	5	4th		
6	F-23-036	Chivichella Property	Minor Woods	Fail	North	Fail	Burleigh Manor	Pass	Marriotts Ridge	Pass	Fail	1	2nd		
7	SP-22-001	Helton Woods	St John's Lane	Fail	North	Fail	Patuxent	Fail	Mt. Hebron	Pass	Fail	6	3rd		
8	F-21-063	East Side	Centennial Lane	Fail	North	Fail	Burleigh Manor	Pass	Centennial	Pass	Fail	1	4th		
9	F-23-053	9872 Old Frederick Road	Northfield Station	Fail	North	Fail	Palatocco	Fail	Mt. Hebron	Pass	Fail	2	2nd		
10	F-23-057	Siedel Property	Northfield	Fail	North	Fail	Dunloggin	Fail	Centennial	Pass	Fail	2	1st		
11	SP-23-002	Capstone Estates	Northfield Station	Fail	North	Fail	Patuxent	Fail	Mt. Hebron	Pass	Fail	4	3rd		
12	F-20-032	Nordau Subdivision	Oxford	Pass	Southeast	Fail	Patuxent Valley	Fail	Quinton Park	Pass	Fail	2	4th		
13	F-24-015	Miller Property	Grostein Crossing	Pass	Southeast	Fail	Hammond	Fail	Roseville	Pass	Fail	1	2nd		
14	S222004	Whiskey Bottom Estates	Ernest Bridge	Pass	Southeast	Fail	Patuxent Valley	Fail	Hammond	Pass	Fail	1	3th		
15	S-23-004	10010 Junction Drive	Bollman Bridge	Fail	Southeast	Fail	Patuxent Valley	Fail	Hammond	Pass	Fail	552	2nd		
16	F-21-070	Arctic Manor	Phelps Loop	Fail	Columbia East	Pass	Elcott Mills	Pass	Howard	Pass	Fail	6	3rd		
17	F23-002	Highland View Subdivision	Phelps Loop	Fail	Columbia East	Pass	Elcott Mills	Pass	Howard	Pass	Fail	3	2nd		
18	F-24-023	Lavender Hill Estates	Dayton Oaks	Pass	West	Pass	Foley Quarter	Fail	Glendy	Pass	Fail	3	1st		

Figure 1b. 98 MIHU are listed in the DPZ tool ( [Development in My Neighborhood | Howard County \(howardcountymd.gov\)](#) )

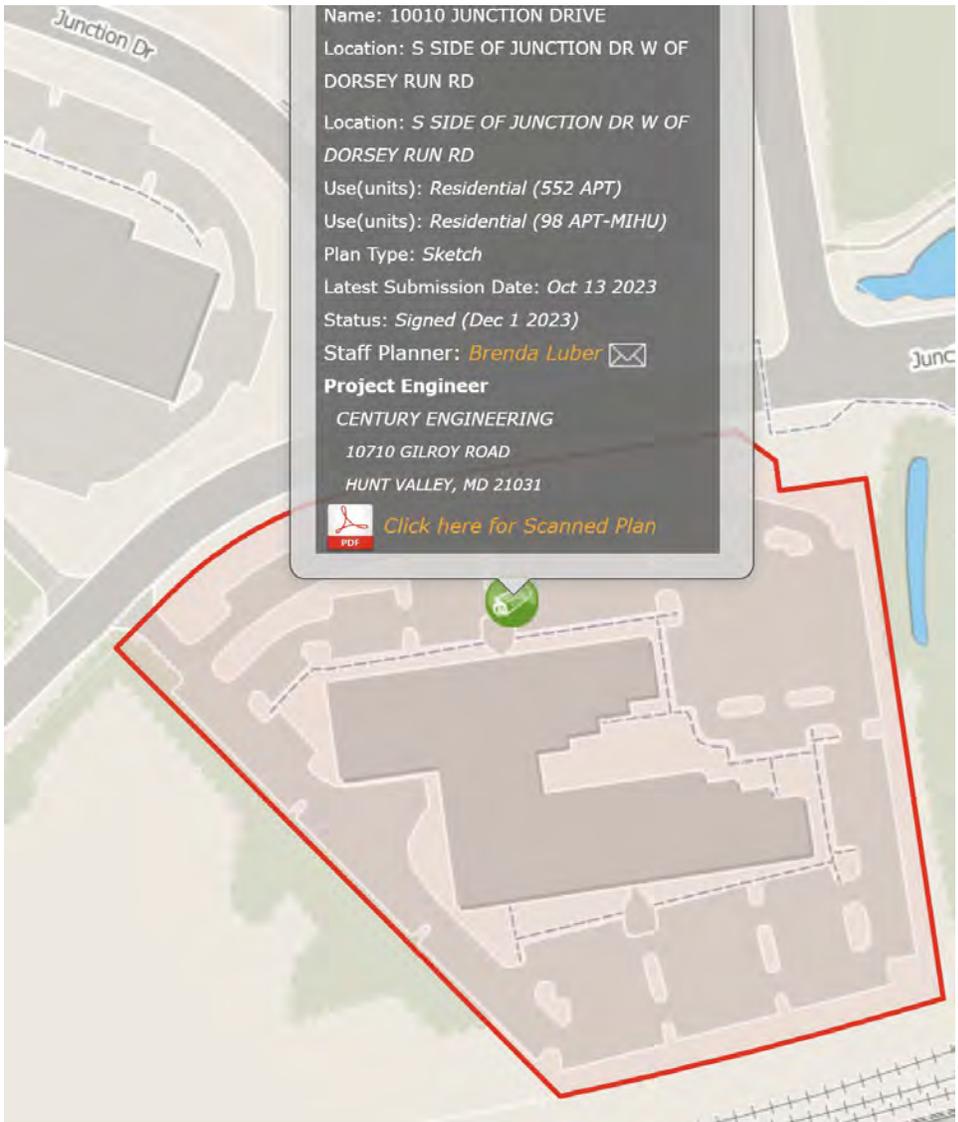


Figure 2a. Corridor Road Apartments Station is in the Detailed Housing Allocations and is *not finalized*. This project may not take the schools test depending on new APFO rules.

<b>SDP-24-019</b> <b>CORRIDOR ROAD APARTMENTS STATION OVERLOOK</b>  Stat Area: <b>6-27A</b> Planning Area: <b>Southeast</b>  <a href="#">Comments:</a>	ALLOCATION AREA: <b>Activity Centers</b> SCHOOL REGION: <b>SE</b> ELEM DISTRICT: <b>Bollman Bridge</b> MIDDLE DISTRICT: <b>Patuxent Valley</b> HIGH DISTRICT: <b>Hammond</b>									
		<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>2034</b>	<b>2035</b>
		<b>REQUESTED</b>	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2b. 36 MIHU are listed in the DPZ tool

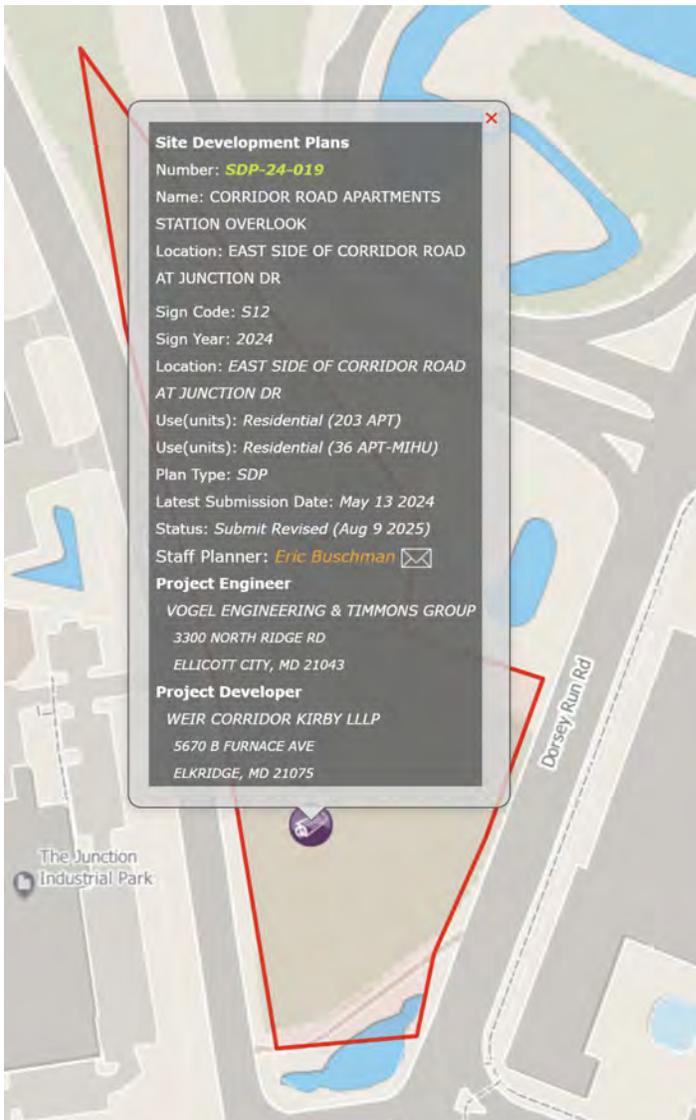
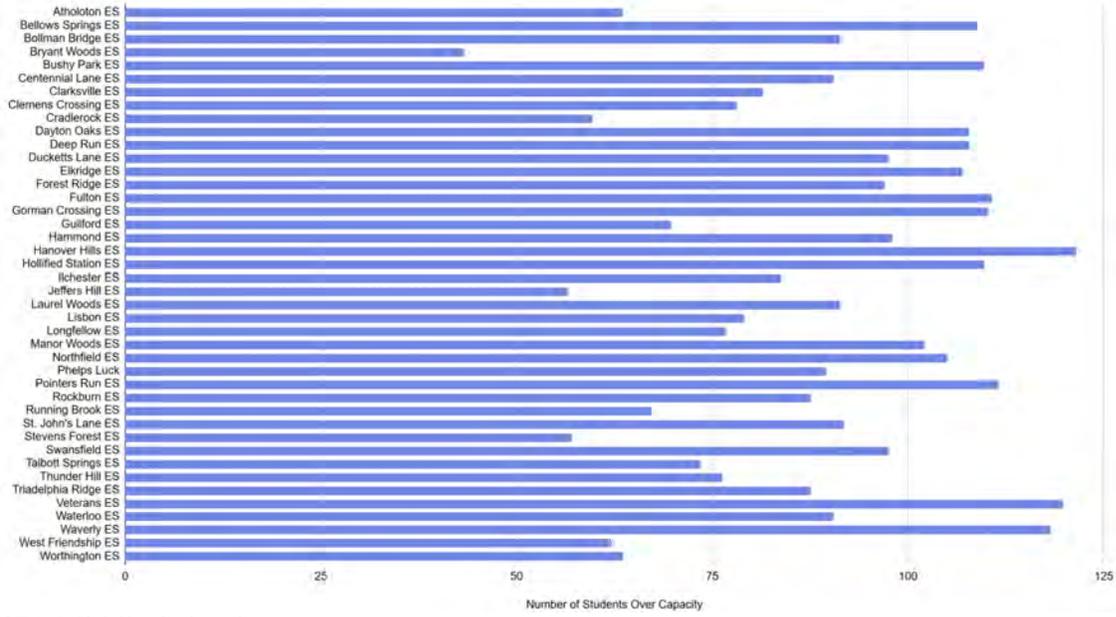


Figure 3. Amount of extra students over capacity limits at schools if 115% capacity limit is set. Capacity limits were taken from the 2024 Feasibility Study, page 9. ([06 20 24-2024 Feasibility Study Report.pdf \(boarddocs.com\)](#))

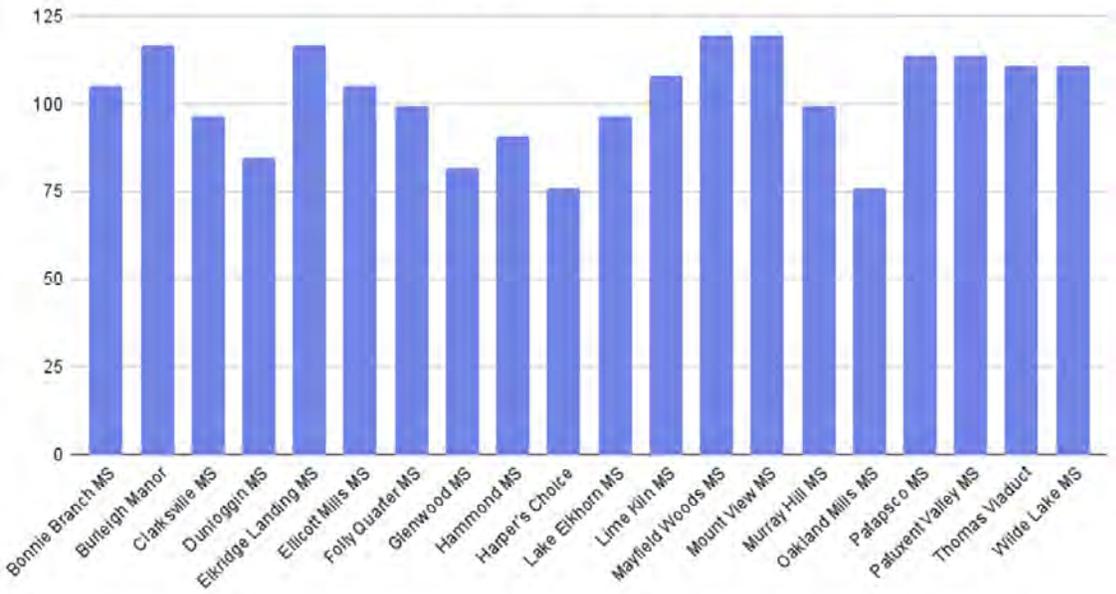
### 3A) Elementary Schools

Number of Students Over Capacity At 115% Capacity



3B) Middle Schools

Number of Students Over Capacity at 115% rated overcapacity



3C) High Schools

Number of Students Over Capacity at 115% rated overcapacity

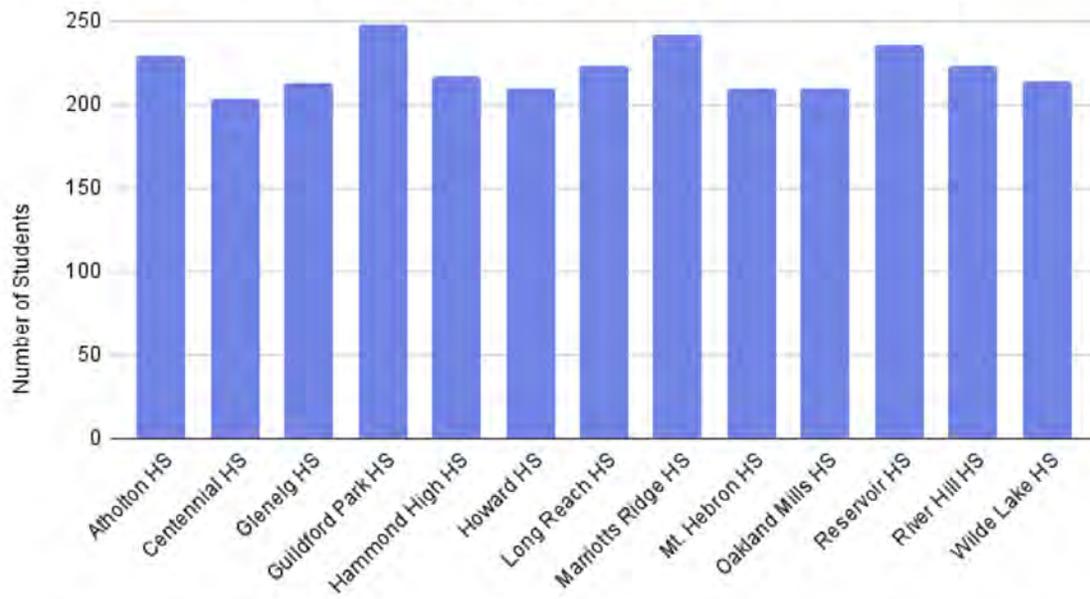
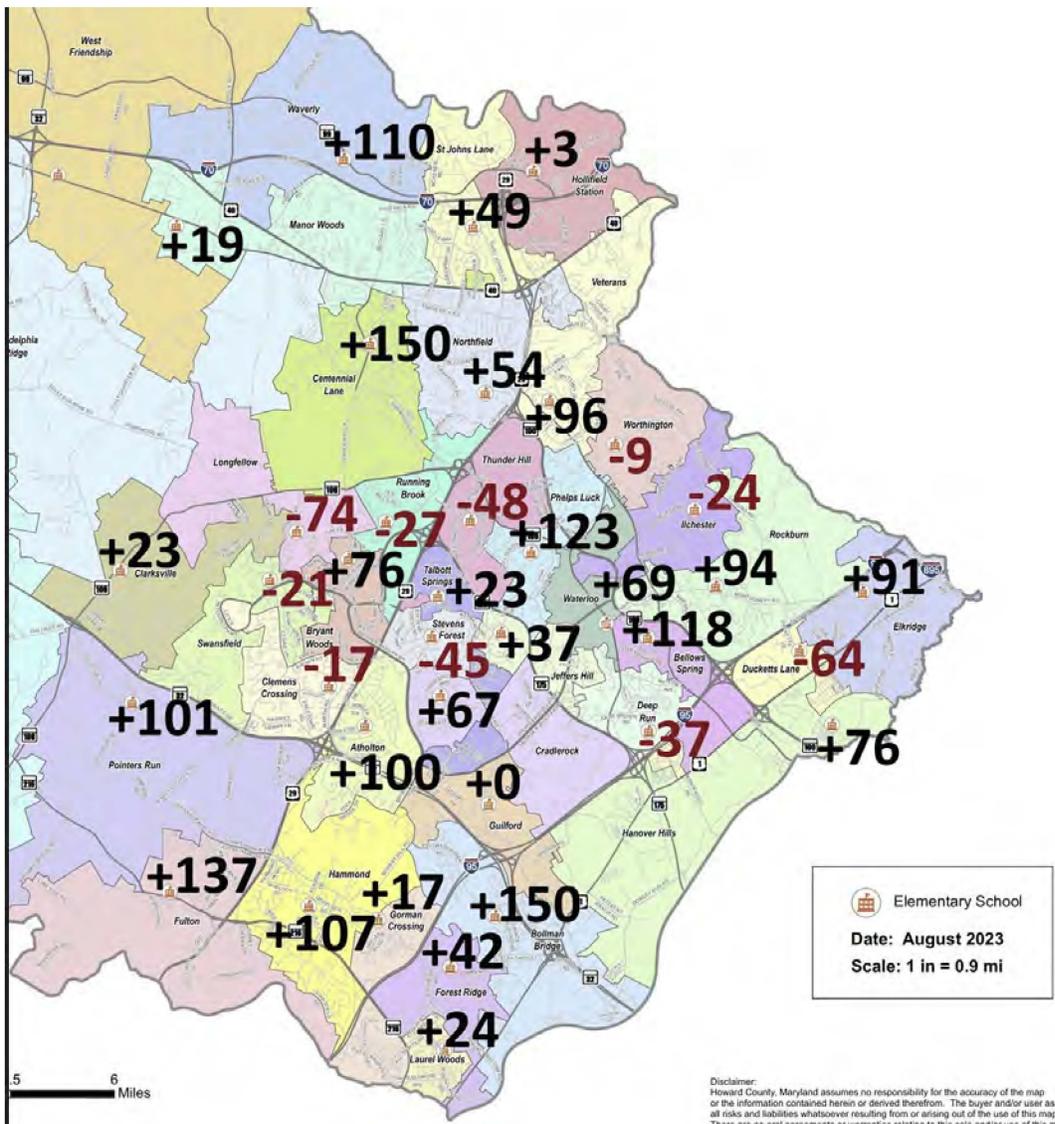
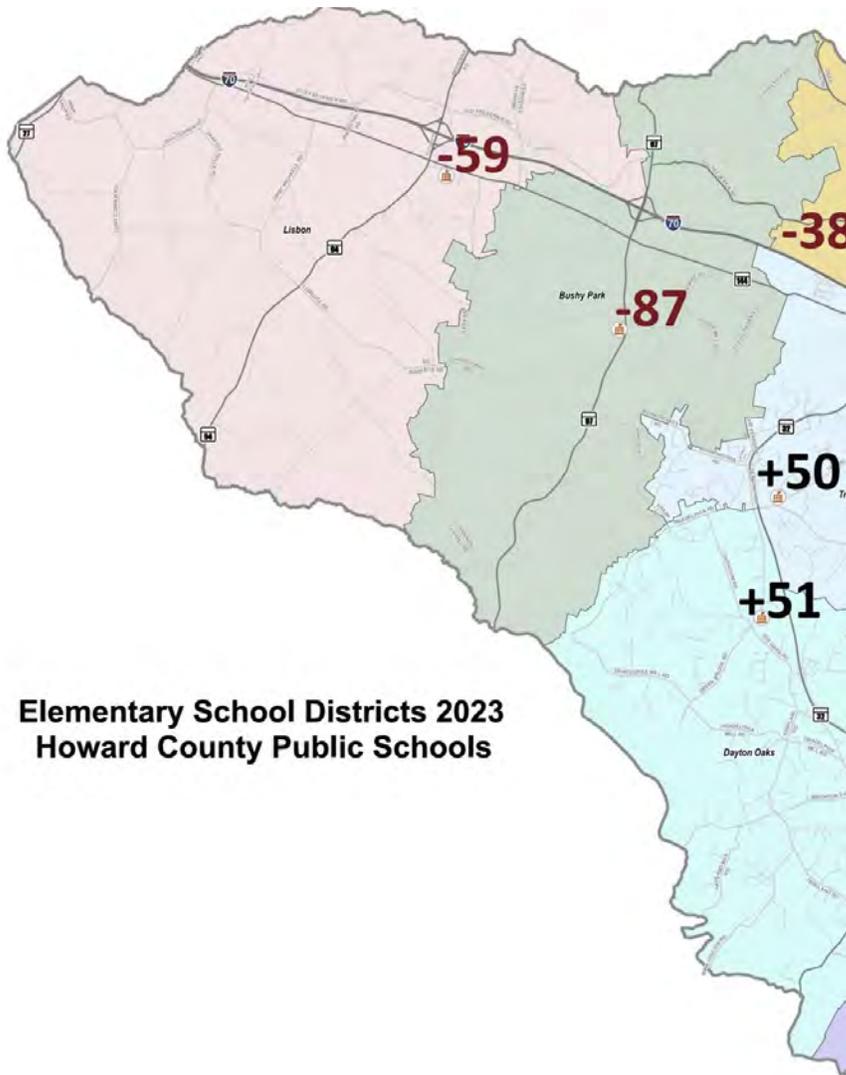


Figure 4) Current students over/under school capacity at the end of May 2024 ( [May 2024 Enrollment Report \(hcpss.org\)](#) )

4A) Elementary schools



Disclaimer:  
Howard County, Maryland assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the map or the information contained herein or derived therefrom. The buyer and/or user assumes all risks and liabilities whatsoever resulting from or arising out of the use of this map. There are no warranties or representations of any kind in this map or any use of the map.



