

State of Maryland Interagency Commission on School Construction

Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Report



IAC

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A Message From IAC Chair Ed Kasemeyer

One year ago we published the IAC's first ever comprehensive annual report, which was an appropriate start to a year where the IAC focused first and foremost on enhancing our communication and collaboration with all of our various stakeholders. As Chair of the Commission and on behalf of the Commission members, I'm proud to provide this second installment of the IAC's annual report, which provides details regarding our six public funding programs, two non-public funding programs, ongoing annual maintenance assessments, our first refresh of the Statewide Facilities Assessment, and more.

We have been hard at work implementing years of legislative and policy changes and improvements and building the relationships and information access that must be at the heart of all of our work. In December, the Commission selected Alex Donahue as the IAC's Executive Director. The Commission and our staff have been working with significant success to fill vacant IAC positions with the right staff to meet the needs of our various stakeholders, and to streamline our submission and approval processes. Through it all, we remain committed to our mission of ensuring that all of Maryland's students have a healthy, safe, and educationally sufficient learning environment today and in the future.

We will continue our hard work, and I look forward to reporting the results of our efforts to you next year, when we will have finished the configuration of and launched our new business management system. We also will have updated our programmatic funding factors—including not only the State cost shares and the cost per square foot for construction, but also the gross area baselines—in order to meet project needs. And, we will undoubtedly be able to provide other information about how we are facing new school facilities challenges.



Edward Kasemeyer
Chair



The IAC's Second Annual Report

This report is provided, in conjunction with the IAC's website, as a tool for public information regarding the IAC's programs and services. With a shared mission to achieve a safe, healthy, and educationally sufficient learning environment for every child attending a public school in Maryland, the IAC collaborates with Local Education Agencies in an effort for constant improvement and long-term sustainability of our state's portfolio of schools. The IAC's vision is a fiscally sustainable statewide portfolio of K-12 school facilities that will remain educationally sufficient for current and future generations of students and teachers.

We hope that you will enjoy, share, and refer back to the IAC's second annual report.

2023

\$65B

REPLACEMENT VALUE

= 142.1 M GSF x \$458 (FY 2024 construction cost per SF plus site)

1,370 ACTIVE & HOLDING
K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

142.1M GROSS SQUARE FEET

853K+ STUDENTS

IAC Members & Organization

IAC Members

- Edward Kasemeyer**, Chair, Appointee of the President of the Senate, Member of the Public
- Linda Eberhart**, Vice-chair, Appointee of the Speaker of the House, Member of the Public
- Atif Chaudhry**, Secretary, Maryland Department of General Services
- Mohammed Choudhury**, Superintendent, Maryland State Department of Education
- Michael Darenberg**, Appointee of the Governor, Member of the Public
- Rebecca Flora**, Secretary, Maryland Department of Planning
- Brian Gibbons**, Appointee of the Speaker of the House, Member of the Public
- Gloria Lawlah**, Appointee of the President of the Senate, Member of the Public

The 9 IAC Members are reported to by:

MSDE

MD Dept. of Education

Designee - State Superintendent

- Review Ed Specs for alignment with LEA goals
- Review Feasibility Studies
- Review design submissions for alignment with Ed Specs
- Provide technical assistance and advice on school facilities architecture

MDP

MD Dept. of Planning

Designee - Secretary of Planning

- Develop annual enrollment projections
- Review Educational Facility Master Plans
- Site reviews and recommendations
- Planning advice to IAC and LEAs

DGS

MD Dept. of General Services

Designee - Secretary of General Services

- Review design development and construction documents
- Review eligibility of items
- Technical advice to the IAC and LEAs

IAC

Interagency Commission

Executive Director & Staff

- Manage programs and fiscal records
- Maintain facilities inventory database
- Facility and maintenance assessments
- Share best practices and provide technical support
- Recommend contract awards
- Approve Ed Specs

Legislative Update

New legislation implemented in the 2023 legislative session impacting the IAC is outlined below.

HB458 (Ch. 679, 2023) - Alterations established the IAC as an independent unit of State government as of July 1, 2023 (previously the IAC operated as a unit of the Maryland State Department of Education). This bill also makes alterations to school construction approvals by the State Superintendent and Board of Public Works and to provisions related to a public-private partnership agreement in Prince George's County. HB458 can be read [on the General Assembly website](#).

HB366/SB175 (Ch. 639, 2023) - Eligibility repeals the termination date on the eligibility of the Maryland School for the Blind for IAC funding, which was previously available for FY 2013 to 2029 only.

The IAC continues to work on implementing five years worth of major legislation since the passage of the 21st Century School Facilities Act (House Bill 1783/Chapter 14) in 2018.

The 21st Century School Facilities Act (Ch. 14, 2018) codified recommendations of the 21st Century School Facilities Commission, transformed the IAC from the Interagency *Committee* to the Interagency *Commission* of a body of nine members with school construction responsibilities previously held by the Board of Public Works, and created Workgroups for Educational Development Specifications and Assessment and Funding of School Facilities.

In 2021, the Built to Learn Act (Ch. 20, 2020) provided for a significant amount of school construction funding (up to \$2.2 billion in revenue bonds) requiring project scope and funding approval by the IAC, increased expenses eligible for State participation to include design and other project expenses, and extended the Healthy School Facility Fund, among other changes.

In 2020 and subsequent years, legislation laying out the Blueprint for Maryland's Future required that school districts begin to expand the pre-Kindergarten and other selected programs and services that they offer, thereby causing changes and/or increases to the demands placed upon school facilities. In 2022, HB 1290 required that the IAC update its Gross Area Baselines (GABs) to take these demands into account. To meet this requirement, the IAC convened a workgroup of school districts, counties, and State agency representatives to inform updated GABs that would be brought to the IAC for adoption in fall 2023.

In the last five years the IAC has seen a dramatically increased scope of work for its staff, increased school construction funding requiring management, and a growing staff to begin addressing these needs. The IAC and its staff appreciates the partnerships with Local Education Agencies and other State Agencies which allows all of this work to move forward.

School Openings





Highlandtown Elementary/Middle in Baltimore City



Montebello Elementary/Middle in Baltimore City



Rossville Elementary in Baltimore County



Waverley Elementary in Frederick County



Talbott Springs Elementary in Howard County



Cherokee Lane Elementary in Prince George's County

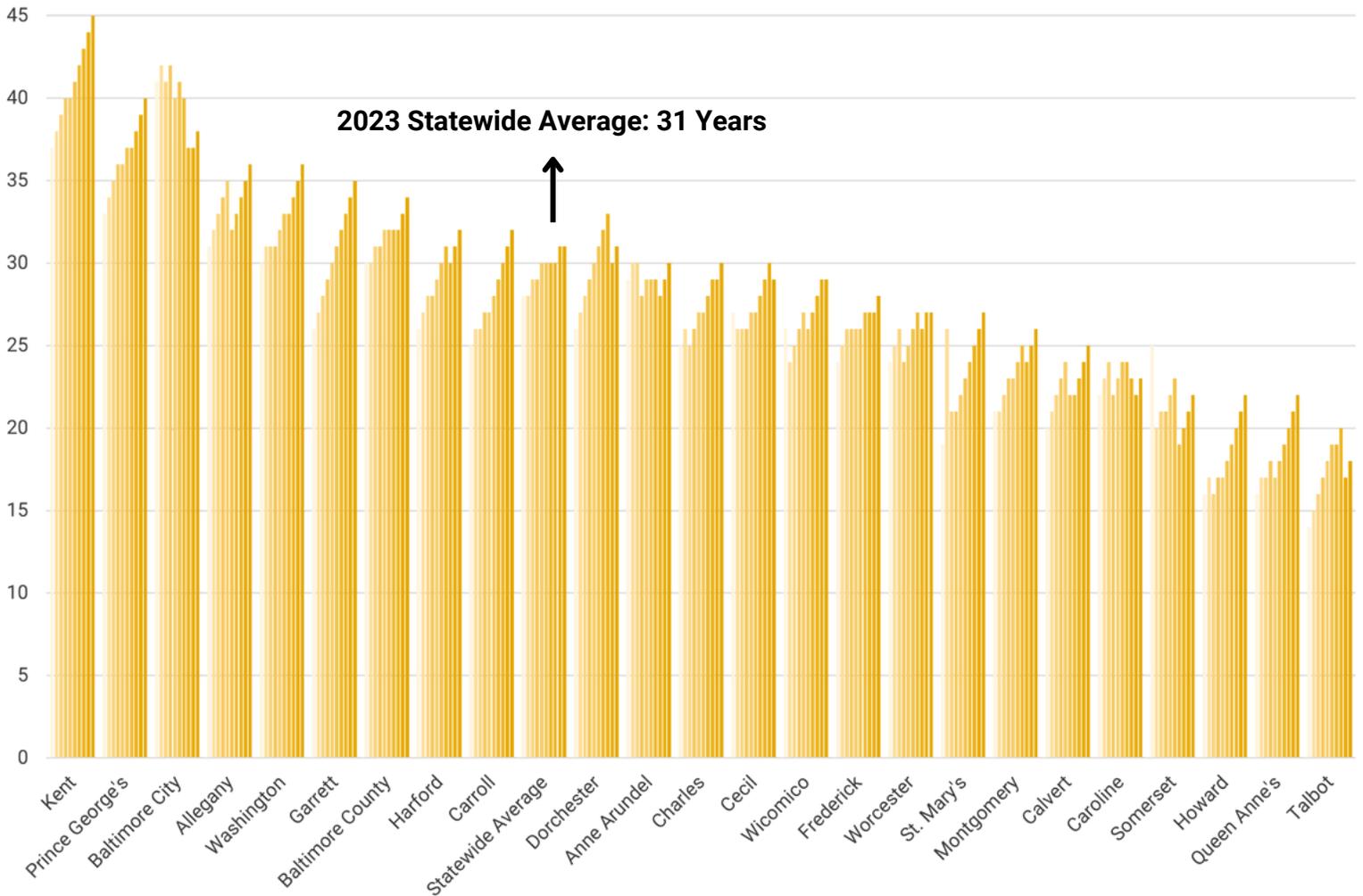


Beaver Run Elementary in Wicomico County

Facility Condition & Maintenance

SCHOOL FACILITY CONDITION INDICATORS

Based solely on the **average age of square footage** statewide, the average age of school facilities in Maryland is 31 years.



For 2023, all LEAs saw an increase in their Average Age from their 2022 Average Age figure with the exception of Wicomico and Worcester counties which held steady and Cecil County which saw a one year decrease. This has led the Statewide Average Age of Facilities to hold steady at 31 years.

The IAC's two assessments, the **Statewide Facilities Assessment** and the **Maintenance Effectiveness Assessment**, provide more sophisticated and accurate evaluations of the condition and maintenance of Maryland's public school facilities. Those two assessments are detailed on the following pages.

Statewide Facilities Assessment

The SFA assesses the physical condition and educational sufficiency of school facilities in Maryland to give the State the ability to identify the facilities with the highest needs, and to provide critical information to both State and local decision makers so they are better equipped to focus capital dollars on those facilities. The IAC will re-assess each facility at least every four years to ensure the data is up to date, as mandated by law.

