

OVERVIEW OF MARYLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

FINANCES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION



DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES 2012

Overview of Maryland Local Governments

Finances and Demographic Information

**Department of Legislative Services
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DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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January 25, 2012

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 Michael Bender, Scott Gates, Scott Kennedy, Trevor Owen, Michael Sanelli, and Stanford Ward and reviewed by Hiram Burch, John Rohrer, and Michael Sanelli. The manuscript was prepared by Mindy McConville. 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/mlm

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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 256 local governments in Maryland, including 23 counties, Baltimore City, 156 municipalities, and 76 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 45.3% of the State's population compared to 36.3% nationally. Racial minorities accounted for 100% of the State's population growth since 2000.

The Hispanic and Asian communities are the two fastest growing ethnic groups. During this period, the State's minority population increased by 30.1%; whereas, the white population decreased by 3.9%. The State's Hispanic population increased by 106.5%, with the Asian population increasing by 51.0% and African Americans increasing by 14.3%.

Maryland is also one of the most affluent states in the nation with the fourth 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 \$27.8 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 2010, expenditures at the county government level totaled \$26.5 billion, which accounted for 95.3% of total local government expenditures.

Municipal governments spent \$1.3 billion, which accounted for 4.7% of total local government expenditures in fiscal 2010. 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

Ten counties changed their local property tax rates in fiscal 2012, with eight counties increasing rates and two counties decreasing their rate. Local income tax rates remained relatively constant for tax year 2012, with only two jurisdictions altering their rate. One county increased its recordation tax rate while one county increased its hotel/motel tax rate. Transfer tax and admission and amusement tax rates remained the same in fiscal 2012.

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 \$108.3 million in fiscal 2011, through either a tax rate differential or tax rebate.

Sixteen counties impose either a development impact fee or excise tax, which generated approximately \$68.2 million in revenues in fiscal 2011. 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 decreased by 2.1% in fiscal 2011, a decline in growth compared to previous years. In fiscal 2012, county assessable base is projected to decrease by 6.8%. Net taxable income increased by 6.4% in tax year 2010 compared to a 3.6% decrease in tax year 2009. Local recordation and transfer tax revenues have stabilized somewhat compared to the past few years. County governments collected \$519.4 million in local recordation and transfer taxes in fiscal 2011 and are expected to collect \$547.4 million in fiscal 2012.

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 2012, assessment caps reduced the amount of the county assessable base that is taxable by almost 8% compared to 13% in fiscal 2011.

County Salary Actions

Although three more Maryland jurisdictions provided salary enhancements to their employees in fiscal 2012 than in the previous year, fewer boards of education provided salary enhancements and many jurisdictions continued to implement furlough and salary reduction plans to constrain personnel costs. In addition, local governments and boards of education eliminated 532 positions through layoffs. Three county governments provided their employees with a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in fiscal 2012, compared to one county in fiscal 2011; one additional county provided a \$500 stipend in fiscal 2012; and four counties provided step increases in each fiscal year. However, only 3 boards of education provided COLAs, and only for some of their employees, and 9 boards provided step increases in fiscal 2012; 4 boards provided COLAs and 10 boards provided step increases in fiscal 2011. Salary actions for Prince George's County government are still pending.

Public School Funding

Public schools are funded from federal, State, and local sources. Approximately 46% of public school funding in Maryland comes from local sources, and 49% comes from the State. The federal government provides only 5% of public school funding. Public schools in Maryland received about \$14,254 in total funding for each pupil in fiscal 2012. Baltimore City had the highest per pupil revenues at \$17,001; while Worcester County had the second highest at \$16,551.

Montgomery County had the third highest at \$15,308. Talbot County had the lowest per pupil revenues at \$11,721.

Local General Fund Balances

Local governments ended fiscal 2011 with total general fund balances, including "rainy day" accounts, totaling \$1.6 billion. A county's 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 2011, these funds total approximately \$548.0 million or 5.1% of total general fund revenues. In comparison, the State's combined general fund/"rainy day" balance for fiscal 2011 was \$1.3 billion.

Local Debt Measures

As of June 30, 2010, Maryland counties and Baltimore City had \$16.1 billion in outstanding debt, including general obligation bonds, revenue and enterprise debt, federal loans, State loans, capital leases, and short-term debt. Between fiscal 2006 and 2010, local debt for counties and Baltimore City increased by \$3.3 billion or 25.7%. This represents a 5.9% average annual increase over the five-year period. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) accounted for 10.4% of the total debt in fiscal 2010.

Balance of State Payments

In fiscal 2009, State revenue collections allocated in *The Balance Sheet* totaled \$13.5 billion, while State aid payments to local governments totaled \$6.1 billion. The individual income tax accounted for 48.1% of the State revenues allocated in the report while sales taxes accounted for over 28.8% of revenues. On average, local governments received \$0.46 in State aid for each \$1.00 in taxes paid by county residents and businesses. This illustrates that local governments received 46% 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 2000; ranging from a low of 34% in fiscal 2000/2001 to a high of 46% in fiscal 2009. During this 10-year period, the “balance sheet index” as a percent of the statewide average increased in 4 jurisdictions, decreased in 10 jurisdictions, and remained relatively constant in 10 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 89,000 units of local governments, with 256 being located in Maryland. Local government units in Maryland include 23 counties, Baltimore City, 156 municipalities, and 76 special taxing districts. Based on the types and number of local governments, Maryland’s structure is relatively simple. Maryland ranks forty-sixth 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 second 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	1,016	229	232
Townships	0	0	1,546	0	0
School Districts	19	0	515	0	55
Special Districts	259	76	1,728	187	321
Total	338	256	4,871	511	663
Rank	45th	46th	2nd	44th	38th

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 eight counties continue to operate under the commission, or nonhome rule, form of government, while nine counties operate under charter home rule, and six counties operate under code home rule. However, beginning December 2012, Cecil County will operate under the charter home rule form of government. **Table 1.4** shows the form of government for each Maryland county.

Baltimore City

Baltimore City is unique among Maryland's local governments. The city is a municipal corporation, but it is generally treated as a county for purposes of State law. Originally, Baltimore City was established as a municipal corporation 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
Dorchester	Cecil ¹	Charles
Harford	Frederick	Kent
Howard	Garrett	Queen Anne's
Montgomery	St. Mary's	Worcester
Prince George's	Somerset	
Talbot	Washington	
Wicomico		

¹Cecil County will become a charter home rule county on December 3, 2012.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Municipalities

Maryland has 156 municipal corporations, commonly referred to as 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 60 having fewer than 1,000 residents, while only 9 have more than 25,000 residents. Frederick, with 65,239 residents, is the largest municipality in Maryland followed by Rockville and Gaithersburg. 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 (235,813), municipal residents account for only 27.3% of the county population. Talbot County has the highest percentage of residents who reside within a municipality (49.7%). In contrast, in St. Mary's County, 2.8% 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	65,239
Rockville	Montgomery	61,209
Gaithersburg	Montgomery	59,933
Bowie	Prince George's	54,727
Hagerstown	Washington	39,662
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	38,394
College Park	Prince George's	30,413
Salisbury	Wicomico	30,343
Laurel	Prince George's	25,115
Greenbelt	Prince George's	23,068

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	17	10.9%
2,500 - 4,999	27	17.3%
1,000 - 2,499	31	19.9%
Less than 1,000	60	38.5%
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 Article 23A, Section 2 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.

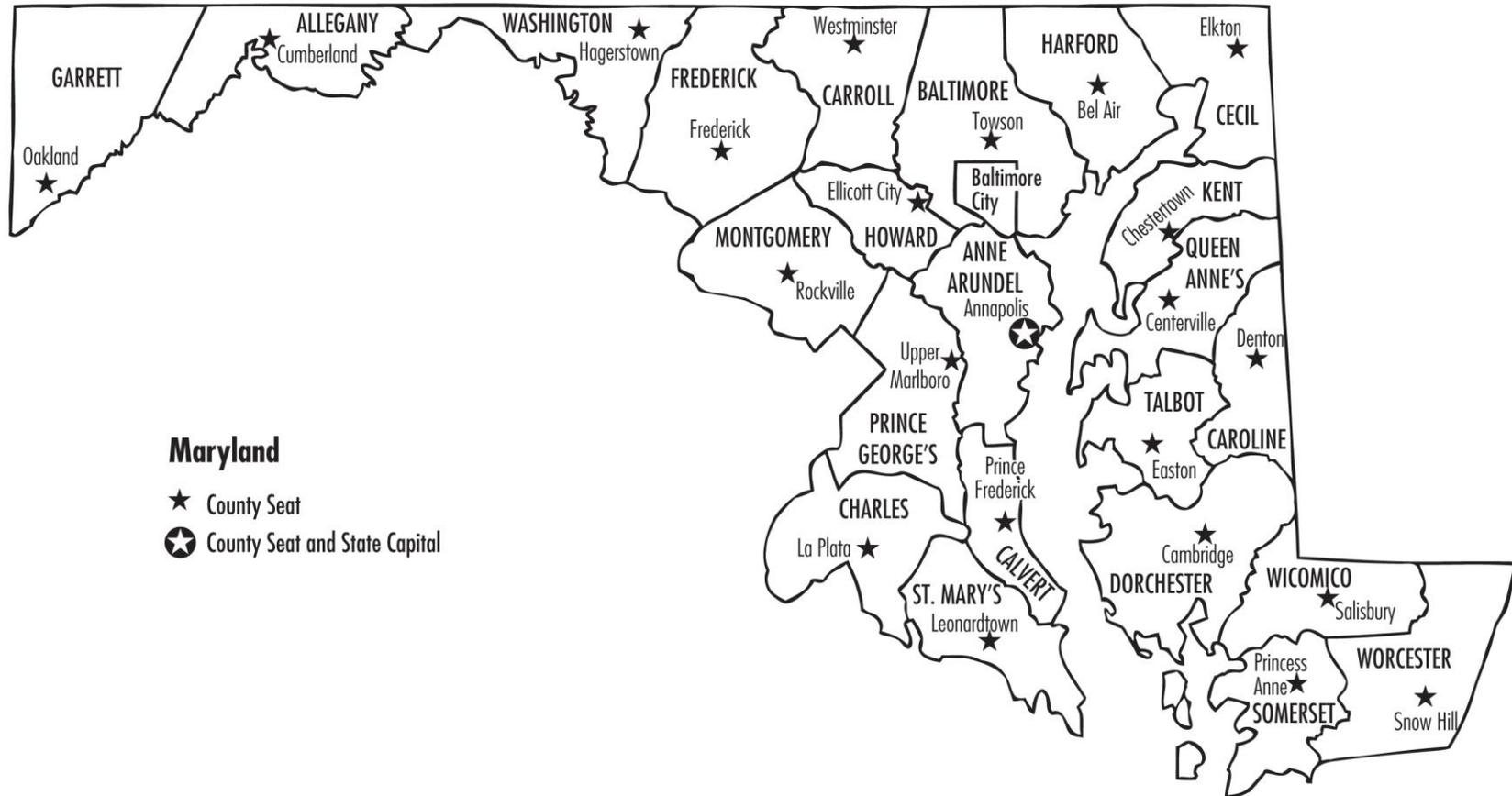
Townships and Independent School Districts

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 180 different countries speaking over 80 languages.