**Elementary School Districts 2023  
Howard County Public Schools**

4B) Data table for this and Middle Schools and High Schools can be found at: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-2Thm5ENsxtQWbkJqZsKUNT79QBUjsOvSRjjqVzpCo4/edit?usp=sharing>

**From:** [Samantha Norris](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO Review: School Overcrowding  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 2:06:45 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Samantha Norris. I am the parent of 3 students in the Howard County Public School System, and the President of the Manor Woods Elementary School PTA. As you are considering all of the needs of the community, I implore you to prioritize our schools.

The reputation of the school system is why families have flocked to Howard County for decades. This has driven revenues across the county. Providing sufficient, good quality learning space is fundamental to maintaining the integrity of this reputation.

For years, our schools have been facing serious challenges, and the situation is only getting worse. Based on a report presented in September by the Interagency Commission on School Construction to the Capital Debt Affordability Committee at the State, the average age of schools across the state is 31 years, and the State Capital Improvement Program has **no known funding** obligations for construction projects in Howard County. With new construction stalling, and renovation projects not being prioritized to the schools with the highest populations and oldest buildings, our schools will deteriorate more and more rapidly. This will only be amplified by the implementation of the Blueprint.

I urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Our County must deal with the overcrowding issue immediately:

- Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being. Adding portables does NOT solve the problem and does not adequately increase school capacity. No school should be above 100% capacity.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need. Redistricting students does NOT solve the problem, it merely applies a band aid; the solution lies in appropriate planning. The redistricting process is disruptive to learning, decreases the ability for families to be involved, and has had negative impacts on the budget.
- As the President of the school PTA, I can attest to the fact that Howard County's families are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools. The ongoing residential construction adds students to schools after all teacher assignments have been made, meaning already crowded classes have more and more students squeezed in, and no additional teachers or classrooms added to the school. Oftentimes this means class sizes are at or above the allowable sizes. This is unacceptable and against multiple policies.

My children's elementary school enrolls new students daily – every time a new town home is completed in the large community being constructed off Marriottsville Road the students enroll in the schools. This has caused classrooms to be overcrowded, and resource rooms to be used as classrooms, grades to be too large to participate in

assemblies and field trips, and makes the related arts classes incredibly hard to manage, with homeroom classrooms being forced to combine. Their school is also at the top of the list for Facility Condition Index, showing that 72.21% of the lifespan is depleted. This is painfully obvious if you spend a day in the school – whole pods have no airflow at all, causing children and teachers to overheat, suffer from chronic headaches, and make regular trips to the nurse, not to mention this creates a suitable environment for mold growth.

The success of our community is tied to the success of our schools. It is imperative that you as our leaders and advisors prioritize investments in education, limit new development across the county, and require developers to contribute their fair share when developments are permitted.

Thank you in advance for your time and diligence in dealing with this critical matter.

Sincerely,

Samantha Norris

Dear APFO committee,

My name is Steve Reinken and a concerned parent and pta member. Given the current state of the schools in Howard County, it saddens me that I must write this letter.

Under the current ordinance, our schools are drastically underfunded. The Maryland Interagency on School Construction (IAC) recently evaluated schools and indicated drastic funding gaps in maintenance. Based on IAC evaluations, we can see that Howard County capital expenditures are funded at roughly 66% of what they should be – 91.8m (actual) vs. 140.2m (expected) and maintenance effectiveness is even worse at roughly 48% of what it should be – 55m (actual) vs. 114.6m (expected). There is currently no plan to resolve this deficit.

I implore this committee to recommend the following:

- Set enrollment caps at 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms impact student learning and well-being. Having overcrowded schools does not make for adequate public facilities.
- Strong APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, redistricting, and ensure Howard County students get the resources they need to have a quality education.
- PTAs across Howard County are concerned that we're neglecting the quality of the facilities we depend upon. Lessening APFO restrictions will only contribute to further deterioration of the quality of schools and our students' education.

Having portables added to schools is not a solution. This increases risks to student safety at school. Think of all the students who are required to leave the main building and navigate to a portable. This transfer introduces unnecessary risks to a student's day.

Additionally, regional programs in schools need adequate facilities to comply with IEPs and ensure the safety of students. I have witnessed students in regional programs leave campus. These instances present challenges for the administration and cause concern about the well-being of students in these programs. These programs need to be implemented at schools with appropriate facilities and not just where there is space.

What happens if we don't maintain strict APFO regulations? We will see more and more students continue to enter already underfunded facilities with no plan for improvement. We'll be at risk for program reductions within the schools. We recently saw severe community pushback when GT and Orchestra programs were threatened due to projected budget cuts. This committee needs to look at the entire picture and figure out a solution that drives to improve school facilities not to worsen the challenges we are already facing.

Our community is tied the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require future development to adequately fund the expansion of our county across the board – specifically including education.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Steve Reinken



# HCCA

**Howard County Citizens Association**

*Since 1961...*

*The Voice Of The People of Howard County*

Date: 6 November 2024

Subject: APFO Testimony

My name is Stu Kohn from Scaggsville, testifying for the Howard County Citizens Association, HCCA as its President. I was a member of the previous APFO Task Force.

We have a dream that one day (sound familiar) APFO will be more than just Adequate which would undoubtedly be appreciated by all. We are seeking an Awesome Public Facilities Ordinance which should include Quality of Life Issues such as the Hospital, Police, Fire, Emergency Medical Services, Utilities, etc. We need to have stricter restrictions on roads and schools and take serious action on the following because otherwise APFO should be known as ALPO, "A Lousy Public Ordinance."

- \* The elimination of all signs which read, "Stay Alert Traffic Congestion Next 3 or 4 Miles".
- \* Roads which are classified as an "E" Level of Service should no longer be considered passing in Downtown Columbia referencing the Design Manual, Volume 3, page 5-5.
- \* Reference the General Plan, Chapter 10, Managing Growth, page 16. The ability for any developer to be permitted to pay Fee-in-Lieu to mitigate any declared traffic impact should never be allowed.
- \* The elimination of Roads classified as "Minor Collectors" as stated in the Design Manual should be required to be analyzed in all areas not just the non-Public Service Area areas.
- \* The complete elimination of over 230 trailers at schools and no more added.
- \* To ensure all schools whenever trailers are required should be labeled as "Overcapacity" and "Closed." Any school whose enrollment exceeds 100 percent should be declared "Closed."
- \* No schools should automatically be declared "Open" after 4 years having previously been declared "Closed." No development should occur after 4 years until completely satisfied.
- \* The elimination of the excessive amount of waiting time in the Emergency Room at the Johns Hopkins Howard County Medical Center.
- \* To ensure there are enough in-patients beds at Johns Hopkins Howard County Medical Center to handle services prior to proposed development.

\* To ensure there is enough personnel assigned with the Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Services for any proposed development.

\* To ensure the electrical grid can more than adequately handle the workload due to any newly proposed development.

\* To ensure delivery of mail will not be delayed because of over development.

Please refer to the recently adopted General Plan, Chapter 10, Managing Growth. Why aren't Quality of Life issues addressed in this Chapter? We don't see any mention of the Hospital, Police, Fire, Emergency Medical Services, Utilities, etc. Why not?

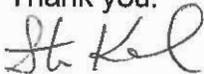
At your last meeting presentations were made by Fire, Police and the Hospital that included remarks about their services. They were dumbfounded when they were asked should they be a part of APFO. We all need to ensure these critical services in no way result in a negative impact by outpacing growth.

There is a quote by George Bernard Shaw regarding Progress which states, "Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything."

At your meeting on October 23, you were told to stifle so unfortunately feedback is not part of this agenda. What is the rationale for such a decree? Bill Gates stated, "We all need people who will give us feedback. That's how we improve."

Any response?

Thank you.



Stu Kohn  
HCCA President

**From:** [Thaoly Nguyen](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Howard County parent advocating for better school conditions  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 5:43:57 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Thaoly Nguyen, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the resources they need.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments (or lack thereof) on our schools.

In the 2023-2024 school year, I've watched my son and his entire fifth grade have their education out in the temporary buildings. The temporary buildings at Phelps Luck Elementary have been anything but temporary--they appear to be a permanent and unfortunate fixture which the 5th grade children must spend their entire school year in and even ghastlier, which the teachers must spend their long working hours in, week after week, year after year. My son would come home often in the 5th grade to share some rather amusing, and sometimes unfortunate, stories about these temporary buildings, some of which I would like to share with you:

- Their class befriended a raccoon that lives below their temporary building. It likes to scratch the floor above it, and the kids like to leave him candy to enjoy.
- The heaviest student in their class is too embarrassed to jump in their physical exercises, for fear of shaking the whole classroom.
- The hot days are extremely hot, and the cold days are extremely cold. The A/C and the heater simply do not provide enough comfort for any cold or hot weather days as the walls are too thin to provide adequate insulation to support these systems. They also often break down because of this reason, and without these utilities working on these extreme weather days, the

teachers are unable to teach, and the children cannot learn because they are all in discomfort.

- Entering and exiting from the main building to go to their classroom on rainy days (to use the bathroom, to go to lunch, to go from one classroom to another) can be pure enjoyment for those who enjoy getting drenched and soaked all day, but for most, it's anything but.

And sometimes in the back of my mind, I question how safe these classrooms are to protect our teachers and our children in the event of a school shooter. My son has gone on to middle school, but next year I'll have to brace for my daughter who will be entering the 5th grade.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share. Our teachers' and our children's wellbeing, education, and safety are dependent on your response to these inadequate facilities.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Thaoly Nguyen

**From:** [Tracy Waclawski](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Overcrowded Schools are a huge safety concern  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 7:40:13 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Tracy Waclawski, and I am a parent and resident in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I want to urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. NO schools should be above 100% capacity and absolutely NO child should be learning in a trailer outside of the safety of their schools' walls.

Findings of The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) show that the following areas in particular are impacted by overcrowding:

- Academic achievement: studies find that students in public schools with less overcrowded classrooms had higher reading and math scores.
- Behavior: overcrowding can lead to more disruptive behavior and conflicts among students.
- Teacher effectiveness: teachers are less effective in overcrowded classrooms, and may be less satisfied with their jobs.
- Student engagement: students may feel neglected and disengaged, which can lead to lower attendance rates.
- School resources: overcrowding limits the resources available for students.
- Other effects of overcrowding include: Increased wear and tear on the school and higher rates of teacher and student absenteeism

But ignoring the obvious impact to my child's education, the safety concern of having my child walk between the school building and trailers during the school day is what keeps me awake at night. There is an epidemic of school shootings occurring, how can the school ensure that all exterior doors are locked and children safe if children must come into the main building to use the bathroom and get back to regular facilities?

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Tracy Waclawski

**From:** [Tung Lin](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** School conditions impact my children  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 10:00:37 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Tung Lin, and I am a parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing serious challenges, and I urge you to support policies that invest in adequate school facilities and funding. Here are a few points I'd like to share:

- No schools should be above 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms affect students' learning and well-being.
- Stronger APFO policies and increased funding are essential to prevent overcrowding, reduce redistricting pressure, and ensure schools have the necessary resources.
- Howard County's PTA members are concerned about the impact of new developments on our schools.

My children are in first grade and kindergarten. For the kindergarten class, their classes must share a single classroom. Cabinets are used to separate the room, but this setup makes it hard for the kids to stay focused. The first-grade classroom is very small due to the growing number of students each year. Some seats are placed in corners or right by the whiteboard, making it difficult for students to see the board. We are very concerned about this learning environment for our kids.

Our community is tied to the success of our schools. Please prioritize investments in education and require developers to contribute their fair share.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Tung Lin

**From:** [Yen-Lin Huang](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Urgent Need for Investment in Howard County School Facilities and Funding  
**Date:** Friday, November 8, 2024 10:15:47 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee,

My name is Yen-Lin Huang, a concerned parent in Howard County. Our schools are facing significant challenges, and I urge you to support policies that ensure adequate school facilities and sustainable funding.

I would like to highlight a few key points:

- No school should exceed 100% capacity. Overcrowded classrooms adversely impact students' learning and well-being.
- Strengthening APFO policies and increasing funding are crucial steps to prevent overcrowding, reduce the need for frequent redistricting, and provide essential resources for students and staff.
- Many PTA members in Howard County share concerns regarding the effects of new developments on school capacity.

As a school volunteer, I've seen firsthand how limited space impacts students' focus and productivity, while overcrowded classrooms hinder teachers' ability to provide individual support, leaving learning gaps. Funding shortages further prevent schools from hiring additional staff or expanding facilities, which diminishes the quality of education across our community.

Our community's future success depends on the strength of our schools. Please prioritize educational investment and ensure developers contribute their fair share to maintain the quality and sustainability of our school system.

Thank you for your attention to this vital issue.

*Sincerely,*  
*Yen-Lin (Alan) Huang*

## **Fire/EMS Comments**

Good evening,

My name is Adam Nolder, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President of Howard County Professional Firefighters Association and I represent the nearly 500 professional firefighters, paramedics, and lieutenants who staff all of Howard County's 14 fire stations 24 hours a day, 365 days per year.

I am here to advocate for the inclusion of public safety, specifically emergency medical services, in the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance.

Two weeks ago, Dept of Fire and Rescue analyst Danielle Goodwin presented statistics to this committee. One of the most important in my opinion is that in 2023, 58% of patients treated by DFRS paramedics and EMTS were 55 years of age or older. This should come as no surprise as our healthcare needs increase as we age.

There needs to be consideration for how an ever-increasing aging population and the building of age restricted communities, assisted livings, and nursing

homes impacts the delivery emergency medical services. In recent years, Howard County has seen the development of large senior living facilities on Martin Rd, Washington Boulevard, Route 216, Marriottsville Rd, and Frederick Rd. A new “Erikson Senior Living Community” is planned for Sheppard Lane in Clarksville and will potentially be the largest facility of its kind in the county. These facilities each generate hundreds of calls for service throughout the year and sometimes generate multiple 911 calls at a time. That combined with long hospital wait times and having to transport patients to hospitals in other counties has, and will continue increase response times of ambulances and paramedic units or cause Howard County to rely more heavily on mutual aid from our surrounding jurisdictions, most of which are experiencing the same issues.

I also ask this committee to consider the public safety needs that will be generated by the development of the Columbia Gateway Drive area and remind you that the fire stations that surround that area, specifically Stations 9, 12, and 6 are already responding to thousands of calls per year are consistently the busiest stations in the county.

# **APPENDIX D**

Public Testimony from  
Public Hearing 2  
May 20, 2025

# APFO PUBLIC HEARING

**MAY 20, 2025**

## **0344 – Todd Arterburn**

Alright, welcome. We're going go ahead and get started. Tonight, we're here to listen to public testimony only. We'll not be asking questions. However, Lynda Eisenberg, director of DPZ, will be making a presentation and if you do want to follow up with anything that she provides, feel free to send her a follow-up email, tonight, tomorrow whenever you're ready and she will respond to them, but that's not the purpose of tonight's meeting. So, this evening we have several people that have already signed up to testify each person will be given 3 min to present. Ms. Eisenberg, we do have a quorum, I believe so, so we can just get going, I think, right? Alright, fine. Okay, well, good evening, everyone. Thank you so much for being here. I will go ahead and share my screen and start the presentation. Let me know if you have any trouble.

## **0344 – Lynda Eisenberg**

1:05

I know that this is a lot of information and can be a very challenging subject and topic, and it's very detailed, so I will go through it very slowly and deliberately. And as Mr. Arterburn shared, if you have any questions or comments, please feel free to email the department. We have an APFO email. So please submit all your questions into that email address and we'll be sure to respond to you via that email. So, with that, I'm going go ahead and share my screen and begin our presentation for the evening.

Well, good evening, everyone. Thank you for attending our second public hearing on the adequate public facilities ordinance task force. Tonight's meeting is based on the recommendations that have been presented by the taskforce. Starting with background information as to how the task force got to these recommendations. I'm going to start off by telling you a little bit about the committee and how we got here. So, the 1st public hearing was held on November 6, 2024. At the 1st public hearing we had 26 attendees and received 96 comments. The main topics at that time were to lower the school adequacy percentages, meaning to get the schools closer to a hundred percent adequacy threshold, to adjust APFO to allow for more affordable housing and to look to add to testing requirements for fire and emergency services for adequacies.

Since the committee started in August of 2024, there have been 17 meetings over the past nine months covering 21 different topic areas effecting APFO. Everything from what past APFO committees have done, Hoco By Design, which is the guiding general development plan, schools, police, roads, multimodal, affordable housing, and what other jurisdictions have done in Maryland. And from that, this committee, and this task force have developed 10 new recommendations which I'll be sharing with you this evening.

Okay, so currently Howard County's APFO has three tests that we look for when we do our adequate public facilities ordinance when new development comes in. And those three tests are allocations test, our schools test and our roads test and I have the roads test grayed out because we'll talk about that later in the presentation.

The 1st two I'm going to focus on is our allocations test and our schools test. We also look for adequacies for water, sewer, storm water, and solid waste, but those aren't really tests. Rather we review them to make sure that there's system capacity when projects come in for development. Okay, so the 1st test is the allocations test, and that's the number of allocations that are based on the general plan, and those the number of housing units that can be given out essentially for development. So, one allocation equals one dwelling unit, NO matter what type of dwelling unit that is, that could be single family detached, single family attached like your townhomes and apartments. And this is to pace development so that county government can plan and provide for capital facilities, and that's to pace development also by geography and by typology. So, each year the county council adopts a new ten-year allocation chart based on the general growth plan chart which I'll show you later in future slides, the map and the chart.

Allocations as I said are given by geography and other specialty pools. So then after the allocation test is taken, there are four other tests that a housing development must pass. There's an elementary school district test, a middle school district test and a high school test. In order for a residential development to move forward, it has to pass all four tests at the same time or go into what we call a waiting bin. Development can be maintained in the waiting bin for up to four years maximum according to the Howard County code. So, then each year the county council adopts a new capacity chart that's provided to them by the board of education. They provide those numbers to us and we determine if the project fails, meaning they don't move forward because they can't pass the four tests that are stated above, then they are retested with each new chart until they do pass or they time out of the wait bin.

So, as with all tests, there are some exemptions that are given, and this list here are the various exemptions. So, for instance, if you have a single lot subdivision in the rural Western area, and again I'll show you what we mean by the rural West on the future map, that'll be later in the presentation. A single lot for a family member, a single lot because there's been some financial hardship demonstrated for that house that needs to be built. A replacement of a mobile home unit, a redevelopment site for replacing existing units, so you're not adding any new additional capacity, you're tearing down and building equivalent units. We don't do school capacity tests for age restricted units for 55 and older because the assumption is those units are not adding new school children because they're for age restricted obviously as it says. Moderate income housing units do not need allocations, so they don't have to pass that test. However, they still must pass the school's test. And finally, special affordable housing opportunities can be exempt from the test by a county council resolution, but these projects must meet special affordable housing criteria. For instance, they must be in a partnership with a local nonprofit or Howard County housing commission type of project and meet other affordable housing criteria and go through a public participation and a very public process and then be adopted by council resolution. So again, as I was saying earlier that there are various allocations that are given out by geography and by typology, so these are the various geographies starting with the left columns, so we give them by districts such as downtown Columbia, our activity centers. What we call other character areas and our rural west.

And then we have a total column, and so that's about 1500 units roughly per year that can be given out. And then our affordable housing for purchase or rental and that's a typology.

So, if for instance, all the geographies have been distributed, but you have a special project that meets our affordable housing criteria, it doesn't matter where you're located in the county, if you meet the affordable housing criteria, you can still pull from this column up to 340 units annually for these allocations. And these are the geographies, as you can see, you have the letter green color, which is the rural west, and there's about a hundred units that are, allocated to that area in the darker blue color, which is the other character areas. There's 365 units that are allocated to that. 154 units are allocated to the downtown Columbia area, and 600 to activity centers, and activity centers are our areas that we're looking to redevelop and transform. And this came out of HoCo by Design our most recent general plan.

These are the school charts adopted as of last year, so I know the more recent school charts that have been adopted over the last few weeks. As you can see, and I know this is very blurry and it's not meant to be clear to read, it's more illustrative of what we're trying to demonstrate here, but these are the elementary schools chart and as you can see, these are the regions, so each elementary school is set into a particular elementary district and region.

