

OVERVIEW OF MARYLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

FINANCES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION



DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES 2015

Overview of Maryland Local Governments

Finances and Demographic Information

**Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Annapolis, Maryland**

January 2015

For further information concerning this document contact:

Library and Information Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Department of Legislative Services
90 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Baltimore Area: 410-946-5400 • Washington Area: 301-970-5400

Other Areas: 1-800-492-7122, Extension 5400

TDD: 410-946-5401 • 301-970-5401

Maryland Relay Service: 1-800-735-2258

E-mail: libr@mlis.state.md.us

Home Page: <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov>

The Department of Legislative Services does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry, color, creed, marital status, national origin, race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability in the admission or access to its programs, services, or activities. The Department's Information Officer has been designated to coordinate compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements contained in Section 35.107 of the Department of Justice Regulations. Requests for assistance should be directed to the Information Officer at the telephone numbers shown above.



Karl S. Aro
Executive Director

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Warren G. Deschenaux
Director

January 29, 2015

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., President of the Senate
The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of the House of Delegates
Honorable Members of the Maryland General Assembly

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Department of Legislative Services has prepared this overview document to provide legislators and the public with a better understanding of the fiscal and social issues confronting local governments in Maryland. Topics discussed in this report include the following:

- Structure of Local Governments
- Demographic Indicators
- Local Government Finances
- Tax Rates for Local Governments
- Local Revenue Growth
- County Salary Actions
- Public School Funding and Student Enrollment
- Local General Fund Balances
- Local Debt Measures
- Balance of State Payments

This report was prepared by Scott Gates, Trevor Owen, Michael Sanelli, Kathryn Selle, and Stanford Ward, and reviewed by Hiram Burch, Scott Kennedy, John Rohrer, and Michael Sanelli. The manuscript was prepared by Mya Dempsey and Marsha Moore. The Department of Legislative Services trusts that this report will be useful to individuals interested in local government fiscal issues.

Sincerely,

Warren G. Deschenaux
Director

WGD/mm

Contents

Letter of Transmittal	iii
Executive Summary	ix
Chapter 1. Structure of Local Governments	1
County Governments	2
Baltimore City	3
Municipalities	4
Special Taxing Districts	5
Townships and Independent School Districts	5
Chapter 2. Demographic Indicators	9
Land Area and Population	9
Racial Composition	9
Population Growth	10
Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Areas	10
Social and Economic Indicators	11
Chapter 3. Local Government Finances	29
County Level	29
Municipal Level	33
Chapter 4. Tax Rates for Local Governments	47
County Taxes	47
Property Tax Limitation Measures	49

Municipal Property Tax Rates	50
Property Tax Differentials and Rebates	50
Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes.....	51
Chapter 5. Local Revenue Growth.....	65
Property Taxation.....	66
Assessable Base Growth	66
One-cent Yield on the Property Tax Rate.....	67
Property Tax Relief Measures	67
Homestead Tax Credit Program.....	67
Net Taxable Income	69
Chapter 6. County Salary Actions	83
Chapter 7. Public School Funding and Student Enrollment	91
State Commitment to Public Schools	91
Per Pupil Funding	91
Local Appropriations	92
Public School Construction.....	92
Student Enrollment and Local Wealth	92
Chapter 8. Local General Fund Balances	109
Chapter 9. Local Debt Measures.....	115
County Debt.....	115
Comparative Measures.....	116
Local Debt Limitations	116
Bond Ratings.....	117

Chapter 10. Balance of State Payments	123
Calculating the Index	123
Findings.....	124
Appendices.....	133
1. Number of Local Governments in the United States by Type.....	135
2. Incorporated Cities and Towns in Maryland	137
3. Residents Residing in Municipalities.....	141
4. Racial Composition of the United States	143
5. Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas	145
6. Special County Property Tax Rates	147
7. County and Municipal Real Property Tax Rates	149

Executive Summary

Whether it is considering public local laws or altering State aid formulas, the General Assembly deliberates on numerous issues affecting local governments and their finances each legislative session. Understanding the existing political and financial structure of local governments enables thorough consideration of the impact of such legislation.

Structure of Local Governments

In terms of types and number of local governments, Maryland's structure is relatively simple. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies 347 local governments in Maryland, including 23 counties, Baltimore City, 156 municipalities, and 167 special taxing districts. Counties are the principal unit of local government in Maryland, responsible for most basic services. Municipalities typically provide a limited array of public services that in many instances complement county government services. Municipalities in rural counties on the Eastern Shore and in Western Maryland provide services that may not be offered by the respective county government.

Demographic Indicators

Maryland is among the most diverse states in the nation. Racial minorities comprise 46.7% of the State's population compared to 37.4% nationally. Racial minorities accounted for the entire growth in the State's population since 2000.

The Hispanic and Asian communities are the two fastest growing ethnic groups. During this period, the State's minority population increased by 38.7%; whereas, the White population decreased by 4.2%. The State's Hispanic population increased by 133.6%, with the Asian population increasing by 67.4% and African Americans increasing by 17.2%.

Maryland is also one of the most affluent states in the nation with the highest median household income. Marylanders are highly educated with a high concentration of college-educated residents. Maryland enjoys a below-average unemployment rate and a large concentration of high-tech jobs. An indicator that is consistently negative, however, is the State's high violent crime rate.

Local Government Finances

County and municipal governments in Maryland spend approximately \$28.9 billion annually on public services. Counties are the principal unit of local government responsible for most basic services such as police, fire, local corrections, sanitation, local highways, health, and parks and recreation. Counties also are responsible for funding public schools, libraries, local community colleges, and the circuit courts. In fiscal 2013, expenditures at the county government level totaled \$27.6 billion, which accounted for 95.5% of total local government expenditures.

Municipal governments spent \$1.3 billion, which accounted for 4.5% of total local government expenditures in fiscal 2013. The services delivered by municipalities are less uniform than those provided by the counties. The most comprehensive array of services is provided by Annapolis, Cumberland, Frederick, Gaithersburg, and Rockville.

Tax Rates for Local Governments

Seven counties changed their local property tax rates in fiscal 2015, with three counties increasing rates and four counties decreasing their rate. Local income tax rates remained relatively constant for tax year 2015, with only one county decreasing its rate. No county altered its recordation, transfer, admissions and amusement, and hotel rental tax rates so that the rates remain the same as in fiscal 2014.

Individuals and businesses residing in incorporated areas are subject to municipal property taxes in addition to county property taxes. To compensate municipalities for providing services in lieu of similar county services or programs and to address the effect of double taxation in municipalities (when residents pay both county and municipal property taxes), 18 counties provided property tax set-offs totaling \$101.5 million in fiscal 2014, through either a tax rate differential or tax rebate.

Sixteen counties impose either a development impact fee or excise tax, which generated approximately \$138.5 million in revenues in fiscal 2015. The primary services funded by these

charges include public school construction, libraries, community colleges, transportation, public safety, parks and recreation, and water/sewer utilities.

Local Revenue Growth

The downturn in the housing market continues to affect property assessments in Maryland. County assessable base will increase by only 1.1% in fiscal 2015 and is projected to increase by 1.9% in fiscal 2016 and by 2.1% in fiscal 2017. Net taxable income decreased by 0.3% in tax year 2013 after increasing significantly in each of the preceding three years. Local recordation and transfer tax revenues have stabilized compared to the past few years. County governments collected \$701.7 million in local recordation and transfer taxes in fiscal 2014 and are expected to collect \$724.6 million in fiscal 2015.

The Homestead Tax Credit Program (assessment caps) provides tax credits against State, county, and municipal real property taxes for owner-occupied residential properties for the amount of real property taxes resulting from an annual assessment increase that exceeds a certain percentage or “cap” in any given year. However, as property tax assessments have declined over the past couple of years, the amount of property tax relief provided by the Homestead Tax Credit Program has declined accordingly. In fiscal 2016, assessment caps are projected to reduce the amount of the county assessable base that is taxable by almost 2.5% compared to 3.7% in fiscal 2014.

County Salary Actions

The majority of county governments and boards of education provided salary enhancements to their employees in fiscal 2015. Moreover, no jurisdiction planned to implement furloughs or broad salary reduction plans.

Public School Funding

Public schools are funded from federal, State, and local sources. Approximately 47% of public school funding in Maryland comes from local sources, and 49% comes from the State. The federal government provides only 4% of public school funding. Public schools in Maryland received about \$14,716 in total funding for each pupil in fiscal 2015. Worcester County had the highest per pupil revenues at \$17,322; while Baltimore City had the second highest at \$16,740. Somerset County had the third highest at \$16,209. St. Mary's and Talbot counties had the lowest per pupil revenues at \$12,921 and \$12,636 respectively.

Local General Fund Balances

Local governments ended fiscal 2014 with total unrestricted general fund balances, including "rainy day" accounts, totaling \$2.4 billion. A county's unrestricted general fund balance as a percent of general fund revenues is one indicator of a county's fiscal health and the county's ability to withstand an economic downturn. In addition, many counties have designated "rainy day" funds set aside in the

event of an economic downturn. In fiscal 2014, these funds total approximately \$840.3 million or 6.3% of total general fund revenues.

Local Debt Measures

As of June 30, 2013, Maryland counties and Baltimore City had \$18.9 billion in outstanding debt, including general obligation bonds, revenue and enterprise debt, federal loans, State loans, capital leases, and short-term debt. Between fiscal 2009 and 2013, local debt for counties and Baltimore City increased by \$3.9 billion or 25.9%. This represents a 5.9% average annual increase over the five-year period. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission accounted for 10.1% of the total debt in fiscal 2013.

Balance of State Payments

In fiscal 2012, State revenue collections allocated in the *Balance Sheet* totaled \$14.8 billion, while State aid payments to local governments totaled \$6.5 billion. The individual income tax accounted for 48.1% of the State revenues allocated in the report while sales taxes accounted for 27.7% of revenues. On average, local governments received \$0.44 in State aid for each \$1.00 in taxes paid by county residents and businesses. This illustrates that local governments received 44% of the State revenues that were allocated on a county-by-county basis in the report. The remaining revenues funded State programs such as higher

education, medical assistance, health, social services, corrections, and the judiciary.

The share of State revenues provided to local governments has fluctuated since 2003; ranging from a low of 37% in fiscal 2004, 2005, and 2006 to a high of 47% in fiscal 2010. During this 10-year period, the “balance sheet index” as a percent of the statewide average increased in 3 jurisdictions, decreased in 4 jurisdictions, and remained relatively constant in 17 jurisdictions.

Chapter 1. Structure of Local Governments

When Lord Calvert and his group of English settlers landed on St. Clement's Island in 1634, they brought with them the familiar forms of English government, which included governance on the local level in counties and villages. The settlers immediately set about establishing civil boundaries as they had known them in England with the establishment of St. Mary's City. Just three years later, in 1637, the settlers established St. Mary's County. Since that time, local government has evolved, changing as the times and needs of local communities have changed. Likewise, the law governing local government has developed to address such change. The differences among local governments and the relationship among different levels of government may be best understood in this historical context.

There is no mention of local government in the U.S. Constitution, and local governments are generally considered creatures of the state. Yet often it is with their local government that citizens most closely identify. Local government units in the United States take on different forms to include counties, municipalities, townships, and special taxing districts. Nationwide there are over 90,000 units of local governments, with 347 being located in Maryland. Local government units in Maryland include 23 counties, Baltimore City, 156 municipalities, and 167 special taxing districts. Based on the types and number of local governments, Maryland's structure is relatively simple. Maryland ranks forty-fifth among the states in terms of the number of local governments, and, unlike many states, Maryland does not have

townships or independent school districts. In comparison, Pennsylvania has almost 5,000 local government units, the third highest in the nation. **Table 1.1** compares the number of local government units in Maryland with surrounding states. **Appendix 1** shows the number and type of local governments in the United States. A map of Maryland showing each county and county seat is depicted in **Exhibit 1.1**.

Table 1.1
Number of Local Government Units in Maryland and Surrounding States

	Delaware	Maryland	Pennsylvania	Virginia	West Virginia
Counties	3	24	66	95	55
Municipalities	57	156	1,015	229	232
Townships	0	0	1,546	0	0
School Districts	19	0	514	0	55
Special Districts	260	167	1,756	194	317
Total	339	347	4,897	518	659
Rank	46th	45th	3rd	44th	39th

Note: School districts in Maryland and Virginia are dependent on another unit of local government for funding and are not classified as a separate unit of local government. Baltimore City is classified as a county government since the city functions as a "county" for most purposes of State law.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The small number of local governments in Maryland has resulted in a more consolidated approach to delivering local government services, particularly in relation to northeastern

and recreation. In addition, counties are responsible for funding public schools, libraries, local community colleges, and the circuit courts. This arrangement is similar to other states south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Northern states traditionally rely more on townships to provide local services; counties, where they exist, play a secondary role. In addition, unlike most states, the local school districts in Maryland are fiscally dependent on the county government for funding.

Unlike Maryland's municipalities, which were established exclusively to meet local needs, counties have traditionally served two roles simultaneously – a provider of local services and an administrative arm of the State. In the first role, the form and extent of county government throughout the State developed based on local needs and on economic, geographic, and population differences. When these differences are considered collectively, they contribute to Maryland's reputation as "America in Miniature." In the second role, counties have served as a mechanism to provide services of statewide concern throughout each region of the State.

Maryland counties operate under three forms of government: commission, charter home rule, and code home rule. Until the mid-twentieth century, every county in Maryland had a commission form of government. Although Article XI-A of the Maryland Constitution was ratified in 1915 granting Baltimore City and any county the authority to adopt charter home rule, the first time a county exercised this option was in 1948 when Montgomery County became the first charter home rule county. Until the mid-1960s, only three more counties had adopted charter home rule. Article XI-F of the Maryland Constitution was ratified in 1966 giving counties the option to adopt code home rule. Over the next few

decades, several more counties adopted some form of home rule authority. To date, only 6 counties continue to operate under the commission, or nonhome rule, form of government, while 11 counties operate under charter home rule, and 6 counties operate under code home rule. **Table 1.4** shows the form of government for each Maryland county.

Baltimore City

Baltimore City is unique among Maryland's local governments. Although designated as a municipality, Baltimore City is generally treated as a county for purposes of State law. Originally, Baltimore City was established as a municipality within the confines of Baltimore County, and the city government performed exclusively municipal functions. However, in 1851, Baltimore City was separated from Baltimore County and has since functioned as an independent unit. Today, Baltimore City operates under the charter home rule form of government.

Table 1.4
Form of County Government

<u>Charter</u>	<u>Commission</u>	<u>Code</u>
Anne Arundel	Calvert	Allegany
Baltimore	Carroll	Caroline
Cecil	Garrett	Charles
Dorchester	St. Mary's	Kent
Frederick	Somerset	Queen Anne's
Harford	Washington	Worcester
Howard		
Montgomery		
Prince George's		
Talbot		
Wicomico		

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Municipalities

Maryland has 156 municipalities with home rule powers under Article XI-E of the Maryland Constitution. The dimensions of the municipalities vary widely, as does the number of county residents who live in them. Public works and public safety are the two largest functions for most municipalities in Maryland. Common public services performed by municipalities include street lighting, trash/refuse collection, snow removal, and street maintenance. Police

protection, planning/zoning, leaf collection, and water services are provided by at least one-half of municipalities.

Municipalities in Maryland are relatively small, with 59 having fewer than 1,000 residents, while only 9 have more than 25,000 residents. Frederick, with 66,893 residents, is the largest municipality in Maryland followed by Gaithersburg and Rockville. Port Tobacco in Charles County, with 13 residents, is the State's smallest municipality. The 10 largest municipalities are listed in **Table 1.5**, and the number of municipalities by size is shown in **Table 1.6**. **Appendix 2** lists each municipality by county.

The number of municipalities in each county and the percentage of residents in each county who reside within a municipality vary considerably. Prince George's County, with 27 municipalities, has the greatest number among the 23 counties. Although Prince George's County has the highest number of residents who reside within a municipality (243,228), municipal residents account for only 27.3% of the county population. Talbot County has the highest percentage of residents who reside within a municipality (51.3%). In contrast, in St. Mary's County, 3.2% of residents reside within a municipality. Baltimore and Howard counties have no municipality located entirely within their boundaries, although a small portion of the Town of Hampstead does extend into Baltimore County. The number of residents in each county who reside within a municipality is provided in **Appendix 3**.

Table 1.5
10 Largest Municipalities in Maryland

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>
Frederick	Frederick	66,893
Gaithersburg	Montgomery	65,690
Rockville	Montgomery	64,072
Bowie	Prince George's	56,759
Hagerstown	Washington	40,612
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	38,722
Salisbury	Wicomico	31,507
College Park	Prince George's	31,274
Laurel	Prince George's	25,800
Greenbelt	Prince George's	23,753

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1.6
Maryland Municipalities by Size

<u>Population Range</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
25,000 - 70,000	9	5.8%
10,000 - 24,999	12	7.7%
5,000 - 9,999	19	12.2%
2,500 - 4,999	26	16.7%
1,000 - 2,499	31	19.9%
Less than 1,000	59	37.8%
Total	156	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Municipalities in Maryland operate under home rule authority. With limited exceptions, the authority granted to municipalities under the State constitution and public general laws is uniform throughout the State. The express grant of authority to the municipalities is found in Title 5, Subtitle 2 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. One noteworthy exception is the right to exercise urban renewal powers. Under Article III, Section 61 of the Maryland Constitution, the General Assembly may grant urban renewal powers for slum clearance to a county or municipality only by public local law.

Special Taxing Districts

While the term local government usually refers to counties and municipalities, other local government entities known as special taxing districts have been created by State or local law to address specific goals or needs within a small geographic area, or to deal with issues and problems that cross county boundaries. Despite sharing some features similar to counties and municipalities, these entities lack home rule authority and must come to the legislative body that created them in order to change the scope of their powers.

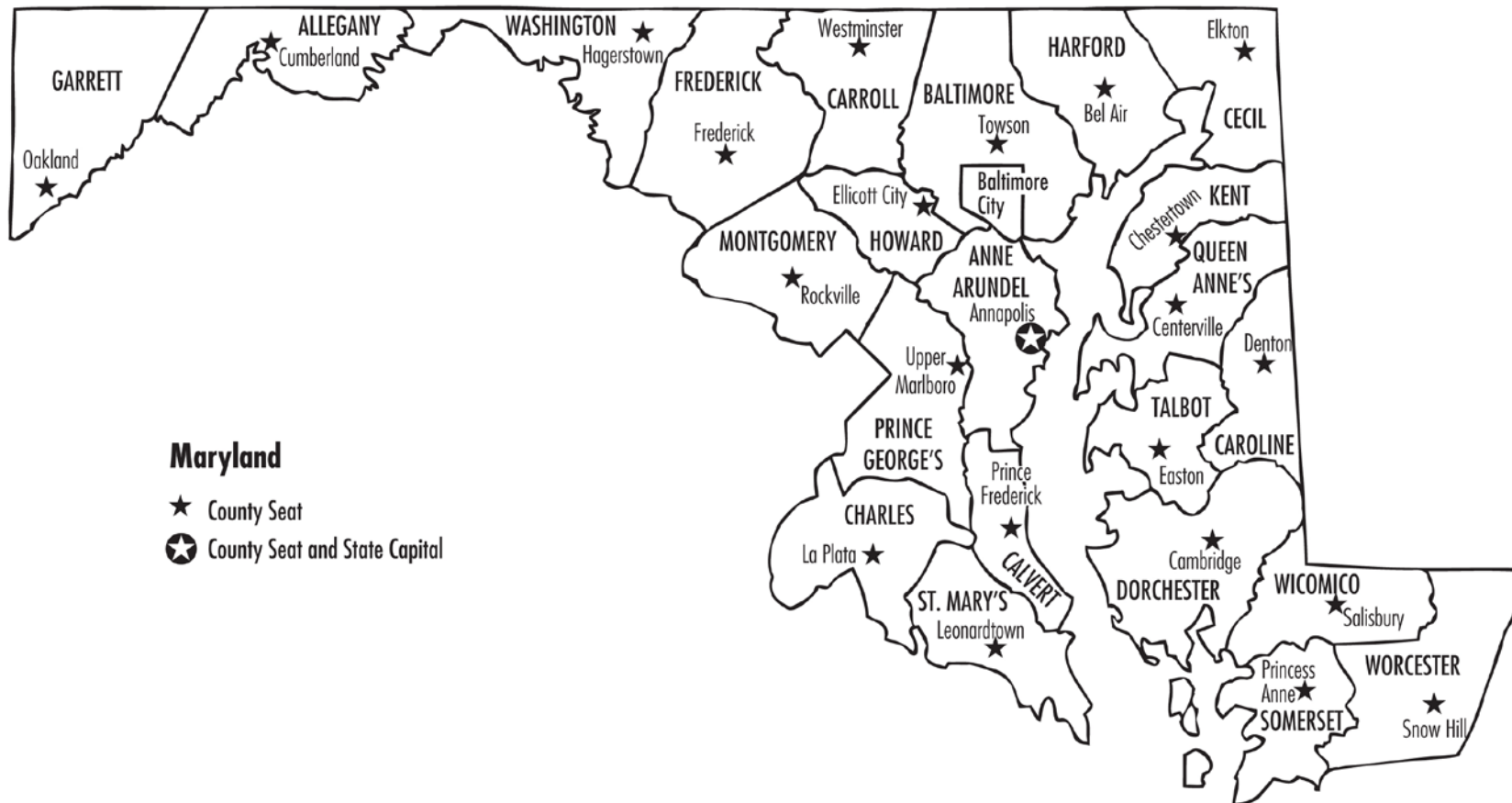
Townships and Independent School Districts

Unlike many states, Maryland does not have townships or independent school districts. Townships are geographic and political subdivisions of a county. Townships are located in 20 states, primarily in the Northeast and Midwest. In 11 states, townships may overlap with municipalities. The responsibilities

and form of government of townships are specified by the state legislature. The most common responsibilities of townships include highway maintenance, trash collection, and land use planning. In some states, including Pennsylvania, responsibilities include police and fire protection.

Independent school districts are separate units of local government that possess taxing authority. Around 90% of public school systems in the United States are classified as independent school districts. Independent school districts exist in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. School districts in Maryland and Virginia are classified as dependent school districts since they rely on another unit of local government for local funding.

Exhibit 1.1
State of Maryland



Chapter 2. Demographic Indicators

Maryland is a diverse State encompassing the mountainous regions of Western Maryland, waterfront communities along the Chesapeake Bay, historic towns, rolling hills and horse farms in the north-central region of the State, and the urban center along the Baltimore-Washington corridor. This diversity is also reflected in the State's people and families. Maryland is today a dynamic and culturally enriched State comprising people from approximately 160 different countries speaking over 100 languages.

Land Area and Population

Maryland, consisting of 9,707 square miles, ranks as the forty-second state in terms of land mass. Maryland's counties range in size from Calvert County with 213 square miles to Frederick County with 660 square miles. Baltimore City comprises 81 square miles.

Approximately 5.9 million people live in Maryland. Montgomery County is the State's largest jurisdiction with over 1 million residents, and Kent County is the smallest with 20,200 residents. Baltimore City, although fourth in total population, has the highest population density in the State. Montgomery County is second in terms of population density, while Garrett County has the lowest population density. **Exhibit 2.1** shows the land area, population, and population density for all Maryland jurisdictions.

Racial Composition

Maryland is among the most diverse states in the nation. Racial minorities comprise 46.7% of the State's population compared to 37.4% nationally as shown in **Table 2.1**. African Americans are the largest racial minority in Maryland comprising 29.2% of the State's population; whereas Hispanics account for 9.0%, followed by Asians at 6.0%. Montgomery County is one of the most affluent and diverse jurisdictions in Maryland, with Hispanics, African Americans, and Asians each comprising between 14% and 18% of the county's population. **Exhibit 2.2** shows the racial composition for each jurisdiction in Maryland. **Appendix 4** shows the racial composition for each U.S. state.

Table 2.1
Maryland Racial Composition – 2013

	Maryland	United States
White	53.3%	62.6%
African American	29.2%	12.4%
Hispanic/Latino	9.0%	17.1%
Asian	6.0%	5.1%
American Indian	0.2%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	0.2%
Multiracial	2.2%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Since the 2000 census, gains in the State's population have been comprised entirely from growth in minority groups. During this period, the State's minority population increased by 38.7%; whereas, the White population decreased by 4.2%. The State's Hispanic population increased by 133.6% during this period, with the Asian population increasing by 67.4% and African Americans increasing by 17.2%. **Exhibit 2.3** shows population growth by racial composition. **Exhibit 2.4** shows the change in minority population by county and **Exhibit 2.5** shows the growth in the minority share of a county's population.

Population Growth

Managing growth remains a key issue as Maryland's population continues to expand. From 2000 to 2013, the State population increased by 632,300 people, representing a 11.9% increase over the 13-year period. **Exhibit 2.6** shows the growth in population for each jurisdiction since 2000.

Population growth throughout Maryland has not been uniform. The largest growth occurred in Southern Maryland, the Eastern Shore, and the north-central region of the State. Baltimore City and many economically distressed rural counties realized either marginal growth or continued reductions in population.

St. Mary's County led the State in the pace of population growth between 2000 and 2013 with a growth rate of 27.1%. Eight other counties, Calvert, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, and Wicomico, had growth rates of at least 15.0%. Baltimore City and Allegany County were the only jurisdictions that lost population since 2000.

Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Areas

A metropolitan area is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as an area with a large population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of social and economic integration between them. In some instances, two large metropolitan areas adjacent to each other have strong economic and social links between them. In these instances, the two metropolitan areas may be designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area, as is the case with the Washington-Baltimore consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

When compared to metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington metropolitan statistical area ranks seventh with approximately 5.9 million residents, while the Baltimore metropolitan statistical area ranks twentieth with approximately 2.8 million residents. Combined, these two metropolitan statistical areas hold approximately 8.7 million residents.

Approximately 87% of the State's population resides in a county within one of these metropolitan areas. The Washington metropolitan statistical area stretches from the Chesapeake Bay in the east to the Appalachians in the west, consisting of the District of Columbia; 5 Maryland counties (Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's); in Virginia, 11 counties and 6 independent cities; and 1 county in West Virginia. The most populous county in the Washington metropolitan statistical area is Fairfax County, Virginia, with a population of over 1.1 million; Montgomery County, Maryland is the second most populous with 1 million residents.

The Baltimore metropolitan statistical area is composed of Baltimore City and six Maryland counties – Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne’s. Baltimore County is the most populous jurisdiction within the Baltimore metropolitan statistical area with a population of 823,000 residents; Baltimore City is the second most populous jurisdiction with 622,100 residents.

Since the 1960s, in both the Washington and Baltimore metropolitan statistical areas, the population of the central city has been declining while the population of the surrounding counties has increased dramatically. However, recently the population of the District of Columbia has been increasing. **Appendix 5** compares the population of each jurisdiction within the Washington and Baltimore metropolitan statistical areas.

Social and Economic Indicators

Maryland continues to be one of the most affluent states in the nation with a high median household income as of 2012. Maryland enjoys a below-average unemployment rate and a large concentration of high-tech jobs. A continuing negative indicator is the State’s high violent crime rate. Crime rate statistics for counties and the 20 largest municipalities in the State are provided in **Exhibits 2.7** and **2.8**. Information on average weekly wage, unemployment rate, median household income, and median home prices is provided in **Exhibit 2.9**. **Exhibits 2.10** through **2.13** provide information on county employment by sector and employment growth.

Crime Rates

Maryland’s crime rates are among the highest in the nation. According to the FBI’s *Uniform Crime Report*, when the District of Columbia is included in the rankings, in 2013, Maryland had the ninth highest violent crime rate, the fifth highest murder rate, and the third highest robbery rate. The FBI recorded 381 murders in Maryland compared to 316 in Virginia, even though Virginia has over 2.3 million more residents. The District of Columbia and Louisiana had the nation’s highest murder rates while Iowa and Hawaii had the lowest. **Table 2.2** compares the crime rates in Maryland with neighboring Virginia for calendar 2013.

Among the State’s 24 subdivisions, Baltimore City had the highest crime rate in 2013, followed by Worcester, Wicomico, and Prince George’s counties. Carroll, Montgomery, Harford, and Talbot counties had the lowest crime rates. Crime rate statistics are from the *Uniform Crime Report* for 2013 and include both violent crimes and property crimes. Violent crimes, which include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and the victim and therefore are considered more serious than property crimes. These offenses accounted for 15% of the total crime index for 2013. Violent crime statewide decreased by 1% when compared to 2012. Property crimes, which include breaking or entering, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, accounted for 85% of the total crime index for 2013. Property crime statewide decreased by 2% when compared to 2012.

Baltimore City and Prince George’s County continue to be plagued with a high murder rate, with the two jurisdictions

accounting for 74.7% of the State's murders. However, although the number of murders in 2013 increased by 7.9% in Baltimore City, the number of murders decreased by 11.1% in Prince George's County.

Table 2.2
Comparison of Crimes Rates in 2013¹

	Maryland		Virginia	
Violent Crime	473.8	9 th	196.2	49 th
Murder	6.4	5 th	3.8	28 th
Rape	25.8	45 th	27.4	42 nd
Robbery	169.5	3 rd	55.3	39 th
Assault ²	272.0	15 th	109.7	48 th
Burglary	538.9	24 th	322.5	50 th
Vehicle Theft	226.3	20 th	103.3	44 th

¹Rate is per 100,000 inhabitants. ²Aggravated assaults.
Source: FBI *Uniform Crime Report*, 2013

Baltimore City and Prince George's County also continue to be troubled by a high volume of robbery offenses. In 2013, 3,755 robberies were reported in Baltimore City and 2,012 robberies were reported in Prince George's County. In comparison, only 812 robberies were reported in Montgomery County. Despite a decrease of 17.9% in the number of robberies in Prince George's County, 57.2% of the robberies reported in the State occurred in the two jurisdictions.

In addition, both jurisdictions continue to be inundated with motor vehicle thefts. Even though the number of incidences has decreased considerably in Prince George's County in recent years, approximately 65.2% of motor vehicle thefts in the State occur in Baltimore City and Prince George's County. In 2013,

4,293 vehicles were reported stolen in Prince George's County compared to 913 in neighboring Montgomery County. Baltimore City had an even higher number of vehicle thefts at 4,462.

As illustrated in **Exhibit 2.8**, several municipalities have crime rates that exceed those in Baltimore City. In 2013, the City of Elkton had the State's highest crime rate, followed by Cumberland, Salisbury, Hyattsville, and Cambridge. Of the State's 20 largest municipalities, the City of Bowie had the lowest crime rate, followed by Rockville, Gaithersburg, and Easton.

Average Weekly Wage

The average weekly wage calculation is based on an individual's place of employment rather than residence. In the first quarter of 2014, the average weekly wage was \$1,086 statewide, ranging from \$602 in Garrett County to \$1,365 in Montgomery County. St. Mary's County had the second highest average weekly wage, followed by Howard County and Baltimore City. The Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation calculates the average weekly wage statistic.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate measures the percent of a county's total civilian labor force that is out of work. The statewide unemployment rate averaged 6.9% in calendar 2012, 6.6% in calendar 2013, and 5.9% in calendar 2014. Howard County had the lowest unemployment rates at 4.4% in 2014, while Worcester County had the highest at 10.3%; Somerset County

had the second highest rate at 8.9%. The unemployment rate in Maryland continues to be below the national average. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.1% in calendar 2012, 7.4% in calendar 2013, and 6.2% in calendar 2014.

Median Household Income

Maryland continues to be one of the most affluent states in the nation. Maryland had the highest median household income in the nation based on a three-year average for 2010 through 2012. Like Maryland, a majority of the high-income states are located in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. In contrast, states with the lowest income levels continue to be concentrated in the Southeastern region of the country. **Table 2.3** lists the 10 states with the highest and lowest median household income.

Table 2.3
Median Household Income in the United States
(Three-year Average Median for 2010-2012)

<u>Top 10 States</u>		<u>Bottom 10 States</u>	
1. Maryland	\$71,707	41. Oklahoma	\$44,239
2. New Jersey	70,062	42. New Mexico	43,518
3. Alaska	68,818	43. South Carolina	43,490
4. Connecticut	67,544	44. Louisiana	43,484
5. Hawaii	65,087	45. Tennessee	42,959
6. Massachusetts	65,029	46. Alabama	42,054
7. New Hampshire	63,962	47. Kentucky	41,782
8. Virginia	62,811	48. West Virginia	40,151
9. California	59,368	49. Arkansas	40,104
10. Delaware	59,144	50. Mississippi	37,792
District of Columbia	\$64,610	National Average	\$51,771

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Based on a three-year average for 2010 through 2012, the median household income for Maryland jurisdictions ranged from \$37,733 in Somerset County to \$106,222 in Howard County. Montgomery County had the second highest median income at \$94,767, and Calvert County had the third highest at \$92,517. Four counties (Allegany, Dorchester, Garrett, and Somerset) and Baltimore City had income levels below 70% of the statewide average. **Exhibit 2.9** shows the median household income for each county and the percentage of the statewide average that each county's income level represents.

Median Sale Price for Homes

The median sale price for owner-occupied real property increased by 6.3% in fiscal 2014, from \$286,000 in fiscal 2013 to \$304,000 in fiscal 2014. The median sale price ranged from \$102,000 in Allegany County to \$430,000 in Montgomery County. Median sale price statistics are from the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation.

Employment

The private sector accounts for 80% of employment in Maryland with the government sector accounting for 20%. The reliance on government employment ranges from 10.3% in Talbot County to 47.4% in Somerset County. The high reliance on government employment in Somerset County is due primarily to the location of correctional facilities in the county as well as a major State institution of higher education. The State government accounts for 4.0% of total employment in Maryland while local governments account for 10.0%. Due to the State's proximity to the nation's capital, Maryland has a high concentration of federal employment, which accounts for 5.7% of total employment in the State. Nearly one-third of federal positions are located in Montgomery County with an additional 18.4% located in Prince George's County. Of the State's jurisdictions, St. Mary's and Harford counties have the highest reliance on federal employment, due to the location of federal military installations. **Exhibit 2.10** shows employment in Maryland counties by sector and **Exhibit 2.11** shows the county share of total employment by sector.

Employment growth is one indicator of an economy's overall health. The total number and the percent change in new

jobs created are widely used performance measures. Total employment in Maryland from 2009 to 2014 increased by 2.1%, resulting in a gain of 50,445 jobs. The highest employment growth, on a percentage basis, occurred in Anne Arundel and Howard counties. Eight counties, however, experienced net decreases in employment during this period. **Exhibit 2.12** shows the change in employment for each county from the first quarter in 2009 to the first quarter in 2014. **Exhibit 2.13** shows the changes in employment from the first quarter in 2009 to the first quarter in 2014 on an annual basis.

The employment growth rate was calculated by using average quarterly employment data as reported by the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation. Employment growth statistics represent the available jobs within a jurisdiction but not the employment status for residents of the jurisdiction. The employment status of residents within a jurisdiction is indicated by the unemployment rate.