Using data collected in the assessment, **each facility receives an overall Facility Condition Index (FCI) score**, which is the amount the facility is depleted with respect to the Expected Useful Lifespan of its systems. The **Statewide average FCI is 48%** indicating that, on average, facilities and their systems are nearly halfway through their expected life-cycle. A comfortable and more fiscally sustainable average FCI level would be in the 30-35% range.

After relevancy weighting is determined by the Workgroup on the Assessment and Funding of School Facilities, the FCI score will be combined with considerations of the IAC's Educational Facilities Sufficiency Standards to create a combined facility score called the **Maryland Condition Index (MDCI), which will reflect both the condition and educational sufficiency of the facility** and allow the State and LEAs to compare each facility against all others and make informed, data driven decisions to determine funding priority for capital construction projects based on need.

Download the SFA Info Packet to learn more

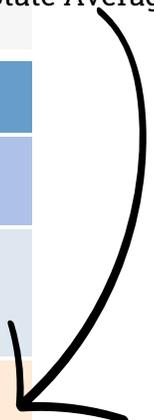


48%

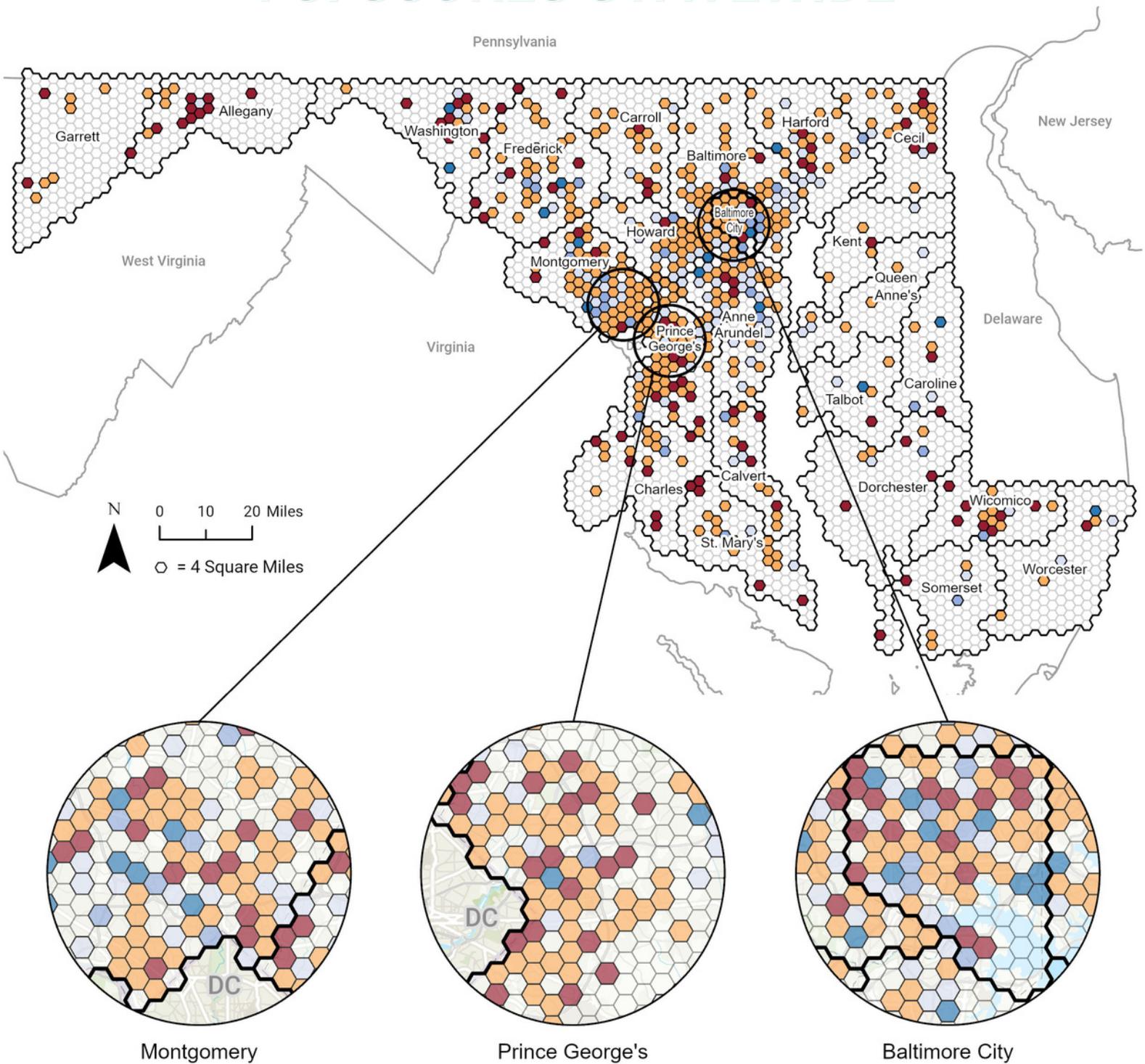
State Average FCI



FCI	Common First Perceptions
15% and below	Feels essentially like a new building!
15-30%	Good condition. Comfortable. Appears to be in good overall repair. Generally, everything operates as intended.
30-45%	Condition is satisfactory, although some repairs are needed. Does not generally feel uncomfortable anywhere in the occupied spaces of the facility.
45-60%	Visibly in need of repair. Conditions verge on uncomfortable with some areas of the facility worse than others. Building generally functions OK, but occasionally becomes unreliable. LEA should be considering and planning improvement solutions.
Above 60%	Building functions have become unreliable. Not esthetically or environmentally comfortable in some or all areas of the facility. Should be considered imminently for improvements (including potential renovation/replacement)



FCI SCORES STATEWIDE



Facility Condition Index (FCI)

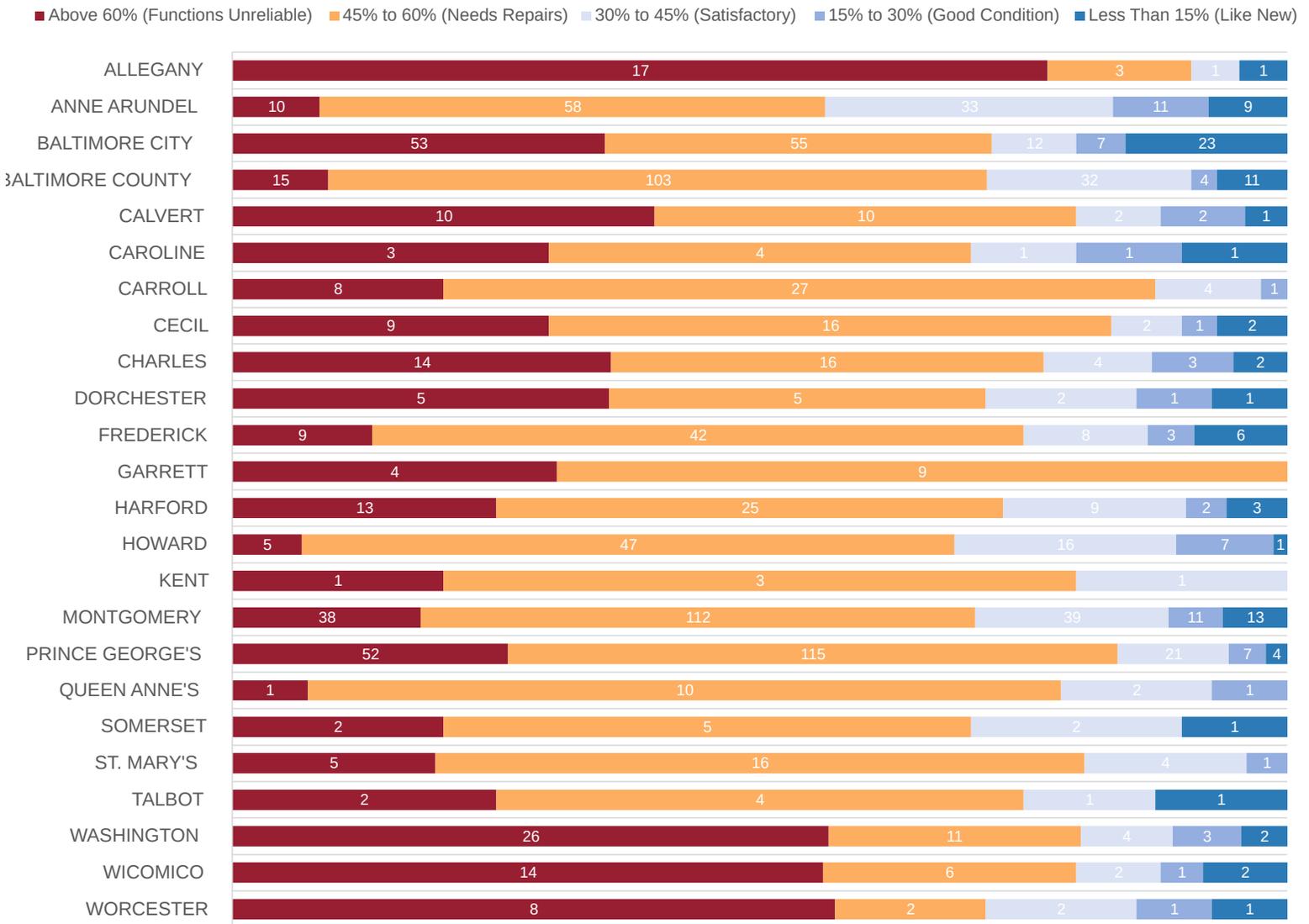
- Less Than 15% (Like New)
- 15% to 30% (Good Condition)
- 30% to 45% (Satisfactory)
- 45% to 60% (Needs Repairs)
- Above 60% (Functions Unreliable)
- No Facility Present

Facility Condition Index (FCI) aggregated by 4 sq. mi. hexagonal grid. Given jurisdiction edges are approximated by the grids; facilities whose true location is outside of their gridded jurisdiction boundary have been reassigned to the nearest grid within the proper jurisdiction.

The three large scale (1 sq mi. hexagonal grid) call-out exhibits display aggregate FCI for areas in which density of school facilities exceeds 7 facilities per 4 sq. mi. hexagonal grid in the statewide figure.

FCI scores for individual facilities can be found on the [IAC website](#).

FCI BY LEA



The baseline assessment, conducted from December 2020-June 2021 assessed 1,383 facilities. 392 facilities were reassessed in the first refresh cycle from July-October 2022, and 328 in the second refresh cycle from January-August 2023.