Land Area and Population

Maryland, consisting of 9,707.3 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 5.8 million people live in Maryland. Montgomery County is the State's largest jurisdiction with 971,800 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 45.3% of the State's population compared to 36.3% nationally as shown in **Table 2.1**. African Americans are the largest racial minority in Maryland comprising 29.0% of the State's population; whereas Hispanics/Latinos account for 8.2%, followed by Asians at 5.5%. Montgomery County is one of the most affluent and diverse jurisdictions in Maryland, with Hispanics/Latinos, African Americans, and Asians each comprising between 14 and 17% 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 – 2010

	Maryland	United States
White	54.7%	63.7%
African American	29.0%	12.2%
Hispanic/Latino	8.2%	16.4%
Asian	5.5%	4.7%
American Indian	0.2%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	0.2%
Multiracial	2.2%	1.9%
Other	0.2%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Over the last 10 years of available data (2000-2010), 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 30.1%; whereas, the White population decreased by 3.9%. The State's Hispanic population increased by 106.5% during this period, with the Asian population increasing by 51.0% and African Americans increasing by 14.3%. **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 2010, the State population increased by 477,066 people, representing a 9.0% increase over the 10-year period and giving Maryland the twenty-third highest growth rate in the nation. For comparison purposes, the U.S. population increased by 9.7% during this same 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 2010 with a growth rate of 22.0%.

Seven other counties, Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Queen Anne's, Cecil, Wicomico, and Howard, had growth rates above 15.0%. Baltimore City was 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 5.6 million residents, while the Baltimore metropolitan statistical area ranks twentieth with approximately 2.7 million residents. Combined, these two metropolitan statistical areas hold approximately 8.4 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, 10 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 million; Montgomery County, Maryland is the second most populous with 971,800 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 805,000 residents; Baltimore City is the second most populous jurisdiction with 621,000 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 2010. 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. In 2010, Maryland had the nation’s ninth highest violent crime rate, the third highest murder rate, and the fourth highest robbery 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 **2.12** 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 2010, Maryland had the ninth highest violent crime rate, the third highest murder rate, and the fourth highest robbery rate. The FBI recorded 430 murders in Maryland compared to 369 in Virginia, even though Virginia has over 2.2 million more residents. The District of Columbia and Louisiana had the nation’s highest murder rates while Vermont and New Hampshire had the lowest. **Table 2.2** compares the crime rates in Maryland with neighboring Virginia for calendar 2010.

Among the State’s 24 subdivisions, Baltimore City had the highest crime rate in 2010, followed closely by Worcester, Prince George’s, and Wicomico counties. Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, and Kent counties had the lowest crime rates. Crime rate statistics are from the *Uniform Crime Report* for 2010.

Baltimore City and Prince George’s County continue to be plagued with a high murder rate, with the two jurisdictions accounting for 73.7% of the State’s murders. However, the number of murders in 2010 was down by 7.1% in Baltimore City and by 5.2% in Prince George’s County.

Table 2.2
Comparison of Crimes Rates in 2010¹

	Maryland		Virginia	
Violent Crime	547.7	9 th	213.6	46 th
Murder	7.4	3 rd	4.6	23 rd
Rape	21.3	43 rd	19.1	47 th
Robbery	191.5	4 th	70.7	35 th
Assault ²	327.5	13 th	119.1	48 th
Burglary	632.5	25 th	382.8	47 th
Vehicle Theft	312.6	8 th	131.8	40 th

¹Rate is per 100,000 inhabitants. ²Aggravated assaults.

Source: FBI *Uniform Crime Report*, 2010

Prince George's County also continues to be inundated with motor vehicle thefts, despite a considerable decline in the number of incidences in recent years. Approximately 37.2% of motor vehicle thefts in the State occur in Prince George's County. In 2010, 6,700 vehicles were reported stolen in Prince George's County compared to 1,530 in neighboring Montgomery County. Baltimore City had the second highest number of vehicle thefts at 4,421.

As illustrated in **Exhibit 2.8**, several municipalities have crime rates that exceed those in Baltimore City. In 2010, the City of Hyattsville had the State's highest crime rate, followed closely by Elkton and Salisbury. Of the State's 20 largest municipalities, the City of Rockville had the lowest crime rate, followed by Bowie and Gaithersburg.

Average Weekly Wage

The average weekly wage calculation is based on an individual's place of employment rather than residence. In calendar 2010, the average weekly wage was \$995 statewide, ranging from \$554 in Worcester County to \$1,237 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 7.1% in calendar 2009, 7.5% in calendar 2010, and 7.0% in calendar 2011. Howard and Montgomery counties had the lowest unemployment rate at 5.2% in 2011, while Dorchester County and Worcester County had the highest at 10.3% and 12.0%, respectively. The unemployment rate in Maryland continues to be below the national average. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.3% in calendar 2009, 9.6% in calendar 2010, and 8.9% in calendar 2011.

Median Household Income

Maryland continues to be one of the most affluent states in the nation. Maryland had the fourth highest median household income in the nation based on a three-year average for 2008 through 2010. 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 2008-2010)

<u>Top 10 States</u>		<u>Bottom 10 States</u>	
1. New Hampshire	\$66,303	41. North Carolina	\$43,275
2. Connecticut	65,958	42. Alabama	42,218
3. New Jersey	65,173	43. Kentucky	42,091
4. Maryland	64,596	44. South Carolina	42,059
5. Alaska	61,872	45. Montana	42,005
6. Virginia	61,544	46. Louisiana	41,896
7. Massachusetts	60,923	47. West Virginia	40,824
8. Utah	59,857	48. Tennessee	40,026
9. Colorado	59,669	49. Arkansas	38,600
10. Hawaii	59,125	50. Mississippi	36,850

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Based on a three-year average for 2008 through 2010, the median household income for Maryland jurisdictions ranged from \$37,952 in Allegany County to \$103,657 in Howard County. Montgomery County had the second highest median income at \$92,451, and Charles County had the third highest at \$88,484. Five counties (Allegany, Dorchester,

Garrett, Somerset, and Wicomico) 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 real estate market has begun to rebound from the recession, with the median sale price for owner-occupied real property increasing by 4.0% in fiscal 2011, from \$275,000 in fiscal 2010 to \$286,000 in fiscal 2011. The median sale price ranged from \$101,400 in Allegany County to \$407,500 in Montgomery County. Median sale price statistics are from the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation.

Employment

The private sector accounts for almost 80% of employment in Maryland with the government sector accounting for 20%. The reliance on government employment ranges from 10.7% in Talbot County to 47.5% 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 4.2% of total employment in Maryland while local governments account for 10.3%. Due to the State's proximity to the nation's capital, Maryland has a high concentration of federal employment, which accounts for 5.8% of total employment in the State. Nearly one-third of federal positions are located in Montgomery County with an additional 19.4% 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 2006 to 2011 decreased by 2.2%, resulting in a net loss of approximately 54,600 jobs. The highest job losses occurred in Worcester and Dorchester counties. Three counties, however, experienced growth in employment during this period, including St. Mary's, Howard, and Anne Arundel counties. **Exhibit 2.12** shows the change in employment for each county from the first quarter in 2006 to the first quarter in 2011.

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 April 2010	Land Area Sq. Miles	Population Density	Ranking by Population		Ranking by Density			
Allegany	75,087	424.2	177.0	1.	Montgomery	971,777	1.	Baltimore City	7,675.7
Anne Arundel	537,656	414.9	1,295.9	2.	Prince George's	863,420	2.	Montgomery	1,978.0
Baltimore City	620,961	80.9	7,675.7	3.	Baltimore	805,029	3.	Prince George's	1,788.7
Baltimore	805,029	598.3	1,345.5	4.	Baltimore City	620,961	4.	Baltimore	1,345.5
Calvert	88,737	213.2	416.2	5.	Anne Arundel	537,656	5.	Anne Arundel	1,295.9
Caroline	33,066	319.4	103.5	6.	Howard	287,085	6.	Howard	1,145.1
Carroll	167,134	447.6	373.4	7.	Harford	244,826	7.	Harford	560.1
Cecil	101,108	346.3	292.0	8.	Frederick	233,385	8.	Calvert	416.2
Charles	146,551	457.8	320.1	9.	Carroll	167,134	9.	Carroll	373.4
Dorchester	32,618	540.8	60.3	10.	Washington	147,430	10.	Frederick	353.5
Frederick	233,385	660.2	353.5	11.	Charles	146,551	11.	Washington	322.0
Garrett	30,097	647.1	46.5	12.	St. Mary's	105,151	12.	Charles	320.1
Harford	244,826	437.1	560.1	13.	Cecil	101,108	13.	St. Mary's	294.4
Howard	287,085	250.7	1,145.1	14.	Wicomico	98,733	14.	Cecil	292.0
Kent	20,197	277.0	72.9	15.	Calvert	88,737	15.	Wicomico	263.7
Montgomery	971,777	491.3	1,978.0	16.	Allegany	75,087	16.	Allegany	177.0
Prince George's	863,420	482.7	1,788.7	17.	Worcester	51,454	17.	Talbot	140.7
Queen Anne's	47,798	371.9	128.5	18.	Queen Anne's	47,798	18.	Queen Anne's	128.5
St. Mary's	105,151	357.2	294.4	19.	Talbot	37,782	19.	Worcester	109.9
Somerset	26,470	319.7	82.8	20.	Caroline	33,066	20.	Caroline	103.5
Talbot	37,782	268.5	140.7	21.	Dorchester	32,618	21.	Somerset	82.8
Washington	147,430	457.8	322.0	22.	Garrett	30,097	22.	Kent	72.9
Wicomico	98,733	374.4	263.7	23.	Somerset	26,470	23.	Dorchester	60.3
Worcester	51,454	468.3	109.9	24.	Kent	20,197	24.	Garrett	46.5
Maryland	5,773,552	9,707.3	594.8						

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

Exhibit 2.2
Racial Composition in Maryland Counties
April 2010

County	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
Allegany	88.2%	7.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%
Anne Arundel	72.4%	15.2%	6.1%	3.4%	2.9%
Baltimore City	28.0%	63.3%	4.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Baltimore	62.7%	25.7%	4.2%	5.0%	2.5%
Calvert	79.7%	13.3%	2.7%	1.4%	2.9%
Caroline	78.2%	13.7%	5.5%	0.6%	2.1%
Carroll	91.2%	3.1%	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%
Cecil	87.4%	6.0%	3.4%	1.1%	2.2%
Charles	48.4%	40.4%	4.3%	2.9%	4.0%
Dorchester	66.2%	27.4%	3.5%	0.9%	2.1%
Frederick	77.8%	8.4%	7.3%	3.8%	2.6%
Garrett	97.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Harford	79.2%	12.4%	3.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Howard	59.2%	17.1%	5.8%	14.3%	3.5%
Kent	78.1%	14.9%	4.5%	0.8%	1.7%
Montgomery	49.3%	16.6%	17.0%	13.9%	3.2%
Prince George's	14.9%	63.5%	14.9%	4.0%	2.6%
Queen Anne's	87.3%	6.8%	3.0%	1.0%	1.9%
St. Mary's	76.5%	14.1%	3.8%	2.4%	3.2%
Somerset	52.1%	41.9%	3.3%	0.7%	2.1%
Talbot	79.0%	12.6%	5.5%	1.2%	1.7%
Washington	83.3%	9.4%	3.5%	1.4%	2.5%
Wicomico	66.6%	23.8%	4.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Worcester	80.3%	13.6%	3.2%	1.1%	1.9%
Maryland	54.7%	29.0%	8.2%	5.5%	2.7%
United States	63.7%	12.2%	16.4%	4.7%	3.0%

