

Prince George's County Council
Budget and Policy Analysis Division

Prince George's County Board of Education (CIP)

FY 2027 Budget Review

Second Round Questions

We are submitting a request for budgetary information to facilitate an efficient and effective budget review and reporting process. Please respond to the questions and complete the following tables with the appropriate information. In some cases, we have populated the tables with available known data. In instances where the tables need to be re-sized or modified to accommodate additional information, please feel free to do so.

UNSPENT COUNTY ALLOCATION (as of 3.3.26)				
Fiscal Year	d	Encumbered	Unspent	Total
2009	\$122,100	\$0	\$122,100	0%
2011	89	10,215	10,304	0%
2012	0		0	0%
2013	138,817	0	138,817	0%
2014	12,292	0	12,292	0%
2015	603,060	190,328	793,388	0%
2016	261,401	2	261,403	0%
2017	695,849	109,935	805,784	0%
2018	902,861	1,065,644	1,968,505	1%
2019	691,889	1,593,170	2,285,059	1%
2020	10,510,135	9,627,284	20,137,419	7%
2021	13,846,586	14,069,529	27,916,114	9%
2022	5,561,432	20,780,255	26,341,687	9%
2023	17,363,477	16,764,943	34,128,420	11%
2024	11,874,928	6,040,534	17,915,461	6%
2025	80,509,772	9,392,617	89,902,388	30%
2026	51,461,818	26,139,473	77,601,291	26%
TOTAL	194,556,504	105,783,929	300,340,433	100%

1. In the past two years, the unspent amount of funding has risen above \$90 million in total. Please provide reasoning for why this is the case.

PGCPS RESPONSE:

We interpreted the “past two years” to reference the 24-month period preceding the report date (March 3, 2026), corresponding to FY24 through FY26. While the question references an increase above \$90 million, the specific comparison point is not clearly defined. On an overall basis, PGCPS unspent County CIP fund balances have remained within a consistent range and, in aggregate (including State funds), have trended downward across this period.

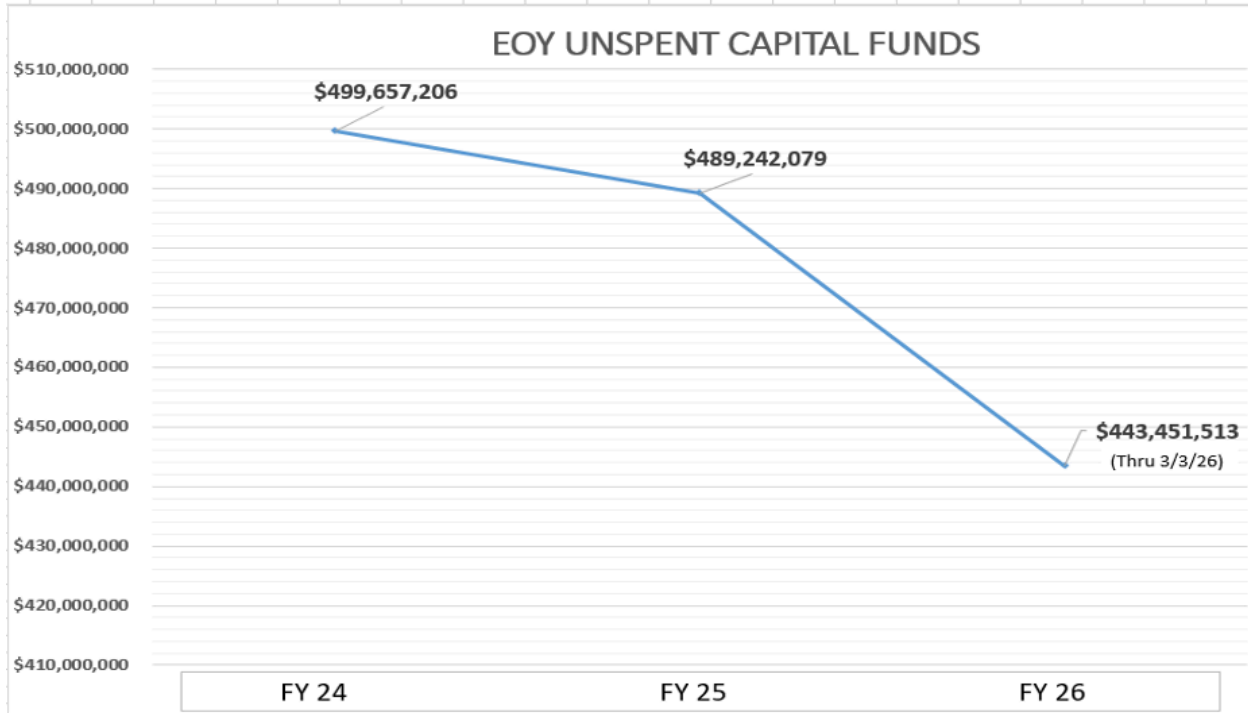
PGCPS’ unencumbered County funds have historically been approximately \$170 million, with roughly \$65 million typically tied to the current fiscal year. The current year funds are typically set aside for building maintenance and systemics (roofs, windows, doors) during the following summer the funds are authorized. In FY26, unencumbered balances increased to \$194 million following a comprehensive reconciliation between the OMB budget book and the Oracle financial system. This effort brought approximately \$26 million of previously authorized funds into alignment and full availability. Absent this reconciliation, balances would have remained consistent with prior years. We would note this reconciliation was not simply an accounting exercise. These funds were immediately deployed to support active capital work, including