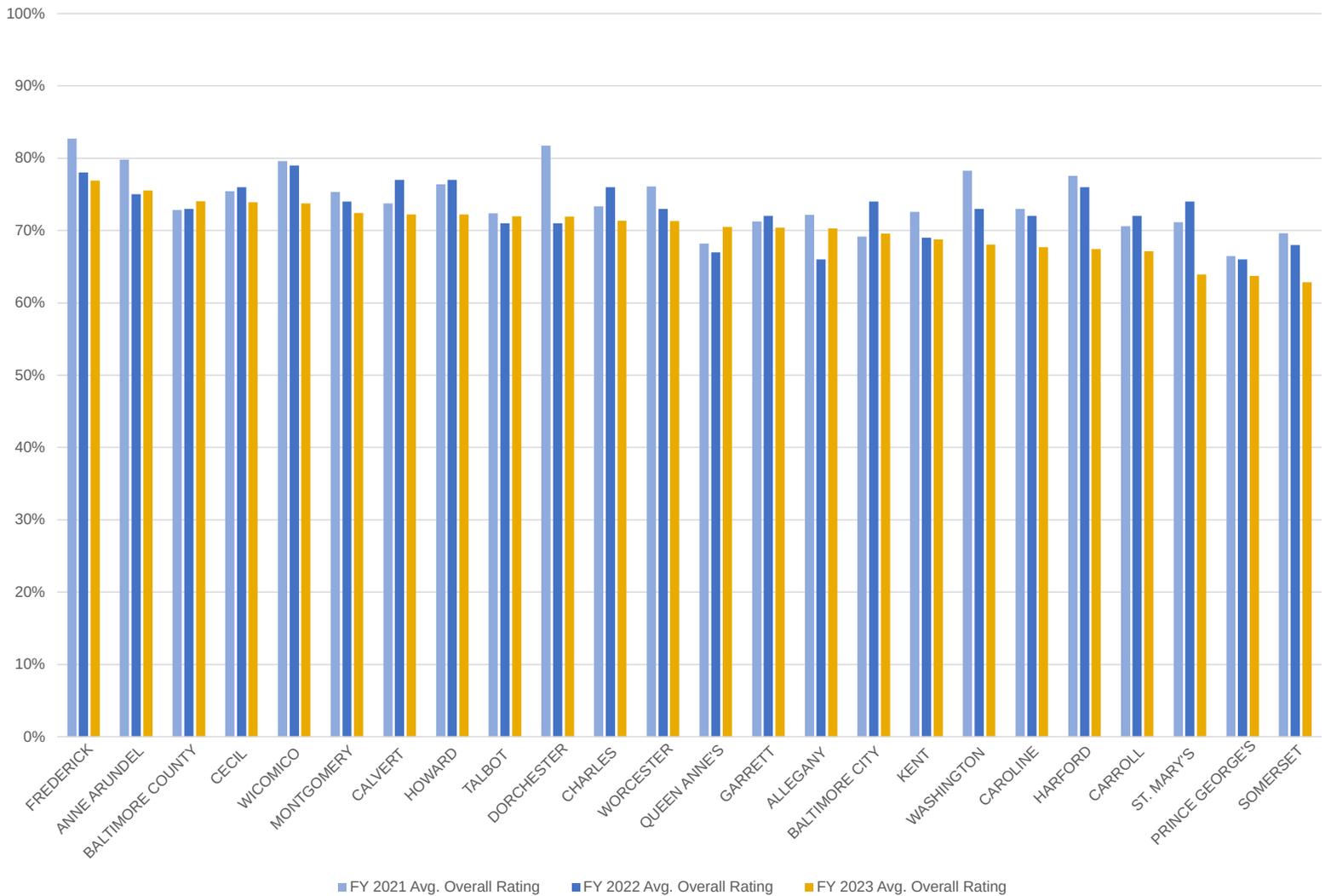
The IAC's facilities assessment team will continue to conduct physical refresh assessments each year of approximately 25% of school facilities in the state, ensuring that every facility in Maryland is re-assessed at least every four years. Facilities not assessed in a given year will have their scores mathematically updated.

Maintenance Effectiveness Assessment

172 facilities were assessed as part of the Maintenance Effectiveness Assessment in FY 2023. The Annual Maintenance Report is currently being compiled; it is released every October on the IAC website.

Because of significant changes to the MEA process, results of the FY 2021 and subsequent fiscal year assessments are not comparable to results in prior years. Please note that a different sample set of facilities is assessed each year, so results from one year to the next are not necessarily directly comparable and may be a result of the specific facilities selected, especially in smaller LEAs with small sample sets.

FY 2021 - FY 2023 Maintenance-Effectiveness Assessment Scores



The Annual Maintenance Report is released every October on the IAC website.



Learn more about the MEA through the IAC's Reference Guide and Preventive-Maintenance Task List



State & Local Features



Collaborating for Fiscal Sustainability

An Interview with Jennifer Lynch, Ph.D, Sr. Policy Advisor of Education and Workforce, Baltimore County.

IAC: Can you tell us a bit about your role with Baltimore County?

Lynch: As the Senior Policy Advisor of Education and Workforce to Baltimore County Executive Olszewski, I serve as a liaison to both the Baltimore County Board of Education and Baltimore County Public Schools (BCPS) administration, engage key stakeholders and community members on behalf of the County Executive, and help coordinate the administration's education-focused policies in alignment with the County's Strategic Plan.



IAC: What is the biggest challenge counties face in terms of school-facilities portfolio management? And Baltimore County in particular?

Lynch: Across our state, counties are facing aging infrastructure and increased costs for construction projects. Baltimore County has the third oldest and third largest school portfolio in the state. In order to assess and address the full scope of needs in our county, Baltimore County Government partnered with CannonDesign to develop the Multiyear Improvement Plan for All Schools (MYIPAS) – Baltimore County's long-range multi-billion dollar roadmap that equitably prioritizes capital improvements across all of Baltimore County's 177 schools.



IAC: What is your approach to balancing local fiscal constraints with available funding from the State?

Lynch: Baltimore County Government closely partners with the IAC to evaluate current and future projects identified in Baltimore County's long-range capital plan. In partnership with BCPS and the IAC, we create a strategic approach that both maximizes multiple funding streams while also ensuring that our projects have the greatest impact across the County. In addition, County Executive Olszewski works closely with State legislative partners to advocate for additional funding to address our capital needs. As a result of this partnership, we have been able to secure and leverage Built to Learn funding and Pass-through Grant funds to accelerate key school construction projects.

IAC: How do you suggest Maryland's counties work with the IAC to obtain value and gain support for school projects that are local priorities?

Lynch: Baltimore County has benefited greatly from our close relationship with the IAC. We have been able to balance and prioritize projects in a manner that maximizes our funding streams. As a result of this transparent relationship, we are confident that we are able to effectively secure more funding and efficiently move projects through to completion.

IAC: With Baltimore County's large school-facilities portfolio, how does the county work to vet and sequence all of the potential solutions to facilities needs?

Lynch: Commissioned under the partnership of Baltimore County Government and Baltimore County Public Schools, MYIPAS was developed with input from 100 school stakeholders and over 25,000 BCPS community members. The process included a comprehensive assessment of every public school in Baltimore County for facility condition, educational adequacy, and capacity needs. MYIPAS provides a 15-year sequence of strategic capital investments intended to maximize State funding and provide all students and teachers a safe environment in which to teach and learn, with enough capacity in each community to provide a space for every student. The Baltimore County team utilizes MYIPAS as a roadmap to determine a sequence of projects. In consultation with the IAC, the team determines the scope and timing of each project.



Fix It or Replace It?

A Conversation with Bob Wilkinson, Frederick County Public Schools' Director of Maintenance and Operations

Bob Wilkinson, Frederick County Public Schools' Director of Maintenance and Operations, is a leader of the FCPS team working to decrease the average age of school facilities by forgoing capital maintenance projects in favor of coordinated facility renovation and replacement. Wilkinson's soup-to-nuts background in facilities and public works (everything from waste management with the City of Frederick to ten years on the Navy's tactical ballistic defense system) gives a solid footing for a holistic and creative approach to school facility portfolio management.

We spoke recently with Wilkinson about Frederick County's lifecycle alignment approach to portfolio sustainability.

IAC: Can you tell us a bit about your role with FCPS and what brought you to work there?

Wilkinson: Nineteen years ago, I approached FCPS to explore the prospect of teaching, and through fortuitous timing I applied for my current position as Director of Maintenance and Operations. I was selected for the position, and I inherited a very disciplined and talented team.

As Director, I lead a 155-member team of professionals who operate and maintain 68 school buildings for more than 45,000 students. My team has accomplished incredible feats. In terms of asset inventory and work process control, our computerized maintenance management system implementation is considered within the top ten of the software application's 7,000 educational-facility users. Our technicians are adept at performing the planned and emergent work necessary to avoid interruptions to instruction. We have also focused efforts outside of our core business areas to improve staff selection and professional development. As a result, our team was awarded the Association of School Business Officials International Pinnacle of Excellence Award for our employee onboarding program. We continue to pursue facility management excellence, and through our evolving trades apprentice program we hope to ensure a bright future for our profession, and for FCPS.

“*There is an inherent virtue in working with public education, and I have found this organization to offer a most innovative and enriching work environment.*”



IAC: What are the main components of your LEA’s plan to ensure fiscal sustainability of your school facility portfolio?

Wilkinson: The lifecycle alignment approach means that new facilities are built with a goal that building systems will reach their end of life at the same time, notably at the 35 and 70 year marks. Planning for milestones of limited renovation after 35 years of operation and replacement after 70 years of operation will allow us to channel limited financial resources at the local and State levels into large consolidated projects that will minimize disruptions to facility use and instruction time.

IAC: How did your LEA decide to move towards this approach for managing capital maintenance projects?

Wilkinson: The idea of reducing building-system replacements in favor of full-facility renewals originated from the maintenance team. The notion will not appeal to many in maintenance, due to the risk of building-system failures. In our case, our roofs were in good shape, and our team’s predictive- and preventive-maintenance efforts allow us to extend the life of our systems. All that we asked was that a portion of the capital funding be set aside for contingencies so that, in the event of a system failure, the funding is available to enact a timely repair or replacement.

In lieu of capital-maintenance, we plan to maintain systems until failure, and when necessary we will repair or replace failed systems with CIP contingency funds that are provided by the Frederick County Government.
FCPS Comprehensive Maintenance Plan

IAC: Your LEA has a unique approach to anticipating and scheduling systems aging in each facility. Can you tell us about this approach?

Wilkinson: Our maintenance team is involved in the design, construction, and prioritization of projects with our Capital Program staff. Our mutual focus on planned capital renewal will also reduce funds spent on maintaining systems that are obsolete based on new or current regulations for ADA compliance, HVAC, and fire suppression, among other areas. Instead we can focus on major infrastructure updates that will meet these regulations and align with educational specifications.

IAC: How has planning for system aging to coincide impacted the total cost of ownership for Frederick’s portfolio?

Wilkinson: Our capital maintenance strategy focusing on “Maintaining to Fail” has been in place since 2020. Long term planning and utilizing \$125 K of reserve contingency funds for unscheduled repair has helped us to avoid around \$21 million in capital maintenance. Over the next eight years, we plan to flip our existing ratio of new construction to capital renewal from 4-to-1 to 1-to-4.

IAC: Do you have suggestions for LEAs who are considering trying this method out?

Wilkinson: Changing any process entails some leap-of-faith, and we must acknowledge that any significant change to capital planning may result in long-term, significant consequences. I think that perhaps one should only consider this method if you have already arrived at two conclusions: 1) the existing method is hypothetically viable and based on industry protocol, but it has proven to be unsustainable given the conditions of the existing facility portfolio and the available capital resources, and 2) there is no other authority or funding agency that is going to intervene to make the existing system sustainable.

