

An Introduction to Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis, Maryland

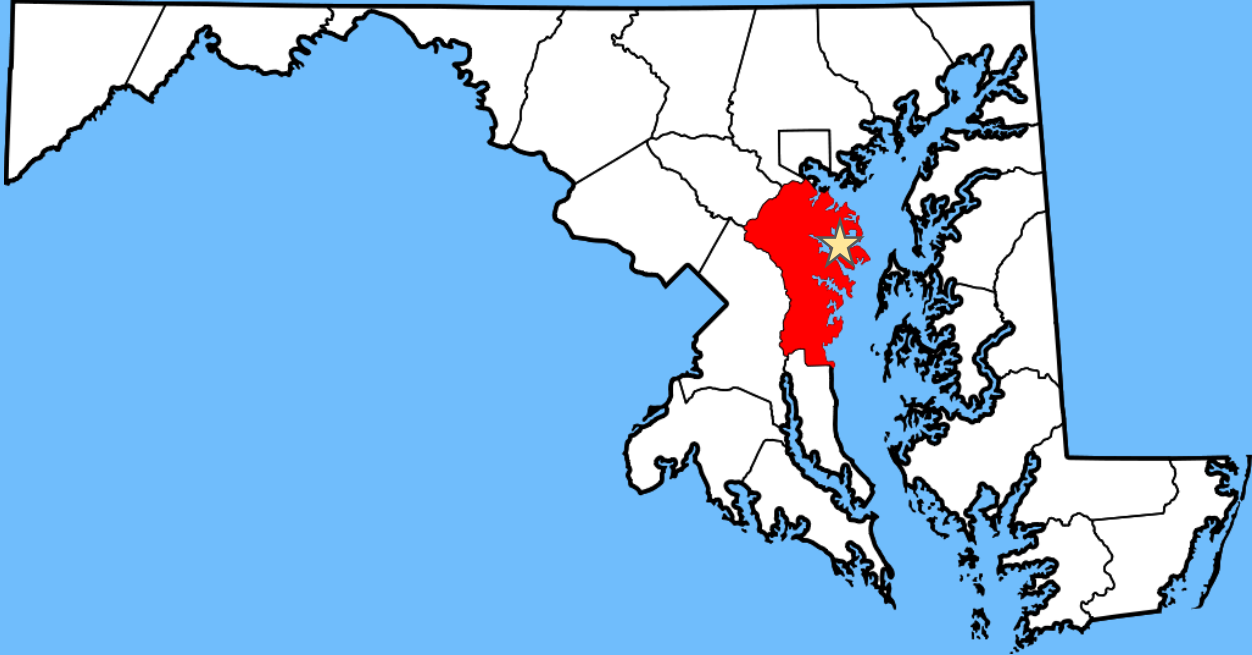


Photo courtesy of the City of Annapolis



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This booklet has been created as necessary background reading for all 2016-2017 PALS students and faculty to better understand Anne Arundel County and Annapolis. It was developed by PALS and NCSG staff from existing sources and is not an official County or City document.

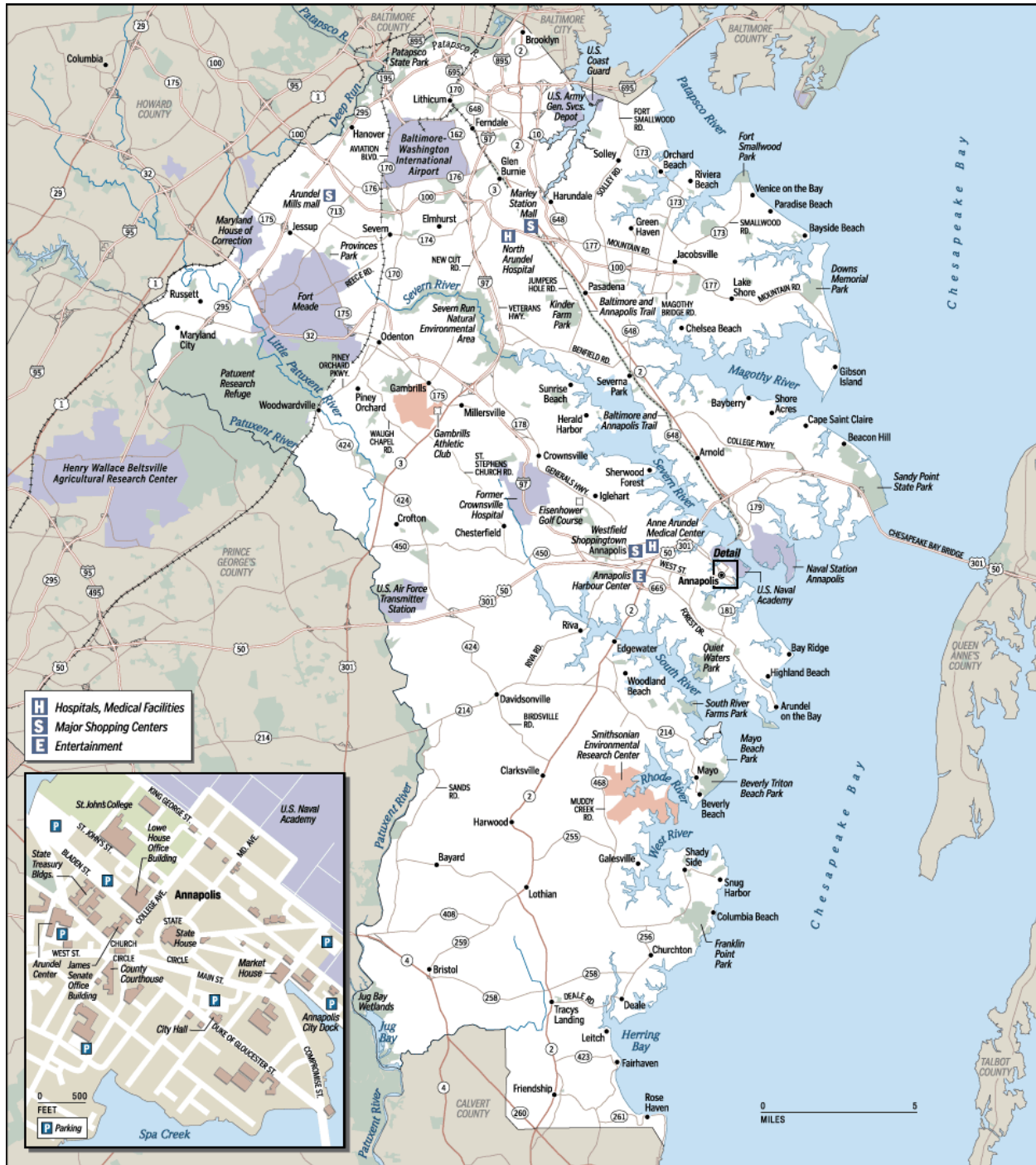
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Thanks are due to various County departments or agencies for providing information.

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Anne Arundel County with Downtown Annapolis Inset



Source: Washington Post

Introduction

Home of the state capital, its oldest university, and the region's largest airport, with borders defined by the Chesapeake Bay and two of its major rivers, Anne Arundel County and its seat of Annapolis are among Maryland's most important political, economic, and cultural crossroads. This packet is designed for PALS participants to better understand Anne Arundel County and the City of Annapolis as they play a role in advising about their future. To help create a more sustainable community, we must understand what it is we wish to sustain.

This packet begins with a brief overview of the history and governance structure of both the County and City. The subsequent sections will summarize the state and trajectory of the county's demographics, economy, housing, and education. The next sections examine Annapolis and Anne Arundel County's infrastructure with respect to transportation, health care, parks and recreation, and public safety. The final three sections describe the historic assets, natural environment, and existing efforts to foster sustainability. The appendix provides additional resources to orient PALS participants. Some comparisons are made between Anne Arundel County and Howard County for faculty and students who participated in PALS courses in Howard County in 2015-16.

History

Evidence of Anne Arundel County's earliest inhabitants dates to the prehistoric era 13,000 years ago. The activity of Powhatan, Tutelo, and Saponi Native American tribes can be traced back to areas near what is now BWI Airport, the Marley Station Mall, Piney Orchard, and along the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay. Their migratory trails between the waterfront, tributaries, and uplands would later become the transportation routes of European colonists.

In 1649, Puritans seeking religious refuge settled in the area along the Severn River around modern day Annapolis. The population spread throughout the County and a few decades later, Maryland's provincial capital was relocated from St. Mary's City to Anne Arundel Towne, which was renamed Annapolis in honor of then Princess Anne. During the 1700s, Annapolis and Anne Arundel County grew rapidly along with the area's status as the economic, social, and political center of the colony. The City was laid out according to a modified Baroque plan by Francis Nicholson, Maryland's second royal governor. Nicholson, who also planned Williamsburg, Virginia, steered away from the common colonial grid pattern in favor of a more European urban environment with public circles and radial streets.

The years after the Revolutionary War would see Baltimore rise in economic prominence, thanks largely to its superior ports. In turn, Anne Arundel County's northern areas developed strong mining and manufacturing industries with important links to westward areas via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In the late 1800s, the rest of the primarily agricultural economy shifted its focus from tobacco to food products, such as seafood, and later, to truck farming. At the same time, the county's coastal beauty supported the growth of the summer resort and recreational industry that residents and visitors still enjoy today.

The mid-twentieth century saw familiar trends take hold: postwar industrialization and suburban lifestyles, with a rising manufacturing sector. The presence of the U.S. Naval Academy and Fort Meade provided robust defense activity in Anne Arundel County and Annapolis. In 1950, Baltimore/Washington

International Thurgood Marshall Airport opened in the northern part of the county. It now has the highest passenger count of any Baltimore-Washington area airport and is ranked 23rd nationally.

Anne Arundel is currently one of Maryland's most populous and attractive counties in which to live, work, and visit. Likewise, Annapolis maintains a position of political authority as Maryland's capital, and has continued to preserve and cultivate its historic, seafaring culture.

Government Structure

Anne Arundel County is classified as a Charter County, which grants the County Council broad leeway to enact and enforce local laws in line with the county's charter document, essentially a county constitution. The County Council—the legislative body—consists of seven members representing exclusive districts (two more than Howard County) and a county executive elected through countywide ballot. The current executive is Republican Steve Schuh, who was elected in 2014.

Both the County Council and the County Executive may introduce legislation for consideration. The Executive is responsible for departmental administration, budget and finances, approving and vetoing council legislation, and making official position appointments. Laws require a simple majority upon introduction and a two-thirds majority to override the veto of the county executive. Citizens of the county may repeal enacted laws through direct referendum if they introduce a petition signed by five percent of registered voters.

The executive branch consists of several departments and offices within four administrative categories (See Appendix for organization chart). Each department consists of divisions that focus on specific tasks. Boards and Commissions also advise county officials on specific matters or make recommendations for or comment on legislation. Responsibilities are slightly more consolidated than in Howard County: Anne Arundel does not have designated departments for sustainability, human rights, or workforce development. Another difference applies to economic development: while Howard County's Economic Development Authority is a public-private partnership, the Anne Arundel Economic Development Corporation is a nonprofit.

Anne Arundel County has only two incorporated municipalities: Annapolis, the County seat and State capital, and Highland Beach. Annapolis has a Mayor-Council structure in which the mayor, Republican Mike Pantelides, chairs the City Council and also serves as the chief executive. The mayor's office manages all seventeen city departments and carries out policies adopted by the council. He or she serves a four-year term and is elected citywide at the same time as eight aldermen/women from their respective wards. Pantelides was elected in 2013. Each alderman/woman chairs and sits on one or more of seven standing committees: Economic Matters, Environmental Matters, Finance, Rules & City Government, Transportation, Public Safety, and Housing & Human Welfare. Annapolis also has several boards that advise the mayor and council. The City provides many services to its residents, though it relies on the County for health, education, and social services.

Demographics

Population

Anne Arundel County is Maryland's 4th largest, with over 550,000 residents. This eclipses Howard County's population of nearly 300,000. Anne Arundel's population grew by nearly 89% from 1970 to 2014. By 2030, the County is expected to see a 7% increase over its 2010 population, approaching

574,000. The majority of the population growth has occurred and will continue to take place in western and northern areas, such as Odenton, Crofton, Severn, and Hanover.