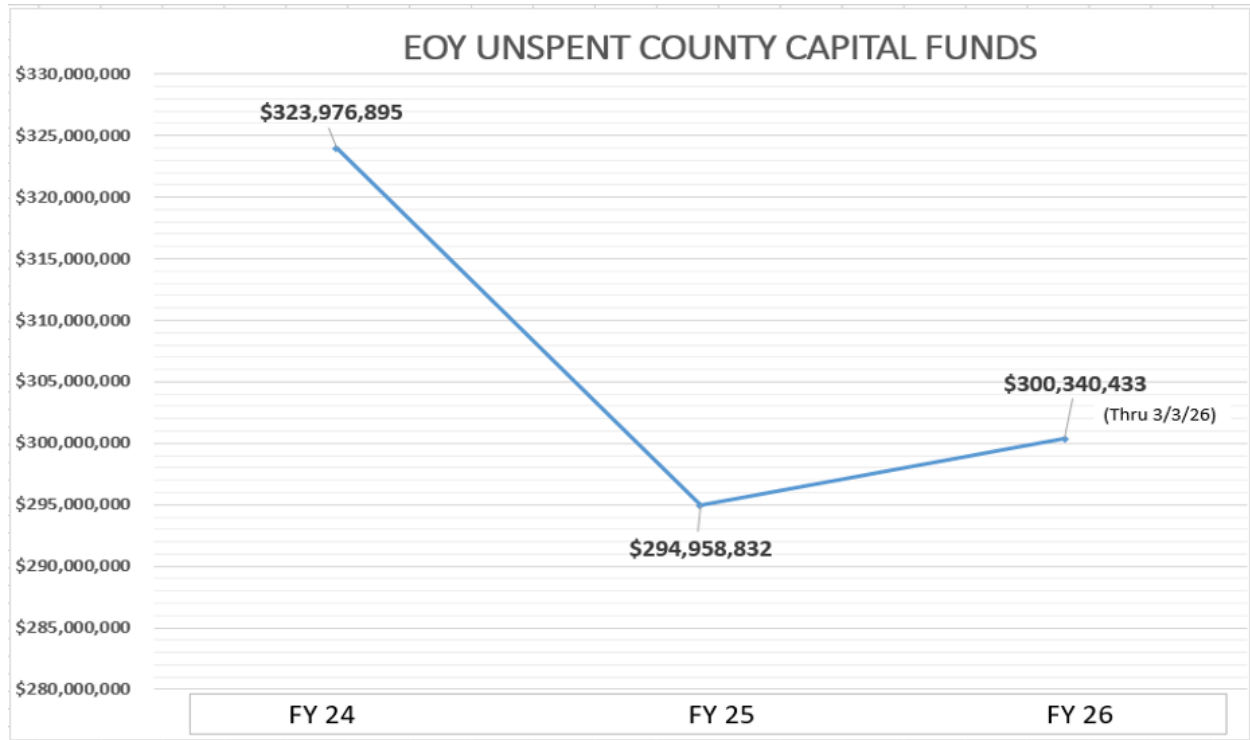
approximately \$10 million in summer 2026 construction projects that translate directly into facility improvements for students and staff.