“That’s your call-to-action; when you have people stating that “someone has to do something”, that “someone” may be you. When resigned to change, it’s always best to gain a consensus from stakeholders – especially the funding agencies. Not everyone will be comfortable, or even amenable, with abandoning existing methodology.”



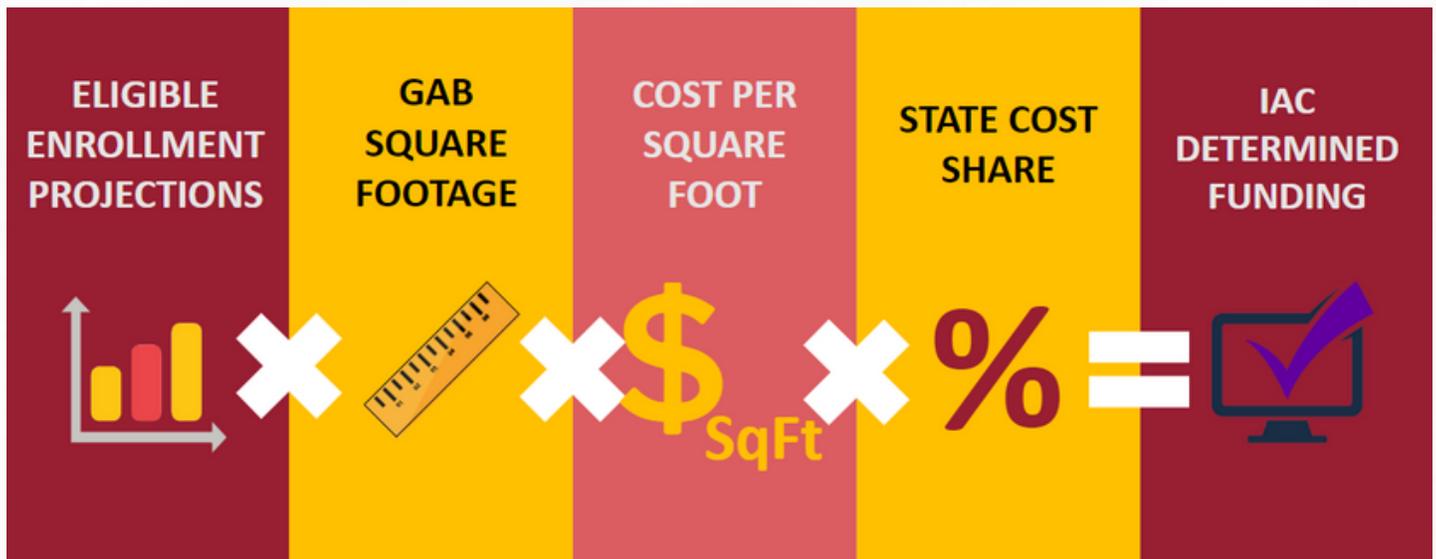
Registered Plumbing Apprentices Toby White and Melanie Edgar, the first plumbing apprentices FCPS hired since 1985, replumbing a bathroom at Brunswick High School

Financial & Program Reports

The background of the page is a photograph of a school hallway. On the right side, there are rows of lockers, with the top half being yellow and the bottom half being blue. A round analog clock is mounted on the wall above the lockers. The hallway is brightly lit, and the floor is a light color. The text 'Financial & Program Reports' is overlaid on the left side of the image in a large, white, bold font.

Facility Funding Formulas & Variables

The IAC uses four funding factors in a formula to determine project funding participation in several of its programs, including its two largest programs, the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) with typically between \$280 million and \$400 million annually in funding and the Built to Learn Program (BTL) with up to \$1.7 billion in funding anticipated over the course of the program.



The Funding Factors (eligible enrollment projections, Gross Area Baselines square footage, cost per square foot, and the State cost share) are evaluated together to set the Maximum State Allocation for a project. This estimate of the State's participation in a project is set when the project receives first-time construction funding and is used again for any subsequent funding requests for the project.

The use of the Funding Factors in setting the maximum funding amount ensures that the State does not devote more scarce State dollars to fund the seats, space, and construction costs than necessary to provide an adequate learning environment to a given student population, thereby depriving another student population of the funds needed to address its needs. While the same formula is used on every major CIP and BTL project, the IAC allows and encourages conversation between Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and IAC staff to address project specific adjustments for each of the Factors when needed.

The delicate balance between ensuring that State dollars go as far as they can go and that individual projects receive the appropriate and equitable level of support is a driving focus for the State's evaluation of funding requests from LEAs until each Funding Factor, and eventually the Maximum State Allocation, is set for a project. Together, the IAC and LEAs work together for a balanced and thoughtfully funded facilities portfolio on both the State and local levels.

Each Funding Factor

Eligible Enrollment
Gross Area Baselines Square Footage
Cost per Square Foot
State Cost Share Percentages

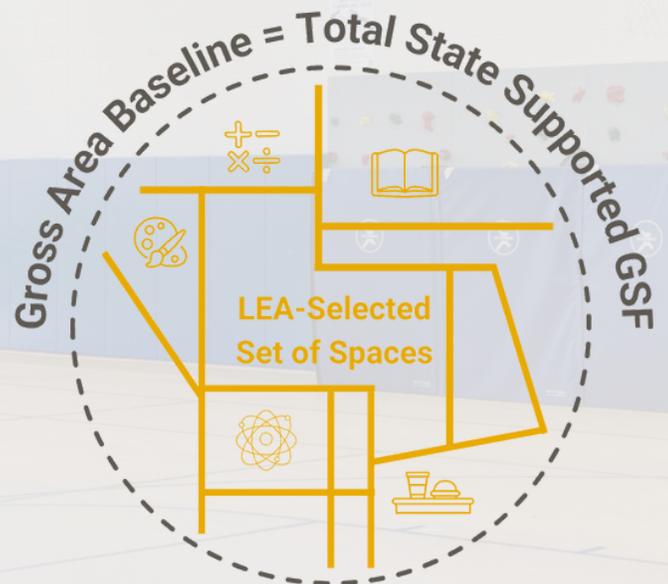
can be reviewed and adjusted based on the following:

Eligible Enrollment

The enrollment number eligible for State funding for a facility is the net difference between the State Rated Capacity (SRC, which is essentially how many students the State determines the facility can support) and the sum of the projected full-time equivalent seven-year enrollments for the project school and similar adjacent schools. *LEAs have the opportunity to request an exclusion of specific schools in the adjacency determination for a number of reasons, including geographical barriers, transportation constraints, and enrollment projections.*

Gross Area Baselines Square Footage

The Gross Area Baselines (GABs), established in 2019, are the maximum square footages per student that the State can support for each school facility. The GABs are currently under review by the Blueprint Facility Workgroup and IAC staff. The GAB is a reasonable outer boundary of size determined on a per-student basis that varies depending on the type of facility and the eligible projected enrollment. *A variance process exists in which the IAC can grant additional square footage on a case-by-case basis if the LEA provides sufficient data to support it.*



Cost per Square Foot

Established annually by the IAC in the July prior to each CIP approval, the State supportable cost per square foot is based on industry sources and anticipated cost escalation factors used by Maryland's State agencies. *The IAC is able to increase the cost per square foot (in accordance with COMAR 14.39.02.07) on a project specific basis when the LEA can demonstrate the reasonableness of the project budget and the LEA's efforts to reduce construction costs.*

See the past and projected school construction costs on the IAC website.



State Cost Share Percentages

Most of the IAC's programs are subject to a cost sharing between the State and County, which is determined for each fiscal year based on a variety of financial and demographic factors for each LEA. While the cost share cannot be adjusted upon LEA request, the IAC approved in July 2023 that *decreases would be phased in over a two year period.*

Additionally, beginning in FY 2024, LEAs can receive add-ons (up to 100% of the eligible project costs) to the State share percentage based on the status or qualifications of schools:

With a Concentration of Poverty between 55% and 80% (5 percentage point increase).

With a Concentration of Poverty above 80% (10 percentage point increase).

That received a Superior or Good rating on their most recent Maintenance Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) OR facilities that received an Adequate rating and for which the average achieved lifespan of all systems in the school is at least 120% of the expected useful lifespan (5 percentage point increase).

That were designed and built as net zero energy facilities (5 percentage point increase).

Together, the Funding Factors and opportunities to adjust them are a driving support for the collaborative work between LEAs and the IAC to build and maintain a fiscally sustainable statewide portfolio of K-12 school facilities.

Financial Reports

The final section of this report includes summary information and data for each of the IAC’s funding programs active in Fiscal Year 2023. Full details, including procedures guides, eligibility requirements, past year information, and legacy programs, are available on the IAC website.

Funding amounts for the State's Capital Improvement Program are based on funding targets, which are a combination of the LEA's ten-year funding average and enrollment. Other programs use different allocation methods. Some IAC programs have statutory minimums for projects and some are competitive based on need. All funding is provided to the extent that the LEA requests funding for projects that are eligible. Details regarding eligibility and requirements for each program are available on the IAC website.

