

Summary of School Test for FY 2011

Based on County Council Adopted FY 2011–2016 Capital Improvements Program (CIP)
Effective July 1, 2010

School Test Level	Description	Cluster Outcomes by Level		
		Elementary Inadequate	Middle Inadequate	High Inadequate
<u>Clusters over 105% utilization</u> School facility payment required in inadequate clusters to proceed.	5-year test Effective July 1, 2010 Test year 2015-16	B-CC (108.6%) Richard Montgomery (116.5%) Northwest (119.1%) Northwood (118.8%) Paint Branch (105.5%) Quince Orchard (111.7%) Rockville (114.2%)	B-CC (114.9%) Richard Montgomery (117.0%) Northwest (105.6%) Whitman (107.8%)	Wootton (107.8%)
<u>Clusters over 120% utilization</u> Moratorium required in clusters that are inadequate.	5-year test Effective July 1, 2010 Test year 2015-16			

* Richard Montgomery cluster elementary utilization includes eight classrooms approved by the County Council in the FY2011–2016 CIP. The location of these classrooms will be determined in a future CIP. These classrooms are sufficient to avoid placement of the cluster in moratorium at the elementary school level.

Growth Policy FY 2011 School Test: Cluster Utilizations in 2015–2016

Reflects County Council Adopted FY 2011–2016 Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

Elementary School Test: Percent Utilization >105% School Facility Payment and >120% Moratorium

Cluster Area	Projected August 2015 Enrollment	100% MCPS Program Capacity With CC Adopted FY11–16 CIP	Cluster Percent Utilization in 2015	Growth Policy Test Result Capacity is:	Cluster is?
Bethesda-Chevy Chase	3,606	3,321	108.6%	Inadequate	School Payment
Montgomery Blair	4,061	4,368	93.0%	Adequate	Open
James Hubert Blake	2,516	2,508	100.3%	Adequate	Open
Winston Churchill	2,636	2,728	96.6%	Adequate	Open
Clarksburg	3,772	3,919	96.2%	Adequate	Open
Damascus	1,920	2,075	92.5%	Adequate	Open
Albert Einstein	2,625	2,723	96.4%	Adequate	Open
Gaithersburg	3,879	3,898	99.5%	Adequate	Open
Walter Johnson	3,728	3,706	100.6%	Adequate	Open
John F. Kennedy	2,650	2,858	92.7%	Adequate	Open
Col. Zadok Magruder	2,577	2,635	97.8%	Adequate	Open
Richard Montgomery	2,697	2,316	116.5%	Inadequate	School Payment
Northwest	4,297	3,609	119.1%	Inadequate	School Payment
Northwood	3,067	2,581	118.8%	Inadequate	School Payment
Paint Branch	2,441	2,313	105.5%	Inadequate	School Payment
Poolesville	522	755	69.1%	Adequate	Open
Quince Orchard	2,992	2,679	111.7%	Inadequate	School Payment
Rockville	2,531	2,216	114.2%	Inadequate	School Payment
Seneca Valley	2,262	2,173	104.1%	Adequate	Open
Sherwood	2,050	2,408	85.1%	Adequate	Open
Springbrook	3,027	3,188	94.9%	Adequate	Open
Watkins Mill	2,629	2,769	94.9%	Adequate	Open
Wheaton	2,863	2,792	102.5%	Adequate	Open
Walt Whitman	2,464	2,367	104.1%	Adequate	Open
Thomas S. Wootton	2,922	3,118	93.7%	Adequate	Open

Middle School Test: Percent Utilization >105% School Facility Payment and >120% Moratorium