You can see from the chart, the red and then the C means those are constrained districts for future residential development fast based on their utilization of local rated capacity. So elementary schools are closed at 105%, while middle schools were closed at a 110% and high schools are closed at a 115%. So going back to the 2nd test that we were saying that you had to pass all four, so it must be opened via the region. So, these are your regions, the larger blocks, and then the individual school district. So, as you can see here in this 1st line that Cradlerock ES is a closed school district in the 2028 school year at a 109%. So, any project moving into the future that would be in that district that would need to pass the test in those years would not be able to move forward because the school is closed. The table starts as you can see too, and the 3rd year, so we'll move to the middle school and high school chart, currently we have NO high schools closed as of the last school year's capacity chart. We do have several middle schools that were closed as of last year, but as you can see for the 24.

So I'm going to walk you through the scenarios here, but the 1st recommendation to share with everyone here is regarding the, APFO schools test. So, the recommendation is to replace the schools test with the utilization premium payment, what is being referred to as the UPP fee so that instead of a required wait time, developers of residential units are charged an additional fee calculated by applying a UPP factor to Howard County's existing school surcharge fee when the development's impact on the projected school utilization of the assign. So that's a lot of words. I'm going go step by step how this will be applied. But what this would do, this would eliminate the waiting times, and the fee would be required. So NO project would have any exemptions, you would just pay the fee, but you would not have to wait.

Then recommendation two is that this UPP model would use Tier I would be at a 105%. Tier II would be at a 110% and tier III would be a 115% for school assessments, and these tiers would apply to all levels of schooling elementary middle, and high school.

And then recommendation three, and the UPP model is to use 40 % premium payment for tier I, 80 % for tier II, and a 120 % for tier three using a 6,3, 4 distributions for K through five, 6th through 8th and nine through twelfth. This represents the distribution for elementary, middle and high and this distribution of funding over the basic school surcharge. This would still utilize the current test. You would still have these allocations, so this would still pace growth. You would not be exempt from any of this. We would still have the geographic limitations of these units being distributed by geography for the 335 to downtown Columbias, 600 to activity centers etc. and the affordable housing column by typology. So that would still be in play, but we would be eliminating utilizing these charts for open and closed districts. Instead, you would be utilizing them for these tiers.

What schools would be and what tier one, tier two, tier two or tier three? So again, it would eliminate the current test two and instead replace that with the UPP or the buyout methodology, so again replacing that with recommendations one through three. So now I'm going to do an example walkthrough. So, current APFO for the school capacity utilization test, once a plan has its allocations that's given out 1st, you make sure you have your allocations, if there are NO allocations, say you have a really busy year, everyone's passing through. There are NO allocations, you can't pass the 1st test. But let's just say there are allocations, which we have not utilized all our applications in many years a new subdivision comes in with a plan for six slots, keeping it very simple. This is just a small and major subdivision. And we'll just say they're in the Clarksville district as an example. Under this scenario, Clarksville closes at a 113.8 %. So, NO development can move forward because it must pass all four tests as described in test two. Then the project moves into the wait bin where it must be held for a maximum of four years.

So that's currently how our current APFO chart works. So now under the new recommendation, the example would be, you would have your tier I criteria. So you have tiers one, two, and three, so the utilization, so again going back to the school charts that I showed you. You would go back to this chart here and looking at these utilizations, a particular school would fall into either a hundred and greater than a 105% or greater than a hundred and 110% than a 115%, then you would look at the payment factor. So if it is in a tier 1 greater than a 105 % and it's in middle school, they would pay 9.23 % over the base surcharge rate.

So, in this example here, the UPP example, a new subdivision comes in with the same type of six lots. And now the chart is open. They are in the Clarksville middle school District with a tier one middle school with a premium payment factor of 9.23 %. Because under the new school adequacy charts Clarksville is now at a 107 %, whereas under the last chart, it was at a 113 %, which was a closed school.

So using the school chart with our current base school charge rate is \$8.15 with the UPP, there's a 75-cent increase over that base rate so you're paying 9.23 % over the base. So now your square footage value is \$8.90 additional. So for that six-lot subdivision, you would pay \$308,000 or an additional \$25,290. So the developer would not have to wait in the bin. There would just be the payment would have to be paid. Currently, the developer would just pay the school surcharge fee or the community member that would be moving into that home would be paying that fee. So, this fee would be the additional surcharge that would be paid at that time. So currently, under this since the school is now open, the school surcharge per square foot would just be \$8.15. So that would equate to \$274,818. So for non-UPP qualified projects, they just paid the current rate. So again, this is just an example that could happen in the real world. This

isn't happening, just completely for illustrative purposes to walk you through how this particular fee would work. And then this would be applied the same way for any of the other fees, so if someone was in a community was in tier one, two or three, if you're on multiple districts, so if a community came in and their elementary middle and high school were all in tier one, then they would pay 40 % over the base surcharge. If it was tier two, they would pay 80 % over the base surcharge and if it was in tier three, they would pay a 120 % over the base surcharge. Which is right now set at that \$8.15 per square foot of value. Okay, so that was recommendations one through three.

The percentages for the tier system are based on the capacity numbers. Using this model NO one waits. Instead, the developer pays per unit. The intent of the two systems is completely different. The old system is for schools to catch up with growth, and the new proposal is for the revenue to go towards schools that need the relief for the additional capacity. So totally two different systems the old system versus the new system that's being proposed.

So now moving on to recommendation number four, and that is the same as what we have currently, is to continue to use that local rated capacity number. So, there's two types of capacity numbers where school adequacies are determined, that's local rated capacity and state rated capacity. So, the recommendation is to continue to use the local rated capacity as the APFO for school capacity, where the 3rd year of enrollment projection over the school capacity at local rated capacity, which is what I just showed you is that we're always looking three years out from where we are today.

And then recommendation five from the UPP model is to apply the model to the affordable housing and the affordable housing column on the base surcharge rate. So rather than excluding them is to apply this to the \$2.72, which is the current rate, apply that same multiplier to that rate, so that they would be equally charged the same premium payment as market rate housing.

And then apply that same model to senior housing where senior housing a 1.32 per sq ft again apply that UPP multiplier to the senior housing based on that same senior housing surcharge rate as the market rate housing. And again, these fees will adjust annually based on inflation according to our county code.

Okay, so that is it for the schools and allocations tests. Now the 3rd test that we have when it comes to development is our roads tests. Recommendation number seven from the committee was to rename the roads test to the adequate public facility ordinance transportation multimodal transportation test. And this is for all instance in the Howard County subdivision regulations and the Howard County design manual. So, the purpose of this was to make sure that we have more than just one modality, which is car considered as we move forward when development comes in to looking at other types of transportation such as walking, biking, and mass transit as part of that consideration.

Recommendation number eight was to adopt a pedestrian crossing APFO intersections test to the APFO multimodal transportation test. And so, this one requires a little bit of a deeper explanation. So, developers review and study the same intersections as defined in the existing APFO roads test and provide per pedestrian crossing improvements for inadequacy. So basically, right now, when a development comes in depending on the size and scope of the project, how many trips they'll be generating. They need to look at so far beyond their particular community to see how many roads it's going to see what's going on, what the general impact is going to be. So again, looking at those same

parameters moving forward, they need to do that for pedestrian crossings. So, at those crossings, the idea is to look and see if there are adequacies for accessible pedestrian signals crosswalk markings, and ADA curb compliant ramps at each leg of the intersection, to add a dollar cap for the cost of the improvements based on how large of a development's going in that way. Will we be impacting this intersection, and you know obviously the developer providing the improvements are preferred, but when feasible provide a fee in lieu if they cannot develop it and then look to exclude developments that are generating five or less peak hour trips.

So for instance, in this example here, a particular development would have to look at this intersection where there are three of the four crossing areas that do not have pedestrian markings, and do not have accessible pedestrian signals or ADA curb ramps. So here the requirements would be to within the adequacy standards to provide offsets to help develop these or provide a fee in lieu to have the county be able to build those in the future after the development is complete. So that way there would be adequacies that these begin to meet standards, and maybe if it's a smaller development, not every single part of this is built, but we begin to then create a complete network of more complete streets with this concept of building the more accessible signal and crosswalk markings. And again, it would be capped at a certain dollar amount per project depending on the size and scope of the various developments that are happening.

The next recommendation is to adopt ADA access to existing nearby bus stops to the transportation test. Currently we don't have any tests for transit stops at all, so this would be adding a new test with regard to that. And so this test would be like what we just discussed, so developers review their surrounding development and look to provide ADA improvements to any RTA bus stops that exist within a quarter mile radius of the development's frontage. So again, ADA compliance this includes looking at having 5 ft by 8 ft wide and deep concrete pad adjacent to the road, 5 ft minimum wide sidewalk with gutter from the bus stop to the nearest intersection and ADA ramp at the nearest intersection. And again, looking to exclude developments generated five or less peak trips per hour, and then also looking to cap it out a certain dollar amount again based on the size and scope of this the development that would be generating the necessity for this requirement.

So again, here's another example of access to an existing bus stop test near Martin Road and Seneca drive. As you can see, there's a little parallel curb and there is an RTA stop kind of tucked away here, definitely not even accessible to people that do not need ADA accessibility, but, you know, to make sure that there's adequate visibility, putting in an intersection ramp, curb and gutter making sure that there's accessible sidewalk to the bus stop that is tucked away from the intersection and making it much more accessible for everyone to get to that stop as part of any development that would be happening nearby to this particular bus stop, and adding that as an additional test to the APFO requirements.

And then finally, the last recommendation from the APFO committee. This came from consultation with the Affordable Housing workgroup that was established as part of Hoco by Design, this came from their guidance to adopt an affordable housing definition, and that definition was to have 60 to a 120% of the Howard County median income for-sale housing and 0 to 60 % of the Howard County median income for rental housing as the affordable housing definition, and that this definition should be applied to the local affordable housing programs according, including the affordable housing column in the APFO allocation

chart. So if you remember the chart we talked about earlier, that chart would be the definition that would be used for how to apply those 340 units throughout the county. The reason that this recommendation was put at the end and not at the beginning because this is one of the last recommendations we made prior to making the final motion to adopt all the recommendations to forward for the public hearing this evening, so in being true to that, that's why this was here, so I didn't want you to think we were kind of going out of order and it wasn't put with everything as well as just keeping it true to the motions as they were made by the committee.

So the county uses the MIHU program definitions to determine how it's an affordability and income eligibility. And the reason that this is used as opposed to the regional definition is that because of the higher income in Howard County, these limits allow more residents including lower income residents to qualify for affordable housing programs and resources. This is more beneficial for Howard Countians to have this established as the affordable housing definition.

So those are all ten recommendations that we have. So here are some key takeaways that the recommendations one through three, one through three referred to the utilization premium payment model and really replace the current adequacy test for using this premium payment model instead. Local rated capacity is still the standard used to determine the UPP model. The UPP model would apply to both market rate affordable and senior housing.

Moving to the roads test that we'd be renaming the roads test to the multimodal test and creating two additional multimodal tests for our pedestrian and ADA accessibility, and then recommending the definition for affordable housing put forward by the affordable housing group.

And then finally, just the status of the committee that they still have a little bit more work to do after the public hearing tonight, the committee will meet to review the comments that you all have given in testimony this evening and provided to us written as well, and we will be. Bring them back and discussing that their June 4th meeting. There are some additional backlog items that are still under consideration. So, they'll be talking about those at future meetings as well. But this committee must be done and have recommendations forward to the county executive and the county council in August per the county code. So, there there's still work to be done. There's not a lot of time left to complete this work. They have to get a lot done in a short amount of time left and they've been working hard over these last nine months to get to this point.

## **TESTIMONY**

### **0344 – Megan Bauner**

34:47

Drive in Ellicott City. And my daughter's a 1st grader at Bellows, so I represent the PTA there, and I'm also a PTA delegate to the Howard county PTA, but tonight I stand on my own. I speak for myself, though I'd like to think I also speak for all the parents that have not had time to go through these agonizing notes that you all have created, which I'm so grateful for, but we've spent a lot of time trying to figure it out. And so I'm here for them as well, but again, officially speaking only for myself. At the November hearing we heard mostly from education advocates and affordable housing. It was almost as if the two were pitted against

themselves, and I absolutely reject that notion, and I don't like that it's happening. There must be a 3rd way. Usually, affordable housing and education were both the Davids and Goliaths of the world, we're usually on the same side, so I insist that there must be a 3rd way that won't crowd the schools and yet allows for more affordable housing. And when considering then who is the in this situation? It would have to be someone that makes a profit, and the profit would be for developers. Now, I'm not against development either. Construction is important to my extended family as is development, so I understand the needs of the industry. I want to bring new people to Howard County. I support growth, it must be sustainable, and it absolutely has to be funded, and that UPP model is not doing it for me. Even in the walkthrough, if we looked at that 205K additional that's not even covering one student for one year in Howard County or at like 19,000 or something that we spend for each student. So I'm not sure what's going to happen when that child enters 1st grade after kindergarten. I know it's not a one to one, but that example stands. And I'm looking at the way that the votes have been made or these past times. It's kind of funny. Bless your heart Brent, I see that you were voted down almost every time. That concerns me because I know Brent is an education advocate and seeing those votes so skewed gives me pause. It's a red flag for me, also basing our model on Montgomery county, I think they were about to approve taking \$50 million out of the retirement and trust fund to fund schools because otherwise they would have had to increase the income tax, but NO one wanted that. The fact that they're in a position where they're either raising an income tax or borrowing from trust funds doesn't make me keen on following this model, but if it is to be this model where we stop waiting, which gives me pause in another regard because even if we have funding and but we don't have time to build what we're going to do there, regardless, but that gives me pause that we're using a model that isn't sufficient. So if we do UPP, it must be a higher amount. Goliath is going to take a little bit more of a hit so that the Davids can stay in the game. Thank you so much. I know you've had a lot of meetings, and I bet they're super tedious, but I recognize the importance of this work and please know that parents very much care. Thank you.

#### **0344 – Stu Kohn**

38:14

Good evening, evening. I'm Stu Kohn from Scaggsville and I'm the president of Howard County's Citizen Association speaking for them. We give the APFO committee credit for the time and effort spent to make recommendations for attempting to improve life in our county. However, we are concerned if this committee really cares about communication and interacting with the public. We ask because it seems that silence from you, not allowing any questions or comments at these hearings, is the norm pertaining to the public meeting as was the last. I'm sorry to say this folks of the 96 comments received at the 1st public hearing, how many will be incorporated in your current or future recommendations? We don't know. I was a member of the previous APFO committee, after eight years, the acronym of the APFO should change to ALPO, a lousy but public ordinance. It will continue to remain lousy because the measures for protection of schools, roads, and quality of life issues have not worked and requires it to be much stricter. How will you, how will the current ten recommendations better the situation? Will you have the courtesy to respond? With your proposed school recommendations, will we see complete redistricting elimination or additional trailers? We believe NO school capacity should exceed 100 % for any tier. No additional trailers should exist for overflow and should be counted as overcapacity. The level of service of roads should only pass at a service level higher than a D because of the volume of continued

congestive traffic and the proliferation of development. Will there be any recommendations from this committee for the council to include fire, emergency medical services, the police? The Johns Hopkins Howard County Medical System, utilities, and storm water et cetera will this committee make any recommendations to the county council regarding any of these quality-of-life issues? If so, when will the public be informed so we may provide any comments? When we see road signs stating quotes, stay alert traffic congestion the next 3 mi on quote, and schools with nearly 250 trailers, we ask should you have major concerns? The answer is yes. Developers should not be permitted to get a get out of jail free card after four years of ignoring schools declared overcapacity. We need to avoid the heartburn of redistricting. Furthermore, there should be NO. housing exemptions for APFO. We do not support eliminating the wait and having fees paid instead. Having higher fees closer to the actual cost of the impacts on development should happen without eliminating the wait of crowded school requirements to assist in their budget planning. We hope you will take the necessary action once and for all really stand for an awesome public facilities ordinance, which we can all be proud of. Thank you for at least listening as your silence to the public is not golden, but your actions will be private in the future of our county. Thank you. Any comments? No, terrible.

#### **0344 – Dana Sohr – Housing Affordability Commission**

41:40

Good evening, I'm Dana Sohr from Columbia. Today I am working with Bridges to Housing Stability, so I have a direct understanding of how our county's housing policies are scaling many vulnerable residents. And for that reason, I'm also a member of the Housing Affordability Coalition. Meaningful steps to address our housing crisis. In 2010, we 1st recognized the issue publicly during the formulation of Plan Howard. So that we can meet the needs of our workforce, young adults, seniors, and neighbors with disabilities. Unfortunately, since 2018, APFO has constrained the expansion of our housing supply to levels far below our needs. Since then, we've added fewer than 1,000 homes a year, a growth rate well under 1 %. The result, a worse housing shortage that drives home prices and rents ever upward. Thanks to our housing shortage. Many seniors are stuck in places with nowhere in the community they can downsize. Thanks to our housing shortage, many essential members of our workforce now pay more than 50 % of gross income to their landlords. And thanks to our housing shortage, so many young adults are forced to leave Howard County once they're out of school. Our community has made a big collective investment in their education, and yet they're unable to afford a home here. So they take that education and their talents, and they move elsewhere, and they become the backbone of other communities, not ours. What a loss for Howard County. We should be getting a better return on our huge investments in education by making space, housing space for our young adults. Meanwhile, in the years that housing development has been throttled, student enrollment in our schools has declined and is projected to remain flat for the next decade. Overall, the school system is under capacity today. For these reasons I support this committee's recommendation to end the waiting period for new housing and replace it with higher fees on new housing developments in areas where schools are over capacity. In this way housing development can proceed, and the school system can receive additional revenues to expand capacity if and when it's needed. As a member of the Housing Affordability coalition, we'd also like to see the recommendation amended to exempt affordable housing from those additional fees so that housing

doesn't get any more expensive than it already is. Thanks for your time and a shout out to all of you for doing all this hard work that you're putting in to develop sensible recommendations around APFO.

**0344 – Terry Marcus – PTA Council**

44:36

Good evening, I'm Terry Marcus, the president of the PTA Council of Howard County. I'm here as a representative for the more than 10000 PTA members in this county. Let me start by saying that there are a lot of things about that I don't know, but here's what I do know. 1st, the purpose of APFO is to ensure that there are sufficient public facilities as our population grows, they are designed to slow the pace of development or even delay it until adequate service levels are in place. If there is a desire to remove those constraints, then there must be a funding source to remedy whatever the constraint on growth is. Second, the purpose of this review committee should have been to find ways to increase and enhance our public infrastructure in all ways, not to diminish it. 3rd, if your recommendations are not going to be strengthened any way we already have. The school's test needs to stay in place overcrowding is real. New developments and resales bring in new students. We are suburbia people come here for the schools and are willing to pay top dollar for homes because of the schools. Shuffling students around every year via redistricting to maximize existing capacity to allow for new development is a short-term solution that only drives higher earning families out of our school system and out of our county. Goodbye tax base. We are not in Montgomery county. We do not have the tax base of Montgomery county, and we should not be basing our APFO laws on what Montgomery County does. Moco's UPP solution has not solved their financial woes. Why copy a school system plagued by overcrowding frequent redistricting and more than 550 classroom trailers? Especially when their solution this year is to rate an employee retirement benefit fund of up to \$50 million just to cover costs. Lastly, let me tell you what I do know about. I know about those funding sources that should be in place. Since last September I've been on a task force with locals and officials assigned the job of finding ways to increase the pool of money available to our school system to fund capital projects. Do you know what we come up with? We haven't come up with ways of increasing school funding. After the latest round of taxes coming out of Annapolis this year and sustained increases in different county taxes and fees over the past six years, NO one has the appetite to raise money to dedicate to our schools. So state and local funding for schools is looking flat. Despite drastic increases in costs. Until everyone comes up with ways to maintain the so-called high standards of our school system, hands off eliminating the meter protections our current APFO laws provide. Thank you, and I hope to see some good work coming out of you still.

**0344 – Deb Jung – Howard County Council Person**

48:09

My name is Deb Jung, and I am the county council member for District Four, and I am here to testify before you tonight. I am here tonight to request that you consider preserving the APFO school test as a vital tool in balancing growth from new development within the constraining factors of escalating school construction costs and limited construction dollars. The state approved specifications for educational facilities results in a cost of \$495 per square foot. To build. This cost will likely increase to \$500 per square foot. In the near term, the last elementary school that we built was Talbert Springs. It is a

90,000 sq ft building and it costs \$65 million. Middle schools are about 140,000 sq ft and cost \$101,000,000 to build. Gilford Park, our newest high school, is 289,000 sq ft and costs \$209,000,000 plus site acquisition costs. Building new schools is not cheap, and we lack county specific autonomy to negotiate lower square footage costs. We're also constrained by the state's funding schedule for new school construction. Every year HCPSS determines how to maximize available state dollars with available matching funds from the county in an effort to make a dent in the backlog of aging overcrowded schools especially in the southeast and the northern school districts. If the state provided more upfront funding to match our needs, then the county could leverage more funds. And we would be able to build schools at a much faster pace. If more funds were available from the state, then the open closed school the Chart would show much less red and new developments would be able to proceed without as much impediment from the school tests. This is not what happens because state and county funding is limited each year and for this reason. APFO as a growth control is working. It allows for growth to be phased with limited annual funding. The proposal to allow developers to use a pay to play option will not counterbalance the funding constraints. The capacity contributions of a new development would need to be translated into a square footage cost and the remaining state and county funds would need to be readily available. To appropriately time the opening of a new school with the resulting students coming from a new neighborhood. Without these cost calculations and timing considerations, the current pay to play proposal is merely an opt out token. That provides preferential treatment to certain developers over those who patiently waited for their turn for decades.