\$730,499,990

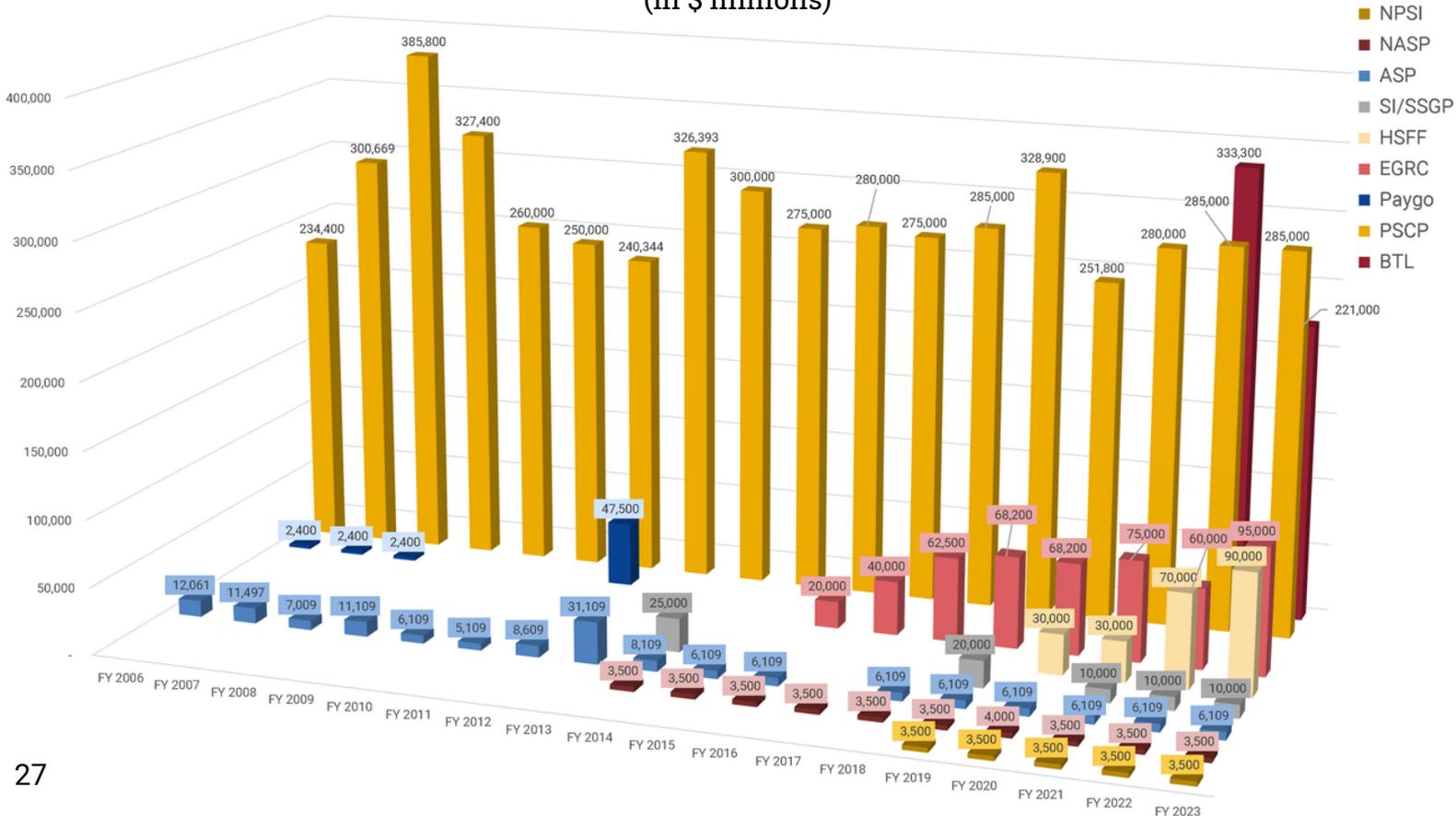
Appropriated

\$983,159,157

Awarded

Includes Federal HSFF Funds

Capital Funding by IAC Program FY 2006-2023
(in \$ millions)



Public Funding Programs

Capital Improvement Program

\$412.5M **114** Schools **22** LEAs

Awarded

The State's largest school construction grant program. Can be used for major new, renewal, replacement, addition, or capital maintenance (systemic renovation) projects and includes add-ons for certain LEAs through the Enrollment Growth and Relocatable Classroom program.

Pass-Through Funding

\$237M **40** Schools **22** LEAs

Awarded

2022 Md. Laws, Ch. 344 (SB291) appropriated \$237 million to be distributed to specified LEAs for school construction projects selected by each County government. These funds are statutorily required to be allocated as block grants to the LEAs with minimal oversight by the IAC.

Healthy School Facility Fund

\$89.6M **31** Schools **12** LEAs

Awarded

For projects improving HVAC, mold remediation, temperature regulation, plumbing (including lead in drinking water), roofs, and windows. Priority is given to issues posing an immediate life, safety, or health threat to occupants. HSFF allocations for FY 2023 included \$40 million in Federal funding. A total of \$89,568,925 of the available \$90M was awarded.

Public Funding Programs

School Safety Grant Program

\$9.9M Awarded **276** Schools **25** LEAs

Provides funds for school security improvements such as access control, new camera surveillance systems, door hardware and improvements, emergency generators, campus lighting, etc.

Aging Schools Program

\$6M Awarded **53** Schools **18** LEAs

Funds projects in aging facilities for capital improvements, repairs, maintenance, and deferred maintenance. Funds can also be used to address life, safety, and public health risks that may negatively impact building occupants.

Information on the Built to Learn Program, which is a multi-year funding program, can be found on pages 30-31.

Information on Nonpublic Funding Programs can be found on page 39.

Public Funding Programs

Built to Learn Program

Unlike the IAC funding programs listed on the previous page, the Built to Learn Program is a multi-year funding program in which funds were appropriated for the full life of the program rather than for one fiscal year of the program. BTL projects are awarded on a rolling basis.

The program involves revenue bonds issued by the Maryland Stadium Authority (MSA) to fund school construction projects and provides for MSA to manage projects. The total available funding for BTL is based on bond proceeds; the most recent estimate is \$1.7 billion.

LEA	Awards During FY 2022	Awards During FY 2023	Awards During FY 2024 (as of publication)	Remaining Available Allocation
ALLEGANY				\$ 6,937,020
ANNE ARUNDEL	\$ 131,443,000	\$ 34,264,000		\$ 46,793,000
BALTIMORE CITY		\$ 147,913,000		\$ 209,087,000
BALTIMORE CO.	\$ 198,979,000	\$ 8,887,000		\$ 149,134,000
CALVERT				\$ 13,566,212
CAROLINE		\$ 4,802,284		
CARROLL	\$ 23,818,913			
CECIL		\$ 12,724,701		
CHARLES	\$ 16,900,000			\$ 6,277,756
DORCHESTER				\$ 3,894,498
FREDERICK	\$ 87,170,062			\$ (470,062)
GARRETT				\$ 3,162,862
HARFORD	\$ 31,454,000	\$ 4,231,083		
HOWARD	\$ 34,901,360	\$ 1,742,000		\$ 75,556,640
KENT				\$ 1,569,659
MONTGOMERY	\$ 207,716,500	\$ 6,693,000	\$ 54,900,000	\$ 87,690,500
QUEEN ANNE'S				\$ 6,544,605
SOMERSET				\$ 2,341,408
ST. MARY'S				\$ 14,944,896
TALBOT				\$ 3,878,801
WASHINGTON				\$ 19,036,473
WICOMICO	\$ 13,815,508			
WORCESTER				\$ 5,599,322