Cluster Area	Projected August 2015 Enrollment	100% MCPS Program Capacity With CC Adopted FY11–16 CIP	Cluster Percent Utilization in 2015	Growth Policy Test Result Capacity is:	Cluster is?
Bethesda-Chevy Chase	1,192	1,037	114.9%	Inadequate	School Payment
Montgomery Blair	2,111	2,266	93.2%	Adequate	Open
James Hubert Blake	1,189	1,329	89.5%	Adequate	Open
Winston Churchill	1,433	1,609	89.1%	Adequate	Open
Clarksburg	1,547	2,113	73.2%	Adequate	Open
Damascus	865	954	90.7%	Adequate	Open
Albert Einstein	1,317	1,460	90.2%	Adequate	Open
Gaithersburg	1,638	1,751	93.5%	Adequate	Open
Walter Johnson	1,760	1,852	95.0%	Adequate	Open
John F. Kennedy	1,201	1,356	88.6%	Adequate	Open
Col. Zadok Magruder	1,155	1,616	71.5%	Adequate	Open
Richard Montgomery	1,154	986	117.0%	Inadequate	School Payment
Northwest	2,079	1,968	105.6%	Inadequate	School Payment
Northwood	1,152	1,362	84.6%	Adequate	Open
Paint Branch	1,248	1,271	98.2%	Adequate	Open
Poolesville	238	480	49.6%	Adequate	Open
Quince Orchard	1,389	1,648	84.3%	Adequate	Open
Rockville	980	981	99.9%	Adequate	Open
Seneca Valley	1,201	1,464	82.0%	Adequate	Open
Sherwood	1,127	1,476	76.4%	Adequate	Open
Springbrook	1,162	1,230	94.5%	Adequate	Open
Watkins Mill	1,232	1,251	98.5%	Adequate	Open
Wheaton	1,549	1,646	94.1%	Adequate	Open
Walt Whitman	1,347	1,250	107.8%	Inadequate	School Payment
Thomas S. Wootton	1,516	1,606	94.4%	Adequate	Open

High School Test: Percent Utilization >105% School Facility Payment and >120% Moratorium					
Cluster Area	Projected August 2015 Enrollment	100% MCPS Program Capacity With CC Adopted FY11-16 CIP	Cluster Percent Utilization in 2015	Growth Policy Test Result Capacity is:	Cluster is?
Bethesda-Chevy Chase	1,723	1,656	104.0%	Adequate	Open
Montgomery Blair	2,515	2,839	88.6%	Adequate	Open
James Hubert Blake	1,787	1,724	103.7%	Adequate	Open
Winston Churchill	1,907	1,928	98.9%	Adequate	Open
Clarksburg	1,979	1,971	100.4%	Adequate	Open
Damascus	1,310	1,532	85.5%	Adequate	Open
Albert Einstein	1,593	1,570	101.5%	Adequate	Open
Gaithersburg	1,948	2,284	85.3%	Adequate	Open
Walter Johnson	2,173	2,230	97.4%	Adequate	Open
John F. Kennedy	1,557	1,847	84.3%	Adequate	Open
Col. Zadok Magruder	1,678	1,919	87.4%	Adequate	Open
Richard Montgomery	1,846	1,957	94.3%	Adequate	Open
Northwest	2,200	2,151	102.3%	Adequate	Open
Northwood	1,439	1,481	97.2%	Adequate	Open
Paint Branch	1,801	1,899	94.8%	Adequate	Open
Poolesville	1,087	1,107	98.2%	Adequate	Open
Quince Orchard	1,767	1,741	101.5%	Adequate	Open
Rockville	1,334	1,539	86.7%	Adequate	Open
Seneca Valley	1,334	1,491	89.5%	Adequate	Open
Sherwood	1,789	2,004	89.3%	Adequate	Open
Springbrook	1,600	2,090	76.6%	Adequate	Open
Watkins Mill	1,615	1,885	85.7%	Adequate	Open
Wheaton	1,284	1,416	90.7%	Adequate	Open
Walt Whitman	1,830	1,873	97.7%	Adequate	Open
Thomas S. Wootton	2,235	2,073	107.8%	Inadequate	School Payment

Public School Facilities

S1 Geographic Areas

For the purposes of public school analysis and local area review of school facilities at time of subdivision, the County has been divided into 25 areas called high school clusters. These areas coincide with the cluster boundaries used by the Montgomery County Public School system.

The groupings used are only to administer the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance and do not require any action by the Board of Education in exercising its power to designate school service boundaries.

S2 Grade Levels

Each cluster must be assessed separately at each of the 3 grade levels -- elementary, intermediate/middle, and high school.

S3 Determination of Adequacy

Each year, not later than July 1, the Planning Board must evaluate available capacity in each high school cluster and compare enrollment projected by Montgomery County Public Schools for each fiscal year with projected school capacity in 5 years.

S4 Moratorium on Residential Subdivision Approvals

In considering whether a moratorium on residential subdivisions must be imposed, the Planning Board must use 120% of Montgomery County Public Schools program capacity as its measure of adequate school capacity. This capacity measure must not count relocatable classrooms in computing a school's permanent capacity. If projected enrollment at any grade level in that cluster will exceed 120% utilization, the Board must not approve any residential subdivision in that cluster during the next fiscal year. If the Planning Board revises its measure of utilization during fiscal year 2010 because of a material change in projected school capacity, that revision must be used during the rest of that fiscal year in reviewing residential subdivisions.