It is also important to note that “unspent” funds are not idle. The composition of these balances reflects active capital delivery. A significant portion is tied to major modernization and renovation projects, which account for approximately 54% of unspent funds, including projects currently under construction, encumbered, or held for contingencies and retainage through project completion. The remaining 46% is associated with capital maintenance projects, many of which are in procurement and scheduled for execution in the summer and fall construction seasons.

Finally, the distribution of unspent funds has continued to shift toward more recent fiscal years, reflecting improved project closeouts, tighter alignment between funding and execution timelines, and a more disciplined capital program overall. Rather than indicating inefficiency, these balances reflect the timing of procurement, construction cycles, and responsible financial controls required for large-scale public capital projects.

For additional context, end-of-year unspent capital fund trends for both total funds and County-only funds are provided below.





2. Does the school system anticipate any challenges regarding CIP in the upcoming fiscal year?

PGCPS RESPONSE:

The Capital Programs team is tracking a few issues that could impact the CIP and general execution of capital projects:

Suitland High

PGCPS projects a \$3M deficit for the Suitland HS project at the end of FY27. This is primarily due to the new accelerated schedule not completely inline with the authorized funding cashflow. This deficit is anticipated to be overcome in FY28.

General Construction and Market Conditions

PGCPS continues to operate in a construction environment that, while stabilizing, remains elevated compared to historical norms. Over the past several years, the industry has experienced sustained cost escalation, labor shortages, and supply chain disruptions—particularly for mechanical, electrical, and HVAC systems. Although year-over-year inflation has moderated, contractors are still pricing work based on higher baseline costs, and long-lead procurement continues to impact project timelines.

These conditions are not unique to PGCPs—they are being experienced across Maryland and nationally. External factors such as fuel costs and volatility in the global labor market continue to influence pricing. As a result, contractors must account for uncertainty when pricing projects that often span four to six years, balancing the risk of underpricing with the potential for future cost increases.

In response, PGCPs has taken steps to strengthen its position in evaluating and negotiating these risks. We have engaged a top-tier legal firm with deep construction expertise, which has significantly enhanced our ability to assess contractor pricing, challenge unsupported assumptions, and ensure that risk is allocated fairly and appropriately.

Stormwater Costs

Prince George's County operates under MS4 permit requirements that mandate large-scale, watershed-based stormwater retrofits, extending beyond site-specific compliance. As a result, major capital projects—including school modernizations—often serve as key implementation opportunities for required environmental infrastructure, particularly on publicly owned land with existing impervious surfaces. This dynamic can lead to project scopes that incorporate stormwater management elements exceeding typical site-driven needs, contributing to increased costs and extended permitting timelines. In practice, these requirements reflect both regulatory compliance and the County's broader effort to address legacy stormwater obligations.

To help offset these impacts, the County leverages programs such as the Clean Water Partnership (CWP), which delivers off-site and distributed stormwater retrofits at scale. PGCPs is exploring a strategic partnership with CWP that uses some alternative compliance mechanisms and regional mitigation strategies, to reduce the burden on individual school construction budgets while still advancing overall regulatory goals.

State Funding Structure and Cost Alignment (IAC / MOE)

At the State level, funding and policy structures continue to create pressure points. The Interagency Commission on School Construction (IAC) cost frameworks—particularly State-eligible cost per square foot thresholds—do not consistently keep pace with actual market conditions. As construction costs have escalated, this gap has widened, increasing the local share required to deliver projects at current pricing levels. In addition, Maryland's Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirements limit flexibility in how counties balance operating and capital needs, making it more difficult to absorb emerging capital pressures or advance funding ahead of reimbursement.