Exhibit 2.1
Maryland Population and Density

County	Population July 2013	Land Area Sq. Miles	Population Density	Ranking by Population			Ranking by Density		
Allegany	73,521	424.2	173.3	1.	Montgomery	1,016,677	1.	Baltimore City	7,689.8
Anne Arundel	555,743	414.9	1,339.5	2.	Prince George's	890,081	2.	Montgomery	2,069.4
Baltimore City	622,104	80.9	7,689.8	3.	Baltimore	823,015	3.	Prince George's	1,844.0
Baltimore	823,015	598.3	1,375.6	4.	Baltimore City	622,104	4.	Baltimore	1,375.6
Calvert	90,484	213.2	424.4	5.	Anne Arundel	555,743	5.	Anne Arundel	1,339.5
Caroline	32,693	319.4	102.4	6.	Howard	304,580	6.	Howard	1,214.9
Carroll	167,564	447.6	374.4	7.	Harford	249,215	7.	Harford	570.2
Cecil	101,913	346.3	294.3	8.	Frederick	241,409	8.	Calvert	424.4
Charles	152,864	457.8	333.9	9.	Carroll	167,564	9.	Carroll	374.4
Dorchester	32,660	540.8	60.4	10.	Charles	152,864	10.	Frederick	365.7
Frederick	241,409	660.2	365.7	11.	Washington	149,588	11.	Charles	333.9
Garrett	29,889	647.1	46.2	12.	St. Mary's	109,633	12.	Washington	326.8
Harford	249,215	437.1	570.2	13.	Cecil	101,913	13.	St. Mary's	306.9
Howard	304,580	250.7	1,214.9	14.	Wicomico	100,896	14.	Cecil	294.3
Kent	19,944	277.0	72.0	15.	Calvert	90,484	15.	Wicomico	269.5
Montgomery	1,016,677	491.3	2,069.4	16.	Allegany	73,521	16.	Allegany	173.3
Prince George's	890,081	482.7	1,844.0	17.	Worcester	51,620	17.	Talbot	141.3
Queen Anne's	48,517	371.9	130.5	18.	Queen Anne's	48,517	18.	Queen Anne's	130.5
St. Mary's	109,633	357.2	306.9	19.	Talbot	37,931	19.	Worcester	110.2
Somerset	26,273	319.7	82.2	20.	Caroline	32,693	20.	Caroline	102.4
Talbot	37,931	268.5	141.3	21.	Dorchester	32,660	21.	Somerset	82.2
Washington	149,588	457.8	326.8	22.	Garrett	29,889	22.	Kent	72.0
Wicomico	100,896	374.4	269.5	23.	Somerset	26,273	23.	Dorchester	60.4
Worcester	51,620	468.3	110.2	24.	Kent	19,944	24.	Garrett	46.2
Maryland	5,928,814	9,707.3	610.8						

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Maryland Department of Planning

Exhibit 2.2
Racial Composition of Maryland Counties – July 2013

County	White	African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	American Indian	Native Hawaiian	Multiracial
Allegany	87.7%	8.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%
Anne Arundel	70.9%	15.8%	6.9%	3.6%	0.3%	0.1%	2.5%
Baltimore City	28.3%	62.6%	4.6%	2.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Baltimore	60.5%	26.8%	4.8%	5.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%
Calvert	79.3%	13.0%	3.3%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	2.5%
Caroline	77.3%	14.1%	6.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Carroll	90.5%	3.3%	2.9%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%
Cecil	86.5%	6.2%	3.9%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%
Charles	45.7%	42.1%	5.0%	3.2%	0.6%	0.1%	3.3%
Dorchester	65.2%	27.4%	4.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Frederick	76.5%	8.6%	8.0%	4.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Garrett	96.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Harford	78.0%	12.7%	4.0%	2.9%	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%
Howard	56.6%	17.7%	6.3%	16.1%	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%
Kent	78.5%	14.7%	4.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%
Montgomery	47.0%	17.3%	18.3%	14.7%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%
Prince George's	14.5%	62.8%	16.2%	4.3%	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%
Queen Anne's	86.9%	6.7%	3.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%
St. Mary's	75.7%	14.0%	4.5%	2.7%	0.3%	0.1%	2.8%
Somerset	51.0%	42.1%	3.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%
Talbot	78.6%	12.7%	5.8%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%
Washington	81.6%	10.3%	4.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Wicomico	65.4%	24.2%	5.1%	2.9%	0.2%	0.0%	2.1%
Worcester	80.0%	13.7%	3.3%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%
Maryland	53.3%	29.2%	9.0%	6.0%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%
United States	62.6%	12.4%	17.1%	5.1%	0.7%	0.2%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Maryland Department of Planning

Exhibit 2.3
Population Growth by Racial Composition
April 2000 to July 2013

County	White	African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	American Indian	Native Hawaiian	Multiracial
Allegany	-7.1%	48.8%	107.5%	62.1%	-2.7%	52.6%	149.0%
Anne Arundel	0.6%	32.4%	197.1%	78.3%	5.4%	59.5%	127.3%
Baltimore City	-13.4%	-7.0%	157.1%	54.4%	-10.4%	20.2%	73.0%
Baltimore	-10.4%	45.7%	184.8%	88.9%	21.2%	46.3%	134.9%
Calvert	15.7%	20.3%	165.6%	120.8%	31.6%	176.2%	172.7%
Caroline	4.9%	4.0%	147.8%	42.9%	8.2%	900.0%	128.7%
Carroll	5.5%	63.2%	229.6%	138.3%	-5.7%	59.4%	189.0%
Cecil	10.6%	89.1%	207.6%	104.2%	2.3%	147.8%	160.1%
Charles	-14.1%	105.6%	181.3%	122.3%	7.6%	97.0%	148.0%
Dorchester	0.7%	3.0%	256.9%	78.9%	54.2%	1100.0%	194.7%
Frederick	7.1%	68.6%	316.4%	212.5%	39.4%	150.9%	157.1%
Garrett	-1.5%	144.9%	93.1%	100.0%	78.3%	-85.7%	106.1%
Harford	3.4%	56.9%	138.8%	113.7%	24.7%	50.4%	120.8%
Howard	-4.7%	51.0%	155.7%	155.1%	9.5%	75.3%	137.2%
Kent	3.8%	-12.1%	55.3%	82.2%	-4.0%	-37.5%	164.0%
Montgomery	-8.8%	32.4%	84.8%	49.2%	-4.1%	24.6%	89.0%
Prince George's	-34.5%	11.2%	152.5%	22.3%	-9.0%	7.5%	52.3%
Queen Anne's	17.4%	-8.8%	270.5%	124.2%	56.2%	30.0%	153.9%
St. Mary's	19.4%	28.3%	187.2%	87.1%	31.5%	21.5%	156.2%
Somerset	-3.1%	9.2%	197.9%	72.1%	15.5%	20.0%	118.5%
Talbot	8.5%	-6.5%	258.4%	75.2%	-1.9%	157.1%	161.4%
Washington	3.7%	51.4%	278.6%	118.7%	22.3%	59.6%	213.6%
Wicomico	8.8%	24.1%	180.3%	92.3%	44.1%	107.7%	178.3%
Worcester	10.1%	-8.7%	186.1%	125.8%	35.2%	50.0%	132.3%
Maryland	-4.2%	17.2%	133.6%	67.4%	5.5%	43.6%	108.1%

Exhibit 2.4
Growth in Minority Population by County

County	April 2000	July 2013	Change	% Change	Highest to Lowest Population Change		Highest to Lowest Percent Change			
Allegany	5,528	9,026	3,498	63.3%	1.	Montgomery	189,551	1.	Frederick	147.9%
Anne Arundel	98,113	161,846	63,733	65.0%	2.	Prince George's	156,270	2.	Carroll	120.9%
Baltimore City	447,821	445,928	-1,893	-0.4%	3.	Baltimore	126,443	3.	Cecil	120.2%
Baltimore	198,666	325,109	126,443	63.6%	4.	Howard	65,245	4.	Charles	111.8%
Calvert	12,587	18,754	6,167	49.0%	5.	Anne Arundel	63,733	5.	Garrett	108.1%
Caroline	5,693	7,426	1,733	30.4%	6.	Charles	43,806	6.	Howard	97.3%
Carroll	7,243	16,001	8,758	120.9%	7.	Frederick	33,910	7.	Washington	93.7%
Cecil	6,265	13,796	7,531	120.2%	8.	Harford	24,167	8.	Harford	78.8%
Charles	39,192	82,998	43,806	111.8%	9.	Washington	13,325	9.	Anne Arundel	65.0%
Dorchester	9,545	11,377	1,832	19.2%	10.	Wicomico	10,898	10.	Baltimore	63.6%
Frederick	22,935	56,845	33,910	147.9%	11.	St. Mary's	9,904	11.	Allegany	63.3%
Garrett	444	924	480	108.1%	12.	Carroll	8,758	12.	St. Mary's	59.2%
Harford	30,663	54,830	24,167	78.8%	13.	Cecil	7,531	13.	Montgomery	54.3%
Howard	67,042	132,287	65,245	97.3%	14.	Calvert	6,167	14.	Calvert	49.0%
Kent	4,127	4,297	170	4.1%	15.	Allegany	3,498	15.	Wicomico	45.4%
Montgomery	349,090	538,641	189,551	54.3%	16.	Somerset	1,959	16.	Queen Anne's	36.8%
Prince George's	605,102	761,372	156,270	25.8%	17.	Dorchester	1,832	17.	Caroline	30.4%
Queen Anne's	4,637	6,342	1,705	36.8%	18.	Talbot	1,795	18.	Talbot	28.4%
St. Mary's	16,739	26,643	9,904	59.2%	19.	Caroline	1,733	19.	Prince George's	25.8%
Somerset	10,906	12,865	1,959	18.0%	20.	Queen Anne's	1,705	20.	Dorchester	19.2%
Talbot	6,323	8,118	1,795	28.4%	21.	Worcester	1,288	21.	Somerset	18.0%
Washington	14,227	27,552	13,325	93.7%	22.	Garrett	480	22.	Worcester	14.2%
Wicomico	23,981	34,879	10,898	45.4%	23.	Kent	170	23.	Kent	4.1%
Worcester	9,056	10,344	1,288	14.2%	24.	Baltimore City	-1,893	24.	Baltimore City	-0.4%
Maryland	1,995,925	2,768,200	772,275	38.7%						

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 2.5
Growth in Minority Share of Population by County

County	Percentage Point Change			Highest to Lowest Minority Share of Population		Highest to Lowest Percentage Point Change	
	April 2000	July 2013					
Allegany	7.4%	12.3%	4.9%	1. Prince George's	85.5%	1. Charles	21.8%
Anne Arundel	20.0%	29.1%	9.1%	2. Baltimore City	71.7%	2. Howard	16.4%
Baltimore City	68.8%	71.7%	2.9%	3. Charles	54.3%	3. Baltimore	13.2%
Baltimore	26.3%	39.5%	13.2%	4. Montgomery	53.0%	4. Montgomery	13.0%
Calvert	16.9%	20.7%	3.8%	5. Somerset	49.0%	5. Frederick	11.8%
Caroline	19.1%	22.7%	3.6%	6. Howard	43.4%	6. Prince George's	10.0%
Carroll	4.8%	9.5%	4.7%	7. Baltimore	39.5%	7. Anne Arundel	9.1%
Cecil	7.3%	13.5%	6.2%	8. Dorchester	34.8%	8. Harford	8.0%
Charles	32.5%	54.3%	21.8%	9. Wicomico	34.6%	9. Washington	7.6%
Dorchester	31.1%	34.8%	3.7%	10. Anne Arundel	29.1%	10. Cecil	6.2%
Frederick	11.7%	23.5%	11.8%	11. St. Mary's	24.3%	11. Wicomico	6.2%
Garrett	1.5%	3.1%	1.6%	12. Frederick	23.5%	12. Allegany	4.9%
Harford	14.0%	22.0%	8.0%	13. Caroline	22.7%	13. Somerset	4.9%
Howard	27.1%	43.4%	16.4%	14. Harford	22.0%	14. St. Mary's	4.9%
Kent	21.5%	21.5%	0.1%	15. Kent	21.5%	15. Carroll	4.7%
Montgomery	40.0%	53.0%	13.0%	16. Talbot	21.4%	16. Calvert	3.8%
Prince George's	75.5%	85.5%	10.0%	17. Calvert	20.7%	17. Dorchester	3.7%
Queen Anne's	11.4%	13.1%	1.6%	18. Worcester	20.0%	18. Caroline	3.6%
St. Mary's	19.4%	24.3%	4.9%	19. Washington	18.4%	19. Baltimore City	2.9%
Somerset	44.1%	49.0%	4.9%	20. Cecil	13.5%	20. Talbot	2.7%
Talbot	18.7%	21.4%	2.7%	21. Queen Anne's	13.1%	21. Queen Anne's	1.6%
Washington	10.8%	18.4%	7.6%	22. Allegany	12.3%	22. Garrett	1.6%
Wicomico	28.3%	34.6%	6.2%	23. Carroll	9.5%	23. Worcester	0.6%
Worcester	19.5%	20.0%	0.6%	24. Garrett	3.1%	24. Kent	0.1%
Maryland	37.7%	46.7%	9.0%				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 2.6
Population Growth in Maryland by County

County	April 2000	July 2013	Change	% Change	Highest to Lowest Change 2000 to 2013			Highest to Lowest % Change 2000 to 2013		
Allegany	74,930	73,521	-1,409	-1.9%	1.	Montgomery	143,336	1.	St. Mary's	27.1%
Anne Arundel	489,664	555,743	66,079	13.5%	2.	Prince George's	88,566	2.	Charles	26.8%
Baltimore City	651,154	622,104	-29,050	-4.5%	3.	Baltimore	68,723	3.	Frederick	23.6%
Baltimore	754,292	823,015	68,723	9.1%	4.	Anne Arundel	66,079	4.	Howard	22.9%
Calvert	74,563	90,484	15,921	21.4%	5.	Howard	56,737	5.	Calvert	21.4%
Caroline	29,772	32,693	2,921	9.8%	6.	Frederick	46,133	6.	Queen Anne's	19.6%
Carroll	150,897	167,564	16,667	11.0%	7.	Charles	32,318	7.	Wicomico	19.2%
Cecil	85,951	101,913	15,962	18.6%	8.	Harford	30,625	8.	Cecil	18.6%
Charles	120,546	152,864	32,318	26.8%	9.	St. Mary's	23,401	9.	Montgomery	16.4%
Dorchester	30,675	32,660	1,985	6.5%	10.	Washington	17,665	10.	Harford	14.0%
Frederick	195,276	241,409	46,133	23.6%	11.	Carroll	16,667	11.	Anne Arundel	13.5%
Garrett	29,846	29,889	43	0.1%	12.	Wicomico	16,252	12.	Washington	13.4%
Harford	218,590	249,215	30,625	14.0%	13.	Cecil	15,962	13.	Talbot	12.2%
Howard	247,843	304,580	56,737	22.9%	14.	Calvert	15,921	14.	Prince George's	11.0%
Kent	19,200	19,944	744	3.9%	15.	Queen Anne's	7,957	15.	Carroll	11.0%
Montgomery	873,341	1,016,677	143,336	16.4%	16.	Worcester	5,077	16.	Worcester	10.9%
Prince George's	801,515	890,081	88,566	11.0%	17.	Talbot	4,119	17.	Caroline	9.8%
Queen Anne's	40,560	48,517	7,957	19.6%	18.	Caroline	2,921	18.	Baltimore	9.1%
St. Mary's	86,232	109,633	23,401	27.1%	19.	Dorchester	1,985	19.	Dorchester	6.5%
Somerset	24,747	26,273	1,526	6.2%	20.	Somerset	1,526	20.	Somerset	6.2%
Talbot	33,812	37,931	4,119	12.2%	21.	Kent	744	21.	Kent	3.9%
Washington	131,923	149,588	17,665	13.4%	22.	Garrett	43	22.	Garrett	0.1%
Wicomico	84,644	100,896	16,252	19.2%	23.	Allegany	-1,409	23.	Allegany	-1.9%
Worcester	46,543	51,620	5,077	10.9%	24.	Baltimore City	-29,050	24.	Baltimore City	-4.5%
Maryland	5,296,516	5,928,814	632,298	11.9%						

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 2.7
Crime Rates for Maryland Counties

County	Crime Rates Per 100,000 Residents			Crime Rates Percent of State Average			Murder Count		Robbery Count		Vehicle Theft Count	
	CY 2012	CY 2013	% Change	CY 2012	CY 2013	Rank	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2012	CY 2013
Allegany	3,726.1	3,571.5	-4.1%	115.5%	114.2%	5	3	4	42	63	67	54
Anne Arundel	3,102.5	3,023.4	-2.5%	96.2%	96.7%	10	13	15	538	630	888	677
Baltimore City	6,148.5	6,422.0	4.4%	190.6%	205.3%	1	216	233	3,635	3,755	3,987	4,462
Baltimore	3,400.7	3,392.4	-0.2%	105.4%	108.5%	7	23	20	1,368	1,511	1,572	1,463
Calvert	2,014.0	1,934.9	-3.9%	62.4%	61.9%	20	2	4	22	27	45	64
Caroline	3,191.9	3,101.2	-2.8%	99.0%	99.2%	9	3	0	21	15	40	22
Carroll	1,792.2	1,602.1	-10.6%	55.6%	51.2%	24	3	4	47	33	84	65
Cecil	3,819.8	3,243.9	-15.1%	118.4%	103.7%	8	2	5	119	86	138	111
Charles	2,602.1	2,706.0	4.0%	80.7%	86.5%	11	6	3	154	147	186	192
Dorchester	3,972.1	3,437.9	-13.4%	123.1%	109.9%	6	1	0	35	36	49	19
Frederick	1,923.6	1,959.7	1.9%	59.6%	62.7%	19	1	5	131	141	198	150
Garrett	2,013.8	2,345.9	16.5%	62.4%	75.0%	13	1	0	5	5	25	23
Harford	1,899.8	1,888.2	-0.6%	58.9%	60.4%	22	3	5	156	178	206	131
Howard	2,364.8	2,222.7	-6.0%	73.3%	71.1%	16	5	5	178	204	313	254
Kent	2,161.9	1,982.0	-8.3%	67.0%	63.4%	17	0	0	21	22	9	10
Montgomery	1,928.0	1,774.6	-8.0%	59.8%	56.7%	23	14	9	878	812	1,073	913
Prince George's	4,100.7	3,722.5	-9.2%	127.1%	119.0%	4	63	56	2,450	2,012	5,092	4,293
Queen Anne's	1,872.1	1,963.9	4.9%	58.0%	62.8%	18	1	2	8	22	29	22
St. Mary's	2,796.7	2,487.9	-11.0%	86.7%	79.5%	12	0	3	51	62	87	119
Somerset	2,139.7	2,230.6	4.2%	66.3%	71.3%	15	3	2	9	14	9	17
Talbot	2,497.9	1,926.6	-22.9%	77.4%	61.6%	21	0	1	18	15	18	11
Washington	2,304.3	2,329.0	1.1%	71.4%	74.5%	14	3	6	104	121	214	166
Wicomico	3,910.2	3,817.4	-2.4%	121.2%	122.1%	3	5	3	148	142	108	111
Worcester	4,618.3	4,511.0	-2.3%	143.2%	144.2%	2	1	2	31	28	33	55
Maryland	3,225.7	3,127.5	-3.0%	100.0%	100.0%		372	387	10,171	10,082	14,493	13,429

Source: *Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police

Exhibit 2.8
Crime Rates for Maryland's Largest Municipalities

Rank	Municipality	Crime Rates Per 100,000 Residents			Crime Rates % of State Average		Murder Count		Robbery Count		Vehicle Theft Count	
		CY 2012	CY 2013	% Change	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2012	CY 2013
1.	Elkton	9,725.1	8,311.5	-14.5%	301.5%	265.8%	2	0	50	52	34	30
2.	Cumberland	7,555.3	7,328.6	-3.0%	234.2%	234.3%	0	1	27	44	30	27
3.	Salisbury	7,466.2	6,894.7	-7.7%	231.5%	220.5%	1	0	119	100	53	53
4.	Hyattsville	7,384.4	6,844.9	-7.3%	228.9%	218.9%	0	0	76	58	78	65
5.	Cambridge	6,696.6	5,826.0	-13.0%	207.6%	186.3%	1	0	33	31	26	6
6.	Westminster	4,987.8	5,286.6	6.0%	154.6%	169.0%	0	2	23	15	16	10
7.	Hagerstown	4,139.0	4,306.8	4.1%	128.3%	137.7%	3	5	75	101	128	73
8.	Greenbelt	4,994.5	4,092.1	-18.1%	154.8%	130.8%	1	0	69	67	138	108
9.	College Park	3,853.4	4,014.4	4.2%	119.5%	128.4%	0	1	43	23	120	92
10.	Laurel	3,778.7	3,867.6	2.4%	117.1%	123.7%	0	0	51	68	92	82
11.	Aberdeen	3,544.2	3,697.1	4.3%	109.9%	118.2%	0	0	34	20	34	16
12.	Annapolis	3,156.3	3,216.1	1.9%	97.8%	102.8%	2	4	54	63	82	66
13.	Frederick	3,415.8	3,185.5	-6.7%	105.9%	101.9%	1	1	106	98	128	61
14.	Havre de Grace	3,022.9	3,155.9	4.4%	93.7%	100.9%	0	0	8	11	13	17
15.	Takoma Park	3,206.3	3,049.2	-4.9%	99.4%	97.5%	0	1	42	37	54	42
16.	New Carrollton	2,288.5	2,745.7	20.0%	70.9%	87.8%	1	2	24	25	29	43
17.	Easton	3,135.4	2,206.8	-29.6%	97.2%	70.6%	0	0	13	15	6	2
18.	Gaithersburg	2,803.6	2,105.1	-24.9%	86.9%	67.3%	1	1	76	50	64	63
19.	Rockville	2,000.4	1,790.6	-10.5%	62.0%	57.3%	0	0	44	45	54	53
20.	Bowie	1,865.0	1,763.4	-5.4%	57.8%	56.4%	1	0	39	31	61	67
	Baltimore City	6,148.5	6,422.0	4.4%	190.6%	205.3%	216	233	3,635	3,755	3,987	4,462
	State Total	3,225.7	3,127.5	-3.0%	100.0%	100.0%	372	387	10,171	10,082	14,493	13,429

Source: *Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police

Exhibit 2.9
Economic Indicators for Maryland Counties

County	<u>Average Weekly Wage</u>			<u>Unemployment Rate</u>			<u>Median Household Income</u>		<u>Median Home Price</u>	
	1st Q 2014	Percent of State Average	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2010-2012	Percent of State Average	FY 2013	FY 2014	Percent Change
Allegany	\$670	61.7%	8.1%	7.8%	6.9%	\$39,166	54.6%	\$112,000	\$102,000	-8.9%
Anne Arundel	1,060	97.6%	6.1%	5.9%	5.3%	86,454	120.6%	325,000	335,000	3.1%
Baltimore City	1,192	109.8%	10.2%	9.6%	8.7%	39,788	55.5%	177,500	192,500	8.5%
Baltimore	985	90.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.1%	64,306	89.7%	235,000	245,000	4.3%
Calvert	878	80.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.1%	92,517	129.0%	344,000	336,500	-2.2%
Caroline	695	64.0%	8.3%	7.5%	6.7%	58,006	80.9%	172,000	187,000	8.7%
Carroll	746	68.7%	6.3%	5.7%	5.1%	82,581	115.2%	289,000	307,000	6.2%
Cecil	812	74.8%	8.1%	7.7%	6.2%	64,763	90.3%	235,000	239,000	1.7%
Charles	809	74.5%	6.3%	6.2%	5.6%	91,801	128.0%	286,500	299,000	4.4%
Dorchester	731	67.3%	10.6%	9.7%	8.5%	42,885	59.8%	152,200	154,000	1.2%
Frederick	964	88.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.0%	82,311	114.8%	300,000	310,000	3.3%
Garrett	602	55.4%	7.6%	7.3%	6.4%	44,223	61.7%	145,000	157,500	8.6%
Harford	910	83.8%	7.0%	6.6%	5.7%	78,448	109.4%	269,900	268,300	-0.6%
Howard	1,220	112.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.4%	106,222	148.1%	415,000	425,000	2.4%
Kent	710	65.4%	7.5%	7.1%	6.5%	53,854	75.1%	230,000	213,000	-7.4%
Montgomery	1,365	125.7%	5.2%	5.1%	4.5%	94,767	132.2%	410,000	430,000	4.9%
Prince George's	1,006	92.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.1%	72,254	100.8%	224,000	255,000	13.8%
Queen Anne's	665	61.2%	6.2%	5.9%	5.1%	85,334	119.0%	308,000	323,000	4.9%
St. Mary's	1,238	114.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	86,209	120.2%	283,900	285,000	0.4%
Somerset	786	72.4%	10.5%	9.9%	8.9%	37,733	52.6%	137,000	135,000	-1.5%
Talbot	730	67.2%	7.5%	6.8%	5.9%	59,307	82.7%	275,000	280,000	1.8%
Washington	742	68.3%	8.5%	8.0%	7.0%	54,239	75.6%	185,500	198,000	6.7%
Wicomico	724	66.7%	8.8%	8.1%	7.4%	50,523	70.5%	159,900	164,000	2.6%
Worcester	605	55.7%	12.0%	11.5%	10.3%	58,687	81.8%	220,800	210,000	-4.9%
Maryland	\$1,086	100.0%	6.9%	6.6%	5.9%	\$71,707	100.0%	\$286,000	\$304,000	6.3%

Source: Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Maryland Department of Planning; State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 2.10
Employment in Maryland Counties by Sector
First Quarter 2014

County	Private	Government	Government Sector		
	Sector	Sector	Federal	State	Local
Allegany	77.0%	23.0%	1.8%	10.7%	10.5%
Anne Arundel	81.0%	19.0%	5.2%	5.2%	8.6%
Baltimore City	78.8%	21.2%	2.9%	10.4%	7.9%
Baltimore	83.7%	16.3%	4.3%	3.3%	8.6%
Calvert	80.3%	19.7%	0.6%	1.3%	17.7%
Caroline	81.4%	18.6%	0.8%	2.1%	15.7%
Carroll	85.0%	15.0%	0.5%	2.4%	12.2%
Cecil	78.5%	21.5%	6.0%	1.8%	13.6%
Charles	76.3%	23.7%	5.3%	1.4%	17.0%
Dorchester	78.2%	21.8%	1.7%	7.4%	12.7%
Frederick	83.2%	16.8%	3.9%	0.8%	12.0%
Garrett	85.4%	14.6%	0.6%	2.2%	11.9%
Harford	74.7%	25.3%	13.5%	0.7%	11.0%
Howard	89.2%	10.8%	0.4%	1.0%	9.5%
Kent	85.3%	14.7%	0.8%	3.3%	10.5%
Montgomery	80.0%	20.0%	10.4%	0.3%	9.4%
Prince George's	70.6%	29.4%	8.8%	6.7%	13.9%
Queen Anne's	81.8%	18.2%	0.6%	1.7%	15.9%
St. Mary's	67.3%	32.7%	21.2%	2.2%	9.3%
Somerset	52.6%	47.4%	0.7%	32.0%	14.8%
Talbot	89.7%	10.3%	1.2%	1.3%	7.8%
Washington	86.1%	13.9%	0.9%	3.9%	9.1%
Wicomico	81.4%	18.6%	0.7%	6.3%	11.7%
Worcester	82.6%	17.4%	0.8%	0.8%	15.8%
Unallocated	98.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Maryland	80.4%	19.6%	5.7%	4.0%	10.0%

Source: *Employment and Payroll Annual Report*, Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

Exhibit 2.11
County Share of Total Employment by Sector
First Quarter 2014

County	Population	Private	Government	Government Sector		
		Sector	Sector	Federal	State	Local
Allegany	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	3.1%	1.2%
Anne Arundel	9.4%	10.0%	9.7%	9.2%	13.1%	8.6%
Baltimore City	10.5%	12.7%	14.1%	6.7%	34.0%	10.3%
Baltimore	13.9%	15.0%	11.9%	10.8%	12.1%	12.4%
Calvert	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	1.5%
Caroline	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Carroll	2.8%	2.3%	1.7%	0.2%	1.3%	2.7%
Cecil	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.6%
Charles	2.6%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%	2.8%
Dorchester	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%
Frederick	4.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.6%	0.8%	4.5%
Garrett	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Harford	4.2%	3.2%	4.4%	8.2%	0.6%	3.8%
Howard	5.1%	6.9%	3.4%	0.4%	1.5%	5.9%
Kent	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Montgomery	17.1%	17.9%	18.3%	32.7%	1.2%	17.0%
Prince George's	15.0%	10.4%	17.8%	18.4%	20.0%	16.6%
Queen Anne's	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
St. Mary's	1.8%	1.4%	2.8%	6.2%	0.9%	1.6%
Somerset	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%
Talbot	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%
Washington	2.5%	2.8%	1.9%	0.4%	2.6%	2.4%
Wicomico	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	0.2%	2.8%	2.0%
Worcester	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%
Unallocated		3.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Maryland	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Employment and Payroll Annual Report*, Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

Exhibit 2.12
Employment Growth in Maryland Counties – Over a Five-year Period
First Quarter 2009 and 2014

County	<u>Average Employment Within Jurisdiction</u>					<u>Jobs Per 1,000 Residents</u>		
	1st Q 2009	1st Q 2014	Difference	% Difference	Rank	1st Q 2014	Percent of State Average	Rank
Allegany	28,648	28,537	-111	-0.4%	17	388.1	92.2%	9
Anne Arundel	224,856	248,897	24,041	10.7%	1	447.9	106.3%	4
Baltimore City	326,644	324,817	-1,827	-0.6%	18	522.1	124.0%	1
Baltimore	363,451	358,415	-5,036	-1.4%	19	435.5	103.4%	7
Calvert	20,952	21,071	119	0.6%	14	232.9	55.3%	24
Caroline	8,686	9,163	477	5.5%	5	280.3	66.5%	20
Carroll	54,361	54,983	622	1.1%	11	328.1	77.9%	18
Cecil	29,617	29,766	149	0.5%	15	292.1	69.3%	19
Charles	40,384	40,514	130	0.3%	16	265.0	62.9%	22
Dorchester	10,907	10,755	-152	-1.4%	20	329.3	78.2%	17
Frederick	91,150	93,556	2,406	2.6%	7	387.5	92.0%	10
Garrett	11,059	11,336	277	2.5%	9	379.3	90.0%	12
Harford	79,642	85,828	6,186	7.8%	3	344.4	81.8%	15
Howard	142,266	155,952	13,686	9.6%	2	512.0	121.6%	2
Kent	7,736	7,225	-511	-6.6%	24	362.3	86.0%	14
Montgomery	443,351	448,595	5,244	1.2%	10	441.2	104.8%	5
Prince George's	303,413	296,891	-6,522	-2.1%	21	333.6	79.2%	16
Queen Anne's	12,919	13,038	119	0.9%	12	268.7	63.8%	21
St. Mary's	39,382	41,959	2,577	6.5%	4	382.7	90.9%	11
Somerset	6,760	6,488	-272	-4.0%	23	246.9	58.6%	23
Talbot	17,920	18,051	131	0.7%	13	475.9	113.0%	3
Washington	63,427	65,878	2,451	3.9%	6	440.4	104.6%	6
Wicomico	44,558	43,552	-1,006	-2.3%	22	431.7	102.5%	8
Worcester	18,778	19,271	493	2.6%	8	373.3	88.6%	13
Unallocated	55,904	62,678	6,774	12.1%				
Maryland	2,446,772	2,497,216	50,445	2.1%		421.2	100.0%	

Note: The employment growth rate was calculated by using average quarterly employment data. Employment growth statistics represent the available jobs within a jurisdiction, not the employment status for residents of the jurisdiction.

Source: *Employment and Payroll Annual Report*, Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

Exhibit 2.13
Employment Growth in Maryland Counties – Multiple Year Comparison
First Quarter 2009 through 2014

County	<u>Average Employment Within Jurisdiction</u>						<u>Job Growth - Annual Change</u>				
	1st Q 2009	1st Q 2010	1st Q 2011	1st Q 2012	1st Q 2013	1st Q 2014	2009-2010 % Difference	2010-2011 % Difference	2011-2012 % Difference	2012-2013 % Difference	2013-2014 % Difference
Allegany	28,648	28,747	28,671	28,860	28,750	28,537	0.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	-0.4%	-0.7%
Anne Arundel	224,856	220,228	223,062	233,304	245,774	248,897	-2.1%	1.3%	4.6%	5.3%	1.3%
Baltimore City	326,644	320,403	325,617	325,928	327,999	324,817	-1.9%	1.6%	0.1%	0.6%	-1.0%
Baltimore	363,451	355,189	354,669	357,781	357,265	358,415	-2.3%	-0.1%	0.9%	-0.1%	0.3%
Calvert	20,952	20,420	21,027	21,157	21,260	21,071	-2.5%	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	-0.9%
Caroline	8,686	8,192	8,292	8,418	9,185	9,163	-5.7%	1.2%	1.5%	9.1%	-0.2%
Carroll	54,361	52,772	53,100	54,652	54,868	54,983	-2.9%	0.6%	2.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Cecil	29,617	26,916	27,129	27,995	29,243	29,766	-9.1%	0.8%	3.2%	4.5%	1.8%
Charles	40,384	38,924	39,804	40,021	40,006	40,514	-3.6%	2.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Dorchester	10,907	10,591	10,547	10,597	10,465	10,755	-2.9%	-0.4%	0.5%	-1.2%	2.8%
Frederick	91,150	89,106	89,789	90,781	93,483	93,556	-2.2%	0.8%	1.1%	3.0%	0.1%
Garrett	11,059	11,069	11,093	11,171	11,301	11,336	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%
Harford	79,642	78,828	80,588	85,380	87,161	85,828	-1.0%	2.2%	5.9%	2.1%	-1.5%
Howard	142,266	141,169	147,357	154,503	156,400	155,952	-0.8%	4.4%	4.8%	1.2%	-0.3%
Kent	7,736	7,179	7,297	7,380	7,253	7,225	-7.2%	1.6%	1.1%	-1.7%	-0.4%
Montgomery	443,351	433,226	443,159	444,104	446,510	448,595	-2.3%	2.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Prince George's	303,413	292,271	294,584	294,717	296,397	296,891	-3.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Queen Anne's	12,919	12,292	12,699	13,010	13,194	13,038	-4.9%	3.3%	2.4%	1.4%	-1.2%
St. Mary's	39,382	39,850	41,292	41,580	42,206	41,959	1.2%	3.6%	0.7%	1.5%	-0.6%
Somerset	6,760	6,417	6,424	6,411	6,477	6,488	-5.1%	0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.2%
Talbot	17,920	17,291	17,298	17,213	17,692	18,051	-3.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	2.8%	2.0%
Washington	63,427	62,279	63,034	65,536	65,665	65,878	-1.8%	1.2%	4.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Wicomico	44,558	42,924	43,198	43,807	43,803	43,552	-3.7%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%	-0.6%
Worcester	18,778	18,216	18,548	18,959	19,218	19,271	-3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%	0.3%
Unallocated	55,904	56,817	64,147	67,055	59,999	62,678	1.6%	12.9%	4.5%	-10.5%	4.5%
Maryland	2,446,772	2,391,316	2,432,425	2,470,320	2,491,576	2,497,216	-2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.2%

Note: The employment growth rate was calculated by using average quarterly employment data. Employment growth statistics represent the available jobs within a jurisdiction, not the employment status for residents of the jurisdiction.

Source: *Employment and Payroll Annual Report*, Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

Chapter 3. Local Government Finances

County and municipal governments in Maryland spend approximately \$28.9 billion annually on public services. Counties are the principal unit of local government responsible for most basic services such as police, fire, local corrections, sanitation, local highways, health, and parks and recreation. Counties also are responsible for funding public schools, libraries, local community colleges, and the circuit courts. In fiscal 2013, expenditures at the county government level totaled \$27.6 billion, which accounted for 95.5% of total local government expenditures.

Compared to counties, municipalities in Maryland provide a more limited array of public services. Public works and public safety are the two largest functions of municipal governments, comprising 67.1% of municipal expenditures in fiscal 2013. In addition, municipalities do not fund local school systems and community colleges, which account for 50.4% of local government expenditures. In fiscal 2013, expenditures at the municipal government level totaled \$1.3 billion, which accounted for only 4.5% of total local government expenditures. However, in five counties, municipal governments account for over 15% of local government expenditures.

Table 3.1 shows the amount of local government expenditures in fiscal 2013 by level of government. **Exhibit 3.1** shows local expenditures by county. **Exhibit 3.2** shows local government expenditures for counties and municipalities by category.

Table 3.1
Local Government Expenditures
Fiscal 2013
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
County Level	\$27,597.4	95.5%
Municipal Level	1,290.2	4.5%
Total	\$28,887.7	100.0%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

County Level

In fiscal 2013, county governments and Baltimore City spent \$27.6 billion on public services. Local boards of education accounted for 50.5% of county expenditures, with \$13.3 billion going to the public school systems. County government agencies accounted for 41.8% of expenditures or \$11.0 billion. Libraries, community colleges, and local health departments accounted for the remaining 7.7% of county expenditures. In addition, approximately \$1.3 billion was spent on debt service for the various units of county government. **Table 3.2** shows the distribution of county expenditures in fiscal 2013 by unit of county government.

Table 3.2
County Government Expenditures
Fiscal 2013
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Public Schools	\$13,260.9	50.5%
Libraries	299.9	1.1%
Community Colleges	1,286.6	4.9%
Health Departments	433.8	1.7%
County Government	10,967.2	41.8%
Subtotal	\$26,248.4	100.0%
Debt Service	1,349.0	
Total	\$27,597.4	

Source: Department of Legislative Services

County governments and Baltimore City collected \$26.8 billion in revenues in fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. County governments receive revenue from two basic sources: own-source revenues, which include locally generated revenues such as property taxes and income taxes; and intergovernmental revenues, which include federal and State funding. Statewide, own-source revenues account for 64.5% of county revenues, and intergovernmental revenues account for 35.5% (**Table 3.3**).

Many of the State's less affluent jurisdictions receive a lower percentage of their funding from local sources and a higher percentage from the State and federal government. For example, Somerset County, one of the least affluent

counties in the State, receives 38.5% of its revenue from local sources, 49.8% from the State, and 11.6% from the federal government. In comparison, Howard County, one of the more affluent counties in the State, receives 72.5% of its revenue from local sources, 22.1% from the State, 4.9% from the federal government, and 0.4% from other intergovernmental sources.

Table 3.3
Sources of Revenue – Counties and Baltimore City
Fiscal 2013

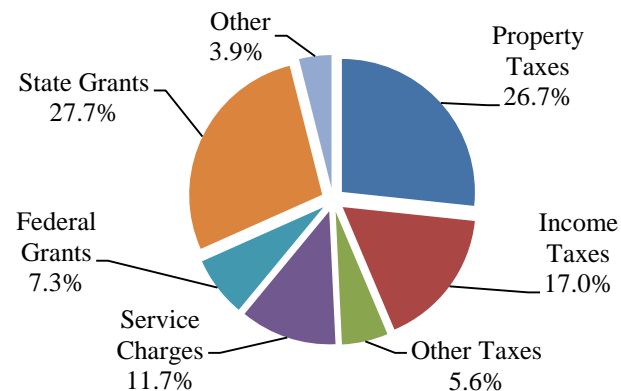


Exhibit 3.3 shows the allocation of county revenues by source for fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. **Exhibit 3.4** shows county revenues on a per capita basis, and **Exhibit 3.5** ranks the counties according to per capita property tax revenues, income tax revenues, State grants, and total revenues.

Property Tax Revenues

The property tax is the primary local revenue source for county governments, accounting for 26.7% of total revenues in fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on property tax revenues ranges from 16.4% in Allegany County to 49.3% in Worcester County. Property tax collections are affected by each county's property tax base and tax rate. Counties with a larger assessable base can collect relatively more tax revenues than jurisdictions with a smaller tax base. For example, Worcester County, with its ocean resort property, has the highest per capita assessable base in fiscal 2015 at \$287,809 which is nearly 2.5 times the statewide average. Somerset County has the second lowest per capita assessable base at \$54,459 or roughly half the statewide average. Due to its larger tax base, Worcester County is able to collect around four times more revenue per capita than neighboring Somerset County, even though Somerset County has a higher property tax rate.

Income Tax Revenues

The income tax is the third largest revenue source for county governments, accounting for 17.0% of total revenues in fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on income tax revenues ranges from 5.1% in Worcester County to 23.1% in Montgomery County.

Local income tax revenues are a function of a county's income tax rate and net taxable income. Per capita net taxable income in Maryland totaled \$24,666 in tax year 2013. Montgomery County had the highest per capita net taxable income at \$37,586, followed by Howard County at \$36,165,

and Talbot County at \$29,876. Somerset County had the lowest per capita net taxable income at \$7,970; Allegany County had the second lowest at \$12,120.

State Grants

State aid is the largest revenue source for most county governments in Maryland, accounting for 27.7% of total revenues in fiscal 2013. In 11 counties, however, State aid was either the second or third leading revenue source. In Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Worcester counties, State aid was the second largest revenue source after property taxes; whereas in Howard and Montgomery counties, State aid was the third largest revenue source after both property and income taxes.

State aid includes direct assistance to county governments, local school systems, libraries, community colleges, and local health departments. In fiscal 2013, local school systems received about 87.6% of total State aid. County and municipal governments received 6.7%, with most of the funds targeted for transportation, public safety, and park land acquisition and development. Community colleges, libraries, and local health departments accounted for the remaining 5.7%. About 70% of State aid is distributed inversely to local wealth. Utilizing local wealth measures to distribute State aid attempts to offset the inequalities in the revenue capacity among local jurisdictions.

Federal Grants

Federal grants accounted for 7.3% of total county revenues in fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on federal grants ranged from 4.1% in Calvert County to 11.8% in Baltimore City. The major areas in which local governments receive federal funds include primary and secondary education, community colleges, health and human services, housing and community development, public safety, and transportation.

Expenditure Categories

County governments and Baltimore City spent \$27.6 billion on public services in fiscal 2013. On a per capita basis, county expenditures averaged \$4,690. Montgomery County led the State with per capita expenditures totaling \$5,874, followed by Baltimore City with per capita expenditures totaling \$5,862. Somerset County had the lowest per capita expenditures at \$2,959. **Exhibit 3.6** shows the allocation of county expenditures by category. **Exhibit 3.7** shows county expenditures on a per capita basis. **Exhibit 3.8** ranks the counties according to per capita expenditures for education/libraries, public works, public safety, and total expenditures.

Educational services (public schools, libraries, and community colleges) continue to be the largest function of county government, accounting for 53.8% of total county spending in fiscal 2013. Education spending ranged from 40.7% of total spending in Baltimore City to 70.6% in Washington County. Baltimore City is the only jurisdiction which devoted less than 50% of its expenditures to education. The smaller percentage of spending targeted to education in

Baltimore City was, in part, a result of the greater need for public safety and public works services. Public safety accounted for 17.1% of Baltimore City's spending, the highest percentage in the State. In addition, public works functions accounted for 17.3% of total spending in the city, the second highest percentage in the State. Also, Baltimore City is not responsible for funding the local community college since the Baltimore City Community College is a State agency.

Public works is the second largest function of county governments, accounting for 11.6% of total spending. Garrett County, which spends a considerable amount for snow removal, led the State in the percentage of expenditures targeted to public works (21.2%); followed by Baltimore City (17.3%).