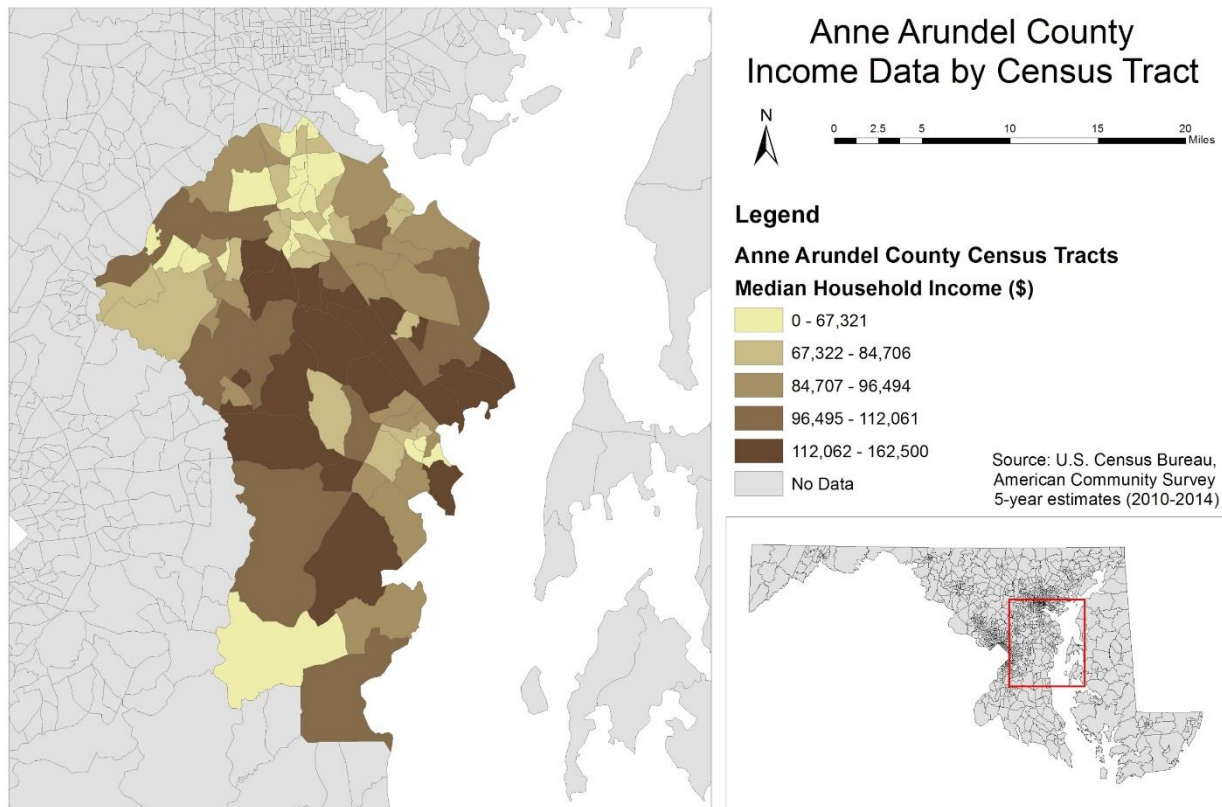
Annapolis is the 7th most populous incorporated community in Maryland, with just shy of 39,000 residents. While the City too has grown recently, its pace (1.5% since 2010) is not as rapid as Anne Arundel County due to its smaller footprint and limited ability to expand and develop its historic core.

<i>Household Density</i>				
Geography	Total Population	Total housing units	Total occupied housing units	Average household size
Annapolis	38,599	17,677	15,781	2.45
Anne Arundel Co.	550,269	215,897	201,429	2.73
Howard Co.	299,269	112,040	107,516	2.78
Maryland	5,887,776	2,399,375	2,155,983	2.73

Source: 2010-14 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Income

The region is fairly wealthy: per capita income for Anne Arundel (\$40,415) and Annapolis (\$43,389) exceed the statewide figure (\$36,354). The County ranks third in per capita income. Anne Arundel's median income is \$87,430, substantially outpacing the state's median of \$73,538 but lower than Howard County's median of \$107,452. Annapolis has a median income slightly lower than Maryland's at \$72,462. Despite a relatively small gap between per capita income levels in the City and County, there is a large gap in median income levels—about \$15,000. This suggests that Anne Arundel County has a



relative skew of high-earning households. Furthermore, earnings in Annapolis are likely distributed across a smaller average household size than in the rest of Anne Arundel, where it appears larger families reside.

Age

Both Anne Arundel County and Annapolis have median ages around 38, which is also the median age for the State of Maryland. While the age breakdown of county residents nearly matches that of the state, there are some notable differences between these jurisdictions and the smaller City.

Noticeably, Annapolis has a larger share of young adults between 20-44 than either the County or State, as well as a larger share of children under 5. This suggests that younger adults with children that are not yet school-aged live more prevalently within City limits than older adults with school-aged children, who are more common in the county. Annapolis also has a higher percentage of senior citizens and elderly when compared to the county and state.

Race

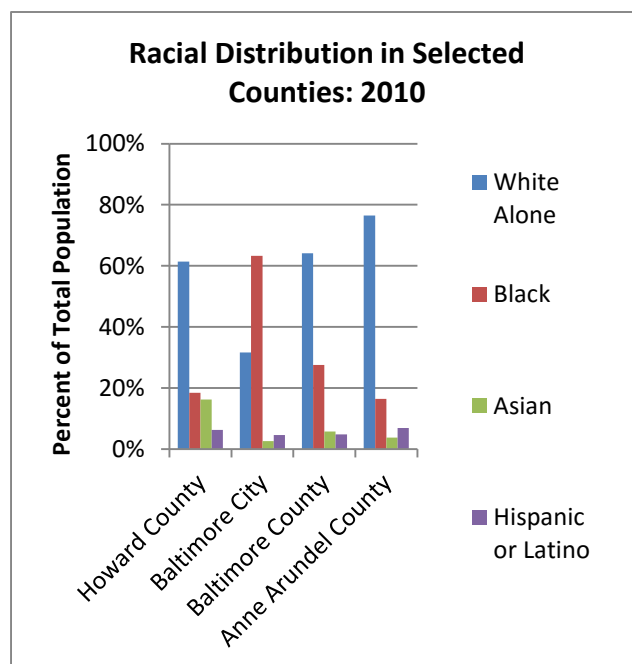
Anne Arundel County residents are 70.2% White alone (non-Hispanic), 16.6% Black, 3.9% Asian, and 7.2% Hispanic or Latino. The racial composition statewide is 54.7% White alone, 29% Black, 5.5% Asian, and 8.2% Hispanic or Latino. Anne Arundel has a less diverse population than the state overall, and it is also less diverse than other counties in the Baltimore Region. This includes Howard County, though Anne Arundel does have a slightly higher percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents.

Annapolis is significantly more diverse than Anne Arundel County, and more similar in racial makeup to Maryland overall. The City's residents are 53.5% White alone (non-Hispanic), 26% Black, 2.1% Asian, and 16.8% Hispanic or Latino. Of note is Annapolis's sizable Hispanic population.

Poverty

Anne Arundel County had a 2014 poverty rate of 5.9%, which is Maryland's fifth lowest, and falls below the state average of 10%. Annapolis's 2014 poverty rate slightly exceeds the state average at 10.8%.

Age Group	Maryland	Anne Arundel	Annapolis
Under 5 years	6.2%	6.4%	7.9%
5 to 9 years	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%
10 to 14 years	6.4%	6.2%	4.0%
15 to 19 years	6.7%	6.2%	4.9%
20 to 24 years	6.8%	6.7%	7.8%
25 to 34 years	13.6%	13.8%	15.7%
35 to 44 years	13.2%	13.5%	15.5%
45 to 54 years	15.2%	15.5%	11.6%
55 to 59 years	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%
60 to 64 years	5.8%	5.9%	6.3%
65 to 74 years	7.3%	7.5%	8.5%
75 to 84 years	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%
85 and older	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%



Source: 2010-14 ACS 5-year estimates

Economy

Workforce

Anne Arundel County's economy is strong and growing, with roughly 286,000 employed civilians and just over 11,000 in the armed forces. The 2014 unemployment rate (4.5%) was below the state and national averages (5.5% and 5.6%, respectively). Of the County's employed workers, about 77 percent work in the Central Maryland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes all of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's counties, as well as Baltimore City. About 42 percent of residents commute outside of Anne Arundel County to work. 11 percent work in the MSA's principal cities of Baltimore, Columbia, and Towson. 23 percent work in a different Metropolitan Statistical Area—Washington, D.C., in many cases.

Annapolis's 2014 unemployment rate was 4.3%. Traditionally, Annapolis residents participate in the labor force at a higher rate than Anne Arundel County or Maryland. According to the 2009 Annapolis Comprehensive Plan, the City's workforce made up about 84% of its total population versus 71% at the county level and 68% at the state level. More than half of city resident workers (53%) commute out of the city to their places of work.

Industries

The Maryland Department of Planning estimated 359,300 jobs in Anne Arundel County in 2010, placing it behind nearby Montgomery (645,000) and Prince George's (423,600) Counties, and Baltimore City (503,200), but well ahead of Howard County's 189,100 jobs. Anne Arundel had the highest jobs-housing ratio for the region at 1.80, and it was number one in job growth among the largest Baltimore metro area counties in 2013-2014. Future job growth over the next ten years is predicted to be 36.6%.

Diverse commercial and industrial activity defines the area: economic drivers include defense, telecommunications, retail, and distribution operations. The County's rapidly expanding defense industry is fueled by the presence of the National Security Agency, Defense Information Systems Agency and U.S. Cyber Command, all at Fort George G. Meade, as well as the U.S. Naval Academy and eight of the nation's top ten defense contractors. Fort Meade employs almost 54,000 people.

Other employment hubs include BWI Marshall Airport, the adjacent North County industrial zone, and the Arundel Mills entertainment and retail area, home of the state's largest mall and the Maryland Live! casino. Future economic development in Anne Arundel County is to focus on its designated Town Centers at Odenton, Glen Burnie, and Parole, and in other mixed use districts like that around BWI and the Baltimore Washington Parkway (MD-295) corridor. The industrial targets are aerospace and defense, science and technology, professional and technical services, healthcare, manufacturing, and construction.



Annapolis is a port of entry and a commercial and distribution center for the surrounding agricultural communities. As the state capital, it thrives economically on government activity, but is also known for the production of radar electronics and underwater military devices, and communications research and development. The City is also considered a major tourist destination and a haven for small businesses. Annapolis's economic priorities include promoting mixed use developments, maintaining its strong neighborhood retail, and protecting the maritime industry.

Economic Development Efforts

The Anne Arundel County Economic Development Corporation (AAEDC) maintains that the area is an appealing place to do business because of its diverse base of economic activity, especially in high-technology and high-value industries, its expansive transportation network with proximity and access to important markets, its skilled workforce, and the high quality of life that it offers.



The 2009 General Development Plan and the 2008 Background Report on Economic Development and Revitalization reference goals and strategies such as:

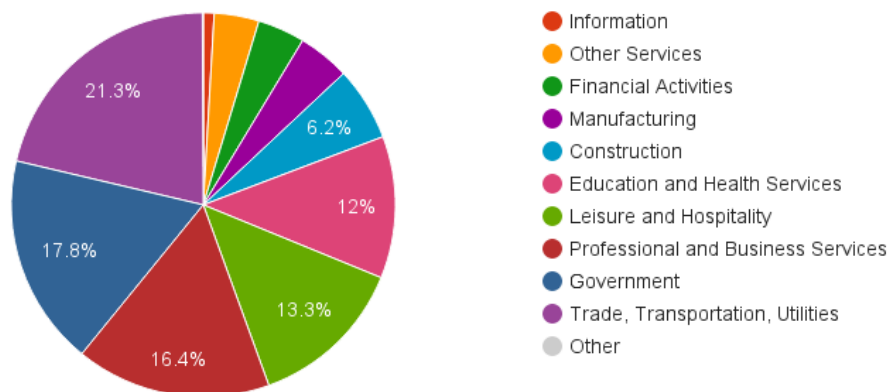
- expansion of industrial and business growth by combining public and private resources, particularly in relation to providing adequate infrastructure such as utilities and roads;
- location of industry, commerce and housing with best access to employees, customers and suppliers;
- direction of economic development efforts to designated areas of the County;
- retention and expansion of existing businesses through financial assistance training and tax incentives;
- expansion of workforce training opportunities to meet future industry needs, especially in the technology field;
- innovative reuse of brownfield sites and older and under-utilized commercial and industrial buildings;
- increasing opportunities for business innovation entrepreneurship;
- develop the agricultural economic development and marketing program within the AAEDC
- streamlining of the development permit and approval processes; and
- pursuit of Federal and State funding and other incentive programs for revitalization of older commercial areas.