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

Exhibit 2.3
Population Growth by Racial Composition
April 2000 to April 2010

County	Total Population	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian
Allegany	0.2%	-4.5%	50.4%	90.0%	47.8%
Anne Arundel	9.8%	-0.3%	24.4%	155.0%	63.4%
Baltimore City	-4.6%	-13.6%	-5.8%	134.7%	46.5%
Baltimore	6.7%	-8.9%	37.5%	144.9%	67.2%
Calvert	19.0%	14.2%	21.5%	114.7%	92.6%
Caroline	11.1%	7.6%	3.5%	130.2%	14.1%
Carroll	10.8%	6.3%	53.8%	193.0%	113.7%
Cecil	17.6%	11.1%	83.1%	160.9%	82.7%
Charles	21.6%	-12.6%	89.7%	129.9%	98.1%
Dorchester	6.3%	2.2%	3.2%	193.5%	50.3%
Frederick	19.5%	5.6%	60.1%	267.4%	174.4%
Garrett	0.8%	-0.3%	135.4%	67.9%	33.3%
Harford	12.0%	3.4%	51.6%	106.6%	75.3%
Howard	15.8%	-5.6%	39.0%	123.4%	116.6%
Kent	5.2%	4.9%	-9.5%	66.1%	52.4%
Montgomery	11.3%	-7.8%	25.0%	64.4%	37.0%
Prince George's	7.7%	-33.9%	10.1%	126.0%	13.0%
Queen Anne's	17.8%	16.4%	-7.9%	227.0%	100.9%
St. Mary's	22.0%	16.0%	24.5%	130.9%	65.9%
Somerset	7.0%	-0.1%	9.6%	158.4%	57.8%
Talbot	11.7%	8.6%	-7.4%	237.1%	72.1%
Washington	11.8%	4.5%	36.3%	225.1%	95.8%
Wicomico	16.6%	8.6%	20.2%	143.1%	68.6%
Worcester	10.6%	10.4%	-9.4%	172.1%	103.2%
Maryland	9.0%	-3.9%	14.3%	106.5%	51.0%

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

Exhibit 2.4
Growth in Minority Population by County

County	2000	2010	Population Change	Percent Change	Highest to Lowest Population Change	Highest to Lowest Percent Change		
Allegany	5,590	8,892	3,302	59.1%	1. Montgomery	138,989	1. Frederick	122.0%
Anne Arundel	99,137	148,270	49,133	49.6%	2. Prince George's	127,888	2. Cecil	99.2%
Baltimore City	449,588	446,841	-2,747	-0.6%	3. Baltimore	100,071	3. Carroll	97.6%
Baltimore	200,402	300,473	100,071	49.9%	4. Howard	49,281	4. Charles	91.8%
Calvert	12,669	18,057	5,388	42.5%	5. Anne Arundel	49,133	5. Garrett	75.0%
Caroline	5,743	7,213	1,470	25.6%	6. Charles	36,211	6. Howard	72.7%
Carroll	7,442	14,706	7,264	97.6%	7. Frederick	28,429	7. Washington	71.3%
Cecil	6,405	12,760	6,355	99.2%	8. Harford	19,780	8. Harford	63.7%
Charles	39,435	75,646	36,211	91.8%	9. Washington	10,277	9. Allegany	59.1%
Dorchester	9,557	11,037	1,480	15.5%	10. Wicomico	8,874	10. Baltimore	49.9%
Frederick	23,311	51,740	28,429	122.0%	11. St. Mary's	7,874	11. Anne Arundel	49.6%
Garrett	468	819	351	75.0%	12. Carroll	7,264	12. St. Mary's	46.7%
Harford	31,042	50,822	19,780	63.7%	13. Cecil	6,355	13. Calvert	42.5%
Howard	67,832	117,113	49,281	72.7%	14. Calvert	5,388	14. Montgomery	39.3%
Kent	4,147	4,414	267	6.4%	15. Allegany	3,302	15. Wicomico	36.8%
Montgomery	354,023	493,012	138,989	39.3%	16. Somerset	1,741	16. Queen Anne's	29.0%
Prince George's	606,679	734,567	127,888	21.1%	17. Talbot	1,597	17. Caroline	25.6%
Queen Anne's	4,700	6,065	1,365	29.0%	18. Dorchester	1,480	18. Talbot	25.1%
St. Mary's	16,875	24,749	7,874	46.7%	19. Caroline	1,470	19. Prince George's	21.1%
Somerset	10,933	12,674	1,741	15.9%	20. Queen Anne's	1,365	20. Somerset	15.9%
Talbot	6,356	7,953	1,597	25.1%	21. Worcester	1,015	21. Dorchester	15.5%
Washington	14,405	24,682	10,277	71.3%	22. Garrett	351	22. Worcester	11.1%
Wicomico	24,092	32,966	8,874	36.8%	23. Kent	267	23. Kent	6.4%
Worcester	9,108	10,123	1,015	11.1%	24. Baltimore City	-2,747	24. Baltimore City	-0.6%
Maryland	2,009,939	2,615,594	605,655	30.1%				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 2.5
Growth in Minority Share of Population by County

<u>County</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Highest to Lowest</u>		<u>Highest to Lowest</u>	
			<u>Point</u>	<u>Minority Share of Population</u>		<u>Percentage Point Change</u>	
			<u>Change</u>				
Allegany	7.5%	11.8%	4.4%	1. Prince George's	85.1%	1. Charles	18.9%
Anne Arundel	20.2%	27.6%	7.3%	2. Baltimore City	72.0%	2. Howard	13.4%
Baltimore City	69.0%	72.0%	2.9%	3. Charles	51.6%	3. Baltimore	10.8%
Baltimore	26.6%	37.3%	10.8%	4. Montgomery	50.7%	4. Frederick	10.2%
Calvert	17.0%	20.3%	3.4%	5. Somerset	47.9%	5. Montgomery	10.2%
Caroline	19.3%	21.8%	2.5%	6. Howard	40.8%	6. Prince George's	9.4%
Carroll	4.9%	8.8%	3.9%	7. Baltimore	37.3%	7. Anne Arundel	7.3%
Cecil	7.5%	12.6%	5.2%	8. Dorchester	33.8%	8. Harford	6.6%
Charles	32.7%	51.6%	18.9%	9. Wicomico	33.4%	9. Washington	5.8%
Dorchester	31.2%	33.8%	2.7%	10. Anne Arundel	27.6%	10. Cecil	5.2%
Frederick	11.9%	22.2%	10.2%	11. St. Mary's	23.5%	11. Wicomico	4.9%
Garrett	1.6%	2.7%	1.2%	12. Frederick	22.2%	12. Allegany	4.4%
Harford	14.2%	20.8%	6.6%	13. Kent	21.9%	13. St. Mary's	3.9%
Howard	27.4%	40.8%	13.4%	14. Caroline	21.8%	14. Carroll	3.9%
Kent	21.6%	21.9%	0.3%	15. Talbot	21.0%	15. Somerset	3.7%
Montgomery	40.5%	50.7%	10.2%	16. Harford	20.8%	16. Calvert	3.4%
Prince George's	75.7%	85.1%	9.4%	17. Calvert	20.3%	17. Baltimore City	2.9%
Queen Anne's	11.6%	12.7%	1.1%	18. Worcester	19.7%	18. Dorchester	2.7%
St. Mary's	19.6%	23.5%	3.9%	19. Washington	16.7%	19. Caroline	2.5%
Somerset	44.2%	47.9%	3.7%	20. Queen Anne's	12.7%	20. Talbot	2.3%
Talbot	18.8%	21.0%	2.3%	21. Cecil	12.6%	21. Garrett	1.2%
Washington	10.9%	16.7%	5.8%	22. Allegany	11.8%	22. Queen Anne's	1.1%
Wicomico	28.5%	33.4%	4.9%	23. Carroll	8.8%	23. Kent	0.3%
Worcester	19.6%	19.7%	0.1%	24. Garrett	2.7%	24. Worcester	0.1%
Maryland	37.9%	45.3%	7.4%				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 2.6
Population Growth in Maryland by County

County	2000	2010	Change	% Change	Highest to Lowest Increase 2000 to 2010	Highest to Lowest Percentage Growth 2000 to 2010
Allegany	74,930	75,087	157	0.2%	1. Montgomery	1. St. Mary's
Anne Arundel	489,656	537,656	48,000	9.8%	2. Prince George's	2. Charles
Baltimore City	651,154	620,961	-30,193	-4.6%	3. Baltimore	3. Frederick
Baltimore	754,292	805,029	50,737	6.7%	4. Anne Arundel	4. Calvert
Calvert	74,563	88,737	14,174	19.0%	5. Howard	5. Queen Anne's
Caroline	29,772	33,066	3,294	11.1%	6. Frederick	6. Cecil
Carroll	150,897	167,134	16,237	10.8%	7. Harford	7. Wicomico
Cecil	85,951	101,108	15,157	17.6%	8. Charles	8. Howard
Charles	120,546	146,551	26,005	21.6%	9. St. Mary's	9. Harford
Dorchester	30,674	32,618	1,944	6.3%	10. Carroll	10. Washington
Frederick	195,277	233,385	38,108	19.5%	11. Washington	11. Talbot
Garrett	29,846	30,097	251	0.8%	12. Cecil	12. Montgomery
Harford	218,590	244,826	26,236	12.0%	13. Calvert	13. Caroline
Howard	247,842	287,085	39,243	15.8%	14. Wicomico	14. Carroll
Kent	19,197	20,197	1,000	5.2%	15. Queen Anne's	15. Worcester
Montgomery	873,341	971,777	98,436	11.3%	16. Worcester	16. Anne Arundel
Prince George's	801,515	863,420	61,905	7.7%	17. Talbot	17. Prince George's
Queen Anne's	40,563	47,798	7,235	17.8%	18. Caroline	18. Somerset
St. Mary's	86,211	105,151	18,940	22.0%	19. Dorchester	19. Baltimore
Somerset	24,747	26,470	1,723	7.0%	20. Somerset	20. Dorchester
Talbot	33,812	37,782	3,970	11.7%	21. Kent	21. Kent
Washington	131,923	147,430	15,507	11.8%	22. Garrett	22. Garrett
Wicomico	84,644	98,733	14,089	16.6%	23. Allegany	23. Allegany
Worcester	46,543	51,454	4,911	10.6%	24. Baltimore City	24. Baltimore City
Maryland	5,296,486	5,773,552	477,066	9.0%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 2.7
Crime Rates for Maryland Counties