Declining Enrollment + The EFMP Update Process

Enrollment across Prince George’s County continues to shift unevenly, with some schools operating over capacity while others experience underutilization driven by localized population changes and broader enrollment declines. This creates ongoing tension between efficiency and equity, as the system must balance right-sizing facilities with ensuring all communities have access to modern, high-quality learning environments. These dynamics complicate capital planning, particularly when modernization needs do not align neatly with current enrollment patterns. The Educational Facilities Master Plan (EFMP) update process is critical in this context, as it provides the data-driven framework to reassess boundaries, capacity, and long-term investment strategies in alignment with evolving demographic trends.

- In response to Question 7 in the First-Round Responses, can you please provide the status of each of the projects for FY 2012, FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015? A full response was not provided previously.

PGCPS RESPONSE:

Below is a list of the “active” projects from FY15 and prior.

BOE District	School Name	Fiscal Funding Year	Funding Source	Current Commitments	Project Type	Project Description	Current Phase	Construction Start Date	Substantial Completion Achieved Date	Construction Percentage Complete
5	Bowie HS	FY/14	State & County Funded	\$7,725,000	Systemic Upgrades: HVAC	Central Air Condition Installation (EEI).	On Hold			0%
5	Benjamin Tasker MS	FY/15	County Funded	\$60,000	Systemic Upgrades: Life-Safety	Code Corrections Fire Hydrant Project - This project consists of the replacement of the existing Fire Alarm System to meet current County, State and Federal building codes	Design Procurement	6/19/2017		0%
1	Calverton ES	FY/15	County Funded	\$100,000	Systemic Upgrades: Electrical	Major Repair Electrical & Mechanical Upgrade Projects / Upgrade & Replace Service	On Hold			0%
2	Eleanor Roosevelt HS	FY/15	County Funded	\$300,000	Parking Lots	Major Repairs Driveways, Parking Lots & Entrance Project	Design	6/19/2017		0%
5	High Bridge ES	FY/15	County Funded	\$300,000	Parking Lots	Major Repairs Driveways, Parking Lots & Entrance Project	Design	6/19/2018		0%
1	James E. Duckworth SC	FY/15	County Funded	\$300,000	Parking Lots	Major Repairs Driveways, Parking Lots & Entrance Project	Design	6/19/2018		0%

5	Kingsford ES	FY/15	County Funded	\$300,000	Parking Lots	Major Repairs Driveways, Parking Lots & Entrance Project	Design	6/19/2018		0%
1	Laurel Bus Lot	FY/15	County Funded	\$285,700	Central Garage & Transportation	Laurel Bus Lot Project - A revised Capital Plan needs to be developed with the Department of Transportation and Central Garage.	Planning			0%
3	Northwestern HS	FY/15	County Funded	\$797,000	Renovations: Career Academy	Secondary School Reform (SSR) - Renovations for the academic academies of Business & Finance	Contract or Procurement	6/23/2020		0%
8	Potomac HS	FY/15	State & County Funded	\$3,492,000	Renovations: Career Academy	Secondary School Reform Renovations for the academic academies of Law Education & Public Service, Environmental Science with Greenhouse Addition	Contract or Procurement	6/12/2024		
5	Rockledge ES	FY/15	County Funded	\$60,000	Systemic Upgrades: Life-Safety	Code Corrections Fire Hydrant Project - This project consists of the replacement of the existing Fire Alarm System to meet current County, State and Federal building codes	Design Procurement	6/19/2017		0%
9	Tanglewood SC	FY/15	County Funded	\$100,000	Systemic Upgrades: Life-Safety	Fire Alarm Project	Contract or Procurement	6/30/2019		0%

4. In response to Question 7 in the First-Round Responses, three projects listed below are active projects that do not have a fiscal year attached to them. Can you provide an update on which fiscal year these programs belong to?

Board District	School Name	Fiscal Year	Funding Source	Committed Funds	Project Type	Project Description	Current Status/Phase	Project Manager/ POC
1	Beltsville Academy		County Funded	\$2,341,310	Renovations: Misc	Provide (10) classroom modular additions	In Construction	joseph.howell@pgcps.org
2	Lamont ES				Systemic Upgrades: HVAC	HVAC Replacement and Building Envelope Renovation	Scope Development	pg_rexie.fernando@pgcps.org
9	Melwood ES				Parking Lots	Parking Lot and Bus Loop Improvements	Scope Development	anoop.gupta@pgcps.org

PGCPS RESPONSE:

These projects fall outside of the standard capital delivery framework, in which a project is funded in a given fiscal year and subsequently tracked against that year through completion.

