



School Concurrency

Randy

Review procedures

- The Concurrency and Mobility Management System Office handles the receipt and processing of all CCAS and CRC applications.
- DCPS staff reviews all Conditional Capacity Availability Statements (CCAS) and Concurrency Reservation Certificates (CRC) that are associated with new residential construction.
- DCPS staff uses a uniform methodology for determining students generated by the proposed residential development.

School Concurrency Methodology



- Students generated per dwelling unit:
 - Elementary - .167
 - Middle - .073
 - High - .093
- Capacity: Determined by currency permanent FISH capacity plus portables, plus planned additional permanent seats, plus portables over the applicable testing period according to the CIE less current student enrollment or projected enrollment based on State COFTE.

Testing Procedures

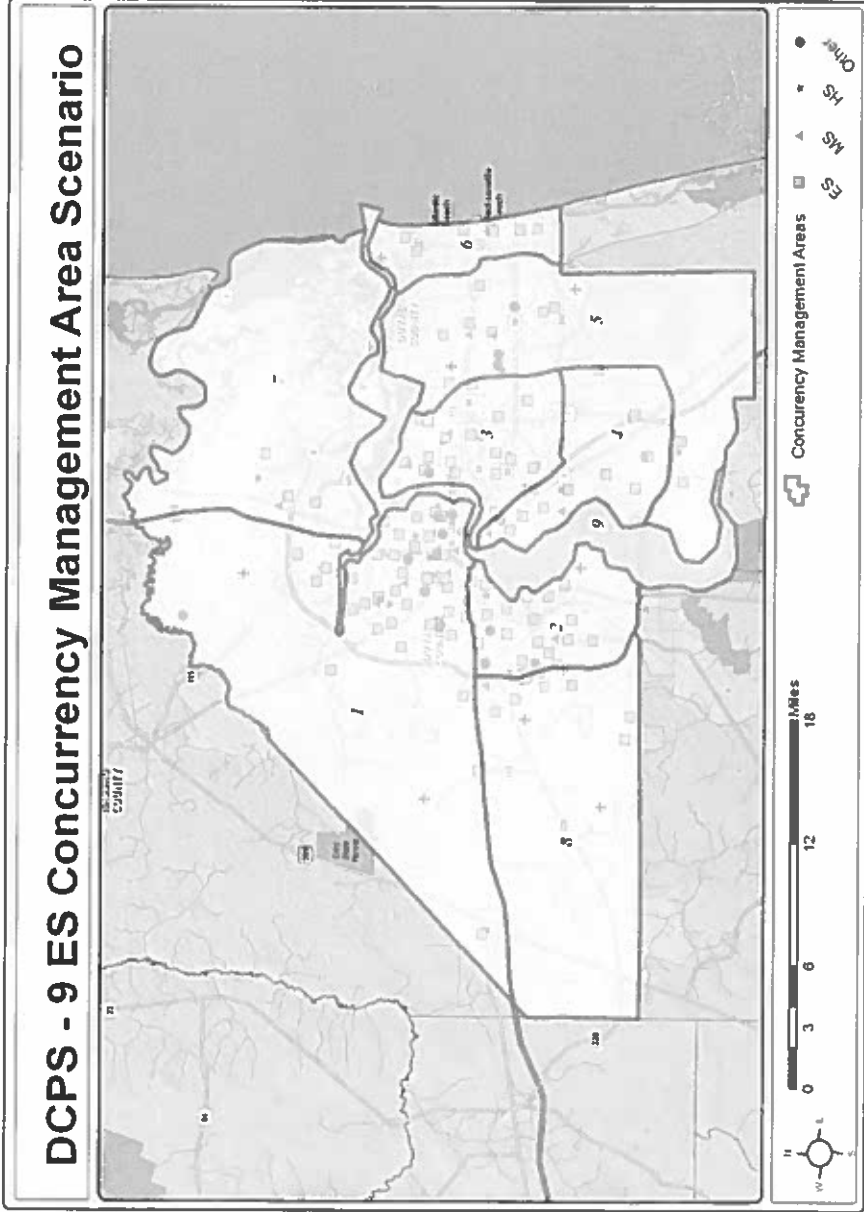
- Is there current capacity in the Concurrency Service Area (CSA)?
 - Yes – conduct CSA test
 - No – Is capacity available in adjacent CSA?
- Will adequate facilities be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval?
- Are there facilities in the approved CIE scheduled for construction in year 4 or later of the CIE that can be accelerated into the first 3 years of the CIE, and the developer is willing to enter into a binding, financially guaranteed agreement with the school district to construct the accelerated facility within the first 3 years, and the cost of the facility is equal to or greater than the development's proportionate share?
- Are there capacity improvements in the 5 year CIE to provide adequate facilities to satisfy the demands created by the development, and the developer is willing to pay a proportionate share mitigation contribution?
- What other mitigation can be worked out?