**0344 Lisa Krausz**

52:08

I am Lisa Krausz, a board member with the River Hill Community Association, a Columbia Village, and I'm here tonight I'm speaking on behalf of our board. Number one, review the APFO regulations more frequently in order to accurately base county development projections on true needs. Number two, maintain that all important school capacity test as is. This commonsense policy has been that the UPP should not be a replacement for this test. Number three provides the best for our schools and public services. A county like ours deserves that 100 % of the school surcharge fee cover all the needed Howard county's school systems infrastructure costs with these costs borne by added development. Number four, extend APFO for regulations and tests to limited public resources, specifically public safety like hospitals, police, fire and rescue services. Additionally, there are two items in the capital budget like libraries, county roads, bridges, parkland, and recreational facilities. And our 5th recommendation limit redistricting. In closing, Howard County has one of the highest standards of living in the country. That standard of living is not inexpensive. As citizens we do demand the best schools, high teacher pay, and ease of movement across the county and functional available water resources. There's NO reason to scrap the school test in lieu of an underfunded UPP. So, we thank you for your time tonight, thank you for listening to our recommendations.

**0344 – Kevin Bruening**

55:30

Good evening I'm Kevin Bruning, and I'm the chair of the River Hill Community Association, but tonight I'm speaking on behalf of myself. And my comments would be relatively brief. I think Lisa did a great job explaining, I think how a lot of our community feels about it. The current APFO and maintaining how it currently is structured. Much of the county has been developed over the last 20 years and such, this commission should look to add components to APFO versus taking them away. As I of last read, there are five schools with an FCI score over 60 indicating that they're in severe need of renovation. Inflation now has renovations at over \$500 per square foot, at least getting there close to it. The school system has had, at least as of last read 262 trailers. Howard County public School System is constantly struggling to find funding for their capital budget. So, as the county has developed HCCPSS deferred maintenance has been the norm. We don't need tiers. You simply need to develop, have developers to pay the higher school surcharge base amount, probably two and a half times what it is today, that's for you to determine. HCPSS has continually placed top in the state for reading and math the APFO school tests for overcrowding are my opinion the main reason why. HCPSS schools have become more overcrowded and standard test scores in the county unlike Carroll and other counties around the state where we've seen those increase compared to Howard County. So, I think this is an issue of just how competitive the school systems are, and we have to keep in mind that people can choose where they want to live. There is a recent article from the Baltimore Banner stating that there were over 200,000 people that left Maryland, with a net influx of a hundred and 70,000 from people that were undocumented or people that were residents of different countries to this area. So, a net 30,000 is what we saw is a loss. But we continue to see Howard County property values increase and why is that? And the reason is because people want to live here mainly for the schools. There are a lot of other reasons such as the parkland, open space, and so we should continue to embrace those. And we should maintain that further the way it is.

#### **0344 – Benjamin Schmitt**

58:46

Good evening, I'm Benjam Schmitt residing near Bella Spring Elementary school in Ellicott City and currently the president of the Howard County Education Association. I'm testifying to be a part of APFO and the changes we believe are needed in Howard County. The school system is the economic driver of the county. HCPSS is the largest employer and provides many wrap-round services to both students and parents. However, we have seen that the pace of development is not generating enough revenue to keep up with both the county infrastructure and the needs of the school system. Educators are the 1st to notice the impact of new development as many of. Their classrooms are already bursting at the seams. Just the number of elementary students on the playground at recess causes significant safety concerns. More kids, less money and resources, higher class sizes all add to an overflowing plate of responsibilities for our educators that are ne that is never attainable. There's nothing wrong with individual landowners wanting to sell their land of developers or developers making profits. However, we can allow exorbitant profits to be made on the back of our school system while HCPSS struggles with \$800 million in deferred maintenance. Portables to accommodate capacity and again large class sizes. There isn't a current plan to deal with the maintenance backlog and NO clear path for erecting new schools that are necessary or addition to existing ones. Instead, members of the county government, the school system and the Board of education, argue over who's at fault and what needs to be done to fix it. Pay to play is not the way. Although every fix requires money, the fees developers paid for years were far below surrounding

jurisdictions while the average highest house price in Howard has skyrocketed. Both land and building material prices are comparable to other counties, but the same house here can demand more than triple the asking price than other places. All while developers are paying the county less. Fix this. We agree change is needed immediately, but we cannot pay to play to build outside the capacity test. And we cannot continue discussing schools being over 100 % capacity as that is simply antithetical to what our students learn in math class every day. Revenues make does cover infrastructure needs, building schools along with better and safer access to them and the employees of the school system that continue to make Howard County the attraction it is for families.

**0344 – Jackie Eng**

1:01:04

Jackie Eng I live in Cooksville. I'm testifying this evening on behalf of the Housing Affordability coalition, which is composed of 40 member and over a thousand members and allies. At the November APFO public hearing, the coalition offered two recommendations for your consideration. The 1st was to incentivize the development of affordable housing. 2nd was to identify new revenue sources to stimulate development and to pay for school system maintenance and expansion. The coalition appreciates and supports the committee taking an important step toward both reducing barriers to development and increasing revenues for schools by recommending replacement of the APFO schools tests with the utilization premium payment. The UPP. While the UPP proposal would allow housing to proceed without delay, which the coalition wholeheartedly endorses, we're struggling with supporting a fee increase knowing that this added expense could be a development disincentive. And will most certainly increase the cost of new housing, driving up prices for buyers of new and existing homes and raising rents. Higher rents will have an outsized negative impact on the people in our community who most need affordable housing. The coalition therefore strongly urges the committee to make the following additional recommendations in its final report to help ensure that affordable housing and rental affordable rental housing is significantly incentivized. Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the UPP charge surcharge only to new market rate housing. In addition to the above requests, the coalition conveys its support for the adoption of the affordable housing definition as proposed in recommendation ten. 60 to 120 % of Howard County median income for sale housing and 0 to 60 % of Howard County median income for rental housing. In closing, we commend each and every one of you for your service on the committee and your commitment to helping ensure that Howard County's adequate public facility. These ordinances reflect and will help respond to current day infrastructure realities.

**0344 – Cat Carter**

1:03:56

Good evening members of the APFO review committee. My name is Cat Carter. I serve as the VP of Advocacy for the PTA Council of Howard County P Tech, a member of the Howard County public School System Security Task Force Strategic planning committee, and the operating budget review committee. I'm also a parent, consumer advocate and active community members speaking tonight in my personal capacity. I'm here to urge you to preserve and strengthen the APFO. It is a vital safeguard and will ensure growth doesn't outpace the capacity of our schools' roads and emergency services or can ensure. But it

must evolve to reflect the growing stain on our infrastructure. Some argue that higher development contributions essentially pay to play can solve our school capital funding needs, but funding and school construction is not a simple transaction. The process is long and political and layered as talked to by a council member. And also, it even requires land acquisitions and data driven planning by the Board of education and redistricting, both which are difficult and slow.

All these processes play out; our students sit in crowded classrooms and our community deals with congested roads which have increased because more people are going back to work in person and long wait times for emergency services. I want to share a lesson I learned the hard way. A few years ago, I tried to grow a garden and raise chickens' free range, NO fencing, NO pesticides, NO protection, I believe they could coexist peacefully in the surrounding forests. But predators took the chickens, deer's, bugs, and rabbits decimated my garden. It wasn't out of malice. It was just their nature. So I adapted, I built fences, netting and a secure coup. Now everything thrives. In balance, but it still requires careful monitoring and adaptation. Our county is no different. Development can add value to our community's ecosystem, but only if we create boundaries and protections. Otherwise, we open ourselves to an imbalance that harms families, students and community. Gets across this county share bold visions of education. Housing, transportation, health care, but NO matter how well intention, how well intentioned we are, we cannot expect market forces or dear or developers to go against their nature. We have seen examples of this throughout our county. A thoughtful and forceable policy is what turns vision into sustainable reality. Please reject efforts to weaken apple, improve apple to be more efficient and adaptable. Enforce existing developmental pacing, expand APFO to include broader public infrastructure and services which are significant. Currently being impacted right now. Please put our community's safety education and long-term wellbeing 1st by reinforcing, not relaxing the essential protections that keep Howard County's ecosystem in balance. Responsible development is a vital part of that ecosystem just as predators and deer are part of the forest. But without fencing, netting, and safeguards, my chickens and garden didn't stand the chance. The same is true for our schools and public services. Growth must be managed with care, or it will overwhelm the various systems that make Howard County thrive. Thank you.

#### **0344 – Ryan Powers**

1:07:31

So 1st thank you for serving. Thank you for letting me speak tonight, but I do wish you to send out a survey in order to hear all the voices in our community. Instead, you only have the input from a small selection of us. We all could have used everyone's thoughts and ideas because now you get mind, and I think you've made a poor decision regarding APFO though. Mostly I'm concerned that you have made an intentional decision to allow overcrowding of the schools. Many of you may say and do say school enrollment is flat, but you ignore pre-K mandates from the blueprint. And we know that while private pre-K is supposed to 50 % of the spots, Howard County is not even close, I think 10 %, not even close. But if you truly thought that the HCPSS in static enrollment doesn't matter. Why does it matter then if we have a school waiting event? If development isn't affected by additional students, why not keep the current system and charge for building areas with overcapacity schools? Instead, you're choosing to intentionally and is that really smart growth that our county likes to say with its buzzword? Second, I hear all this talk about revenue generation from the new model. Have you done the calculations on seat costs per student? I'm sure you

have. I haven't seen it. I've tried to do it myself. Get \$5 million and have 490 seats for a total per student cost of a hundred and 31,000 per student. So, in your example below where you get 25,000 additional revenue from six of these houses, that's going to generate three students, you'll get about 8,000 extra dollars, you're nowhere close. Using the highest tiers that you have and assuming apartments, which are the lowest student generation, the additional charges. These additional funds are also not a dedicated revenue stream for HCPSS, ok? They go into the general fund, just like the current school impact fees. So they're not necessarily being spent on schools, and you have no guarantee that they will be. This approach of choosing money over our students is a penny wise and pound foolish. If housing development was masked out to the current levels allowed in the housing allocation chart, and there's NO reason to assume with new town development or gateway and all the other stuff that it, that it won't be. An average of 1,400 homes could be built every year, using the low estimate of multifamily apartments found in the period. Per the pupiled yield report, this will generate 224 students every year. In short, Howard County we need to build the equivalent of a Jeffers Hill and elementary School every two years to keep up with, keep our students out of pack schools. I will send you the rest. Thank you for your time. I do appreciate your commitment.

**0344 – Laura Wisely**

1:10:57

Good evening. Thank you for being here and allowing me to speak. My name's Laura Wiseley. I live in Elkridge, and I have three students that go to Guilford Park High School, and I am representing Elkridge Community Alliance tonight. Building houses boomed in the eighties in Howard County at peaked at almost 1500. Almost five more than 5000 building permits were issued in 1989, a few years later in 1992, APFO was established. A 3rd of Howard county schools were built. We have built 26 new schools over the past 30 years. The amount of density AKA apartments has dramatically increased since 2001, particularly in the RT 1 corridor. And we saw Duckett's lane, Hanover Hills, Thomas Viaduct and Guilford Park built along Rt 1. Student yield prior to COVID was 0.5 per housing unit. District one Ellicott City and Elkridge have the highest student yields per dwelling amongst all of the planning areas. HCPSS student attendance had steadily increased yearly until 2020 COVID, in 2021, we began to see the private school shift. Elkridge and Hanover felt this shift. We saw this in our affluent areas. This shift contributed to the tipping of the scales to more schools becoming eligible for title one funding. Guilford Park redistricting then happened in 2022, which also created a private school shift. COVID was an unprecedented phenomenon never experienced. Isn't it premature to base ten years of apple protections on flattened enrollment during the COVID bubble? I see enrollment inching back up. In fact, we didn't have around 450 new students just this year. That's the size of Jefferson Hill Elementary or Bryant Woods elementary. What if it continues to inch up farther, we are away from the COVID bubble and we get a building boom from Open APFO rules. ECA is nervous, and we feel this committee was not thorough enough in deliberations or options brought to the table. A disproportionate number of hours were spent educating the members and not enough time solution finding. Education should have been self-study and meetings should have been work meetings. Decisions and deliberations were crammed into the last few meetings, and most discussion was cut off due to so many preconceived biases amongst the group. If we remove the pause on development, how many schools will that yield? Our land only allows us to build dense, but our society is also living denser. Those with more needs tend to live densely. How will we adapt to a

denser population? This pays to play proposal does not guarantee that the money generated will go to the school system for capital construction by the county government. And even if it does, it does not guarantee that HCPSS will designate the funds to the community directly impacted. A prime example, there is NO high school in all of district one. Yet Ellicott City and Elkridge generate the highest pupil yield of students in all of Howard County. If the APFO belt is loosened, the increased fees do not guarantee a seat in a school building. It's a math that this proposal will pay for students to be placed back into the school buildings and out of the 200 plus trailers. ECA does not agree with the APFO committee proposals regarding schools.

**0344 – Jade Chang**

1:15:07

Dear APFO members. My name is Jade Chang. I'm a parent of three Howard County students and I'm a resident of Ellicott City. I work for Centennial High School as a volunteer for the PTSA, and I'm also Centennial High Schools PTAC delegate. So, the recent motion to remove the APFO school test and replace it with a UPP model, which refers to utilization premium payment model greatly concerned me in our community. According to this model, the HCPSS school utilization criteria will be completely removed. The four-year waiting period for the unapproved housing development projects will be eliminated, and the developers of residential units can buy their rights with money, bypass the four years waiting, and start to build houses without delays, without any considerations of our schools. And to potentially or even intentionally overcrowd the schools and cause more frequently districting. The most recent districting or a tier term boundary review process and implementation is happening right now. It is affecting eleven schools, including six elementary schools, three middle schools and two high schools. Each redistricting greatly and adversely affects students, parents, families, and communities. Kids are forced to leave the school within walking distance to leave their friends and their beloved teachers and to be bused to another school further away from their home. In an overcrowded school, students use portables as classroom instead of the regular classroom and the portables are outside the school buildings, which creates security risks, inconvenience to bathrooms, water fountains, school office. And everything else inside the buildings that they should have immediate access. In Centennial High School, even after it was redistricted years ago, Centennial High School still has nine portables. In Centennial Lane elementary school, it's crowded with 44 pre-K kids according to the blueprint mandates, and the entire fifth graders of Centennial Lane Elementary school are using portables without exception, the whole 5th grade. I urge the committee to prioritize the residents' education needs to care about our students and communities' wellbeing and do not use money to deprive the community of their rightful choice of staying at their beloved local school comfortably or by forcing redistricting. Thank you.

**0344 – Joel Horowitz**

1:18:26

Good evening, Joel Horowitz I live in Columbia. You were asked earlier if you were going to accept all the recommendations of everything you heard. I hope not because of their contradictory. It's a hard problem because of it. As you heard, if you raise the price of housing, then affordable housing is more expensive. If we had enough housing, assuming we lived in that world. Then the price of housing would go down, but

we'd be full of students. We just heard about people that want redistricting, and Jen Mallo could tell me if I am right isn't it now required by the state delegation that we do more redistricting if they're going to get the state money? Can't have empty schools in the wrong places not have redistricting. We Assumed that the waiting period works, but my understanding is a lot of the developers wait out the period and then build anyway. So, the bin doesn't really do anything, and we don't get the schools built anyway. The four years based on what I've always thought was a misinterpretation that because you could build anything like age restricted housing, there's no takings. And I researched several years ago having a buyout option which some other jurisdictions had. So, the UPP in principle does that, but I'm not sure about your math and the unintended consequences and whether it will just encourage more age restricted housing, which then has a density increase which I've never understood or having a community center. So how about a loop for the 50 plus centers? We've heard how we just built the schools and not have redistricting. But let's assume we built other schools as we've seen in the last month for the budget discussions, we don't have the operating money to fund them. So, how do we have an adequate public facility if we have an empty high school with no staff? Similarly, cases be made for after the hospitals. Do we really need more hospital capacity, or do we need more staffing for the hospital? The MIHU debate over the years has been that we should get rid of the fee in lieu of. Rather it seems we should have one that's higher enough to pay for it. For multimodal, I also. You should deal with the traffic lights, the same reasons and like the school test for buses. Do we need more bus stops or need more buses and drivers? And for the process support the fire any mess similar reasons for the schools.

#### **0344 – John Lamb**

1:22:10

Hello, my name's John Lamb and I live in Kings Contrivance with my wife and two schoolchildren, and I'm speaking on my own behalf. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. 1st off, as I have not fully gotten my head around how this process works and I'm neither an expert in running a school system nor an expert in running a local government, my comments will be general. I'm assuming positive intent among the board, the developers, the school system, and the public. I wish to remind the committee that while we are using math to calculate the various factors involved here, that children are not numbers. While I have nothing against redistricting, bussing and other attempts to balance the students and facilities, children are not fungible across space and grade level. As merely fillers of seats. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to wish for enough schools in proximity to the students they serve with small enough class sizes for teachers to address the needs of all learners. I briefly taught in the South Bronx in the early 2000s. My experience in that situation is that people in affordable housing might have the most need and benefit the most from smaller class sizes and appropriate facilities. These concerns should not be set in opposition to each other. I was a student in Long Island in the 1980s and nineties, and I benefited from. An abundantly funded school system appropriately sized to the school population. The head start that provided me there helped me thrive in college and in my current IT career, and I hope for the same for all children in Howard County. I acknowledge my presence in Howard County hasn't partly contributed to the need for more housing. While children are not numbers. In fact, in economic terms, they might be considered externality. If we invest in them sufficiently, the return on investment can far exceed the costs. It should be possible to balance the schooling and housing needs of the community with opportunities for reasonable profit on the part of developers. I ask all present to make I ask all present to make

recommendations, keeping in mind we are all neighbors, and we owe each other the consideration that entails.

**0344**

1:24:30

My name is Joe Phillips. Hello, and thank you for giving us all a chance to speak and as well as your service on the Apple task force. My name is Joe Phillips. I'm a realtor with Howard County Association of Realtors. Where we serve over 2,000 estate professionals in Howard County and we're here tonight to advocate for homeownership in particular homeownership for what we all know as the missing middle. We've been and continue to be appreciative of Howard County's dedication to managing growth in a way that protects public infrastructure and quality of life, but we also applaud any assistance that the task force could provide to make it easier for working families to achieve home ownership and for a housing supply to keep up with rising demand. The reality on the ground is homes are becoming increasingly out of reach for too many residents. We're talking about teachers, 1st responders, healthcare workers and even recent college graduates are struggling to find attainable housing in the county that they work in and love so much. According to the data that we've pulled from the MLS, the annual household income needed to purchase a home in Howard County is a 161,000, which is 2nd highest in the state right behind Montgomery County, as we all know. The median sold price for a home in Howard County is 630,000, but for many residents, these numbers are unattainable according to the US census bureau. The median household income in Howard County is around a hundred and 47,000. The major missing piece is the missing middle housing. These are duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, and small-scale multi-family options that bridge the gap between single family homes and high-density apartments. These housing types are critical to creating a diverse and resilient housing ecosystem, yet the current APFO structure and zoning limitations often make them nearly impossible to build. When APFO freezes developments due to school or road capacity, it has not just growth but opportunity of moderate-income families from home ownership pushes young families further away from jobs and transit and accelerates racial and economic segregation. A few things that our association feels would be more balanced, and a forward-thinking approach would be number one, explicitly supporting missing middle housing for. Prioritizing and streamlining approvals for development proposals that include townhomes, cottage courts, duplexes, and other moderate density options, particularly those within existing communities or near transit. Number two, tie at the relief to affordability and housing diversity, allowing projects that include a significant share of affordable missing middle housing and proceeds with mitigation plans rather than being shut down entirely by capacity triggers. Three, consider housing access as essential infrastructure that must account not only for school seats and road widths but also for the urgent need for infrastructure housing choices. Infrastructure challenges must be solved in parallel, not opposition to housing growth. Home ownership is one of the most powerful tools we as Americans must build wealth, strengthen neighborhoods, and close equity gaps. Let's ensure Howard County remains a place where people of all incomes and backgrounds can put down roots not just for those that can afford today's soaring prices. Thank you for your time and your leadership on this critical issue.

## **0344-Janssen Evelyn**

1:28:38

Good evening. My name is Jansen Evelyn. I live in Columbia, and I'm speaking tonight on behalf of the Howard Progressives Project. A grassroots organization committed to building a more equitable, sustainable Howard County. I am also a parent with two children in the Howard County public School system, where I am in the PTA on the booster club, and I have been fortunate to have coached my daughter's Girls on the Run in the past. Professionally I serve as a deputy chief administrative officer in Anna Arundel County, where I oversee and implement land use housing and economic development policy. So I approached this work through a community lens from a regional planning and policy making perspective, but I'm also showing up tonight as a neighbor, as a father, who cares deeply about how this, how our community must grow. Let me start with recommendations seven and eight. Renaming the roads APFO test to the transportation Multi Modal APFO tests. This is more than semantics, it reflects where we need to go as a county. In Anne Arundel County, we're moving in the same direction. We're introducing legislation this summer to modernize how we plan for transit, bike, and pedestrian infrastructure. This renaming helps shift the conversation from a car's only mentality to a more complete equitable transportation network. Next, I want to speak in support of recommendations one through six, which replaced school moratoria with a utilization premium payment structure up. Right now, we're relying on a freeze thaw cycle that doesn't solve our school's overcrowding issues. It just delays housing and cuts funding we could use to expand school capacity. As a policymaker, I've seen the limits of moratorium. And as a parent, I've seen the real consequences overcrowded classrooms have on our learning, on our children's learning, on student mental health, and our already overburdened educators. Pausing development doesn't build classrooms. It delays progress and blocks housing that working families need. We also know based on the data that most enrollment growth isn't coming from new development. It's coming from turnover and existing homes. So, when we freeze development, we're not solving the core issue and we're missing out on impact fees and other tools that can help us adequately, adequately and respond. The tiered paired model is a better, more responsive tool. It lets us manage growth while generating the revenue we need to support our schools and infrastructure. It's not perfect, but it's better than what we currently have. These recommendations strike the right balance. Lastly while we support the recommendation ten, we suggest more clearly defining 60 to 120 % AMI as workforce housing or attainable housing, and we urge you to consider exempting affordable and senior housing from APFO restrictions. These are urgent needs. I strongly encourage the committee to include these recommendations in your final report to the county executive and to the county council. I want to say thank you for your work in this volunteer role that is so clearly often thankless and for the opportunity to speak tonight. Thank you.