Public safety is the third largest function of county governments, accounting for 11.4% of total spending. As noted earlier, Baltimore City led the State in the percentage expended on public safety with 17.1%. Baltimore City was followed by Charles (13.8%) and Worcester (13.1%) counties.

The composition of county expenditures has changed slightly since fiscal 1999. Funding for educational services and public safety are now accounting for a higher percentage of county spending, whereas public works functions, health/social services, general government, and debt service are accounting for a lower percentage. **Table 3.4** shows the change in the composition of county expenditures over a 15-year period.

Table 3.4
County Expenditure Trends

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Education	51.2%	51.7%	53.8%
Public Works	12.6%	11.4%	11.6%
Public Safety	10.7%	10.6%	11.4%
Health/Social Services	4.9%	4.2%	3.6%
General Government	6.2%	7.7%	5.4%
Debt Service	6.0%	5.5%	4.9%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Municipal Level

Municipalities in Maryland, excluding Baltimore City, collected \$1.4 billion in revenues in fiscal 2013. **Exhibit 3.9** shows the allocation of municipal revenues by source for fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are the largest revenue source for most municipalities, accounting for 37.0% of total revenues, excluding debt proceeds (**Table 3.5**). The dependence on property taxes ranges from 12.1% for the municipality in St. Mary's County to 57.9% for municipalities in Prince George's County. For municipalities in 11 counties (Allegany, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester), service

charges generate a larger share of municipal revenues than the property tax.

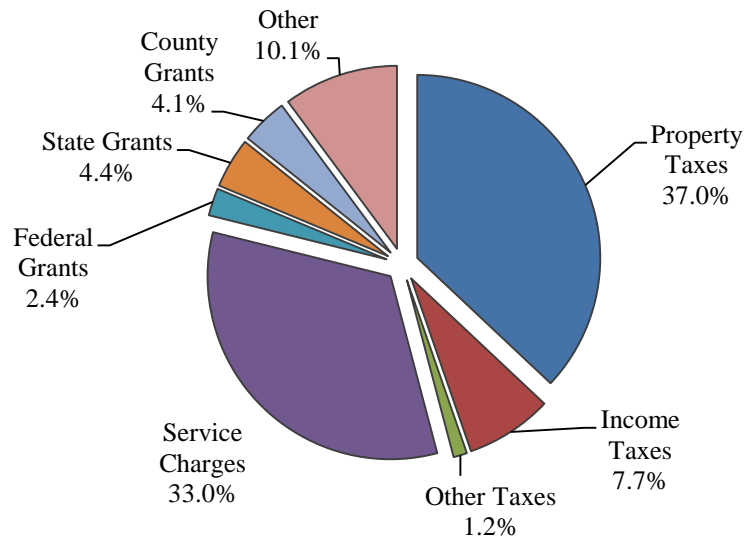
Service Charges

Service charges are the second largest revenue source for most municipalities, accounting for 33.0% of total revenues in fiscal 2013. Sewer, water, and solid waste charges accounted for the majority of the service charges. The remaining amount comprised general government, public safety, highways, and recreation charges. The reliance on service charges ranges from 7.4% for municipalities in Prince George's County to 70.0% for municipalities in Talbot County. The lower reliance on service charges in Prince George's County is due to water and sewer services being provided by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, a bi-county agency serving Montgomery and Prince George's counties. The higher reliance in Talbot County is due to the public-owned electric utility in Easton.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are the third largest revenue source for municipalities, accounting for 7.7% of total revenues in fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on income taxes ranges from 1.0% for municipalities in Worcester County to 17.7% for municipalities in Montgomery County. Municipal income taxes are calculated as 0.37% of Maryland taxable income of the municipality's residents or 17% of the county income taxes paid by the municipality's residents (with an adjustment to county income tax rates below 2.6%), whichever is higher.

Table 3.5
Sources of Revenue – Municipalities



State Grants

State aid is the fourth largest revenue source for municipalities, accounting for 4.4% of revenues. Most State aid is targeted to transportation, police protection, parks and recreation services, and community development projects. The reliance on State aid varies across the State, ranging from less than 1.0% of total revenues for municipalities in St. Mary's and Talbot counties to 22.5% for municipalities in Somerset County.

County Grants

County grants account for 4.1% of total revenues in fiscal 2013. Reliance on county grants is highest in Carroll, Cecil, Harford, and Worcester counties. County funding results primarily from the sharing of county hotel/motel taxes and tax rebates. Tax rebates enable county governments to compensate municipalities for governmental services or programs that municipalities provide in lieu of similar county services or programs.

Expenditure Categories

Municipal expenditures totaled \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2013. The two largest expenditures for municipalities are public works and public safety. Public works accounted for 43.4% of municipal spending in fiscal 2013 and public safety accounted for 23.7%. **Exhibit 3.10** shows the allocation of municipal expenditures by category for fiscal 2013.

The composition of municipal expenditures has changed since fiscal 1999 (**Table 3.6**). Funding for general government services, parks and recreation services and debt service now account for a lower percentage of municipal spending, whereas public safety services account for a higher percentage. There has been relatively little change in the overall funding percentage for public works services.

Table 3.6
Municipal Expenditure Trends

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
Public Works	43.5%	42.8%	43.4%
Public Safety	20.7%	22.0%	23.7%
General Government	13.0%	11.6%	12.0%
Parks and Recreation	8.7%	8.8%	7.5%
Debt Service	7.2%	6.4%	6.5%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.1
Local Government Expenditures
Fiscal 2013

County	County (\$ in Millions)	Municipal (\$ in Millions)	Total (\$ in Millions)	Percent County	Percent Municipal
Allegany	\$261.7	\$56.4	\$318.1	82.3%	17.7%
Anne Arundel	2,187.5	91.7	2,279.2	96.0%	4.0%
Baltimore City	3,642.0	0.0	3,642.0	100.0%	0.0%
Baltimore	3,405.4	0.0	3,405.4	100.0%	0.0%
Calvert	400.8	14.2	415.0	96.6%	3.4%
Caroline	115.1	13.9	129.0	89.3%	10.7%
Carroll	643.5	50.6	694.1	92.7%	7.3%
Cecil	355.4	37.8	393.2	90.4%	9.6%
Charles	706.8	13.4	720.2	98.1%	1.9%
Dorchester	117.2	23.0	140.1	83.6%	16.4%
Frederick	979.4	145.3	1,124.7	87.1%	12.9%
Garrett	137.5	7.1	144.7	95.1%	4.9%
Harford	1,027.6	57.8	1,085.4	94.7%	5.3%
Howard	1,721.2	0.0	1,721.2	100.0%	0.0%
Kent	71.5	10.6	82.1	87.1%	12.9%
Montgomery	5,902.2	196.9	6,099.0	96.8%	3.2%
Prince George's	4,042.8	171.5	4,214.3	95.9%	4.1%
Queen Anne's	189.2	7.9	197.2	96.0%	4.0%
St. Mary's	403.7	3.5	407.1	99.1%	0.9%
Somerset	77.7	8.6	86.3	90.1%	9.9%
Talbot	116.4	74.1	190.4	61.1%	38.9%
Washington	514.8	106.3	621.1	82.9%	17.1%
Wicomico	339.3	57.5	396.9	85.5%	14.5%
Worcester	238.8	142.3	381.1	62.7%	37.3%
Statewide	\$27,597.4	\$1,290.2	\$28,887.7	95.5%	4.5%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.2
Local Government Expenditures by Category
Fiscal 2013

Category	Total Local Expenditures	Percent of Total	County Expenditures	Municipal Expenditures	Percent County	Percent Municipal
General Government	\$1,652,185,618	5.7%	\$1,496,765,416	\$155,420,202	90.6%	9.4%
Public Safety						
Police	1,738,566,097	6.0%	1,516,298,930	222,267,167	87.2%	12.8%
Fire	981,795,441	3.4%	932,832,951	48,962,490	95.0%	5.0%
Corrections	378,538,748	1.3%	378,538,748	-	100.0%	0.0%
Other	350,046,051	1.2%	315,973,475	34,072,576	90.3%	9.7%
Public Works						
Transportation	1,404,737,259	4.9%	1,227,673,209	177,064,050	87.4%	12.6%
Sewer/Solid Waste/Water	2,268,248,731	7.9%	1,969,766,230	298,482,501	86.8%	13.2%
Other	92,004,356	0.3%	8,208,466	83,795,890	8.9%	91.1%
Education						
Public Schools	13,271,569,895	45.9%	13,271,569,895	-	100.0%	0.0%
Community Colleges	1,287,011,027	4.5%	1,287,011,027	-	100.0%	0.0%
Libraries	299,875,509	1.0%	299,875,509	-	100.0%	0.0%
Health/Social Services	992,164,834	3.4%	992,164,834	-	100.0%	0.0%
Parks and Recreation	680,321,684	2.4%	584,135,066	96,186,618	85.9%	14.1%
Community/Economic Development	807,440,724	2.8%	764,116,151	43,324,573	94.6%	5.4%
Miscellaneous	1,250,309,290	4.3%	1,203,486,984	46,822,306	96.3%	3.7%
Debt Service	1,432,835,677	5.0%	1,349,024,937	83,810,740	94.2%	5.8%
Total	\$28,887,650,941	100.0%	\$27,597,441,828	\$1,290,209,113	95.5%	4.5%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.3
County Revenues by Source
Fiscal 2013

County	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Taxes	Service Charges	Federal Grants	State Grants	Other
Allegany	16.4%	9.6%	1.7%	9.7%	11.6%	45.5%	5.6%
Anne Arundel	29.0%	19.0%	6.0%	14.0%	4.7%	23.8%	3.5%
Baltimore City	20.9%	7.6%	5.2%	13.4%	11.8%	36.6%	4.6%
Baltimore	28.0%	20.4%	4.2%	10.4%	8.5%	25.8%	2.7%
Calvert	36.0%	16.3%	2.5%	8.2%	4.1%	30.3%	2.7%
Caroline	20.5%	9.4%	1.7%	4.1%	9.1%	51.3%	3.8%
Carroll	31.8%	20.5%	2.5%	5.3%	5.6%	31.6%	2.8%
Cecil	29.3%	14.2%	1.9%	6.4%	7.1%	38.1%	3.0%
Charles	29.0%	14.3%	3.2%	12.0%	6.5%	31.5%	3.5%
Dorchester	27.3%	8.5%	2.4%	5.9%	10.3%	41.9%	3.8%
Frederick	26.4%	17.9%	2.8%	14.8%	4.7%	30.6%	2.7%
Garrett	37.2%	8.0%	5.1%	8.6%	10.1%	26.1%	4.8%
Harford	29.1%	18.5%	2.4%	6.3%	6.6%	29.9%	7.2%
Howard	31.6%	22.5%	5.6%	8.4%	4.9%	22.1%	4.7%
Kent	41.4%	15.2%	2.3%	4.6%	10.0%	24.2%	2.3%
Montgomery	26.3%	23.1%	9.3%	13.7%	6.0%	17.6%	3.9%
Prince George's	25.0%	12.7%	6.0%	12.9%	7.7%	31.3%	4.5%
Queen Anne's	33.0%	19.8%	3.3%	7.6%	8.2%	23.3%	4.7%
St. Mary's	25.5%	19.4%	3.7%	10.1%	6.2%	31.9%	3.2%
Somerset	19.6%	8.1%	0.7%	7.4%	11.6%	49.8%	2.8%
Talbot	28.6%	20.2%	8.5%	9.2%	8.0%	20.7%	4.7%
Washington	23.9%	12.8%	1.9%	8.1%	7.7%	42.2%	3.4%
Wicomico	18.0%	12.1%	1.4%	9.9%	9.8%	45.7%	3.1%
Worcester	49.3%	5.1%	10.2%	11.9%	6.3%	15.4%	1.8%
Statewide	26.7%	17.0%	5.6%	11.7%	7.3%	27.7%	3.9%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.4
Per Capita County Revenues by Source
Fiscal 2013

County	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Taxes	Service Charges	Federal Grants	State Grants	Other	Debt Proceeds	Total
Allegany	\$558	\$328	\$57	\$329	\$395	\$1,548	\$189	\$199	\$3,603
Anne Arundel	1,131	740	234	546	183	930	135	264	4,163
Baltimore City	1,215	444	304	778	685	2,131	268	168	5,993
Baltimore	1,049	763	158	390	318	964	100	619	4,360
Calvert	1,576	715	109	357	178	1,327	120	65	4,449
Caroline	736	339	62	149	328	1,845	136	0	3,595
Carroll	1,182	763	95	196	207	1,175	104	143	3,865
Cecil	1,020	496	67	222	248	1,326	103	2	3,484
Charles	1,339	660	146	556	302	1,458	160	178	4,799
Dorchester	981	305	85	210	369	1,503	136	0	3,589
Frederick	1,083	735	116	607	193	1,255	111	132	4,231
Garrett	1,745	375	238	404	474	1,222	226	0	4,686
Harford	1,158	737	96	250	262	1,189	286	142	4,120
Howard	1,753	1,250	312	468	274	1,227	263	336	5,882
Kent	1,494	547	84	165	360	875	84	12	3,621
Montgomery	1,492	1,311	530	779	338	1,001	221	398	6,068
Prince George's	1,123	573	269	580	345	1,407	202	412	4,911
Queen Anne's	1,349	812	137	312	333	954	193	12	4,101
St. Mary's	925	704	134	365	225	1,155	117	103	3,728
Somerset	565	233	20	213	334	1,430	79	16	2,891
Talbot	859	607	255	277	240	622	141	0	3,002
Washington	821	441	65	278	265	1,449	117	85	3,521
Wicomico	606	408	47	334	332	1,544	105	147	3,521
Worcester	2,357	246	486	571	302	734	85	88	4,868
Statewide	\$1,213	\$771	\$256	\$534	\$334	\$1,261	\$179	\$306	\$4,854

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.5
County Per Capita Rankings by Selected Revenue Sources – Fiscal 2013

Property Taxes		Income Taxes		State Grants		Total Revenues Excluding Debt Proceeds	
1. Worcester	\$2,357	1. Montgomery	\$1,311	1. Baltimore City	\$2,131	1. Baltimore City	\$5,824
2. Howard	1,753	2. Howard	1,250	2. Caroline	1,845	2. Montgomery	5,671
3. Garrett	1,745	3. Queen Anne's	812	3. Allegany	1,548	3. Howard	5,546
4. Calvert	1,576	4. Baltimore	763	4. Wicomico	1,544	4. Worcester	4,781
5. Kent	1,494	5. Carroll	763	5. Dorchester	1,503	5. Garrett	4,686
6. Montgomery	1,492	6. Anne Arundel	740	6. Charles	1,458	6. Charles	4,621
7. Queen Anne's	1,349	7. Harford	737	7. Washington	1,449	7. Prince George's	4,499
8. Charles	1,339	8. Frederick	735	8. Somerset	1,430	8. Calvert	4,383
9. Baltimore City	1,215	9. Calvert	715	9. Prince George's	1,407	9. Frederick	4,100
10. Carroll	1,182	10. St. Mary's	704	10. Calvert	1,327	10. Queen Anne's	4,089
11. Harford	1,158	11. Charles	660	11. Cecil	1,326	11. Harford	3,978
12. Anne Arundel	1,131	12. Talbot	607	12. Frederick	1,255	12. Anne Arundel	3,899
13. Prince George's	1,123	13. Prince George's	573	13. Howard	1,227	13. Baltimore	3,742
14. Frederick	1,083	14. Kent	547	14. Garrett	1,222	14. Carroll	3,722
15. Baltimore	1,049	15. Cecil	496	15. Harford	1,189	15. St. Mary's	3,625
16. Cecil	1,020	16. Baltimore City	444	16. Carroll	1,175	16. Kent	3,608
17. Dorchester	981	17. Washington	441	17. St. Mary's	1,155	17. Caroline	3,595
18. St. Mary's	925	18. Wicomico	408	18. Montgomery	1,001	18. Dorchester	3,589
19. Talbot	859	19. Garrett	375	19. Baltimore	964	19. Cecil	3,481
20. Washington	821	20. Caroline	339	20. Queen Anne's	954	20. Washington	3,437
21. Caroline	736	21. Allegany	328	21. Anne Arundel	930	21. Allegany	3,404
22. Wicomico	606	22. Dorchester	305	22. Kent	875	22. Wicomico	3,374
23. Somerset	565	23. Worcester	246	23. Worcester	734	23. Talbot	3,002
24. Allegany	558	24. Somerset	233	24. Talbot	622	24. Somerset	2,874
Statewide	\$1,213	Statewide	\$771	Statewide	\$1,261	Statewide	\$4,548

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.6
County Expenditures by Category
Fiscal 2013

County	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Health/ Social Serv.	Education/ Libraries	Parks and Recreation	Debt Service	Other
Allegany	3.6%	6.2%	11.1%	5.4%	64.8%	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%
Anne Arundel	5.2%	11.8%	11.8%	3.4%	60.1%	1.1%	5.6%	1.0%
Baltimore City	7.3%	17.1%	17.3%	4.9%	40.7%	1.6%	3.8%	7.5%
Baltimore	3.9%	10.4%	11.3%	2.2%	52.5%	0.6%	3.3%	15.8%
Calvert	4.8%	8.4%	7.3%	2.9%	62.3%	3.5%	4.3%	6.5%
Caroline	3.1%	9.7%	3.3%	4.4%	68.9%	1.2%	3.1%	6.3%
Carroll	6.0%	6.4%	6.7%	3.5%	65.6%	0.8%	6.3%	4.7%
Cecil	4.1%	10.3%	6.9%	4.0%	67.5%	0.3%	4.5%	2.3%
Charles	4.2%	13.8%	7.6%	2.6%	62.4%	1.3%	5.5%	2.6%
Dorchester	3.6%	9.9%	7.8%	5.5%	61.7%	0.4%	3.5%	7.5%
Frederick	5.5%	10.2%	7.4%	4.6%	63.0%	0.6%	6.0%	2.7%
Garrett	4.6%	7.0%	21.2%	4.9%	56.8%	1.0%	0.9%	3.6%
Harford	5.8%	10.2%	10.9%	2.4%	60.2%	1.7%	6.0%	2.9%
Howard	6.7%	11.6%	10.1%	2.2%	58.4%	2.4%	6.4%	2.2%
Kent	7.6%	12.2%	8.6%	10.5%	50.2%	1.6%	7.2%	2.1%
Montgomery	5.6%	10.9%	12.6%	4.4%	50.5%	2.9%	6.2%	6.9%
Prince George's	5.3%	10.2%	11.0%	2.3%	51.5%	4.5%	4.3%	11.0%
Queen Anne's	4.9%	11.2%	9.8%	5.2%	55.4%	1.8%	5.9%	5.8%
St. Mary's	5.4%	12.5%	7.7%	3.3%	62.0%	2.0%	3.1%	4.0%
Somerset	8.0%	9.2%	12.2%	8.1%	55.1%	1.7%	3.2%	2.4%
Talbot	5.1%	10.0%	10.8%	7.1%	59.0%	3.2%	0.3%	4.5%
Washington	3.2%	7.3%	9.5%	3.0%	70.6%	0.9%	3.1%	2.5%
Wicomico	2.7%	7.5%	5.3%	7.1%	67.2%	2.7%	3.9%	3.7%
Worcester	5.6%	13.1%	9.0%	6.1%	51.0%	0.7%	4.5%	10.2%
Statewide	5.4%	11.4%	11.6%	3.6%	53.8%	2.1%	4.9%	7.1%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 201*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.7
Per Capita County Expenditures by Category
Fiscal 2013

County	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Health/ Social Serv.	Education/ Libraries	Parks and Recreation	Debt Service	Other	Total
Allegany	\$128	\$219	\$393	\$192	\$2,291	\$10	\$248	\$55	\$3,535
Anne Arundel	208	469	467	137	2,386	45	221	39	3,974
Baltimore City	426	1,000	1,012	287	2,386	91	221	439	5,862
Baltimore	163	435	470	90	2,186	26	139	657	4,166
Calvert	214	374	328	130	2,788	157	190	290	4,472
Caroline	108	341	116	155	2,423	41	110	222	3,518
Carroll	232	246	259	135	2,524	30	242	181	3,848
Cecil	145	362	243	139	2,359	9	159	81	3,495
Charles	199	648	355	124	2,928	62	257	121	4,693
Dorchester	130	358	282	199	2,220	15	128	269	3,599
Frederick	224	418	303	190	2,576	26	244	108	4,088
Garrett	210	321	978	225	2,616	48	42	167	4,607
Harford	239	420	449	99	2,489	69	247	120	4,133
Howard	384	667	583	129	3,359	136	365	124	5,748
Kent	269	432	306	370	1,778	56	256	76	3,542
Montgomery	328	640	740	261	2,968	169	362	405	5,874
Prince George's	241	466	505	107	2,365	206	195	503	4,588
Queen Anne's	191	438	383	201	2,156	70	229	226	3,894
St. Mary's	199	461	286	123	2,295	74	115	149	3,704
Somerset	237	274	362	240	1,630	51	95	70	2,959
Talbot	157	306	329	217	1,803	97	8	137	3,054
Washington	111	250	328	104	2,435	29	108	85	3,451
Wicomico	90	252	177	239	2,266	91	131	124	3,371
Worcester	258	604	415	283	2,362	32	206	470	4,629
Statewide	\$254	\$534	\$545	\$169	\$2,525	\$99	\$229	\$334	\$4,690

Source: Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.8
County Per Capita Rankings by Expenditure Categories
Fiscal 2013

Education/Libraries		Public Works		Public Safety		Total Expenditures	
1. Howard	\$3,359	1. Baltimore City	\$1,012	1. Baltimore City	\$1,000	1. Montgomery	\$5,874
2. Montgomery	2,968	2. Garrett	978	2. Howard	667	2. Baltimore City	5,862
3. Charles	2,928	3. Montgomery	740	3. Charles	648	3. Howard	5,748
4. Calvert	2,788	4. Howard	583	4. Montgomery	640	4. Charles	4,693
5. Garrett	2,616	5. Prince George's	505	5. Worcester	604	5. Worcester	4,629
6. Frederick	2,576	6. Baltimore	470	6. Anne Arundel	469	6. Garrett	4,607
7. Carroll	2,524	7. Anne Arundel	467	7. Prince George's	466	7. Prince George's	4,588
8. Harford	2,489	8. Harford	449	8. St. Mary's	461	8. Calvert	4,472
9. Washington	2,435	9. Worcester	415	9. Queen Anne's	438	9. Baltimore	4,166
10. Caroline	2,423	10. Allegany	393	10. Baltimore	435	10. Harford	4,133
11. Anne Arundel	2,386	11. Queen Anne's	383	11. Kent	432	11. Frederick	4,088
12. Baltimore City	2,386	12. Somerset	362	12. Harford	420	12. Anne Arundel	3,974
13. Prince George's	2,365	13. Charles	355	13. Frederick	418	13. Queen Anne's	3,894
14. Worcester	2,362	14. Talbot	329	14. Calvert	374	14. Carroll	3,848
15. Cecil	2,359	15. Washington	328	15. Cecil	362	15. St. Mary's	3,704
16. St. Mary's	2,295	16. Calvert	328	16. Dorchester	358	16. Dorchester	3,599
17. Allegany	2,291	17. Kent	306	17. Caroline	341	17. Kent	3,542
18. Wicomico	2,266	18. Frederick	303	18. Garrett	321	18. Allegany	3,535
19. Dorchester	2,220	19. St. Mary's	286	19. Talbot	306	19. Caroline	3,518
20. Baltimore	2,186	20. Dorchester	282	20. Somerset	274	20. Cecil	3,495
21. Queen Anne's	2,156	21. Carroll	259	21. Wicomico	252	21. Washington	3,451
22. Talbot	1,803	22. Cecil	243	22. Washington	250	22. Wicomico	3,371
23. Kent	1,778	23. Wicomico	177	23. Carroll	246	23. Talbot	3,054
24. Somerset	1,630	24. Caroline	116	24. Allegany	219	24. Somerset	2,959
Statewide	\$2,525	Statewide	\$545	Statewide	\$534	Statewide	\$4,690

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.9
Municipal Revenues by Source
Fiscal 2013

County	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Taxes	Service Charges	Federal Grants	State Grants	County Grants	Other
Allegany	24.8%	4.7%	0.6%	50.0%	7.0%	8.6%	0.6%	3.6%
Anne Arundel	44.1%	6.0%	1.5%	33.3%	2.4%	3.5%	2.2%	6.9%
Calvert	36.1%	7.8%	8.0%	34.8%	0.6%	5.1%	3.3%	4.2%
Caroline	37.1%	3.7%	0.5%	32.4%	6.4%	13.9%	0.2%	5.9%
Carroll	31.4%	10.0%	0.5%	36.6%	3.4%	5.9%	5.5%	6.6%
Cecil	33.6%	5.6%	0.2%	42.3%	0.8%	6.4%	5.8%	5.3%
Charles	27.8%	7.8%	0.0%	39.8%	0.6%	15.7%	0.1%	8.2%
Dorchester	37.6%	3.0%	0.3%	37.8%	2.0%	11.3%	3.1%	5.0%
Frederick	37.1%	6.7%	0.5%	32.8%	1.3%	5.2%	2.4%	14.1%
Garrett	16.6%	3.5%	0.7%	21.6%	34.6%	16.4%	2.4%	4.1%
Harford	42.9%	7.1%	0.4%	31.2%	0.5%	6.5%	6.2%	5.2%
Kent	31.0%	6.4%	0.9%	32.0%	0.8%	2.9%	2.4%	23.6%
Montgomery	36.0%	17.7%	2.2%	19.5%	1.1%	1.9%	5.4%	16.2%
Prince George's	57.9%	11.8%	0.9%	7.4%	2.3%	3.2%	2.6%	14.1%
Queen Anne's	32.8%	5.7%	0.0%	28.9%	0.6%	6.4%	2.7%	23.0%
St. Mary's	12.1%	9.2%	0.3%	45.7%	0.0%	0.6%	1.5%	30.6%
Somerset	39.7%	2.1%	0.7%	21.7%	0.2%	22.5%	2.6%	10.5%
Talbot	18.8%	2.4%	0.1%	70.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	6.1%
Washington	24.3%	3.1%	2.9%	56.1%	1.7%	2.6%	0.4%	9.0%
Wicomico	40.7%	3.3%	1.6%	37.3%	2.0%	3.8%	1.5%	9.9%
Worcester	34.9%	1.0%	1.1%	35.4%	4.7%	4.0%	14.2%	4.8%
Statewide	37.0%	7.7%	1.2%	33.0%	2.4%	4.4%	4.1%	10.1%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.10
Municipal Expenditures by Category
Fiscal 2013

County	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks and Recreation	Community Develop.	Economic Develop.	Debt Service	Other
Allegany	4.6%	21.9%	54.3%	2.2%	6.2%	0.2%	6.4%	4.3%
Anne Arundel	8.9%	39.5%	36.3%	6.0%	0.9%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%
Calvert	9.0%	9.3%	38.5%	28.8%	0.0%	1.6%	10.8%	2.1%
Caroline	13.9%	23.9%	48.0%	2.0%	3.6%	0.1%	6.4%	2.1%
Carroll	8.6%	16.0%	55.4%	3.6%	4.8%	0.3%	3.9%	7.4%
Cecil	11.1%	25.0%	56.3%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%
Charles	13.9%	11.0%	58.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.6%	4.0%	6.6%
Dorchester	9.6%	20.4%	45.0%	4.0%	0.7%	0.7%	6.5%	13.2%
Frederick	10.0%	22.7%	44.1%	6.6%	0.2%	2.5%	13.1%	0.8%
Garrett	16.7%	2.4%	62.0%	6.5%	0.3%	6.3%	4.4%	1.4%
Harford	12.5%	22.2%	48.0%	3.2%	0.2%	1.3%	4.0%	8.6%
Kent	11.8%	13.2%	59.4%	3.7%	1.0%	0.7%	3.0%	7.2%
Montgomery	24.1%	17.3%	27.8%	15.4%	1.8%	0.5%	8.0%	5.1%
Prince George's	18.9%	30.6%	27.0%	10.4%	2.0%	0.9%	3.9%	6.3%
Queen Anne's	13.0%	10.8%	49.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.3%	19.2%	5.1%
St. Mary's	12.8%	1.9%	74.8%	5.1%	0.0%	1.3%	4.0%	0.0%
Somerset	7.8%	29.3%	32.6%	7.1%	1.9%	4.2%	7.8%	9.3%
Talbot	3.9%	13.2%	76.2%	2.0%	0.1%	0.6%	2.4%	1.6%
Washington	7.4%	20.1%	59.1%	3.3%	0.7%	4.1%	3.3%	2.0%
Wicomico	6.5%	37.7%	39.1%	3.3%	1.3%	0.0%	7.7%	4.4%
Worcester	5.6%	26.8%	43.2%	8.2%	0.1%	9.3%	5.9%	0.8%
Statewide	12.0%	23.7%	43.4%	7.5%	1.3%	2.1%	6.5%	3.6%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2013*, Department of Legislative Service

Chapter 4. Tax Rates for Local Governments

County Taxes

More jurisdictions chose to decrease local tax rates in fiscal 2015 than chose to increase them, likely reflecting improved economic conditions and higher revenue attainment at the local level. As shown in **Table 4.1**, seven counties changed their local property tax rates, with three counties increasing their rates and four counties decreasing them. One county, Carroll, slightly lowered its income tax rate. No county altered its recordation, transfer, admissions and amusement, and hotel rental tax rates, so the rates remain the same as in fiscal 2014.

Table 4.1
Number of Counties Changing Tax Rates
Fiscal 2011-2015

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼
Real Property	2	5	8	2	9	2	7	2	3	4
Local Income	1	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	0	1
Recordation	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A&A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hotel Rental	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: ▲ represents tax rate increase; ▼ represents tax rate decrease.

Income tax changes are based on calendar years.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Property Tax Rates

For fiscal 2015, three counties – Caroline, Talbot, and Wicomico – increased their real property tax rates. Allegany, Anne Arundel, Frederick, and Montgomery counties decreased real property tax rates slightly. Real property tax rates range from \$0.527 per \$100 of assessed value in Talbot County to \$2.248 in Baltimore City.

Over the last five years, property tax rates have decreased in 4 jurisdictions with 2 jurisdictions lowering the rate multiple times. Property tax rates in 8 counties remained the same, while in 12 counties the rate has increased. **Table 4.2** lists the counties referenced in this paragraph.

Exhibit 4.1 shows the real property tax rates for each county since fiscal 2006. These rates are based on property assessments at 100% of market valuation. **Appendix 6** shows the countywide special property tax rates for certain counties in fiscal 2015.

Table 4.2
Property Tax Actions Over Last Five Years

Decreased: Allegany, Baltimore City, Carroll, Frederick

Decreased Multiple Times: Allegany, Carroll

No Change: Baltimore, Calvert, Garrett, Harford, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington

Increased: Anne Arundel, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester

Constant Yield Property Tax Rates

In 1977, the General Assembly passed legislation that requires county governments to hold public hearings regarding proposals to enact a tax rate that exceeds the constant yield rate. The constant yield rate is the rate that, when applied to the current assessable base, yields the same amount of property tax revenues as in the prior year. New construction and annexed land are not included in the calculation of the constant yield rate.

When there is growth in the assessable base, localities may still be able to generate additional property tax revenues while reducing their property tax rates. This may result in an overall property tax increase for homeowners even though the property tax rate has been reduced. In past years when the assessable base was increasing, the constant yield rate was generally below the current tax rate. In fiscal 2015, 11 jurisdictions (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, Baltimore, Caroline, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Talbot, and

Wicomico) had a property tax rate set above the constant yield rate. The revenue yield from property tax rates above the constant yield rate is estimated at \$54.8 million in fiscal 2015. In the 12 jurisdictions where the property tax rate was set below the constant yield rate, the potential revenue amount that was foregone due to the lower rate is estimated at \$14 million. **Exhibit 4.2** shows the property tax rate in excess of the constant yield rate for each county in fiscal 2015. **Exhibit 4.3** shows the estimated revenue yield from property tax rates above the constant yield, while **Exhibit 4.4** shows the potential revenue amount that was foregone due to property tax rates being set below the constant yield.

Local Income Tax Rates

Pursuant to legislation enacted in 1999, county income tax rates may range between 1.0% and 3.2%. Carroll County was the only jurisdiction to alter its local income tax rate for calendar 2015, slightly lowering the rate from 3.04% to 3.03%. Local income tax rates range from 1.25% in Worcester County to 3.2% in Baltimore City and Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, and Wicomico counties. **Exhibit 4.5** shows the rates for income taxes for calendar 2006 through 2015.

Recordation Tax Rates

No county changed its recordation tax rate for fiscal 2015. Recordation tax rates range from \$2.50 per \$500 of transaction in Baltimore and Howard counties to \$6.00 per \$500 of transaction in Frederick and Talbot counties. **Exhibit 4.6** shows the recordation, transfer, admissions and amusement, and hotel rental tax rates by county for fiscal 2014 and 2015.

Transfer Tax Rates

No county changed its transfer tax rate for fiscal 2015. Local transfer tax rates range from 0.5% in six counties (Allegany, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Washington, and Worcester) to 1.5% in Baltimore City and Baltimore County. Seven counties (Calvert, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Somerset, and Wicomico) do not impose a tax on property transfers.

Admissions and Amusement Tax Rates

Admissions and amusement tax rates remain the same in fiscal 2015. Caroline and Frederick counties are the only jurisdictions that do not impose an admissions and amusement tax. Currently, admissions and amusement tax rates range from 0.5% in Dorchester County to 10.0% in six jurisdictions – Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Charles, and Prince George's counties.

Hotel Rental Tax Rates

No county altered its hotel rental tax rate for fiscal 2015. Hotel rental tax rates range from 3.0% in Cecil and Frederick

counties to 9.5% in Baltimore City. Harford County is the only jurisdiction that does not impose a hotel rental tax.

Property Tax Limitation Measures

Five charter counties (Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Prince George's, Talbot, and Wicomico) have amended their charters to limit property tax rates or revenues. In Anne Arundel County, the total annual increase in property tax revenues is limited to the lesser of 4.5% or the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In Montgomery County, the growth in property tax revenues is limited to the increase in CPI; however, this limitation does not apply to new construction. In addition, the limitation may be overridden by a unanimous vote of all nine county council members. In Prince George's County, the general property tax rate is capped at \$0.96 per \$100 of assessed value. Special taxing districts, such as the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, are not included under the tax cap. In Talbot and Wicomico counties, the total annual increase in property tax revenues is limited to the lesser of 2% or the increase in CPI.

The counties may exceed the charter limitations on local property taxes for the purpose of funding the approved budget of the local board of education. If a local property tax rate is set above the charter limit, the county governing body may not reduce funding provided to the local board of education from any other local source and must appropriate to the local board of education all of the revenues generated from any increase beyond the existing charter limit. Any use of this authority must be reported annually to the Governor and the General Assembly. This authority was adopted at the 2012 session in order to ensure

that counties have the fiscal ability to meet new maintenance of effort requirements. In fiscal 2013, Talbot County became the first jurisdiction to exercise this new authority by establishing a 2.6 cent supplemental property tax rate for the local board of education. No jurisdiction exercised this authority in fiscal 2014 or 2015.

Municipal Property Tax Rates

Individuals and businesses residing in incorporated areas are subject to municipal property taxes in addition to county property taxes. Municipal real property tax rates range from \$0.02 in Chevy Chase, Section 3 (Montgomery County) to \$1.37 in Colmar Manor (Prince George's County). Only Chevy Chase and Chevy Chase, Section 5 (Montgomery County) did not impose a local property tax in fiscal 2015. While only 15.5% of the State's population resides in incorporated areas (excluding Baltimore City), there are nine counties where over 30% of residents live in municipalities. **Exhibit 4.7** shows the municipal property tax rates for the 20 largest municipalities and Baltimore City, ranked by the combined county and municipal property tax rates. **Appendix 7** shows the real property tax rates for each municipality.

Property Tax Differentials and Rebates

To compensate municipalities for providing services in lieu of similar county services or programs and to address the effect of double taxation in municipalities (when residents pay both county and municipal property taxes), 18 counties provided property tax set-offs in fiscal 2014, through either a tax rate

differential or tax rebate. A municipal tax rate differential takes the form of a reduced county property tax rate within the boundaries of a municipality. A tax rebate is a direct grant to municipalities for providing services that are similar to county services. These services include police protection, highway and street maintenance, sanitation and waste collection, planning and zoning, and recreation and parks. In fiscal 2014, municipal tax differentials and rebates totaled approximately \$101.5 million, a 2% decrease compared to the prior year. **Exhibit 4.8** shows the amount of tax set-offs provided in fiscal 2014 by county.

Even with such tax set-off programs, many municipal residents face relatively high property tax rates. For example, residents in Princess Anne are subject to a \$2.0659 combined county/municipal property tax rate, which is more than twice the amount of the Somerset County rate. **Table 4.3** lists the municipalities with the highest combined county/municipal property tax rates for fiscal 2015.

Table 4.3
Municipalities with the Highest Combined Local
Property Tax Rates in Maryland
Fiscal 2015

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Combined Tax Rate</u>
Colmar Manor	Prince George's	\$2.5900
Baltimore City		2.2480
Princess Anne	Somerset	2.0659
District Heights	Prince George's	2.0596
Mt. Rainier	Prince George's	2.0440
Morningside	Prince George's	1.9810
Bladensburg	Prince George's	1.9490
Fruitland	Wicomico	1.9116
New Carrollton	Prince George's	1.9099
Salisbury	Wicomico	1.8886
Edmonston	Prince George's	1.8670

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Department of Legislative Services

Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes

Development impact fees and building excise taxes enable local governments to collect revenue from builders for public facilities necessitated by new residential or commercial development. As a result of these development charges, local governments are able to shift the costs of financing new public

facilities from existing taxpayers to individuals responsible for the development. In many situations, the use of such development charges may eliminate the need for jurisdiction-wide tax increases. Another benefit of development charges is that local officials can collect the needed revenue for the expansion or construction of new public facilities prior to the construction of any new residential development. In this manner, payment of an impact fee or excise tax may be required by local officials before the issuance of a building permit or approval of a subdivision plat.

Local governments in Maryland must have authority from the General Assembly in order to impose a development impact fee or excise tax. Code home rule counties are authorized as a group to impose specified impact fees and excise taxes, and a number of other counties have specific authorizations from the General Assembly.

Development impact fees and building excise taxes are imposed in 16 counties in Maryland. Local revenues from development impact fees and building excise taxes increased from \$56.9 million in fiscal 2001 to \$129.1 million in fiscal 2007 (**Table 4.4**). Impact fee and excise tax revenues subsequently declined to \$62.4 million in fiscal 2009 but increased in subsequent years. Revenues for fiscal 2014 and 2015 are estimated to be \$143.2 million and \$138.5 million, respectively. Public services funded by these charges include public school construction, libraries, community colleges, transportation, public safety, parks and recreation, and water/sewer utilities.

In a given county, other charges imposed on new development (while not accounted for here as development impact fees or excise taxes) may also be directed partially or

wholly toward new or expanded facilities (*e.g.*, water/sewer system development charges or connection charges). In addition, a number of municipalities impose impact fees or similar charges on new development.