Like in surrounding Anne Arundel County, the 2009 Annapolis Comprehensive Plan also calls for growth and development to be directed primarily to designated locations that lie almost entirely within the current city boundary. These are known as Opportunity Areas, and the four are West Annapolis, south of Bay Ridge Road near Hillsmere, along Forest Drive near its intersection with Spa Road, and Outer West Street.

Total Employment by Place of Work: Anne Arundel County, 2015 (QCEW)

Industry	Annual Average Civilian Employment	Percent
TOTAL	260,458	
Government	46,346	17.8%
• Federal	13,070	4.9%
• State	12,132	4.7%
• Local	21,144	8.1%
Private Sector, Goods-Producing	27,732	10.6%
• Construction	16,172	6.2%
• Manufacturing	11,369	4.4%
• Natural Resources and Mining	191	0.0%
Private Sector, Service-Providing	186,380	71.6%
• Trade, Transportation, Utilities	55,348	21.3%
• Professional and Business Services	42,792	16.4%
• Leisure and Hospitality	34,554	13.3%
• Education and Health Services	31,136	12.0%
• Financial Activities	10,358	4.0%
• Other Services	9,812	3.8%
• Information	2,380	0.9%

Total Employment by Place of Work: Anne Arundel County, 2015 (QCEW)



The Annapolis Economic Development Corporation (AEDC) was dissolved in 2014, and its functions are now housed under the Department of Planning and Zoning. In addition to better defining its new role under the Pantelides administration, some of the City's priorities include parking management, streamlining the permit and development review process, improving compliance between the master plan and City Code, supporting maritime business, attracting tourism and everyday commercial opportunities to vacant storefronts, nonprofit development, and general beautification.

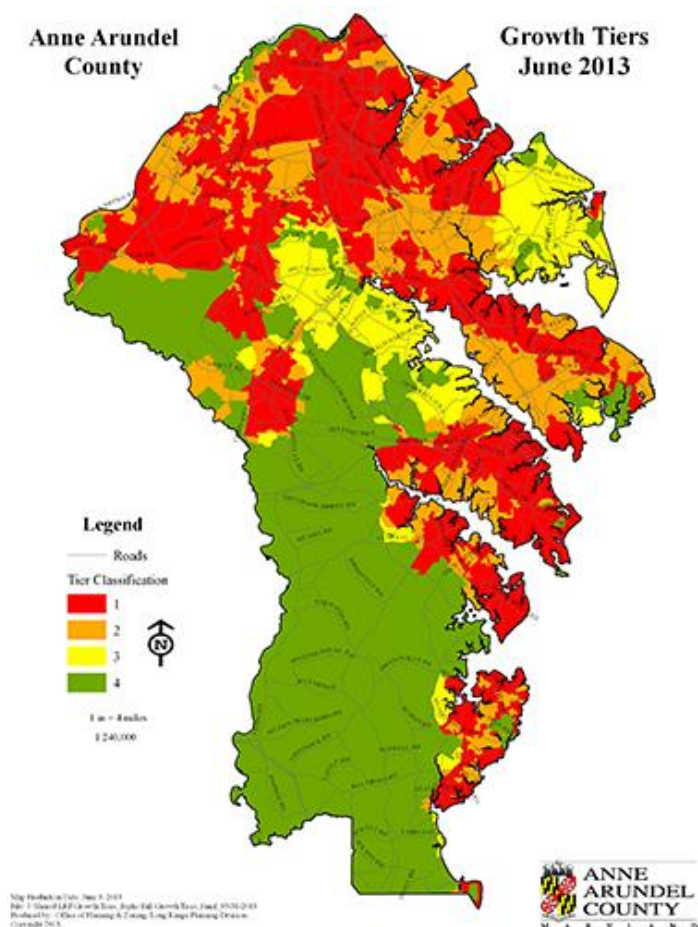
Workforce Training

AAEDC works in partnership with Anne Arundel Workforce Development Corporation (AAWDC) and Anne Arundel Community College's Center for Workforce Solutions to provide a link between workforce development and economic development. AAEDC manages a Business Outreach Program through which it works with County employers to identify workforce needs and issues. AAWDC conducts recruitment fairs and job placement services to assist in industry-specific recruitment needs. In addition, AAEDC's Workforce Training Partnership provides grants to eligible companies for technical training and skills development with assistance from the Center for Workforce Solutions.

Planning, Growth Management, and Land Use

As is the case with many Maryland counties, Anne Arundel County has strong growth management and a thorough zoning and land use planning framework. The County's most recent General Development Plan was approved and published in 2009. In the years leading up to the GDP, the County took on many other milestone initiatives including:

- 1998: Designation of a Rural Legacy Area
- 2000-2005: Adoption of 16 Small Area Plans between 2000 and 2005
- 2001: Adoption of Mixed Use Zoning legislation and creation of four Mixed Use Zoning categories
- 2001-2002: Creation of a Commercial Revitalization program and designation of 16 revitalization districts
- 2002: Adoption of a Greenways Master Plan
- 2003: Adoption of a Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan
- 2005: Comprehensive revision to County Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations



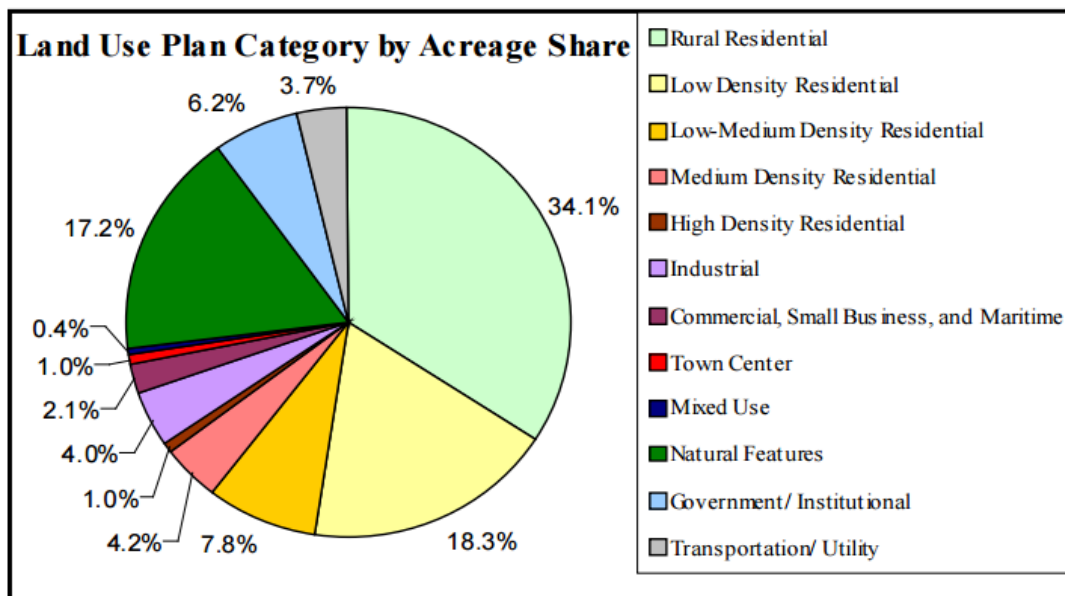
- 2006: Development of a Watershed Management Tool to better integrate land use and water resources planning
- 2008: Adoption of a Land Preservation, Parks and Recreation Plan

The 2009 plan reinforces the notion that future development and redevelopment be concentrated in designated activity centers as discussed in the previous section. Revitalization tends to be the focus in North County, while the priority for South County tends toward preserving the rural identity and agricultural industry. Most of the southern areas are classified as the lowest tier growth area (Tier IV), while northern and coastal Anne Arundel are a mix of Tiers I, II, and III. Efforts to protect watersheds and the seaside community character also pervade the County's GDP. In spite of these diverse interests, three general planning themes are highlighted by Anne Arundel planners:

- Balanced growth and sustainability;
- Community preservation and enhancement;
- Environmental stewardship; and
- Quality public services

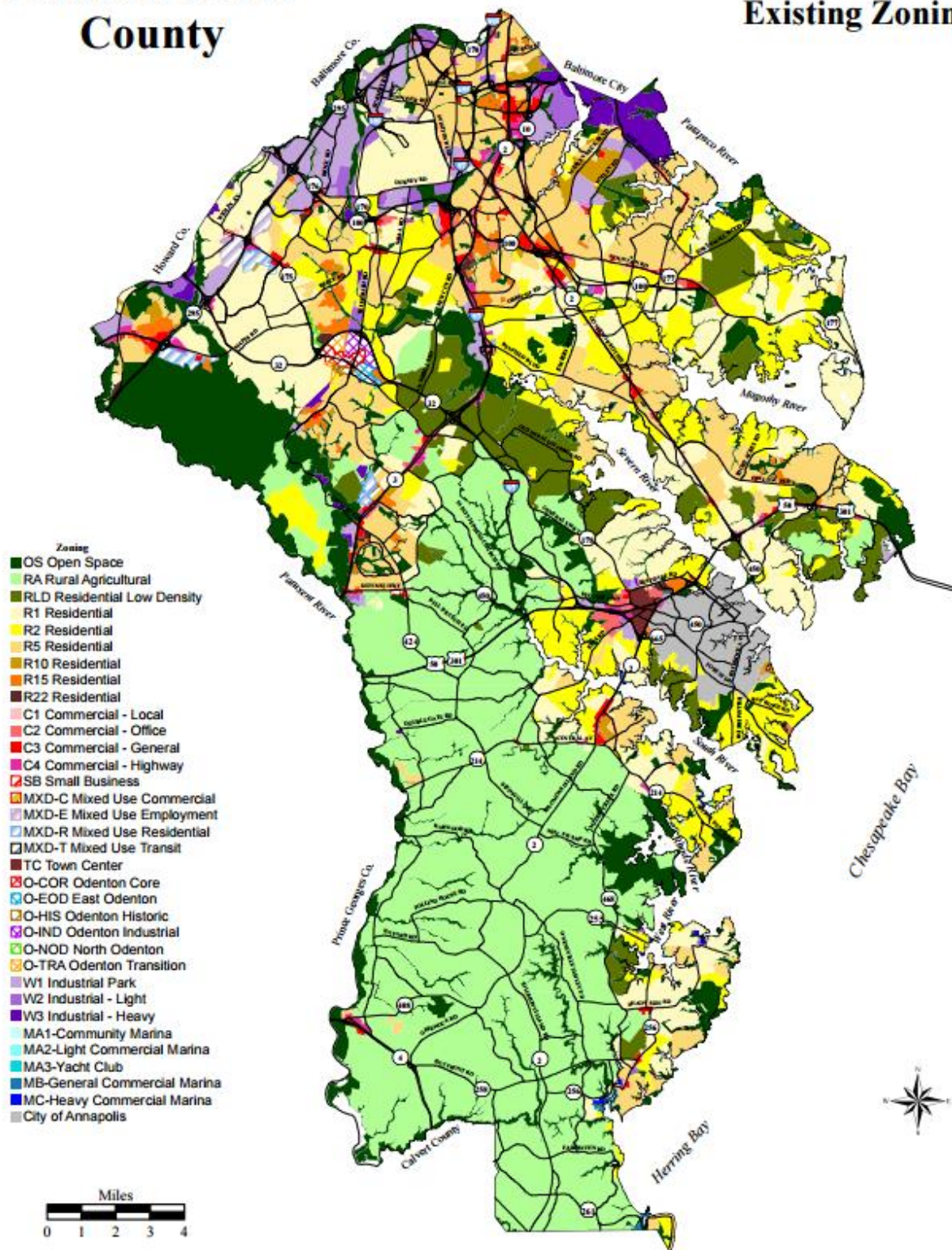
Land Use Category	Acres	Land Use Category	Acres
<i>Residential Categories</i>		<i>Mixed Use Categories</i>	
Rural (1 du/5 ac – 1 du/20 ac)	88,958	Residential Mixed Use	507
Low Density (1-2 du/ac)	47,770	Commercial Mixed Use	178
Low-Medium Density (2-5 du/ac)	20,430	Employment Mixed Use	245
Medium Density (5-10 du/ac)	10,967	Transit Mixed Use	140
High Density (>15 du/ac)	2,704	Town Center	2,515
<i>Commercial Categories</i>		<i>Other Categories</i>	
Commercial	5,023	Natural Features	44,951
Small Business	60	Gov't/Institutional	16,104
Industrial	10,525	Transportation/Utility	9,699
Maritime	464	City of Annapolis	4,534

The maps and tables in this section give an indication of the County's land use, zoning, and growth management priorities for the years ahead.