## **0344 – Andre Gao**

1:32:23

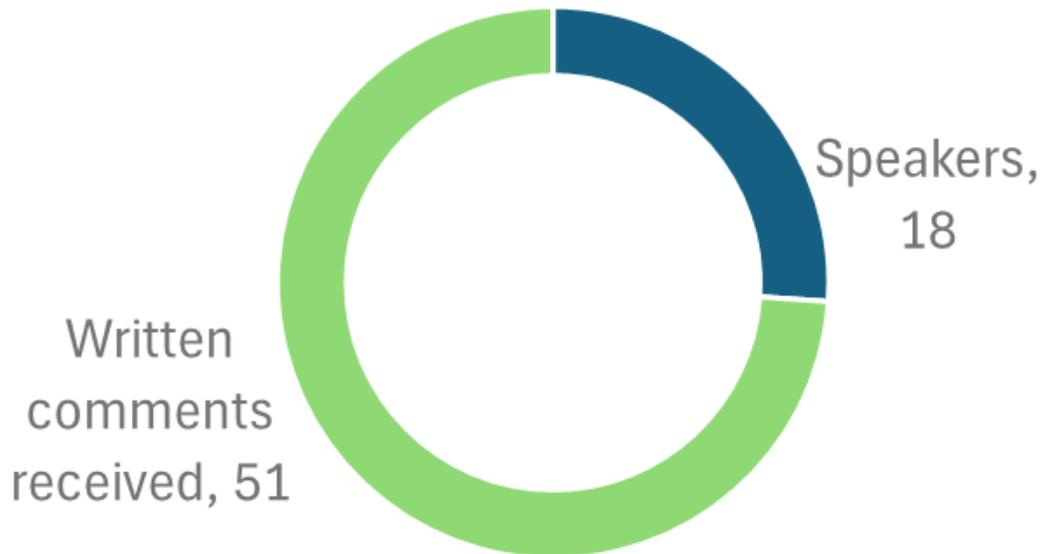
I'm a county resident for the past 25 years and I'm also currently volunteering in the school at PTSA. Over those years I have lived in the school has always been overcrowded. All my children attended a school with portable classrooms. And I hear people say that when we build the house, the fees and the taxes will take care of the school capacity issue. But this never happened for those years I have lived in our county. I

think if, for elementary school students who can do math, the one clearly knows this don't work out. So, we know that each new family will have about half a student to go into the school. Then we know that also that each student costs \$18,000 every year. So, half a students is \$8,000, how many of those house that you built will pay the real estate tax of eight \$9,000? this is only for school. How about the 1st respondents and other county services? So, to just make this work, each of the house need to pay over \$10,000 property tax every year and how many of the houses do you build to where were making this math work? And then this is a situation getting even worse than the worse. And now we have hundreds of millions of dollars of deferred maintenance for our schools. And we also know that our school budget is short we see year after year. So this is again contradictable for all those argument. I encourage you to tighten the school capacity requirement, not to loosen it. And I also want to mention that many people like me work in Washington DC commute every day for more than 3 hours, why do we live in our county? Because we want to get a good education for our children here. If you see the public school system getting worse and worse, people like me do not live in our county and you will lose the tax base. I also want to emphasize that the so-called affordable housing is not truly affordable without providing adequate school capacity. This is just like you build a house without running water, how can you say this is affordable? You just put people with a family in those houses with no adequate education and if the children don't get a good education, they will always live in a situation where there were not be enough earning enough money to pay the housing in the future for the children. So please be aware of this. Thank you very much.

1:36:14

With that, that'll close tonight's meeting. Thank you all for coming out. One note, the record is open until Friday the 23rd, so if you do want to follow up or present written at APFO@HowardcountyMD.gov website.

## APFO Public Hearing #2

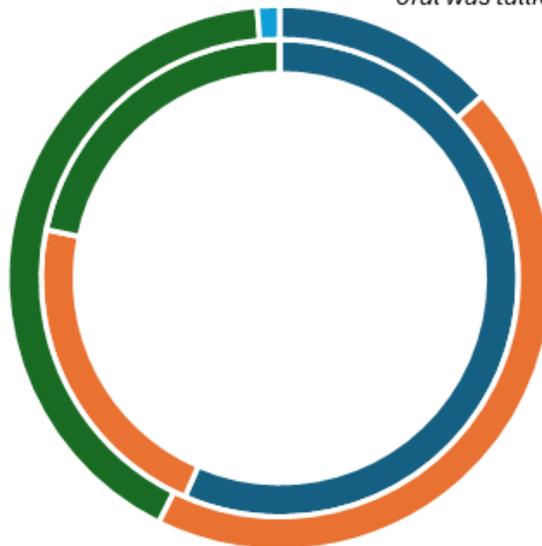


## APFO Public Hearing #2

*\*Only counted one comment per person, if both written and oral comments were received. Only the oral was tallied. Both comments are in the document*

- Keeping Current APFO Tests
- Changing APFO for UPP
- In Favor of UPP but wanted Affordable & Senior Housing Exempt
- Other

## Comments



**WRITTEN TESTIMONY**

**SCHOOLS**

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Need to Strengthen Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance  
**Date:** Monday, May 19, 2025 10:53:24 AM  
**Importance:** High

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**From:** Alice Bonner <BonnerA@futurecare.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 19, 2025 10:40 AM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Need to Strengthen Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance  
**Importance:** High

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear Members of the APFO Review Committee,

My children attend Hollifield Station Elementary School in Ellicott City. As a parent and an active member of our local PTA for the past 4 years, I am deeply concerned about the ongoing strain on our schools, emergency services including local hospitals and county public infrastructure. There are too many apartments, single family home and townhouses being built for the number of schools, hospitals, small and narrow country roads, and other infrastructure in Howard County.

I'm writing today to urge you to preserve and strengthen the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO). As our voice on the APFO Review Committee, Howard County residents continue to raise awareness and concern over the residential development outpacing public schools and roadways. Your role is to benefit the citizens of Howard County and to protect our children and the public. It is essential to maintain safe, high-quality learning environments and well-functioning communities. We must protect the environment and our children as Howard county continues to grow. APFO must go further to maintain this protection. Currently, APFO does not address all vital public services that impact Howard County families daily which include but are not limited to:

1. Police and EMS staffing and response times
2. Hospital and healthcare access
3. Crosswalks, traffic signals, and road safety measures

The thought of weakening APFO would only worsen school overcrowding and public service shortfalls. As a citizen of Howard county and a mother of two elementary age children, I implore you to:

1. Reject any attempts to weaken or bypass current APFO safeguards,
2. Ensure full enforcement of existing development pacing requirements, and
3. Expand APFO to include broader public infrastructure and safety services that support responsible, sustainable growth.

Like myself, Howard County citizens and parents are paying attention. As a public servant and volunteer, I know you care as deeply as we do about the future of Howard County and the well-being of all our children, all Howard County students and all Howard County residents. Hollifield Station Elementary School, as an example, has less teachers, less classes with more children to teach. In addition, local school budgets are cutting items like field trips, buses for kids to get safely to school, art/music supplies, G&T classes and education opportunities. I've seen firsthand how overcrowding affects learning and safety.

Please put our children's safety and education first by reinforcing, not weakening, these critical development standards. Thank you for your time and your service to our community.

Alice Bonner, Esq.  
Compliance Counsel  
**FutureCare Health & Management**  
Office Phone: 410-766-1995 x 00138  
EMAIL: [BONNERA@FUTURECARE.COM](mailto:BONNERA@FUTURECARE.COM)

This message is sent from FutureCare with transparent TLS encryption enabled.

**From:** [Megan Reymann Brauner](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Follow up from 5/20 - comment, questions  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 10:35:47 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good morning, APFO committee,

Thank you for your hours of work on this project. I don't envy the time that you've spent, and appreciate the volunteer effort. I testified at the public hearing, and want to first make a correction/comment about my testimony, followed by a couple questions.

#1 In my testimony (the first of the evening), I used the operating budget \$ for the per student cost per year. I'm sure this was a quick error that was caught by the committee, but I wanted to acknowledge that mistake.

#2 Has there been any public testimony from developers? I realize that is the third voice that I am trying to understand in order to balance the tension between affordable housing, school overcrowding and public service (EMS, etc needs), and the industry needs from developers. If there is an available link where a rep from development speaks to this, please let me know.

#3 In 2023, Anne Arundel County tried to pass a bill (failed) that both educators and affordable housing endorsed. I am wondering if there is a third-way option there, but cannot discern the differences. If there is a committee meeting where this has already been debated/discussed, please let me know and I will watch that. Otherwise, if the committee has any feedback on how that would work/not work for HoCo, I would be grateful.

<https://www.aacounty.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/Essential-Worker-Housing-Access-Bill-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

#4 Regarding flat enrollment projections, at least one of the testimonies at the recent hearing commented on the COVID bubble and cautioned against making flat projections based on the reduction those years caused. Please let me know if there is something I can reference that discusses how enrollment is calculated and whether these concerns regarding underprojections are valid.

Please let me know if any of the above requires clarification.

Thank you,  
Megan R. R. Brauner, MS  
District 3 constituent  
[meganreymann@gmail.com](mailto:meganreymann@gmail.com)  
410-458-9644

# Testimony to the Howard County APFO Review Committee: Strengthening APFO to Support Balanced, Sustainable Growth

Good evening, members of the APFO Review Committee,

My name is Cat Carter. I serve as Vice President of Advocacy for the PTA Council of Howard County, a member of the HCPSS Security Task Force, Strategic Planning Committee, and the Operating Budget Review Committee. I'm also a parent, consumer advocate, and active community member—speaking tonight in my personal capacity.

I'm here to urge you to preserve and strengthen the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance. APFO is a vital safeguard and can ensure growth doesn't outpace the capacity of our schools, roads, and emergency services. But it must evolve to reflect the growing strain on our infrastructure.

Some argue that higher developer contributions—essentially “pay to play”—can solve our school capital needs. But funding school construction is not a simple transaction

The process is long, political, and layered:

- It relies on **state funding** through the **Maryland Build to Learn Act**, which offers up to \$2.2 billion statewide—but requires matching local funds, project approvals, and a backlog of need (<https://mdstad.com/projects/built-learn-act>).
- It depends on **county bonding capacity** and budget priorities across departments.
- It requires **land acquisition**, which is costly and limited.
- It involves **data-driven planning by the Board of Education** and **redistricting**, both of which are difficult and slow.

And while all these processes play out, our students sit in overcrowded classrooms, and our community deals with congested roads and long wait times for emergency services.

I want to share a lesson I learned the hard way. A few years ago, I tried to grow a garden and raise chickens—free-range, no fencing, no pesticides, no protection. I believed they could coexist peacefully with the surrounding forest. But predators took the chickens. Deer, bugs, and rabbits decimated the garden. It wasn't out of malice—it was just their nature.

So I adapted. I built fencing, netting, and a secure coop. Now, everything thrives in balance, but it still requires careful monitoring and adaptation.

Our county is no different. Development can add value to our community's ecosystem—but only if we create boundaries and protections. Otherwise, we open ourselves up to an imbalance that harms families, students, and community.

Advocates across this county share bold visions for education, housing, transportation, and healthcare. But no matter how well-intentioned we are, we can't expect market forces—or deer, or developers—to go against their nature. We have seen examples of this throughout our county.

Thoughtful, enforceable policy is what turns vision into sustainable reality.

Please:

- Reject efforts to weaken APFO
- Improve APFO to be more efficient and adaptable
- Enforce existing development pacing
- Expand APFO to include broader public infrastructure and services

Please put our community's safety, education, and long-term well-being first by reinforcing—not relaxing—the essential protections that keep Howard County's ecosystem in balance. Responsible development is a vital part of that ecosystem, just as predators and deer are part of the forest—but without fencing, netting, and safeguards, my garden and chickens didn't stand a chance. The same is true for our schools and public services. Growth must be managed with care, or it will overwhelm the very systems that make Howard County thrive.

Thank you.

Cat Carter

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Howard County Citizens Association (HCCA) APFO Testimony  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 21, 2025 10:49:02 AM

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**From:** STUART KOHN <stukohn@verizon.net>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 10:00 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Howard County Citizens Association (HCCA) APFO Testimony

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee Members,

The following is the HCCA APFO testimony. We kindly ask for your response regarding our questions below.

Good evening. I am Stu Kohn from Scaggsville representing the Howard County Citizens Association, HCCA as its President.

We give the APFO Committee credit for the time and effort spent to make recommendations for attempting to improve life in our County. However, we are concerned if this Committee really cares about communication and interacting with the public? We ask because it seems that silence from you, not allowing any questions or comments at these hearings is the norm pertaining to this public meeting as was the last. Of the 96 comments received at the first public hearing, how many will be incorporated in your current or future recommendations?

I was a member of the previous APFO Committee. After 8 years the acronym of APFO should change to ALPO, A Lousy Public Ordinance. It will continue to remain "Lousy" because the measurements for protection of schools, roads and quality of life issues have not worked and requires it to be much stricter. How will your current 10 recommendations better the situation? Will you have the courtesy to respond?

With your proposed school recommendations will we see a complete redistricting elimination or additional trailers? We believe no school capacity should exceed 100 percent for any tier, no additional trailers should exist for overflow and should be counted as overcapacity.

The level of service of roads should only pass at a service level higher than a "D" because of the volume of continued congested traffic and the proliferation of development. Will there be any recommendations by this Committee to the Council to include Fire, Emergency Medical Services, the Police, the Johns Hopkins Howard

County Medical System, Utilities, and Storm Water, etc. Will this committee make any recommendations to the County Council regarding any of these quality-of-life issues? If so when will the public be informed so we may provide any comments?

When we see road signs stating, "Stay alert traffic congestion next 3 miles" and schools with nearly 250 trailers we as you should have major concerns. Developers should not be permitted to get a free get out of jail card after four years ignoring schools declared overcapacity. We need to avoid the heartburn of redistricting. Furthermore, there should not be any housing exemptions for APFO.

We do not support eliminating the wait and having fees paid instead. Having higher fees closer to the actual cost of the impacts on development should happen without eliminating the wait of crowded school requirements to assist in their budget and planning.

We hope you will take the necessary action for APFO to once and for all really stand for an "Awesome" Public Facilities Ordinance which we all can be proud.

Thank you for at least listening as your silence to the public is not golden, but your actions will be pivotal to the future of our County.

Stu Kohn  
HCCA President

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: FUND OUR SCHOOLS  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 6, 2025 9:31:42 AM

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**From:** Corinne Happel <corinne.happel@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 5, 2025 9:12 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** FUND OUR SCHOOLS

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee Members,

I'm concerned about the increasing trend of cutting teachers and programs from our public school system and deferring maintenance and much needed repairs and needed space additions to our schools. I am against weakening APFO because of this. I urge you to vote against all proposals that weaken APFO.

I received a call from a friend and long-term resident in Howard County on Friday telling me to take my beautiful family and "get out." This is the sentiment going around the community. Howard County is gradually cutting teachers and programs for children and not funding needed school building repairs and additions. By the time my children go through the school system, long-time residents warn me that cuts will be so devastating that it is just not worth paying Howard County taxes and the high cost of living.

I don't want to believe this, but when I see the list of cuts planned for next year (copied below here), I just don't see this as sustainable. This is on top of significant cuts made last year that I have witnessed deteriorate the quality of education that my children are currently receiving.

The high school that my children are districted to attend in Howard County has been overdue for renovations for over a decade. It has now been pushed back until 2036 due to lack of county funding. Because of this, the school will literally have sat on the "capital improvements" list for over 23 years. This means that for 23 years, the school system will have been pushing back needed repairs because the school is "due" for a renovation. As such, the high school has many deficiencies that dozens of families testified on just this past week at the Board of Education. This is not the sign of a world class public education system.

Please make developers pay their fair share to fund the schools that are needed for the homes they build.

Thanks in advance,  
Corinne Happel, MD

The following have been noted as possible planned cuts and the dollar savings (but note that total dollar values are only \$19 million and we need \$29.2 million in cuts to balance the budget).

**-Class size increase: \$6 million**

-Eliminate MS Gen Ed Paraeducators: \$255,000

**-Reduce ES paraeducators: \$4 million**

-Reduce HS Teacher Secretaries: \$351,000

-Reduce HS/ARL Media Specialists: \$1.4 million

-Reduce Dual Enrollment: \$300,000

**-Eliminate 3rd grade strings: \$1.1 million**

**-Reduce ES GT teachers: \$3.6 million**

-Reduce Non-School-Based Staff: \$2.0 million

-----TOTAL savings \$19.0 million, still have a \$10.2 million shortage.

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Regarding redistricting and infrastructure growth  
**Date:** Monday, May 19, 2025 12:44:28 PM

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**From:** Heather Kile <kilehj@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 19, 2025 11:41 AM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Regarding redistricting and infrastructure growth

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good morning,

I am writing in regards to the proposed school redistricting, which will impact students and families within the Dunloggin area that currently are structured to attend Centennial High School. Redistricting is not a viable solution to the growth in the County.

Howard County is known for its excellent schools. To maintain that excellence for our students and community we need to focus on infrastructure to support our students thru remodeling/expanding existing schools or building new schools to accommodate County growth. Redistricting does not address the issue and serves only to kick the can down the road at the expense of existing residents.

Instead, I urge the County to require before additional housing development approval that there is a plan to accommodate and pay for the increased needs for schools, hospitals, and police to support the growth. If current schools cannot support the inflow of additional students then I request the County leadership work with developers to support the costs of these additional infrastructure needs.

Please take note of my disapproval of any redistricting or plans to add additional housing without appropriate schools, hospital, and police infrastructure in place to support it.

Thank you for your consideration.

Heather Kile  
Dunloggin area resident

**Hiruy Hadgu**  
**May 20, 2025.**

## **Recommendations for Howard County APFO Committee**

### **Introduction**

Across the country and here in Howard County, decision-makers have long operated under the assumption that new residential development will “pay for itself”, that each new unit brings with it the revenue needed to cover the cost of services it consumes. This belief is not only economically unsound; it has led to sustained underinvestment in public infrastructure, growing budgetary shortfalls, and overburdened school systems.

In truth, residential development, particularly when oriented toward market-rate or luxury housing, often generates tax revenue that falls far short of the long-term costs of infrastructure, school capacity, road maintenance, and other public services. These costs are deferred to existing residents through rising taxes, larger class sizes, and strained services, while developers capture private profit. In this context, policies like Utilization Premium Payments (UPP) become critical tools for addressing the funding gap, but only if they are properly calibrated to local conditions.

Similarly, the prevailing logic of supply-side economics, falsely promising that increasing market-rate housing supply will “trickle down” to affordability, has failed to deliver. Housing prices have soared even in regions with high development rates, while affordability crises have deepened, especially for working-class families. The housing market does not behave like a textbook model; it is shaped by speculative capital, restrictive zoning, and inequitable investment patterns. Without targeted, equitable planning, increasing supply alone will not meet the demand for affordable housing, nor will it resolve the structural deficits in public services.

It is in this broader context that Howard County’s approach to managing residential growth must be evaluated.

I am submitting the following to address critical gaps in the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) for Howard County. The purpose of these updates is to ensure that growth in the county is sustainable, equitable, and aligned with community needs.

### **Applicability of the UPP to Howard County**

While adopting a proven model can offer a streamlined approach, the direct application of Montgomery County's UPP percentages to Howard County raises several concerns:

1. **Demographic and Development Differences:** Howard County's population growth, housing types, and student generation rates may differ significantly from Montgomery County's. Applying the same thresholds without adjustment could lead to inaccurate assessments of school capacity impacts.
2. **Lack of Localized Analysis:** The APFO Task Force's recommendations do not appear to be supported by a comprehensive analysis of Howard County's specific school

utilization data or future enrollment projections. This absence of localized data analysis makes it challenging to justify the proposed UPP percentages.

- 3. Potential for Inequitable Outcomes:** Without tailoring the UPP model to Howard County's unique context, there is a huge miscalculating risk further saddling the taxpayer with tax increases and declining levels of service.

## Recommendations for Howard County

To ensure that the UPP model effectively addresses Howard County's needs:

- **Conduct a Comprehensive Local Analysis:** Assess current and projected school capacities, enrollment trends, and development patterns specific to Howard County to determine appropriate utilization thresholds and premium payment percentages  
**Engage Stakeholders:** Collaborate with educators, developers, and community members to gather insights and build consensus on the UPP model's parameters.
- **Pilot the UPP Model:** Consider implementing the UPP model in a limited capacity or specific regions to evaluate its effectiveness before countywide adoption, while preserving the waiting bins.
- **Regularly Review and Adjust:** Establish mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and adjustment of the UPP thresholds and fees to reflect changing conditions and ensure continued alignment with county objectives.