County	Crime Rates Per 100,000 Residents			Crime Rates % of State Average		Murder Count		Robbery Count		Vehicle Theft Count	
	CY 2009	CY 2010	% Change	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2009	CY 2010
Allegany	3,595.5	3,957.6	10.1%	94.9%	111.5%	1	4	38	48	49	49
Anne Arundel	3,840.2	3,557.5	-7.4%	101.4%	100.2%	15	19	746	661	1,134	1,236
Baltimore City	6,151.3	5,945.2	-3.4%	162.4%	167.5%	240	223	3,726	3,361	4,632	4,421
Baltimore	3,890.9	3,569.5	-8.3%	102.7%	100.6%	31	20	1,471	1,341	2,443	1,880
Calvert	2,322.8	2,438.7	5.0%	61.3%	68.7%	0	1	28	33	104	114
Caroline	3,392.4	3,376.8	-0.5%	89.5%	95.1%	1	1	21	25	42	50
Carroll	1,809.1	1,768.9	-2.2%	47.8%	49.8%	2	4	47	40	102	104
Cecil	4,321.5	3,981.0	-7.9%	114.1%	112.2%	2	6	155	152	248	195
Charles	3,082.0	3,044.4	-1.2%	81.4%	85.8%	7	2	185	171	272	290
Dorchester	3,536.8	3,669.4	3.7%	93.4%	103.4%	0	1	28	54	26	38
Frederick	2,056.4	2,018.8	-1.8%	54.3%	56.9%	9	3	179	205	175	178
Garrett	1,924.2	1,791.5	-6.9%	50.8%	50.5%	0	1	1	2	14	26
Harford	2,223.9	2,173.8	-2.3%	58.7%	61.2%	4	6	228	196	251	236
Howard	2,781.8	2,568.6	-7.7%	73.4%	72.4%	2	5	262	222	393	389
Kent	2,083.4	2,047.5	-1.7%	55.0%	57.7%	1	0	14	13	13	21
Montgomery	2,721.7	2,293.7	-15.7%	71.8%	64.6%	13	16	1,062	975	1,824	1,530
Prince George's	5,413.8	5,112.2	-5.6%	142.9%	144.0%	96	91	3,324	3,126	7,266	6,700
Queen Anne's	2,150.2	2,247.9	4.5%	56.8%	63.3%	0	2	9	8	30	28
St. Mary's	2,274.9	2,435.2	7.0%	60.0%	68.6%	0	4	45	40	115	103
Somerset	3,033.1	2,496.6	-17.7%	80.1%	70.3%	1	1	25	17	12	19
Talbot	2,896.7	2,609.1	-9.9%	76.5%	73.5%	1	2	23	18	19	22
Washington	2,207.0	2,344.0	6.2%	58.3%	66.0%	2	0	96	115	182	191
Wicomico	5,435.4	4,800.7	-11.7%	143.5%	135.3%	6	10	249	183	169	139
Worcester	5,160.2	5,271.4	2.2%	136.2%	148.5%	0	4	42	45	71	48
Maryland	3,788.4	3,549.2	-6.3%	100.0%	100.0%	440	426	12,007	11,053	19,619	18,029

Source: *Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police

Exhibit 2.8
Crime Rates for the 20 Largest Municipalities in Maryland

Rank	Municipality	Crime Rates Per 100,000 Residents			Crime Rates % of State Average		Murder Count		Robbery Count		Vehicle Theft Count	
		CY 2009	CY 2010	% Change	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2009	CY 2010
1.	Hyattsville	10,830.2	10,479.3	-3.2%	285.9%	295.3%	0	0	86	89	128	99
2.	Elkton	11,156.4	10,406.8	-6.7%	294.5%	293.2%	1	1	91	102	79	67
3.	Salisbury	11,524.3	9,436.8	-18.1%	304.2%	265.9%	2	6	198	145	105	65
4.	Cumberland	7,471.0	8,010.2	7.2%	197.2%	225.7%	1	1	20	40	22	23
5.	Greenbelt	6,838.3	6,152.4	-10.0%	180.5%	173.3%	0	2	127	107	169	140
6.	Cambridge	5,320.9	5,810.8	9.2%	140.5%	163.7%	0	1	25	47	13	17
7.	Laurel	6,156.8	5,561.8	-9.7%	162.5%	156.7%	1	0	81	71	224	156
8.	Aberdeen	4,684.7	5,021.8	7.2%	123.7%	141.5%	1	0	36	35	32	31
9.	New Carrollton	5,110.5	4,774.6	-6.6%	134.9%	134.5%	1	0	53	54	76	77
10.	Westminster	5,031.8	4,407.6	-12.4%	132.8%	124.2%	0	1	12	15	18	11
11.	College Park	4,937.5	4,281.0	-13.3%	130.3%	120.6%	1	0	51	53	113	75
12.	Havre de Grace	3,220.7	4,114.8	27.8%	85.0%	115.9%	0	0	16	14	15	21
13.	Hagerstown	4,061.2	4,015.9	-1.1%	107.2%	113.1%	0	0	73	97	119	120
14.	Easton	4,338.0	3,704.4	-14.6%	114.5%	104.4%	0	0	22	15	5	13
15.	Takoma Park	4,300.8	3,637.4	-15.4%	113.5%	102.5%	0	0	54	50	77	64
16.	Annapolis	3,367.4	3,612.2	7.3%	88.9%	101.8%	4	4	82	91	79	104
17.	Frederick	3,839.1	3,570.8	-7.0%	101.3%	100.6%	1	2	150	162	101	87
18.	Gaithersburg	4,089.8	2,932.9	-28.3%	108.0%	82.6%	1	1	78	57	112	77
19.	Bowie	2,522.0	2,258.5	-10.4%	66.6%	63.6%	0	2	69	61	118	119
20.	Rockville	2,423.8	2,088.2	-13.8%	64.0%	58.8%	1	0	61	65	89	53
	Baltimore City	6,151.3	5,945.2	-3.4%	162.4%	167.5%	240	223	3,726	3,361	4,632	4,421
	State Total	3,788.4	3,549.2	-6.3%	100.0%	100.0%	440	426	12,007	11,053	19,619	18,029

Source: *Uniform Crime Report*, Maryland State Police

Exhibit 2.9
Economic Indicators for Maryland Counties

County	Average Weekly Wage		Unemployment Rate			Median Household Income		Median Home Price		
	CY 2010	Percent of State Average	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2008 - 2010	Percent of State Average	FY 2010	FY 2011	Percent Change
Allegany	\$647	65.0%	8.7%	9.2%	8.7%	\$37,952	54.2%	\$115,000	\$101,400	-11.8%
Anne Arundel	971	97.6%	6.5%	6.8%	6.5%	82,386	117.7%	295,000	316,000	7.1%
Baltimore City	1,052	105.7%	10.4%	10.9%	10.2%	39,113	55.9%	178,000	151,000	-15.2%
Baltimore	931	93.6%	7.6%	8.0%	7.6%	63,494	90.7%	230,000	230,000	0.0%
Calvert	798	80.2%	6.0%	6.2%	5.8%	87,621	125.1%	299,000	345,000	15.4%
Caroline	634	63.7%	9.2%	9.4%	8.8%	59,689	85.2%	209,900	170,000	-19.0%
Carroll	703	70.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.3%	79,703	113.8%	283,000	289,000	2.1%
Cecil	764	76.8%	9.3%	9.9%	9.1%	64,377	91.9%	239,900	250,000	4.2%
Charles	764	76.8%	6.0%	6.2%	5.9%	88,484	126.4%	278,400	295,000	6.0%
Dorchester	653	65.6%	10.9%	10.7%	10.3%	46,710	66.7%	163,500	164,500	0.6%
Frederick	885	88.9%	6.4%	6.6%	6.1%	81,436	116.3%	280,000	290,500	3.8%
Garrett	579	58.2%	7.9%	8.1%	7.3%	45,340	64.8%	125,500	134,900	7.5%
Harford	862	86.6%	7.3%	7.5%	7.1%	76,808	109.7%	249,000	272,000	9.2%
Howard	1,080	108.5%	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%	103,657	148.0%	376,700	405,000	7.5%
Kent	668	67.1%	7.8%	8.3%	7.7%	51,892	74.1%	200,000	226,750	13.4%
Montgomery	1,237	124.3%	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%	92,451	132.0%	380,000	407,500	7.2%
Prince George's	969	97.4%	7.1%	7.4%	7.1%	70,384	100.5%	245,000	225,450	-8.0%
Queen Anne's	651	65.4%	6.8%	7.0%	6.8%	83,958	119.9%	305,000	315,000	3.3%
St. Mary's	1,127	113.3%	5.7%	6.3%	5.9%	81,726	116.7%	269,000	273,000	1.5%
Somerset	713	71.7%	9.7%	10.4%	9.7%	41,737	59.6%	139,000	131,000	-5.8%
Talbot	705	70.9%	7.4%	7.8%	7.4%	62,739	89.6%	265,000	282,500	6.6%
Washington	702	70.6%	9.9%	10.3%	9.6%	51,579	73.7%	191,900	191,200	-0.4%
Wicomico	709	71.3%	8.5%	8.8%	8.5%	48,503	69.3%	166,750	170,500	2.2%
Worcester	554	55.7%	11.5%	12.4%	12.0%	56,277	80.4%	245,000	225,000	-8.2%
Maryland	\$995	100.0%	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%	\$70,017	100.0%	\$275,000	\$286,000	4.0%

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 2011

County	Private Sector	Government Sector	<i>Government Sector</i>		
			Federal	State	Local
Allegany	76.7%	23.3%	1.9%	10.2%	11.1%
Anne Arundel	82.2%	17.8%	4.5%	4.1%	9.2%
Baltimore City	75.4%	24.6%	3.2%	12.8%	8.6%
Baltimore	83.4%	16.6%	4.6%	3.1%	8.9%
Calvert	80.2%	19.8%	0.7%	1.2%	17.9%
Caroline	80.6%	19.4%	1.0%	2.1%	16.4%
Carroll	84.6%	15.4%	0.6%	2.2%	12.6%
Cecil	78.4%	21.6%	5.3%	1.2%	15.2%
Charles	76.6%	23.4%	5.7%	1.0%	16.7%
Dorchester	77.3%	22.7%	1.9%	7.3%	13.6%
Frederick	81.9%	18.1%	4.5%	0.8%	12.8%
Garrett	84.4%	15.6%	0.6%	1.9%	13.0%
Harford	73.5%	26.5%	13.9%	0.6%	12.1%
Howard	87.5%	12.5%	0.4%	2.5%	9.6%
Kent	86.3%	13.7%	1.0%	2.8%	9.9%
Montgomery	80.1%	19.9%	10.3%	0.3%	9.3%
Prince George's	70.1%	29.9%	9.3%	6.6%	13.9%
Queen Anne's	79.9%	20.1%	0.7%	1.5%	17.9%
St. Mary's	67.7%	32.3%	20.8%	1.9%	9.6%
Somerset	52.5%	47.5%	0.9%	31.2%	15.5%
Talbot	89.3%	10.7%	1.4%	1.2%	8.1%
Washington	85.3%	14.7%	1.1%	4.1%	9.5%
Wicomico	81.6%	18.4%	0.7%	6.1%	11.6%
Worcester	81.0%	19.0%	1.0%	2.0%	16.0%
Unallocated	98.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%
Maryland	79.7%	20.3%	5.8%	4.2%	10.3%