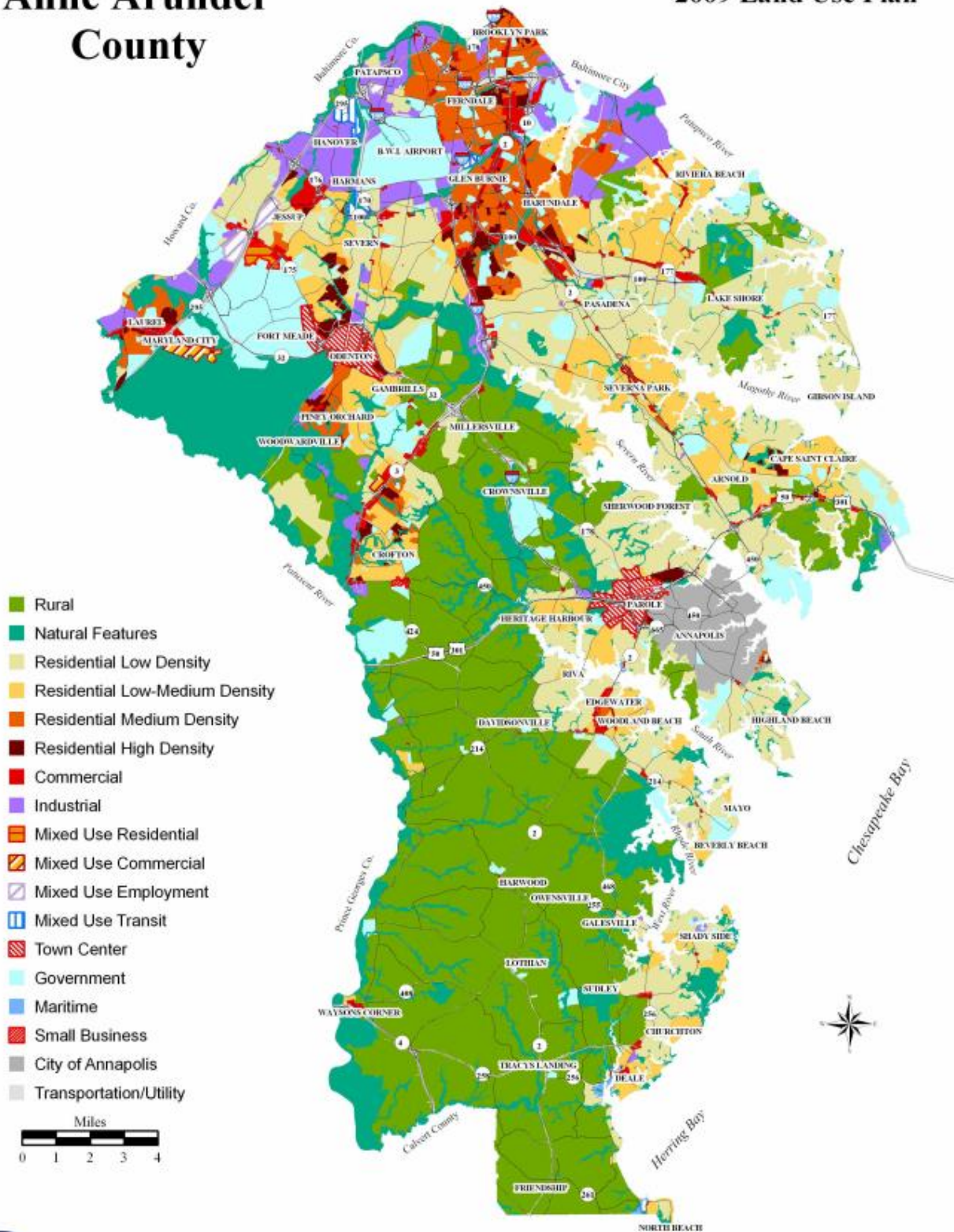
Anne Arundel County

Existing Zoning



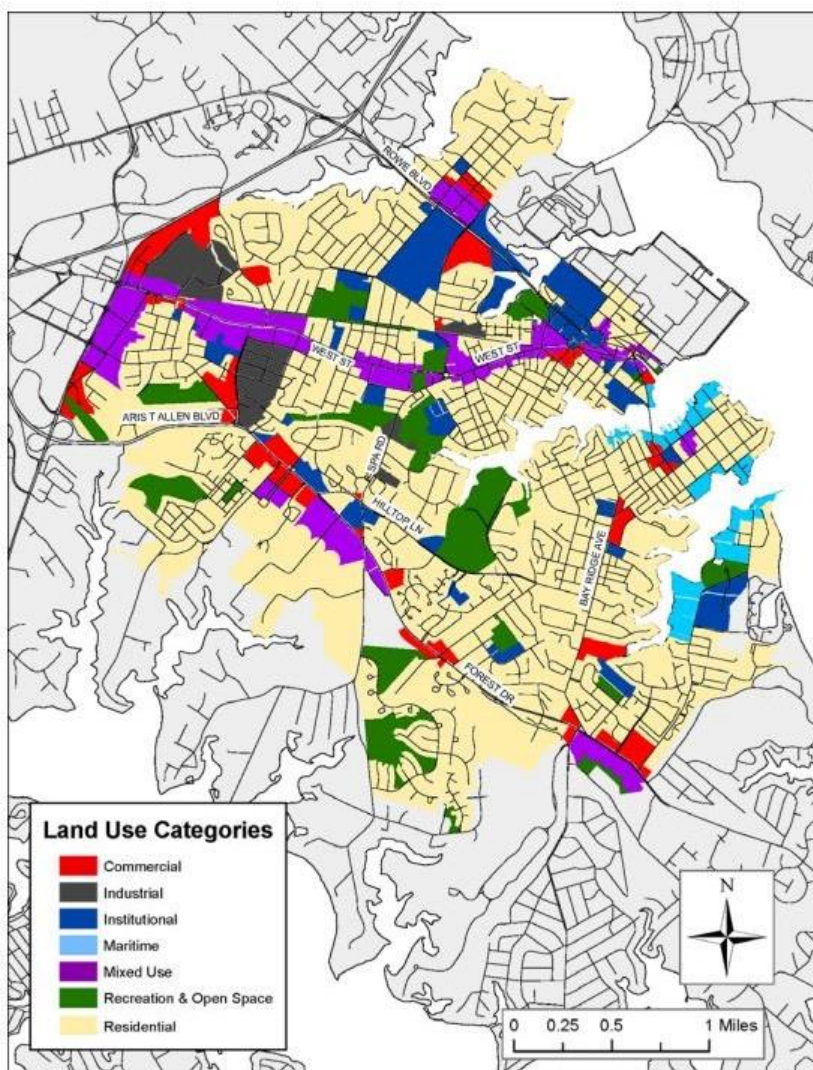
Anne Arundel County

2009 Land Use Plan



Due to its coastal geography, stormwater management is also an important component for the County's planning process. Anne Arundel produces a comprehensive Stormwater Practices and Procedures Manual, which provides specific design requirements, procedures and documentation requirements for stormwater management plan submission, and requirements for stormwater management facility maintenance and inspection. The manual encourages environmentally sensitive design (ESD) and infiltration of runoff rather than collection and conveyance to a downstream pond or stream. It was last updated in 2012.

The table and map below describe Annapolis's land use arrangement. The historic downtown is a center of business, government, and housing, with an enduring city plan and advantaged waterfront location. Residential neighborhoods of varying age, character, form, and cost emanate from and surround the downtown core. As described previously, the City promotes growth and development -- especially mixed-use -- in its four Opportunity Areas and also focuses its land use and development strategy on consistent urban character and building form. Infill development is encouraged, but the Comprehensive Plan calls for it to happen "in a manner that respects the size, scale, and use of existing and historic development patterns." Flooding hazards are of special concern to Annapolis as it will continue to be directly impacted by sea level rise.



Annapolis Land Use Categories by Acres and Acreage Share		
Land Use Classification	Acres	Percentage of Total Land
Commercial	346	8%
Industrial	108	2%
Institutional	306	7%
Maritime	64	1%
Mixed Use	20	0%
Recreation & Open Space	326	7%
Residential	2549	56%
Vacant	139	3%
Roadways	696	15%
Source: 2009 Annapolis Comprehensive Plan		

Housing

Housing Stock

Of Anne Arundel County's 215,897 housing units, about 74% are owner-occupied, compared to 67% statewide. The overall homeownership rate is nearly identical to that of Howard County. Annapolis has 17,677 units, though occupancy is far more evenly split than elsewhere in the County, with 52% owner-occupied and 48% renter-occupied.

The County's housing stock consists largely of single family units, over 80%, most of which are detached homes. Apartments of 10 or more units make up the next most sizable chunk (12.6%). Annapolis's housing stock is more diverse, with nearly 40% made up of multi-family units of varying size. Annapolis features many colonial-era homes, though older homes outside of the historic core are at risk of replacement because they do not offer the size or amenities desired in today's housing market. In general, the City has little land available for new development, making inevitable price increases an ongoing problem. New housing construction is increasingly limited to annexation areas, demolition and redevelopment, and conversion of previously non-residential sites and structures.



Housing Affordability

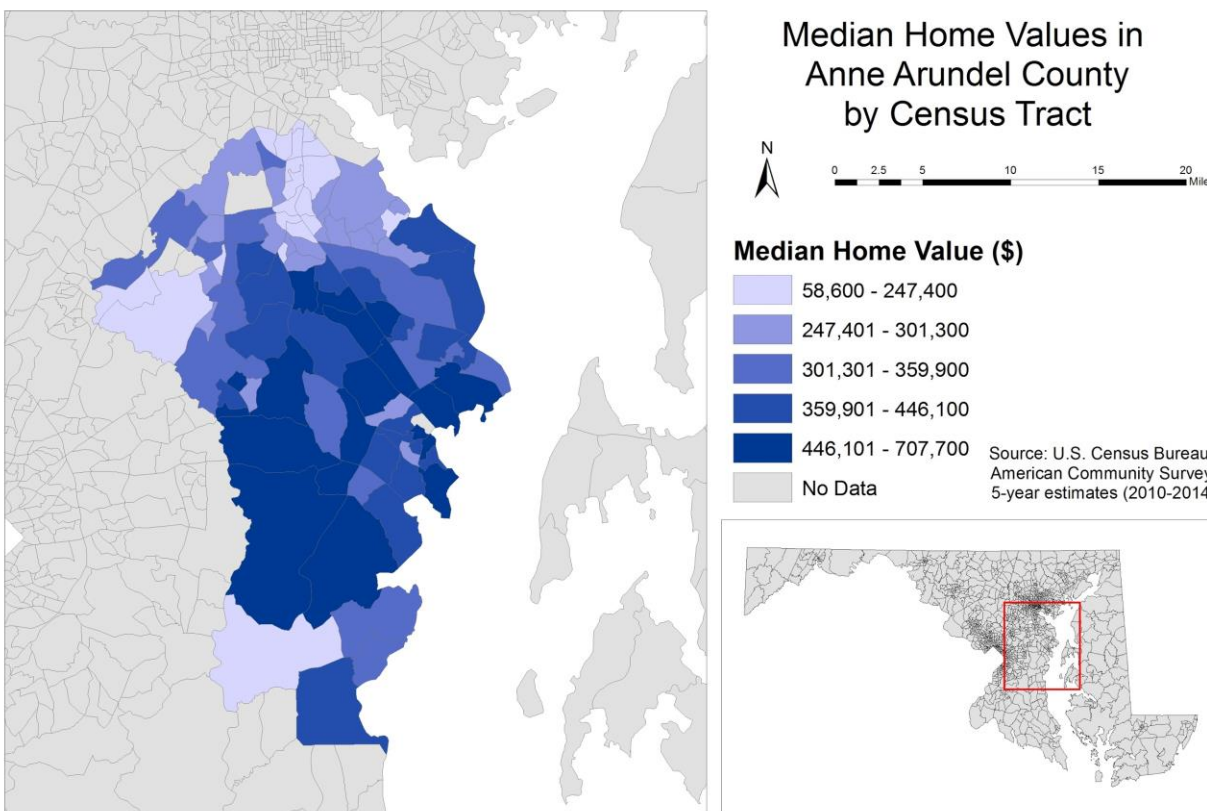
Affordable housing is a prevalent issue in Anne Arundel County and Annapolis. The median home value in 2014 was \$333,100 in the County and \$374,500 in the City. This compares to \$287,500 in Maryland and \$175,700 nationally. The estimated mean price for a detached single-family house in Anne Arundel in 2013 was \$446,048. The same unit type in Annapolis had a mean price of \$533,022. Statewide, the mean price of a detached single-family home was \$386,375. The average price of homes in the area is being driven up by properties on the higher end of the market. While prices came down during the recent economic downturn, housing options for moderate- and lower-income earners remain limited.