## Recommendations for Schools

- 1. Lower School Capacity Standards:**
  - Establish a new APFO school capacity standard of 90% at all levels (elementary, middle, and high school).
  - **Rationale:** Howard County has nearly 250 school trailers. The overcrowding in schools translates to at least one school at each level. The school system also faces hundreds of millions in deferred maintenance. We are drowning in accumulated decline. This standard will help reduce class sizes, eliminate the need for temporary classroom trailers, and improve safety and educational outcomes by ensuring students have adequate resources and facilities.
- 2. Increase Wait Times for Construction Approvals:**
  - Extend the wait times for approval of residential construction projects to 12 years in areas served by schools at or above 90% capacity.
  - **Rationale:** The current wait time is such that a residential developer can start testing the project to time it with the developer's plan. After four years, the developer can proceed to build regardless of school capacity. This allows the developer to game the system.
  - A wait time of 12 years, mirrors the average time it takes for a student to progress from kindergarten through high school, allowing schools to better accommodate fluctuations in enrollment over time.
- 3. Eliminate Housing Exemptions:**
  - Remove all exemptions for specific types of housing (e.g., affordable housing, senior housing) under APFO school capacity standards.
  - **Rationale:** Housing affordability is ensured through a regulatory mechanism. Not through supply-side economics. Howard County needs to require a minimum level of affordable housing without exemptions in a way to actively desegregate

the county. Every child deserves a quality education, and exemptions can lead to overcrowded schools that diminish educational opportunities.

## Recommendations for Transportation

### 4. Include Public Transit in Road Capacity Tests:

- Integrate public transit metrics into the APFO road capacity tests to ensure sufficient transit service is provided as development occurs.
- **Metrics:** Metrics should include frequency of service, route coverage, and proximity to residential and commercial developments.
- **Rationale:** Including transit in capacity tests promotes multimodal transportation solutions, reduces traffic congestion, and aligns with environmental sustainability goals.

### 5. Update Road Capacity Tests:

- Modernize the APFO road capacity tests to reflect current traffic patterns, multimodal transportation needs, and safety standards.
- **Rationale:** Outdated tests fail to accurately assess the impact of development on road infrastructure, leading to traffic bottlenecks and safety concerns.

## Recommendations for Infrastructure and Safety

### 6. Add Water and Sewer Capacity Tests:

- Incorporate water and sewer capacity into the APFO test requirements.
- **Rationale:** Ensuring adequate water and sewer infrastructure is essential for public health and the sustainability of new developments.

### 7. Add Fire Safety Capacity Tests:

- Require assessments of fire safety infrastructure, including response times, personnel levels, and equipment adequacy, in development plans.
- **Rationale:** Growth must not outpace the ability to maintain fire safety standards, which are critical for community well-being.

### 8. Add Hospital Quality Assessments:

- Evaluate the impact of development on hospital capacity, staffing levels, and quality of care as part of the APFO test requirements.
- **Rationale:** Rapid growth can strain healthcare resources, and proactive planning is necessary to ensure timely access to medical care.

## Recommendations for Development Mitigation

### 9. Require Market-Based Mitigation Fees:

- Implement market-based fees for infrastructure improvements related to roads, schools, water and sewer, and fire safety.
- **Rationale:** Development should contribute fairly to the costs of necessary public infrastructure improvements, reducing the burden on taxpayers.

## Conclusion

The above recommendations aim to ensure that Howard County's APFO is a robust tool for managing growth responsibly and equitably. By adopting these changes, the county can provide high-quality public services, protect community safety, and sustain a high quality of life for all residents.

**From:** [Ryan Powers](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Public Hearing Testimony for May 20th APFO  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 2:12:43 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

May 23rd, 2025

Dear APFO Review Committee,

My name is Ryan Powers and I am speaking as an individual and not part of any group.

Thank you for letting me speak tonight, but I do wish you sent out a survey in order to hear all voices from the community. The Howard County flag committee did that, multiple others have done this, and you could have too.

Instead, you only have the input of a small selection of Howard County. We all could have used everyone's thoughts and ideas because instead you get mine, and I think you have made a poor decision on replacing APFO.

Mostly, I am concerned that you have made an intentional decision to allow overcrowding of schools. Many of you may say that "school enrollment is flat" while ignoring preK mandates from the Blueprint, and we know there that while private preK is supposed to provide 50% of the spots, Howard County is not even close. The school system does not account for preK in the APFO charts. But if you truly thought that HCPSS is in stasis, why does it matter if we have a school waiting bin? If development isn't affected by additional students, why not keep the current system AND charge for building in areas with overcapacity schools. No, you are choosing to intentionally overcrowd schools with unmitigated development. Is that really smart growth?

Second, I hear all this talk about revenue generation from the new model. Have you done the calculations on seat cost per student? I have tried. The new ES#43 in the southeast will cost 64.5 million and have 490 seats for a total per student cost of 131,000 per student. Using the highest Tiers and assuming apartments, the additional charges you are proposing come nowhere close to paying for the infrastructure costs of rampant development. These additional funds are also not a dedicated revenue source for HCPSS and currently would go into the general fund to be spent on anything.

This approach of choosing money over students is "A penny wise and a pound foolish" If housing development was maxed out to the current levels in the housing allocation chart, an average of 1400 homes could be built every year. Using the low estimate for multi-family apartments (0.16) found in the pupil yield report, this would generate 224 additional students every year. In short, Howard County would need to build the equivalent of a Jeffers Hill Elementary School every two years in order to keep our students out of packed schools. How is Howard County going to do this? Adequate Public Facilities Ordinances are meant to balance infrastructure with development and there is no balance here.

I'm also worried that once you've opened up Pandora's box and chosen to let this be the model for the school community, the County Council can lower any number of the

standards in the UPP. In Howard County, we've already done this for affordable housing, the bare bones fee-in-lieu price being among them. Please don't do it for our schools.

**River Hill Village Board**  
**Testimony in Support of APFO Regulations**  
**May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2025**

Good evening, Chair and committee members. I am Lisa Krausz, a Board Member with the River Hill Community Association, a Columbia Village. Tonight, I am speaking on behalf of our Board.

The Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance, or APFO, in Howard County was created to require that real estate development progresses at a pace that ensures top quality schools and public services. The River Hill Community Association Board (hereafter the Board) would like to offer its recommendations to the committee. As a community of over 8,000 people, we want to see the continuation of great schools *and* well thought-out development that does not create a strain on limited resources. In fact, APFO and its growth management process should go farther than its current mandate.

APFO should promote smart growth in Howard County, regarding: housing development, public education, water management, *and broader public services*. We recommend the Committee take the following steps to ensure that Howard County retains high quality of life for its residents, families, and businesses:

1. Review the APFO regulations more frequently in order to accurately base county development projections on true needs.
2. Maintain the “School Capacity Test” as is. This common-sense policy has been the core of APFO and is effective in avoiding overcrowding of our public schools. It is needed in order to maintain the high quality of public education offered in Howard County. UPP should not be a replacement for the “School Capacity Test”.
3. Demand that developers pay their fair share to prevent overdevelopment and provide the best for our schools and public services. A county like ours deserves that, 100% of the School Surcharge Fee cover all needed HCPSS infrastructure costs - with these costs **borne by added development**. This, at minimum, will maintain the current standard of use in the schools (the current level of educational investment) and protect our triple A bond rating. As such, this will sufficiently reduce demands on HCCPS’s operating budget and make for better schools
4. Extend APFO regulations & tests to limited public resources: specifically, public safety like hospitals, police, fire, and rescue services; additionally to items in the capital budget, like libraries, county roads & bridges, parkland, and recreational facilities.
5. Limit, restrict, or eliminate exemptions for developers

In closing, Howard County has one of the highest standards of living in the country. That standard of living is not inexpensive.

We as citizens demand the best schools and high teacher pay , ease of movement across the county, and functional and available water resources.

There is no reason to scrap the school capacity test in lieu of an underfunded UPP. Simply charge a School Surcharge Fee that is commensurate with the high standard of living Howerd County Citizens Demand.

Thank you for your time today.

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: APFO Feedback - Drew Roth  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 9:38:01 AM

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-----Original Message-----

From: Mr. Drew <[mrdrew@gmail.com](mailto:mrdrew@gmail.com)>  
Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 9:33 AM  
To: apfo <[apfo@howardcountymd.gov](mailto:apfo@howardcountymd.gov)>  
Subject: APFO Feedback - Drew Roth

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Here is my feedback:

The actual issue with APFO is that HCPSS and the Howard County government will not build sufficient school capacity. This is properly measured by the number of relocatable classrooms, which is currently over 200. Neither the school system nor the county government nor the APFO committee has a coherent strategy to replace the “temporary” trailers with seats in a proper brick and mortar school building.

A secondary issue is when capacity is added to the system, it is seldom added where it is needed, resulting in convoluted attendance areas, redistricting controversy, and long bus rides for the unfortunate communities who do not have schools where they live.

The APFO law appropriately delays new residential development in areas with overcrowded schools, and it already has a guaranteed, effective mechanism to remove these delays. That would be building schools.

The developers and the building industry, instead of working for the common good and advocating for new school construction, instead continually invent pretexts and excuses why they should be allowed to build more homes without new school capacity, so they might profit at the expense of the families and students of Howard County.

There is a seldom discussed mechanism to promote school construction which should be considered by the APFO committee. In order to build schools, the school system gets state funding, and in order to get state funding, the school system must show the need for a new school based on enrollment projections. The annual Feasibility Study document contains the enrollment projections.

Here is the issue. When a region of Howard County is closed to new development because of the APFO law, the school system’s enrollment projections assume that development will be delayed. As a result, there is no money forthcoming for school construction, and the delay becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. It doesn’t have to be that way.

The school system could make projections that assume schools will be built for the new development and that the development will not be delayed, and thereby get the funding needed to build the schools. The APFO committee should propose that enrollment projections may not assume APFO delays, and instead must assume schools are built to avoid delays from overcrowding, and that the capital budget from the school system must include the necessary school construction projects.

The county government may still choose not to fund the school construction projects, and there still may be a delay for development.

But there will be a clear accountability trail. Developers may consider whether they want to support candidates who cause their developments to be delayed by refusing to fund school construction.

This would be a great improvement over the current situation, where developers are incentivized to support candidates who change the rules so new housing can be built without schools because the school system creates misleading enrollment projections that school construction is not needed.

Drew Roth  
Elkridge.

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Strengthen APFO to Support Our Schools and Families  
**Date:** Monday, May 19, 2025 10:35:50 AM

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**From:** Sara Fry <sara.fry7@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Saturday, May 17, 2025 8:54 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Strengthen APFO to Support Our Schools and Families

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear Members of the APFO Review Committee,

As a parent and active member of our local PTA, I am deeply concerned about the ongoing strain on our schools and public infrastructure. I'm writing today to urge you to preserve and strengthen the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO). APFO plays a critical role in ensuring that residential development does not outpace the capacity of our public schools and roadways. These protections are essential to maintaining safe, high-quality learning environments and well-functioning communities. However, as our county continues to grow, it is clear that APFO must go further. It currently does not address other vital public services that impact families every day — including:

- ✓ Police and EMS staffing and response times
- ✓ Hospital and healthcare access
- ✓ Crosswalks, traffic signals, and road safety measures

Weakening APFO would worsen school overcrowding and public service shortfalls. Instead, I respectfully ask you to:

- Reject any attempts to weaken or bypass current APFO safeguards
- Ensure full enforcement of existing development pacing requirements
- Expand APFO to include broader public infrastructure and safety services that support responsible, sustainable growth

Families are paying attention. We care deeply about the future of Howard County and the well-being of all students and residents. We are already seeing the county stretched

thin in the HCPSS budget this year - we can't afford to let more kids in schools without adequate funding from the developers.

Please put our children's safety and education first by reinforcing — not relaxing — these critical development standards. Thank you for your time and your service to our community.

Sincerely,

**From:** [James Handley](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comments  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 9:53:39 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good morning,

As a father of two young children, soon to join HCPSS, I am deeply concerned that the draft recommendations of your committee will do nothing to address, and indeed, make worse, overcrowding in County schools. This problem is even more acute in Council District One, as evidenced by the recent need to redistrict elementary, middle and high schools here.

I do not believe that creating more affordable housing in the County and providing a great public school education are goals at odds with each other. I hope your final recommendations to the County Council provides protections for our overburdened schools. Thank you.

Best,

James Handley

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Restore Full Funding to HCPSS in FY26  
**Date:** Monday, May 19, 2025 12:44:22 PM

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**From:** Vanessa & Kyle Hong-Burkhalter <hongburkhalter@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 19, 2025 11:36 AM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Restore Full Funding to HCPSS in FY26

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I'm writing as a concerned parent, resident, and local child psychologist to urge you to fully fund the Howard County Public School System in the FY26 Operating Budget. HCPSS has faced years of underfunding. This year, the system needs \$29.2 million just to maintain current services. Without it, we'll see larger class sizes, fewer programs, and staff layoffs — all of which hurt our students.

It's unacceptable that our schools and community resources are the first to face cuts when budgets tighten. Education and community supports are core services and should be protected, not sacrificed. The percentage of Howard County Public Schools System and community resources share of the recurring General Fund Revenue has not kept up with historic norms, inflation, and the drastic community expansion.

As a former school psychologist in the public schools, I have seen what happens when staffing is cut, particularly for the underserved and vulnerable special education, mental health, and disability supports. Us Howard County residents pride ourselves on being part of a close-knit, supportive, and educationally-minded community. However, when programming is cut for the vulnerable, there is no possible way for students to have their basic needs met during the day, nevermind thrive. For the exceptional and gifted students, they are not able to soar to their greatest potential in a way that communities laud and cheer for. This hurts the children and it hurts the community. For those who are business-oriented, this will ultimately hurt their bottom line when the community is not as desirable as they had hoped or when parents who work in the community cannot be as productive due to the challenges that their children face. For those of us who serve students and families, we see how it affects them not only in the school, but in their homes, extending to their siblings and parents.

Please prioritize students and restore funding to HCPSS, local hospitals,

police departments, emergency medical services, and fire departments. This is at the core of Howard County, and will have a reach far beyond the school walls.

Thank you,

Vanessa Hong, Ph.D., NCSP, ABSNP

**From:** [LC](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Input on APFO Proposed Changes  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 9:17:55 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

To the Members of the APFO Committee and Howard County Council:

The Education Action Team of IndivisibleHoCoMD, after carefully reviewing the proposed changes to the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO), have come to the conclusion that we cautiously support these changes with key reservations. We are dedicated to ensuring that our children have access to high-quality educational opportunities in a safe and supportive environment and we believe that key modifications to the proposed plans can provide both healthy, affordable housing for families as well as resources to ensure that the high quality of education expected here is maintained.

While we appreciate the council's efforts to address development challenges in Howard County, we are deeply concerned that these proposed APFO changes prioritize development over the well-being of our children and the quality of their education.

Our primary concern lies with the proposed switch to a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) fee system. While the intention may be to streamline the development process, we fear that allowing developers to "buy out" of school capacity concerns will exacerbate existing overcrowding problems in our schools. Paying a fee does not magically create more classrooms, hire more teachers, or provide the resources necessary to support a growing student population. We understand the county's efforts to address development challenges in Howard County and find that given specific modifications to the proposals, the county may be able to meet housing and schooling needs for residents.

The issue of overcrowding continues to affect schools across the county and relief must be provided in a timely manner. The use of a UPP fee based system must ensure that the funding provided is robust enough to offset the effect on school capacity and provided in such a way as to allow the county and the school system to effect improvements quickly and efficiently. We are prepared to support these changes provided that the county government makes adaptations to the proposal to meet these concerns.

First, we need assurances that the use of a UPP fee will be closely monitored to ensure that the funds will be used as needed for the schools affected. These funds must be in addition to county provided funds for capital or operational uses to offset the crowding issues caused by the changes. A carefully developed plan to provide accountability and oversight of the UPP fund program is essential to its success. If we are going to allow for schools growth without

pause, accountability for the success of the UPP funding formula must be undertaken.

Second, we request that the proposed fees be increased to fully offset the impact of new development on school facilities and staffing. Based on long range planning data, the cost of the most recent per seat projections in a new building falls between \$131,000 at the elementary level to \$78,000 at the high school level. Although some seat allocations may be created/modified through building additions, redistricting, or other means, the current fee structure is nowhere near sufficient to fund the additional seats needed. If housing development is allowed to proceed without a delay period and housing allocations are maxed out, we will need to continually add the equivalent of an elementary school every other year. Additionally, based on inflation and other cost increases related to building and staffing schools we must plan ahead to ensure the funding is available to shore up the infrastructure required to maintain student learning standards. We need assurance that these funds will be directly and immediately reinvested in our schools and that they will be used to create tangible improvements for our students.

Lastly, we would like the school's test to be dropped to 100% capacity across levels. It defies common sense that we allow building growth to overcrowd schools by even one percentage point without creating an avenue to offset those increased demands. We accept that a tiered system is an appropriate avenue to allow increased funding on higher impacted areas, however, these tiers should start at 100% capacity calculated without the use of portable classrooms (or "learning cottages") and inclusive of PreK and preschool student enrollment.

Therefore, we urge the committee to take these changes into account in order to improve the APFO changes. We must ensure that Howard County Public School infrastructure is able to meet the needs of additional students, that incoming funding provided in this ordinance is used judiciously, and that funding is provided for any school at full capacity.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We, as always, appreciate what you do.

Sincerely,

Laurie Chin  
Facilitator  
Education Action Team  
Indivisible HoCoMD

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Support for Adequate Public Facilities  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 21, 2025 10:48:29 AM

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**From:** Melissa Metz <melissametz725@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 5:11 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Support for Adequate Public Facilities

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

Regarding tonight's hearing, unfortunately I cannot attend in person given my family responsibilities. However, if possible, I would like to express my very strong support to APFO regulations that strengthen the adequacy of our public facilities in our County and for its development, particularly schools.

It is critical that APFO works to ensure adequate public school capacity. To date, this has not occurred. The formula for calculating the contribution of new residential development to school attendance is wrong and severely underestimates such contribution. Schools are one of the "gems" that attract people to live in this county. Our schools are becoming more and more overcrowded and with deteriorating infrastructure. Nearly every year, class sizes are being increased. Enrichment programs such as music and arts are on the "chopping block", as are paraeducators that are critical to supporting young learners. Informal information indicates that classrooms are becoming less manageable. This is doing a disservice to our youngest residents. The loophole in the APFO "schools test" that allows development to proceed after failing the schools test for several years is contributing to this deterioration.

I urge you to please find an approach that works, as "smart development", to bring public school capacity more in line with the needs created by residential development.

Thank you and kind regards,  
Melissa Metz  
Woodstock (HoCo side)

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Resident's testimony  
**Date:** Wednesday, May 21, 2025 10:49:09 AM

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**From:** Sophia Vick <sophvick23@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 10:12 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** Resident's testimony

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good evening,

I am writing on the behalf of my family. We have lived in Howard County for almost seven years. One of the reasons we moved to this city was for the schools, public services, and resources. After reading through the recommendations, I support growth, but not sustainable growth. I do not support affordable housing if that means overcrowded classrooms and redistricting. Redistricting does not solve anything except disrupt our children's education.

Developers must find creative ways to fund public services and not at the mercy of Howard County residents. Stop making homeowners and parents pay for decisions we do not support.

Respectfully,

Sophia Vick  
6367 Woodland Forest Dr

# **WRITTEN TESTIMONY**

**UPP**

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: APFO recommendations  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 4:09:52 PM

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**From:** Harriet Bachman <hlbachfam@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 4:04 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** APFO recommendations

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I am in general supportive of the APFO committee's recommendations but I do request following amendment to ensure that affordable rental housing is incentivized: *Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market rate housing.*

Thank you.

Harriet Bachman  
9426 North penfield road  
Columbia MD 21045



100 North Charles Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

410-223-2222  
[www.brhp.org](http://www.brhp.org)

May 20, 2025

Howard County APFO Review Committee

[apfo@howardcountymd.gov](mailto:apfo@howardcountymd.gov)

3430 Court House Drive

Ellicott City, MD 21043

**RE: Baltimore Regional Housing Partnership Comments in Support of APFO Reform to Advance Affordable Housing**

Dear Howard County APFO Review Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on behalf of the Baltimore Regional Housing Partnership (BRHP) in support of reform to the county Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) that will ease and incentivize investment in affordable housing construction in Howard County. As the administrators of the Baltimore Housing Mobility Program, BRHP provides over 4,300 low-income families rental assistance in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers coupled with counseling support as they move from areas of concentrated poverty to areas of opportunity in Baltimore City and the five surrounding counties, including Howard County.

Our mandate is to remedy the harm caused by decades of public disinvestment in low-income communities by working to expand housing choices and opportunities for families with limited means who have historically been excluded from housing in resource-rich neighborhoods. Many of the families in our program call Howard County home because of its best-in-state school system, public amenities and proximity to major employers.

**We urge the Howard County APFO Review Committee to recommend to the County Council adoption of an Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance that proactively supports the production of more affordable housing in order to serve the needs of**

**county residents and align with the HoCo By Design General Plan and the county's long-term goals for economic growth.**

Howard County is facing a severe housing affordability crisis driven by a shortage of available housing. Housing costs have become increasingly out of reach for moderate and low-income workers, including educators, healthcare aides, retail employees, and other essential members of the local workforce.

In order to help address this, the [HoCo By Design General Plan](#) sets forth a goal of 31,000 new homes constructed by 2040 – including 340 new affordable homes constructed annually. To meet this target, Howard County must remove regulatory barriers that delay or deter housing development, particularly for affordable housing. Unfortunately, the current structure of APFO has had the opposite effect, particularly in the implementation of the school capacity test.