School Concurrency Exemptions

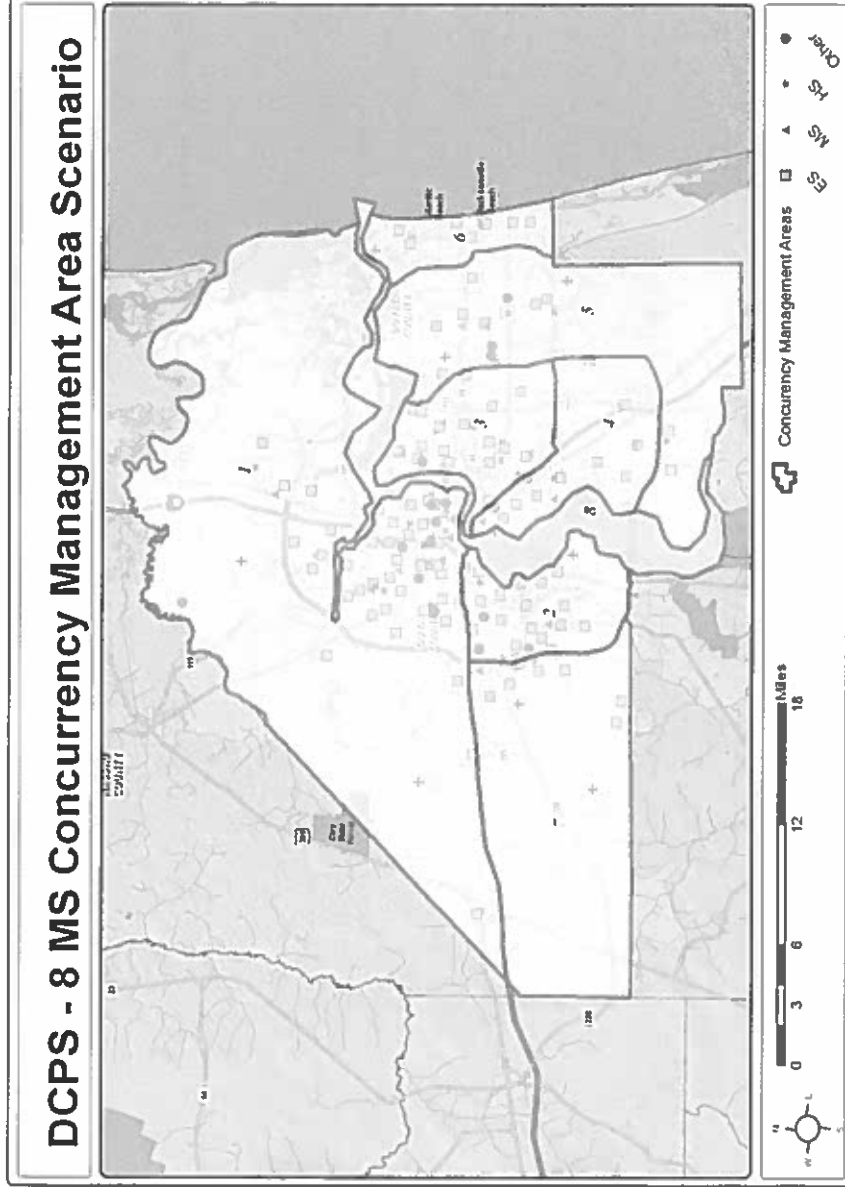


- The following residential uses shall be considered exempt from the requirements of school concurrency:
 - Developments which have received and hold a valid concurrency reservation for capacity issued prior to the effective date of the Cities' School Concurrency Ordinance.
 - Approved Developments of Regional Impacts (DRIs).
 - A proposed residential development application which does not increase the number of residential units will be credited with the number of residential units at the time of adoption of the appropriate City's School Concurrency Ordinance.
 - Other uses as provided for in the School Concurrency Ordinance.
 - Any residential development within a fair share or development agreement which was submitted prior to the effective date of the School Concurrency Ordinance, which shall be in place and effective by January 1, 2008.
 - Any residential development vested under Cities concurrency system.
 - Any development with a *de minimus impact* defined as any residential development of 20 units or less, subject to land development registration aggregation criteria.