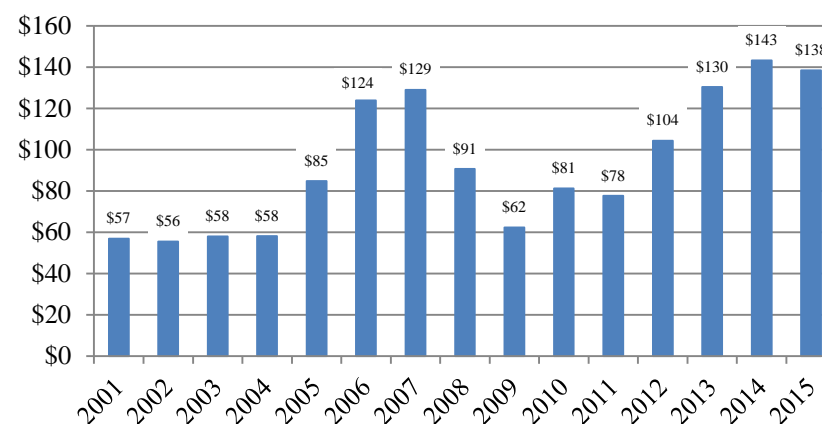
A development impact fee is a regulatory measure designed to fund facilities specifically required by new development projects in order to mitigate the impact of such development on infrastructure or public facilities. However, there must be a reasonable connection between the amount of the impact fee imposed and the actual cost of providing facilities to the properties assessed. In order to justify the imposition of an impact fee, a jurisdiction must conduct a study that measures the effects that new development will have on public facilities. The amount of an impact fee is subject to judicial review. Moreover, the revenue from the fee must be dedicated to substantially benefit the assessed properties. Thus, a county cannot collect an impact fee in one geographic area and spend the funds in another area.

A building excise tax is another means of raising revenue from new development. Unlike a regulatory impact fee, the amount of an excise tax does not have to be closely related to the actual cost of providing public facilities to serve new development. In addition, excise tax revenues do not have to be spent to specifically benefit the properties that are taxed but can generally be spent throughout the county.

Exhibit 4.9 shows the development impact fees and building excise tax rates applicable to a single-family development for each county in fiscal 2013 through 2015. **Exhibit 4.10** shows the revenue collections for fiscal 2013 through 2015.

Exhibit 4.11 shows the governmental uses of development impact fees and excise taxes for fiscal 2015.

Table 4.4
Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes
Maryland Counties
Fiscal 2001-2015
(\$ in millions)



Source: Maryland Association of Counties; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.1
County Real Property Tax Rates in Fiscal 2006-2015
(per \$100 of assessed value)

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Allegany	\$1.001	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.982	\$0.981	\$0.980	\$0.979
Anne Arundel	0.931	0.918	0.891	0.888	0.876	0.880	0.910	0.941	0.950	0.943
Baltimore City	2.308	2.288	2.268	2.268	2.268	2.268	2.268	2.268	2.248	2.248
Baltimore	1.115	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100
Calvert	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892	0.892
Caroline	0.910	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.890	0.940	0.960
Carroll	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.028	1.018	1.018	1.018
Cecil	0.980	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.940	0.915	0.940	0.991	0.991	0.991
Charles	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.067	1.121	1.205	1.205
Dorchester	0.920	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.976	0.976	0.976	0.976
Frederick	1.135	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.060
Garrett	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.990
Harford	1.082	1.082	1.082	1.082	1.064	1.042	1.042	1.042	1.042	1.042
Howard	1.170	1.140	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.190	1.190	1.190
Kent	0.992	0.972	0.972	0.972	0.972	1.022	1.022	1.022	1.022	1.022
Montgomery	0.967	0.916	0.916	0.915	0.916	0.915	0.959	1.003	1.021	1.008
Prince George's	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319
Queen Anne's	0.870	0.800	0.770	0.770	0.770	0.767	0.847	0.847	0.847	0.847
St. Mary's	0.872	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857
Somerset	0.990	0.940	0.940	0.920	0.900	0.884	0.884	0.884	0.915	0.915
Talbot	0.520	0.500	0.475	0.449	0.432	0.432	0.448	0.491	0.512	0.527
Washington	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948
Wicomico	0.993	0.942	0.881	0.814	0.759	0.759	0.769	0.840	0.909	0.952
Worcester	0.730	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.770	0.770	0.770

Note: The rate in Charles, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties reflect special rates for services not funded from the general county property tax rate.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.2
Property Tax Rates Compared to Constant Yield Rate in Fiscal 2015

County	Actual FY 2014	Actual FY 2015	Difference	Constant Yield Rate	Difference	Amount in Excess of Constant Yield Ranking by Highest to Lowest
Allegany	\$0.980	\$0.979	-\$0.001	\$0.973	\$0.006	1. Baltimore City \$0.045
Anne Arundel	0.950	0.943	-0.007	0.928	0.015	2. Howard 0.024
Baltimore City	2.248	2.248	0.000	2.203	0.045	3. Anne Arundel 0.015
Baltimore	1.100	1.100	0.000	1.092	0.008	4. Prince George's 0.014
Calvert	0.892	0.892	0.000	0.902	-0.010	5. Wicomico 0.014
Caroline	0.940	0.960	0.020	0.955	0.005	6. Baltimore 0.008
Carroll	1.018	1.018	0.000	1.029	-0.011	7. Allegany 0.006
Cecil	0.991	0.991	0.000	1.004	-0.013	8. Caroline 0.005
Charles*	1.205	1.205	0.000	1.221	-0.016	9. St. Mary's 0.004
Dorchester	0.976	0.976	0.000	0.978	-0.002	10. Montgomery 0.002
Frederick	1.064	1.060	-0.004	1.060	0.000	11. Talbot 0.002
Garrett	0.990	0.990	0.000	1.071	-0.081	12. Frederick 0.000
Harford	1.042	1.042	0.000	1.048	-0.006	13. Washington -0.001
Howard*	1.190	1.190	0.000	1.166	0.024	14. Dorchester -0.002
Kent	1.022	1.022	0.000	1.026	-0.004	15. Kent -0.004
Montgomery*	1.021	1.008	-0.013	1.006	0.002	16. Queen Anne's -0.006
Prince George's*	1.319	1.319	0.000	1.305	0.014	17. Harford -0.006
Queen Anne's	0.847	0.847	0.000	0.853	-0.006	18. Worcester -0.007
St. Mary's	0.857	0.857	0.000	0.853	0.004	19. Calvert -0.010
Somerset	0.915	0.915	0.000	0.963	-0.048	20. Carroll -0.011
Talbot	0.512	0.527	0.015	0.525	0.002	21. Cecil -0.013
Washington	0.948	0.948	0.000	0.949	-0.001	22. Charles -0.016
Wicomico	0.909	0.952	0.043	0.938	0.014	23. Somerset -0.048
Worcester	0.770	0.770	0.000	0.777	-0.007	24. Garrett -0.081

*Includes Special Property Tax Rates

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.3
Revenue Yield from Property Tax Rates above Constant Yield
Fiscal 2015

County	Assessable Base	Actual Rate	Constant Yield Rate	Difference	Estimated Revenue Yield	Per Capita Yield
Allegany	\$3,539,097,143	\$0.979	\$0.973	\$0.006	\$205,000	\$2.79
Anne Arundel	61,022,458,646	0.943	0.928	0.015	9,153,000	16.47
Baltimore City	31,285,540,023	2.248	2.203	0.045	14,078,000	22.63
Baltimore	72,771,304,603	1.100	1.092	0.008	5,822,000	7.07
Calvert	11,182,385,833	0.892	0.902	-0.010	0	0.00
Caroline	2,460,402,270	0.960	0.955	0.005	123,000	3.76
Carroll	17,703,793,311	1.018	1.029	-0.011	0	0.00
Cecil	9,168,304,467	0.991	1.004	-0.013	0	0.00
Charles*	15,167,929,784	1.205	1.221	-0.016	0	0.00
Dorchester	2,769,541,399	0.976	0.978	-0.002	0	0.00
Frederick	25,218,647,017	1.060	1.060	0.000	0	0.00
Garrett	4,201,159,063	0.990	1.071	-0.081	0	0.00
Harford	25,405,468,523	1.042	1.048	-0.006	0	0.00
Howard*	42,396,341,000	1.190	1.166	0.024	10,363,000	34.02
Kent	2,821,336,757	1.022	1.026	-0.004	0	0.00
Montgomery*	163,243,821,393	1.008	1.006	0.002	4,053,000	3.99
Prince George's*	70,143,126,495	1.319	1.305	0.014	9,652,000	10.84
Queen Anne's	7,396,201,881	0.847	0.853	-0.006	0	0.00
St. Mary's	11,472,104,820	0.857	0.853	0.004	459,000	4.19
Somerset	1,342,968,212	0.915	0.963	-0.048	0	0.00
Talbot	6,965,136,260	0.527	0.525	0.002	139,000	3.66
Washington	11,623,467,431	0.948	0.949	-0.001	0	0.00
Wicomico	5,632,599,187	0.952	0.938	0.014	766,000	7.59
Worcester	14,315,812,587	0.770	0.777	-0.007	0	0.00
Total	\$619,248,948,105				\$54,813,000	\$9.25

*Includes Special Property Tax Rates

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.4
Revenue Loss from Property Tax Rates below Constant Yield
Fiscal 2015

County	Assessable Base	Actual Rate	Constant Yield Rate	Difference	Estimated Revenue Loss	Per Capita Loss
Allegany	\$3,539,097,143	\$0.979	\$0.973	\$0.006	\$0	\$0.00
Anne Arundel	61,022,458,646	0.943	0.928	0.015	0	0.00
Baltimore City	31,285,540,023	2.248	2.203	0.045	0	0.00
Baltimore	72,771,304,603	1.100	1.092	0.008	0	0.00
Calvert	11,182,385,833	0.892	0.902	-0.010	-1,118,000	-12.36
Caroline	2,460,402,270	0.960	0.955	0.005	0	0.00
Carroll	17,703,793,311	1.018	1.029	-0.011	-1,947,000	-11.62
Cecil	9,168,304,467	0.991	1.004	-0.013	-1,219,000	-11.96
Charles*	15,167,929,784	1.205	1.221	-0.016	-2,427,000	-15.88
Dorchester	2,769,541,399	0.976	0.978	-0.002	-55,000	-1.68
Frederick	25,218,647,017	1.060	1.060	0.000	0	0.00
Garrett	4,201,159,063	0.990	1.071	-0.081	-3,403,000	-113.85
Harford	25,405,468,523	1.042	1.048	-0.006	-1,524,000	-6.12
Howard*	42,396,341,000	1.190	1.166	0.024	0	0.00
Kent	2,821,336,757	1.022	1.026	-0.004	-113,000	-5.67
Montgomery*	163,243,821,393	1.008	1.006	0.002	0	0.00
Prince George's*	70,143,126,495	1.319	1.305	0.014	0	0.00
Queen Anne's	7,396,201,881	0.847	0.853	-0.006	-436,000	-8.99
St. Mary's	11,472,104,820	0.857	0.853	0.004	0	0.00
Somerset	1,342,968,212	0.915	0.963	-0.048	-645,000	-24.55
Talbot	6,965,136,260	0.527	0.525	0.002	0	0.00
Washington	11,623,467,431	0.948	0.949	-0.001	-116,000	-0.78
Wicomico	5,632,599,187	0.952	0.938	0.014	0	0.00
Worcester	14,315,812,587	0.770	0.777	-0.007	-1,002,000	-19.41
Total	\$619,248,948,105				-\$14,005,000	-\$2.36

*Includes Special Property Tax Rates

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.5
County Income Tax Rates in Calendar 2006-2015

County	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
Allegany	2.93%	2.93%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%
Anne Arundel	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.49%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%
Baltimore City	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Baltimore	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%
Calvert	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%
Caroline	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.63%	2.73%	2.73%
Carroll	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.04%	3.03%
Cecil	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%
Charles	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	3.03%	3.03%
Dorchester	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%	2.62%
Frederick	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%	2.96%
Garrett	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%	2.65%
Harford	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%	3.06%
Howard	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Kent	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%
Montgomery	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Prince George's	3.20%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Queen Anne's	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
St. Mary's	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Somerset	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%
Talbot	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
Washington	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%
Wicomico	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Worcester	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%

Source: Office of the Comptroller

Exhibit 4.6
Other Local Tax Rates in Fiscal 2014 and 2015

County	Recordation		Transfer		Admissions & Amusement		Hotel Rental	
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015
Allegany	\$3.50	\$3.50	0.5%	0.5%	7.5%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Anne Arundel	3.50	3.50	1.0%	1.0%	10.0%	10.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Baltimore City	5.00	5.00	1.5%	1.5%	10.0%	10.0%	9.5%	9.5%
Baltimore	2.50	2.50	1.5%	1.5%	10.0%	10.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Calvert	5.00	5.00	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Caroline	5.00	5.00	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Carroll	5.00	5.00	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Cecil	4.10	4.10	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Charles	5.00	5.00	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Dorchester	5.00	5.00	0.75%	0.75%	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%	5.0%
Frederick	6.00	6.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Garrett	3.50	3.50	1.0%	1.0%	4.5%	4.5%	6.0%	6.0%
Harford	3.30	3.30	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Howard	2.50	2.50	1.0%	1.0%	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%	7.0%
Kent	3.30	3.30	0.5%	0.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.0%
Montgomery	3.45	3.45	1.0%	1.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Prince George's	2.75	2.75	1.4%	1.4%	10.0%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Queen Anne's	4.95	4.95	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
St. Mary's	4.00	4.00	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Somerset	3.30	3.30	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Talbot	6.00	6.00	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Washington	3.80	3.80	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Wicomico	3.50	3.50	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Worcester	3.30	3.30	0.5%	0.5%	3.0%	3.0%	4.5%	4.5%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.7
Combined County and Municipal Real Property Tax Rates in Fiscal 2015
20 Largest Municipalities – Ranked by Total Tax Rate

Rank	Municipality	County	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
1.	New Carrollton	Prince George's	12,514	\$0.8450	\$0.7059	\$0.3590	\$1.9099
2.	Salisbury	Wicomico	31,507	0.9516	0.9370	-	1.8886
3.	Greenbelt	Prince George's	23,753	0.8190	0.8125	0.2046	1.8361
4.	Cumberland	Allegany	20,452	0.8530	0.9654	-	1.8184
5.	Hyattsville	Prince George's	18,045	0.8230	0.6300	0.3590	1.8120
6.	Cambridge	Dorchester	12,620	0.9320	0.7989	-	1.7309
7.	Hagerstown	Washington	40,612	0.8230	0.8980	-	1.7210
8.	Frederick	Frederick	66,893	0.9292	0.7305	-	1.6597
9.	Laurel	Prince George's	25,800	0.7960	0.7100	0.1505	1.6565
10.	College Park	Prince George's	31,274	0.9290	0.3350	0.3590	1.6230
11.	Westminster	Carroll	18,645	1.0180	0.5600	-	1.5780
12.	Elkton	Cecil	15,718	0.9907	0.5856	-	1.5763
13.	Takoma Park	Montgomery	17,721	0.7320	0.5700	0.2730	1.5750
14.	Aberdeen	Harford	15,120	0.8937	0.6800	-	1.5737
15.	Bowie	Prince George's	56,759	0.8300	0.4000	0.3050	1.5350
16.	Rockville	Montgomery	64,072	0.7320	0.6220	0.1770	1.5310
17.	Havre de Grace	Harford	13,501	0.8937	0.5600	-	1.4537
18.	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	38,722	0.5640	0.6490	-	1.2130
19.	Gaithersburg	Montgomery	65,690	0.7320	0.2620	0.1770	1.1710
20.	Easton	Talbot	16,687	0.3950	0.5200	-	0.9150
	Baltimore City		622,104	2.2480	0.0000		2.2480

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.8
Tax Differentials and Tax Rebates
Fiscal 2014

County	Tax Differential	Tax Rebate	Total
Allegany	\$2,204,011	\$0	\$2,204,011
Anne Arundel	24,131,339	0	24,131,339
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calvert	3,368,991	0	3,368,991
Caroline	473,645	0	473,645
Carroll	0	2,520,690	2,520,690
Cecil	0	760,340	760,340
Charles	1,108,014	0	1,108,014
Dorchester	398,799	6,050	404,849
Frederick	8,542,062	4,011,173	12,553,235
Garrett	70,422	237,000	307,422
Harford	6,550,444	3,554,158	10,104,602
Howard	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kent	0	64,446	64,446
Montgomery	0	7,776,718	7,776,718
Prince George's	26,818,044	651,147	27,469,191
Queen Anne's	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	50,471	50,471
Somerset	0	315,000	315,000
Talbot	3,588,941	0	3,588,941
Washington	4,320,810	0	4,320,810
Wicomico	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0
Total	\$81,575,522	\$19,947,193	\$101,522,715

N/A: indicates the jurisdiction has no municipalities.
Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.9
County Development Impact Fees and Excise Tax Rates¹
Fiscal 2013-2015

<u>County</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Anne Arundel ²	\$11,295	\$11,616	\$11,896
Calvert	12,950	12,950	12,950
Caroline ³	5,000	5,000	5,000
Carroll	533	533	533
Charles	12,828	13,139	13,366
Dorchester ⁴	3,671	3,671	3,671
Frederick ⁵	15,185	15,185	14,208
Harford	6,000	6,000	6,000
Howard ⁶	\$2.29/sq. ft.	\$2.37/sq. ft.	\$2.40/sq. ft.
Montgomery ⁷	36,293	39,450	39,450
Prince George's ⁸	22,112	22,355	22,803
Queen Anne's	\$4.60/sq. ft.	\$4.72/sq. ft.	\$4.84/sq. ft.
St. Mary's	4,500	4,500	4,500
Talbot ⁹	6,451	6,625	6,804
Washington	\$3.00/sq. ft.	\$1.00/sq. ft.	\$1.00/sq. ft.
Wicomico	5,231	5,231	5,231

¹ Fees/rates listed are generally those applicable to single-family detached dwellings and are per dwelling unless otherwise indicated.

² Rates are for a 2,000-2,499 square foot residential unit. Residential rates vary by the square footage of a unit.

³ A \$750 development excise tax for agricultural land preservation is also imposed on new lots created by subdivision in a "rural district."

⁴ A slightly higher rate, \$3,765 per dwelling, applies outside of the Cambridge and Hurlock areas.

⁵ The rates shown reflect the public school and library impact fee total. A roads tax of \$0.10/sq. ft. or \$0.25/sq. ft. (depending on the square footage), with the first 700 square feet not taxed, was reduced to \$0.00 effective in November 2011.

⁶ Fiscal 2013, 2014, and 2015 amounts represent the total of the roads tax amount (\$1.08/sq. ft., \$1.13/sq. ft., and \$1.15/sq. ft., respectively) and the school surcharge amount (\$1.21/sq. ft., \$1.24/sq. ft., and \$1.25/sq. ft., respectively).

⁷ Fiscal 2014 and 2015 amounts represent \$13,506 for transportation and \$25,944 for schools. Fiscal 2013 amount represents \$12,425 for transportation and \$23,868 for schools. The school excise tax is increased by \$2 for each square foot between 3,500 and 8,500 gross square feet. Different transportation rates apply in the Metro Station and Clarksburg impact tax districts.

⁸ Fiscal 2015 amount represents \$15,489 for school facilities and \$7,314 for public safety. A lower school facilities rate (\$9,035 in fiscal 2015) applies inside the beltway and to certain development near mass transit and a lower public safety rate (\$2,439 in fiscal 2015) applies inside the "developed tier" as defined in the 2002 Prince George's County Approved General Plan and to certain development near mass transit.

⁹ A lower rate (\$5,877 in fiscal 2015) applies to development inside municipalities.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.10
County Development Impact Fee and Excise Tax Revenues

County	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2013-2014		FY 2014-2015	
				Difference	% Difference	Difference	% Difference
Anne Arundel	\$14,927,793	\$8,470,000	\$8,420,000	-\$6,457,793	-43.3%	-\$50,000	-0.6%
Calvert	3,117,154	3,766,424	3,128,314	649,270	20.8%	-638,110	-16.9%
Caroline	100,402	89,236	60,000	-11,166	-11.1%	-29,236	-32.8%
Carroll	297,877	193,300	318,000	-104,577	-35.1%	124,700	64.5%
Charles	8,828,192	10,483,482	9,250,767	1,655,290	18.8%	-1,232,715	-11.8%
Dorchester ¹	249,177	82,770	82,770	-166,407	-66.8%	0	0.0%
Frederick	9,135,853	7,653,760	10,508,724	-1,482,093	-16.2%	2,854,964	37.3%
Harford	2,027,400	2,500,000	2,500,000	472,600	23.3%	0	0.0%
Howard	13,572,460	14,297,000	14,414,904	724,540	5.3%	117,904	0.8%
Montgomery	41,081,651	66,319,105	58,407,000	25,237,454	61.4%	-7,912,105	-11.9%
Prince George's	32,015,929	24,933,000	26,104,650	-7,082,929	-22.1%	1,171,650	4.7%
Queen Anne's	1,412,222	1,055,000	1,555,000	-357,222	-25.3%	500,000	47.4%
St. Mary's	1,794,375	2,162,500	2,187,500	368,125	20.5%	25,000	1.2%
Talbot	151,143	122,000	200,000	-29,143	-19.3%	78,000	63.9%
Washington	481,011	554,386	543,000	73,375	15.3%	-11,386	-2.1%
Wicomico	1,261,911	557,082	771,142	-704,829	-55.9%	214,060	38.4%
Total	\$130,454,550	\$143,239,045	\$138,451,771	\$12,784,495	9.8%	-\$4,787,274	-3.3%

¹ A fiscal 2015 amount is not available from the county because it does not budget for the revenues. The Department of Legislative Services has assumed that the fiscal 2015 revenues are the same as in fiscal 2014.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.11
Governmental Uses of Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes
Fiscal 2015 Estimate

County	Education	Transportation	Public Safety	Recreation	Other	Total Budgeted Revenues	Per Capita Revenues
Allegany	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Anne Arundel	4,020,000	3,900,000	500,000	0	0	8,420,000	15.15
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Calvert	1,863,072	921,681	0	343,561	0	3,128,314	34.57
Caroline	50,000	0	0	0	10,000	60,000	1.84
Carroll	0	0	0	318,000	0	318,000	1.90
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Charles	9,250,767	0	0	0	0	9,250,767	60.52
Dorchester ¹	74,655	0	8,115	0	0	82,770	2.53
Frederick	10,508,724	0	0	0	0	10,508,724	43.53
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Harford	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	10.03
Howard	6,936,068	7,478,836	0	0	0	14,414,904	47.33
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Montgomery	48,937,000	9,470,000	0	0	0	58,407,000	57.45
Prince George's	24,604,650	0	1,500,000	0	0	26,104,650	29.33
Queen Anne's	1,235,000	0	200,000	120,000	0	1,555,000	32.05
St. Mary's	1,687,500	225,000	0	275,000	0	2,187,500	19.95
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Talbot	79,000	37,000	0	19,000	65,000	200,000	5.27
Washington	249,000	279,000	0	0	15,000	543,000	3.63
Wicomico	771,142	0	0	0	0	771,142	7.64
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	\$112,766,578	\$22,311,517	\$2,208,115	\$1,075,561	\$90,000	\$138,451,771	\$23.35
Share of Total	81.4%	16.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%	

¹ Fiscal 2015 amounts are not available from the county because it does not budget for the revenues. The Department of Legislative Services has assumed that the fiscal 2015 revenues are the same as in fiscal 2014.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Chapter 5. Local Revenue Growth

Local government revenues are significantly affected by property assessments and personal income. Together, property and local income taxes account for over 40% of total county revenues. When intergovernmental grants are excluded, property and income taxes account for two-thirds of total county revenues, increasing to at least 80% of revenues in three counties in fiscal 2013.

The downturn in the housing market continues to affect property assessments in Maryland. County assessable base will increase by only 1.1% in fiscal 2015 and is projected to increase by 1.9% in fiscal 2016 and by 2.1% in fiscal 2017. Net taxable income decreased by 0.3% in tax year 2013 after increasing significantly in each of the preceding three years. **Table 5.1** compares the relative growth in county assessable base and net taxable income.

The downward slide in local recordation and transfer tax revenues appears to have ended by fiscal 2011. County governments collected \$553.0 million in local recordation and transfer taxes in fiscal 2012 and \$694.7 million in fiscal 2013; collections are estimated at \$701.7 million and \$724.6 million in fiscal 2014 and 2015, respectively. These amounts are significantly lower than the amounts collected in fiscal 2006 when the soaring real estate market yielded recordation and transfer taxes totaling \$1.2 billion. **Table 5.2** shows local recordation and transfer tax collections since fiscal 2011.

Table 5.1
Comparison of Local Revenue Measures
Annual Percent Growth

<u>County Assessable Base</u>		<u>Net Taxable Income</u>	
FY 2012	-6.8%	TY 2011	5.0%
FY 2013	-4.4%	TY 2012	9.0%
FY 2014	-1.3%	TY 2013	-0.3%
FY 2015	1.1%	TY 2014	N/A
FY 2016	1.9%	TY 2015	N/A
FY 2017	2.1%	TY 2016	N/A

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Comptroller's Office

Table 5.2
Local Recordation and Transfer Tax Revenues
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Recordation</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 2011	\$239.6	\$272.1	\$511.7
FY 2012	266.2	286.8	553.0
FY 2013	367.9	326.8	694.7
FY 2014	353.2	348.5	701.7
FY 2015	374.6	350.0	724.6

Source: Maryland Association of Counties, Department of Legislative Services

Property Taxation

The property tax is one of the three major revenue sources for county governments, accounting for 26.7% of total revenues, excluding debt proceeds, and the largest revenue source for municipal governments, accounting for 37% of total revenues, excluding debt proceeds. In fiscal 2015, county governments are projected to collect \$7.3 billion in property taxes. The property tax is a relatively stable and predictable revenue source for local governments, and due to the sizeable growth in property assessments in prior years and the effect of the Homestead Tax Credit Program, local property tax collections should remain relatively constant for the near future.

County assessable base in fiscal 2015 totaled \$672 billion or \$113,340 per State resident. Per capita assessable base ranges from \$52,910 in Allegany County to \$287,809 in Worcester County. Statewide, real property accounts for 96.7% of the assessable base and personal property accounts for 3.3%. **Exhibit 5.1** shows the per capita assessable base and assessable base growth for each jurisdiction for fiscal 2015.

Exhibit 5.2 shows the real, personal, and total county assessable base for each county for fiscal 2015. **Exhibit 5.3** shows the percentage change in total county assessable base (real and personal property) since fiscal 2008. **Exhibit 5.4** shows total county assessable base (real and personal property) since fiscal 2010.

Assessable Base Growth

County assessable base increased by 1.1% in fiscal 2015. Real property increased by 1.2% statewide, and personal property decreased by 2.3%. As shown in **Table 5.3**, the State Department of Assessments and Taxation projects that total county assessable base will continue to increase on a statewide basis in fiscal 2016 and 2017.

Table 5.3
County Assessable Base Growth Forecast

<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
-1.3%	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Property assessments in Maryland increased significantly between fiscal 2000 and 2008. The average three-year increase in the full cash value of property undergoing reassessment totaled 5.7% in 2000 and 60.2% in 2006. Properties reassessed for 2007 realized an increase of 56.1% statewide, whereas, reassessments for 2008 realized an increase of 33.2%. However, the continual rapid increase in property assessments halted in 2009, as property valuation declined reflecting the national credit crisis and deteriorating economic conditions. Properties reassessed for 2011 realized a decrease of 17.9%; for 2012 reassessments declined by 13.0% and for 2013 reassessments declined by 3.6%. In the past two years, due to improvements in the national economy, property assessments began to increase. Properties reassessed for 2014 realized a net increase in value of 4.7%, and properties reassessed for 2015 realized a

net increase of 10.8%. Under the State's triennial assessment process, the increase in the full cash value of property is phased in over a three-year period; however, any decrease in value is reflected immediately. **Exhibit 5.5** shows the average change in the full cash value of property reassessed during calendar 2014 for each jurisdiction. Property reassessments that occurred during calendar 2014 will affect the county's assessable base starting in fiscal 2016. **Exhibit 5.6** shows the full cash value assessment changes from January 2007 through January 2015.

One-cent Yield on the Property Tax Rate

The larger the assessable property tax base in a county, the more revenues that can be derived with an increase in the property tax rate. For example, a one-cent increase in the real property tax rate in Talbot County for fiscal 2016 generates approximately \$698,800 in revenues, whereas it generates only \$136,600 in Somerset County, even though the jurisdictions have a roughly comparable number of residents. The fiscal impact of a one-cent increase in real property tax rates for fiscal 2013 through 2017 is depicted in **Exhibit 5.7**. These revenue amounts reflect deductions for the Homestead Tax Credit Program.

Property Tax Relief Measures

The increase in property assessments throughout Maryland, in prior years, has led the State, and in some instances the voters, to take action to curtail the rise in property taxes. Three primary approaches are used in Maryland to provide property tax relief to homeowners: (1) the Homestead Tax Credit Program that

limits annual assessment increases to all owner-occupied homeowners regardless of income; (2) the Homeowners' (circuit breaker) Tax Credit Program and the Renters' Tax Credit Program that provide credits for certain individuals who qualify based on a sliding scale of property tax liability and income; and (3) property tax limitation measures that either limit the property tax rate that can be imposed by the county council or the property tax revenue that can be collected. All three approaches have significantly impacted either State or local revenues, and members of the General Assembly have repeatedly introduced legislation addressing these property tax relief measures.

Homestead Tax Credit Program

The Homestead Tax Credit Program (assessment caps) provides tax credits against State, county, and municipal real property taxes for owner-occupied residential properties for the amount of real property taxes resulting from an annual assessment increase that exceeds a certain percentage or "cap" in any given year. The State requires the cap on assessment increases to be set at 10% for State property tax purposes; however, local governments have the authority to set their caps between 0% and 10%.

A majority of local subdivisions have assessment caps below 10%: 21 counties in fiscal 2013, 2014, and 2015. **Table 5.4** lists county assessment caps for fiscal 2013 through 2015.

The Homestead Tax Credit Program is administered as follows:

- Increases in property assessments are equally spread out over three years. For example, if a property's assessment increased by \$120,000, from \$300,000 to \$420,000, the increase would be phased in through increments of \$40,000 annually for the next three years.
- If the assessment cap was set at 10%, however, the amount of assessment subject to taxes would increase by only \$30,000 in the first year, \$33,000 in the following year, and \$36,300 in the third year.
- Since the assessment cap was set lower than the actual market increase, the homeowner does not have to pay taxes on the property's full assessed value.

Table 5.4
County Assessment Caps

County	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Allegany	7%	7%	7%
Anne Arundel	2%	2%	2%
Baltimore City	4%	4%	4%
Baltimore	4%	4%	4%
Calvert	10%	10%	10%
Caroline	5%	5%	5%
Carroll	5%	5%	5%
Cecil	8%	8%	8%
Charles	7%	7%	7%
Dorchester	5%	5%	5%
Frederick	5%	5%	5%
Garrett	5%	5%	5%
Harford	5%	5%	5%
Howard	5%	5%	5%
Kent	5%	5%	5%
Montgomery	10%	10%	10%
Prince George's	4%	2%	2%
Queen Anne's	5%	5%	5%
St. Mary's	5%	5%	5%
Somerset	10%	10%	10%
Talbot	0%	0%	0%
Washington	5%	5%	5%
Wicomico	5%	5%	5%
Worcester	3%	3%	3%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation; Department of Legislative Services

The extent to which the Homestead Tax Credit Program may actually restrict the ability of a county to raise property tax revenues depends on the county's need for revenues from the property tax and other legal and practical limitations. For example, a county impacted by a charter-imposed property tax limitation measure would presumably reduce tax rates to offset the impact of rising assessments in the absence of the homestead credit. **Exhibits 5.8** and **5.9** show the impact that assessment caps have had on the counties' assessable base and local property tax revenues.

Net Taxable Income

Income tax revenue is the third largest revenue source for county governments, accounting for 17% of total revenue in fiscal 2013, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on income tax revenue ranges from 5.1% of total revenues in Worcester County to 23.1% in Montgomery County. Local income tax revenues are a function of a county's income tax rate and the net taxable income base. Net taxable income represents taxable income after exemptions and deductions have been subtracted from gross salary and benefits.

Net taxable income for Maryland jurisdictions totaled \$146.2 billion in tax year 2013, ranging from \$209.4 million in Somerset County to \$38.2 billion in Montgomery County. Statewide, net taxable income decreased by 0.3% in tax year 2013, with Montgomery County experiencing the greatest decrease at 3.8%.

Montgomery County has the highest per capita net taxable income at \$37,586 followed by Howard County at \$36,165 and

Talbot County at \$29,876. Somerset County has the lowest per capita net taxable income at \$7,970. **Exhibit 5.10** ranks local jurisdictions according to per capita net taxable income and net taxable income growth. **Exhibit 5.11** shows the growth in net taxable income since tax year 2007, while **Exhibit 5.12** shows the net taxable income by county for the last five years.

Exhibit 5.1
County Assessable Base Measures for Fiscal 2015

County	Population July 1, 2013	Assessable Base (\$ in Thousands)	Per Capita Assessable Base	Assessable Base Growth		County	Per Capita Assessable Base		County	Assessable Base Growth
Allegany	73,521	\$3,889,963	\$52,910	-0.5%	1.	Worcester	\$287,809	1.	Baltimore City	3.8%
Anne Arundel	555,743	77,806,973	140,005	1.8%	2.	Talbot	224,960	2.	Montgomery	2.5%
Baltimore City	622,104	35,895,146	57,700	3.8%	3.	Montgomery	166,083	3.	Howard	2.5%
Baltimore	823,015	78,005,881	94,781	-0.6%	4.	Queen Anne's	157,750	4.	Anne Arundel	1.8%
Calvert	90,484	12,232,236	135,187	-0.4%	5.	Garrett	149,284	5.	Frederick	1.6%
Caroline	32,693	2,612,656	79,915	-1.4%	6.	Howard	148,960	6.	Prince George's	0.6%
Carroll	167,564	18,484,249	110,312	-0.6%	7.	Kent	147,921	7.	Harford	0.6%
Cecil	101,913	9,668,778	94,873	0.1%	8.	Anne Arundel	140,005	8.	St. Mary's	0.3%
Charles	152,864	16,323,388	106,784	-0.4%	9.	Calvert	135,187	9.	Worcester	0.1%
Dorchester	32,660	2,891,447	88,532	-3.0%	10.	St. Mary's	110,346	10.	Cecil	0.1%
Frederick	241,409	26,158,043	108,356	1.6%	11.	Carroll	110,312	11.	Charles	-0.4%
Garrett	29,889	4,461,940	149,284	-7.5%	12.	Frederick	108,356	12.	Calvert	-0.4%
Harford	249,215	26,756,070	107,361	0.6%	13.	Harford	107,361	13.	Allegany	-0.5%
Howard	304,580	45,370,329	148,960	2.5%	14.	Charles	106,784	14.	Carroll	-0.6%
Kent	19,944	2,950,128	147,921	-2.1%	15.	Cecil	94,873	15.	Queen Anne's	-0.6%
Montgomery	1,016,677	168,852,446	166,083	2.5%	16.	Baltimore	94,781	16.	Baltimore	-0.6%
Prince George's	890,081	76,630,154	86,093	0.6%	17.	Dorchester	88,532	17.	Washington	-0.7%
Queen Anne's	48,517	7,653,576	157,750	-0.6%	18.	Prince George's	86,093	18.	Caroline	-1.4%
St. Mary's	109,633	12,097,535	110,346	0.3%	19.	Washington	82,412	19.	Kent	-2.1%
Somerset	26,273	1,430,802	54,459	-3.5%	20.	Caroline	79,915	20.	Dorchester	-3.0%
Talbot	37,931	8,532,943	224,960	-3.5%	21.	Wicomico	60,306	21.	Somerset	-3.5%
Washington	149,588	12,327,772	82,412	-0.7%	22.	Baltimore City	57,700	22.	Talbot	-3.5%
Wicomico	100,896	6,084,640	60,306	-3.6%	23.	Somerset	54,459	23.	Wicomico	-3.6%
Worcester	51,620	14,856,691	287,809	0.1%	24.	Allegany	52,910	24.	Garrett	-7.5%
Statewide	5,928,814	\$671,973,785	\$113,340	1.1%						

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 5.2
County Assessable Base for Fiscal 2015 and Percent Change from Fiscal 2014
(\$ in Thousands)

County	Subject to Real Property	Percent Change	Subject to Personal Property	Percent Change	Total Property	Percent Change
Allegany	\$3,547,929	-0.9%	\$342,034	3.2%	\$3,889,963	-0.5%
Anne Arundel	75,319,059	2.0%	2,487,914	-2.1%	77,806,973	1.8%
Baltimore City	33,877,108	4.1%	2,018,038	-0.8%	35,895,146	3.8%
Baltimore	75,084,608	-0.5%	2,921,273	-2.9%	78,005,881	-0.6%
Calvert	11,274,400	-0.5%	957,836	1.5%	12,232,236	-0.4%
Caroline	2,499,663	-2.0%	112,993	12.3%	2,612,656	-1.4%
Carroll	17,967,373	-0.2%	516,876	-12.3%	18,484,249	-0.6%
Cecil	9,252,797	-0.3%	415,981	10.4%	9,668,778	0.1%
Charles	15,465,732	0.3%	857,656	-11.5%	16,323,388	-0.4%
Dorchester	2,782,627	-2.8%	108,820	-9.5%	2,891,447	-3.0%
Frederick	25,856,626	1.7%	301,417	0.2%	26,158,043	1.6%
Garrett	4,260,262	-7.8%	201,678	0.3%	4,461,940	-7.5%
Harford	25,695,399	0.5%	1,060,671	2.4%	26,756,070	0.6%
Howard	43,875,445	2.6%	1,494,884	-2.0%	45,370,329	2.5%
Kent	2,909,297	-2.3%	40,831	11.6%	2,950,128	-2.1%
Montgomery	165,097,133	2.5%	3,755,313	1.8%	168,852,446	2.5%
Prince George's	73,896,653	1.1%	2,733,501	-10.8%	76,630,154	0.6%
Queen Anne's	7,582,753	-0.7%	70,823	13.7%	7,653,576	-0.6%
St. Mary's	11,801,792	0.0%	295,743	16.3%	12,097,535	0.3%
Somerset	1,357,895	-4.2%	72,907	11.3%	1,430,802	-3.5%
Talbot	8,470,761	-3.6%	62,182	8.3%	8,532,943	-3.5%
Washington	11,794,130	-0.9%	533,642	3.8%	12,327,772	-0.7%
Wicomico	5,690,278	-2.4%	394,362	-17.5%	6,084,640	-3.6%
Worcester	14,527,882	0.0%	328,809	5.3%	14,856,691	0.1%
Statewide	\$649,887,601	1.2%	\$22,086,184	-2.3%	\$671,973,785	1.1%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.3
Growth in County Assessable Base – Real and Personal Property
Fiscal 2008-2017