Funding Awarded during FY 2022

\$750M

29 Schools

9 LEAs

Funding Awarded during FY 2023

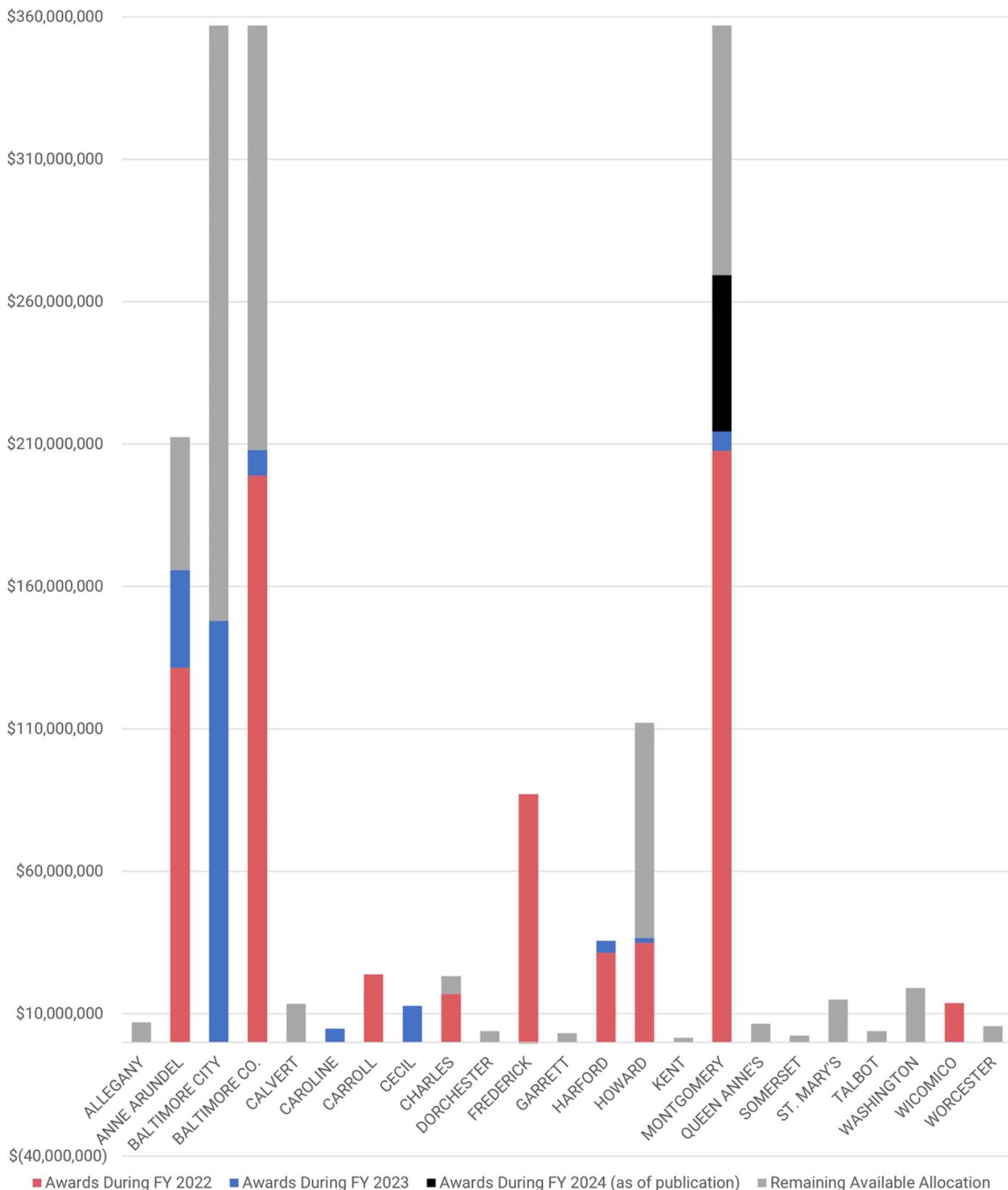
\$221M

10 Schools

9 LEAs

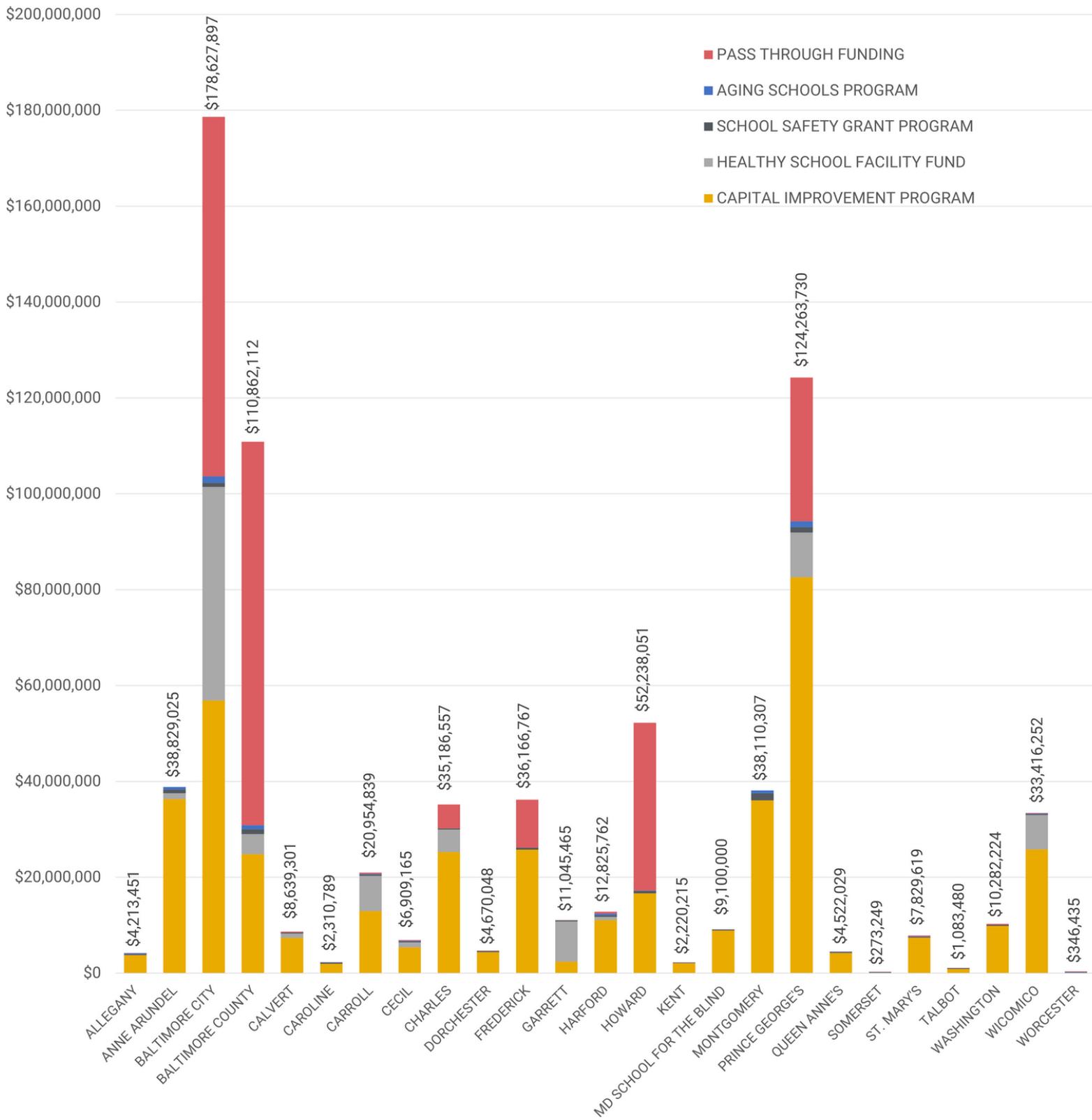
Public Funding Programs

Built to Learn Program Funding to Date



Total IAC Funding

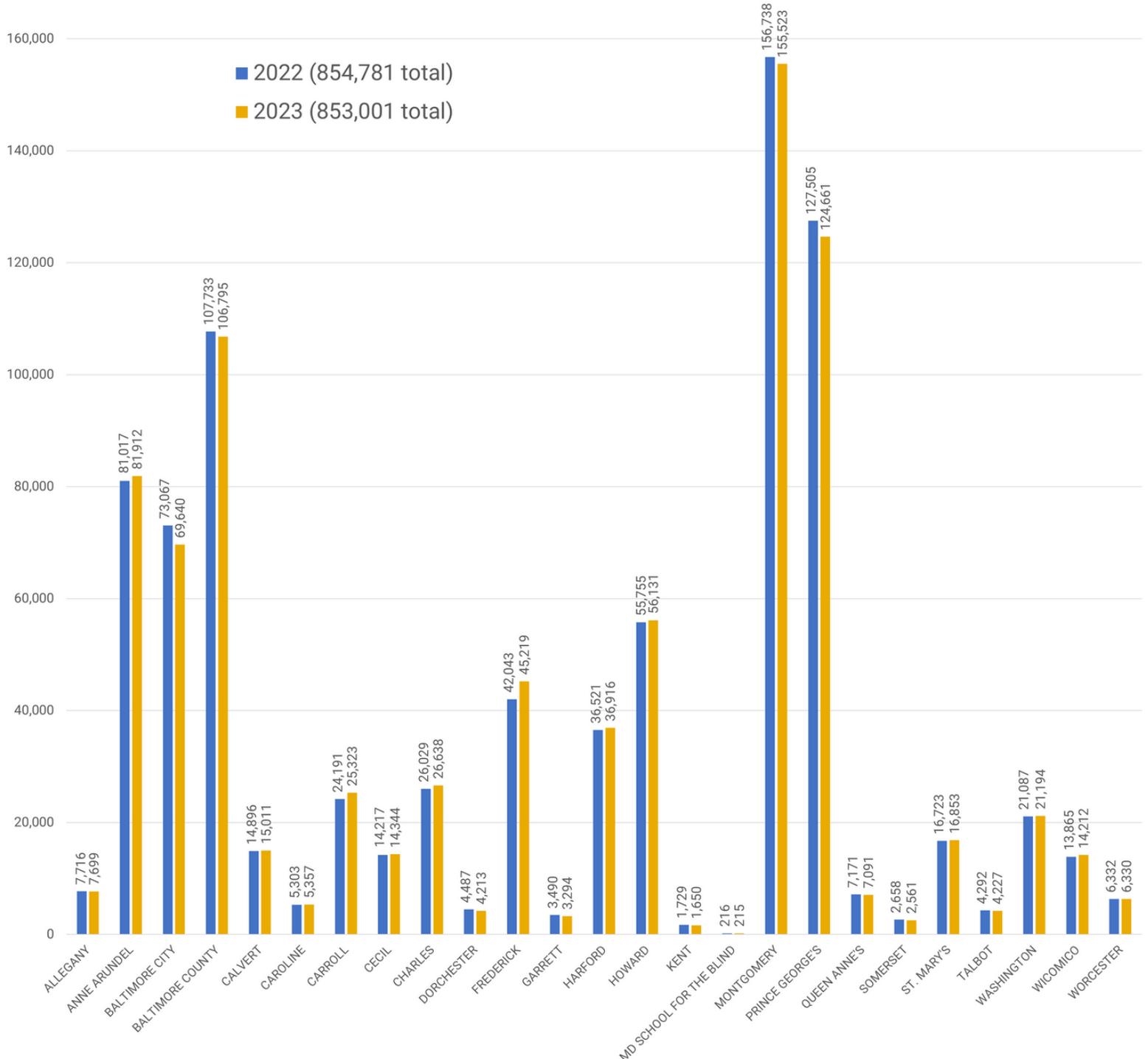
FY 2023 Total Public Funding Program Awards by LEA



Enrollment by LEA

Some, but not all, IAC funding programs and allocations are driven by enrollments, either as a formula like SSGP or as a rough target like the CIP. Compare the enrollment graph below with the funding chart on the previous page to see that generally, the distribution of State funding follows enrollments fairly closely.

FY 2022-2023 Public School Enrollment by LEA

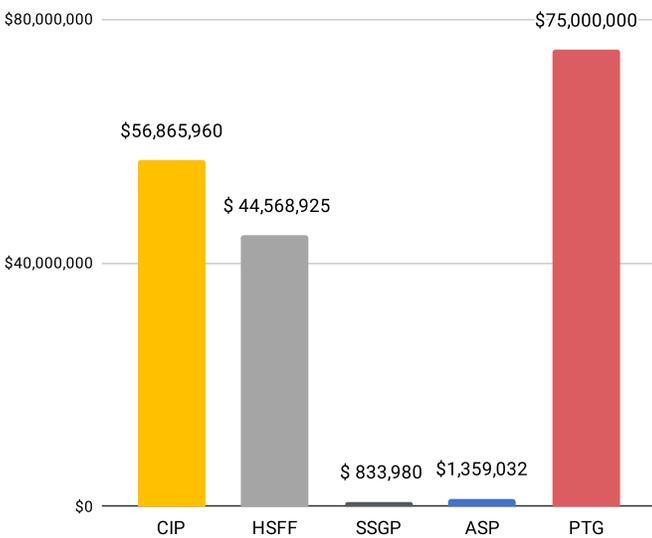


IAC Funding by LEA

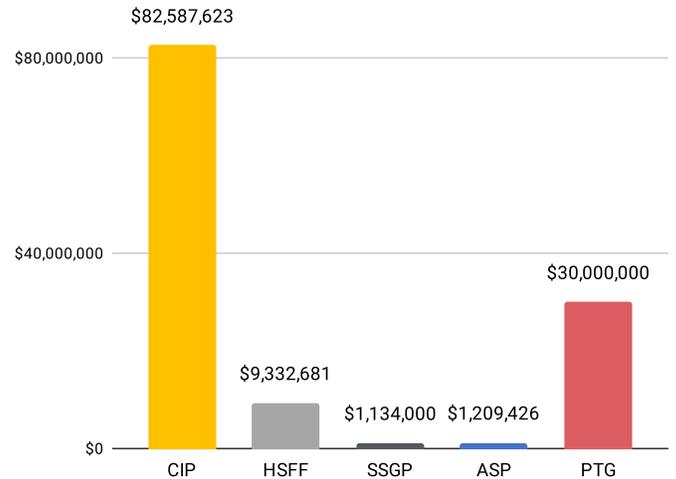
FY 2023 IAC public funding program allocations, excluding Built to Learn funding, for each LEA and the Maryland School for the Blind are displayed on the following pages.

LEA graphs are in order of greatest to least total funding allocation, with the y axis adjusted accordingly for each.

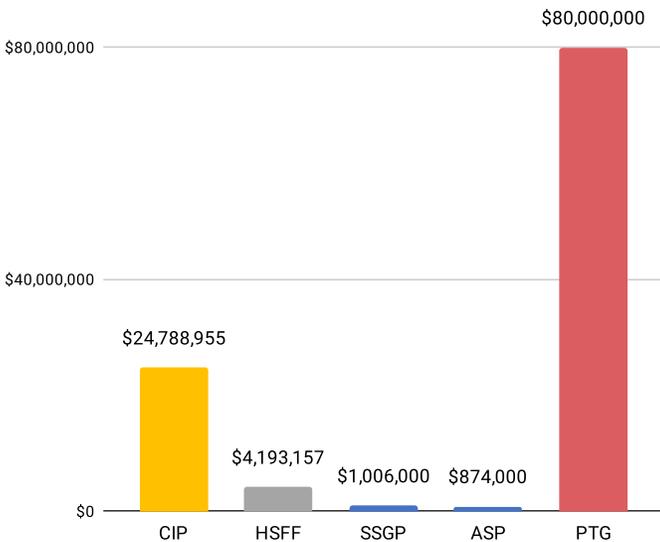
BALTIMORE CITY



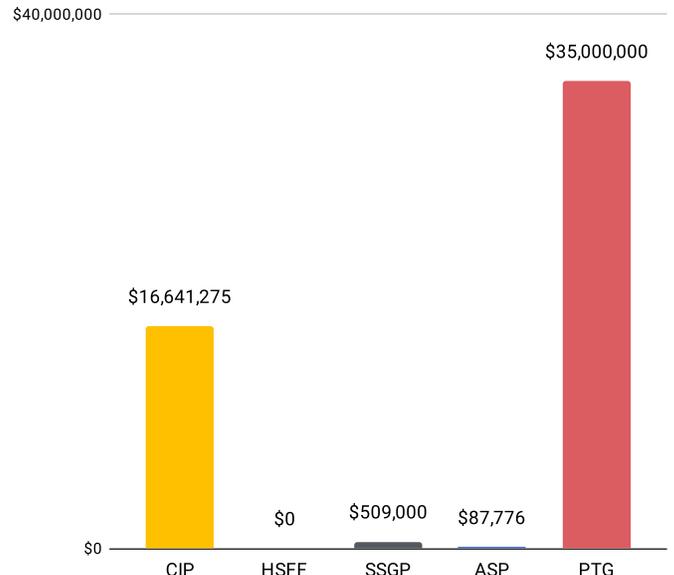
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