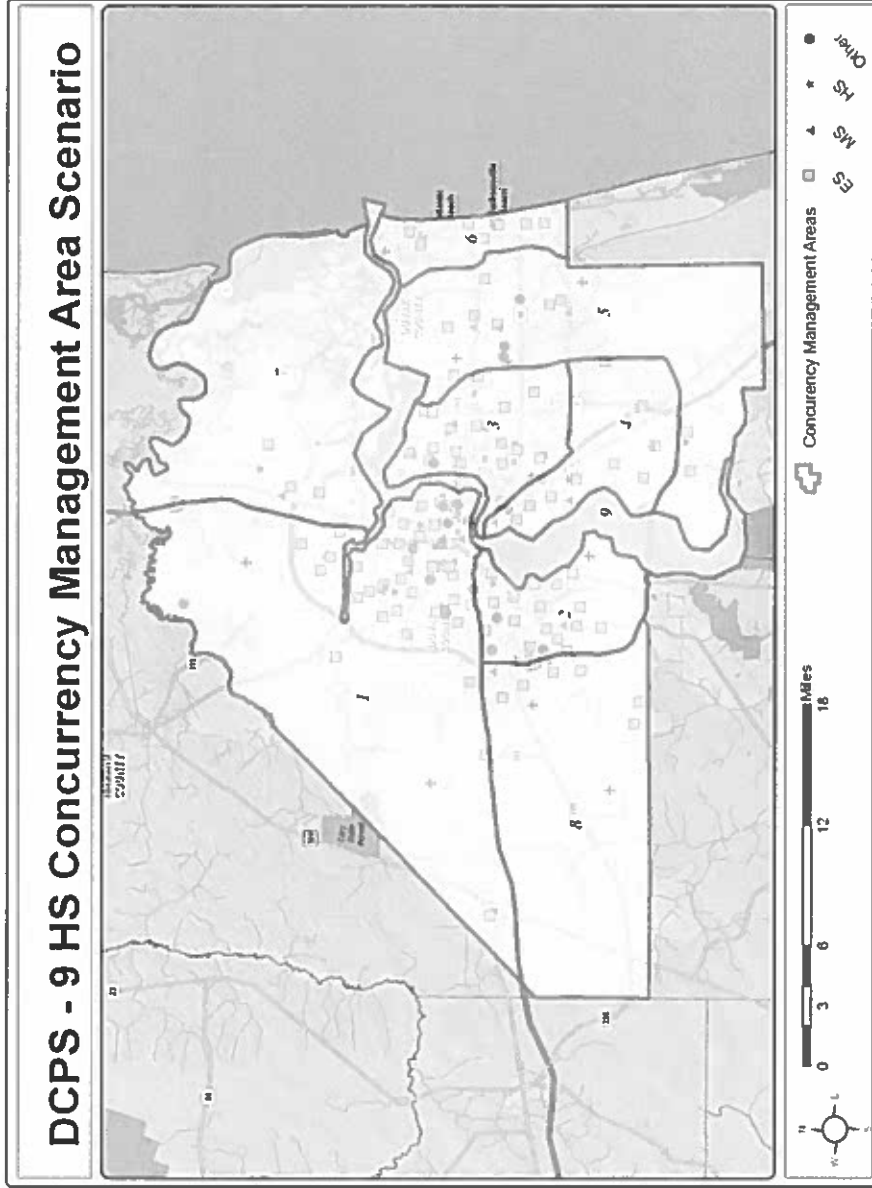
Elementary School Service Areas



Middle School Service Areas



High School Service Areas



Proportionate Share Mitigation



- Residential developers may pay proportionate share mitigation to offset costs to the DCPS of the proposed development or redevelopment, in the event concurrency is not available in the affected or adjacent CSA for a particular school type (elementary, middle, high school). A separate calculation shall be made for each school type where capacity is not available in order to offset the impacts of a proposed development.
- Section 5.6 of the ILA addresses the Proportionate Share Mitigation