Amendments to the school capacity test in 2019 to make it more restrictive have had a chilling effect on new development. [According to data from the Department of Planning and Zoning](#), since 2018, all APFO housing development delays have been caused by the required school capacity test rather than by limitations set to housing allocations. The [Howard County Spending Affordability Advisory Report for Fiscal Year 2025](#) further affirms the issue for new development, “With the combined influences of development-policy changes (Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance limitations “APFO”, Impact Fees, etc.), a shortage of developable land, economic uncertainty, and increasing interest rates, housing permitting activities fell to a new low in 2022 of 534 permits – the lowest level of permitting activity in recent history.” **As a result of these restrictions, developers are delivering fewer than 1,000 new homes per year – well below the rate needed to meet the HoCo by Design goal and current demand.**

While some may claim that this lack of new housing is a positive thing if it prevents school overcrowding, policies that restrict new housing development in the name of school capacity are not grounded in actual enrollment drivers. [According to the HCPSS Office of School Planning](#), existing home turnover from renters and resales accounts for the majority (83%) of new HCPSS students, while new home construction contributes just 17%. Meanwhile, enrollment in HCPSS has declined from

its peak in 2019–2020 and is projected to remain below capacity systemwide for the next several years, indicating that ongoing efforts to employ targeted redistricting in addition to targeted school expansion could resolve overcrowding where it exists.

Conversely, according to data in the [2024 Howard County Rental Survey](#), rental housing demand continues to rise. Nearly 30% of Howard County households are renters, and renters are expected to account for 59% of the county's household growth over the next five years. In areas like Columbia, rental growth will account for 100% of net household growth. Yet the supply of new affordable rental units is not keeping pace.

Affordable rental units are woefully underrepresented in the county. The Rental Survey found that Howard County currently has only 56% of the affordable units needed for households with incomes below \$50,000, and only 47% for households below \$60,000 – that amounts to thousands of our friends, family members, and neighbors ignored and underserved in the search for stable housing in the county.

Overall, these facts point to a growing mismatch between affordable housing demand and supply in Howard County, which the APFO, as currently structured, is making harder to fix. We applaud the review committee's recognition of the need to overhaul the current APFO school capacity test, in light of these issues, and we support a reformed APFO that aligns with the HoCo By Design General Plan and proactively advances affordable housing development in the following ways:

1. If the review committee recommends the proposed Unit Premium Payment (UPP) system in lieu of the school capacity test, it should be designed with provisions to actively incentivize affordable housing, such as:
  - Offering lower UPP rates for new rental developments where at least 25% of units are affordable to households at or below 60% AMI.
  - Offering reduced or no premium fees for affordable housing near transit or in designated growth areas, such as Activity Centers identified in HoCo By Design.
  - Requiring lower UPP fees for developments with larger, multi-bedroom affordable units, better suited to meet family needs.

2. Exceptions or lower payment requirements for affordable housing in the APFO should be provided by right without a waiver process to avoid delay, encourage investment and remove unnecessary administrative burdens.

Inclusionary programs like the Moderate-Income Housing Unit Program are an essential baseline, but the county needs policies that reward going beyond these minimums. New residential development grows the tax base, increases income and property tax revenues, and helps sustain high-quality county services. Restricting housing development hurts long-term economic sustainability at the same time it disenfranchises families and reinforces an unfair system of haves and have-nots.

A modernized APFO should be a tool for inclusive growth, not an obstacle to it. We urge you to embrace reforms that make it easier to build affordable homes in Howard County.

Thank you for your time and commitment to a more equitable Howard County.

Sincerely,

Adria Crutchfield  
Executive Director

**From:** [Abeba Bekele](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:29:20 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

**From:** [Jennifer Broderick](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Support of ending APFO Recommendations with amended change  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:21:46 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Hello,

It is extremely important our county put strategies in place to help build more housing. I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: *Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.*

Thank you,

Jen Broderick, LCSW

Executive Director

Standards for Excellence® Licensed Consultant



9520 Berger Road, Suite 311 • Columbia, MD 21046

Email: [jennifer@bridges2hs.org](mailto:jennifer@bridges2hs.org) • Phone: 410-312-5760 ext. 117 • Fax: 410-312-5765

Our office is open Monday – Friday from 9:00 – 12pm & 1pm-5pm

[www.Bridges2HS.org](http://www.Bridges2HS.org)

I'm testifying in support of the APFO's committee recommendation to initiate a Utilization Payment Premium. I'm doing this not because I think we need more housing for our teachers, our police, and our first responders although I think we do. I'm in support because we need to fund our schools. Our current system does not make our schools or services adequate, it only delays. To homebuilders, time is money. If they wait, they are paying a tax with their time. At least with this proposed system, we are realizing that time tax into actual money into the county. Money we can use to fund our schools. Furthermore, this will expand our tax base in order to fund our schools. Howard County was built as an inclusive community, and we need to live up to those ideals. We do not grow either culturally, spiritually, or yes economically as a county without welcoming new residents. Immigrants, fellow Marylanders, and fellow Americans are literally begging to buy a home and pay our highest in Maryland taxes...and I think we should let them.

Thank you,  
Kevin Chin  
Ellicott City, MD

**From:** [Paul and Kathleen Casey](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO Review Committee Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 8:23:57 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

To the members of the APFO Review Committee,  
We are writing to express our strong support for the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. As you well know, however, the County faces an especially critical shortage of affordable housing--more than 7000 units according to a recent rental survey of the County. Consequently, the additional surcharge fee recommended by the Committee to provide funds for school capital needs should be added to market rate housing and not to affordable housing which would make affordable housing more "unaffordable" to limited income families. We therefore respectfully request that the Committee include in its final report the Howard County Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation:: ***Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.***  
Thank you for your consideration.  
Sincerely,  
Paul and Kathleen Casey



Dear Members of the County Council,

On behalf of The Arc of Howard County, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the recent recommendations of the APFO Review Committee. We appreciate the Committee's thoughtful consideration of our community's need for more housing while also addressing the critical issue of school overcrowding.

We support the recommendation to eliminate APFO-imposed waiting periods for new housing. Long waiting periods have historically slowed much needed housing production and have not effectively solved the capacity challenges they were designed to mitigate.

However, we share the Coalition's concern that increasing school surcharge fees as a substitute for waiting periods could unintentionally disincentivize development, especially the kind our community needs most: affordable, accessible rental housing. Adding costs to the development process, without differentiation, will almost certainly result in higher home prices and rents. This outcome disproportionately harms lower income residents and undermines our shared goals of equity, inclusion, and housing affordability.

To prevent this unintended consequence, I urge you to adopt the Coalition's proposed amendment: **exempt affordable housing from the new surcharge fees and apply those fees only to new market-rate housing** which the County's stated commitment to expanding affordable housing options and ensures we are not inadvertently pricing out the very residents we seek to support. Please take this opportunity to craft a more balanced, equitable policy, one that promotes both responsible development and housing affordability.

Thank you for your consideration, and we respectfully ask that you add your voice in support of this important amendment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katie Collins-Ihrke".

Katie Collins-Ihrke, MBA, MS  
Executive Director  
The Arc of Howard County  
(240) 213-6697

THE ARC OF HOWARD COUNTY  
11735 Homewood Road  
Ellicott City, MD 21042  
[www.archoward.org](http://www.archoward.org)  
410-730-0638

*For people with intellectual and developmental disabilities*

**From:** [Dez. Dgaf](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:21:18 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Jessamine Duvall](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Testimony in support of UPP  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 4:51:34 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee:

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents.

I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new, market-rate housing.

Jessamine and Brian Duvall  
Columbia

**From:** [Sherry L. Elswick](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO waiting periods & surcharges  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 9:29:31 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good morning.

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation:: *Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.*

Thank you for your consideration.

Sherry L. Elswick  
11716 Lone Tree Ct, Columbia, MD 21044

**From:** [Janssen Evelyn](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations | Written Testimony  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 10:25:21 PM  
**Attachments:** [Testimony, APFO for HPP.pdf](#)

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good night,

Please see attached testimony in support of the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. As I noted during my testimony, it was on behalf of Howard Progressive Project.

Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Thank you again for the sacrifice of your time and your commitment to this work.

Respectfully,

Janssen E. Evelyn

**From:** [Penny Flecker](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:27:47 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Please please consider the review committee's recommendation described below and thank you!!!  
Penny Flecker  
10473 Owen Brown Road  
Columbia, MD 21044

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: APFO Testimony  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 2:22:07 PM

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**From:** Michael Golibersuch <michaelgolibersuch@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 2:21 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Cc:** Rigby, Christiana <crigby@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** APFO Testimony

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Hello APFO Volunteers,

I support the proposal to replace the current APFO wait periods with a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) model as a step in the right direction.

I am a father of three young children who attend or will be attending Howard County Public Schools. I am also a graduate of HCPSS and was a student when the first "temporary" classrooms were installed. Almost forty years later, there are even more "temporary" classrooms at that same elementary school. HCPSS's inability to provide adequate capacity and maintain schools in good working order is an undeniable problem and reflects poorly on our community and its leaders.

But APFO is not the solution to this problem. APFO has been around in one form or another since 1992 - if it was the right solution to providing adequate school infrastructure for our community, it would have worked by now. Instead, many of the issues, such as deferred maintenance, are getting worse. Inhibiting growth of housing supply - which APFO is clearly intended to do - deprives the school system of needed revenue growth and drives up the cost of housing. I want my children to attend quality school *and* to be able to afford to own a home here in twenty years - we should not implement policies that treat those two goals as incompatible zero-sum tradeoffs.

I would prefer a more aggressive approach to remove or mitigate the impact of APFO requirements. I am concerned that the UPP model will still inhibit needed housing growth and inflate the cost of buying homes while limiting potential increases in revenue for the school system. So while I support the UPP proposal as a step in the right direction, I would prefer an even more aggressive approach to ending harmful APFO

policies.

Thank you for your time volunteering on this committee.

Mike Golibersuch

**From:** [Aya Hegazi](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:28:17 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Thank you

**From:** [martine.jones](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 2:22:55 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Testimony  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:36:21 PM  
**Attachments:** [Safe Attachments Scan In Progress.msg](#)

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**From:** Laura Mettle <lmettle@lwvmd.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:35 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Cc:** Jackie Eng <jleng1747@gmail.com>  
**Subject:** Testimony

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]



**Testimony**  
**Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Public Hearing**  
**May 21, 2025**

Dear Chair Arterburn and Committee members:

The League of Women Voters of Howard County is a proud member of the Howard County Housing Affordability Coalition, and we support the Coalition's position on the proposed changes to the APFO ordinance.

By now, most of us acknowledge that Howard County absolutely needs more housing, and more affordable housing, and that the county is also in need of money sufficient to maintain our public school buildings.

We agree that replacing the schools capacity test with a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) fee, where developers are charged an additional fee when the proposed development's impact on the total projected regional school overcrowding exceeds 115% of rated capacity, in order to match the Maryland State capacity formula. The current system, where developers must endure a four-year waiting period to build in areas that the State does not deem to be overcapacity, has failed to produce both the needed housing and school construction revenue. Retaining it would be a mistake.

The proposed UPP fees are slated to be even higher in this proposal than the development impact fees that have prevailed since 2018. These sharply increased construction fees for new houses have coincided with Howard County becoming a much more expensive place to live, and actively undermine the goal of providing more affordable housing for people of all ages in Howard County. Please exempt affordable housing, senior housing, and housing for disabled individuals from these new UPP fees, and apply them only to new market-rate housing.

We also support the adoption of the affordable housing definition as proposed by Recommendation #10, and applied to local affordable housing programs:

- 60-120% of Howard County Median Income for for-sale housing
- 0-60% of Howard County Median Income for rental housing.

Thank you all for your service to the citizens of Howard County.

Sincerely,

Laura Mettle, President  
The League of Women Voters of Howard County

Laura Mettle  
President  
League of Women Voters of Howard County

"There's no such thing as a vote that doesn't matter. It all matters." - Barack Obama

**From:** [stephen.liggett-creel](mailto:stephen.liggett-creel)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** End waiting period for new housing  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:31:30 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation:: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Stephen Liggett-Creel  
10840 beech Creek Dr Columbia 21044

[Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer](#)

**From:** [Griffin Lofft](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** In Support of the APFO Review Committee's Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 5:36:21 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to say that I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end the moratorium on construction of housing in "closed" school districts. This policy has reduced the rate at which housing supply can be built, and thus increased the cost of housing in Howard County. As a young person who has lived in Oakland Mills for almost my entire life, I wish to be able to afford housing in Columbia. However, as a result of ballooning prices, I fear that this may not be feasible.

The replacement of the moratorium with an increased school surcharge would allow the housing market to determine supply while disincentivizing developers from contributing to the negative externality of school crowding. This recommendation provides a framework for smart growth. However, this surcharge should not be made to apply to new affordable units, which would likely not contribute significantly to school crowding. This would also have the effect of incentivizing developers to build affordable units, thereby alleviating the most acute problems of housing cost.

Griffin Lofft (they/them)  
Washington College Class of 2024  
B.A. in Political Science  
PlanHoward Academy Class of Spring 2025

**From:** [Fran LoPresti](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on APFO  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 4:00:36 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Hello,

First, I would like to thank Director Eisenberg and her staff for posting summary notes, videos of the meetings and the meeting materials. I watched every session or read the summary notes or read the materials so I was learning along with the APFO committee members. Everything was very open and available to the public.

I want to thank the committee members. Having served on other task forces, I know it is a large commitment. Perhaps the APFO committee is the most difficult because of all the equities to be considered. Thank you.

I agree with the change to a UPP model. The current system has not worked well because a significant portion of children come from existing neighborhoods. Neighborhoods go through the natural cycle of children in homes, to no children as the parents and children age, to children again as the aging adults move out of the neighborhood and new families move into the neighborhood. That is exactly what is happening in my neighborhood. We end up with overcrowding in schools in any case. Thus, we should try to finally make new development projects pay more of the costs needed by the school system.

I think the surcharge is too small. Perhaps I did not understand the example. I would try to find a number that educates one child for one year (10K?) for every unit.

I disagree with recommendation number 5 which seeks to include affordable housing in the UPP model using a lower base. This just makes a so-called affordable home less affordable.

Low-income people need all the help they can get for housing be it sale or rental. It should be exempt from the UPP model but still require compliance with the multi-modal and allocation tests.

I also disagree with recommendation 6 which seeks to include age-restricted housing in the UPP model using a lower base. This makes no sense. Children do NOT come from these homes. We should not ask developers to pay a school surcharge. It just does not seem right. Compliance with allocations and multi-modal tests should continue.

I was happy to see the "roads" test expanded to all forms of transportation. We ask children and everyone else to cross streets on foot or bicycle and we want to maintain safety in our county.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts with the committee.

--

Fran LoPresti

**From:** [Jennifer Mace](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Howard County Housing Affordability  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:17:13 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

**From:** [David Marker](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Need for more housing  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 12:04:47 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. But the biggest shortfall is in low and moderate income housing.

I believe that it is really important that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: *Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.*

*David Marker*  
*8054 Jennys Way*  
*Fulton, MD*

**From:** [Grace Morris](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO Review Committee  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 11:43:14 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Good morning APFO Committee

Please note that as an owner and manager of affordable housing in the community since 1967, we support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. We ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation which is to ***Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.***

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Grace Morris*

Grace A. Morris, MPA  
Executive Director  
Heritage Housing Partners Corp.  
Non Profit Collaborative  
9770 Patuxent Woods Drive  
Mail stop 305  
Columbia, MD 21046  
443-518-7687 (direct)  
301-455-4637 (cell)  
[www.hhpcorp.org](http://www.hhpcorp.org)  
Owner | Manager | Developer

**“It is not the honor you take with you but the HERITAGE you leave behind” – Branch Rickey**

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**From:** [Ogundipe, Chinyere](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Support Exempting Affordable Housing from Development Surcharge  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 8:02:50 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Review Committee,

I am writing to thank you for your recommendation to end APFO-imposed waiting periods for new housing—a step forward that will help meet urgent housing needs in our community. I strongly support this change. This is a much-needed step toward addressing our regions housing shortage and supporting more inclusive growth.

To build on this progress, I urge the Committee to exempt affordable housing from the proposed school surcharge fees. Families earning low incomes and students already face significant barriers to safe, stable housing. Applying additional costs to developments intended for these households could discourage the construction of much-needed affordable units.

Exempting affordable housing from the surcharge would align with our community’s values of equity, inclusion, and opportunity. Please continue supporting policies that create real pathways for all families to find a home here—regardless of income.

Thank you for your leadership and consideration.

Sincerely,

Chinyere Ogundipe

Nursing major at Howard Community College

12126L Little Patuxent Pkwy, Columbia MD 21044

**From:** [C Peace](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 7:04:37 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

**From:** [Zhanaee Phillips](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 2:48:18 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

**From:** [mrs.s.rich@verizon.net](mailto:mrs.s.rich@verizon.net)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:59:52 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Greetings,

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Kind regards,

S. Richardson

**From:** [Robinson, Deanna](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 7:30:39 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Deanna A. Robinson

**From:** [SONYA SLOAN](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:26:44 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Steve Sprecher](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO comment  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 4:12:39 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear Committee

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing, there is too much of a shortage of housing in Howard County already, driving up rents and home prices.

However, I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Building affordable housing is tough enough in the county, the surcharge will make it tougher. I know this from personal experience, as I recently retired from HUD, where last year I underwrote the insurance of the FHA loan for Patuxent Commons, a very unique project. Every little bit of savings really helps.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Steve Sprecher  
11414 High Hay Drive  
Columbia 21044

**From:** [Reggie Stallings](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 10:05:06 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing. I need housing call me at 410 779 9621

**From:** [Kim Stephens](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 1:32:57 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Furthermore, I was one who had to move from the Columbia in 2010 due to the market rent increases was too much for my family and I. At the time, we moved around to different counties. We were placed on a wait list with housing and unfortunately our chance was never lucky. My desires are to come back home to Columbia, where there is a sense of community, family, peace and relaxation. Although, my household has changed and I am on SSDI, I am seeking a 1 bedroom that is comfortable for me. I am praying that I get to enjoy the last phase of my golden years in a decent senior apartment if possible.

Thank you for listening to me.  
Kim Stephens

**From:** [dmwarner05@gmail.com](mailto:dmwarner05@gmail.com)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 7:39:51 PM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: **Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.**

**From:** [Tracey Williams](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** Feedback on APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 9:26:19 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I support the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing. Since 2018, the waiting periods have suppressed new housing development to less than 1,000 homes per year -- a growth rate far less than 1% and well below the needs of our workforce. The resulting housing shortage continues to drive up home prices and rents. I ask that the committee include in its final report the Housing Affordability Coalition's proposed additional recommendation: Exempt affordable housing from the surcharge and apply the new surcharge fees only to new market-rate housing.

Dr. Tracey L. Williams  
President  
African American Community Roundtable of Howard County  
(443)253-4398

**From:** [Levi Young](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Subject:** APFO Recommendations  
**Date:** Thursday, May 22, 2025 11:37:10 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

I am writing in support of the APFO Review Committee's recommendation to end waiting periods for new housing.

More housing of all kinds is desperately needed, and the county should levy the surcharges necessary to provide adequate services- not indefinitely delay housing construction waiting for funds to magically materialize.

**From:** [planning](#)  
**To:** [Kenney, Lisa](#)  
**Subject:** FW: APFO testimony  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:05:01 PM

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**From:** Joe Zerafa <joseph.p.zerafa@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:02 PM  
**To:** apfo <apfo@howardcountymd.gov>  
**Subject:** APFO testimony

[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

To the APFO committee,

I am writing to testify about the APFO ordinances and advocating for changing the way APFO is used to inhibit housing projects. I understand the intent behind APFO to ensure we have enough schools, hospitals, roads, etc. The way APFO is intended is to put a cap on the supply of housing so we don't overrun our infrastructure, but what this unintentionally does is raise the price of our already expensive housing. Housing is done by supply and demand, when we cap supply and have no cap on demand our prices rise. I run a group for people in their 20s & 30s that live in the central MD area. We have hundreds of people come to our events and each of these members want an opportunity to live in Columbia. By capping our supply, we are essentially telling people they can't live here and they must go find somewhere else.

I am asking for either a full removal of the APFO and ordinances and ensuring our taxes are mapped appropriately so that if a new resident comes in, there is enough funding from their taxes to provide space in schools. I am asking that roads not be the only consideration for transit anymore and consider encouraging more density building in identified areas (downtown, gateway east, and the TODs identified in HoCo).

Telling people "no, you cant live here we are full" is not the intention Jim Rouse had when we founded Columbia. APFO isn't intended to tell people they can't come here but it's an unintentional and unfortunate side effect by capping the construction of housing for future residents.

- Joe Zerafa

# **WRITTEN TESTIMONY**

## **Other**

**From:** [STUART KOHN](#)  
**To:** [apfo](#)  
**Cc:** [CouncilMail](#)  
**Subject:** Consideration to include the Hospital in APFO  
**Date:** Friday, May 23, 2025 7:15:03 AM

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[Note: This email originated from outside of the organization. Please only click on links or attachments if you know the sender.]

Dear APFO Committee Members,

We, the Howard County Citizens Association, HCCA would like your consideration to include the Hospital in the equation of APFO. We have advocated for years but have been told the Hospital is a “private institution” therefore should not be included in APFO. This is no longer true as our County funded last year \$6M, this year and next is allocated for \$5M each thus a County investment of \$16M. The Hospital was previously funded under the Kittleman administration. HCCA testified in Favor of the County funding the Hospital. Thus the Hospital should no longer be considered solely a “private institution” we therefore ask the APFO Committee to consider to include the Hospital capacity especially if one believes in quality of life issues.