The **Beltsville Academy Modular Addition** is supported by FY22 countywide funding and can therefore be classified as an FY22 project, although it was conceived after funding approval. The standalone modular category was originally intended to provide a responsive solution to utilization and programmatic needs; however, permitting challenges have limited that flexibility. As a result, the approach is being recalibrated—particularly for larger deployments (e.g., 10-classroom configurations)—to align with permanent addition strategies, rather than relying on smaller-scale temporary placements that cannot be delivered with the required speed.

The **Melwood Elementary Parking Lot** project has not yet received construction funding and therefore does not have a traditional fiscal year designation. The scope has evolved in coordination with the SHA project, alongside updated cost projections of approximately \$10 million. Current planning is focused on ensuring a safe and well-organized site configuration, with clear separation between vehicular traffic (buses and cars) and pedestrian movement. Given enrollment patterns at Melwood and surrounding schools, as well as broader facility condition considerations, a more holistic evaluation is required to determine the most effective use of capital funding before advancing.

The **Lamont Elementary HVAC Upgrade** was originally conceived in FY19 and approved for State funding; however, that funding was subsequently reverted at our request to support another priority project due to high bid pricing and delivery challenges. The project remains on hold and is awaiting a final funding strategy, which is expected to be addressed as part of the upcoming EFMP update.

5. In response to Question 9a in the First-Round Responses, The “Fund Years” provided for the analysis are incorrect (ex. 8920). Please provide an updated with the years, particularly provide a plan to encumber and spend the allocations from FY 2016 and FY 2019.

PGCPS RESPONSE:

PGCPS uses the “fund code” to represent the funding year and this code was reflected in the report. We have converted the “fund code” to the representing funding year. See below for the updated analysis.

Project	Fund Year	Unencumbered Balance	Comments
Aging Schools Program	2022	3,187.46	Projects are completed and these are reconciling amounts.
	2023	(222.89)	
	2024	91,469.00	
	2026	0.00	
Aging Schools Program Total		94,433.57	
Cool Spring/Judith Hoyer Ctr Renov	2024	3,579,000.00	Project is in planning and design stage
	2025	13,635,774.00	
	2026	7,455,418.00	
Cool Spring/Judith Hoyer Ctr Renov Total		24,670,192.00	
Crossland Hs - Cte Addition	2023	15,000,000.00	Project is in planning and design stage
	2026	250,000.00	
Crossland Hs - Cte Addition Total		15,250,000.00	
Ellen Ochoa MS (New Glendridge)	2020	10,000.00	Project is substantially complete
Ellen Ochoa MS (New Glendridge) Total		10,000.00	
High Point Hs Renovation	2024	4,479,766.31	Project is in planning and design stage
	2026	0.00	
High Point Hs Renovation Total		4,479,766.31	
HSFF	2022	1,345,773.00	Projects are in construction
	2023	(247,458.36)	
	2024	(1,233,961.90)	
	2025	(626,506.00)	
	2026	4,801,914.00	
HSFF Total		4,039,760.74	

New Northern Adelphi Hs	2026	10,168,000.00	Project is in planning and design stage
New Northern Adelphi Hs Total		10,168,000.00	
Riverdale Es - Ecc Reno/Add	2023	12,803,418.00	Project is in planning and design stage
	2026	250,000.00	
Riverdale Es - Ecc Reno/Add Total		13,053,418.00	
Roof Replacements	2026	14,464,873.00	Projects are scheduled for Summer '26
Roof Replacements Total		14,464,873.00	
Suitland Hs Complex Renov/Repl	2025	0.00	Project is in construction
	2026	(367.00)	
Suitland Hs Complex Renov/Repl Total		(367.00)	
Systemic Replacements	2016	26,329.49	Three projects funded by the State will be rescinded and the funds repurposed to other projects. Construction is ongoing. Windows and doors projects scheduled for Summer '26
	2019	7,141,121.00	
	2023	14,561,179.00	
	2024	3,650,000.00	
	2026	3,569,380.00	
Systemic Replacements Total		28,948,009.49	
William Schmidt Env Ctr-Renovation	2026	0.00	N/A
William Schmidt Env Ctr-Renovation Total		0.00	
William Wirt Ms-Demo & Repl	2022	0.00	In the final stages of construction
	2023	811,000.00	
	2026	0.00	
William Wirt Ms-Demo & Repl Total		811,000.00	
		115,989,086.11	

The Unspent \$7.1M in FY19 relates to the Dwight Eisenhower HVAC project. This project was rescinded in March 2026 and the funds will be repurposed.