Rentals offered no significant reprieve by comparison, with the median gross rent in Anne Arundel County measured at \$1,479 per month in 2014. In Annapolis, gross rent was \$1,402. Maryland's gross rent was \$1,218 and nationwide, the figure was \$920. Among all renters, those whose gross rents made up 35% or more of their monthly income were the largest subgroup in both the County (38.2%) and City (37.7%).

Currently, the Housing Commission of Anne Arundel County operates 918 public housing units located in 7 developments for seniors or people with disabilities and 3 family properties. Most are in the north and west parts of the county, with seven communities in Glen Burnie, one in Odenton, one in Pasadena, and one in Severn. There are currently 1,685 families receiving vouchers through HCAAC's Housing Choice Voucher Program. Overall, public and subsidized housing comprises about 1.2% of the County housing stock. Homelessness has increased in the County as wage growth has not kept pace with the increased cost of housing.

Two key issues challenge the Annapolis housing market. The recent dramatic rise in housing cost places a burden on typical workforce households like police, fire, teachers, and service workers. Lack of available housing or land makes it increasingly difficult to provide new housing affordable to workforce, moderate or low income households. This is forcing many households to live an extended distance from work.

In addition, the City has a high proportion of public housing and other subsidized housing, most of which is in need of repair and/or replacement. The Housing Authority of the City of Annapolis (HACA) operates 790 units across six properties; four additional mixed financed communities have just over 250 units in total. HACA also owns 331 Tenant-Based Housing Choice Vouchers and 53 Project-Based Vouchers. This represents about 8% of the housing stock in the City.



Education

K-12 Education and Performance

The Anne Arundel County Public School System is over 50% larger than Howard County's, managing over 100 schools and serving approximately 79,000 students. The district includes 77 elementary schools, 19 middle schools, 12 high schools, and more than a dozen other facilities for alternative and specialized programs.

An elected, nine-member Board of Education develops local education policy. The board's policies are enacted by the superintendent, currently Dr. George Arlotto. He also oversees the \$991.8 million AACPS budget and manages its operations.

Anne Arundel's schools are well-regarded in Maryland, though projected enrollment increases, federal funding decreases, and demographic performance gaps present challenges for the system in the years ahead. Graduation rates surpass the state average, and AACPS has seen other positive trends across indicators such as Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, and Honors course enrollment, magnet program applications, and scholarship dollars. The district is working to expand school choice programs and options, including career and technical training opportunities.

Adult Education

Annapolis is the well-known site of the United States Naval Academy, and is also home of St. John's College, one of the nation's oldest institutions of higher learning. In addition to these notable four-year universities, Anne Arundel Community College (AACC) is located in Arnold, five miles north of Annapolis. As the largest single-campus community college in the state, AACC offers two-year transfer and career associate degree programs, certificate programs, credit courses, and continuing education, workforce development, and lifelong learning opportunities. Additional community college extension facilities are at Arundel Mills in Hanover, Glen Burnie Town Center, and Fort Meade.



Adult Educational Attainment

Anne Arundel County residents generally have an educational profile fairly similar to that of the Maryland's overall. Approximately 91% of Anne Arundel County residents 25 years or older have at least a high school diploma compared to 89% in the state. About 37% of Anne Arundel County residents hold a bachelor's degree compared to 34.5% of Maryland residents. Master's, professional, and doctorate degree holders together made up 15% of County residents compared to 17% statewide.

Annapolis has a slightly lower high school diploma attainment level, at 87%, though 45% of the population has a Bachelor's degree and 21% hold a Master's, professional, or doctorate degree.

Transportation

Infrastructure, Operations, and Plans

Transportation in Anne Arundel County is influenced by its position south of Baltimore and east of Washington, important access to the Chesapeake Bay and points on the Western and Eastern Shores, and the location of the region's busiest airport.

Highways and other routes for privately-owned vehicles are key links to the rest of Maryland and other areas. U.S. Route 50 connects Annapolis to DC and to Queen Anne's County via the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, while Interstate 97 and Route 2 are the primary methods by which vehicle traffic can move between Maryland's capital and its largest city. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway (Route 295) parallels the County's western border and is a well-traveled thoroughway between the two urban hubs. The southernmost sections of Baltimore's I-695 beltway pass through Glen Burnie, Ferndale, and Linthicum, providing an important auxiliary route to drivers seeking to avoid the congested downtown streets and highways. Routes 32 and 100 bring travelers northwest to Howard and Carroll Counties.

Annapolis provides local mass transit service via its eight bus lines. Almost three quarters of City residents live within a 5-minute walk to a bus stop. Annapolis residents can access Washington via express commuter busses run by the Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) during morning and afternoon rush hours, but only local MTA buses carry riders to and from Baltimore City.

Other Anne Arundel County residents have a few mass transit options. There are seven light rail stations in northern areas, including BWI Airport, that carry passengers north into Baltimore City and County. Amtrak and Maryland Area Regional Commuter (MARC) trains also serve the airport, with another MARC station in Odenton. MTA operates regional buses that connect some of Anne Arundel's major employment centers—Arundel Mills, BWI, and Fort Meade—to Baltimore City, Locheam (Baltimore County), Greenbelt (Prince George's County), and Gaithersburg (Montgomery County). In 2014, Howard County initiated the Regional Transit Agency (RTA) of Central Maryland, with five routes linking areas of Anne Arundel County to Laurel, Columbia, and transfers to other bus, MARC train, and light rail routes.

Anne Arundel County is unique for its water access. With the Port of Baltimore handling the region's cargo and shipping industry, Annapolis is a very popular port of call for international sailors. Some of the world's largest water boat shows are held here annually. Water taxis are available in and around Annapolis during warmer months.

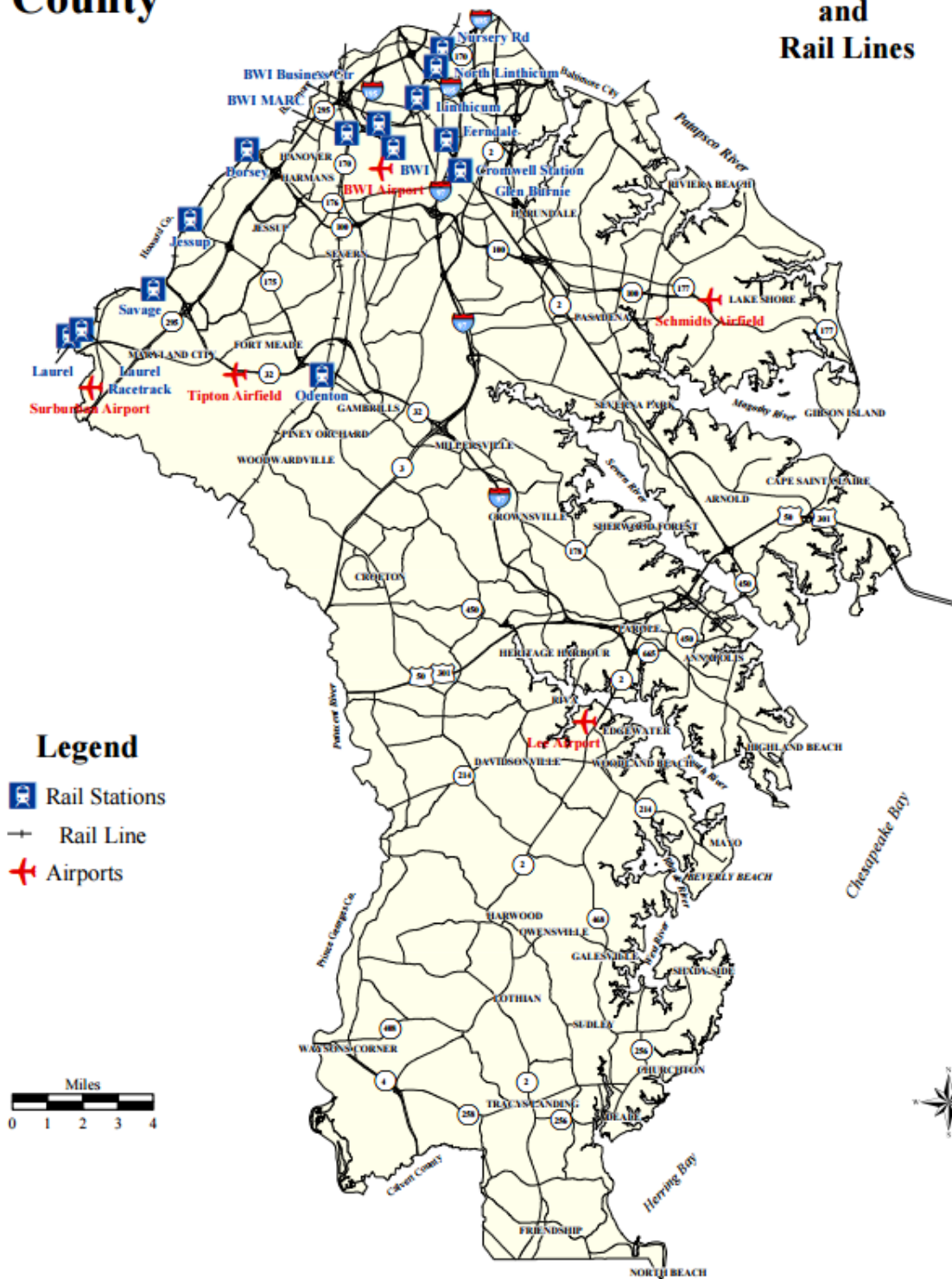
BWI Marshall Airport is the region's and one of the nation's most heavily trafficked, with over 660 U.S. and international flights per day. BWI's 2014 passenger count of 22,312,676 just edged out Dulles International (IAD) in nearby Fairfax/Loudoun Counties in Virginia, and positioned it 23rd nationally and 75th internationally. BWI also features a large Air Cargo Center and Foreign-Trade Zone. Cargo tonnage in 2014 was 105,153—giving BWI a ranking of 36th nationally, behind Dulles's ranking of 23rd at 267,735 metric tonnes.

Tipton Airport is Anne Arundel County's other public airport. Located in Odenton just south of Fort Meade, Tipton was once a military airport that is now owned and operated by the County. Potential expansion of Tipton Airport could boost County revenue and corporate jet service for the area.



Anne Arundel County

Mass Transit Airports, Rail Stations and Rail Lines



Travel Patterns

American Community Survey data suggests that Anne Arundel County and Annapolis residents have shorter mean commute times, at roughly 30 and 26 minutes respectively, than the state's average of 32 minutes. The vast majority of commuters here travel by car, with 80% using single-occupancy vehicles and 11% carpooling. Commuters in each of the other transportation categories (walk, bicycle, bus, trolley, subway, rail, or other means) make up one or fewer percent of total workers.

Bicycles & Pedestrians

Anne Arundel County's Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan incorporates strategies to improve bikeability and walkability in the region, including multimodal features, greenway routes, and accommodating roadways. Local planning efforts have complemented County projects and priorities, such as the Parole Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan and the MD Route 175 Roadway and Streetscape Plan/Odenton Town Center Master Plan. Annapolis officials have coordinated their initiatives with the Anne Arundel Master Plan. The City has also spearheaded a pedestrian wayfinding map called "Take-A-Step" and employs a bikeway consultant to enhance its friendliness to bicycle users. While Annapolis's historic downtown streets and many reconstructed roads create a positive and well-scaled walking experience, many bicycle lanes and routes are still limited and fragmented.

Healthcare

Facilities & Services

There is no distinct Department of Health within the City of Annapolis. The primary healthcare facilities in the County are the Anne Arundel Medical Center, located in Annapolis, and the University of Maryland Baltimore-Washington Medical Center, located in Glen Burnie.

The Anne Arundel County Department of Health employs more than 700 physicians, nurses, social workers, sanitarians, counselors, therapists and other allied health and support personnel. The Department has regulatory and enforcement authority and directly provides mandated, delegated and locally-initiated public health services.