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

Exhibit 2.11
County Share of Total Employment by Sector
First Quarter 2011

County	State Population	Private Sector	Government Sector	Government Sector		
				Federal	State	Local
Allegany	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	2.8%	1.3%
Anne Arundel	9.3%	9.5%	8.1%	7.2%	8.9%	8.2%
Baltimore City	10.8%	12.7%	16.2%	7.3%	40.4%	11.2%
Baltimore	13.9%	15.3%	11.9%	11.6%	10.7%	12.6%
Calvert	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	1.5%
Caroline	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Carroll	2.9%	2.3%	1.7%	0.2%	1.2%	2.7%
Cecil	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%
Charles	2.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%
Dorchester	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Frederick	4.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	0.7%	4.6%
Garrett	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%
Harford	4.2%	3.1%	4.3%	7.9%	0.5%	3.9%
Howard	5.0%	6.7%	3.7%	0.5%	3.5%	5.7%
Kent	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Montgomery	16.8%	18.3%	17.8%	32.4%	1.1%	16.5%
Prince George's	15.0%	10.7%	17.8%	19.4%	18.9%	16.4%
Queen Anne's	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%
St. Mary's	1.8%	1.4%	2.7%	6.1%	0.8%	1.6%
Somerset	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Talbot	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Washington	2.6%	2.8%	1.9%	0.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Wicomico	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	0.2%	2.5%	2.0%
Worcester	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%
Unallocated		3.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	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 2006 and 2011

County	Average Employment Within Jurisdiction				Rank	Jobs Per 1,000 Residents		
	1st Q 2006	1st Q 2011	Difference	% Difference		1st Q 2011	Percent of State Average	Rank
Allegany	29,886	28,671	-1,215	-4.1%	13	381.8	90.6%	11
Anne Arundel	220,155	223,062	2,907	1.3%	3	414.9	98.5%	8
Baltimore City	345,878	325,617	-20,261	-5.9%	18	524.4	124.5%	1
Baltimore	370,978	354,669	-16,309	-4.4%	14	440.6	104.6%	5
Calvert	21,046	21,027	-19	-0.1%	4	237.0	56.2%	24
Caroline	8,546	8,292	-254	-3.0%	9	250.8	59.5%	22
Carroll	54,504	53,100	-1,404	-2.6%	8	317.7	75.4%	18
Cecil	29,332	27,129	-2,203	-7.5%	22	268.3	63.7%	20
Charles	41,109	39,804	-1,305	-3.2%	10	271.6	64.5%	19
Dorchester	11,435	10,547	-888	-7.8%	23	323.3	76.7%	17
Frederick	90,809	89,789	-1,020	-1.1%	6	384.7	91.3%	10
Garrett	11,490	11,093	-397	-3.5%	12	368.6	87.5%	12
Harford	80,731	80,588	-143	-0.2%	5	329.2	78.1%	16
Howard	141,236	147,357	6,121	4.3%	2	513.3	121.8%	2
Kent	7,849	7,297	-552	-7.0%	20	361.3	85.8%	13
Montgomery	458,746	443,159	-15,587	-3.4%	11	456.0	108.2%	4
Prince George's	308,516	294,584	-13,932	-4.5%	16	341.2	81.0%	15
Queen Anne's	12,895	12,699	-196	-1.5%	7	265.7	63.1%	21
St. Mary's	37,987	41,292	3,305	8.7%	1	392.7	93.2%	9
Somerset	6,910	6,424	-486	-7.0%	21	242.7	57.6%	23
Talbot	18,580	17,298	-1,282	-6.9%	19	457.8	108.7%	3
Washington	66,157	63,034	-3,123	-4.7%	17	427.6	101.5%	7
Wicomico	45,222	43,198	-2,024	-4.5%	15	437.5	103.8%	6
Worcester	20,409	18,548	-1,861	-9.1%	24	360.5	85.6%	14
Unallocated	46,602	64,147	17,545	37.6%				
Maryland	2,487,008	2,432,425	-54,583	-2.2%		421.3	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

Chapter 3. Local Government Finances

County and municipal governments in Maryland spend approximately \$27.8 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 2010, expenditures at the county government level totaled \$26.5 billion, which accounted for 95.3% 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 65.0% of municipal expenditures in fiscal 2010. In addition, municipalities do not fund local school systems and community colleges, which account for 51.0% of local government expenditures. In fiscal 2010, expenditures at the municipal government level totaled \$1.3 billion, which accounted for only 4.7% of total local government expenditures. However, in four counties, municipal governments account for over 15% of local government expenditures.

Table 3.1 shows the amount of local government expenditures in fiscal 2010 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 2010 – (\$ in Millions)

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
County Level	\$26,511.6	95.3%
Municipal Level	1,294.1	4.7%
Total	\$27,805.7	100.0%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

County Level

In fiscal 2010, county governments and Baltimore City spent \$26.5 billion on public services. Local boards of education accounted for 51.3% of county expenditures, with \$13.0 billion going to the public school systems. County government agencies accounted for 41.4% of expenditures or \$10.5 billion. Libraries, community colleges, and local health departments accounted for the remaining 7.4% of county expenditures. In addition, approximately \$1.2 billion was spent on debt service for the various units of county government. **Table 3.2** shows the distribution of county expenditures in fiscal 2010 by unit of county government.

Table 3.2
County Government Expenditures
Fiscal 2010 – (\$ in Millions)

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Public Schools	\$13,008.0	51.3%
Libraries	273.2	1.1%
Community Colleges	1,161.8	4.6%
Health Departments	419.0	1.7%
County Government	10,497.7	41.4%
Subtotal	\$25,359.7	100.0%
Debt Service	1,151.9	
Total	\$26,511.6	

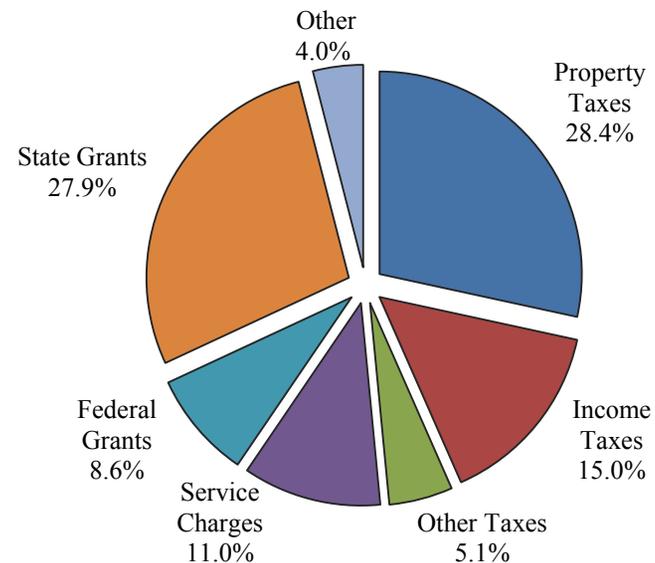
Source: Department of Legislative Services

County governments and Baltimore City collected \$24.8 billion in revenues in fiscal 2010, 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 62.9% of county revenues, and intergovernmental revenues account for 37.1% (**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, Caroline County, one of the least affluent counties in the State, receives 36.2% of its revenue from local

sources, 53.6% from the State, and 10.1% from the federal government. In comparison, Howard County, one of the more affluent counties in the State, receives 73.6% of its revenue from local sources, 23.2% from the State, and 3.2% from the federal government.

Table 3.3
Sources of Revenue – Counties and Baltimore City
Fiscal 2010



Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.3 shows the allocation of county revenues by source for fiscal 2010, 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 28.4% of total revenues in fiscal 2010, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on property tax revenues ranges from 14.8% in Allegany County to 52.8% 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 2012 at \$340,721 which is nearly three times the statewide average. Somerset County has the third lowest per capita assessable base at \$63,727 or half the statewide average. Due to its larger tax base, Worcester County is able to collect over four times more revenue per capita than neighboring Somerset County, even though Somerset County has a substantially higher property tax rate.

Income Tax Revenues

The income tax is the third largest revenue source for county governments, accounting for 15.0% of total revenues in fiscal 2010, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on income tax revenues ranges from 4.5% in Worcester County to 21.1% 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 \$22,203 in tax year 2010. Montgomery County had the highest per capita net taxable income at \$35,030, followed by Howard County at \$32,890, and Talbot County at \$25,589. Somerset County had the lowest per capita net taxable income at \$7,529; Allegany County had the second lowest at \$11,364.

State Grants

State aid is the largest revenue source for most county governments in Maryland, accounting for 27.9% of total revenues in fiscal 2010. In 11 counties, however, State aid was either the second or third leading revenue source. In Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, and Worcester counties, State aid was the second largest revenue source after property taxes; whereas in Montgomery county, 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 2010, local school systems received about 87.9% of total State aid. County and municipal governments received 6.3%, 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 5.8%. 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 8.6% of total county revenues in fiscal 2010, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on federal grants ranged from 3.2% in Howard County to 14.2% 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 \$26.5 billion on public services in fiscal 2010. On a per capita basis, county expenditures averaged \$4,652. Montgomery County led the State with per capita expenditures totaling \$5,654, followed by Baltimore City with per capita expenditures totaling \$5,618. Talbot County had the lowest per capita expenditures at \$3,097. **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 54.5% of total county spending in fiscal 2010. Education spending ranged from 40.6% of total spending in Baltimore City to 69.4% in Wicomico County. Every jurisdiction, except for Baltimore City, devoted at least 50% of its expenditures to education

purposes. 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 14.3% of Baltimore City's spending, the highest percentage in the State. In addition, public works functions accounted for 16.7% 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 11.5% 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 (19.0%); followed by Baltimore City (16.7%).

Public safety is the third largest function of county governments, accounting for 10.8% of total spending. As noted earlier, Baltimore City led the State in the percentage expended on public safety. The city was followed by Charles and Worcester counties.

The composition of county expenditures has changed slightly since fiscal 1996. Funding for educational services is now accounting for a higher percentage of county spending, whereas public works functions, health/social services, and debt service are accounting for a lower percentage. There has been relatively little change in the overall funding for public safety, and general government. **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 1996</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Education	49.6%	52.2%	54.5%
Public Works	14.0%	11.5%	11.5%
Public Safety	10.5%	10.8%	10.8%
Health/Social Services	5.3%	5.1%	3.7%
General Government	5.8%	6.1%	5.7%
Debt Service	6.7%	5.7%	4.3%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Municipal Level

Municipalities in Maryland, excluding Baltimore City, collected \$1.3 billion in revenues in fiscal 2010. **Exhibit 3.9** shows the allocation of municipal revenues by source for fiscal 2010, excluding debt proceeds.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are the largest revenue source for most municipalities, accounting for 37.7% of total revenues (**Table 3.5**). The dependence on property taxes ranges from 8.4% for the municipality in St. Mary's County to 58.3% for municipalities in Prince George's County. For municipalities in nine counties (Allegany, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, St. Mary's, Talbot, and Washington), service charges

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

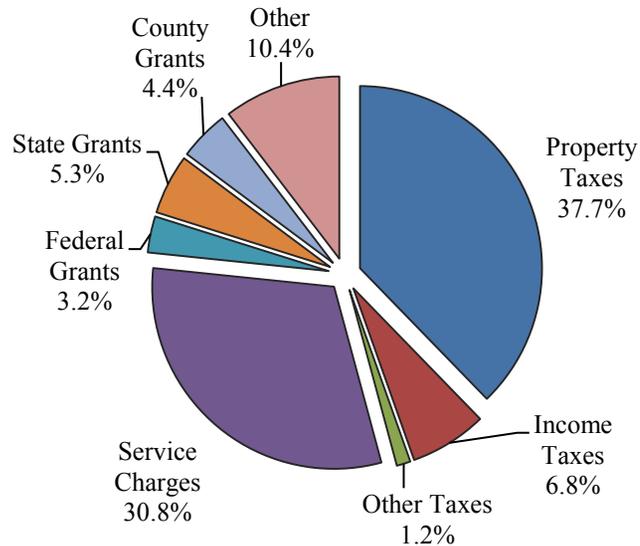
Service Charges

Service charges are the second largest revenue source for most municipalities, accounting for 30.8% of total revenues in fiscal 2010. 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 7.2% for municipalities in Prince George's County to 66.7% 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 6.8% of total revenues in fiscal 2010, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on income taxes ranges from 0.8% for municipalities in Worcester County to 16.4% for municipalities in Montgomery County. Municipal income taxes are calculated as 0.37% of Maryland taxable income or 17% of the county income tax liability (with an adjustment to county income tax rates below 2.6%) for their residents, whichever is higher.