6. In response to Question 10 in the First-Round Responses, what was the change in scope with Suitland HS that increased the total by \$17 million?

PGCPS RESPONSE:

Overview

As we have consistently communicated over the past two years, Suitland High School has been carrying two major added cost drivers: the approximately 589-day permit delay and the County's broader environmental requirements related to stormwater management. While these impacts have been discussed, the associated cost increase could not be responsibly presented until all available mitigation strategies were fully pursued. At our appearance last year, we outlined our approach to reduce these impacts through schedule acceleration, consolidation of phases, and the partial relocation of the 9th grade and CVPA programs to Forestville High School—all of which have now been fully realized. With those measures finalized, we have moved into the next phase of work: validating and negotiating the permit delay change order, as described more fully below. In parallel, we pursued every viable strategy to offset stormwater-related costs, prioritizing solutions that maximized available funding rather than defaulting to additional requests. These are not simple additions to the project cost, but the result of a deliberate and methodical process—including extensive value engineering of all remaining project components—to ensure that any increase brought forward is fully supported, appropriately minimized, and reflective of the level of due diligence required for a project of this scale.

Our goal is to present a final negotiated change order to the Board of Education before the end of the fiscal year. **The total in the current CIP is not a final, negotiated increase and may not represent the full impact of these two major cost drivers.** Instead, it reflects the increase in near-term funding levels to support the acceleration while the final project cost will be determined in the below work—and that all occurring against the final completion wherein opportunities to capture Owner Savings yet exists within the contract vehicle for some potential offset but we're too far from substantial completion of all savings to speak with certainty.

Major Driver One: Permit Delay

The first driver is the extended permit delay of approximately 589 days. While the schedule impact has been acknowledged, the associated costs must be exhaustively validated. PGCPS has been conducting a detailed, trade-by-trade review of each subcontractor's claim to determine which costs were directly caused by the delay and which were driven by contractor decisions, market conditions, or standard project risk. This includes reviewing original contracts, procurement timing, material order records, labor usage, and actual cost records, then isolating only those costs that would not have occurred without the delay. At the same time, we are

identifying and deducting any offsetting savings achieved through resequencing, acceleration, or other adjustments. This level of review is extensive but necessary to ensure that any increase is fully supported and appropriate for a public project.

Major Driver Two: Stormwater Add

The second driver is the significant stormwater management work that was not part of the original project scope and budget envisioned in 2017. Under Prince George’s County and Maryland Department of the Environment requirements, redevelopment projects must address not only new runoff but also improve existing site conditions as part of broader watershed compliance efforts. This means projects like Suitland High School are required to treat a substantial portion of existing impervious area and implement modern stormwater systems that contribute to County-wide environmental goals, not just the school site itself. As a result, the project includes additional infrastructure—such as underground storage and water quality treatment systems—that were not included in the original design and are necessary to meet current regulatory requirements.

7. In response to Question 10 in the First-Round Responses, what was the change in scope with New Northern Area HS that increased the total by \$104 million?

PGCPS RESPONSE:

To clarify, the cost progression for the New Northern Adelphi Area High School, as reflected in the PGCPS CIP submissions over the past three years (available at www.pgcps.org/cip), **shows a total project cost of \$218.9M in FY25, \$250.4M in FY26, and \$265.98M in FY27—an increase of approximately \$47M (~21%) over that period.**

This progression is driven by three primary factors: market escalation, regulatory-driven redesign, and programmatic scope refinement, as well as adjustments related to increased State-eligible cost per square foot and the inclusion of University of Maryland contributions for the joint stadium.