These services include:

- Cancer prevention and screening
- Nutritional and fitness resources
- Behavioral health support, such as treatment for sexual assault and substance abuse, suicide prevention, and stress relief
- A dental clinic for minors and dental access for the uninsured and underinsured
- Publications for men's health
- Education and outreach for sexual health
- Enrollment, transportation, and other medical assistance for pregnant women and children
- Services for the aging and people with disabilities, in coordination with the County Department of Aging & Disabilities
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases through public health information, updates and educational programming, as well as some clinical, case management, and referral services



- Regulation, inspection, investigation, and education of the public in the areas of community housing, food protection, private septic systems and wells, recreational waters, and other environmental programs through the Bureau of Environmental Health

There are nine clinic locations, clustered mostly in Annapolis and North County:

- Annapolis Family Support Center
- Annapolis Health Center (Department of Health Headquarters)
- Behavioral Health Building (Glen Burnie)
- Brooklyn Park Health Center
- Glen Burnie Health Center
- Health Annex (Annapolis)
- Magothy Health Center (Pasadena)
- North County Health Services Center (Glen Burnie)
- Ordnance Road Correctional Center Drug Treatment Program (Glen Burnie)
- Parole Health Center (Annapolis)

Health Insurance

According to 2014 American Community Survey data, 93% of Anne Arundel County residents had health insurance, while 88% of Annapolis residents were insured. The County had a slightly higher percentage of its population insured than Maryland's state average of 90.1%, and Anne Arundel compared closely to Howard County's 93.2%. Spikes in the uninsured population occur among young adults 19-25 years old (15.3%), American Indian and Alaska Native citizens (24.1%), Hispanic or Latino citizens (24%), residents without a high school diploma (21%), and the unemployed (29.9%).

Health Outcomes

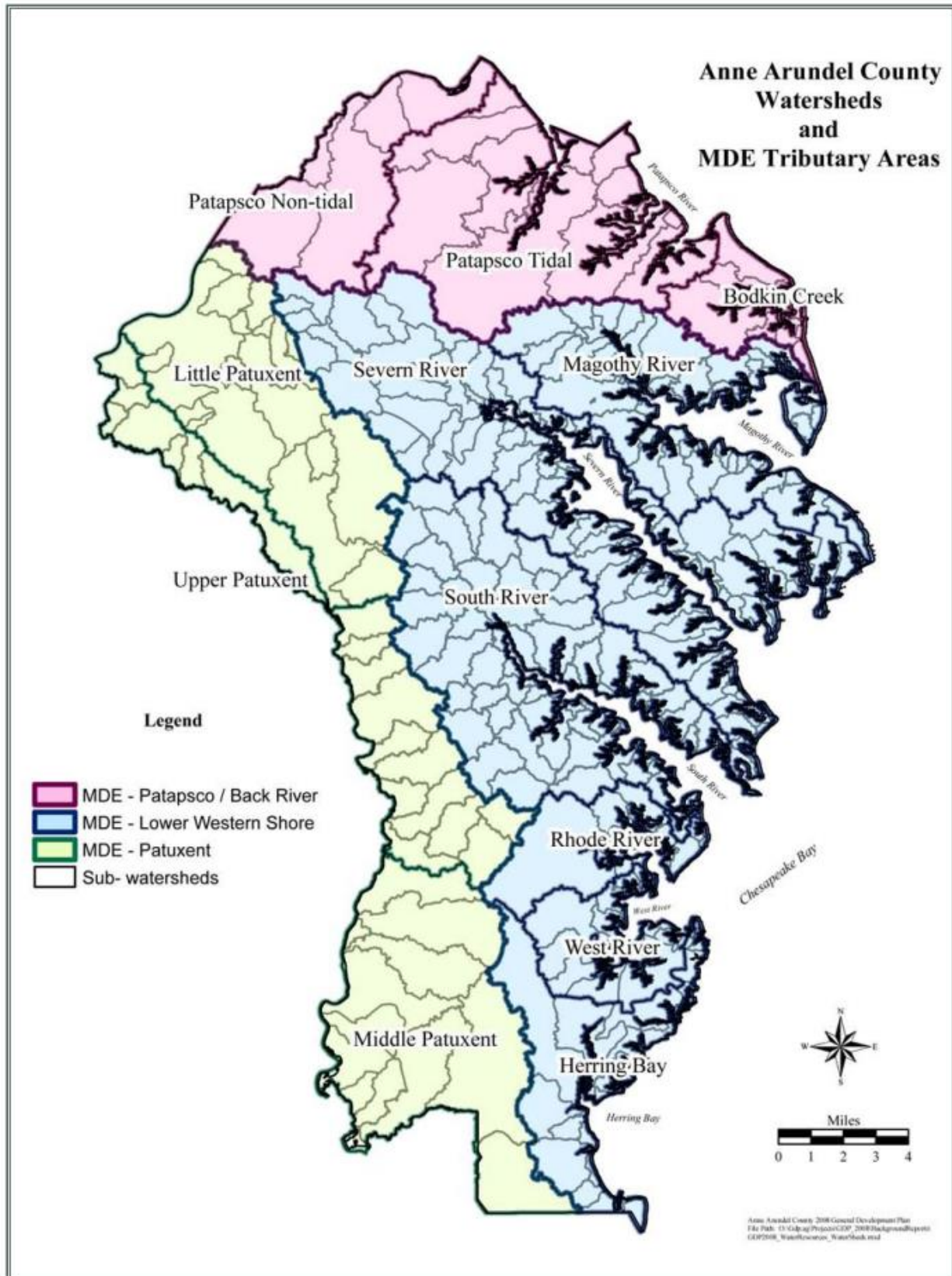
Generally, public health in Anne Arundel County is measured as strong—either performing as well as, better than, or just short of state and national averages and goals. Some priorities include obesity, heart disease, and drug use, and narrowing racial, socioeconomic, and geographic gaps in health-related indicators. Leading causes of death in the County are cancer (1,006), heart disease (892), chronic lower respiratory diseases (207), stroke (205), injuries (127), influenza and pneumonia (117), and diabetes (94). However, mortality rates have gradually declined across all of these conditions except for injuries.

Some pockets of northern and northwestern Anne Arundel County are categorized as food deserts. Roughly 12% of the population or 69,000 people lack access to healthy food, primarily living in areas between BWI airport and Baltimore City, and between Arundel Mills and Fort Meade.

Environment

Watersheds & Wetlands

Anne Arundel County's geography makes water an essential economic, ecological, and recreational resource. It is mostly bounded by the Chesapeake Bay, the largest estuary in the United States, and the Patapsco and Patuxent Rivers. Twelve major watershed systems drain into the County's major rivers, each of which belongs to one of three tributary watersheds that extend further into Maryland. The Lower Western Shore watershed occupies most of the central portions of the County and its coastline. The Patuxent watershed covers the County's western border, while the Patapsco watershed overlaps with the northernmost areas of Anne Arundel.



With its over 500 miles of tidal shoreline and many streams and creeks, wetlands also figure prominently into the physical landscape of the County and comprise about 2,800 acres. The ecological benefits provided by wetlands are cause for their ongoing protection. Anne Arundel does so by enforcing the State's Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Program, which requires buffer zones within which development and certain activity is not permitted or otherwise limited. The quality of the Chesapeake is of particular importance to Annapolis given its peninsular location within the bay, and approximately 40 percent of the City lies within this Critical Area.

Water Quality & Supply

The County monitors water quality and tracks progress toward relevant goals in its General Development Plan, Water and Sewer Master Plan, Septic System Strategic Plan, and various stormwater regulations, and by applying the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE)'s Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) standards.

Currently, all of the waters in Anne Arundel County meet the minimum EPA standards for "fishability" and "swimability," though some areas suffer from pollution and the threat of degradation. As of 2008, the Baltimore Harbor watersheds in northern Anne Arundel County had the most impaired water, and the State issued nutrient Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) there to improve quality. Stormwater runoff has carried a large amount of chemicals and nutrients used by homes and businesses into the water, promoting rapid algae growth. The death and decomposition of this algae threatens wildlife by reducing oxygen levels in the water. Other coastal areas were flagged with bacteria TMDLs, specifically in the Magothy, Severn, South, West, and West Chesapeake Bay Watersheds. Bacterial pollution tends to be caused by sewage treatment plants and other toxic chemicals released into the water.

Most drinking water that is publicly provided comes from groundwater aquifers in North County. Annapolis makes use of these aquifers and owns and operates its water supply. Rural South County areas do not have public water service and rely mainly on private wells. The supply of groundwater was generally found to be sufficient for projected demand through 2040.

The 2007 Water and Sewer Master Plan listed the area served by public sewer as approximately 27% of the County, with intention to cover an ultimate area of 44%. Around half of the septic systems countywide were located in the area for which no public sewer service was planned, with the remainder to eventually be included in Anne Arundel's public system.

Sea Level Rise Planning

Given the extensive relationship Anne Arundel County and Annapolis have with their water resources, the potential impact of climate change is of utmost concern to these coastal communities. Estimates based on historical records put the rate of sea level rise at one foot per 100 years. Annapolis is among the cities with highest increase in "nuisance flooding" on the east coast in the past 50 years.



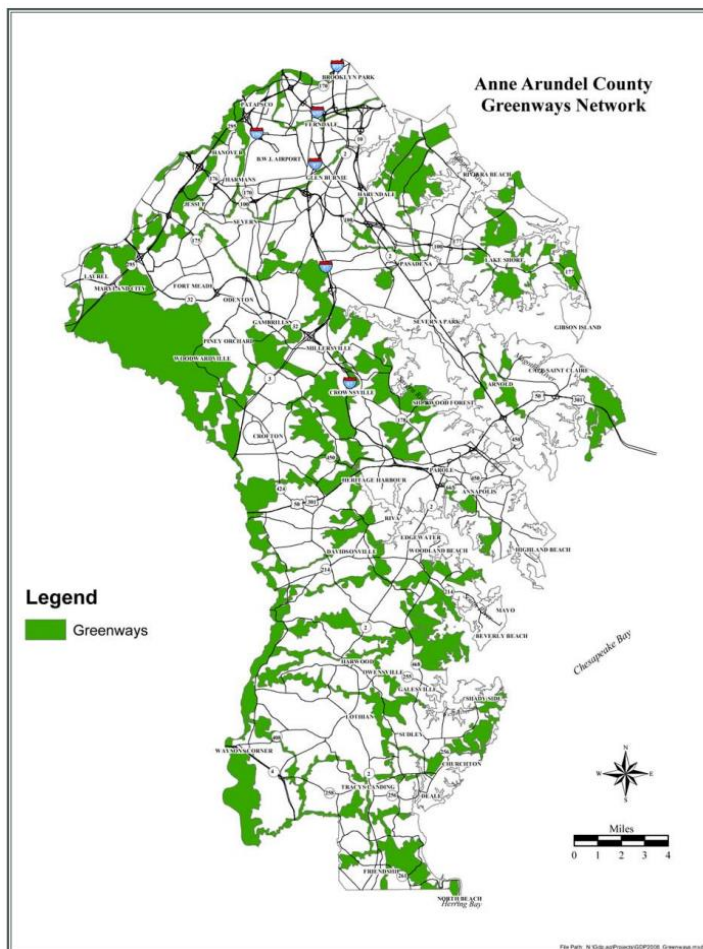
In 2011, the County completed and released a strategic plan to deal specifically with this issue. While relatively few structures or transportation assets were considered excessively vulnerable, some riskier areas include the primarily residential parts of the Deale and Edgewater/Mayo peninsulas south of Annapolis, Annapolis Neck, and the Lake Shore peninsula north of Annapolis. Areas of Annapolis that are most susceptible to flooding and the future threat of sea level rise include the downtown City Dock area, portions of Eastport, and the Naval Academy.

Compared to other nearby jurisdictions such as Dorchester County, which has significantly large land areas that may become inundated, Anne Arundel County is fortunate in that its areas of potential vulnerability to sea level rise are not expansive, and the number of public and private facilities and structures that could be at risk is relatively small. In terms of future development, the vulnerable areas are generally not within the County's planned growth areas. Nonetheless, preventative measures must be prioritized in future planning due to the value of the homes, infrastructure, cultural, and natural resources that are threatened.

Greenways, Open Space & Forest Resources

Anne Arundel County has four designated conservation areas for land preservation: greenways, open space zoning, a Priority Preservation Area, and a portion of the State's Chesapeake Bay Critical Area. 2013's Land Preservation, Parks & Recreation Plan estimated that 45% of land area in the County fell within them. The County participates in Maryland's Patuxent River Policy Plan, and also has its own Forest Conservation Program and Greenways Master Plan. Anne Arundel's greenways network encompasses 71,700 acres, or 27% of total land area. The Maryland Department of Planning estimated that 95,534 acres (36%) of the County is designated as forest. Large contiguous forested areas are located along the Patuxent River, especially in the Patuxent Research Refuge; in the South River watershed; and in the northern section of the County near Marley Neck.