BALTIMORE COUNTY



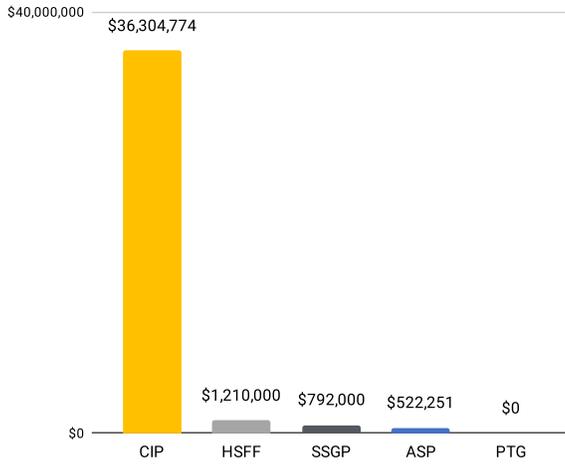
HOWARD COUNTY



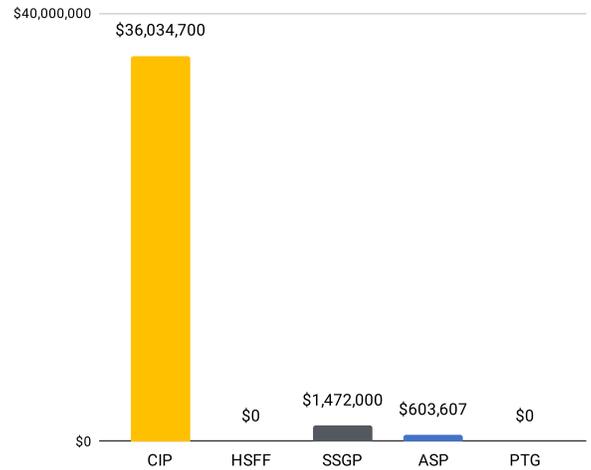
IAC Funding by LEA

LEA graphs are in order of greatest to least total funding allocation, with the y axis adjusted accordingly for each.

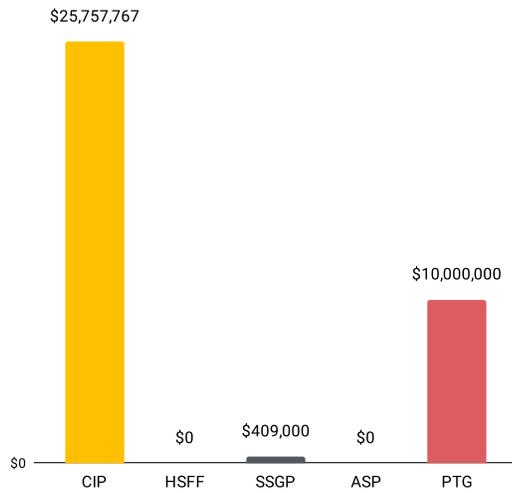
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY



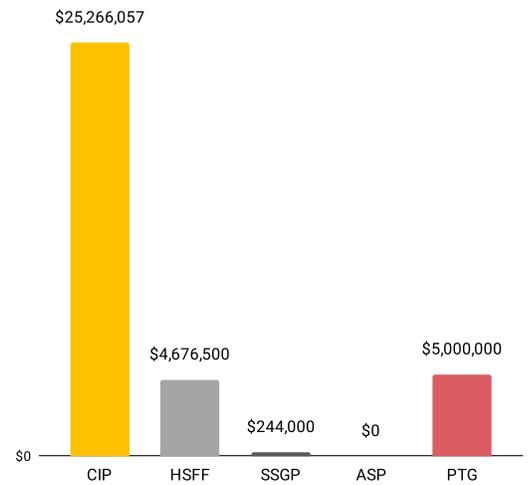
MONTGOMERY COUNTY



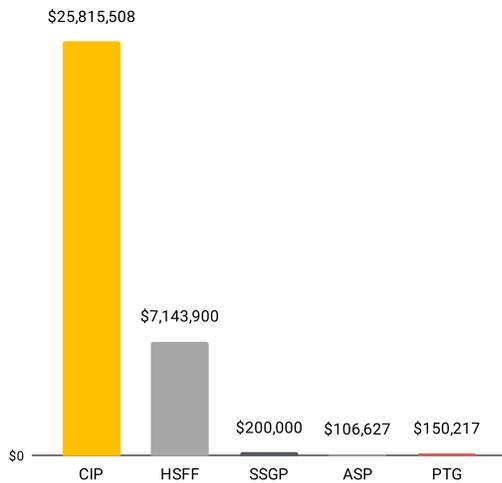
FREDERICK COUNTY



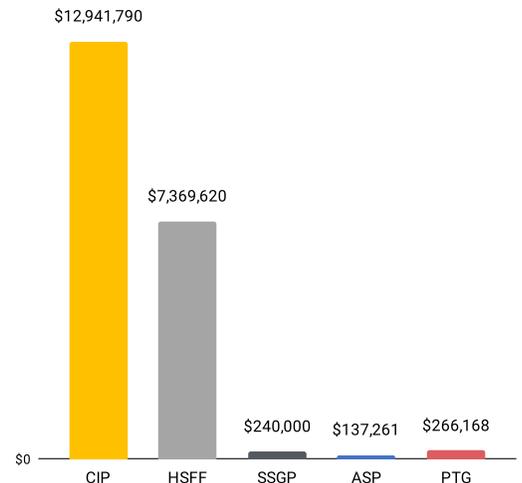
CHARLES COUNTY



WICOMICO COUNTY



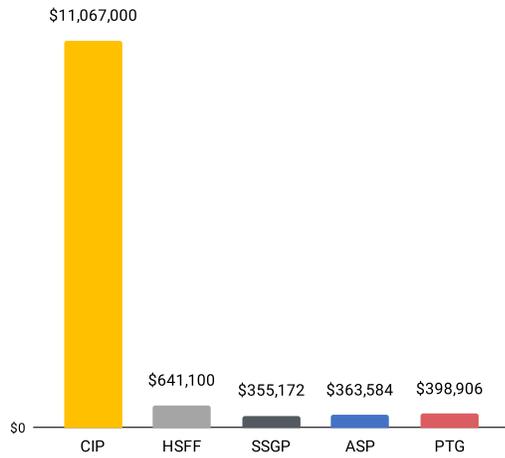
CARROLL COUNTY



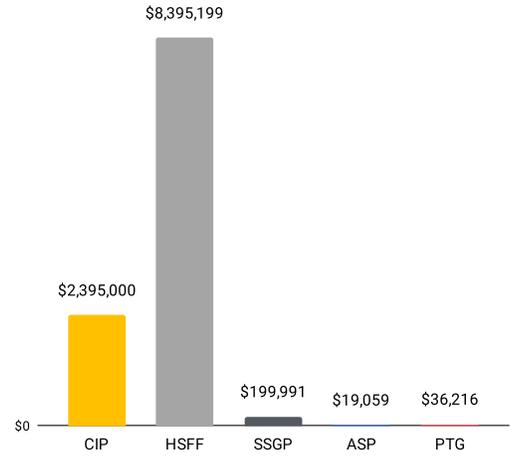
IAC Funding by LEA

LEA graphs are in order of greatest to least total funding allocation, with the y axis adjusted accordingly for each.

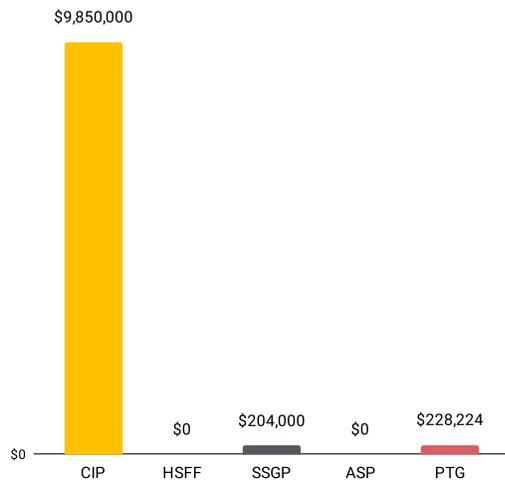
HARFORD COUNTY



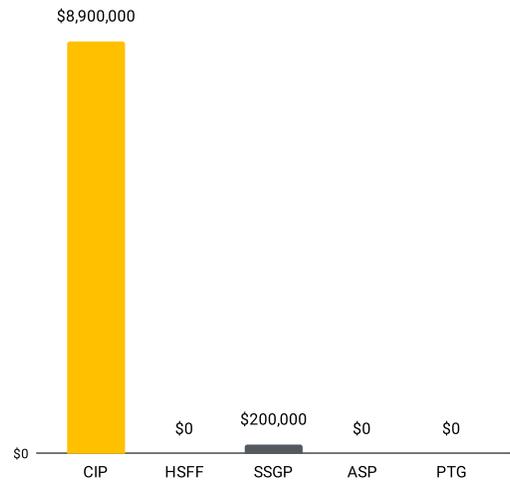
GARRETT COUNTY



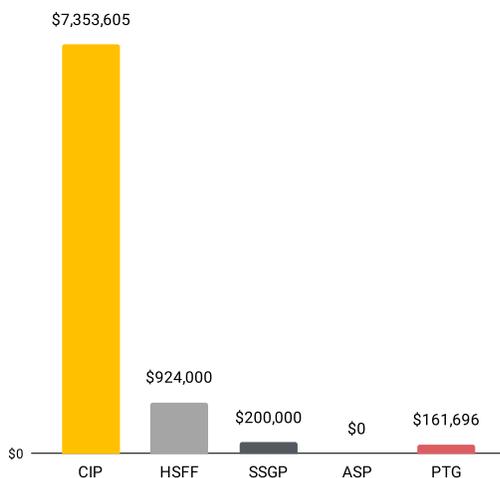
WASHINGTON COUNTY



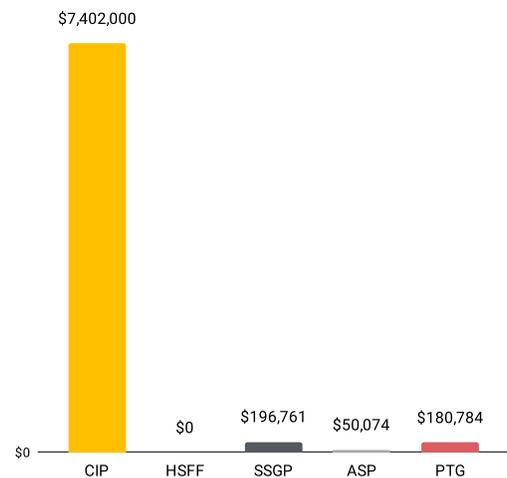
MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND



CALVERT COUNTY



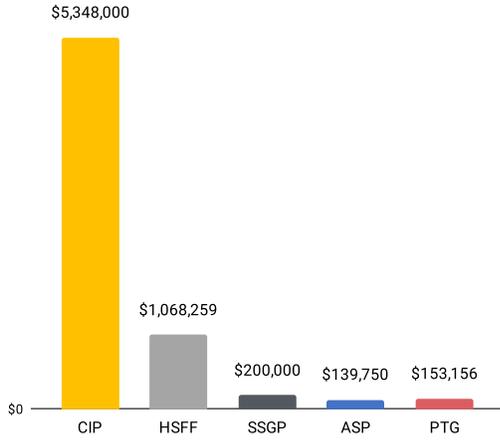
ST. MARY'S COUNTY



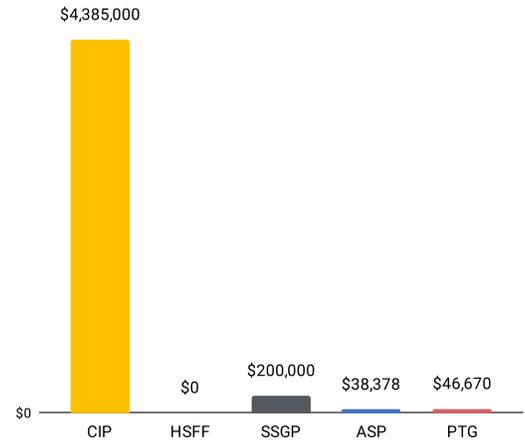
IAC Funding by LEA

LEA graphs are in order of greatest to least total funding allocation, with the y axis adjusted accordingly for each.