Escalation

This level of escalation is consistent with national construction cost trends. For example, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Producer Price Index for new school building construction shows sustained cost growth across this period (BLS Series: New School Building Construction PPI), and industry benchmarks (e.g., ENR Construction Cost Index; Rider Levett Bucknall Crane Index) reflect cumulative increases on par with what we’re seeing--and highest in our DC-adjacent lots. **Our peer LEAs are seeing 4-6% annually over the last three years, on top of earlier double-digit increases.**

- BLS PPI (School Building Construction): <https://www.bls.gov/ppi/>

- ENR Construction Cost Index: <https://www.enr.com/economics>
- Rider Levett Bucknall (North America Report): <https://www.rlb.com/americas/insight/>
Maryland conditions mirror this pattern, with school construction estimates continuing to carry the effects of prior escalation even as broader CPI measures have moderated.

Stream Buffer & Project Design Progression

The project required a site-driven redesign due to updated stream buffer requirements and their application to the site. Maryland stream buffers are regulated through State and local frameworks tied to protection of waterways, with a current baseline of 100 feet from regulated streams, administered through agencies including MDE and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Early coordination in 2022–2023 with the Corps indicated the on-site stream arm was not expected to be regulated; however, no formal determination was issued. Prince George’s County subsequently adopted revisions effective July 1, 2024 increasing stream buffers from 60–75 feet to 100 feet, with grandfathering only for projects that had fully approved designs by April 2024. The project, which was approximately 50% through design at that time, was not eligible for grandfathering.

Once our inability to be grandfathered was confirmed in October 2024, the design team was required to shorten the building by approximately 50 feet and undertake a major redesign of the building’s central core, which had already advanced into construction document-level development. This triggered additional reconfiguration of grading, circulation, and stormwater infrastructure, along with impacts to permitting and schedule. These changes were required to meet current environmental regulations and were not discretionary.

Note: the current budget projection is based on SF estimates from our Architect of Record but PGCPs is bringing on board a CMAR to get trade-informed pricing and VE options within the design process; likewise, we are still negotiating the final A/E team cost increases as they were at 90% drawings at the time of the stream buffer regulation change therefore this estimate is only partial.

Scope Refinement

At the program level, the FY27 scope reflects a more complete and instructionally accurate translation of the approved educational program, as documented in the Educational Specification addendum. As design progressed and coordination with MSDE advanced, the space summary was refined to address previously underdeveloped or omitted elements and to align the facility with current programmatic expectations.

These refinements include:

- Alignment of special education programming, including the addition of required offices and support spaces necessary for effective service delivery
- Full buildout of CTE pathways (e.g., construction trades, biosciences) into appropriately equipped instructional labs with defined spatial, safety, and storage requirements
- Inclusion of student and family support spaces, such as a parent resource room, pantry, and PTA/storage areas, reflecting the school’s role as a community-serving facility
- Addition of operational and program support spaces required for the building to function effectively on a daily basis

This evolution is also reflected in the progression of the Educational Specification and corresponding project scope over time. Earlier estimates were based on preliminary program assumptions, while later iterations reflect a more complete and accurate translation of instructional and operational needs into physical space:

- **2020**
 - Educational Specification: 394,709 SF
 - Project Scope: 421,005 SF
- **2024**
 - Educational Specification: 398,940 SF
 - Project Scope: 435,453 SF
- **2026**
 - Educational Specification: 448,835 SF
 - Project Scope: 501,952 SF

Overall, this progression reflects the continued maturation of the program and corresponding building requirements. As the Educational Specification was refined through design and MSDE coordination, the project scope was updated to ensure the facility fully supports its intended instructional, operational, and community functions.

8. In response to Question 10 in the First-Round Responses, what was the change in scope with Stephen Decatur that increased the total by \$11.2 million?

PGCPS RESPONSE:

The Stephen Decatur Middle School project reflects a long-planned, program-driven investment that evolved appropriately from inception through delivery, with cost changes attributable to both scope maturation and COVID-era market conditions. The project was **first included in the Capital Improvement Program in FY2013** with the intent to transition away from stand-alone regional special education facilities and establish a Special Education Inclusion (SEI) program within a comprehensive middle school setting. A key driver was the relocation of students from the Tanglewood Regional Center, as part of a broader district effort to consolidate regional special education services into neighborhood schools.