County	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 E	FY 2017 E
Allegany	9.3%	6.7%	11.9%	5.1%	0.1%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.3%
Anne Arundel	18.0%	14.2%	6.0%	-2.1%	-6.4%	-4.1%	0.1%	1.8%	3.0%	2.9%
Baltimore City	14.9%	15.6%	13.8%	2.5%	-4.2%	-6.4%	-1.5%	3.8%	-0.9%	0.0%
Baltimore	15.7%	13.3%	8.9%	0.5%	-5.7%	-4.2%	-2.8%	-0.6%	1.6%	2.1%
Calvert	19.8%	10.7%	8.0%	1.9%	-6.2%	-5.8%	-2.2%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
Caroline	18.1%	16.4%	11.5%	-0.5%	-7.3%	-4.7%	-5.7%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.5%
Carroll	16.1%	13.3%	8.7%	-5.3%	-5.9%	-4.2%	-1.4%	-0.6%	1.0%	3.0%
Cecil	16.1%	13.7%	6.8%	-1.1%	-4.6%	-5.6%	-3.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%
Charles	20.4%	16.0%	7.0%	-5.5%	-6.8%	-4.7%	-1.9%	-0.4%	0.6%	2.9%
Dorchester	17.8%	14.4%	9.1%	0.5%	-8.9%	-3.4%	-4.4%	-3.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%
Frederick	19.2%	13.4%	6.1%	-6.9%	-8.8%	-4.6%	-0.6%	1.6%	2.3%	0.6%
Garrett	14.6%	12.7%	7.7%	6.1%	0.0%	-2.9%	-0.3%	-7.5%	-0.7%	0.3%
Harford	15.3%	13.9%	8.8%	0.4%	-3.9%	-2.4%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%
Howard	16.1%	13.3%	5.0%	-4.0%	-6.4%	-2.2%	0.6%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%
Kent	16.3%	15.0%	10.3%	2.0%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%	-0.2%	1.1%
Montgomery	15.5%	11.0%	0.4%	-4.5%	-6.4%	-2.7%	0.9%	2.5%	3.9%	3.9%
Prince George's	18.7%	19.0%	11.6%	0.2%	-13.1%	-7.9%	-3.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%
Queen Anne's	19.2%	14.4%	7.5%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-6.0%	-4.1%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%
St. Mary's	19.1%	18.4%	11.0%	2.4%	-4.7%	-3.0%	-1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Somerset	18.5%	16.7%	7.7%	0.7%	-4.7%	-12.1%	0.0%	-3.5%	0.6%	1.0%
Talbot	17.5%	15.5%	10.8%	-0.1%	-4.0%	-4.2%	-5.1%	-3.5%	-2.0%	0.0%
Washington	18.1%	15.3%	8.1%	-4.4%	-6.7%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-0.7%	0.2%	0.8%
Wicomico	13.7%	12.9%	7.8%	-1.0%	-7.5%	-6.3%	-5.4%	-3.6%	0.5%	2.3%
Worcester	19.7%	17.8%	-5.5%	-5.8%	-3.6%	-10.0%	-5.9%	0.1%	-0.5%	1.9%
Statewide	16.8%	13.9%	6.1%	-2.1%	-6.8%	-4.4%	-1.3%	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.4
County Assessable Base – Real and Personal Property
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 E	FY 2017 E
Allegany	\$3,816,560	\$4,010,110	\$4,014,571	\$3,962,462	\$3,910,750	\$3,889,963	\$3,861,939	\$3,851,952
Anne Arundel	86,849,623	84,987,819	79,589,954	76,293,860	76,405,438	77,806,973	80,143,440	82,490,588
Baltimore City	38,190,377	39,149,240	37,515,837	35,123,385	34,582,451	35,895,146	35,578,425	35,584,800
Baltimore	88,989,970	89,397,035	84,302,273	80,753,433	78,477,913	78,005,881	79,237,782	80,862,172
Calvert	13,951,302	14,209,661	13,333,624	12,553,694	12,277,912	12,232,236	12,275,056	12,289,009
Caroline	3,199,323	3,182,687	2,949,842	2,810,316	2,651,005	2,612,656	2,571,867	2,534,024
Carroll	22,093,994	20,915,009	19,678,687	18,861,958	18,588,705	18,484,249	18,664,970	19,228,654
Cecil	11,184,512	11,067,074	10,558,891	9,967,470	9,657,230	9,668,778	9,761,437	9,799,637
Charles	19,882,783	18,794,704	17,521,348	16,693,575	16,383,332	16,323,388	16,414,518	16,897,981
Dorchester	3,527,710	3,544,326	3,229,486	3,119,674	2,981,840	2,891,447	2,868,566	2,856,305
Frederick	31,969,352	29,761,665	27,154,307	25,893,046	25,734,580	26,158,043	26,769,748	26,943,271
Garrett	4,689,794	4,975,949	4,978,214	4,834,793	4,822,283	4,461,940	4,431,623	4,444,572
Harford	28,453,136	28,580,599	27,471,469	26,819,052	26,605,582	26,756,070	26,814,443	26,964,344
Howard	50,049,686	48,043,284	44,986,079	44,000,081	44,280,928	45,370,329	46,614,907	47,456,812
Kent	3,219,073	3,282,266	3,154,783	3,058,279	3,013,117	2,950,128	2,944,705	2,977,892
Montgomery	187,664,567	179,221,107	167,750,575	163,276,868	164,696,351	168,852,446	175,520,142	182,450,974
Prince George's	98,867,718	99,039,894	86,036,875	79,257,050	76,137,876	76,630,154	77,470,145	78,163,029
Queen Anne's	9,050,949	8,749,244	8,543,876	8,031,355	7,699,153	7,653,576	7,630,920	7,642,100
St. Mary's	12,875,262	13,182,756	12,567,335	12,191,008	12,060,567	12,097,535	12,113,917	12,126,566
Somerset	1,757,563	1,769,205	1,686,855	1,483,073	1,483,405	1,430,802	1,438,936	1,453,720
Talbot	10,142,501	10,134,945	9,730,598	9,322,352	8,846,903	8,532,943	8,363,444	8,362,258
Washington	14,877,217	14,221,239	13,266,687	12,823,001	12,420,699	12,327,772	12,348,282	12,452,541
Wicomico	7,774,844	7,695,967	7,116,997	6,668,152	6,310,794	6,084,640	6,113,032	6,256,311
Worcester	19,292,626	18,180,328	17,531,447	15,773,058	14,838,405	14,856,691	14,786,009	15,063,140
Statewide	\$772,370,442	\$756,096,113	\$704,670,610	\$673,570,993	\$664,867,219	\$671,973,785	\$684,738,253	\$699,152,652

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.5
Full Cash Value Change in Group 3
January 1, 2012 Base Compared to January 1, 2015 Reassessments

County	Average for All Properties	Commercial Properties	Residential Properties	County Assessment Cap
Allegany	-0.4%	4.3%	-2.3%	7%
Anne Arundel	10.8%	13.8%	10.2%	2%
Baltimore City	9.6%	14.4%	6.7%	4%
Baltimore	6.4%	10.3%	5.2%	4%
Calvert	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	10%
Caroline	-2.8%	13.0%	-7.3%	5%
Carroll	4.1%	5.4%	3.7%	5%
Cecil	3.9%	9.9%	2.3%	8%
Charles	3.3%	-3.0%	4.2%	7%
Dorchester	-0.8%	6.4%	-1.9%	5%
Frederick	11.2%	12.3%	10.9%	5%
Garrett	-2.8%	-0.3%	-3.2%	5%
Harford	3.1%	14.7%	-1.2%	5%
Howard	10.5%	13.4%	9.5%	5%
Kent	-0.7%	-2.1%	-0.1%	5%
Montgomery	18.7%	34.4%	11.5%	10%
Prince George's	19.5%	13.8%	23.1%	2%
Queen Anne's	1.2%	2.6%	1.0%	5%
St. Mary's	1.5%	8.0%	-0.5%	5%
Somerset	3.1%	-0.5%	4.3%	10%
Talbot	-7.1%	-0.6%	-7.3%	0%
Washington	5.5%	11.8%	1.7%	5%
Wicomico	2.6%	1.3%	3.0%	5%
Worcester	2.2%	-1.1%	2.6%	3%
Statewide	10.8%	18.6%	8.1%	

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.6
Triennial Change in Full Cash Value
January 2007-January 2015

County	2007 Group 1	2008 Group 2	2009 Group 3	2010 Group 1	2011 Group 2	2012 Group 3	2013 Group 1	2014 Group 2	2015 Group 3
Allegany	43.3%	34.5%	16.8%	0.4%	-4.5%	-5.3%	-2.4%	-2.8%	-0.4%
Anne Arundel	55.4%	34.9%	-0.3%	-17.9%	-16.6%	-12.6%	-1.9%	9.9%	10.8%
Baltimore City	58.5%	75.0%	20.9%	-2.6%	-8.7%	-6.8%	-3.1%	7.0%	9.6%
Baltimore	64.8%	32.6%	13.3%	-13.2%	-13.6%	-14.5%	-8.1%	1.2%	6.4%
Calvert	69.7%	38.3%	3.1%	-15.1%	-20.7%	-16.1%	-11.4%	-2.9%	0.8%
Caroline	73.6%	40.6%	13.4%	-15.6%	-18.8%	-18.9%	-15.7%	-3.6%	-2.8%
Carroll	56.9%	37.4%	5.1%	-19.2%	-19.6%	-15.4%	-3.8%	-3.0%	4.1%
Cecil	54.0%	33.3%	2.5%	-11.0%	-20.0%	-15.4%	-10.4%	-2.3%	3.9%
Charles	62.6%	41.4%	-4.6%	-19.8%	-26.6%	-15.2%	-6.8%	-4.2%	3.3%
Dorchester	58.5%	34.5%	6.8%	-9.9%	-21.4%	-10.8%	-11.7%	-7.9%	-0.8%
Frederick	52.2%	27.4%	-4.7%	-22.0%	-24.1%	-18.8%	-2.2%	4.0%	11.2%
Garrett	38.3%	29.0%	8.5%	0.0%	-2.4%	-14.7%	-3.6%	-14.0%	-2.8%
Harford	55.5%	38.6%	9.0%	-14.3%	-15.3%	-5.8%	-6.5%	1.6%	3.1%
Howard	50.3%	24.2%	-2.3%	-19.8%	-18.8%	-8.7%	2.5%	8.1%	10.5%
Kent	65.2%	37.3%	13.5%	-10.3%	-12.5%	-9.0%	-6.0%	-5.5%	-0.7%
Montgomery	43.4%	16.2%	-10.6%	-17.0%	-14.5%	-8.6%	4.1%	11.0%	18.7%
Prince George's	79.5%	51.6%	14.6%	-18.4%	-28.7%	-24.8%	-10.6%	5.3%	19.5%
Queen Anne's	50.1%	36.8%	7.2%	-12.4%	-18.6%	-13.7%	-9.0%	-10.3%	1.2%
St. Mary's	84.3%	49.0%	8.2%	-15.5%	-16.0%	-9.6%	-7.9%	-2.2%	1.5%
Somerset	79.6%	45.5%	4.4%	-10.6%	-18.5%	-20.6%	-11.5%	-13.3%	3.1%
Talbot	54.8%	42.7%	13.6%	-9.0%	-15.0%	-15.3%	-11.5%	-11.4%	-7.1%
Washington	64.7%	40.2%	3.0%	-18.4%	-18.3%	-9.0%	-6.9%	-3.0%	5.5%
Wicomico	53.2%	40.6%	5.1%	-15.6%	-20.1%	-20.2%	-17.4%	-6.2%	2.6%
Worcester	54.1%	33.3%	-12.7%	-20.0%	-14.9%	-17.4%	-14.3%	-7.8%	2.2%
Statewide	56.1%	33.2%	0.8%	-16.1%	-17.9%	-13.0%	-3.6%	4.7%	10.8%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.7
One-cent Yield in County Real Property Tax Rates
Fiscal 2013-2017

County	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Allegany	\$359,100	\$356,300	\$354,100	\$351,500	\$350,700
Anne Arundel	6,161,100	6,344,700	6,675,500	6,902,400	7,130,200
Baltimore City	2,895,800	2,959,400	3,190,700	3,176,100	3,192,300
Baltimore	7,186,900	7,231,500	7,347,700	7,512,100	7,706,100
Calvert	1,165,900	1,132,900	1,127,300	1,133,400	1,136,500
Caroline	261,100	251,300	248,200	244,700	241,400
Carroll	1,809,400	1,793,700	1,794,600	1,813,700	1,871,100
Cecil	956,900	927,500	925,100	934,500	938,600
Charles	1,576,200	1,539,200	1,545,900	1,556,800	1,606,900
Dorchester	288,200	280,700	275,400	274,300	273,900
Frederick	2,538,800	2,534,900	2,581,300	2,642,500	2,659,700
Garrett	451,800	453,500	422,500	420,800	423,100
Harford	2,577,100	2,555,200	2,568,600	2,574,500	2,584,600
Howard	4,052,800	4,163,000	4,324,800	4,463,200	4,557,800
Kent	282,600	283,400	283,000	284,200	288,800
Montgomery	15,923,600	16,089,200	16,498,200	17,175,600	17,878,300
Prince George's	7,093,900	7,023,800	7,186,100	7,234,600	7,260,200
Queen Anne's	756,600	743,000	748,000	750,500	754,300
St. Mary's	1,122,500	1,140,400	1,160,700	1,168,800	1,174,300
Somerset	140,100	141,400	135,700	136,600	138,200
Talbot	720,600	706,400	705,200	698,800	708,600
Washington	1,212,500	1,186,100	1,177,500	1,180,800	1,192,200
Wicomico	615,900	582,800	568,800	572,400	587,300
Worcester	1,493,400	1,422,800	1,435,400	1,430,600	1,460,200

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 5.8
Estimated Assessable Base Loss Due to Homestead Property Tax Credit
Fiscal 2015
(\$ in Thousands)

County	Total County Assessable Base	Loss Due to 10% Homestead Cap	After 10% Homestead Cap	Percent Lost	Loss Due to Actual Homestead Cap	After Actual Homestead Cap	Percent Lost
Allegany	\$3,547,929	\$2,710	\$3,545,219	0.1%	\$7,321	\$3,540,608	0.2%
Anne Arundel	75,319,059	35,541	75,283,518	0.0%	8,564,128	66,754,931	11.4%
Baltimore City	33,877,108	270,216	33,606,892	0.8%	1,970,097	31,907,011	5.8%
Baltimore	75,084,608	16,510	75,068,098	0.0%	1,607,788	73,476,820	2.1%
Calvert	11,274,400	1,607	11,272,793	0.0%	1,607	11,272,793	0.0%
Caroline	2,499,663	1,873	2,497,790	0.1%	18,054	2,481,609	0.7%
Carroll	17,967,373	1,505	17,965,868	0.0%	21,240	17,946,133	0.1%
Cecil	9,252,797	1,009	9,251,788	0.0%	2,270	9,250,527	0.0%
Charles	15,465,732	1,176	15,464,556	0.0%	7,217	15,458,515	0.0%
Dorchester	2,782,627	2,579	2,780,048	0.1%	28,667	2,753,960	1.0%
Frederick	25,856,626	4,332	25,852,294	0.0%	43,155	25,813,471	0.2%
Garrett	4,260,262	3,246	4,257,016	0.1%	35,692	4,224,570	0.8%
Harford	25,695,399	1,716	25,693,683	0.0%	9,256	25,686,143	0.0%
Howard	43,875,445	6,591	43,868,854	0.0%	626,948	43,248,497	1.4%
Kent	2,909,297	7,422	2,901,875	0.3%	78,858	2,830,439	2.7%
Montgomery	165,097,133	115,441	164,981,692	0.1%	115,441	164,981,692	0.1%
Prince George's	73,896,653	11,829	73,884,824	0.0%	2,036,126	71,860,527	2.8%
Queen Anne's	7,582,753	4,211	7,578,542	0.1%	102,982	7,479,771	1.4%
St. Mary's	11,801,792	12,816	11,788,976	0.1%	195,110	11,606,682	1.7%
Somerset	1,357,895	1,142	1,356,753	0.1%	1,142	1,356,753	0.1%
Talbot	8,470,761	4,272	8,466,489	0.1%	1,418,924	7,051,837	16.8%
Washington	11,794,130	1,440	11,792,690	0.0%	19,132	11,774,998	0.2%
Wicomico	5,690,278	1,061	5,689,217	0.0%	2,632	5,687,646	0.0%
Worcester	14,527,882	4,479	14,523,403	0.0%	173,552	14,354,330	1.2%
Total	\$649,887,601	\$514,724	\$649,372,877	0.1%	\$17,087,339	\$632,800,262	2.6%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.9
County Tax Relief Due to Homestead Tax Credits

County	Fiscal 2014		Fiscal 2015		Fiscal 2016	
	Revenue Foregone	Percent of Base	Revenue Foregone	Percent of Base	Revenue Foregone	Percent of Base
Allegany	\$161,014	0.5%	\$71,673	0.2%	\$49,939	0.1%
Anne Arundel	98,978,154	14.1%	80,759,727	11.4%	81,858,614	11.2%
Baltimore City	66,410,753	9.1%	44,287,781	5.8%	40,360,367	5.4%
Baltimore	34,694,924	4.2%	17,685,668	2.1%	13,363,834	1.6%
Calvert	47,847	0.0%	14,334	0.0%	7,359	0.0%
Caroline	352,998	1.5%	173,318	0.7%	115,632	0.5%
Carroll	631,567	0.3%	216,223	0.1%	184,319	0.1%
Cecil	49,684	0.1%	22,489	0.0%	15,544	0.0%
Charles	271,932	0.1%	86,965	0.0%	69,348	0.0%
Dorchester	535,892	1.9%	279,790	1.0%	184,523	0.7%
Frederick	899,399	0.3%	457,443	0.2%	524,329	0.2%
Garrett	858,647	1.9%	353,351	0.8%	254,499	0.6%
Harford	183,402	0.1%	96,448	0.0%	77,764	0.0%
Howard	13,391,213	2.6%	7,460,681	1.4%	5,714,249	1.1%
Kent	1,451,986	4.8%	805,929	2.7%	643,114	2.2%
Montgomery	1,194,693	0.1%	1,163,645	0.1%	834,846	0.0%
Prince George's	37,413,356	3.9%	26,856,502	2.8%	32,241,755	3.3%
Queen Anne's	1,748,381	2.7%	872,361	1.4%	476,079	0.7%
St. Mary's	3,445,174	3.4%	1,672,093	1.7%	1,111,400	1.1%
Somerset	34,642	0.3%	10,449	0.1%	8,144	0.1%
Talbot	8,834,964	19.6%	7,477,729	16.8%	6,924,885	15.8%
Washington	428,278	0.4%	181,371	0.2%	124,880	0.1%
Wicomico	42,940	0.1%	25,046	0.0%	46,343	0.1%
Worcester	2,295,516	2.1%	1,336,350	1.2%	1,169,068	1.1%
Statewide	\$274,357,357	3.7%	\$192,367,366	2.6%	\$186,360,834	2.5%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.10
Net Taxable Income Measures for Tax Year 2013

County	Population July 1, 2013	Net Taxable Income	Per Capita Amount	Percent Change	County	Per Capita Net Taxable Income	County	Net Taxable Income Growth
Allegany	73,521	\$891,109,512	\$12,120	1.7%	1. Montgomery	\$37,586	1. Garrett	4.7%
Anne Arundel	555,743	15,696,336,209	28,244	-0.3%	2. Howard	36,165	2. Dorchester	4.3%
Baltimore City	622,104	8,375,515,816	13,463	1.0%	3. Talbot	29,876	3. Frederick	3.4%
Baltimore	823,015	21,372,787,672	25,969	1.2%	4. Anne Arundel	28,244	4. Wicomico	2.9%
Calvert	90,484	2,307,497,701	25,502	0.8%	5. Baltimore	25,969	5. Washington	2.8%
Caroline	32,693	446,333,721	13,652	1.7%	6. Carroll	25,624	6. Somerset	2.5%
Carroll	167,564	4,293,658,378	25,624	1.3%	7. Frederick	25,585	7. Charles	2.1%
Cecil	101,913	1,833,823,071	17,994	1.4%	8. Calvert	25,502	8. Prince George's	1.9%
Charles	152,864	3,277,819,250	21,443	2.1%	9. Queen Anne's	25,217	9. Caroline	1.7%
Dorchester	32,660	450,789,391	13,802	4.3%	10. Harford	23,893	10. Allegany	1.7%
Frederick	241,409	6,176,435,177	25,585	3.4%	11. St. Mary's	22,695	11. Cecil	1.4%
Garrett	29,889	433,474,733	14,503	4.7%	12. Charles	21,443	12. Carroll	1.3%
Harford	249,215	5,954,523,781	23,893	0.3%	13. Kent	21,125	13. Queen Anne's	1.3%
Howard	304,580	11,015,274,943	36,165	-1.1%	14. Worcester	19,327	14. St. Mary's	1.2%
Kent	19,944	421,322,846	21,125	-3.7%	15. Cecil	17,994	15. Baltimore	1.2%
Montgomery	1,016,677	38,213,261,147	37,586	-3.8%	16. Prince George's	16,989	16. Baltimore City	1.0%
Prince George's	890,081	15,121,789,629	16,989	1.9%	17. Washington	16,668	17. Calvert	0.8%
Queen Anne's	48,517	1,223,462,564	25,217	1.3%	18. Garrett	14,503	18. Talbot	0.4%
St. Mary's	109,633	2,488,155,058	22,695	1.2%	19. Wicomico	13,990	19. Harford	0.3%
Somerset	26,273	209,408,778	7,970	2.5%	20. Dorchester	13,802	20. Anne Arundel	-0.3%
Talbot	37,931	1,133,210,002	29,876	0.4%	21. Caroline	13,652	21. Worcester	-0.4%
Washington	149,588	2,493,403,161	16,668	2.8%	22. Baltimore City	13,463	22. Howard	-1.1%
Wicomico	100,896	1,411,553,179	13,990	2.9%	23. Allegany	12,120	23. Kent	-3.7%
Worcester	51,620	997,677,273	19,327	-0.4%	24. Somerset	7,970	24. Montgomery	-3.8%
Statewide	5,928,814	\$146,238,622,992	\$24,666	-0.3%				

Source: Comptroller's Office, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 5.11
Growth in Net Taxable Income

County	TY 2007	TY 2008	TY 2009	TY 2010	TY 2011	TY 2012	TY 2013
Allegany	8.4%	-6.5%	-1.2%	-0.3%	0.5%	2.2%	1.7%
Anne Arundel	7.5%	-3.7%	-4.0%	5.6%	4.5%	10.6%	-0.3%
Baltimore City	6.5%	-8.1%	-2.7%	3.9%	4.5%	6.3%	1.0%
Baltimore	6.7%	-12.2%	-6.1%	5.1%	4.9%	12.6%	1.2%
Calvert	3.3%	-4.1%	1.7%	2.1%	4.1%	6.8%	0.8%
Caroline	8.4%	-10.5%	-2.5%	2.1%	2.9%	4.7%	1.7%
Carroll	6.9%	-5.7%	-1.0%	3.3%	6.5%	7.5%	1.3%
Cecil	10.7%	-5.3%	-5.1%	3.0%	3.6%	5.6%	1.4%
Charles	5.4%	0.7%	1.1%	5.3%	3.8%	4.5%	2.1%
Dorchester	19.5%	-19.8%	-4.8%	4.1%	1.4%	7.2%	4.3%
Frederick	5.3%	-5.2%	-2.1%	6.0%	3.7%	7.1%	3.4%
Garrett	7.5%	-4.9%	-5.7%	2.9%	6.9%	0.7%	4.7%
Harford	5.2%	-3.9%	-1.8%	4.0%	6.1%	7.4%	0.3%
Howard	7.5%	-4.9%	-0.5%	7.7%	6.4%	10.8%	-1.1%
Kent	16.5%	-22.2%	-9.3%	7.4%	0.5%	29.5%	-3.7%
Montgomery	8.4%	-11.2%	-5.3%	9.3%	5.6%	10.5%	-3.8%
Prince George's	5.3%	-1.5%	2.0%	4.4%	4.9%	4.4%	1.9%
Queen Anne's	7.8%	-10.0%	-6.0%	6.2%	4.7%	7.9%	1.3%
St. Mary's	9.8%	-2.9%	6.6%	5.8%	5.8%	5.2%	1.2%
Somerset	6.2%	-10.8%	-4.2%	-0.9%	-0.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Talbot	10.7%	-25.0%	-10.2%	7.9%	5.2%	10.9%	0.4%
Washington	4.0%	-7.8%	-4.8%	3.0%	3.8%	6.0%	2.8%
Wicomico	4.5%	-10.8%	-4.2%	1.8%	1.0%	4.7%	2.9%
Worcester	2.4%	-11.9%	-9.2%	9.2%	2.1%	8.7%	-0.4%
Total	7.1%	-7.9%	-3.2%	6.1%	5.0%	9.0%	-0.3%

Source: Comptroller's Office

Exhibit 5.12
Net Taxable Income for Maryland Counties

County	TY 2009	TY 2010	TY 2011	TY 2012	TY 2013
Allegany	\$855,751,473	\$853,305,437	\$857,812,508	\$876,505,845	\$891,109,512
Anne Arundel	12,902,381,450	13,625,411,460	14,232,799,973	15,740,435,663	15,696,336,209
Baltimore City	7,185,368,520	7,467,933,579	7,805,962,442	8,296,655,508	8,375,515,816
Baltimore	17,021,144,273	17,881,894,299	18,766,745,469	21,125,266,456	21,372,787,672
Calvert	2,015,317,894	2,058,133,830	2,143,482,881	2,288,416,921	2,307,497,701
Caroline	399,084,718	407,328,571	419,287,309	438,993,378	446,333,721
Carroll	3,581,894,274	3,699,705,615	3,941,789,478	4,237,465,943	4,293,658,378
Cecil	1,603,420,273	1,652,071,679	1,712,130,208	1,807,773,925	1,833,823,071
Charles	2,810,271,460	2,960,443,829	3,072,873,161	3,210,666,929	3,277,819,250
Dorchester	382,454,135	397,945,007	403,332,432	432,224,951	450,789,391
Frederick	5,076,094,597	5,379,266,522	5,577,033,442	5,974,849,768	6,176,435,177
Garrett	373,758,487	384,686,741	411,162,452	413,844,923	433,474,733
Harford	5,009,343,531	5,211,316,589	5,529,301,920	5,938,050,507	5,954,523,781
Howard	8,767,276,060	9,442,191,637	10,050,688,156	11,134,155,005	11,015,274,943
Kent	313,113,309	336,217,548	337,990,710	437,703,684	421,322,846
Montgomery	31,148,293,840	34,040,992,827	35,956,418,354	39,729,557,135	38,213,261,147
Prince George's	12,979,204,501	13,543,857,382	14,214,003,873	14,841,280,221	15,121,789,629
Queen Anne's	1,006,842,399	1,069,568,975	1,119,545,841	1,208,010,438	1,223,462,564
St. Mary's	2,087,314,006	2,207,425,070	2,336,158,485	2,458,269,122	2,488,155,058
Somerset	201,071,081	199,285,818	198,285,964	204,216,654	209,408,778
Talbot	895,821,324	966,801,287	1,017,356,687	1,128,275,661	1,133,210,002
Washington	2,139,315,281	2,203,921,097	2,288,356,006	2,425,819,499	2,493,403,161
Wicomico	1,274,113,379	1,296,763,909	1,309,400,322	1,371,238,083	1,411,553,179
Worcester	826,289,705	902,488,197	921,398,110	1,001,765,477	997,677,273
Total	\$120,854,939,970	\$128,188,956,905	\$134,623,316,183	\$146,721,441,696	\$146,238,622,992

Note: Net taxable income data represents a November 1 report date. Data for tax year 2013 represents income from tax returns filed with the State through November 1, 2014.

Source: Comptroller's Office

Chapter 6. County Salary Actions

The majority of county governments and boards of education provided salary enhancements to their employees in fiscal 2015. With salary actions still pending in one jurisdiction, at least 19 counties are providing their employees a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), general salary increase (GSI), step increase, or combination of enhancements in fiscal 2015, while 21 counties did so in fiscal 2014. More specifically, 15 counties have indicated that they are providing their employees with a COLA or GSI in fiscal 2015, compared to 18 counties in fiscal 2014. Fourteen counties are providing step or merit increases in fiscal 2015, compared to 13 in fiscal 2014.

Similarly, the number of boards of education providing salary enhancements remained relatively constant in fiscal 2015. With one pending salary action, at least 19 boards of education are providing a COLA, GSI, step increase, or combination of enhancements for their employees in fiscal 2015, while 21 boards did so in fiscal 2014. Eleven boards of education have indicated that they are providing COLAs or general salary increases for teachers in fiscal 2015, compared to 7 boards in fiscal 2014. However, 18 boards of education provided step or merit increases for teachers in fiscal 2015, while 21 boards did so in fiscal 2014.

No county governments designated service reduction days or implemented employee furloughs in fiscal 2014 or 2015. However, one board of education reduced the work year for 10 month clerical employees by one day in fiscal 2014 and two days in fiscal 2015. Although most county governments and boards of education indicated that no layoffs are planned for fiscal 2015, two boards eliminated 15 positions through employee layoffs. In addition, several jurisdictions revised layoff plans during fiscal 2014, resulting in county governments eliminating

19 positions and boards of education eliminating only 7 positions. Some boards of education also eliminated positions through attrition.

Exhibit 6.1 indicates the number of jurisdictions providing salary enhancements over the last 10 years. **Exhibit 6.2** compares the salary actions for county, public school, and State employees in fiscal 2014 and 2015. **Exhibit 6.3** shows local salary enhancements in fiscal 2015. **Exhibit 6.4** describes the local government furlough, salary reduction, and layoff plans for fiscal 2015 and changes made during fiscal 2014.

The annual growth in State government salaries trailed the other sectors of the Maryland economy. Over the last 10 years, the average weekly wage for State government employees increased by 2.3% annually compared to 2.8% for local government employees, 3.0% for federal employees, and 2.9% for private-sector employees. **Table 6.1** compares the annual growth in the average weekly wage for the three levels of government and the private sector in Maryland.

Table 6.1
Growth in Average Weekly Wages

	2003	2013	Annual Increase
Federal Government	\$1,288	\$1,733	3.0%
State Government	803	1,010	2.3%
Local Government	746	980	2.8%
Private Sector	753	999	2.9%

Source: Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

Exhibit 6.1
Number of Counties Providing Salary Increases
Fiscal 2006-2015

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
State Government										
COLAs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Step Increases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Local Government										
COLAs										
County Employees	23	24	22	20	6	1	2	8	18	15
Board of Education	24	24	24	22	10	4	2	8	7	11
Step Increases										
County Employees	19	21	23	20	8	4	4	7	13	14
Board of Education	24	24	24	24	14	10	9	19	21	18
Both COLA and Step										
County Employees	19	21	21	17	2	0	1	1	10	9
Board of Education	24	24	24	22	8	3	2	6	7	10

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 6.2
Local Government Salary Actions
Fiscal 2014 and 2015

<u>Salary Action</u>	County Government		Public Schools	
	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
COLA/GSI				
No COLA/GSI	6	8	17	12
COLA/GSI	18	15	7	11
Still Pending	0	1	0	1
Stipend/Bonus¹	0	2	1	3
Step/Merit Increases	13	14	21	18
Furlough/Salary Reductions	0	0	1	1
Layoffs	3	0	3	2

	State Government		CPI-Urban Consumers	
	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2014²</u>	<u>FY 2015²</u>
COLA Amount ³	3.0%	2.0%	1.60%	1.60%
Furloughs	No	No		
Step/Merit Increases ⁴	Yes	Yes		

COLA: Cost-of-living adjustment

CPI: Consumer Price Index

GSI: General Salary Increase

¹In fiscal 2014, Carroll County Public Schools provided a bonus to all employee groups. For fiscal 2015, Garrett County will provide a performance incentive in addition to a GSI; Frederick County Public Schools will provide a payment to offset insurance premium increases in addition to a COLA; Baltimore County and Baltimore County Public Schools will provide a bonus in addition to a step increase; and Carroll County Public Schools will provide a bonus.

²Forecast of the CPI for 2014 (actual) and 2015 (estimate) comes from IHS, Inc.

³Fiscal 2014 COLA was implemented January 1, 2014; fiscal 2015 COLA effective January 1, 2015.

⁴Fiscal 2014 increment effective April 1, 2014; fiscal 2015 increment effective July 1, 2014, or January 1, 2015, depending on date hired.

Source: 2014 Local Government Salary Action Survey; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 6.3
Local Government Salary Actions in Fiscal 2015

County	County Government Generally		Board of Education Teachers	
	COLA/GSI	Step/Merit	COLA/GSI	Step/Merit
Allegany ¹	3.0%	No	0.0%	Yes
Anne Arundel ²	3.0%	Yes	2.0%	Yes
Baltimore City ³	pending	pending	1.0%	Yes
Baltimore ⁴	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	Yes
Calvert ⁵	0.5%	Yes	pending	pending
Caroline ⁶	\$1,750	No	0.0%	Yes
Carroll ⁷	1.5%	Yes	0.0%	No
Cecil ⁸	1.75%	Yes	1.2%	Yes
Charles	0.0%	No	0.0%	No
Dorchester ⁹	1.0%	No	0.0%	Yes
Frederick ¹⁰	2.0%	Yes	1.1%	No
Garrett ¹¹	1.5%	No	1.0%	Yes
Harford	0.0%	No	0.0%	No
Howard ¹²	3.0%	Yes	3.0%	Yes
Kent ¹³	\$1,500	No	2.0%	Yes
Montgomery ¹⁴	3.25%	Yes	1.5%	Yes
Prince George's ¹⁵	varies	varies	2.0%	Yes
Queen Anne's ¹⁶	2.5%	Yes	0.0%	Yes
St. Mary's ¹⁷	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	No
Somerset ¹⁸	0.0%	No	1.0%	Yes
Talbot ¹⁹	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	Yes
Washington ²⁰	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	Yes
Wicomico ²¹	0.0%	No	0.0%	Yes
Worcester ²²	0.5%	Yes	0.5%	Yes
Number Granting	15	14	11	18

COLA: cost-of-living adjustment

GSI: general salary increase

Comments

¹While Allegany County employees in general receive a 3% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), transit employees receive an increase of \$0.36 per hour.

²Anne Arundel County Public Schools teachers transition to a new salary scale and receive a 1-step increase; school administrators receive a 2% compensation increase equal to a 2-step advancement; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Secretaries and Assistants of Anne Arundel County (secretaries and assistants), and nonunion employees receive a 2% COLA.

³While Baltimore City is still negotiating with several employee groups, eligible firefighters and officers receive a step increase, but no COLA; Managerial and Professional Society of Baltimore (managerial/professional) employees receive a 2% COLA, but no step increase. While Baltimore City Public Schools unaffiliated employees do not receive a COLA or step increase, most employee groups receive an interval movement and teachers receive a 1% COLA, administrators receive a 2% COLA, City Union of Baltimore (CUB) members receive a 1.6% COLA, Fraternal Order of Police and AFSCME Local Number 44 members receive a 1.7% COLA, and PSRP (paraprofessionals and school-related personnel) receive a \$725 one-time payment.

⁴Baltimore County employees on the payroll as of October 1, 2014, receive a 3% bonus in November 2014. Baltimore County Public Schools employees receive a step increase and a bonus equal to 3% of base.

⁵Calvert County employees receive a merit increase effective January 2015. Calvert County Public Schools employee groups are still negotiating.

⁶Caroline County employees receive a base salary increase of \$1,750. All eligible Caroline County Public Schools employees receive a step increase; teachers and support services on longevity steps also receive a 1.5% increase.

⁷While Carroll County employees in general receive a 1.5% COLA, sheriff's office employees are under a new salary plan and do not receive a COLA. Carroll County Public Schools employees receive a 3% bonus.

⁸All eligible Cecil County employees receive a 1.75% COLA and employees with more than one year of service receive a step increase.

⁹Dorchester County Public Schools teachers, administrators, and support personnel receive a 2-step increase; employees at top of scale receive a 1% GSI in lieu of the step increase; and employees with 30 years of service receive longevity increases.

¹⁰Frederick County Public Schools employees also receive a \$105 increase to offset insurance premium increases.

¹¹All eligible full-time Garrett County employees also receive a \$500 performance incentive payment. While Garrett County Public Schools teachers and administrators receive a 1% COLA and a step increase, support personnel receive a 2% COLA, but no step increase.

¹²While Howard County employees in general receive a 3% GSI, fire and rescue employees receive 2%, and police unions are still negotiating. Howard County Public Schools employees receive a half step increase on July 1, 2014, and a half step increase on June 30, 2015.

¹³Kent County Public Schools employees receive a 2% COLA January 1, 2015, and a step increase April 1, 2015.

¹⁴Montgomery County employees in general receive a 3.25% GSI and, except for management leadership service, a 3.5% service increment; fire and rescue receive a 2.75% GSI, police receive 2.1% GSI, and eligible fire and police also receive catch up increments; and management leadership service receive a performance-based merit increase. While Montgomery County Public Schools employees in general receive a 1.5% GSI and a step increase, employees who did not receive a merit step or longevity increase receive a 2% increase.

¹⁵Prince George's County employees in general receive a 2% COLA, but no merit increase; correctional officers receive a 5% COLA and 3.5% merit increase; police receive merit increases that vary by rank, but no COLA; deputy sheriffs, fire and rescue, and civilian police and fire and rescue employees receive a 3.5% merit increase, but no COLA; and civilian correctional and sheriff employees receive a 2.5% COLA and 3.5% merit increase.

¹⁶Queen Anne's County Public Schools employees receive a 1-step or 2-step increase based on date hired.

¹⁷St. Mary's County employees at top of grade receive a \$1,000 stipend in lieu of the 1-step merit increase.

¹⁸Somerset County Public Schools teachers with national certification receive a \$2,000 bonus; some administrators receive bonuses in varying amounts based on enrollment, years of service, and degree level.

¹⁹Talbot County Public Schools employees on the top step receive a 1.5% GSI in lieu of the 1-step increase.

²⁰In lieu of the step increase, Washington County Public Schools teachers on the top step receive a 1% recurring increase; and support personnel on the top step and administrators at top of scale receive a 1% nonrecurring increase.

²¹While Wicomico County Public Schools teachers and classified employees in general will not receive a COLA, they receive 2 step increases, 1 on July 1, 2014, and another on April 30, 2015, and employees not receiving a step increase receive a \$250 stipend; administrators receive a 1.5% COLA and 1 step increase.

²²Full-time Worcester County employees with 20 years or more of service also receive a longevity bonus.

Exhibit 6.4
Local Government Furloughs, Salary Reductions, and Layoffs:
Plans for Fiscal 2015 and Changes Made During Fiscal 2014

County	Furlough/Reduction	Layoffs	
Allegany	No	No	School system indicated that 107.5 positions have been eliminated through attrition since the beginning of fiscal 2013, including 18.5 positions in fiscal 2015.
Anne Arundel	No	No	
Baltimore City	No	No	City laid off 11 employees during fiscal 2014. School system did not lay off employees.
Baltimore	No	No	
Calvert	No	No	School system laid off two employees during fiscal 2014.
Caroline	No	No	
Carroll	Yes	No	School system indicated that the work year for 10-month clerical employees was reduced by one day in fiscal 2014 and two days in fiscal 2015; and parent educator positions were reduced, with employees reassigned.
Cecil	No	No	
Charles	No	No	
Dorchester	No	No	County laid off one employee during fiscal 2014.
Frederick	No	Yes	County laid off 7 employees during fiscal 2014. School system laid off 3 employees in fiscal 2014 and 13 employees in fiscal 2015.
Garrett	No	No	
Harford	No	No	School system indicated that teachers who were laid off at the beginning of fiscal 2014 were rehired in fiscal 2014.
Howard	No	No	
Kent	No	Yes	School system did not renew two teachers for fiscal 2015; but did not lay off any employees in fiscal 2014.