Annapolis is home to Maryland's only municipal Conservancy Board, which monitors more than 120 acres of preserved land within the City.



Agriculture

While historically a major tobacco-producing region, today's agricultural economy in Anne Arundel County occurs mainly in South County and tends to be more diverse. Popular crops include corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, and vegetables, while some farms focus on livestock, timber production, and horse breeding.

The 2012 USDA Census of Agriculture shows 381 farms in Anne Arundel County spanning over 28,000 acres, or about 11% of the total land area. Farms had an average size of 74 acres, generally smaller than other Maryland counties due to Anne Arundel's unique topography and development patterns.

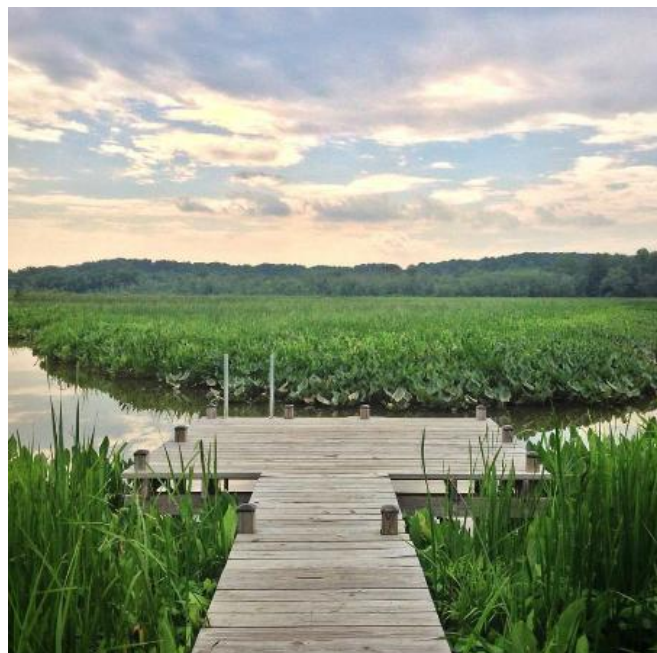
The USDA Census estimated a total market value of agricultural production in the County to be about \$19.7 million, of which crops made up 84% and livestock 16%. The 2009 General Development Plan references a sentiment among local citizens that the rural character of agriculturally zoned lands is under threat from suburban style development. In 2002, there were about 50 more farms with countywide agricultural coverage of around 35,000 acres. Given that the 2012 County GDP was around \$26 billion, agriculture represents a small fraction of the production value in Anne Arundel County. Nonetheless, the 2006 Land Preservation, Parks, and Recreation Plan proposed the following four strategies to continue protecting the industry:

- Adopt revised program regulations for the Agricultural and Woodland Preservation Program;
- Increase the rate of agricultural easement acquisitions and land preservation;
- Strengthen agricultural economic development and marketing within the Anne Arundel Economic Development Corporation (AAEDC); and
- Nurture and support growing enterprises such as horse farming.

The Maryland Department of Planning's 2014 Annual Report states that Anne Arundel County had a net gain of 4 farms between 2007 and 2012, so the industry appears to be stabilizing to some degree thanks to public intervention.

Recreation and Parks

Anne Arundel County Recreation & Parks operates 10 regional parks, gardens, and sanctuaries, 159 miles of trails (together with the City), 58 cultural and historic sites, and over 100 community parks. In total, Anne Arundel's park land occupies over 9,000 acres, plus another 1,860 acres of state park land, such as Patapsco Valley (shared with Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard counties) and Sandy Point State Parks, as well as the County Fair Site. The Patuxent Research Refuge is a 12,800 acre area governed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, primarily used to maintain biological diversity and protect and benefit native and migratory bird species. The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center is another federally-run open space. Over 5,300

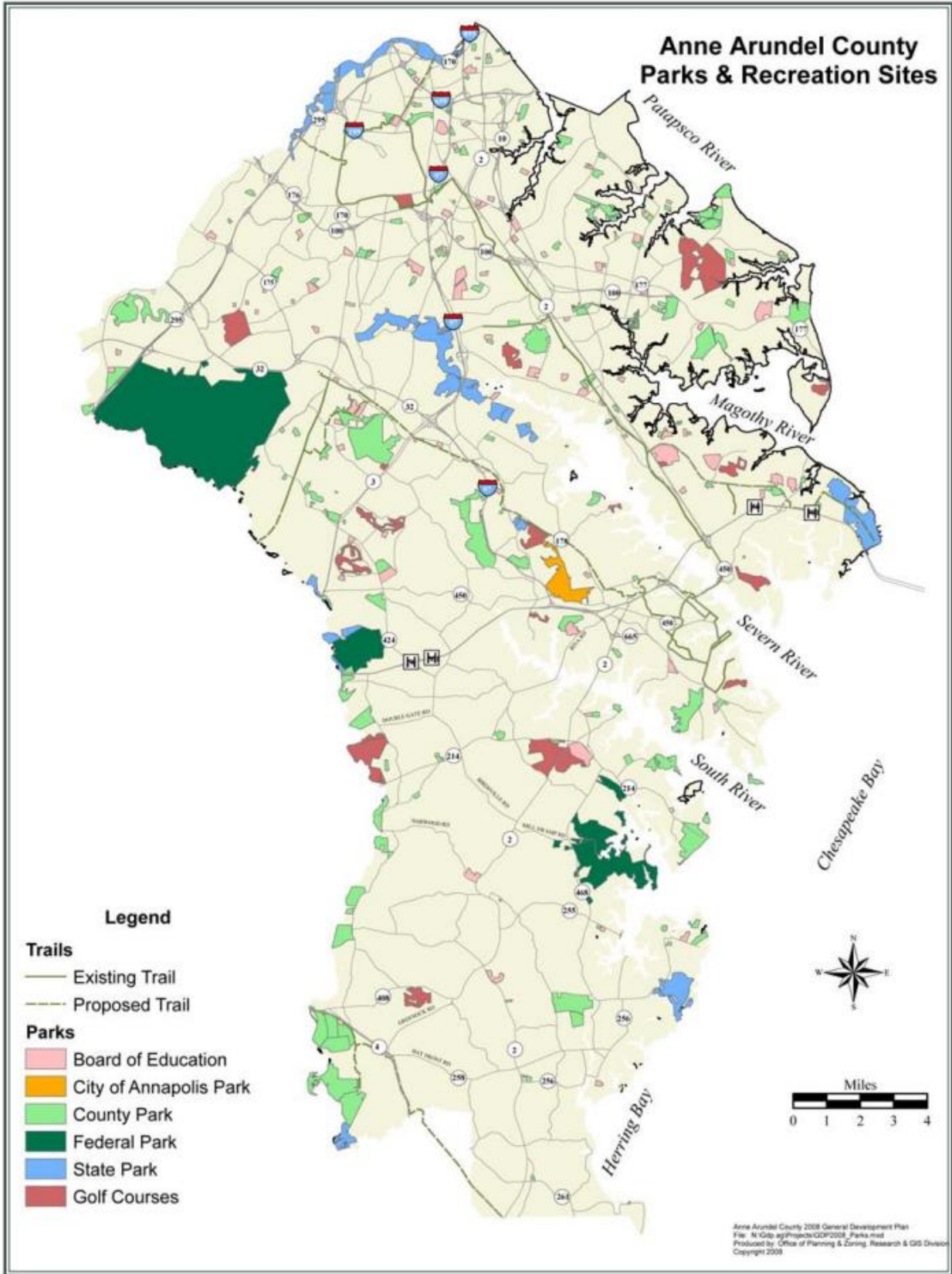


acres (more than half of the local parkland) has good or hike-in access to the waterfront for fishing, boating, and viewing, with additional Chesapeake-adjacent open space operated by state or federal agencies.

Included in Anne Arundel's public system are specialized facilities such as two swim centers, two golf courses, two outdoor ice rinks, two recreation centers, and a baseball and softball complex. Programming opportunities span the visual and performing arts, sports, and other fitness activities for adults and children, and child care. In 2013, the County Land Preservation, Parks, & Recreation Plan identified deficits in multi-purpose indoor facilities, multi-purpose fields for team sports, baseball/softball diamonds, water access, and trails.

Annapolis claims 40 parks and facilities on over 200 acres. These include two main sports complexes, access points for boating, and three recreation/community centers. About a third of the City's open spaces have water access, while over half have water views. The Colonial Annapolis Maritime Trail, designed for bicycle and pedestrian use, is a 19 mile system. The City's 2009 Comprehensive Plan references efforts to enhance and increase park space and pathways to complement population growth and greater demand. Lack of available vacant land will continue to present difficulties to Annapolis officials as they pursue this goal.

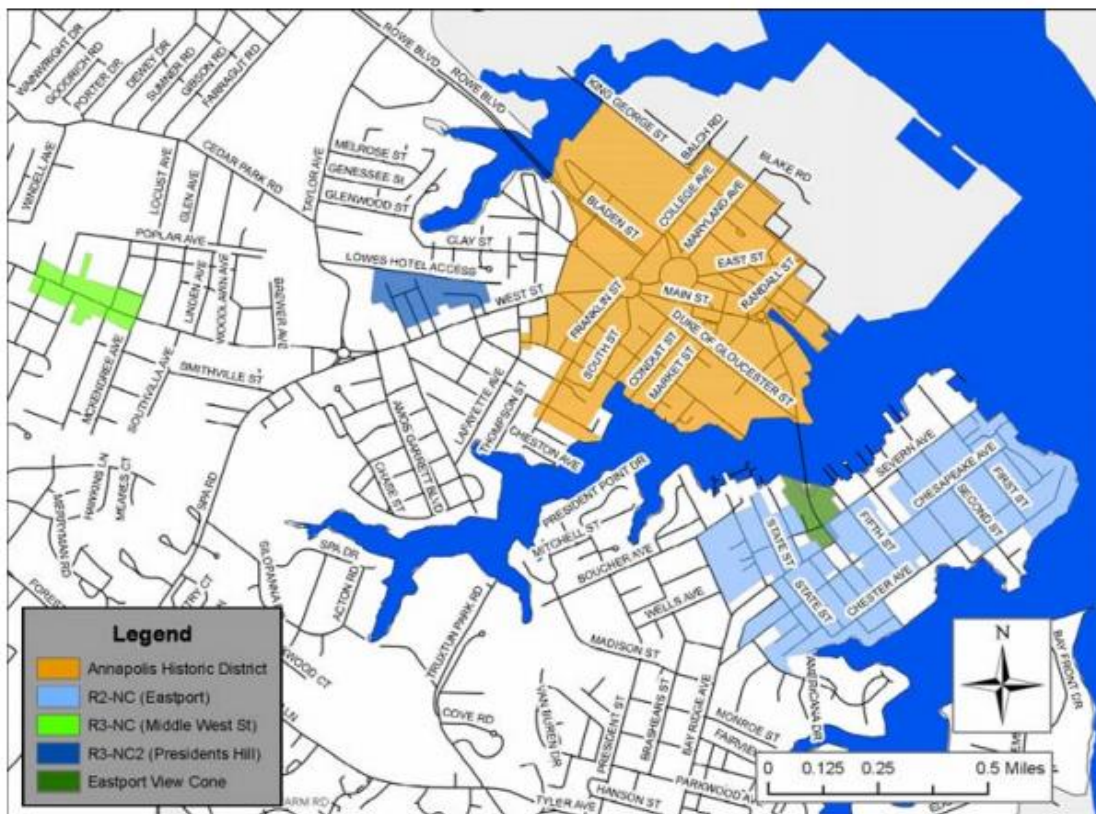




Historic Preservation

Anne Arundel County boasts almost 60 sites, buildings and districts on the National Register of Historic Places. Four are entire historic districts in Linthicum Heights, Owensville, Davidsonville, and Woodwardville. National Historic Landmarks include the early trading post of London Town, which served as the County seat from 1684 to 1695, the Tulip Hill plantation house near Galesville, Thomas Point Shoal Lighthouse, and the Whitehall manor near Annapolis. As one of the largest population centers of free blacks during the 19th century, the County's rich African-American heritage can be seen in such resources as the NRHP-listed Rosenwald Schools in Severn, Shady Side, and Glen Burnie. The Rosenwald School Fund was a program designed to provide better educational facilities for rural African Americans in the South.

As the only county in the metropolitan D.C. region that does not offer local property tax incentive programs for historic preservation, Anne Arundel has worked recently to strengthen its preservation incentives, land use policies and regulations, documentation, and education and outreach methods.