At the concept phase, the project was envisioned as a renovation and addition to the existing 1971 open-plan facility. Early program assumptions focused on special education classrooms with limited support space, and the initial estimated cost was approximately \$11.5 million. **That estimate was based on a concept-level design, an incomplete Educational Specification, and a pre-COVID pricing environment.** As the Educational Specification was fully developed during design, the scope matured to align with the actual instructional and programmatic needs. This included the addition and refinement of significant program elements such as a therapy pool, occupational and physical therapy (OT/PT) and speech suites, community-based instruction (CRI) spaces, and larger, specialized classrooms designed to support low student-to-space ratios. The project also expanded to include full building modernization to support integrated programming, which required increased renovation within the existing structure, substantial upgrades to mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and reconfiguration of the outdated open-plan layout. **As a result, the project cost increased from approximately \$11.5 million to over \$20 million, reflecting program alignment and design maturity rather than scope creep.**

Construction occurred between 2021 and 2023, following design completion in the 2019–2020 timeframe, which had established a pre-COVID baseline. During construction, the project was subject to significant market disruption. National construction cost escalation ranged from approximately 20% to 30%, with trade-specific increases—particularly in steel, mechanical, and electrical systems—often reaching 30% to 50%. In the Maryland and broader Mid-Atlantic region, these pressures were compounded by labor shortages, supply chain disruptions, and long-lead procurement challenges, especially for HVAC systems and controls. Despite these conditions, the project was delivered in FY2024 with a final cost stabilized in the range of approximately \$19 million to \$20 million.

9. Please provide responses to Questions 15, 16, and 17 from the First-Round Responses.

PGCPS RESPONSE:

Original Question: Provide the expected completion dates for each project concerning Asbestos Abatement work.

The Environmental Safety Office notes that asbestos abatement is managed on a systemwide, as-needed basis, with projects scheduled based on available funding and coordinated with planned construction or maintenance activities, particularly where materials may be disturbed. This includes more than 150 school facilities and approximately 20 administrative/support buildings identified for abatement over time. As reflected in the attached data, specific completion dates are not assigned in advance, as timing is driven by funding availability and project sequencing across the system.

For the FY27 CIP, we have requested \$550,000 in funding. If approved, this work would be scheduled around the school calendar, with the earliest possible timing during Winter Break, though it is more likely to occur in Summer 2027 for the 2 elementary schools preliminarily identified.

Original Question: Has the PGCPs CIP team applied for federal, State, and non-governmental grants to remediate lead in schools? Discuss any successful or unsuccessful grant applications.

PGCPS has not applied for lead remediation grants outside of the CIP funding request. Additionally, the State funding source that had provided some relief (Healthy Schools Funding) stopped approving Lead Remediation projects and is now in its sunset year.

Original Question: Provide a list of all schools that currently need Lead Remediation work and the expected completion date for each project.

The Environmental Safety Office has identified approximately 110 schools, spanning elementary, middle, and high schools as well as specialty programs, along with 9 administrative/support buildings requiring lead remediation.

The FY27 CIP includes lead remediation at DuVal High School through the replacement of fixtures and limited piping throughout the building, contingent on full funding approval, with work anticipated to begin in Summer 2027. Additional schools identified for similar fixture and piping work, in priority sequence, include Surrattsville, Laurel, Bladensburg, Bowie, Gwynn Park, Friendly, and Potomac High Schools, as well as Thomas Pullen Middle and Gwynn Park Middle. At current annual funding levels, this reflects a targeted, facility-by-facility approach focused on higher-priority needs within available capital resources. Interim measures, including bottled water and point-of-use filtration, are used across the system to maintain safe access to drinking water.

From a capital perspective, lead remediation can begin with fixture-level replacements and localized interventions. However, in many older facilities, meaningful remediation requires replacement of branch piping and, in some cases, full domestic water system replacement. This work involves opening walls and floors and replacing risers, horizontal piping, valves, and fixtures back to the main system—elevating the effort beyond routine maintenance to a significant capital investment at the facility level.

Given the scale of this work and the number of impacted facilities, these efforts must be prioritized within the broader modernization program (ie, full renovations and building replacements). The update of our Educational Facilities Master Plan (EFMP) is underway in the assessment of every building in the inventory and we will begin discussing our findings and recommendations over the next 18 months.