Table 3.5
Sources of Revenue – Municipalities
Fiscal 2010



Source: Department of Legislative Services

State Grants

State aid is the fourth largest revenue source for municipalities, accounting for 5.3% 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 2.0% of total revenues for municipalities in Talbot County to 24.6% for municipalities in Somerset County, where State aid is the second largest revenue source for municipalities.

County Grants

County grants account for 4.4% of total revenues in fiscal 2010. Reliance on county grants is highest in Carroll, Dorchester, St. Mary's, 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 2010. The two largest expenditures for municipalities are public works and public safety. Public works accounted for 42.0% of municipal spending in fiscal 2010 and public safety accounted for 23.0%. **Exhibit 3.10** shows the allocation of municipal expenditures by category for fiscal 2010.

The composition of municipal expenditures has changed since fiscal 1996 (**Table 3.6**). Funding for public works and debt service now account for a lower percentage of municipal spending, whereas public safety services and general government services account for a higher percentage. There has been relatively little change in the overall funding percentage for parks and recreation services.

Table 3.6
Municipal Expenditure Trends

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Public Works	44.4%	43.6%	42.0%
Public Safety	19.0%	21.2%	23.0%
General Government	10.9%	13.3%	14.1%
Parks and Recreation	8.1%	9.5%	7.5%
Debt Service	7.5%	5.4%	5.9%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.1
Local Government Expenditures – Fiscal 2010

County	County (\$ in Millions)	Municipal (\$ in Millions)	Total (\$ in Millions)	Percent County	Percent Municipal
Allegany	\$261.2	\$55.1	\$316.3	82.6%	17.4%
Anne Arundel	2,077.7	107.1	2,184.8	95.1%	4.9%
Baltimore City	3,580.8	0.0	3,580.8	100.0%	0.0%
Baltimore	3,061.6	0.0	3,061.6	100.0%	0.0%
Calvert	404.6	10.9	415.5	97.4%	2.6%
Caroline	132.0	13.4	145.4	90.8%	9.2%
Carroll	684.2	48.7	733.0	93.3%	6.7%
Cecil	356.7	34.2	390.9	91.3%	8.7%
Charles	681.1	14.3	695.3	97.9%	2.1%
Dorchester	139.1	23.5	162.6	85.5%	14.5%
Frederick	1,019.4	142.0	1,161.4	87.8%	12.2%
Garrett	139.7	7.7	147.5	94.8%	5.2%
Harford	1,107.3	54.1	1,161.4	95.3%	4.7%
Howard	1,513.2	0.0	1,513.2	100.0%	0.0%
Kent	79.4	9.8	89.2	89.0%	11.0%
Montgomery	5,493.5	188.8	5,682.3	96.7%	3.3%
Prince George's	3,894.8	178.8	4,073.6	95.6%	4.4%
Queen Anne's	206.1	8.0	214.1	96.3%	3.7%
St. Mary's	374.3	3.7	378.0	99.0%	1.0%
Somerset	87.9	8.5	96.4	91.2%	8.8%
Talbot	112.3	71.2	183.5	61.2%	38.8%
Washington	495.9	115.2	611.1	81.1%	18.9%
Wicomico	356.5	60.6	417.1	85.5%	14.5%
Worcester	252.5	138.6	391.0	64.6%	35.4%
Statewide	\$26,511.6	\$1,294.1	\$27,805.7	95.3%	4.7%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.2
Local Government Expenditures by Category – Fiscal 2010

Category	Total Local Expenditures	Percent of Total	County Expenditures	Municipal Expenditures	Percent County	Percent Municipal
General Government	\$1,693,257,516	6.1%	\$1,510,756,065	\$182,501,451	89.2%	10.8%
Public Safety						
Police	1,635,734,554	5.9%	1,418,782,326	216,952,228	86.7%	13.3%
Fire	878,329,164	3.2%	829,253,363	49,075,801	94.4%	5.6%
Corrections	358,376,521	1.3%	358,376,521	-	100.0%	0.0%
Other	298,248,673	1.1%	266,242,532	32,006,141	89.3%	10.7%
Public Works						
Transportation	1,470,421,205	5.3%	1,298,575,918	171,845,287	88.3%	11.7%
Sewer/Solid Waste/Water	2,015,204,739	7.2%	1,731,771,483	283,433,256	85.9%	14.1%
Other	94,190,431	0.3%	6,183,099	88,007,332	6.6%	93.4%
Education						
Public Schools	13,012,621,906	46.8%	13,012,621,906	-	100.0%	0.0%
Community Colleges	1,162,275,853	4.2%	1,162,275,853	-	100.0%	0.0%
Libraries	273,225,756	1.0%	273,225,756	-	100.0%	0.0%
Health/Social Services	986,884,138	3.5%	986,884,138	-	100.0%	0.0%
Parks and Recreation	787,644,470	2.8%	690,067,742	97,576,728	87.6%	12.4%
Community/Economic Development	906,324,845	3.3%	855,347,111	50,977,734	94.4%	5.6%
Miscellaneous	1,005,304,491	3.6%	959,360,128	45,944,363	95.4%	4.6%
Debt Service	1,227,690,020	4.4%	1,151,922,974	75,767,046	93.8%	6.2%
Total	\$27,805,734,282	100.0%	\$26,511,646,915	\$1,294,087,367	95.3%	4.7%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.3
County Revenues by Source – Fiscal 2010

County	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Taxes	Service Charges	Federal Grants	State Grants	Other
Allegany	14.8%	8.7%	1.3%	9.3%	12.8%	46.5%	6.6%
Anne Arundel	29.3%	18.6%	5.5%	13.6%	6.0%	23.5%	3.5%
Baltimore City	22.2%	6.5%	4.2%	12.4%	14.2%	36.4%	4.0%
Baltimore	29.7%	17.9%	3.8%	10.5%	9.2%	26.4%	2.5%
Calvert	35.7%	15.0%	1.7%	7.9%	4.3%	31.7%	3.7%
Caroline	18.7%	8.1%	1.6%	4.2%	10.1%	53.6%	3.7%
Carroll	32.3%	17.4%	2.4%	4.9%	5.4%	34.4%	3.2%
Cecil	28.6%	13.3%	1.6%	5.5%	8.3%	39.2%	3.4%
Charles	29.2%	13.3%	2.4%	10.3%	7.9%	33.2%	3.6%
Dorchester	23.7%	7.1%	2.9%	5.5%	13.5%	43.4%	3.8%
Frederick	30.3%	15.3%	2.6%	12.7%	6.3%	29.4%	3.4%
Garrett	32.6%	7.0%	4.3%	6.9%	13.4%	30.9%	4.9%
Harford	30.5%	16.4%	2.5%	6.2%	7.7%	31.5%	5.2%
Howard	34.3%	20.4%	5.9%	8.5%	3.2%	23.2%	4.5%
Kent	36.7%	12.4%	2.3%	4.2%	12.4%	27.9%	4.0%
Montgomery	29.4%	21.1%	7.9%	13.7%	7.3%	17.0%	3.6%
Prince George's	27.7%	11.0%	6.7%	11.0%	9.0%	28.7%	5.9%
Queen Anne's	31.3%	15.7%	2.5%	8.3%	9.3%	27.9%	5.0%
St. Mary's	24.7%	17.0%	3.6%	11.1%	7.7%	33.7%	2.1%
Somerset	18.8%	7.4%	0.8%	6.6%	13.3%	50.9%	2.2%
Talbot	27.0%	18.3%	6.5%	9.0%	8.8%	23.7%	6.6%
Washington	26.2%	11.5%	2.0%	7.9%	8.0%	40.1%	4.3%
Wicomico	17.8%	11.0%	1.4%	9.3%	10.0%	47.3%	3.2%
Worcester	52.8%	4.5%	9.6%	7.6%	7.4%	16.0%	2.0%
Statewide	28.4%	15.0%	5.1%	11.0%	8.6%	27.9%	4.0%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.4
Per Capita County Revenues by Source – Fiscal 2010

County	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Taxes	Service Charges	Federal Grants	State Grants	Other	Debt Proceeds	Total
Allegany	\$560	\$328	\$51	\$351	\$485	\$1,757	\$248	\$0	\$3,779
Anne Arundel	1,079	683	202	501	219	864	129	297	3,974
Baltimore City	1,188	349	225	662	759	1,944	216	282	5,625
Baltimore	1,041	628	132	367	321	924	87	232	3,730
Calvert	1,502	629	73	332	181	1,331	154	223	4,425
Caroline	696	300	60	156	375	1,992	138	482	4,198
Carroll	1,185	636	90	179	197	1,260	118	421	4,085
Cecil	1,001	464	57	194	290	1,371	119	129	3,624
Charles	1,337	608	112	473	361	1,520	166	116	4,694
Dorchester	903	270	110	210	516	1,654	146	651	4,460
Frederick	1,268	642	111	530	264	1,230	143	532	4,720
Garrett	1,547	334	202	326	635	1,465	233	0	4,742
Harford	1,182	636	98	241	300	1,223	202	760	4,643
Howard	1,750	1,043	299	436	163	1,182	229	406	5,509
Kent	1,356	460	85	156	460	1,033	148	412	4,109
Montgomery	1,496	1,073	402	699	374	865	182	545	5,635
Prince George's	1,295	513	312	515	421	1,339	273	131	4,800
Queen Anne's	1,235	618	99	326	368	1,099	197	611	4,554
St. Mary's	917	632	133	414	288	1,254	78	0	3,717
Somerset	608	240	25	212	428	1,644	73	118	3,347
Talbot	781	531	188	261	254	686	192	0	2,895
Washington	886	391	69	267	272	1,357	145	84	3,470
Wicomico	639	395	49	334	358	1,699	113	192	3,779
Worcester	2,586	222	471	373	365	785	98	0	4,900
Statewide	\$1,237	\$653	\$221	\$481	\$373	\$1,216	\$174	\$317	\$4,674

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.5
County Per Capita Ranking by Selected Revenue Sources – Fiscal 2010