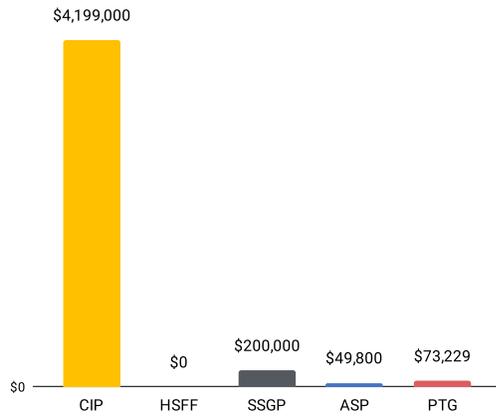
CECIL COUNTY



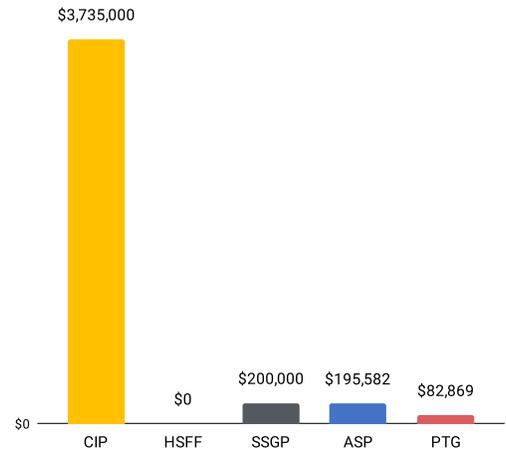
DORCHESTER COUNTY



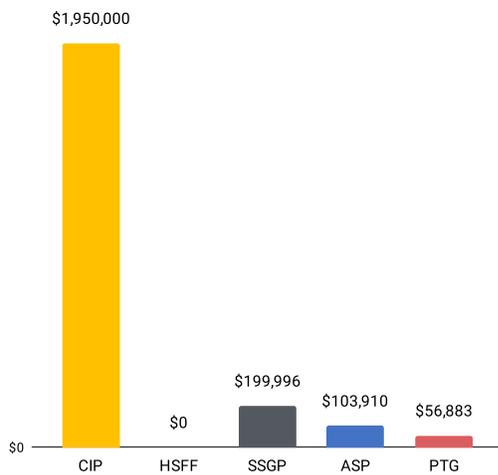
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY



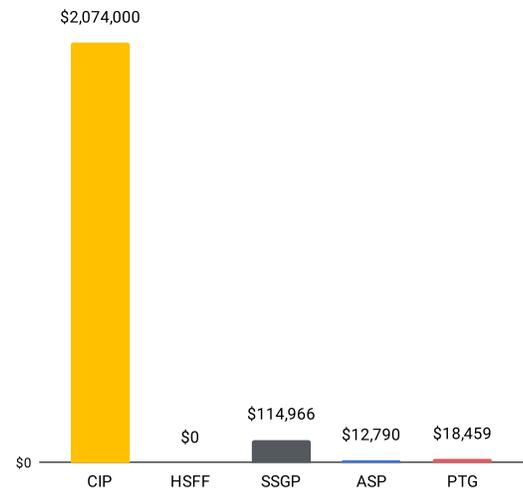
ALLEGANY COUNTY



CAROLINE COUNTY



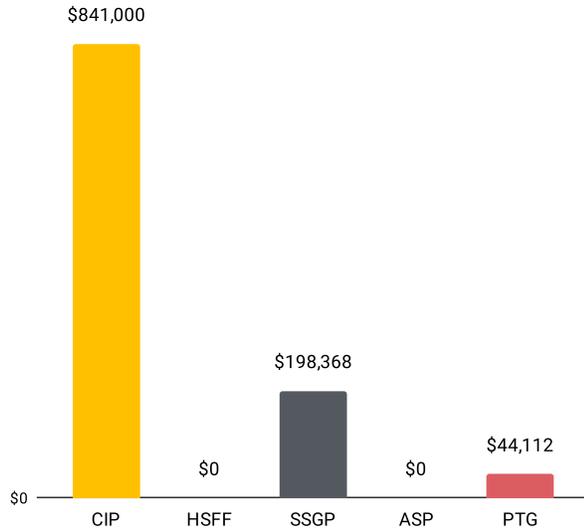
KENT COUNTY



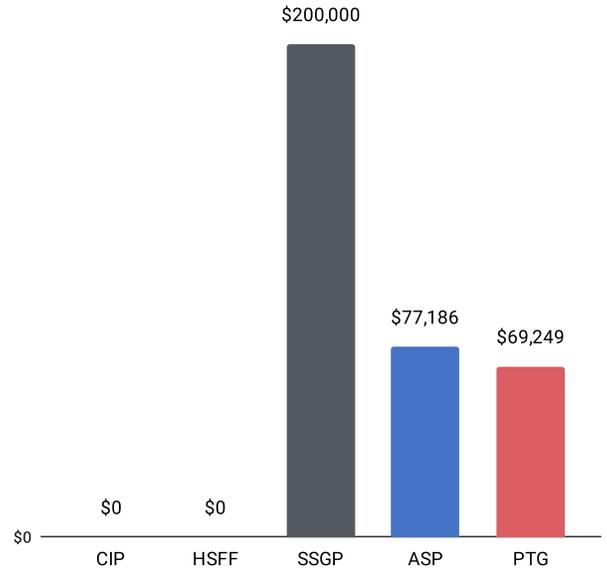
IAC Funding by LEA

LEA graphs are in order of greatest to least total funding allocation, with the y axis adjusted accordingly for each.

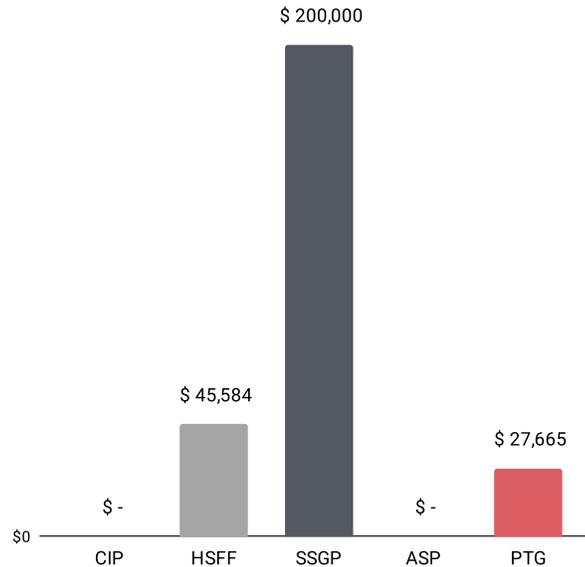
TALBOT COUNTY



WORCESTER COUNTY



SOMERSET COUNTY



Nonpublic Funding Programs

While the vast majority of the IAC's funding programs provide support for public school construction, FY 2023 included funding for two small programs for nonpublic schools in Maryland. To receive funding, schools must be eligible for participation in the Maryland State Department of Education's Aid to Nonpublic Schools Textbook Loan Program, which ensures that eligible schools have tuition at or below the statewide average per pupil expenditure by Local Education Agencies from the second prior fiscal year.

The Nonpublic Schools Safety Improvements program provides grants for renovations and safety improvements with an estimated life expectancy of at least 15 years. The Nonpublic Aging Schools Program provides grants for projects that protect the school from deterioration.

Nonpublic Aging Schools Program

\$3.5M

Awarded

177 Schools

18 Counties

The Senator James E. "Ed" DeGrange Nonpublic Aging Schools Program provides grants for renovations and improvements to existing nonpublic school buildings. \$3,499,998.38 was allocated by the IAC at their meeting on April 20, 2023, with \$1.62 of unobligated funds remaining.

Nonpublic School Safety Grants

\$3.5M

Awarded

111 Schools

20 Counties

Provide grants for safety improvements to existing nonpublic school buildings. This program is managed by the Maryland Center for School Safety. The total award amount for fiscal year 2023 was \$3,475,321.45 with \$24,678.55 of unobligated funds remaining.

Interagency Commission on School Construction Staff

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Cassandra Viscarra, Deputy Director for Administration
Hannah Sturm, Communications Coordinator

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Sheron Johnson, Funding Programs Assistant
Deterrion Sims, Funding Programs Assistant

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Popi Paragios, Finance Administrator
Ashley Hicks, Finance & Operations Assistant

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Brett Stevens, Assistant Director of IT
Robert Davis, Software Engineer
Robert Goetz, Systems Trainer

Field Operations

Assessment & Maintenance

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Josh Faby, Lead Maintenance Assessor
Kenneth Johnson, Lead School Facilities Assessor
David Bailey, Facilities Assessor
Michael Bitz, Facilities Assessor
Kyle Connolly, Facilities Assessor
Ben Kaplan, Assessment Data Coordinator
Daniel McBee, Facilities Assessor
Diego Mora, Facilities Assessor
Soulihe Nida, Facilities Assessor
Brooke Finneran, Maintenance Administrative Officer

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Gene Shanholtz, Lead Capital Projects Manager
Lisa Vaughn, Capital Projects Manager
Sean Vorsteg, Capital Projects Manager
LaQuay Fleming, Field Operations Administrator

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Graham Twibell, Regional Planner

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Neil Joshi, Architect
Jo Anne Murray, Architect
Maria Prawirodihardjo, Architect
Myron Mason, Program Officer

Department of Planning

Jill Lemke, Manager of Infrastructure and Development

Department of General Services

Craig Curtis, Chief of Public Schools & Community Colleges Construction Program
Katie Shaffer, Public Schools Construction Administrator