Perhaps you might also consider the APFO Committee recommending to the County Council a resolution urging MACo to develop a strategic plan for regional hospital infrastructure to once and for all potentially reduce wait times for the Council’s constituents.

Thank You for listening.

Stu Kohn  
HCCA President

Cc: County Council

Sent from my iPhone

# **APPENDIX E**

## Table of Motions

**ALL APFO Committee Motions and Votes as of July 30, 2025**

<b>APFO Committee Voting</b>							
<b>Vote #</b>	<b>Meeting #</b>	<b>Motion Wording</b>	<b>Motion Made By</b>	<b>Seconded By</b>	<b>Pass Tally</b>	<b>Opposition Tally</b>	<b>P/F</b>
1	13	Eliminate the schools adequacy test from APFO	Todd Arterburn	Xavian Esson	7	8	F
2	13	HCPSS – Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for High schools shall be 95% utilization to provide adequate resources between capital projects and redistricting.	Brent Loveless	Antoine Wright	1	13	F
3	13	HCPSS – Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for middle schools shall be 100% utilization.	Brent Loveless	Antoine Wright	2	13	F
4	13	HCPSS – Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for High schools shall be 110% utilization.	Dan Lubeley	Brent Loveless	6	9	F
5	13	Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for middle schools shall be 95% utilization to provide adequate resources between capital projects and redistricting.	Brent Loveless	NONE	NA	NA	NA
6	13	Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for middle schools shall be 100% utilization.	Brent Loveless	NONE	NA	NA	NA
7	13	Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for elementary schools shall be 95% utilization to provide adequate resources between capital projects and redistricting.	Brent Loveless	NONE	NA	NA	NA
8	13	HCPSS – Capacity tests – The maximum capacity utilization for elementary schools shall be 100% utilization.	Brent Loveless	Vynessa Pantano	5	10	F
9	13	Move to recommend that Howard County modify the APFO schools test to adopt a Utilization Premium Payment to establish a new source of revenue for school capital projects and deferred school maintenance.	Jeremy Domm	Jen Mallo	Tabled Motion	NA	NA
10	14	Move to allow amendments of motions from APFO committee members not just the member who made the original member	Paul Gleichauf	Jen Mallo	14	1	P
11	14	Move to Adopt Robert's Rules Basics	Laura Jones	Brent Loveless	15	0	P

ALL APFO Committee Motions and Votes as of July 30, 2025

12	14	AMENDMENT 1 TO MOTION 11: Replace the APFO schools test with a Utilization Premium Payment (UPP) fee modeled after the system used in Montgomery County, so that instead of a required wait time, developers of residential units are charged an additional fee calculated by applying a UPP factor to Howard County’s existing school <b>surcharge</b> fee when the development’s impact on the projected school utilization of the assigned schools exceeds <b>adequacy thresholds</b> . The payment factor percentages are to use <b>a similar</b> tier percentage as Montgomery County and the adequacy thresholds (utilization and seat deficit standards) should be developed using the Montgomery County approach <b>tailored to Howard County data</b> .	Jeremy Domm	Laura Jones	12	3	P
13	14	AMENDMENT 2 TO MOTION 11: to modify the prior original motion that surcharge replaces surcharge, that similar that replaces same and that tailored to Howard County data is added.	Dan Lubeley	Laura Jones	15	0	P
14	14	AMENDMENT 3 TO MOTION 11: After the words (adequacy and threshold) as derived by Howard County LRC.	Lisa Markovitz	Jen Mallo	7	8	F
<p><i>Vote 14 Opposition View: The opposition view not supportive because of a previous motion to solidify LRC as part of the criteria for the adequacy testing did not pass. Members who did not vote in favor wanted to make sure the LRC was maintained as the standard of measurement. Another opposing viewpoint was from a member that all the school PTAs in Howard County did not want this.</i></p>							
15	15	Remove the seat deficit component to our UPP	Laura Jones	Dan Lubeley	14	0	P
16	15	Revise the school capacity figures in the original UPP model to use the 105, 110, and 115 % for school assessments (specific to TIER I, II, III) with the understanding that if new information is provided that this motion is revisited. This will apply to E, M, HS.	Paul Gleichauf	Jen Mallo	14	0	P
17	15	TIER I UPP for ES is 16 2/3%, TIER I UPP for MS is 10% and TIER I UPP for HS is 13 1/3%	Jeremy Domm	Jen Mallo	6	7	F
18	16	Proceed with the UPP model using 40% premium payment for TIER I, 80% TIER II, and 120% TIER III using the 6,3,4 distribution.	Paul Gleichauf	Jen Mallo	10	1	P
19	16	Continuing with APFO utilization used as APFO SCHOOL capacity = 3rd year of enrollment projection over the school capacity at LRC.	Jen Mallo	Paul Gleichauf	11	0	P
20	16	Move to rename “APFO road test” to “APFO multimodal transportation test” for all instances in the Howard County Subdivision Regulations and Howard County Design Manual	Phil Scherer	Antoine Wright	11	0	P

ALL APFO Committee Motions and Votes as of July 30, 2025

21	16	Move to adopt pedestrian crossings at APFO intersections test to the APFO multimodal transportation test as outlined in the 4/25/25 "Proposed APFO Multimodal Transportation Tests" memo	Phil Scherer	Antoine Wright	11	0	P
22	16	Move to adopt ADA access to existing nearby bus stops test to the APFO multimodal transportation test as outlined in the 4/25/25 "Proposed APFO Multimodal Transportation Tests" memo.	Phil Scherer	Laura Jones	10	0	P
23	16	Apply the UPP model to affordable housing and the affordable housing column on the base surcharge rate.	Jon Browne	Jen Mallo	10	1	P
24*	16	Apply the UPP model to senior housing on the base senior housing surcharge rate.	Tood Arterburn	Paul Gleichauf	7	1	P
<p>*2 abstentions Mr. Scherer and Mr. Wright. Mr. Casagrande was absent for the vote.  Vote 18 Opposition View: Brent Loveless was not supportive of this motion because there would be a deficit in the per pupil seat cost generated by using this formula in the UPP.  Vote 23 Opposition View: Brent Loveless because of intentional overcrowding  Vote 23 Opposition View: Brent Loveless because there is no rational nexus.</p>							
25	17	Move to adopt the AHWG definition for Affordable Housing and its housing unit application.	Jen Mallo	Laura Jones	10	2	P
<p>Vote 25 Opposition View: Brent Loveless was not supportive because it would harm the people it is trying to serve because the regional medium income level is more appropriate.</p>							
26*	19	Rename the UPP to the School Over capacity Utilization Payment (SOUP)	Jeremy Domm	Laura Jones	6	5	P
27	19	Have the SOUP and School Surcharge set when the buildings permit is applied for.	Paul Gleichauf	Dan Lubeley	12	0	P
28**	19	Request that the Office of School planning include enrolled students figure for three years of prior use & occupancy permits as a new data point in the Annual School Capacity Chart and call that a 3-year occupancy enrollment figure new students from the prior 3 years.	Lisa Markovitz	Brent Loveless	10	1	P
29	19	The school surcharge basis must be solely the impact of adding an additional average household to HCPSS regardless of externalities. The impact is based on the current actual proportional cost per seat in HCPSS mitigated using one-time fees progressively applied using a per sqft basis. The mitigation level shall automatically adjust with Inflation index and basis values reviewed yearly.	Brent Loveless	Lisa Markovitz	1	11	F

ALL APFO Committee Motions and Votes as of July 30, 2025

30	19	Establish an APFO review committee within one year (12 months) after a General Plan Adoption and every three years thereafter.	Aaron Casagrande	Lisa Markovitz	12	0	P
31	19	Committee recommends that the Council consider requiring mitigation efforts/payments in lieu when EMS and/or fire response times exceed or are expected to exceed nationally accepted response time standards as the result of new development, with a particular focus on high density and/or senior living development. Input should be sought from the County Fire Dept. regarding the amount of the fee to be directed to them.	Lisa Markovitz	Aaron Casagrande	10	2	P
Vote 26 – Phil Scherer was not present for this vote. The opposition votes to this motion did not feel it was necessary to rename this proposal.							
Vote 28 - Todd Arterburn voted present on this motion. Jen Mallo opposed because she did not support a Plan B recommendation.							
Vote31***- Todd Arterburn and John Browne did not vote in favor of this motion because it adds too much additional costs to the already overburdened fees for new construction.							
32	20	Change years of wait for school’s test - schools that are at or over 115% of capacity, the years of wait shall increase from 4 to 5 years; if during the wait period capacity drops below 115% and under the then applicable capacity testing, the years of wait shall revert back to 4 years.	Aaron Casagrande	Brent Loveless	4	6	F
33*	20	Recommend that if the SOUP plan is not adopted, to differentiate wait times and fees to charge/put more wait for more crowded areas than less.	Lisa Markovitz	Paul Gleichauf	6	3	P
34	20	Allocation Tests (based on 16.1105c.2) - if an allocation is not available the list of applications waiting for housing unit allocations should be granted a onetime economic incentive (for example, some type of Payment in Lieu of Taxes - PILOT agreement automatically enacted). Once placed into this tentative/not available to be allocated category, to which they could stand for no more than two years before this project goes into an available allocation.	Antoine Wright	Brent Loveless	1	9	F
35	20	Allocation Tests - In order to better address missing middle housing units, and affordable housing units, which respond to smaller unit yields should have a weighted or modified allocations APFO test)	Antoine Wright	None	NA	NA	NA
36	20	Eliminate the 4-unit or less exemption from traffic tests due to the potential for significant density increasing variability impacts from Missing Middle Housing proposals.	Antoine Wright	Antoine Wright	4	7	F

ALL APFO Committee Motions and Votes as of July 30, 2025

37	20	Storm drainage – Create a Storm drainage test for growth mitigation for each watershed in Howard County.	Brent Loveless	None	NA	NA	NA
38	20	Limit the use of school surcharge funds to one-time capital expenditures or payments on existing debt but not to support the issuance of new debt.	Brent Loveless	Paul Gleichauf	10	0	P
* Vote 33 – The prevailing opposition did not support a Plan B recommendation.							
39	21	Using the agreed upon affordable housing definition apply the Affordable Housing Column of the APFO Allocation Chart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing and Community Development Board reviews/approves density bonus that is proportional to the number of affordable units proposed beyond the required number of MIHU/LIHU/DIHU per the base zoning district as a way of utilizing the Affordable Housing Allocation Column.</li> </ul>	Lisa Markovitz	Laura Jones	8	2	P
40	21	Student yield – AFPO Student yield impacts from new construction developed by the DPZ must apply the student yield from adding an additional household in perpetuity rather than the measured impact from first year of occupancy.	Brent Loveless	None	NA	NA	NA
41	21	Student Yield – HCPSS is to include report criteria in the feasibility study showing impacts of class size changes to capacity utilization over a 10-year period. This is to include actual and forecast changes from school revaluations.	Brent Loveless	None	NA	NA	NA
42	21	APFO review cycle – A minimum of one APFO review criteria (roads, parks, police, funding etc.) is to be reviewed by committee each year.	Brent Loveless	None	NA	NA	NA
43	21	APFO report – IG provide an independent yearly report concurrent with DPZ state planning mandated report on the status of public infrastructure, changes in standards, and APFO areas for process improvement.	Brent Loveless	None	NA	NA	NA

ALL APFO Committee Motions and Votes as of July 30, 2025

44	21	Technical – Housing Unit Allocations – Language in the General Plan and others repeats a theme of “targeted” development, while present housing unit code contains multiple unlimited exemptions. Remove either the “targeted” language or cap the maximum number of units exempted in housing allocations.	Brent Loveless	None	NA	NA	NA
45	21	Housing Unit Allocations – Re-initiate the removal of “rolling unused allocations” to provide predictability.	Brent Loveless	Lisa Markovitz	6	4	P
46	21	Require the results of the mandatory fiscal year report on school surcharges and any related SOUP be posted on the County website within 30-days after being presented to the State Delegation	Brent Loveless	Lisa Markovitz	10	0	P
47	21	Regional pre-k capacity requirements spanning multiple attendance areas needs to be accounted for within mitigation calculations and applied by elementary school region.	Brent Loveless	Lisa Markovitz	3	5	F
Vote 39 – The opposition did not vote in favor of this motion because it was a lot of information that seemed a complex and did not have enough information on how the column would ultimately work.							
Vote 45 – The opposition did not vote in favor of this motion because it takes cuts off potential units from the development pipeline whose surcharge can be used to offset the seat capacity issue.							
48	22	Move to recommend that the County increase the Transfer Tax to establish another source of revenue for school capital projects and deferred school maintenance.	Jeremy Domm	Jen Mallo	6	5	P
49	22	Amendment to motion 48 - For home sales above \$750,000	Jen Mallo	Antoine Wright	8	3	P
50	22	Modify the previously approved SOUP model to incorporate a minimum SOUP payment of 50% of the maximum SOUP payment for each of the three tiers.	Paul Gleichauf	Lisa Markovitz	6	5	P
Vote 48 & 49 – Howard County already has the highest recordation charges in the state. There is concern that the motion does not identify where the money goes to and may end up in the general fund and not for its intended target. Housing is unaffordable enough in the county. Having the County Council having more local control for where this money would be directed to is desirable.							
Vote 50 – The opposition did not vote in favor of this motion because this was introduced to the committee at the end of the process to discuss after there was an already heavily discussed, well thought out SOUP payment and percentage structure already approved.							

# **APPENDIX F**

Recently Adopted Chart

# County Council of Howard County, Maryland

2025 Legislative Session

Legislative Day No. 9

Resolution No. 114 -2025

Introduced by: The Chairperson at the request of the County Executive

Short Title: Adopting the Housing Unit Allocation Chart

Title: A RESOLUTION adopting the Housing Unit Allocation Chart pursuant to the Adequate Public Facilities Act of Howard County.

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Introduced and read first time June 2, 2025.

By order

Michelle Harrod  
Michelle Harrod, Administrator

Read for a second time at a public hearing on June 16, 2025.

By order

Michelle Harrod  
Michelle Harrod, Administrator

This Resolution was read the third time and was Adopted , Adopted with amendments\_\_\_, Failed\_\_\_, Withdrawn\_\_\_, by the County Council on

July 7, 2025.

Certified By

Michelle Harrod  
Michelle Harrod, Administrator

NOTE: [[text in brackets]] indicates deletions from existing law; TEXT IN SMALL CAPITALS indicates additions to existing law; ~~Strike-out~~ indicates material deleted by amendment; Underlining indicates material added by amendment.

1           **WHEREAS**, Section 16.1102(b) of the Howard County Code, the Adequate  
2 Public Facilities Act of Howard County, requires the Department of Planning and Zoning  
3 to prepare and update a Housing Unit Allocation Chart based on the General Plan’s  
4 targets for residential growth; and

5  
6           **WHEREAS**, Section 16.1102(b) also provides that the Housing Unit Allocation  
7 Chart shall be adopted by Resolution of the County Council; and

8  
9           **WHEREAS**, the Department of Planning and Zoning has prepared the Housing  
10 Unit Allocation Chart, attached to this Resolution as Exhibit A, and has submitted it to  
11 the Council for adoption.

12  
13           **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the County Council of Howard  
14 County, Maryland, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025 that the County Council  
15 adopts the Housing Unit Allocation Chart attached to this Resolution as Exhibit A and  
16 incorporated herein.

**HOWARD COUNTY HOUSING UNIT ALLOCATION CHART  
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION AREAS**

**Allocation Chart**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>2034</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>2037</b>
Activity Centers	672	672	644	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Other Character Areas	349	348	282	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Rural West	173	173	140	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Affordable Housing	605	604	491	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,405</b>						

**DOWNTOWN COLUMBIA ALLOCATIONS BASED ON GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REQUIREMENTS\***

	<b>Continuation of Phase II</b>			<b>Phase III</b>							<b>Remaining Phase III &amp; IV</b>
	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>2034</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>2037</b>	
<b>Downtown Columbia</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>906</b>

\* Implementation of the residential component of the Downtown Columbia Plan extends beyond the horizon of this housing unit allocations chart. It includes the rolling averages from previously adopted allocation charts to maintain the downtown revitalization as adopted in the Downtown Columbia Plan.



# Howard County

*Internal Memorandum*

**Subject:** *Testimony for Council Resolutions CRXX-2025 (APF Housing Unit Allocations) and CRXX-2025 (School Capacity Chart)*

**To:** *Brandee Ganz  
Chief Administrative Officer*

**From:** *Lynda Eisenberg, Director  
Department of Planning and Zoning*

**Date:** *May 15, 2025*

***Council Resolution No. XX-2025 – Housing Unit Allocation Chart for FY 2026***

A new Housing Unit Allocation Chart to implement the *HoCo By Design* housing allocation categories and covers a ten-year period beginning in APF test year 2028, as specified in Section 16.1110 of the APF regulations.

***Council Resolution No. XX-2025 – School Capacity Chart for FY 2026***

The School Capacity Charts for elementary school districts and regions, for middle school districts, and for high school districts must be adopted with the new Housing Allocation Chart. These charts have been updated to reflect changes in enrollment projections and programmed capacity since the last chart was adopted and have been approved by the Howard County Board of Education. These charts cover a ten-year period beginning in the APF test year 2028. Nine elementary school districts, no elementary school regions, three middle school districts, and no high school districts are projected to be closed for APF test year 2028.

There are no fiscal impacts resulting from the adoption of these resolutions.

Please contact me if you have any questions at x4301.

cc: Angela Cabellon, Chief of Staff  
Jennifer Sager, Legislative Coordinator  
Holly Sun, Budget Administrator  
Jeff Bronow, Chief, Division of Research, DPZ

**Amendment 1 to Council Resolution No. 114-2025**

**BY: Deb Jung**

**Legislative Day 10**

**Date: July 7, 2025**

**Amendment No. 1**

*(This Amendment prohibits Activity Center allocations from being granted by the Department of Planning & Zoning (DPZ) until Activity Centers are defined in the Zoning Regulations)*

1 On page 1, immediately following line 16, insert:

2

3 “AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the County Council of Howard County, that

4 Activity Center Housing Unit Allocations, as designated in the Adequate Public Facilities

5 Ordinance (APFO) Housing Unit Allocation chart, are not available to be granted by the

6 Department of Planning and Zoning until the Howard County Zoning Regulations are amended

7 to define Activity Centers as established in the County’s General Plan *HoCo By Design*. The

8 Activity Center definition shall include a list of the underlying zoning districts in each of the

9 designated Activity Center allocation areas.”.

10

11 Substitute the attached Exhibit A for the Exhibit A attached to the resolution.

12 I certify that this a true copy of

Am 1 to CR 114-2025  
passed on July 7, 2025

Failed

Michelle Anderson  
Council Administrator

**HOWARD COUNTY HOUSING UNIT ALLOCATION CHART  
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATION AREAS**

**Allocation Chart**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>2034</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>2037</b>
Activity Centers*	672	672	644	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Other Character Areas	349	348	282	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Rural West	173	173	140	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Affordable Housing	605	604	491	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,405</b>						

\*ACTIVITY CENTER ALLOCATIONS SHALL NOT BE GRANTED UNTIL THE ZONING REGULATIONS ARE AMENDED TO DEFINE ACTIVITY CENTERS AS ESTABLISHED IN HOCO BY DESIGN.

**DOWNTOWN COLUMBIA ALLOCATIONS BASED ON GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REQUIREMENTS\***

	Continuation of Phase II			Phase III							Remaining Phase III & IV
	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	
<b>Downtown Columbia</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>906</b>

\* Implementation of the residential component of the Downtown Columbia Plan extends beyond the horizon of this housing unit allocations chart. It includes the rolling averages from previously adopted allocation charts to maintain the downtown revitalization as adopted in the Downtown Columbia Plan.

# **APPENDIX G**

## Multimodal Recommendations

# APPENDIX F

## NEW APFO Recommendations

### Recommendation #8:

Adopt pedestrian crossings at APFO intersections test to the APFO multimodal transportation test



## Test 1: Pedestrian crossings at APFO study intersections

### Summary:

Developers review the same study intersections as defined in the existing APFO roads test and provide pedestrian crossing improvements for inadequacies

### Additional Notes:

- Pedestrian crossing adequacy includes Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS), crosswalk marking and ADA compliant curb ramps for crossings of each leg of the intersection
- A dollar cap for the cost of improvements will be developed based on peak hour trips generated by development
- Developer provided improvements are preferred, but when they are not feasible, a fee in lieu can be provided in the amount of the dollar cap, to contribute to pedestrian crossing improvements close to the development implemented by Howard County
- Developments generating 5 or less peak hour trips are not required to provide this test or improvements

# NEW APFO Recommendations

## Recommendation #9:

Adopt ADA access to existing nearby bus stops to transportation test

ADA access to existing nearby bus stops test to the APFO multimodal transportation test as outlined



## APFO Pedestrian Crossing Test Example 1: Cedar Lane at Freetown Road



Inadequate pedestrian crossing accommodations shown on diagram at 3 of the 4 legs

## Test 2: ADA access to existing nearby bus stops

### Summary:

Developers review the area surrounding their development and provide ADA improvements to any RTA bus stops exist within ¼ mile of the development frontage

### Additional Notes:

- ADA compliance includes:
  - Minimum 5' wide x 8' deep concrete area/pad adjacent to road
  - 5' minimum sidewalk with curb and gutter from bus stop to nearest intersection or to the development frontage, whichever is lesser
  - ADA ramps at nearest intersection
- Developments generating 5 or less peak hour trips are not required to provide this test or improvements

## APFO ADA Access to Existing Nearby Bus Stops Test Example: Martin Road near Seneca Drive

Existing RTA bus stop on Google Street View



Required improvements for ADA compliance