Annapolis has more 18th century structures standing than any other city in the U.S., mainly of the Georgian, Federal, and late Victorian architectural styles. The pre-industrial colonial historic core of the city was laid out according to Baroque planning principles and is also a designated National Historic Landmark. Some of the district's individually listed sites are the Maryland State House, St. Ann's Church, and many townhouses, mansions, and other residences. Though the Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission maintains strict design guidelines and review processes, frequent flooding and the ongoing threat of sea level rise put this established Historic District at risk. The map above shows the City's historic and neighborhood conservation districts.

Public Safety

Anne Arundel County and Annapolis count on their respective police and fire departments to maintain the quality of life for citizens living and working there. Population growth has a complementary impact on the demand for such services. The County's Police Department employs 690 officers (about 1.25 officers per 1,000 county residents). Its headquarters are in Millersville with satellite Districts in Brooklyn Park (Northern), Pasadena (Eastern), Odenton (Western), and Edgewater (Southern), as well as additional bureaus and divisions that provide operational, investigative, administrative, community relations, emergency management, animal control, and other support services. Kevin Davis is the Chief of Police, and he serves as the appointing authority for all Department employees. He is appointed by the County Executive.

The Police Department's released a 2014 Annual Report that referenced several goals related to the most relevant public safety issues faced by the County today. They include reduction of metal theft and related crimes, heroin use and distribution, commercial robberies, and theft from autos.

Annapolis employs 109 full-time officers, slightly less than 3 officers per 1,000 city residents—a considerably higher ratio than in the County overall. The Police Chief is Michael A. Pristoop. The City's Police Department features a Patrol Division as its enforcement component, an Operations Division as its investigative component, and an Administrative Support Division.

The County's Fire Department is one of the largest combination fire departments in the nation, operating out of 30 fire stations with 793 career firefighters, 517 certified volunteer firefighters, and 36 civilian support personnel. The Fire Department also contains the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), which is responsible for the overall coordination of County resources during manmade or natural disasters. This is accomplished by the development of a countywide Emergency Operations Plan for all hazards.

Annapolis's Fire Department operates with three fire stations: the Forest Drive Station (Headquarters) near Parole, the Taylor Avenue Fire Station near West Annapolis, and the Eastport Fire Station on Bay Ridge Avenue. The City has mutual aid agreements with Anne Arundel County and the Naval Academy to provide emergency response services. Therefore, growth and development outside of the City's borders may impact the level of emergency service available in the future.

Appendix A: Additional Resources

Anne Arundel County

Anne Arundel County: www.aacounty.org

Anne Arundel County Public Schools: www.aacps.org

Anne Arundel County Department of Health: <http://www.aahealth.org/>

Anne Arundel Economic Development Corporation: www.aaedc.org

Anne Arundel Medical Center: <http://www.aahs.org/>

Anne Arundel Workforce Development Corporation: <http://www.aawdc.org/>

Housing Commission of Anne Arundel County: <http://hcaac.com/wp1/>

Annapolis

City of Annapolis: www.annapolis.gov

Housing Authority of the City of Annapolis: www.hacamd.org/

Inside Annapolis: www.insideannapolis.com

Visit Annapolis & Anne Arundel County: <http://www.visitannapolis.org/>

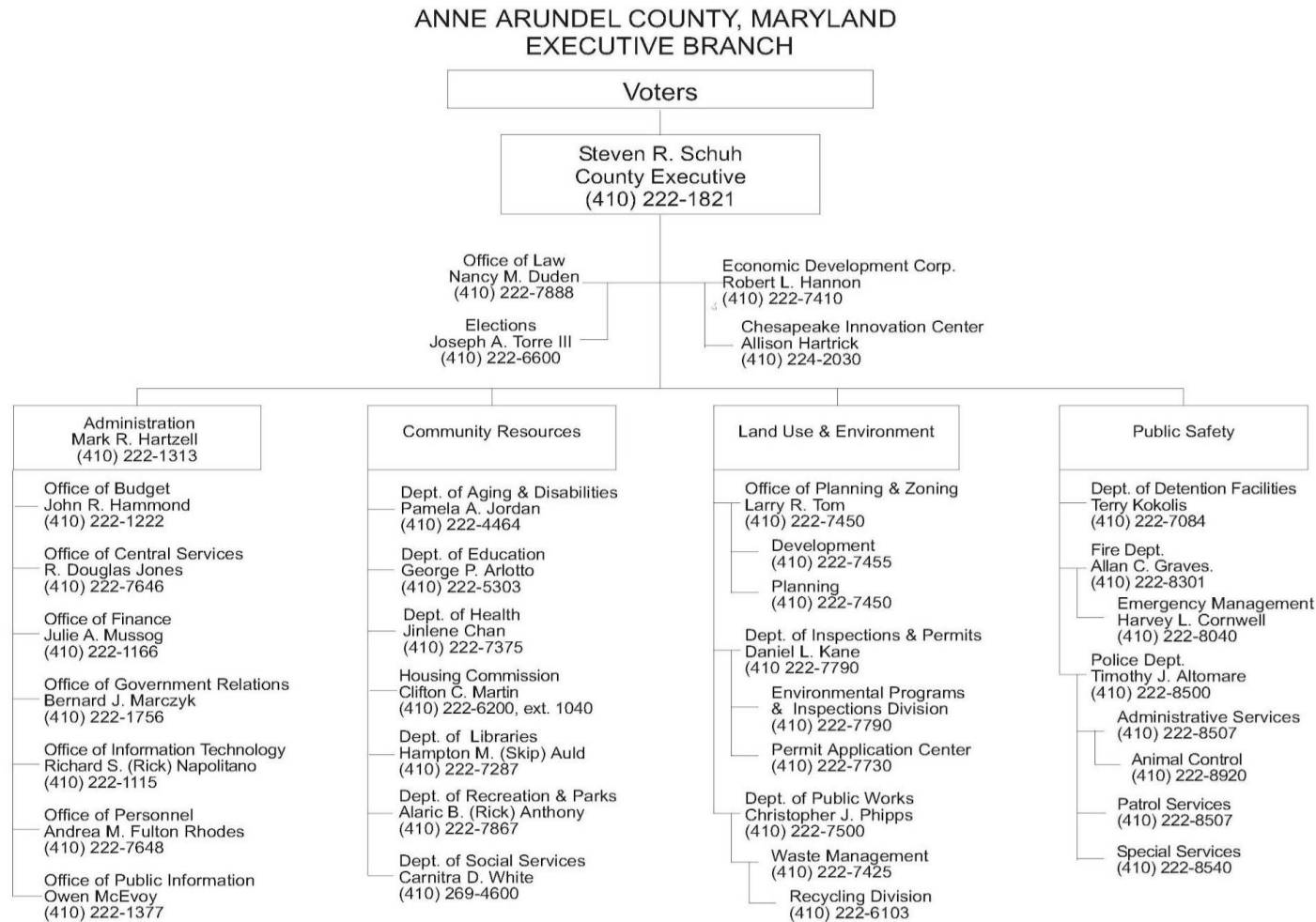
Periodicals

Baltimore Sun: www.baltimoresun.com

Capital Gazette: www.capitalgazette.com

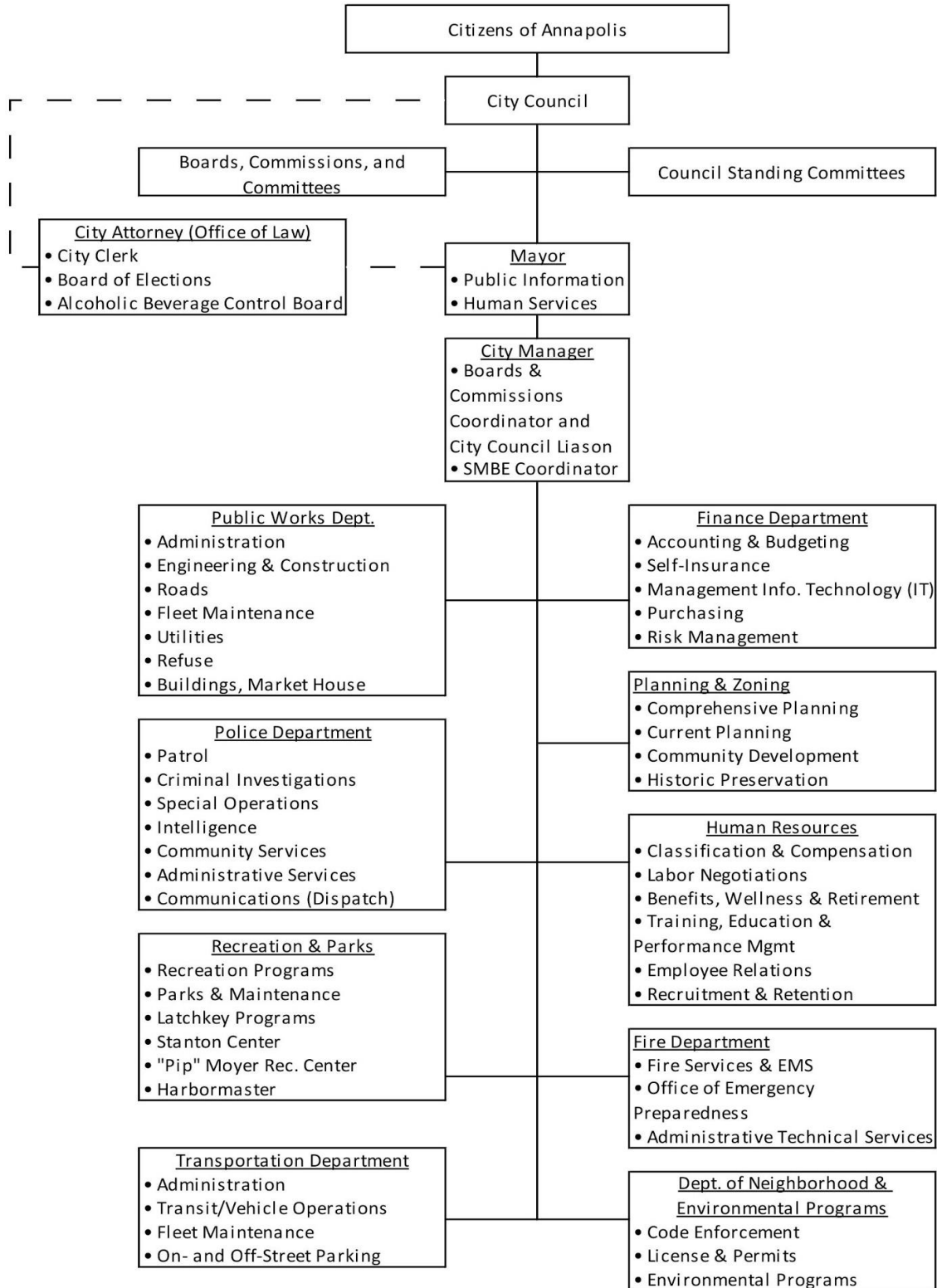
Washington Post: www.washingtonpost.com

Appendix B: Executive Branch Organization Charts



About Annapolis

Government Organizational



Appendix C: Other Sources and Works Cited

Airports Council International – North America: <http://www.aci-na.org/content/airport-traffic-reports>
Baltimore-Washington International Airport: www.bwiairport.com
Better Cities & Towns – Annapolis:
<http://bettercities.net/places/placesoldurbanneighborhood/annapolis>
City-Data – Anne Arundel County, Maryland: http://www.city-data.com/county/Anne_Arundel_County-MD.html
Maryland Department of Commerce: <http://commerce.maryland.gov>
Maryland Department of Education: www.marylandpublicschools.org/
Maryland Department of the Environment: www.mde.maryland.gov/
Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene: <http://dhmh.maryland.gov/>
Maryland Department of Housing & Community Development: <http://dhcd.maryland.gov>
Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation: <http://dllr.maryland.gov/>
Maryland Department of Natural Resources: <http://dnr.maryland.gov>
Maryland Department of Planning: <https://planning.maryland.gov>
Maryland Manual Online: <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/36loc/an/html/an.html>
Southern Maryland Agricultural Development Commission: <http://www.smadc.com/>
Sperling's Best Places – Anne Arundel County, Maryland:
http://www.bestplaces.net/economy/county/maryland/anne_arundel
United States Census Bureau: www.census.gov
United States Department of Agriculture: www.usda.gov

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Activity Hero: www.activityhero.com
Associated Press: <http://www.apnrc.org/projects/Pages/HTML%20Reports/americans-evaluate-the-balance-between-security-and-civil-liberties1222-4187.aspx>
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