Property Taxes		Income Taxes		State Grants		Total Revenues Excluding Debt Proceeds	
1. Worcester	\$2,586	1. Montgomery	\$1,073	1. Caroline	\$1,992	1. Baltimore City	\$5,343
2. Howard	1,750	2. Howard	1,043	2. Baltimore City	1,944	2. Howard	5,103
3. Garrett	1,547	3. Anne Arundel	683	3. Allegany	1,757	3. Montgomery	5,090
4. Calvert	1,502	4. Frederick	642	4. Wicomico	1,699	4. Worcester	4,900
5. Montgomery	1,496	5. Carroll	636	5. Dorchester	1,654	5. Garrett	4,742
6. Kent	1,356	6. Harford	636	6. Somerset	1,644	6. Prince George's	4,668
7. Charles	1,337	7. St. Mary's	632	7. Charles	1,520	7. Charles	4,577
8. Prince George's	1,295	8. Calvert	629	8. Garrett	1,465	8. Calvert	4,202
9. Frederick	1,268	9. Baltimore	628	9. Cecil	1,371	9. Frederick	4,188
10. Queen Anne's	1,235	10. Queen Anne's	618	10. Washington	1,357	10. Queen Anne's	3,943
11. Baltimore City	1,188	11. Charles	608	11. Prince George's	1,339	11. Harford	3,883
12. Carroll	1,185	12. Talbot	531	12. Calvert	1,331	12. Dorchester	3,810
13. Harford	1,182	13. Prince George's	513	13. Carroll	1,260	13. Allegany	3,779
14. Anne Arundel	1,079	14. Cecil	464	14. St. Mary's	1,254	14. St. Mary's	3,717
15. Baltimore	1,041	15. Kent	460	15. Frederick	1,230	15. Caroline	3,716
16. Cecil	1,001	16. Wicomico	395	16. Harford	1,223	16. Kent	3,698
17. St. Mary's	917	17. Washington	391	17. Howard	1,182	17. Anne Arundel	3,676
18. Dorchester	903	18. Baltimore City	349	18. Queen Anne's	1,099	18. Carroll	3,665
19. Washington	886	19. Garrett	334	19. Kent	1,033	19. Wicomico	3,587
20. Talbot	781	20. Allegany	328	20. Baltimore	924	20. Baltimore	3,498
21. Caroline	696	21. Caroline	300	21. Montgomery	865	21. Cecil	3,496
22. Wicomico	639	22. Dorchester	270	22. Anne Arundel	864	22. Washington	3,385
23. Somerset	608	23. Somerset	240	23. Worcester	785	23. Somerset	3,229
24. Allegany	560	24. Worcester	222	24. Talbot	686	24. Talbot	2,895
Statewide	\$1,237	Statewide	\$653	Statewide	\$1,216	Statewide	\$4,357

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.6
County Expenditures by Category – Fiscal 2010

County	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Health/ Social Serv.	Education/ Libraries	Parks and Recreation	Debt Service	Other
Allegany	3.1%	6.8%	12.2%	6.2%	66.5%	0.2%	2.6%	2.3%
Anne Arundel	5.4%	12.2%	11.6%	3.5%	59.8%	1.8%	4.7%	1.1%
Baltimore City	5.7%	14.3%	16.7%	4.8%	40.6%	1.5%	2.9%	13.5%
Baltimore	4.8%	11.8%	11.7%	2.5%	57.1%	1.6%	3.0%	7.4%
Calvert	4.0%	7.3%	8.1%	3.1%	61.4%	4.1%	5.5%	6.5%
Caroline	3.0%	7.7%	2.8%	4.3%	68.1%	1.3%	6.6%	6.2%
Carroll	6.2%	5.4%	6.5%	3.3%	64.8%	0.7%	6.6%	6.6%
Cecil	3.9%	9.0%	7.0%	4.0%	68.6%	0.5%	4.8%	2.2%
Charles	6.4%	13.1%	7.7%	3.1%	60.4%	1.8%	5.4%	2.2%
Dorchester	10.4%	8.7%	7.0%	4.6%	59.8%	0.9%	2.4%	6.2%
Frederick	4.4%	10.2%	8.5%	4.6%	63.2%	1.0%	4.7%	3.4%
Garrett	4.4%	6.3%	19.0%	5.0%	55.1%	0.2%	1.5%	8.5%
Harford	9.6%	9.6%	9.1%	2.7%	57.9%	1.9%	6.4%	2.7%
Howard	6.9%	10.5%	8.7%	2.4%	60.4%	2.5%	6.2%	2.4%
Kent	6.8%	11.8%	9.0%	9.5%	50.1%	6.7%	3.8%	2.4%
Montgomery	6.1%	10.6%	13.1%	4.8%	50.2%	3.3%	5.0%	6.9%
Prince George's	5.4%	9.6%	10.6%	2.2%	52.7%	5.6%	4.1%	9.8%
Queen Anne's	5.2%	10.9%	9.2%	5.1%	51.8%	2.9%	4.3%	10.7%
St. Mary's	5.7%	9.0%	7.1%	3.5%	63.4%	2.3%	3.3%	5.6%
Somerset	8.3%	7.3%	10.2%	6.2%	60.2%	1.8%	4.4%	1.6%
Talbot	6.7%	9.3%	7.9%	6.1%	60.4%	3.9%	0.7%	5.0%
Washington	3.3%	8.4%	9.9%	3.1%	69.3%	0.9%	3.1%	2.0%
Wicomico	2.5%	7.2%	4.8%	7.0%	69.4%	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%
Worcester	6.7%	12.4%	8.9%	6.6%	51.6%	0.8%	4.6%	8.4%
Statewide	5.7%	10.8%	11.5%	3.7%	54.5%	2.6%	4.3%	6.9%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.7
Per Capita County Expenditures by Category – Fiscal 2010

County	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Health/ Social Serv.	Education/ Libraries	Parks and Recreation	Debt Service	Other	Total
Allegany	\$113	\$246	\$441	\$223	\$2,394	\$8	\$92	\$83	\$3,601
Anne Arundel	217	485	464	138	2,382	71	188	43	3,986
Baltimore City	319	804	941	267	2,279	86	164	758	5,618
Baltimore	186	459	455	97	2,213	63	115	288	3,876
Calvert	182	331	365	143	2,783	187	250	295	4,535
Caroline	118	306	111	169	2,693	52	262	244	3,956
Carroll	248	217	259	131	2,608	28	266	266	4,023
Cecil	138	317	248	142	2,427	18	170	78	3,539
Charles	306	628	367	147	2,890	87	257	107	4,789
Dorchester	451	378	303	198	2,596	41	104	270	4,341
Frederick	199	455	382	207	2,826	43	208	151	4,471
Garrett	207	298	898	235	2,605	10	71	403	4,727
Harford	439	440	414	123	2,645	88	293	122	4,566
Howard	369	566	469	132	3,241	135	331	127	5,368
Kent	268	461	352	371	1,965	261	150	94	3,922
Montgomery	348	601	738	269	2,837	188	285	389	5,654
Prince George's	253	447	496	104	2,460	260	192	456	4,667
Queen Anne's	221	470	394	218	2,226	123	183	461	4,297
St. Mary's	209	328	259	128	2,305	83	119	202	3,634
Somerset	279	249	344	211	2,037	60	149	55	3,384
Talbot	208	287	244	188	1,870	121	22	156	3,097
Washington	113	286	335	105	2,355	31	106	67	3,399
Wicomico	94	273	182	264	2,625	94	134	118	3,784
Worcester	346	638	459	338	2,652	41	237	430	5,140
Statewide	\$265	\$504	\$533	\$173	\$2,535	\$121	\$202	\$318	\$4,652

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.8
County Per Capita Rankings by Expenditure Categories – Fiscal 2010

Education/Libraries		Public Works		Public Safety		Total Expenditures	
1. Howard	\$3,241	1. Baltimore City	\$941	1. Baltimore City	\$804	1. Montgomery	\$5,654
2. Charles	2,890	2. Garrett	898	2. Worcester	638	2. Baltimore City	5,618
3. Montgomery	2,837	3. Montgomery	738	3. Charles	628	3. Howard	5,368
4. Frederick	2,826	4. Prince George's	496	4. Montgomery	601	4. Worcester	5,140
5. Calvert	2,783	5. Howard	469	5. Howard	566	5. Charles	4,789
6. Caroline	2,693	6. Anne Arundel	464	6. Anne Arundel	485	6. Garrett	4,727
7. Worcester	2,652	7. Worcester	459	7. Queen Anne's	470	7. Prince George's	4,667
8. Harford	2,645	8. Baltimore	455	8. Kent	461	8. Harford	4,566
9. Wicomico	2,625	9. Allegany	441	9. Baltimore	459	9. Calvert	4,535
10. Carroll	2,608	10. Harford	414	10. Frederick	455	10. Frederick	4,471
11. Garrett	2,605	11. Queen Anne's	394	11. Prince George's	447	11. Dorchester	4,341
12. Dorchester	2,596	12. Frederick	382	12. Harford	440	12. Queen Anne's	4,297
13. Prince George's	2,460	13. Charles	367	13. Dorchester	378	13. Carroll	4,023
14. Cecil	2,427	14. Calvert	365	14. Calvert	331	14. Anne Arundel	3,986
15. Allegany	2,394	15. Kent	352	15. St. Mary's	328	15. Caroline	3,956
16. Anne Arundel	2,382	16. Somerset	344	16. Cecil	317	16. Kent	3,922
17. Washington	2,355	17. Washington	335	17. Caroline	306	17. Baltimore	3,876
18. St. Mary's	2,305	18. Dorchester	303	18. Garrett	298	18. Wicomico	3,784
19. Baltimore City	2,279	19. Carroll	259	19. Talbot	287	19. St. Mary's	3,634
20. Queen Anne's	2,226	20. St. Mary's	259	20. Washington	286	20. Allegany	3,601
21. Baltimore	2,213	21. Cecil	248	21. Wicomico	273	21. Cecil	3,539
22. Somerset	2,037	22. Talbot	244	22. Somerset	249	22. Washington	3,399
23. Kent	1,965	23. Wicomico	182	23. Allegany	246	23. Somerset	3,384
24. Talbot	1,870	24. Caroline	111	24. Carroll	217	24. Talbot	3,097
Statewide	\$2,535	Statewide	\$533	Statewide	\$504	Statewide	\$4,652

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.9
Municipal Revenues by Source – Fiscal 2010

County	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Taxes	Service Charges	Federal Grants	State Grants	County Grants	Other
Allegany	19.2%	4.2%	0.3%	36.5%	7.9%	5.8%	0.7%	25.4%
Anne Arundel	44.2%	5.5%	1.1%	26.5%	5.5%	5.7%	3.6%	7.9%
Calvert	40.9%	1.9%	10.9%	31.9%	0.4%	8.0%	2.4%	3.7%
Caroline	43.3%	3.9%	0.2%	29.3%	6.3%	6.1%	0.1%	10.9%
Carroll	31.4%	9.7%	0.7%	35.6%	6.2%	3.6%	6.1%	6.7%
Cecil	32.3%	5.9%	0.3%	40.4%	2.2%	11.5%	2.8%	4.6%
Charles	30.8%	9.3%	0.0%	39.6%	1.6%	7.7%	0.1%	10.8%
Dorchester	39.0%	2.9%	0.5%	39.1%	2.7%	5.1%	6.5%	4.3%
Frederick	38.6%	6.2%	0.4%	31.8%	3.4%	3.9%	5.4%	10.3%
Garrett	17.7%	5.5%	1.2%	25.8%	19.5%	4.7%	3.4%	22.3%
Harford	42.1%	5.8%	0.5%	28.6%	0.9%	7.0%	5.2%	9.8%
Kent	37.7%	6.8%	1.2%	35.2%	1.4%	5.6%	3.3%	8.7%
Montgomery	38.6%	16.4%	1.8%	18.6%	2.3%	3.7%	5.3%	13.4%
Prince George's	58.3%	10.2%	1.1%	7.2%	2.9%	7.9%	2.6%	9.8%
Queen Anne's	40.3%	6.2%	0.1%	30.2%	0.3%	9.3%	3.4%	10.2%
St. Mary's	8.4%	5.9%	0.1%	29.9%	0.6%	4.4%	6.1%	44.5%
Somerset	42.3%	2.6%	0.7%	17.8%	1.3%	24.6%	3.5%	7.2%
Talbot	20.8%	2.1%	0.1%	66.7%	0.2%	2.0%	1.0%	7.1%
Washington	23.0%	2.7%	2.3%	51.1%	3.5%	2.2%	2.2%	13.1%
Wicomico	42.7%	3.4%	1.9%	32.1%	2.0%	10.1%	1.6%	6.1%
Worcester	38.0%	0.8%	1.9%	34.9%	2.9%	3.7%	12.7%	5.0%
Statewide	37.7%	6.8%	1.2%	30.8%	3.2%	5.3%	4.4%	10.4%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 3.10
Municipal Expenditures by Category – Fiscal 2010