County	Furlough/Reduction	Layoffs	
Montgomery	No	No	
Prince George's	No	No	
Queen Anne's	No	No	
St. Mary's	No	No	School system laid off two employees during fiscal 2014.
Somerset	No	No	
Talbot	No	No	
Washington	No	No	
Wicomico	No	No	
Worcester	No	No	School system indicated that any reductions will be done through retirements or attrition.
Total Jurisdictions Implementing Plans	1	2	

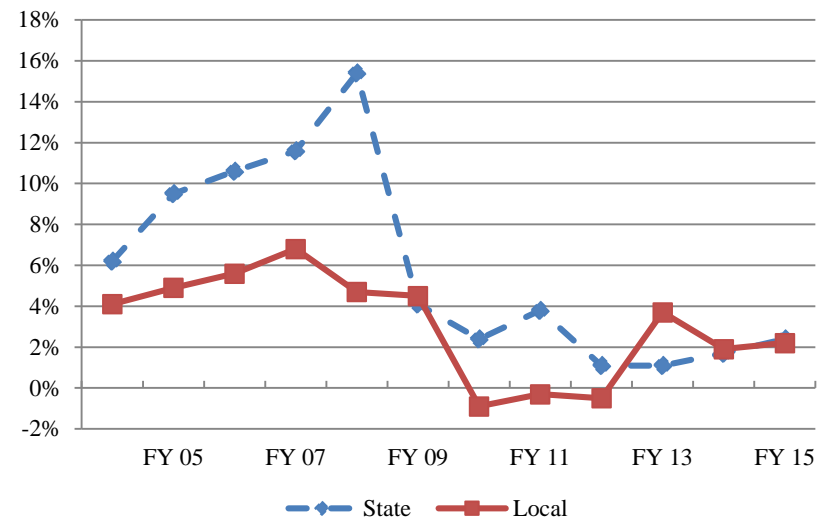
Chapter 7. Public School Funding and Student Enrollment

Public schools are funded from federal, State, and local sources. Approximately 47% of public school funding in Maryland comes from local sources, and 49% comes from the State. The federal government provides only 4% of public school funding. As shown in **Exhibit 7.1**, the reliance on local funding varies across the State. Local revenue as a percent of total public school funding ranges from 19.4% in Baltimore City to 71.7% in Worcester County. State funding as a percent of public school revenues ranges from 24.3% in Worcester County to 74.3% in Caroline County. Seven local school systems (Baltimore City and Allegany, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Washington, and Wicomico counties) receive over 60% of their revenue from the State.

State Commitment to Public Schools

State education aid increased from \$3.1 billion in fiscal 2003 to \$6.1 billion in fiscal 2015, a \$3.0 billion or 95.1% increase in State support for public education. This represents a 5.7% average annual increase over this period. **Table 7.1** compares the increases in State and local funding for public schools since fiscal 2004.

Table 7.1
State and Local Funding for Public Schools
Annual Percent Growth



Source: Department of Legislative Services

Per Pupil Funding

Public schools in Maryland receive about \$14,716 in total funding for each pupil in fiscal 2015. Worcester County has the highest per pupil revenues at \$17,322; while Baltimore City

has the second highest at \$16,740. Somerset County has the third highest at \$16,209. St. Mary's and Talbot counties have the lowest per pupil revenues at \$12,921 and \$12,636 respectively. **Exhibit 7.2** shows the per pupil revenues for public schools in fiscal 2015 by revenue source.

Per pupil federal funding in fiscal 2015 averages \$647 statewide, ranging from \$380 in Howard County to \$1,247 in Baltimore City and Somerset County, as shown in **Exhibit 7.3**. Federal funding is targeted to disadvantaged students through Title 1 grants and students with disabilities through special education basic state grants.

Per pupil State funding in fiscal 2015 averages \$7,201 statewide, ranging from \$3,799 in Talbot County to \$12,245 in Baltimore City, as shown in **Exhibit 7.4**. The majority of State aid to public schools is distributed inversely to local wealth, whereby the less affluent school systems receive relatively more State aid. In addition, State funding is targeted to local school systems based on enrollments of at-risk student groups including students who receive free and reduced-price meals, students who are limited English proficient, and students receiving special education services.

Per pupil local appropriations in fiscal 2015 average \$6,775 statewide, ranging from \$2,539 in Caroline County to \$12,381 in Worcester County, as shown in **Exhibit 7.5**. Howard, Montgomery, Kent, Talbot, and Anne Arundel counties have the next highest per pupil local funding. **Exhibit 7.6** shows per pupil funding from miscellaneous local revenues.

Local Appropriations

Local appropriations to the boards of education total \$5.7 billion in fiscal 2015, representing a 2.2% increase from the prior year. **Exhibit 7.7** shows the local appropriations to the boards of education for fiscal 2010 through 2015, and **Exhibit 7.8** shows the annual percent change in the local appropriation.

Public School Construction

State funding for public school construction projects remains a high priority for elected officials. Over the last 10 years (fiscal 2006 through 2015), State officials have provided \$3.2 billion for local school construction projects. As shown in **Exhibit 7.9**, cumulative State funding for school construction projects over the last 10 years has ranged from \$8.3 million in Kent County to almost \$400 million in Montgomery County.

Student Enrollment and Local Wealth

Information on student enrollment counts and local wealth measures used to allocate State education aid in fiscal 2015 and 2016 is provided in **Exhibits 7.10** through **7.14**. The racial composition in Maryland public schools is shown in **Exhibit 7.15**.

Exhibit 7.1
Revenue Sources for Public Schools in Fiscal 2015

County	Federal	State	Local	Ranking by Percent State			Ranking by Percent Local		
Allegany	6.9%	68.9%	24.3%	1.	Caroline	74.3%	1.	Worcester	71.7%
Anne Arundel	3.5%	37.9%	58.6%	2.	Baltimore City	73.2%	2.	Howard	64.2%
Baltimore City	7.4%	73.2%	19.4%	3.	Wicomico	72.8%	3.	Talbot	64.1%
Baltimore	4.2%	45.7%	50.1%	4.	Somerset	70.3%	4.	Montgomery	63.7%
Calvert	3.6%	43.7%	52.7%	5.	Allegany	68.9%	5.	Anne Arundel	58.6%
Caroline	5.8%	74.3%	19.8%	6.	Dorchester	64.6%	6.	Kent	56.4%
Carroll	3.2%	45.7%	51.1%	7.	Washington	62.8%	7.	Queen Anne's	53.7%
Cecil	4.3%	57.4%	38.3%	8.	Prince George's	59.4%	8.	Calvert	52.7%
Charles	3.9%	50.8%	45.3%	9.	Cecil	57.4%	9.	Carroll	51.1%
Dorchester	5.3%	64.6%	30.1%	10.	Charles	50.8%	10.	Garrett	50.4%
Frederick	3.7%	50.8%	45.5%	11.	Frederick	50.8%	11.	Baltimore	50.1%
Garrett	5.7%	43.9%	50.4%	12.	St. Mary's	50.5%	12.	Harford	47.3%
Harford	4.4%	48.4%	47.3%	13.	Harford	48.4%	13.	Frederick	45.5%
Howard	2.4%	33.4%	64.2%	14.	Carroll	45.7%	14.	Charles	45.3%
Kent	5.2%	38.4%	56.4%	15.	Baltimore	45.7%	15.	St. Mary's	43.4%
Montgomery	3.0%	33.3%	63.7%	16.	Garrett	43.9%	16.	Cecil	38.3%
Prince George's	5.6%	59.4%	35.1%	17.	Calvert	43.7%	17.	Prince George's	35.1%
Queen Anne's	5.0%	41.3%	53.7%	18.	Queen Anne's	41.3%	18.	Washington	32.7%
St. Mary's	6.1%	50.5%	43.4%	19.	Kent	38.4%	19.	Dorchester	30.1%
Somerset	7.7%	70.3%	22.0%	20.	Anne Arundel	37.9%	20.	Allegany	24.3%
Talbot	5.8%	30.1%	64.1%	21.	Howard	33.4%	21.	Somerset	22.0%
Washington	4.5%	62.8%	32.7%	22.	Montgomery	33.3%	22.	Wicomico	22.0%
Wicomico	5.2%	72.8%	22.0%	23.	Talbot	30.1%	23.	Caroline	19.8%
Worcester	4.0%	24.3%	71.7%	24.	Worcester	24.3%	24.	Baltimore City	19.4%
Total	4.4%	48.9%	46.7%						

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.2
Per Pupil Revenues for Public Schools in Fiscal 2015

County	Federal	State	Local	Misc.	Total	Ranking by Total Per Pupil Funding		
Allegany	\$1,005	\$10,088	\$3,520	\$39	\$14,652	1.	Worcester	\$17,322
Anne Arundel	469	5,063	7,791	39	13,361	2.	Baltimore City	16,740
Baltimore City	1,247	12,245	3,170	77	16,740	3.	Somerset	16,209
Baltimore	585	6,419	6,953	90	14,047	4.	Howard	15,900
Calvert	503	6,157	7,407	25	14,092	5.	Kent	15,613
Caroline	786	9,998	2,539	129	13,452	6.	Montgomery	15,553
Carroll	426	6,109	6,703	118	13,356	7.	Prince George's	15,171
Cecil	576	7,641	5,056	49	13,323	8.	Garrett	14,827
Charles	562	7,224	6,370	68	14,223	9.	Allegany	14,652
Dorchester	745	9,040	4,044	171	14,000	10.	Charles	14,223
Frederick	487	6,700	5,884	123	13,194	11.	Calvert	14,092
Garrett	839	6,511	7,194	283	14,827	12.	Baltimore	14,047
Harford	571	6,323	6,083	96	13,073	13.	Dorchester	14,000
Howard	380	5,308	10,094	118	15,900	14.	Caroline	13,452
Kent	814	5,997	8,727	76	15,613	15.	Washington	13,433
Montgomery	465	5,182	9,824	82	15,553	16.	Anne Arundel	13,361
Prince George's	844	9,006	5,170	151	15,171	17.	Carroll	13,356
Queen Anne's	659	5,394	6,849	158	13,059	18.	Cecil	13,323
St. Mary's	790	6,520	5,535	76	12,921	19.	Wicomico	13,291
Somerset	1,247	11,391	3,530	42	16,209	20.	Frederick	13,194
Talbot	738	3,799	8,083	15	12,636	21.	Harford	13,073
Washington	609	8,432	4,356	35	13,433	22.	Queen Anne's	13,059
Wicomico	688	9,678	2,776	149	13,291	23.	St. Mary's	12,921
Worcester	701	4,204	12,381	36	17,322	24.	Talbot	12,636
Total	\$647	\$7,201	\$6,775	\$93	\$14,716			

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.3
Federal Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2015

County	2014 Total Enrollment	Total Federal Aid	Per Pupil	<u>Ranking by Per Pupil Aid</u>		
Allegany	8,357	\$8,397,944	\$1,005	1.	Baltimore City	\$1,247
Anne Arundel	77,458	36,297,000	469	2.	Somerset	1,247
Baltimore City	80,339	100,159,158	1,247	3.	Allegany	1,005
Baltimore	106,148	62,083,671	585	4.	Prince George's	844
Calvert	15,634	7,863,400	503	5.	Garrett	839
Caroline	5,293	4,162,650	786	6.	Kent	814
Carroll	25,517	10,872,859	426	7.	St. Mary's	790
Cecil	14,938	8,609,480	576	8.	Caroline	786
Charles	25,420	14,277,442	562	9.	Dorchester	745
Dorchester	4,583	3,413,400	745	10.	Talbot	738
Frederick	39,683	19,331,295	487	11.	Worcester	701
Garrett	3,710	3,114,324	839	12.	Wicomico	688
Harford	36,767	20,984,751	571	13.	Queen Anne's	659
Howard	52,551	19,943,712	380	14.	Washington	609
Kent	1,970	1,602,972	814	15.	Baltimore	585
Montgomery	150,325	69,855,580	465	16.	Cecil	576
Prince George's	121,898	102,884,500	844	17.	Harford	571
Queen Anne's	7,480	4,928,837	659	18.	Charles	562
St. Mary's	16,967	13,409,112	790	19.	Calvert	503
Somerset	2,733	3,407,075	1,247	20.	Frederick	487
Talbot	4,372	3,228,591	738	21.	Anne Arundel	469
Washington	21,774	13,262,167	609	22.	Montgomery	465
Wicomico	14,551	10,015,955	688	23.	Carroll	426
Worcester	6,274	4,396,304	701	24.	Howard	380
Total	844,742	\$546,502,179	\$647			

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.4
State Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2015

County	2014 Total Enrollment	Total State Aid	Per Pupil	Ranking by Per Pupil Aid	
Allegany	8,357	\$84,307,216	\$10,088	1.	Baltimore City \$12,245
Anne Arundel	77,458	392,151,075	5,063	2.	Somerset 11,391
Baltimore City	80,339	983,777,835	12,245	3.	Allegany 10,088
Baltimore	106,148	681,351,100	6,419	4.	Caroline 9,998
Calvert	15,634	96,262,980	6,157	5.	Wicomico 9,678
Caroline	5,293	52,917,797	9,998	6.	Dorchester 9,040
Carroll	25,517	155,878,784	6,109	7.	Prince George's 9,006
Cecil	14,938	114,146,086	7,641	8.	Washington 8,432
Charles	25,420	183,642,124	7,224	9.	Cecil 7,641
Dorchester	4,583	41,431,577	9,040	10.	Charles 7,224
Frederick	39,683	265,858,954	6,700	11.	Frederick 6,700
Garrett	3,710	24,154,593	6,511	12.	St. Mary's 6,520
Harford	36,767	232,493,817	6,323	13.	Garrett 6,511
Howard	52,551	278,966,799	5,308	14.	Baltimore 6,419
Kent	1,970	11,814,915	5,997	15.	Harford 6,323
Montgomery	150,325	778,997,965	5,182	16.	Calvert 6,157
Prince George's	121,898	1,097,770,804	9,006	17.	Carroll 6,109
Queen Anne's	7,480	40,344,475	5,394	18.	Kent 5,997
St. Mary's	16,967	110,630,207	6,520	19.	Queen Anne's 5,394
Somerset	2,733	31,131,957	11,391	20.	Howard 5,308
Talbot	4,372	16,609,352	3,799	21.	Montgomery 5,182
Washington	21,774	183,606,200	8,432	22.	Anne Arundel 5,063
Wicomico	14,551	140,819,995	9,678	23.	Worcester 4,204
Worcester	6,274	26,377,883	4,204	24.	Talbot 3,799
Unallocated		57,191,090	68		
Total	844,742	\$6,082,635,580	\$7,201		

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.5
Local Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2015

County	2014 Total Enrollment	Local Appropriation	Per Pupil	Ranking by Per Pupil Funding		
Allegany	8,357	\$29,418,144	\$3,520	1.	Worcester	\$12,381
Anne Arundel	77,458	603,483,300	7,791	2.	Howard	10,094
Baltimore City	80,339	254,684,808	3,170	3.	Montgomery	9,824
Baltimore	106,148	738,074,687	6,953	4.	Kent	8,727
Calvert	15,634	115,808,239	7,407	5.	Talbot	8,083
Caroline	5,293	13,437,485	2,539	6.	Anne Arundel	7,791
Carroll	25,517	171,037,000	6,703	7.	Calvert	7,407
Cecil	14,938	75,523,845	5,056	8.	Garrett	7,194
Charles	25,420	161,921,600	6,370	9.	Baltimore	6,953
Dorchester	4,583	18,531,907	4,044	10.	Queen Anne's	6,849
Frederick	39,683	233,493,582	5,884	11.	Carroll	6,703
Garrett	3,710	26,690,979	7,194	12.	Charles	6,370
Harford	36,767	223,667,302	6,083	13.	Harford	6,083
Howard	52,551	530,439,861	10,094	14.	Frederick	5,884
Kent	1,970	17,191,672	8,727	15.	St. Mary's	5,535
Montgomery	150,325	1,476,855,309	9,824	16.	Prince George's	5,170
Prince George's	121,898	630,218,800	5,170	17.	Cecil	5,056
Queen Anne's	7,480	51,228,247	6,849	18.	Washington	4,356
St. Mary's	16,967	93,910,979	5,535	19.	Dorchester	4,044
Somerset	2,733	9,646,844	3,530	20.	Somerset	3,530
Talbot	4,372	35,338,852	8,083	21.	Allegany	3,520
Washington	21,774	94,845,452	4,356	22.	Baltimore City	3,170
Wicomico	14,551	40,396,119	2,776	23.	Wicomico	2,776
Worcester	6,274	77,675,762	12,381	24.	Caroline	2,539
Total	844,742	\$5,723,520,775	\$6,775			

Source: Maryland State Department of Education; Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.6
Miscellaneous Local Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2015

County	2014 Total Enrollment	Miscellaneous Local Funding	Per Pupil	<u>Ranking by Per Pupil Funding</u>	
Allegany	8,357	\$322,535	\$39	1.	Garrett \$283
Anne Arundel	77,458	3,015,000	39	2.	Dorchester 171
Baltimore City	80,339	6,225,000	77	3.	Queen Anne's 158
Baltimore	106,148	9,534,515	90	4.	Prince George's 151
Calvert	15,634	385,000	25	5.	Wicomico 149
Caroline	5,293	683,000	129	6.	Caroline 129
Carroll	25,517	3,020,713	118	7.	Frederick 123
Cecil	14,938	735,000	49	8.	Carroll 118
Charles	25,420	1,719,080	68	9.	Howard 118
Dorchester	4,583	784,000	171	10.	Harford 96
Frederick	39,683	4,886,265	123	11.	Baltimore 90
Garrett	3,710	1,050,000	283	12.	Montgomery 82
Harford	36,767	3,524,096	96	13.	Baltimore City 77
Howard	52,551	6,188,470	118	14.	St. Mary's 76
Kent	1,970	149,000	76	15.	Kent 76
Montgomery	150,325	12,324,062	82	16.	Charles 68
Prince George's	121,898	18,408,200	151	17.	Cecil 49
Queen Anne's	7,480	1,178,513	158	18.	Somerset 42
St. Mary's	16,967	1,288,682	76	19.	Anne Arundel 39
Somerset	2,733	113,500	42	20.	Allegany 39
Talbot	4,372	66,000	15	21.	Worcester 36
Washington	21,774	770,465	35	22.	Washington 35
Wicomico	14,551	2,165,928	149	23.	Calvert 25
Worcester	6,274	225,452	36	24.	Talbot 15
Total	844,742	\$78,762,476	\$93		

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.7
Local Appropriations to the Boards of Education
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Allegany	\$28,200	\$28,240	\$28,240	\$29,392	\$29,770	\$29,418
Anne Arundel	554,027	562,360	556,106	584,580	596,455	603,483
Baltimore City	210,018	238,073	242,110	252,814	257,442	254,685
Baltimore	670,738	663,193	668,495	689,791	712,086	738,075
Calvert	103,616	105,010	109,060	110,284	113,394	115,808
Caroline	12,146	12,416	12,299	13,206	13,416	13,437
Carroll	167,700	164,901	163,460	168,900	168,578	171,037
Cecil	68,386	68,351	67,156	69,616	72,848	75,524
Charles	145,414	145,297	145,621	153,957	159,010	161,922
Dorchester	17,035	17,390	16,482	17,963	18,360	18,532
Frederick	228,942	219,866	220,790	227,548	233,354	233,494
Garrett	23,159	23,159	24,859	26,024	26,202	26,691
Harford	210,915	214,062	214,292	219,821	221,301	223,667
Howard	457,560	464,709	467,617	482,385	497,486	530,440
Kent	17,330	17,155	16,128	17,363	17,196	17,192
Montgomery	1,450,017	1,415,085	1,370,101	1,419,514	1,448,251	1,476,855
Prince George's	597,689	599,014	617,515	633,069	623,744	630,219
Queen Anne's	48,216	47,957	43,528	44,860	48,132	51,228
St. Mary's	79,945	76,000	77,046	85,698	89,911	93,911
Somerset	8,744	8,751	8,734	9,104	9,481	9,647
Talbot	34,219	34,330	32,403	34,960	35,158	35,339
Washington	89,578	88,830	89,518	92,952	94,454	94,845
Wicomico	50,782	43,197	36,197	39,174	40,520	40,396
Worcester	71,954	71,339	71,940	73,623	75,478	77,676
Total	\$5,346,329	\$5,328,684	\$5,299,698	\$5,496,598	\$5,602,026	\$5,723,521

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.8
Local Appropriations to the Boards of Education
Annual Percent Change – Fiscal 2010-2015

County	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Allegany	-0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	4.1%	1.3%	-1.2%
Anne Arundel	0.5%	1.5%	-1.1%	5.1%	2.0%	1.2%
Baltimore City	1.0%	13.4%	1.7%	4.4%	1.8%	-1.1%
Baltimore	3.8%	-1.1%	0.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%
Calvert	2.9%	1.3%	3.9%	1.1%	2.8%	2.1%
Caroline	-1.8%	2.2%	-0.9%	7.4%	1.6%	0.2%
Carroll	3.1%	-1.7%	-0.9%	3.3%	-0.2%	1.5%
Cecil	-2.2%	-0.1%	-1.7%	3.7%	4.6%	3.7%
Charles	0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	5.7%	3.3%	1.8%
Dorchester	-2.5%	2.1%	-5.2%	9.0%	2.2%	0.9%
Frederick	-3.7%	-4.0%	0.4%	3.1%	2.6%	0.1%
Garrett	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	4.7%	0.7%	1.9%
Harford	0.0%	1.5%	0.1%	2.6%	0.7%	1.1%
Howard	0.6%	1.6%	0.6%	3.2%	3.1%	6.6%
Kent	0.7%	-1.0%	-6.0%	7.7%	-1.0%	0.0%
Montgomery	-4.2%	-2.4%	-3.2%	3.6%	2.0%	2.0%
Prince George's	-2.7%	0.2%	3.1%	2.5%	-1.5%	1.0%
Queen Anne's	2.2%	-0.5%	-9.2%	3.1%	7.3%	6.4%
St. Mary's	-0.2%	-4.9%	1.4%	11.2%	4.9%	4.4%
Somerset	-2.8%	0.1%	-0.2%	4.2%	4.1%	1.8%
Talbot	0.5%	0.3%	-5.6%	7.9%	0.6%	0.5%
Washington	2.2%	-0.8%	0.8%	3.8%	1.6%	0.4%
Wicomico	1.1%	-14.9%	-16.2%	8.2%	3.4%	-0.3%
Worcester	-0.9%	-0.9%	0.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%
Total	-0.9%	-0.3%	-0.5%	3.7%	1.9%	2.2%

Source: Local School Budgets; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.9
State Funding for Public School Construction
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	10-Year Total
Allegany	\$12,000	\$18,650	\$412	\$0	\$0	\$842	\$727	\$1,999	\$2,496	\$6,597	\$43,723
Anne Arundel	19,457	22,675	27,827	27,420	25,020	26,200	32,400	33,349	34,870	36,200	285,418
Baltimore City	21,523	39,436	52,665	41,000	27,733	28,559	41,000	46,102	40,266	35,329	373,613
Baltimore	25,218	35,053	52,250	40,985	28,000	29,000	39,000	47,394	52,068	34,561	383,529
Calvert	3,437	2,723	12,644	7,824	8,181	8,450	7,317	7,129	5,577	2,653	65,935
Caroline	4,699	2,935	2,426	8,100	6,000	3,767	235	756	7,788	0	36,706
Carroll	7,434	8,282	8,219	11,741	10,520	8,444	9,079	15,211	4,874	3,915	87,719
Cecil	8,656	8,271	9,533	2,674	1,538	1,744	2,830	1,915	1,268	8,194	46,623
Charles	8,267	10,200	13,170	11,704	8,898	8,335	9,180	12,480	9,426	8,200	99,860
Dorchester	656	872	6,137	10,400	6,469	5,436	3,639	979	1,590	768	36,946
Frederick	11,910	17,942	18,728	14,759	16,226	14,000	16,532	19,254	20,163	15,901	165,415
Garrett	1,507	1,235	6,243	3,020	666	0	382	319	134	0	13,506
Harford	8,287	11,096	16,238	14,751	16,253	13,835	17,040	16,573	13,214	12,791	140,077
Howard	15,273	17,808	23,206	18,265	18,262	18,290	26,936	32,811	25,931	20,772	217,554
Kent	2,000	3,479	1,335	0	388	0	104	123	95	817	8,341
Montgomery	30,431	40,040	52,297	53,312	28,350	30,183	42,000	43,794	38,592	39,950	398,950
Prince George's	29,833	37,425	52,250	41,000	28,200	29,500	40,348	42,192	39,371	38,539	378,658
Queen Anne's	6,897	3,000	3,925	4,951	3,947	5,750	5,374	649	4,371	5,112	43,976
St. Mary's	3,271	5,495	9,806	7,266	4,028	6,600	3,354	3,172	7,472	11,876	62,340
Somerset	14,300	12,022	5,153	0	6,000	6,000	3,371	289	3,811	2,752	53,698
Talbot	2,422	2,405	2,038	0	436	344	135	35	634	0	8,449
Washington	6,431	4,478	8,970	9,368	7,965	7,970	8,571	9,117	8,494	7,467	78,831
Wicomico	7,616	4,178	8,143	12,960	13,170	9,975	1,864	11,290	13,327	10,991	93,514
Worcester	2,241	6,872	8,213	5,483	403	0	165	166	4,882	0	28,425
Statewide	0	6,100	0	0	0	500	0	2,900	6,563	15,393	31,456
Total	\$253,766	\$322,672	\$401,828	\$346,983	\$266,653	\$263,724	\$311,583	\$349,997	\$347,277	\$318,778	\$3,183,261

Source: Public School Construction Program; Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.10
Wealth Per Pupil for State Education Aid Programs
Fiscal 2015 and 2016

County	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Percent Difference	Ranking by Per Pupil Wealth		Ranking by Percent Difference			
Allegany	\$297,930	\$299,197	0.4%	1.	Worcester	\$1,113,630	1.	Baltimore City	2.6%
Anne Arundel	612,060	610,015	-0.3%	2.	Talbot	1,041,921	2.	Carroll	1.8%
Baltimore City	285,568	292,864	2.6%	3.	Kent	815,518	3.	Frederick	1.8%
Baltimore	507,019	500,086	-1.4%	4.	Montgomery	706,889	4.	Cecil	1.7%
Calvert	463,438	470,644	1.6%	5.	Anne Arundel	610,015	5.	Washington	1.6%
Caroline	288,882	284,456	-1.5%	6.	Garrett	608,084	6.	Calvert	1.6%
Carroll	452,370	460,527	1.8%	7.	Queen Anne's	574,248	7.	Harford	1.3%
Cecil	379,072	385,432	1.7%	8.	Howard	558,318	8.	Charles	0.8%
Charles	386,351	389,280	0.8%	9.	Baltimore	500,086	9.	Allegany	0.4%
Dorchester	363,635	353,979	-2.7%	10.	Calvert	470,644	10.	St. Mary's	0.3%
Frederick	413,288	420,738	1.8%	11.	Carroll	460,527	11.	Worcester	-0.1%
Garrett	628,829	608,084	-3.3%	12.	Harford	457,132	12.	Queen Anne's	-0.1%
Harford	451,161	457,132	1.3%	13.	St. Mary's	434,423	13.	Anne Arundel	-0.3%
Howard	561,258	558,318	-0.5%	14.	Frederick	420,738	14.	Howard	-0.5%
Kent	825,857	815,518	-1.3%	15.	Charles	389,280	15.	Prince George's	-1.0%
Montgomery	718,645	706,889	-1.6%	16.	Cecil	385,432	16.	Kent	-1.3%
Prince George's	382,263	378,600	-1.0%	17.	Prince George's	378,600	17.	Baltimore	-1.4%
Queen Anne's	575,026	574,248	-0.1%	18.	Dorchester	353,979	18.	Caroline	-1.5%
St. Mary's	433,004	434,423	0.3%	19.	Washington	345,731	19.	Montgomery	-1.6%
Somerset	295,023	289,596	-1.8%	20.	Allegany	299,197	20.	Somerset	-1.8%
Talbot	1,087,437	1,041,921	-4.2%	21.	Baltimore City	292,864	21.	Wicomico	-2.4%
Washington	340,173	345,731	1.6%	22.	Somerset	289,596	22.	Dorchester	-2.7%
Wicomico	283,502	276,605	-2.4%	23.	Caroline	284,456	23.	Garrett	-3.3%
Worcester	1,114,372	1,113,630	-0.1%	24.	Wicomico	276,605	24.	Talbot	-4.2%
Total	\$497,953	\$496,206	-0.4%		Statewide	\$496,206		Statewide	-0.4%

Note: Wealth measure includes net taxable income for the preceding November. Pupil count is full-time equivalent enrollment for the preceding September.

Exhibit 7.11
Change in Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Student Enrollment
September 2013 (Fiscal 2015) and September 2014 (Fiscal 2016)

County	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Percent Difference	Ranking by		Ranking by			
				FTE Enrollment Growth		Percent Difference			
Allegany	8,313.50	8,332.75	0.2%	1.	Montgomery	2,634.75	1.	Prince George's	2.0%
Anne Arundel	76,181.00	77,280.00	1.4%	2.	Prince George's	2,338.50	2.	Montgomery	1.8%
Baltimore City	79,352.00	79,503.00	0.2%	3.	Baltimore	1,546.50	3.	Talbot	1.7%
Baltimore	104,357.75	105,904.25	1.5%	4.	Anne Arundel	1,099.00	4.	Howard	1.6%
Calvert	15,822.75	15,594.00	-1.4%	5.	Howard	844.75	5.	Dorchester	1.5%
Caroline	5,235.00	5,293.00	1.1%	6.	Frederick	183.00	6.	Baltimore	1.5%
Carroll	25,948.50	25,504.50	-1.7%	7.	Baltimore City	151.00	7.	Anne Arundel	1.4%
Cecil	15,100.00	14,936.00	-1.1%	8.	Wicomico	144.50	8.	Caroline	1.1%
Charles	25,523.75	25,413.00	-0.4%	9.	Talbot	72.50	9.	Wicomico	1.0%
Dorchester	4,505.00	4,574.75	1.5%	10.	Dorchester	69.75	10.	Frederick	0.5%
Frederick	39,471.50	39,654.50	0.5%	11.	St. Mary's	68.75	11.	St. Mary's	0.4%
Garrett	3,785.50	3,710.00	-2.0%	12.	Caroline	58.00	12.	Allegany	0.2%
Harford	37,055.00	36,740.25	-0.8%	13.	Allegany	19.25	13.	Worcester	0.2%
Howard	51,629.75	52,474.50	1.6%	14.	Worcester	12.00	14.	Baltimore City	0.2%
Kent	1,995.00	1,970.00	-1.3%	15.	Queen Anne's	6.25	15.	Queen Anne's	0.1%
Montgomery	147,462.25	150,097.00	1.8%	16.	Somerset	-1.00	16.	Somerset	0.0%
Prince George's	119,280.75	121,619.25	2.0%	17.	Kent	-25.00	17.	Charles	-0.4%
Queen Anne's	7,471.50	7,477.75	0.1%	18.	Garrett	-75.50	18.	Washington	-0.8%
St. Mary's	16,890.25	16,959.00	0.4%	19.	Charles	-110.75	19.	Harford	-0.8%
Somerset	2,727.00	2,726.00	0.0%	20.	Cecil	-164.00	20.	Cecil	-1.1%
Talbot	4,298.50	4,371.00	1.7%	21.	Washington	-179.75	21.	Kent	-1.3%
Washington	21,939.25	21,759.50	-0.8%	22.	Calvert	-228.75	22.	Calvert	-1.4%
Wicomico	13,929.50	14,074.00	1.0%	23.	Harford	-314.75	23.	Carroll	-1.7%
Worcester	6,249.00	6,261.00	0.2%	24.	Carroll	-444.00	24.	Garrett	-2.0%
Total	834,524.00	842,229.00	0.9%		Statewide	7,705.00		Statewide	0.9%

Note: The September 2013 student enrollment count is used to allocate State funding in fiscal 2015. The September 2014 student enrollment count is used to allocate State funding in fiscal 2016.

Exhibit 7.12
Students Approved for Free and Reduced-price Meals
Fiscal 2015 and 2016

County	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Percent Difference	FRPM Count as		Change in FRPM Count		
				Percent of FTE Enrollment				
Allegany	4,630	4,647	0.4%	1.	Baltimore City	84.6%	1. Prince George's	7.0%
Anne Arundel	23,701	25,218	6.4%	2.	Somerset	68.6%	2. Anne Arundel	6.4%
Baltimore City	67,816	67,299	-0.8%	3.	Dorchester	64.7%	3. Howard	6.0%
Baltimore	48,901	49,825	1.9%	4.	Prince George's	63.7%	4. Montgomery	4.9%
Calvert	3,705	3,579	-3.4%	5.	Wicomico	57.3%	5. Talbot	3.5%
Caroline	2,964	2,927	-1.2%	6.	Allegany	55.8%	6. Charles	3.0%
Carroll	4,790	4,879	1.9%	7.	Caroline	55.3%	7. St. Mary's	2.6%
Cecil	6,175	6,186	0.2%	8.	Washington	49.4%	8. Frederick	2.3%
Charles	8,336	8,585	3.0%	9.	Kent	49.4%	9. Harford	2.1%
Dorchester	2,899	2,958	2.0%	10.	Baltimore	47.0%	10. Dorchester	2.0%
Frederick	9,939	10,164	2.3%	11.	Garrett	47.0%	11. Baltimore	1.9%
Garrett	1,763	1,743	-1.1%	12.	Worcester	43.7%	12. Carroll	1.9%
Harford	10,970	11,199	2.1%	13.	Talbot	41.5%	13. Washington	1.2%
Howard	9,700	10,278	6.0%	14.	Cecil	41.4%	14. Queen Anne's	0.4%
Kent	995	973	-2.2%	15.	Charles	33.8%	15. Allegany	0.4%
Montgomery	48,324	50,670	4.9%	16.	Montgomery	33.8%	16. Cecil	0.2%
Prince George's	72,438	77,483	7.0%	17.	Anne Arundel	32.6%	17. Worcester	-0.3%
Queen Anne's	1,898	1,905	0.4%	18.	St. Mary's	31.8%	18. Baltimore City	-0.8%
St. Mary's	5,249	5,388	2.6%	19.	Harford	30.5%	19. Wicomico	-0.9%
Somerset	1,964	1,870	-4.8%	20.	Frederick	25.6%	20. Garrett	-1.1%
Talbot	1,752	1,813	3.5%	21.	Queen Anne's	25.5%	21. Caroline	-1.2%
Washington	10,629	10,756	1.2%	22.	Calvert	23.0%	22. Kent	-2.2%
Wicomico	8,139	8,063	-0.9%	23.	Howard	19.6%	23. Calvert	-3.4%
Worcester	2,743	2,734	-0.3%	24.	Carroll	19.1%	24. Somerset	-4.8%
Total	360,420	371,142	3.0%	Statewide		44.1%	Statewide	3.0%

FRPM = free and reduced-price meals; FTE = full-time equivalent

Exhibit 7.13
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient
Fiscal 2015 and 2016

County	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Percent Difference	LEP Students as Percent of FTE Enrollment		Change in LEP Students			
Allegany	16	17	6.3%	1.	Prince George's	15.8%	1.	Carroll	21.9%
Anne Arundel	3,559	3,887	9.2%	2.	Montgomery	14.6%	2.	St. Mary's	20.1%
Baltimore City	3,005	3,460	15.1%	3.	Talbot	6.9%	3.	Cecil	17.9%
Baltimore	4,031	4,236	5.1%	4.	Caroline	6.1%	4.	Charles	16.5%
Calvert	125	131	4.8%	5.	Anne Arundel	5.0%	5.	Dorchester	16.5%
Caroline	280	323	15.4%	6.	Wicomico	4.9%	6.	Caroline	15.4%
Carroll	201	245	21.9%	7.	Frederick	4.6%	7.	Baltimore City	15.1%
Cecil	145	171	17.9%	8.	Howard	4.4%	8.	Harford	15.1%
Charles	272	317	16.5%	9.	Baltimore City	4.4%	9.	Wicomico	14.1%
Dorchester	115	134	16.5%	10.	Baltimore	4.0%	10.	Talbot	13.5%
Frederick	1,727	1,818	5.3%	11.	Somerset	3.4%	11.	Washington	11.9%
Garrett	3	3	0.0%	12.	Dorchester	2.9%	12.	Howard	11.4%
Harford	357	411	15.1%	13.	Kent	2.7%	13.	Queen Anne's	11.3%
Howard	2,096	2,335	11.4%	14.	Queen Anne's	2.4%	14.	Anne Arundel	9.2%
Kent	65	53	-18.5%	15.	Worcester	2.2%	15.	Prince George's	8.2%
Montgomery	20,465	21,894	7.0%	16.	Washington	1.9%	16.	Montgomery	7.0%
Prince George's	17,768	19,226	8.2%	17.	St. Mary's	1.3%	17.	Somerset	7.0%
Queen Anne's	159	177	11.3%	18.	Charles	1.2%	18.	Allegany	6.3%
St. Mary's	189	227	20.1%	19.	Cecil	1.1%	19.	Frederick	5.3%
Somerset	86	92	7.0%	20.	Harford	1.1%	20.	Baltimore	5.1%
Talbot	267	303	13.5%	21.	Carroll	1.0%	21.	Calvert	4.8%
Washington	377	422	11.9%	22.	Calvert	0.8%	22.	Garrett	0.0%
Wicomico	602	687	14.1%	23.	Allegany	0.2%	23.	Worcester	-1.5%
Worcester	137	135	-1.5%	24.	Garrett	0.1%	24.	Kent	-18.5%
Total	56,047	60,704	8.3%	Statewide		7.2%	Statewide		8.3%

LEP = Limited English Proficient; FTE = full-time equivalent

Exhibit 7.14
Students Receiving Special Education Services
Fiscal 2015 and 2016

County	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Percent Difference	Special Education Students as Percent of FTE Enrollment		Change in Special Education Students		
Allegany	1,353	1,313	-3.0%	1.	Baltimore City	17.1%	1. Talbot	14.8%
Anne Arundel	7,933	8,159	2.8%	2.	Somerset	16.3%	2. Dorchester	8.7%
Baltimore City	14,007	13,627	-2.7%	3.	Allegany	15.8%	3. Charles	6.9%
Baltimore	13,881	14,000	0.9%	4.	Cecil	15.2%	4. St. Mary's	4.7%
Calvert	1,461	1,472	0.8%	5.	Harford	13.8%	5. Cecil	3.0%
Caroline	587	591	0.7%	6.	Worcester	13.5%	6. Anne Arundel	2.8%
Carroll	3,100	3,027	-2.4%	7.	Baltimore	13.2%	7. Worcester	2.8%
Cecil	2,205	2,272	3.0%	8.	Kent	12.8%	8. Howard	2.0%
Charles	2,592	2,771	6.9%	9.	Wicomico	12.7%	9. Wicomico	1.5%
Dorchester	450	489	8.7%	10.	Queen Anne's	12.5%	10. Frederick	1.0%
Frederick	4,283	4,326	1.0%	11.	Carroll	11.9%	11. Baltimore	0.9%
Garrett	417	420	0.7%	12.	Montgomery	11.8%	12. Calvert	0.8%
Harford	5,108	5,059	-1.0%	13.	Prince George's	11.8%	13. Garrett	0.7%
Howard	4,774	4,869	2.0%	14.	Garrett	11.3%	14. Caroline	0.7%
Kent	261	253	-3.1%	15.	Caroline	11.2%	15. Montgomery	0.6%
Montgomery	17,659	17,764	0.6%	16.	Frederick	10.9%	16. Washington	-0.1%
Prince George's	14,448	14,361	-0.6%	17.	Charles	10.9%	17. Prince George's	-0.6%
Queen Anne's	995	931	-6.4%	18.	St. Mary's	10.7%	18. Harford	-1.0%
St. Mary's	1,732	1,814	4.7%	19.	Dorchester	10.7%	19. Somerset	-1.3%
Somerset	450	444	-1.3%	20.	Anne Arundel	10.6%	20. Carroll	-2.4%
Talbot	386	443	14.8%	21.	Washington	10.2%	21. Baltimore City	-2.7%
Washington	2,218	2,216	-0.1%	22.	Talbot	10.1%	22. Allegany	-3.0%
Wicomico	1,759	1,786	1.5%	23.	Calvert	9.4%	23. Kent	-3.1%
Worcester	823	846	2.8%	24.	Howard	9.3%	24. Queen Anne's	-6.4%
Total	102,882	103,253	0.4%	Statewide		12.3%	Statewide	0.4%

FTE = full-time equivalent

Exhibit 7.15
Racial Composition in Maryland Public Schools
September 2014

County	White	African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Percent Minority		
Allegany	89.5%	3.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	4.9%	1.	Prince George's	95.5%
Anne Arundel	57.8%	20.4%	11.9%	3.6%	0.3%	0.3%	5.8%	2.	Baltimore City	92.0%
Baltimore City	8.0%	82.7%	7.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	3.	Charles	70.0%
Baltimore	42.1%	38.8%	7.7%	6.7%	0.4%	0.1%	4.2%	4.	Montgomery	68.9%
Calvert	72.9%	13.5%	5.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	6.8%	5.	Baltimore	57.9%
Caroline	65.8%	15.1%	11.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	6.6%	6.	Somerset	57.9%
Carroll	86.1%	3.8%	5.0%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2.5%	7.	Howard	57.3%
Cecil	78.8%	8.7%	5.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	5.3%	8.	Dorchester	53.6%
Charles	30.0%	53.2%	6.5%	3.1%	0.6%	0.1%	6.5%	9.	Wicomico	53.6%
Dorchester	46.4%	39.2%	6.9%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	6.4%	10.	Anne Arundel	42.2%
Frederick	64.5%	11.4%	13.3%	5.2%	0.4%	0.2%	4.9%	11.	Kent	36.5%
Garrett	96.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	12.	Talbot	36.2%
Harford	66.0%	18.1%	6.3%	3.3%	0.3%	0.2%	5.8%	13.	Frederick	35.5%
Howard	42.7%	21.9%	9.5%	19.3%	0.2%	0.1%	6.3%	14.	Caroline	34.2%
Kent	63.5%	22.5%	7.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	5.7%	15.	Harford	34.0%
Montgomery	31.1%	21.5%	28.4%	14.2%	0.2%	0.1%	4.7%	16.	St. Mary's	34.0%
Prince George's	4.5%	62.6%	27.9%	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%	17.	Worcester	33.2%
Queen Anne's	81.6%	7.1%	5.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	4.0%	18.	Washington	29.0%
St. Mary's	66.0%	18.3%	6.7%	2.5%	0.4%	0.2%	5.9%	19.	Calvert	27.1%
Somerset	42.1%	43.0%	7.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	5.6%	20.	Cecil	21.2%
Talbot	63.8%	16.1%	13.2%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	4.7%	21.	Queen Anne's	18.4%
Washington	71.0%	12.6%	7.0%	2.0%	0.2%	0.1%	7.1%	22.	Carroll	13.9%
Wicomico	46.4%	35.2%	8.1%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	6.6%	23.	Allegany	10.5%
Worcester	66.8%	19.3%	6.2%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	5.6%	24.	Garrett	3.5%
Maryland	39.9%	34.6%	14.7%	6.2%	0.3%	0.1%	4.2%		Statewide	60.1%

Note: Native American includes American Indian and Alaskan Native. Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Chapter 8. Local General Fund Balances

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports prepared by the counties show their general fund balances for a given fiscal year. These fund balances are currently divided into five categories based upon the requirements of GASB 54, which first took effect in fiscal 2011. **Exhibit 8.1** shows how county governments reported their general fund balances in fiscal 2014. Descriptions of the five fund balance categories are provided below.