Table 3 shows the result of this test for July 1, 2009 to July 1, 2010. Table 3 also shows the remaining capacity, in students, at each grade level in each cluster. Using average student generation rates developed from the most recent Census Update Survey, the Planning Board must limit residential subdivision approvals in any cluster during the fiscal year so that the students generated by the housing units approved do not exceed the remaining capacity for students at any grade level in that cluster.

S5 Imposition of School Facilities Payment

In considering whether a School Facilities Payment must be imposed on a residential subdivision, the Planning Board must use 105% of Montgomery County Public Schools' program capacity as its measure of adequate school capacity. This capacity measure must not count relocatable classrooms in computing a school's permanent capacity. If projected enrollment at any grade level in that cluster will exceed 105% of capacity but not exceed 120%, the Board may approve a residential subdivision in that cluster during the next fiscal year if the applicant commits to pay a School Facilities Payment as provided in County law before receiving a building permit for any building in that subdivision.

Table 4 shows the result of this test for July 1, 2009, to July 1, 2010. Table 4 also shows the remaining capacity, in students, at each grade level in each cluster. Using average student generation rates developed from the most recent Census Update Survey, the Planning Board must limit residential subdivision approvals in any cluster during the fiscal year so that the students generated by the housing units approved do not exceed the remaining capacity for students at any grade level in that cluster.

S6 Senior Housing

If public school capacity is inadequate in any cluster, the Planning Board may nevertheless approve a subdivision in that cluster if the subdivision consists solely of multifamily housing and related facilities for elderly or handicapped persons or multifamily housing units located in the age-restricted section of a planned retirement community.

S7 De Minimis Development

If public school capacity is inadequate in any cluster, the Planning Board may nevertheless approve a subdivision in that cluster if the subdivision consists of no more than 3 housing units and the applicant commits to pay a School Facilities Payment as otherwise required before receiving a building permit for any building in that subdivision.

S8 Development District Participants

The Planning Board may require any development district for which it approves a provisional adequate public facilities approval (PAPF) to produce or contribute to infrastructure improvements needed to address inadequate school capacity.

S9 Allocation of Staging Ceiling to Preliminary Plans of Subdivision

The Planning Board must allocate available staging ceiling capacity in a high school cluster based on the queue date of an application for preliminary plan of subdivision approval.

S9.1 Assignment of queue date

The queue date of a preliminary plan of subdivision is the date:

- a complete application is filed with the Planning Board; or
- 6 months after the prior queue date if the prior queue date expires under **S9.4**.

S9.2 Calculation of available staging ceiling capacity

The Planning Board must determine whether adequate staging ceiling capacity is available for a project by subtracting the capacity required by projects with earlier queue dates from the remaining capacity on Table 3 as updated periodically. Based on this calculation, the Planning Board may:

- approve a project for which there is sufficient capacity;
- approve part of a project for which there is sufficient capacity, leaving the remainder of the project in the queue until additional capacity becomes available;
- deny an application for a project for which there is insufficient capacity; or
- defer approval of a project and leave the project in the queue until sufficient capacity becomes available for all or part of the project. If insufficient capacity is available, the Board must not schedule a hearing on the application unless the applicant requests one.

If sufficient capacity is available for a project based on the queue date, the Planning Board must not deny an application based on pipeline (but not staging ceiling) changes while the queue date is in effect.

S9.3 Applicability of School Facilities Payment

The Planning Board must determine whether a project is required to pay a School Facilities Payment by subtracting the capacity required by projects with earlier queue dates from the remaining capacity on Table 4 as updated periodically. Based on this calculation, the Planning Board may:

- approve a project for which there is sufficient capacity;
- approve part of a project for which there is sufficient capacity, requiring the remainder of the project to pay the applicable School Facilities Payment until additional capacity becomes available; or
- defer approval of a project and leave the project in the queue until sufficient capacity becomes available for all or part of the project. If insufficient capacity is available, the Board must not schedule a hearing on the application unless the applicant requests one.

If a project must pay a School Facilities Payment, the Planning Board must not deny an application based on pipeline (but not staging ceiling) changes while the Payment requirement is in effect.

S9.4 Expiration of queue date

A queue date for an application for preliminary plan of subdivision approval expires:

- 6 months after the queue date if sufficient staging ceiling capacity was available for the entire project on the queue date and the Planning Board has not approved the application or granted an extension of the queue date; or

- 6 months after sufficient capacity becomes available for the entire project.

The Planning Board may grant one or more 6-month extensions of a queue date if the applicant demonstrates that a queue date expired or will expire because of governmental delay beyond the applicant's control.