Nonspendable includes funds that cannot be spent either because they are in a nonspendable form (*e.g.*, prepaid items and inventories of supplies) or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (*e.g.*, the principal of an endowment or the capital of a revolving loan fund).

Restricted includes funds with limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or limitations imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed includes unrestricted funds with limitations imposed at the highest level of county decision-making authority.

Assigned includes unrestricted funds that are constrained by the county government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but meet neither the restricted nor committed forms of constraint.

Unassigned includes all unrestricted funds that cannot be assigned to any of the other fund balance categories.

The five fund balance categories serve to distinguish the extent to which the county government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts can be spent. The total of the last three fund balance categories (committed, assigned, and unassigned) are often grouped together with the term *unrestricted fund balance*. Unrestricted fund balances include only those resources without a constraint on spending or for which the constraint on spending is imposed by the government itself. Many counties have requirements to maintain a "rainy day" fund. "Rainy day" funds are those funds counties set aside for use in the event of an economic downturn, and these funds are frequently reported within a county's unrestricted fund balances.

As shown in **Exhibit 8.2**, county governments ended fiscal 2014 with total unrestricted general fund balances, including "rainy day" accounts, totaling \$2.4 billion. A county's unrestricted general fund balance as a percent of general fund revenues is one indicator of a county's fiscal health and a county's ability to withstand an economic downturn. In fiscal 2014, unrestricted general fund balance, including "rainy day" funds, as a percent of general fund revenues averages 17.8% across county governments, ranging from 8.1% in Anne Arundel County to 37.8% in Somerset County. In fiscal 2014, 21 counties reported

“rainy day” funds totaling approximately \$840.3 million or 6.3% of total general fund revenues.

Exhibit 8.3 shows the combined unrestricted general fund/“rainy day” balances for the four fiscal years that have completed since GASB 54 implementation. Due to a change in reporting requirements necessitated by GASB 54, a comparison with prior year fund balances may not be feasible. Nine counties reported an increase in their unrestricted general fund/“rainy day” balances between fiscal 2013 and 2014.

Exhibit 8.1
County General Fund Balances in Fiscal 2014
(\$ in Thousands)

County	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned	Total
Allegany	\$1,200.0	\$148.9	\$0.0	\$3,414.0	\$18,695.3	\$23,458.1
Anne Arundel	2,117.0	16,974.1	0.0	42,657.5	57,724.4	119,473.0
Baltimore City ¹	5,518.8	0.0	0.0	142,714.8	161,476.4	309,710.0
Baltimore	5,574.0	34,889.0	0.0	108,855.0	284,664.0	433,982.0
Calvert	8,317.4	0.0	21,943.6	9,718.6	20,212.0	60,191.6
Caroline	299.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,822.9	6,122.3
Carroll	29,209.2	26,052.4	19,825.0	22,035.7	6,922.2	104,044.5
Cecil	10,982.1	0.0	17,548.5	4,055.0	7,425.5	40,011.2
Charles	1,605.0	4,032.7	33,350.4	4,197.4	1,022.4	44,207.8
Dorchester ¹	370.4	0.0	0.0	1,729.1	6,784.7	8,884.1
Frederick	875.6	1,789.2	28,937.6	45,598.8	300.0	77,501.2
Garrett	2,039.5	7,405.2	0.0	15,558.2	3,560.9	28,563.8
Harford	1,199.5	4,618.3	0.0	58,554.9	8,415.8	72,788.5
Howard	3.3	0.0	59,271.2	64,171.0	2,831.6	126,277.1
Kent	786.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,643.4	10,429.6
Montgomery	6,159.6	208,001.4	68,078.3	33,293.7	284,211.5	599,744.6
Prince George's ¹	1,549.5	160,797.8	55,424.1	49,679.6	29,653.7	297,104.7
Queen Anne's	480.4	8,375.4	1,157.4	1,284.9	7,123.5	18,421.5
St. Mary's	2,050.4	212.6	18,993.8	2,311.8	22,872.0	46,440.6
Somerset	0.0	218.6	9,700.0	1,000.0	1,996.5	12,915.2
Talbot	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20,772.4	20,846.9
Washington	661.5	366.9	37,702.1	20.9	-560.9	38,190.5
Wicomico	33.3	1,484.7	12,184.1	2,114.7	30,060.7	45,877.4
Worcester	103.8	0.0	0.0	9,662.1	39,833.8	49,599.7
Total	\$81,210.3	\$475,367.2	\$384,116.1	\$622,627.7	\$1,031,464.7	\$2,594,785.9
State of Maryland	\$495,542.0	\$6,501.0	\$1,553,584.0	\$0.0	-\$916,302.0	\$1,139,325.0

¹ Unaudited information. The audited financial statements were not available.

Source: County audit reports fiscal 2014; county finance offices

Exhibit 8.2
County Unrestricted General Fund Balances and Rainy Day Funds in Fiscal 2014
(\$ in Thousands)

County	General Fund Revenues	Unrestricted Funds²	Percent of General Fund	“Rainy Day” Fund	Percent of General Fund
Allegany	\$85,633.4	\$22,109.3	25.8%	\$7,750.0	9.1%
Anne Arundel	1,236,224.7	100,381.9	8.1%	44,183.3	3.6%
Baltimore City ¹	1,626,659.3	304,191.3	18.7%	104,948.4	6.5%
Baltimore	1,740,117.0	393,519.0	22.6%	85,187.0	4.9%
Calvert	223,608.8	51,874.3	23.2%	18,500.0	8.3%
Caroline	42,626.9	5,822.9	13.7%	0.0	0.0%
Carroll	345,901.9	48,782.9	14.1%	18,425.0	5.3%
Cecil	168,538.1	29,029.1	17.2%	13,383.7	7.9%
Charles	327,670.5	38,570.1	11.8%	28,627.5	8.7%
Dorchester ¹	49,861.9	8,513.8	17.1%	0.0	0.0%
Frederick	479,410.4	74,836.4	15.6%	0.0	0.0%
Garrett	72,265.7	19,119.1	26.5%	3,560.9	4.9%
Harford	468,135.4	66,970.7	14.3%	25,132.4	5.4%
Howard	926,845.2	126,273.8	13.6%	59,271.2	6.4%
Kent	47,368.7	9,643.4	20.4%	115.7	0.2%
Montgomery	3,051,579.1	593,570.6	19.5%	207,986.9	6.8%
Prince George’s ¹	1,619,889.9	273,317.6	16.9%	138,560.2	8.6%
Queen Anne’s	116,261.5	17,801.7	15.3%	8,235.9	7.1%
St. Mary’s	204,231.1	44,177.6	21.6%	1,625.0	0.8%
Somerset	33,607.1	12,696.5	37.8%	400.0	1.2%
Talbot	77,016.3	20,772.4	27.0%	11,300.0	14.7%
Washington	204,448.1	37,162.1	18.2%	37,677.1	18.4%
Wicomico	123,635.5	44,359.4	35.9%	6,436.7	5.2%
Worcester	168,487.8	49,495.9	29.4%	18,974.2	11.3%
Total	\$13,440,024.4	\$2,392,991.5	17.8%	\$840,281.2	6.3%

¹ Unaudited information. The audited financial statements were not available. ² Unrestricted funds include all committed, assigned, unassigned and “rainy day” funds. Montgomery, Prince George’s, and Queen Anne’s counties report “rainy day” funds in the restricted category and those “rainy day” amounts are included in the unrestricted funds balance above.

Although these reported fund balances represent available resources as of June 30, 2014, the county may have appropriated a portion of these amounts for the current fiscal year budget.

Source: County audit reports fiscal 2014; county finance offices

Exhibit 8.3
County Unrestricted General Fund Balances and Rainy Day Funds
Fiscal 2011 through 2014
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2011 Balances	Percent of General Fund	FY 2012 Balances	Percent of General Fund	FY 2013 Balances	Percent of General Fund	FY 2014 Balances	Percent of General Fund
Allegany	\$15,912.3	19.5%	\$16,560.7	20.1%	\$18,349.7	22.2%	\$22,109.3	25.8%
Anne Arundel	59,089.4	5.4%	77,427.3	6.8%	113,545.9	9.3%	100,381.9	8.1%
Baltimore City ¹	198,746.0	14.4%	220,115.0	15.6%	293,495.0	18.6%	304,191.3	18.7%
Baltimore	230,423.0	15.1%	295,631.0	18.2%	386,221.2	22.8%	393,519.0	22.6%
Calvert	56,923.2	25.0%	56,970.5	24.0%	58,929.9	26.3%	51,874.3	23.2%
Caroline	2,865.0	7.1%	3,542.7	8.6%	4,676.9	11.1%	5,822.9	13.7%
Carroll	46,756.9	14.0%	55,551.1	16.3%	52,162.5	15.4%	48,782.9	14.1%
Cecil	34,545.7	21.2%	37,292.6	22.5%	38,920.3	22.9%	29,029.1	17.2%
Charles	37,879.4	12.7%	39,352.6	12.7%	39,703.1	12.6%	38,570.1	11.8%
Dorchester ¹	5,409.0	11.4%	8,442.7	16.9%	9,236.5	18.5%	8,513.8	17.1%
Frederick	61,615.0	14.0%	77,420.1	17.4%	89,831.8	20.5%	74,836.4	15.6%
Garrett	22,522.0	29.6%	13,911.3	17.8%	21,001.1	26.5%	19,119.1	26.5%
Harford	83,512.5	18.8%	95,276.2	20.4%	84,884.4	18.3%	66,970.7	14.3%
Howard	92,673.2	11.4%	111,878.8	12.9%	133,659.9	14.9%	126,273.8	13.6%
Kent	4,866.5	11.6%	5,754.7	13.2%	5,263.1	11.8%	9,643.4	20.4%
Montgomery	197,868.0	7.4%	409,818.9	14.5%	502,866.2	17.3%	593,570.6	19.5%
Prince George's ¹	363,351.6	23.5%	351,326.1	22.9%	338,514.2	21.5%	273,317.6	16.9%
Queen Anne's	5,480.7	5.6%	11,903.2	10.6%	15,170.1	13.0%	17,801.7	15.3%
St. Mary's	45,423.3	23.2%	59,183.9	29.2%	52,060.5	25.9%	44,177.6	21.6%
Somerset	13,445.1	40.0%	14,299.4	45.4%	13,707.9	44.1%	12,696.5	37.8%
Talbot	23,867.0	39.0%	16,793.4	26.4%	19,379.6	27.6%	20,772.4	27.0%
Washington	36,955.7	18.6%	37,427.4	18.6%	37,503.4	18.3%	37,162.1	18.2%
Wicomico	27,627.8	24.4%	37,092.5	32.7%	41,721.9	35.6%	44,359.4	35.9%
Worcester	41,956.1	24.6%	49,676.6	28.8%	56,639.5	32.7%	49,495.9	29.4%
Total	\$1,709,714.5	14.1%	\$2,102,648.5	16.8%	\$2,427,444.4	18.6%	\$2,392,991.5	17.8%

¹ Fiscal 2014 information for these counties is unaudited.

Source: County audit reports, fiscal 2011 through 2014; county finance offices

Chapter 9. Local Debt Measures

County Debt

As of June 30, 2013, Maryland counties and Baltimore City had \$18.9 billion in outstanding debt, including general obligation bonds, revenue and enterprise debt, federal loans, State loans, capital leases, and short-term debt. Long-term debt generally serves as a funding source for capital projects such as highways, school facilities, sewer and water facilities, parking facilities, parks and recreation facilities, housing and urban development projects, and county buildings. Short-term debt usually serves as a cash management tool. **Exhibit 9.1** shows outstanding debt for each jurisdiction for fiscal 2009 through 2013.

Between fiscal 2009 and 2013, local debt for counties and Baltimore City increased by \$3.9 billion or 25.9%. This represents a 5.9% average annual increase over the five-year period. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) accounted for 10.1% of the total debt in fiscal 2013. In the exhibits, WSSC debt is apportioned equally between Montgomery and Prince George's counties. Montgomery County had \$4.9 billion in outstanding debt, while Prince George's County had \$2.5 billion in debt. In comparison, Dorchester and Kent counties were the smallest borrowers. Dorchester County had \$28.4 million in outstanding debt, while Kent County had \$33.0 million in debt.

As expected, a majority of the debt was attributable to areas having greater infrastructure needs and greater populations. With 71% of the State's population, Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties accounted for approximately 83% of the total debt. One reason certain counties have less debt than other larger counties is the interrelationship between a county and its municipalities. Some municipalities incur the burden of maintaining a large portion of the infrastructure needs such as water and sewer systems.

Municipalities and State-created special taxing districts had \$1.3 billion in outstanding debt as of June 30, 2013, while the State of Maryland had \$18.1 billion in debt. Municipal and special taxing district debt includes the same categories of debt as the counties and Baltimore City. State debt includes general obligation bonds, transportation bonds, Maryland Transportation Authority bonds, capital leases, and agency debt (Community Development Administration, and Higher Education Fund). Accrued workers' compensation and accrued annual leave costs are excluded from the figures.

Comparative Measures

Exhibits 9.2 and 9.3 present comparisons by jurisdiction through the utilization of common analytical measures: assessable base and population. Exhibit 9.2 compares county debt to real and personal property assessable base for fiscal 2003, 2008, and 2013. County debt to assessable base decreased in the past 10 years. The high ratio in Baltimore City (8.1%) was attributed to slower-than-average assessable base growth and debt for financing urban renewal and development projects, transportation projects, water projects, and wastewater facilities. Only four counties have remained below 1.5% in fiscal 2003, 2008, and 2013 (Garrett, Kent, Talbot, and Worcester). For comparative purposes, in fiscal 2013 the State had a debt-to-assessable-base ratio of 2.8% that decreased from 2.9% in 2003. The municipalities/special taxing districts had a ratio of 1.2% in 2013.

Exhibit 9.3 shows debt per capita for the counties and Baltimore City. Based on U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, debt per capita increased from \$2,006 in fiscal 2003 to \$3,211 in fiscal 2013, a 60.1% increase over the decade. The largest increases in per capita debt were in Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, and Somerset counties. Baltimore City and Howard and Montgomery counties had the highest debt per capita.

The high ratios in Montgomery and Prince George's counties were attributed to the inclusion of WSSC's debt. Howard County's high ratio resulted from debt for financing general county improvement projects, storm drain projects,

housing projects, community renewal projects, and parks and recreation projects. Allegany, Dorchester, and Wicomico counties had the lowest debt per capita. For comparative purposes, the State's debt in fiscal 2013 amounted to \$3,083 per capita, a 73% increase from the \$1,780 per capita amount in 2003. The municipalities/special taxing districts had a ratio of \$1,394 per capita in 2013.

Local Debt Limitations

State and local laws provide several limitations on county debt. These limitations depend, to an extent, on the form of county government: charter, code, or commission. Commission counties do not have statutory debt limitations. However, the necessity for General Assembly authorization to create debt serves as a limitation on commission county debt creation.

Under State law, charter county debt is limited to 6% of real property assessable base and 15% of personal property and operating real property assessable base of the county. Certain types of debt, however, are excluded from this limitation: tax anticipation bonds and notes having a maturity not in excess of 12 months; special taxing district debt; and self-liquidating debt. In addition, charter counties may adopt lower limitations, and four have done so:

- Anne Arundel – 5.6% of real property and 14.0% of personal property and certain operating real property for water and sewer bonds, and 5.2% of real property and 13.0% of personal property and certain operating real property for other debt;

- Baltimore – 4% of real property and 4% of personal property;
- Howard – 4.8% of real property and 4.8% of personal property; and
- Wicomico – 3.2% of real property and 8.0% of personal property.

Unlike charter counties, code counties do not have statutory debt limitations although the General Assembly may limit their property tax rates and regulate the maximum amount of indebtedness. To date, the General Assembly has not exercised these powers for any code county.

While Baltimore City does not have a statutory general obligation debt limitation, the General Assembly may fix a limit on the amount of debt the city has outstanding at any one time. To date, the General Assembly has not set a limitation on the city's debt.

Municipal debt limitations may be set under two provisions. The General Assembly may adopt, amend, or repeal a local law regulating the maximum amount of debt a municipality may create. The voters of the applicable municipality must subsequently approve this limitation. In addition, through its legislative powers, a municipality may establish a debt limitation in its charter, provided that the voters approve this limitation.

Bond Ratings

Nearly all local debt is given a credit rating by the major rating agencies. **Exhibit 9.4** shows the credit rating for each county for general obligation bonds by the three major rating agencies: Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings, as of July 1, 2014. Bond ratings range from "AAA" for the best quality and smallest investment risk to "C" for the poorest quality and highest risk. Specific classifications are used by each of the rating agencies, but the letter grade systems generally follow these norms. The ratings are assigned based upon the overall creditworthiness of the issuer. For county government, measurements such as size and growth in tax bases are key factors in determining the bond rating.

The highest bond rating issued by Moody's to Maryland counties is Aaa while the lowest is A3. For Standard & Poor's, the highest rating among Maryland counties is AAA while the lowest is AA- and for Fitch, the highest rating is AAA and the lowest is AA-.

Exhibit 9.1
Maryland County Debt
Fiscal 2009 to 2013
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Average Annual Change
Allegany	\$63,944	\$61,004	\$56,829	\$54,285	\$54,251	-4.0%
Anne Arundel	852,894	956,469	1,077,419	1,088,170	1,138,597	7.5%
Baltimore City	2,794,794	2,775,252	2,897,141	2,802,423	2,833,686	0.3%
Baltimore	1,571,238	1,756,958	2,048,787	2,421,036	2,825,811	15.8%
Calvert	139,594	149,264	159,143	153,728	147,170	1.3%
Caroline	37,035	42,702	40,157	36,870	34,260	-1.9%
Carroll	316,645	353,870	362,611	350,449	343,720	2.1%
Cecil	182,678	202,651	192,642	194,560	182,695	0.0%
Charles	340,675	338,198	344,109	345,371	342,382	0.1%
Dorchester	18,282	36,724	35,055	31,588	28,397	11.6%
Frederick	553,042	670,558	652,937	680,316	661,917	4.6%
Garrett	36,419	35,036	35,606	34,307	41,312	3.2%
Harford	479,884	672,624	646,087	663,622	660,170	8.3%
Howard	997,177	1,042,399	1,254,843	1,385,063	1,459,007	10.0%
Kent	30,788	41,751	41,252	39,644	32,973	1.7%
Montgomery	3,934,163	4,114,198	4,406,661	4,690,705	4,948,181	5.9%
Prince George's	1,961,922	1,851,214	1,899,956	2,002,164	2,490,658	6.1%
Queen Anne's	79,717	105,724	118,407	108,742	100,575	6.0%
St. Mary's	136,246	156,782	147,278	138,945	128,906	-1.4%
Somerset	27,746	32,123	32,764	36,257	35,410	6.3%
Talbot	55,084	52,540	48,423	45,329	42,129	-6.5%
Washington	185,944	190,935	190,923	183,106	180,551	-0.7%
Wicomico	104,626	111,246	104,369	97,580	100,360	-1.0%
Worcester	113,125	103,761	96,014	91,290	85,972	-6.6%
Total	\$15,013,662	\$15,853,984	\$16,889,414	\$17,675,552	\$18,899,087	5.9%

Note: The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission's (WSSC) debt is allocated to both Montgomery and Prince George's counties on a 50/50 basis.

Source: Uniform Financial Reports and Audited Financial Statements, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 9.2
Maryland County Debt
Percent of Assessable Base
(\$ in Thousands)

County	County Assessable Base			Total County Debt			Percent of Assessable Base		
	FY 2003	FY 2008	FY 2013	FY 2003	FY 2008	FY 2013	FY 2003	FY 2008	FY 2013
Allegany	\$2,565,195	\$3,197,006	\$3,962,462	\$59,588	\$60,487	\$54,251	2.3%	1.9%	1.4%
Anne Arundel	38,118,944	71,787,490	76,293,860	741,309	857,886	1,138,597	1.9%	1.2%	1.5%
Baltimore City	19,674,089	29,032,305	35,123,385	1,600,973	2,571,372	2,833,686	8.1%	8.9%	8.1%
Baltimore	46,023,190	72,129,480	80,753,433	1,124,939	1,625,752	2,825,811	2.4%	2.3%	3.5%
Calvert	6,336,952	11,667,003	12,553,694	101,151	159,059	147,170	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Caroline	1,380,313	2,466,400	2,810,316	31,598	39,677	34,260	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%
Carroll	10,278,303	17,935,278	18,861,958	208,809	260,656	343,720	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%
Cecil	5,222,682	9,206,087	9,967,470	74,539	164,482	182,695	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Charles	8,672,489	16,016,997	16,693,575	133,030	331,968	342,382	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%
Dorchester	1,648,897	2,827,830	3,119,674	26,385	19,594	28,397	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Frederick	14,007,191	26,577,953	25,893,046	359,158	583,783	661,917	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%
Garrett	2,129,052	3,865,703	4,834,793	29,480	41,160	41,312	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
Harford	13,640,671	22,974,307	26,819,052	285,519	376,569	660,170	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%
Howard	22,543,862	42,056,223	44,000,081	683,532	994,238	1,459,007	3.0%	2.4%	3.3%
Kent	1,454,105	2,535,994	3,058,279	17,026	21,948	32,973	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Montgomery	87,193,587	168,428,916	163,276,868	3,164,505	3,818,295	4,948,181	3.6%	2.3%	3.0%
Prince George's	43,740,098	74,432,899	79,257,050	1,723,601	2,019,130	2,490,658	3.9%	2.7%	3.1%
Queen Anne's	3,620,689	7,359,731	8,031,355	66,301	84,516	100,575	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%
St. Mary's	5,533,506	9,796,841	12,191,008	145,442	147,395	128,906	2.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Somerset	758,573	1,398,223	1,483,073	15,567	26,167	35,410	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%
Talbot	4,068,200	7,929,251	9,322,352	30,205	58,032	42,129	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Washington	7,015,202	11,941,203	12,823,001	151,877	181,448	180,551	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%
Wicomico	4,104,142	6,385,253	6,668,152	76,983	92,821	100,360	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Worcester	7,239,037	17,338,848	15,773,058	60,462	85,310	85,972	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Total	\$356,968,969	\$639,287,220	\$673,570,993	\$10,911,978	\$14,621,747	\$18,899,087	3.1%	2.3%	2.8%

Note: The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission's (WSSC) debt is allocated to both Montgomery and Prince George's counties on a 50/50 basis.

Source: Uniform Financial Reports and Audited Financial Statements, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 9.3
Maryland County Debt Per Capita

County	County Population			Total County Debt (\$ in Thousands)			Debt Per Capita		
	July 2002	July 2007	July 2012	FY 2003	FY 2008	FY 2013	FY 2003	FY 2008	FY 2013
Allegany	74,204	74,449	73,869	\$59,588	\$60,487	\$54,251	\$803	\$812	\$734
Anne Arundel	504,884	520,503	550,175	741,309	857,886	1,138,597	1,468	1,648	2,070
Baltimore City	634,115	620,306	622,417	1,600,973	2,571,372	2,833,686	2,525	4,145	4,553
Baltimore	770,147	796,073	817,682	1,124,939	1,625,752	2,825,811	1,461	2,042	3,456
Calvert	80,153	87,445	89,694	101,151	159,059	147,170	1,262	1,819	1,641
Caroline	30,054	32,720	32,644	31,598	39,677	34,260	1,051	1,213	1,050
Carroll	157,930	167,390	167,210	208,809	260,656	343,720	1,322	1,557	2,056
Cecil	90,061	99,628	101,684	74,539	164,482	182,695	828	1,651	1,797
Charles	128,079	142,721	150,710	133,030	331,968	342,382	1,039	2,326	2,272
Dorchester	30,526	32,172	32,554	26,385	19,594	28,397	864	609	872
Frederick	209,194	227,463	239,520	359,158	583,783	661,917	1,717	2,566	2,764
Garrett	29,987	30,148	29,850	29,480	41,160	41,312	983	1,365	1,384
Harford	227,369	241,634	248,540	285,519	376,569	660,170	1,256	1,558	2,656
Howard	259,532	275,196	299,356	683,532	994,238	1,459,007	2,634	3,613	4,874
Kent	19,443	19,801	20,112	17,026	21,948	32,973	876	1,108	1,639
Montgomery	903,140	931,694	1,004,476	3,164,505	3,818,295	4,948,181	3,504	4,098	4,926
Prince George's	828,893	849,916	881,419	1,723,601	2,019,130	2,490,658	2,079	2,376	2,826
Queen Anne's	42,524	46,517	48,542	66,301	84,516	100,575	1,559	1,817	2,072
St. Mary's	89,819	100,599	108,993	145,442	147,395	128,906	1,619	1,465	1,183
Somerset	25,445	26,534	26,206	15,567	26,167	35,410	612	986	1,351
Talbot	34,628	37,167	38,040	30,205	58,032	42,129	872	1,561	1,107
Washington	134,831	146,173	149,087	151,877	181,448	180,551	1,126	1,241	1,211
Wicomico	86,679	96,110	100,521	76,983	92,821	100,360	888	966	998
Worcester	48,752	51,049	51,567	60,462	85,310	85,972	1,240	1,671	1,667
Total	5,440,389	5,653,408	5,884,868	\$10,911,978	\$14,621,747	\$18,899,087	\$2,006	\$2,586	\$3,211

Note: The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission's (WSSC) debt is allocated to both Montgomery and Prince George's counties on a 50/50 basis.
Source: Uniform Financial Reports and Audited Financial Statements, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 9.4
Maryland County Debt
Bond Ratings – July 2014

County	Standard & Poor's	Moody's	Fitch
Allegany	AA-	Aa3	-
Anne Arundel	AAA	Aa1	AA+
Baltimore City	AA-	Aa2	-
Baltimore	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Calvert	AAA	Aa1	AAA
Caroline	AA-	A3	-
Carroll	AAA	Aa1	AAA
Cecil	AA+	Aa2	-
Charles	AA+	Aa1	AAA
Dorchester	AA-	A2	-
Frederick	AA+	Aa1	AAA
Garrett	-	-	-
Harford	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Howard	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Kent	-	-	-
Montgomery	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Prince George's	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Queen Anne's	-	Aa2	AA+
St. Mary's	AA+	Aa2	AA+
Somerset	-	-	-
Talbot	-	Aa2	AAA
Washington	AA+	Aa2	AA
Wicomico	AA+	Aa2	AA-
Worcester	AA+	Aa2	AA

Note: (-) means not rated.

Source: 2014 Local Government Budget and Tax Rate Survey; Department of Legislative Services; Maryland Association of Counties

Chapter 10. Balance of State Payments

The *Balance Sheet*, a report published annually by the Department of Legislative Services, provides a comparison of State revenues collected to State financial assistance received for each county. State financial assistance includes direct payments by the State to a local government as well as payments made by the State on behalf of a local government, such as teachers' retirement payments. State revenue collections represent most general fund tax revenues, certain special fund tax revenues, and lottery receipts allocated to counties, primarily by point of collection.

The *Balance Sheet* is not an analysis of the "fairness" of State aid distributions to local governments. Counties in which taxpayers contribute relatively more State revenues should not necessarily receive more State aid. In fact, several State aid formulas distribute aid inversely to local property and income wealth whereby jurisdictions with greater capacity to raise revenues from local sources receive less State aid (see **Table 10.1**). Such aid programs accounted for about 70% of the State aid to local governments included in the *Balance Sheet* analysis.

Calculating the Index

The *Balance Sheet* compares on a county-by-county basis State aid to State revenue collections as allocated among the

counties. **Exhibits 10.1** and **10.2** show the two aid-to-revenue ratios over a 10-year period.

The first is the ratio of direct State aid to State revenues generated from a county, exclusive of State property tax receipts. For example, a ratio of 0.79 for Allegany County in 2012 indicates that for every dollar of State tax revenues allocated to Allegany County, the county received \$0.79 in direct State aid. The amount of direct grants received for each \$1.00 of taxes paid in fiscal 2012 ranged from \$0.11 in Talbot County to \$1.28 in Somerset County. Statewide, the weighted average for this measure was \$0.40, and the simple average (county mean) was \$0.52. The amount for Baltimore City includes State assumed functions.

Table 10.1
Counties with the Highest and Lowest
Per Capita State Aid Amounts

<u>Highest</u> <u>State Aid</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Ranking</u>	<u>Lowest</u> <u>State Aid</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Ranking</u>
1. Baltimore City	22 nd	24. Talbot	2 nd
2. Caroline	20 th	23. Worcester	1 st
3. Allegany	24 th	22. Kent	9 th
4. Wicomico	21 st	21. Anne Arundel	7 th
5. Charles	12 th	20. Montgomery	3 rd

Source: Department of Legislative Services

The second ratio compares direct State aid and payments-on-behalf to total revenue allocations. Payments-on-behalf include State paid retirement costs for public school teachers, librarians, and community college faculty that the State makes on behalf of the local government. Again, using Allegany County as the example, in 2012 the county received \$0.84 in State assistance for every \$1.00 of State tax revenues allocated to the county. On this measure, State assistance received for each \$1.00 of taxes paid in fiscal 2012 varied from \$0.13 for Talbot County to \$1.29 for Somerset County. Statewide, the weighted average was \$0.44, and the simple average was \$0.55.

Dividing each county's aid to revenue ratios by the statewide weighted averages indexes the county aid to revenue ratios to the statewide average. In fiscal 2012 for example, Allegany County's direct aid index is 1.98, indicating that Allegany County's ratio was 98% above the statewide average. Including payments-on-behalf lowers Allegany County's ratio to 1.93 or 93% above the statewide average. **Exhibits 10.3 and 10.4** show State aid received as a percent of the statewide average over a 10-year period.

Findings

In fiscal 2012, State aid (direct grants and payments-on-behalf) represented approximately 44% of the State revenue collections (including property taxes) allocated on a county-by-county basis in the *Balance Sheet* report. The remaining revenues funded State programs. The ratios for 15 counties matched or exceeded the statewide average. State

assistance to revenue allocation ratios for four of Maryland's largest jurisdictions (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, and Montgomery counties) were considerably below the statewide average.

In terms of total State aid received for each \$1.00 in taxes paid, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester counties had the lowest ratios in fiscal 2012 (received the least amount of State aid in relation to the collection of allocated State tax revenues); while Baltimore City and Caroline and Somerset counties had the highest ratios (received the greatest amount of State aid in relation to the collection of allocated State tax revenues).

During this 10-year period, the "balance sheet index" increased in 3 counties and decreased in 4 counties. For the remaining 17 counties the index value in the most recent years is similar to the value in the earlier years, but for several counties there were upward and downward trends for the intervening years (see **Table 10.2**).

In fiscal 2012, Baltimore City received the greatest amount of State aid (allocated in the *Balance Sheet* report) at \$1.2 billion followed by Prince George's County at \$1.1 billion. On a per capita basis, these amounts translate into \$1,997 for Baltimore City (the greatest per capita amount for any jurisdiction) and \$1,232 for Prince George's County. Kent and Talbot counties, in contrast, received the least amount of State aid at \$13.8 million and \$18.3 million, respectively. On a per capita basis, Kent County received \$682 while Talbot County received \$481 – the least amount per capita for any jurisdiction.

Exhibit 10.5 compares the allocation of State tax revenues and State grants with each county's share of the State's population. Montgomery County is the most populous county in Maryland and generates the greatest share of State tax revenues; however, it ranks third in the amount of State aid that it receives. Baltimore City, the fourth most populous jurisdiction, receives the largest percentage of State aid, followed by Prince George's County, the second most populous jurisdiction.

Table 10.2
Change in "Balance Sheet Index"
During 10-year Period

<u>Higher Average</u>	<u>Lower Average</u>	<u>Relatively Constant</u>
Frederick	Baltimore City	Allegany
Washington	Calvert	Anne Arundel
Wicomico	Garrett	Baltimore
	Kent	Caroline
		Carroll
		Cecil
		Charles
		Dorchester
		Harford
		Howard
		Montgomery
		Prince George's
		Queen Anne's
		St. Mary's
		Somerset
		Talbot
		Worcester

Exhibit 10.6 shows the allocation of State tax revenues and State grants on a per capita basis. As shown, the five counties that generated the most State tax revenues in fiscal 2012 as measured on a per capita basis include Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester. The counties that generated the least per capita State tax revenues include Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, and Somerset counties. It is important to note that State residents are subject to the same State tax rates regardless of the locality in which they reside. Jurisdictions that generate more State tax revenue per capita typically have a greater proportion of residents with higher incomes, or a larger overall taxbase.

Jurisdictions that received the greatest amount of State aid in fiscal 2012 as measured on a per capita basis include Baltimore City and Allegany, Caroline, Charles, Somerset, and Wicomico counties. Jurisdictions receiving the least amount of State aid include Anne Arundel, Kent, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester counties. As stated earlier, counties in which taxpayers contribute relatively more State revenues should not necessarily receive more State aid. In fact, several State aid formulas distribute aid inversely to local property and income wealth whereby jurisdictions with greater capacity to raise revenues from local sources receive less State aid. Such aid programs accounted for about 70% of State aid to local governments included in the *Balance Sheet*.

Exhibit 10.1
State Financial Assistance Received for Each \$1.00 of Taxes Paid
Direct Aid

10 Fiscal Year Summary										
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Allegany	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.71	0.80	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.87	0.79
Anne Arundel	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23
Baltimore City	1.05	0.98	0.94	0.95	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.05
Baltimore	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.29
Calvert	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.45
Caroline	1.03	0.97	0.90	0.90	1.05	1.12	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.11
Carroll	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.39
Cecil	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.72
Charles	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.47	0.47
Dorchester	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.65	0.71
Frederick	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.42
Garrett	0.70	0.67	0.59	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.56
Harford	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.41
Howard	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27
Kent	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.26
Montgomery	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.20
Prince George's	0.52	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.58	0.54
Queen Anne's	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.32
St. Mary's	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.46	0.42
Somerset	1.11	1.05	0.96	1.04	1.12	1.24	1.19	1.28	1.36	1.28
Talbot	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11
Washington	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56
Wicomico	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.51	0.58	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.68
Worcester	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Total (Weighted Avg.)	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.40
County Mean (Simple Avg.)	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.52
Standard Deviation	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.30

Note: Amounts have been adjusted to reflect changes in State aid classifications and computations.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 10.2
State Financial Assistance Received for Each \$1.00 of Taxes Paid
Direct Aid and Payments-on-behalf
10 Fiscal Year Summary

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Allegany	0.73	0.69	0.67	0.73	0.83	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.84
Anne Arundel	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27
Baltimore City	1.08	1.00	0.95	0.96	1.03	1.09	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.08
Baltimore	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32
Calvert	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.50
Caroline	1.07	0.99	0.92	0.91	1.06	1.14	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.14
Carroll	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.43
Cecil	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.76
Charles	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.52
Dorchester	0.68	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.71	0.76	0.76	0.68	0.74
Frederick	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.46
Garrett	0.72	0.67	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.59
Harford	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.45
Howard	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32
Kent	0.38	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.31	0.29
Montgomery	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25
Prince George's	0.55	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.62	0.59
Queen Anne's	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36
St. Mary's	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.46
Somerset	1.14	1.06	0.97	1.05	1.12	1.24	1.20	1.29	1.37	1.29
Talbot	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13
Washington	0.41	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.48	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.60
Wicomico	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.54	0.61	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.73
Worcester	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17
Total (Weighted Avg.)	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.44
County Mean (Simple Avg.)	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.55
Standard Deviation	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.30

Note: Amounts have been adjusted to reflect changes in State aid classifications and computations.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 10.3
State Financial Assistance Received as a Percent of the Statewide Average
Direct Aid

10 Fiscal Year Summary

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Allegany	1.89	1.90	1.87	2.02	2.09	2.11	2.08	2.09	2.08	1.98
Anne Arundel	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.58
Baltimore City	2.85	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.67	2.61	2.59	2.56	2.59	2.63
Baltimore	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.72
Calvert	1.26	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.12
Caroline	2.81	2.76	2.60	2.56	2.74	2.74	2.80	2.75	2.78	2.78
Carroll	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.97
Cecil	1.78	1.76	1.79	1.85	1.81	1.80	1.76	1.74	1.85	1.80
Charles	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.14	1.18
Dorchester	1.76	1.75	1.66	1.71	1.61	1.69	1.74	1.70	1.55	1.77
Frederick	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.04
Garrett	1.92	1.91	1.72	1.64	1.62	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.45	1.41
Harford	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.04
Howard	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.67
Kent	0.96	0.87	0.82	0.81	0.71	0.58	0.65	0.69	0.66	0.65
Montgomery	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.51
Prince George's	1.41	1.40	1.45	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.36
Queen Anne's	0.86	0.83	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.81
St. Mary's	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.09	1.10	1.06
Somerset	3.03	2.99	2.77	2.97	2.93	3.02	2.78	2.98	3.26	3.21
Talbot	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29
Washington	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.10	1.20	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.34	1.41
Wicomico	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.33	1.41	1.47	1.55	1.67	1.70
Worcester	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36
Total (Weighted Avg.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
County Mean (Simple Avg.)	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.29
Standard Deviation	0.78	0.76	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.77

Note: Amounts have been adjusted to reflect changes in State aid classifications and computations.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 10.4
State Financial Assistance Received as a Percent of the Statewide Average
Direct Aid and Payments-on-behalf

10 Fiscal Year Summary										
County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Allegany	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.99	2.06	2.09	2.05	2.04	2.02	1.93
Anne Arundel	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.61
Baltimore City	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.60	2.57	2.50	2.47	2.40	2.43	2.46
Baltimore	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.73
Calvert	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.27	1.26	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.14
Caroline	2.70	2.64	2.50	2.47	2.64	2.62	2.67	2.59	2.60	2.61
Carroll	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.98
Cecil	1.73	1.71	1.74	1.78	1.75	1.75	1.71	1.68	1.78	1.74
Charles	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.18
Dorchester	1.70	1.69	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.64	1.67	1.64	1.49	1.68
Frederick	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.05
Garrett	1.83	1.80	1.64	1.56	1.55	1.44	1.40	1.41	1.37	1.34
Harford	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.04
Howard	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.73	0.73
Kent	0.97	0.87	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.60	0.66	0.70	0.67	0.66
Montgomery	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.55	0.57
Prince George's	1.38	1.38	1.42	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.45	1.41	1.36	1.34
Queen Anne's	0.86	0.83	0.78	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.82
St. Mary's	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.14	1.08	1.09	1.05
Somerset	2.88	2.84	2.65	2.83	2.79	2.86	2.63	2.77	3.00	2.94
Talbot	0.30	0.38	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.31
Washington	1.03	0.91	1.04	1.09	1.18	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.31	1.38
Wicomico	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.33	1.40	1.46	1.52	1.63	1.66
Worcester	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39
Total (Weighted Avg.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
County Mean (Simple Avg.)	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.26
Standard Deviation	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.69

Note: Amounts have been adjusted to reflect changes in State aid classifications and computations.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 10.5
Comparison of State Tax Revenues and State Aid – Fiscal 2012

<i>Share of Population</i>				<i>Share of State Tax Revenues</i>			<i>Share of State Grants</i>		
County	Population	Percent of Total	Ranking	Total Revenues	Percent of Total	Ranking	Total Grants	Percent of Total	Ranking
Allegany	74,692	1.3%	16	\$125,063,753	0.8%	18	\$105,464,535	1.6%	15
Anne Arundel	544,403	9.3%	5	1,581,349,146	10.7%	4	419,375,807	6.5%	5
Baltimore City	619,493	10.6%	4	1,147,327,550	7.8%	5	1,237,427,894	19.1%	1
Baltimore	809,941	13.9%	3	2,170,549,601	14.7%	2	696,821,442	10.8%	4
Calvert	89,256	1.5%	15	209,038,057	1.4%	13	104,316,949	1.6%	16
Caroline	32,985	0.6%	20	46,364,211	0.3%	23	52,941,550	0.8%	17
Carroll	167,288	2.9%	9	415,433,694	2.8%	9	178,111,973	2.7%	11
Cecil	101,694	1.7%	13	166,709,319	1.1%	16	126,776,687	2.0%	13
Charles	149,130	2.6%	10	371,722,427	2.5%	10	192,092,055	3.0%	9
Dorchester	32,640	0.6%	21	56,383,453	0.4%	21	41,469,442	0.6%	19
Frederick	236,745	4.1%	8	590,343,929	4.0%	7	271,001,124	4.2%	7
Garrett	30,051	0.5%	22	58,686,698	0.4%	20	34,333,023	0.5%	20
Harford	246,489	4.2%	7	576,566,346	3.9%	8	262,275,497	4.0%	8
Howard	293,142	5.0%	6	937,523,962	6.3%	6	297,570,170	4.6%	6
Kent	20,204	0.3%	24	47,590,704	0.3%	22	13,769,606	0.2%	24
Montgomery	989,794	17.0%	1	3,250,640,136	22.0%	1	805,765,908	12.4%	3
Prince George's	871,233	14.9%	2	1,831,381,840	12.4%	3	1,073,325,323	16.6%	2
Queen Anne's	48,354	0.8%	18	117,586,160	0.8%	19	42,022,912	0.6%	18
St. Mary's	107,484	1.8%	12	244,536,146	1.7%	12	112,542,961	1.7%	14
Somerset	26,339	0.5%	23	26,359,308	0.2%	24	33,920,905	0.5%	21
Talbot	38,025	0.7%	19	135,532,009	0.9%	17	18,288,031	0.3%	23
Washington	148,203	2.5%	11	307,903,585	2.1%	11	185,548,518	2.9%	10
Wicomico	99,190	1.7%	14	191,656,172	1.3%	14	139,516,250	2.2%	12
Worcester	51,514	0.9%	17	188,230,172	1.3%	15	32,135,128	0.5%	22
Total	5,828,289	100.0%		\$14,794,478,380	100.0%		\$6,476,813,690	100.0%	

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 10.6
Per Capita Allocation of State Tax Revenues and State Aid – Fiscal 2012

<i>Allocation of State Tax Revenues</i>					<i>State Grants to Local Governments</i>		
County	Population	Total Revenues	Per Capita Amount	Ranking	Total Grants	Per Capita Amount	Ranking
Allegany	74,692	\$125,063,753	\$1,674	21	\$105,464,535	\$1,412	3
Anne Arundel	544,403	1,581,349,146	2,905	5	419,375,807	770	21
Baltimore City	619,493	1,147,327,550	1,852	19	1,237,427,894	1,997	1
Baltimore	809,941	2,170,549,601	2,680	6	696,821,442	860	19
Calvert	89,256	209,038,057	2,342	12	104,316,949	1,169	11
Caroline	32,985	46,364,211	1,406	23	52,941,550	1,605	2
Carroll	167,288	415,433,694	2,483	9	178,111,973	1,065	14
Cecil	101,694	166,709,319	1,639	22	126,776,687	1,247	9
Charles	149,130	371,722,427	2,493	8	192,092,055	1,288	5
Dorchester	32,640	56,383,453	1,727	20	41,469,442	1,271	7
Frederick	236,745	590,343,929	2,494	7	271,001,124	1,145	12
Garrett	30,051	58,686,698	1,953	17	34,333,023	1,142	13
Harford	246,489	576,566,346	2,339	13	262,275,497	1,064	15
Howard	293,142	937,523,962	3,198	4	297,570,170	1,015	17
Kent	20,204	47,590,704	2,356	11	13,769,606	682	22
Montgomery	989,794	3,250,640,136	3,284	3	805,765,908	814	20
Prince George's	871,233	1,831,381,840	2,102	15	1,073,325,323	1,232	10
Queen Anne's	48,354	117,586,160	2,432	10	42,022,912	869	18
St. Mary's	107,484	244,536,146	2,275	14	112,542,961	1,047	16
Somerset	26,339	26,359,308	1,001	24	33,920,905	1,288	6
Talbot	38,025	135,532,009	3,564	2	18,288,031	481	24
Washington	148,203	307,903,585	2,078	16	185,548,518	1,252	8
Wicomico	99,190	191,656,172	1,932	18	139,516,250	1,407	4
Worcester	51,514	188,230,172	3,654	1	32,135,128	624	23
Total	5,828,289	\$14,794,478,380	\$2,538		\$6,476,813,690	\$1,111	

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Appendices

Appendix 1

Number of Local Governments in the United States by Type

Rank	State	Total	County	Municipal	Townships	Special	Rank	State	Total	County	Municipal	Townships	Special
1	Illinois	6,963	102	1,298	1,431	4,132	26	Montana	1,265	54	129	-	1,082
2	Texas	5,147	254	1,214	-	3,679	27	Alabama	1,208	67	461	-	680
3	Pennsylvania	4,897	66	1,015	1,546	2,270	28	Idaho	1,168	44	200	-	924
4	California	4,425	57	482	-	3,886	29	Mississippi	983	82	298	-	603
5	Ohio	3,842	88	937	1,308	1,509	30	North Carolina	973	100	553	-	320
6	Kansas	3,826	103	626	1,268	1,829	31	Tennessee	916	92	345	-	479
7	Missouri	3,768	114	954	312	2,388	32	New Mexico	863	33	103	-	727
8	Minnesota	3,672	87	853	1,784	948	33	Massachusetts	857	5	53	298	501
9	New York	3,453	57	614	929	1,853	34	Maine	840	16	22	466	336
10	Wisconsin	3,128	72	596	1,255	1,205	35	Wyoming	805	23	99	-	683
11	Colorado	2,905	62	271	-	2,572	36	Vermont	738	14	43	237	444
12	Michigan	2,875	83	533	1,240	1,019	37	South Carolina	678	46	270	-	362
13	Indiana	2,709	91	569	1,006	1,043	38	Arizona	674	15	91	-	568
14	North Dakota	2,685	53	357	1,313	962	39	West Virginia	659	55	232	-	372
15	Nebraska	2,581	93	530	417	1,541	40	Connecticut	643	-	30	149	464
16	South Dakota	1,983	66	311	907	699	41	Utah	622	29	245	-	348
17	Iowa	1,947	99	947	-	901	42	New Hampshire	541	10	13	221	297
18	Washington	1,900	39	281	-	1,580	43	Louisiana	529	60	304	-	165
19	Oklahoma	1,852	77	590	-	1,185	44	Virginia	518	95	229	-	194
20	Florida	1,650	66	410	-	1,174	45	Maryland	347	24	156	-	167
21	Arkansas	1,556	75	502	-	979	46	Delaware	339	3	57	-	279
22	Oregon	1,542	36	241	-	1,265	47	Nevada	191	16	19	-	156
23	Georgia	1,378	153	535	-	690	48	Alaska	177	14	148	-	15
24	New Jersey	1,344	21	324	242	757	49	Rhode Island	133	-	8	31	94
25	Kentucky	1,338	118	418	-	802	50	Hawaii	21	3	1	-	17
	District of Columbia	2	-	1	-	1		United States	90,056	3,032	19,518	16,360	51,146

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Census of Government*

Appendix 2

Incorporated Cities and Towns in Maryland

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Allegany			Carroll		
Barton	1900	Ch. 729	Hampstead	1888	Ch. 295
Cumberland	1815	Ch. 136	Manchester	1833	Ch. 193
Frostburg	1839	Ch. 179	Mount Airy (also in Frederick)	1894	Ch. 91
Lonaconing	1890	Ch. 132	New Windsor	1843	Ch. 47
Luke	1922	Ch. 73	Sykesville	1904	Ch. 256
Midland	1900	Ch. 681	Taneytown	1836	Ch. 309
Westernport	1858	Ch. 54	Union Bridge	1872	Ch. 174
			Westminster	1818	Ch. 128
Anne Arundel			Cecil		
Annapolis	1708	Ch. 7	Cecilton	1864	Ch. 353
Highland Beach	1922	Ch. 213	Charlestown	1786	Ch. 32
Baltimore County			Chesapeake City	1849	Ch. 271
None			Elkton	1821	Ch. 143
Calvert			North East	1849	Ch. 339
Chesapeake Beach	1886	Ch. 203	Perryville	1882	Ch. 212
North Beach	1910	Ch. 395	Port Deposit	1824	Ch. 33
			Rising Sun	1860	Ch. 383
Caroline			Charles		
Denton	1802	Ch. 25	Indian Head	1920	Ch. 590
Federalburg	1823	Ch. 174	La Plata	1888	Ch. 325
Goldsboro	1906	Ch. 87	Port Tobacco	1888	Ch. 297
Greensboro	1826	Ch. 97			
Henderson	1949	Ch. 498			
Hillsboro	1853	Ch. 161			
Marydel	1929	Ch. 38			
Preston	1892	Ch. 689			
Ridgely	1896	Ch. 178			
Templeville (also in Queen Anne's)	1865	Ch. 86			

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Dorchester		
Brookview	1953	Ch. 704
Cambridge	1793	Ch. 66
Church Creek	1867	Ch. 53
East New Market	1832	Ch. 167
Eldorado	1947	Ch. 313
Galestown	1951	Ch. 92
Hurlock	1892	Ch. 249
Secretary	1900	Ch. 555
Vienna	1833	Ch. 216
Frederick		
Brunswick	1890	Ch. 577
Burkittsville	1894	Ch. 652
Emmitsburg	1824	Ch. 29
Frederick	1816	Ch. 74
Middletown	1833	Ch. 143
Mount Airy (also in Carroll)	1894	Ch. 91
Myersville	1904	Ch. 94
New Market	1878	Ch. 90
Rosemont	1953	Ch. 262
Thurmont	1894	Ch. 16
Walkersville	1892	Ch. 351
Woodsboro	1836	Ch. 299
Garrett		
Accident	1916	Ch. 514
Deer Park	1884	Ch. 519
Friendsville	1902	Ch. 477
Grantsville	1864	Ch. 99
Kitzmiller	1906	Ch. 285
Loch Lynn Heights	1896	Ch. 450
Mountain Lake Park	1931	Ch. 507
Oakland	1862	Ch. 250

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Harford		
Aberdeen	1892	Ch. 136
Bel Air	1874	Ch. 273
Havre de Grace	1785	Ch. 55
Howard		
None		
Kent		
Betterton	1906	Ch. 227
Chestertown	1805	Ch. 101
Galena	1858	Ch. 373
Millington (also in Queen Anne's)	1890	Ch. 386
Rock Hall	1908	Ch. 171
Montgomery		
Barnesville	1888	Ch. 254
Brookeville	1808	Ch. 90
Chevy Chase	1918	Ch. 177
Chevy Chase, Sec. 3	1982	Referendum
Chevy Chase, Sec. 5	1982	Referendum
Chevy Chase View	1993	Referendum
Chevy Chase Village	1910	Ch. 382
Gaithersburg	1878	Ch. 397
Garrett Park	1898	Ch. 453
Glen Echo	1904	Ch. 436
Kensington	1894	Ch. 621
Laytonsville	1892	Ch. 497
Martin's Additions	1985	Referendum
North Chevy Chase	1996	Referendum
Poolesville	1867	Ch. 174
Rockville	1860	Ch. 373
Somerset	1906	Ch. 795
Takoma Park	1890	Ch. 480
Washington Grove	1937	Ch. 372

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Prince George's		
Berwyn Heights	1896	Ch. 267
Bladensburg	1854	Ch. 137
Bowie	1882	Ch. 488
Brentwood	1912	Ch. 401
Capitol Heights	1910	Ch. 513
Cheverly	1931	Ch. 200
College Park	1945	Ch. 1051
Colmar Manor	1927	Ch. 178
Cottage City	1924	Ch. 390
District Heights	1936	Ch. 61
Eagle Harbor	1929	Ch. 397
Edmonston	1924	Ch. 154
Fairmount Heights	1935	Ch. 199
Forest Heights	1949	Ch. 142
Glenarden	1939	Ch. 650
Greenbelt	1937	Ch. 532
Hyattsville	1886	Ch. 424
Landover Hills	1945	Ch. 465
Laurel	1870	Ch. 260
Morningside	1949	Ch. 589
Mount Rainier	1910	Ch. 514
New Carrollton	1953	Ch. 441
North Brentwood	1924	Ch. 508
Riverdale Park	1920	Ch. 731
Seat Pleasant	1931	Ch. 197
University Park	1936	Ch. 132
Upper Marlboro	1870	Ch. 363

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Queen Anne's		
Barclay	1931	Ch. 483
Centreville	1794	Ch. 23
Church Hill	1876	Ch. 201
Millington (also in Kent)	1890	Ch. 386
Queen Anne (also in Talbot)	1953	Ch. 17
Queenstown	1892	Ch. 542
Sudlersville	1870	Ch. 313
Templeville (also in Caroline)	1865	Ch. 86
St. Mary's		
Leonardtown	1858	Ch. 73
Somerset		
Crisfield	1872	Ch. 151
Princess Anne	1867	Ch. 183
Talbot		
Easton	1790	Ch. 14
Oxford	1852	Ch. 367
Queen Anne (also in Queen Anne's)	1953	Ch. 17
St. Michaels	1804	Ch. 82
Trappe	1827	Ch. 103
Washington		
Boonsboro	1831	Ch. 139
Clear Spring	1836	Ch. 141
Funkstown	1840	Ch. 78
Hagerstown	1813	Ch. 121
Hancock	1853	Ch. 319
Keedysville	1872	Ch. 251
Sharpsburg	1832	Ch. 28
Smithsburg	1841	Ch. 284
Williamsport	1823	Ch. 125

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Wicomico		
Delmar	1888	Ch. 167
Fruitland	1947	Ch. 662
Hebron	1931	Ch. 90
Mardela Springs	1906	Ch. 325
Pittsville	1906	Ch. 499
Salisbury	1854	Ch. 287
Sharptown	1874	Ch. 465
Willards	1906	Ch. 195

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Worcester		
Berlin	1868	Ch. 424
Ocean City	1880	Ch. 209
Pocomoke City	1878	Ch. 253
Snow Hill	1812	Ch. 72

Source: Maryland State Archives; Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 3
Residents Residing in Municipalities
July 2013

County	County Population	Municipal Population	Percent of County	Rank
Allegany	73,521	33,097	45.0%	3
Anne Arundel	555,743	38,821	7.0%	20
Baltimore City	622,104	0	0.0%	22
Baltimore	823,015	0	0.0%	22
Calvert	90,484	7,877	8.7%	18
Caroline	32,693	11,946	36.5%	7
Carroll	167,564	48,881	29.2%	11
Cecil	101,913	29,911	29.3%	10
Charles	152,864	12,960	8.5%	19
Dorchester	32,660	16,264	49.8%	2
Frederick	241,409	100,818	41.8%	5
Garrett	29,889	6,880	23.0%	13
Harford	249,215	38,928	15.6%	16
Howard	304,580	0	0.0%	22
Kent	19,944	8,104	40.6%	6
Montgomery	1,016,677	167,564	16.5%	15
Prince George's	890,081	243,228	27.3%	12
Queen Anne's	48,517	6,755	13.9%	17
St. Mary's	109,633	3,515	3.2%	21
Somerset	26,273	5,956	22.7%	14
Talbot	37,931	19,475	51.3%	1
Washington	149,588	53,921	36.0%	8
Wicomico	100,896	44,170	43.8%	4
Worcester	51,620	17,956	34.8%	9
Total	5,928,814	917,027	15.5%	

Source: Maryland Department of Planning; Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 4
Racial Composition of the United States
July 2013

State	White	African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other
Alabama	66.4%	26.3%	4.1%	1.2%	2.0%
Alaska	62.5%	3.5%	6.6%	5.7%	21.7%
Arizona	56.7%	4.0%	30.3%	3.0%	6.1%
Arkansas	73.7%	15.4%	6.9%	1.4%	2.7%
California	39.0%	5.7%	38.4%	13.5%	3.4%
Colorado	69.4%	3.9%	21.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Connecticut	69.6%	9.7%	14.7%	4.2%	1.8%
Delaware	64.1%	21.1%	8.7%	3.6%	2.4%
District of Columbia	35.8%	47.9%	10.1%	3.7%	2.4%
Florida	56.4%	15.5%	23.6%	2.6%	1.8%
Georgia	54.8%	30.5%	9.2%	3.6%	1.9%
Hawaii	23.0%	2.1%	9.8%	36.5%	28.5%
Idaho	83.1%	0.7%	11.8%	1.3%	3.1%
Illinois	62.7%	14.2%	16.5%	5.0%	1.6%
Indiana	80.7%	9.2%	6.4%	1.8%	1.9%
Iowa	87.6%	3.1%	5.5%	2.0%	1.8%
Kansas	77.1%	5.9%	11.2%	2.6%	3.2%
Kentucky	85.6%	8.0%	3.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Louisiana	59.6%	32.0%	4.7%	1.7%	2.0%
Maine	94.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	2.2%
Maryland	53.3%	29.2%	9.0%	6.0%	2.5%
Massachusetts	75.1%	6.6%	10.5%	5.9%	1.8%
Michigan	76.1%	14.0%	4.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Minnesota	81.9%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	3.1%

State	White	African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other
Mississippi	57.5%	37.1%	2.9%	1.0%	1.5%
Missouri	80.4%	11.6%	3.9%	1.8%	2.4%
Montana	87.0%	0.5%	3.3%	0.7%	8.5%
Nebraska	81.0%	4.6%	9.9%	2.0%	2.5%
Nevada	52.2%	8.1%	27.5%	7.7%	4.5%
New Hampshire	91.6%	1.2%	3.2%	2.4%	1.6%
New Jersey	57.6%	12.9%	18.9%	9.0%	1.6%
New Mexico	39.4%	1.8%	47.3%	1.4%	10.1%
New York	57.2%	14.6%	18.4%	8.0%	1.9%
North Carolina	64.4%	21.3%	8.9%	2.5%	2.9%
North Dakota	87.3%	1.7%	2.9%	1.2%	6.9%
Ohio	80.5%	12.2%	3.4%	1.9%	2.1%
Oklahoma	67.5%	7.4%	9.6%	1.9%	13.6%
Oregon	77.5%	1.8%	12.3%	4.0%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	78.4%	10.6%	6.3%	3.0%	1.6%
Rhode Island	75.3%	5.5%	13.6%	3.2%	2.4%
South Carolina	63.9%	27.4%	5.3%	1.4%	1.9%
South Dakota	83.3%	1.8%	3.4%	1.1%	10.4%
Tennessee	74.9%	16.8%	4.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Texas	44.0%	11.7%	38.4%	4.2%	1.7%
Utah	79.7%	1.0%	13.4%	2.2%	3.7%
Vermont	93.8%	1.1%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%
Virginia	63.6%	19.0%	8.6%	6.0%	2.7%
Washington	71.0%	3.6%	11.9%	7.7%	5.7%
West Virginia	92.7%	3.5%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%
Wisconsin	82.5%	6.3%	6.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Wyoming	84.1%	1.6%	9.7%	0.9%	3.8%
United States	62.6%	12.4%	17.1%	5.1%	2.9%

Appendix 5
Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>Population Change</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>	
				<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2013</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2013</u>
Washington Metropolitan Area	4,156,612	4,837,428	5,949,859	680,816	1,112,431	16.4%	23.0%
District of Columbia	606,900	572,059	646,449	-34,841	74,390	-5.7%	13.0%
Maryland	1,788,314	2,065,242	2,391,515	276,928	326,273	15.5%	15.8%
Calvert	51,372	74,563	90,484	23,191	15,921	45.1%	21.4%
Charles	101,154	120,546	152,864	19,392	32,318	19.2%	26.8%
Frederick	150,208	195,277	241,409	45,069	46,132	30.0%	23.6%
Montgomery	762,875	873,341	1,016,677	110,466	143,336	14.5%	16.4%
Prince George's	722,705	801,515	890,081	78,810	88,566	10.9%	11.0%
Virginia	1,725,472	2,157,937	2,856,822	432,465	698,885	25.1%	32.4%
Alexandria City	111,183	128,283	148,892	17,100	20,609	15.4%	16.1%
Arlington	170,936	189,453	224,906	18,517	35,453	10.8%	18.7%
Clarke	12,101	12,652	14,348	551	1,696	4.6%	13.4%
Culpeper	27,791	34,262	48,506	6,471	14,244	23.3%	41.6%
Fairfax City	19,622	21,498	23,973	1,876	2,475	9.6%	11.5%
Fairfax	818,584	969,749	1,130,924	151,165	161,175	18.5%	16.6%
Falls Church City	9,578	10,377	13,508	799	3,131	8.3%	30.2%
Fauquier	48,741	55,139	67,207	6,398	12,068	13.1%	21.9%
Fredericksburg City	19,027	19,279	28,132	252	8,853	1.3%	45.9%
Loudoun	86,129	169,599	349,679	83,470	180,080	96.9%	106.2%
Manassas City	27,957	35,135	41,705	7,178	6,570	25.7%	18.7%
Manassas Park City	6,734	10,290	16,149	3,556	5,859	52.8%	56.9%
Prince William	215,686	280,813	438,580	65,127	157,767	30.2%	56.2%
Rappahannock	6,622	6,983	7,478	361	495	5.5%	7.1%

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2013</u>	Population Change		Percent Change	
				<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2013</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2013</u>
Spotsylvania	57,403	90,395	127,348	32,992	36,953	57.5%	40.9%
Stafford	61,236	92,446	136,788	31,210	44,342	51.0%	48.0%
Warren	26,142	31,584	38,699	5,442	7,115	20.8%	22.5%
West Virginia	35,926	42,190	55,073	6,264	12,883	17.4%	30.5%
Jefferson	35,926	42,190	55,073	6,264	12,883	17.4%	30.5%
Baltimore Metropolitan Area	2,382,172	2,552,994	2,770,738	170,822	217,744	7.2%	8.5%
Baltimore City	736,014	651,154	622,104	-84,860	-29,050	-11.5%	-4.5%
Anne Arundel	427,239	489,656	555,743	62,417	66,087	14.6%	13.5%
Baltimore	692,134	754,292	823,015	62,158	68,723	9.0%	9.1%
Carroll	123,372	150,897	167,564	27,525	16,667	22.3%	11.0%
Harford	182,132	218,590	249,215	36,458	30,625	20.0%	14.0%
Howard	187,328	247,842	304,580	60,514	56,738	32.3%	22.9%
Queen Anne's	33,953	40,563	48,517	6,610	7,954	19.5%	19.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix 6
Special County Property Tax Rates
Fiscal 2015

	<u>Real Property Tax Rate</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Charles County		
General Tax	\$1.141	94.7%
Fire District Tax	0.064	5.3%
Total Rate	\$1.205	100.0%
Howard County		
General Tax	\$1.014	85.2%
Fire District Tax	0.176	14.8%
Total Rate	\$1.190	100.0%
Montgomery County		
General Tax	\$0.732	72.6%
Transit Tax	0.040	4.0%
Fire District Tax	0.136	13.5%
M-NCPPC	0.074	7.3%
Recreation Tax	0.023	2.3%
Storm Drainage Tax	0.003	0.3%
Total Rate	\$1.008	100.0%
Prince George's County		
General Tax	\$0.960	72.8%
M-NCPPC	0.279	21.2%
WSTC	0.026	2.0%
Stormwater	0.054	4.1%
Total Rate	\$1.319	100.0%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 7
County and Municipal Real Property Tax Rates
Fiscal 2015

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Allegany	73,521	\$0.979			\$0.979
Barton	443	0.898	0.173	-	1.070
Cumberland	20,452	0.853	0.965	-	1.818
Frostburg	8,700	0.860	0.567	-	1.426
Lonaconing	1,163	0.876	0.355	-	1.231
Luke	64	0.874	0.750	-	1.624
Midland	438	0.898	0.280	-	1.178
Westernport	1,837	0.885	0.600	-	1.485
Anne Arundel	555,743	0.943			0.943
Annapolis	38,722	0.564	0.649	-	1.213
Highland Beach	99	0.943	0.406	-	1.349
Baltimore City	622,104	2.248			2.248
Baltimore	823,015	1.100			1.100
Calvert	90,484	0.892			0.892
Chesapeake Beach	5,866	0.556	0.360	-	0.916
North Beach	2,011	0.556	0.634	-	1.190

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Caroline	32,693	\$0.960			\$0.960
Denton	4,359	0.900	0.710	-	1.610
Federalsburg	2,697	0.890	0.720	-	1.610
Goldsboro	244	0.960	0.470	-	1.430
Greensboro	1,868	0.900	0.730	-	1.630
Henderson	144	0.960	0.420	-	1.380
Hillsboro	159	0.960	0.160	-	1.120
Marydel	135	0.960	0.300	-	1.260
Preston	698	0.930	0.360	-	1.290
Ridgely	1,614	0.900	0.590	-	1.490
Templeville*	28	0.960	0.360	-	1.320
Carroll	167,564	1.018			1.018
Hampstead	6,354	1.018	0.200	-	1.218
Manchester	4,815	1.018	0.216	-	1.234
Mount Airy*	5,516	1.018	0.170	-	1.188
New Windsor	1,395	1.018	0.212	-	1.230
Sykesville	4,443	1.018	0.350	-	1.368
Taneytown	6,741	1.018	0.370	-	1.388
Union Bridge	972	1.018	0.300	-	1.318
Westminster	18,645	1.018	0.560	-	1.578
Cecil	101,913	0.991			0.991
Cecilton	668	0.991	0.220	-	1.210
Charlestown	1,194	0.991	0.333	-	1.324
Chesapeake City	688	0.991	0.449	-	1.439
Elkton	15,718	0.991	0.586	-	1.576
North East	3,695	0.991	0.480	-	1.471
Perryville	4,412	0.991	0.313	-	1.304
Port Deposit	658	0.991	0.554	-	1.545
Rising Sun	2,878	0.991	0.406	-	1.397

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Charles	152,864	\$1.141		\$0.064	\$1.205
Indian Head	3,918	1.100	0.300	0.064	1.464
La Plata	9,029	1.046	0.320	0.064	1.430
Port Tobacco	13	1.141	0.040	0.064	1.245
Dorchester	32,660	0.976			0.976
Brookview	60	0.976	0.300	-	1.276
Cambridge	12,620	0.932	0.799	-	1.731
Church Creek	124	0.976	0.170	-	1.146
East New Market	396	0.976	0.711	-	1.687
Eldorado	59	0.976	0.190	-	1.166
Galestown	137	0.976	0.310	-	1.286
Hurlock	2,069	0.929	0.835	-	1.763
Secretary	528	0.976	0.320	-	1.296
Vienna	271	0.976	0.480	-	1.456
Frederick	241,409	1.060			1.060
Brunswick	6,066	1.060	0.462	-	1.522
Burkittsville	152	1.060	0.140	-	1.200
Emmitsburg	3,105	1.060	0.360	-	1.420
Frederick	66,893	0.929	0.731	-	1.660
Middletown	4,436	1.060	0.232	-	1.292
Mount Airy*	3,849	1.060	0.170	-	1.230
Myersville	1,692	0.929	0.391	-	1.320
New Market	684	1.060	0.120	-	1.180
Rosemont	304	1.060	0.040	-	1.100
Thurmont	6,408	1.060	0.310	-	1.370
Walkersville	6,044	1.060	0.150	-	1.210
Woodsboro	1,185	1.060	0.127	-	1.187

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Garrett	29,889	\$0.990			\$0.990
Accident	321	0.990	0.320	-	1.310
Deer Park	390	0.990	0.300	-	1.290
Friendsville	484	0.990	0.320	-	1.310
Grantsville	766	0.990	0.200	-	1.190
Kitzmiller	317	0.990	0.360	-	1.350
Loch Lynn Heights	545	0.990	0.320	-	1.310
Mountain Lake Park	2,143	0.924	0.414	-	1.337
Oakland	1,914	0.990	0.472	-	1.462
Harford	249,215	1.042			1.042
Aberdeen	15,120	0.894	0.680	-	1.574
Bel Air	10,307	0.894	0.500	-	1.394
Havre de Grace	13,501	0.894	0.560	-	1.454
Howard	304,580	1.014		0.176	1.190
Kent	19,944	1.022			1.022
Betterton	335	1.022	0.320	-	1.342
Chestertown	5,277	1.022	0.370	-	1.392
Galena	597	1.022	0.240	-	1.262
Millington*	588	1.022	0.280	-	1.302
Rock Hall	1,307	1.022	0.320	-	1.342

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Montgomery	1,016,677	\$0.732		\$0.276	\$1.008
Barnesville	177	0.732	0.051	0.200	0.983
Brookeville	138	0.732	0.150	0.200	1.082
Chevy Chase, Sec. 3	785	0.732	0.020	0.276	1.028
Chevy Chase, Sec. 5	680	0.732	0.000	0.276	1.008
Chevy Chase	2,918	0.732	0.000	0.276	1.008
Chevy Chase View	955	0.732	0.022	0.276	1.030
Chevy Chase Village	2,023	0.732	0.085	0.276	1.093
Gaithersburg	65,690	0.732	0.262	0.177	1.171
Garrett Park	1,030	0.732	0.210	0.273	1.215
Glen Echo	262	0.732	0.140	0.276	1.148
Kensington	2,283	0.732	0.136	0.273	1.141
Laytonsville	366	0.732	0.090	0.200	1.022
Martin's Additions	963	0.732	0.047	0.276	1.055
North Chevy Chase	579	0.732	0.052	0.276	1.060
Poolesville	5,091	0.732	0.167	0.200	1.099
Rockville	64,072	0.732	0.622	0.177	1.531
Somerset	1,263	0.732	0.080	0.276	1.088
Takoma Park	17,721	0.732	0.570	0.273	1.575
Washington Grove	568	0.732	0.300	0.177	1.209

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Prince George's	890,081	\$0.960		\$0.359	\$1.319
Berwyn Heights	3,212	0.833	0.530	0.359	1.722
Bladensburg	9,433	0.850	0.740	0.359	1.949
Bowie	56,759	0.830	0.400	0.305	1.535
Brentwood	3,127	0.878	0.411	0.359	1.648
Capitol Heights	4,476	0.840	0.462	0.359	1.661
Cheverly	6,354	0.838	0.580	0.359	1.777
College Park	31,274	0.929	0.335	0.359	1.623
Colmar Manor	1,439	0.861	1.370	0.359	2.590
Cottage City	1,341	0.851	0.650	0.359	1.860
District Heights	6,012	0.835	1.020	0.205	2.060
Eagle Harbor	65	0.956	0.480	0.359	1.795
Edmonston	1,488	0.848	0.660	0.359	1.867
Fairmount Heights	1,538	0.901	0.460	0.359	1.720
Forest Heights	2,517	0.868	0.625	0.359	1.852
Glenarden	6,193	0.851	0.336	0.359	1.546
Greenbelt	23,753	0.819	0.813	0.205	1.836
Hyattsville	18,045	0.823	0.630	0.359	1.812
Landover Hills	1,770	0.838	0.520	0.359	1.717
Laurel	25,800	0.796	0.710	0.151	1.657
Morningside	2,057	0.882	0.740	0.359	1.981
Mt. Rainier	8,298	0.825	0.860	0.359	2.044
New Carrollton	12,514	0.845	0.706	0.359	1.910
North Brentwood	531	0.956	0.440	0.359	1.755
Riverdale Park	7,147	0.822	0.566	0.359	1.747
Seat Pleasant	4,678	0.832	0.580	0.359	1.771
University Park	2,613	0.834	0.645	0.359	1.838
Upper Marlboro	794	0.862	0.240	0.359	1.461

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Queen Anne's	48,517	\$0.847			\$0.847
Barclay	120	0.847	0.200	-	1.047
Centreville	4,485	0.847	0.380	-	1.227
Church Hill	737	0.847	0.340	-	1.187
Millington*	37	0.847	0.280	-	1.127
Queen Anne*	127	0.847	0.180	-	1.027
Queenstown	656	0.847	0.190	-	1.037
Sudlersville	507	0.847	0.167	-	1.014
Templeville*	86	0.847	0.360	-	1.207
St. Mary's	109,633	0.857			0.857
Leonardtown	3,515	0.857	0.127	-	0.984
Somerset	26,273	0.915			0.915
Crisfield	2,695	0.915	0.870	-	1.785
Princess Anne	3,261	0.915	1.151	-	2.066
Talbot	37,931	0.527			0.527
Easton	16,687	0.395	0.520	-	0.915
Oxford	634	0.410	0.278	-	0.688
Queen Anne*	92	0.466	0.180	-	0.646
St. Michaels	1,008	0.400	0.450	-	0.850
Trappe	1,054	0.430	0.290	-	0.720

Jurisdiction	Population July 2013	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Washington	149,588	\$0.948			\$0.948
Boonsboro	3,469	0.823	0.350	-	1.173
Clear Spring	359	0.823	0.280	-	1.103
Funkstown	886	0.823	0.360	-	1.183
Hagerstown	40,612	0.823	0.898	-	1.721
Hancock	1,562	0.823	0.520	-	1.343
Keedysville	1,169	0.823	0.180	-	1.003
Sharpsburg	711	0.823	0.350	-	1.173
Smithsburg	2,998	0.823	0.350	-	1.173
Williamsport	2,155	0.823	0.485	-	1.308
Wicomico	100,896	0.952			0.952
Delmar	3,037	0.952	0.846	-	1.798
Fruitland	5,123	0.952	0.960	-	1.912
Hebron	1,097	0.952	0.420	-	1.372
Mardela Springs	352	0.952	0.230	-	1.182
Pittsville	1,424	0.952	0.280	-	1.232
Salisbury	31,507	0.952	0.937	-	1.889
Sharptown	653	0.952	0.600	-	1.552
Willards	977	0.952	0.460	-	1.412
Worcester	51,620	0.770			0.770
Berlin	4,562	0.770	0.680	-	1.450
Ocean City	7,092	0.770	0.470	-	1.240
Pocomoke City	4,168	0.770	0.929	-	1.699
Snow Hill	2,134	0.770	0.860	-	1.630

(-) county special rate is not imposed in the municipality.

* municipality is in two counties.

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation; Department of Legislative Services