County	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Parks and Recreation	Community Develop.	Economic Develop.	Debt Service	Other
Allegany	5.5%	22.0%	50.1%	3.2%	9.9%	0.1%	6.5%	2.8%
Anne Arundel	21.8%	36.4%	28.8%	5.0%	0.9%	0.4%	6.7%	0.0%
Calvert	17.6%	11.4%	41.2%	15.0%	0.1%	1.4%	10.9%	2.3%
Caroline	12.3%	25.1%	43.3%	4.5%	5.7%	0.6%	6.7%	1.9%
Carroll	9.3%	16.1%	52.0%	4.0%	6.5%	0.3%	3.3%	8.4%
Cecil	12.5%	22.5%	54.8%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.4%
Charles	15.3%	9.9%	58.4%	5.8%	0.1%	0.6%	3.7%	6.1%
Dorchester	8.1%	23.9%	41.6%	3.1%	0.6%	1.9%	6.9%	13.7%
Frederick	13.2%	20.7%	45.4%	7.4%	0.5%	2.7%	9.5%	0.7%
Garrett	11.5%	4.5%	55.9%	4.7%	4.7%	12.1%	5.2%	1.4%
Harford	12.2%	23.0%	45.1%	2.9%	1.4%	1.1%	4.6%	9.7%
Kent	14.6%	15.9%	53.4%	3.4%	0.8%	0.9%	3.7%	7.2%
Montgomery	23.1%	16.7%	28.1%	18.0%	3.5%	0.3%	4.8%	5.5%
Prince George's	19.7%	26.9%	30.3%	8.8%	2.8%	1.0%	4.9%	5.7%
Queen Anne's	18.1%	10.2%	46.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	13.9%
St. Mary's	14.3%	1.5%	68.2%	4.2%	0.0%	10.9%	0.9%	0.1%
Somerset	9.1%	29.3%	29.1%	3.1%	1.7%	14.5%	7.6%	5.6%
Talbot	4.2%	15.4%	72.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%	1.4%
Washington	10.8%	19.7%	57.8%	3.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.8%	2.7%
Wicomico	6.2%	35.5%	44.2%	3.6%	1.1%	0.0%	6.9%	2.4%
Worcester	8.1%	27.4%	38.1%	8.9%	0.2%	8.2%	8.5%	0.6%
Statewide	14.1%	23.0%	42.0%	7.5%	2.1%	1.9%	5.9%	3.6%

Source: *Local Government Finances Fiscal 2010*, Department of Legislative Services

Chapter 4. Tax Rates for Local Governments

County Taxes

Several local tax rates were adjusted in fiscal 2012, reflecting the continuing economic downturn. As shown in **Table 4.1**, 10 counties changed their local property tax rates, with 8 counties increasing their rates and 2 counties decreasing them. Local income tax rates remained constant for tax year 2012, except for Queen Anne’s County, which raised its rate to 3.2%, the highest amount authorized under State law, and Anne Arundel County, which lowered its rate to 2.49%.

Table 4.1
Number of Counties Changing Tax Rates
Fiscal 2008-2012

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼
Real Property	1	5	0	5	1	7	2	5	8	2
Local Income	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Recordation	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A&A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel/Motel	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Notes: ▲ represents tax rate increase; ▼ represents tax rate decrease.
Income tax changes are based on calendar years.
Source: Department of Legislative Services

Talbot County increased its recordation tax rate to \$6.00 per \$500 of transaction. Hotel/motel tax rates remained the same for fiscal 2012, except for Howard County, which increased its tax rate to 7.0%. Local transfer and admissions and amusement tax rates remained the same for fiscal 2012.

Property Tax Rates

For fiscal 2012, eight counties – Anne Arundel, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Montgomery, Queen Anne’s, Talbot, and Wicomico – increased their real property tax rates. Allegany and Carroll counties decreased real property tax rates slightly. Real property tax rates range from \$0.448 per \$100 of assessed value in Talbot County to \$2.268 in Baltimore City.

Over the last five years, property tax rates have decreased in 8 jurisdictions¹ with 5 jurisdictions² lowering the rate multiple times. Property tax rates in 10 counties³ remained the same, while in 6 counties⁴ 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 2003. These rates are based on property assessments at 100% of market valuation. Prior to fiscal 2002, real property tax rates were based on 40% of market valuation. **Appendix 6** shows the countywide special property tax rates for certain counties in fiscal 2012.

Table 4.2
Property Tax Notes

¹Allegany, Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico

²Cecil, Harford, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico

³Baltimore City, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Frederick, Howard, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington, Worcester

⁴Anne Arundel, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's

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. For example, no county set its property tax rate below the constant yield rate in fiscal 2009, while one county did so in fiscal 2010 and three counties did so

in fiscal 2011. However, due to the recent declines in the assessable base, 14 jurisdictions in fiscal 2012 (Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester) had a property tax rate at or below the constant yield rate. Ten jurisdictions (Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, Baltimore, Charles, Dorchester, Garrett, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, and Washington) 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 \$39.5 million in fiscal 2012. **Exhibit 4.2** shows the property tax rate in excess of the constant yield rate for each county in fiscal 2011 and **Exhibit 4.3** shows the estimated revenue yield from property tax rates above the constant yield.

Local Income Tax Rates

Pursuant to the legislation enacted in 1999, county income tax rates may range between 1.0% and 3.2%.

Queen Anne's County increased its local income tax rate to 3.2% for calendar 2012, the highest amount authorized under State law. Anne Arundel County decreased its rate to 2.49%. Local income tax rates range from 1.25% in Worcester County to 3.2% in Baltimore City and Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Queen Anne's counties.

Over the last five years, local income tax rates have remained relatively stable, with the rates higher in Baltimore City and Prince George's and Queen Anne's counties and a lower rate in Anne Arundel County. **Exhibit 4.4** shows the rates for income taxes for calendar 2003 through 2012.

Recordation Tax Rates

Talbot County increased its recordation tax rate to \$6.00 per \$500 of transaction for fiscal 2012. The range for recordation tax rates is \$2.50 per \$500 of transaction in Baltimore, Howard, and Prince George's counties to \$6.00 per \$500 of transaction in Frederick and Talbot counties. **Exhibit 4.5** shows the recordation, transfer, admissions and amusement, and hotel/motel tax rates by county for fiscal 2011 and 2012.

Transfer Tax Rates

No county changed its transfer tax rate for fiscal 2012. 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

No county changed its admissions and amusement tax rate for fiscal 2012. 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. Caroline County is the only jurisdiction that does not impose an admissions and amusement tax.

Hotel and Motel Tax Rates

Howard County increased its hotel and motel tax rate to 7.0% for fiscal 2012. Hotel and motel 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 and motel 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. In Montgomery County, the growth in property tax revenues is limited to the increase in the consumer price index; 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 the consumer price index.

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 \$0.011 in Chevy Chase (Montgomery County) to \$1.028 in Colmar Manor (Prince George's County). Only Chevy Chase, Section 5 (Montgomery County) did not impose a local property tax in fiscal 2012. While only 15% 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 4.6** 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 2011, 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 municipal corporation. 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 2011, municipal tax differentials and rebates totaled

approximately \$108.3 million, a 7.8% increase over the prior year. **Exhibit 4.7** shows the amount of tax set-offs provided in fiscal 2011 by county.

Even with such tax set-off programs, many municipal residents face relatively high property tax rates. For example, residents in Cumberland are subject to a \$1.817 combined county/municipal property tax rate, which is approximately twice the amount of the Allegany County rate. **Table 4.3** lists the municipalities with the highest combined county/municipal property tax rates for fiscal 2012.

Table 4.3
Municipalities with the Highest Combined Local
Property Tax Rates in Maryland
Fiscal 2012

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Combined Tax Rate</u>
Baltimore City		\$2.2680
Colmar Manor	Prince George's	2.2290
Mt. Rainier	Prince George's	1.9420
Morningside	Prince George's	1.9350
Bladensburg	Prince George's	1.9020
Princess Anne	Somerset	1.8377
Cumberland	Allegany	1.8173
Forest Heights	Prince George's	1.8141
Riverdale Park	Prince George's	1.8020
Edmonston	Prince George's	1.7850
Hyattsville	Prince George's	1.7810

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, with 1 county imposing both an impact fee and an excise tax. Local revenues from development impact fees and building excise taxes increased from \$31.4 million in fiscal 1998 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 to \$81.2 million in fiscal 2010 and to \$68.2 million in fiscal 2011. 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 municipal corporations impose impact fees or similar charges on new development.

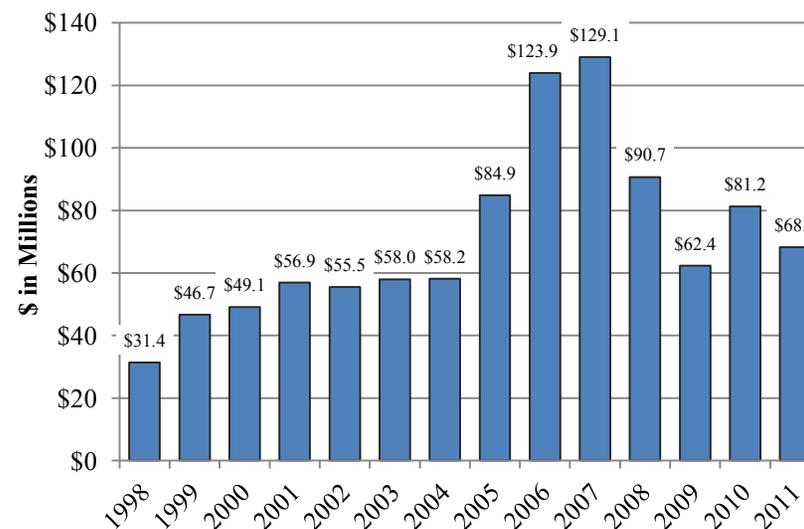
A development impact fee is a regulatory measure designed to fund facilities specifically required by new development projects in order to mitigate the impact of such development on infrastructure or public facilities. However, there must be a reasonable connection between the amount of the impact fee 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 4.8 shows the development impact fees and building excise tax rates applicable to a single-family development for each county in fiscal 2010 through 2012. **Exhibit 4.9** shows the revenue collections for fiscal 2010

through 2012. **Exhibits 4.10, 4.11, and 4.12** show the governmental uses for both development impact fees and building excise taxes for fiscal 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Table 4.4
Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes
Maryland Counties
Fiscal 1998-2011



Source: Maryland Association of Counties, Department of Legislative Services

Adequate Public Facilities Ordinances

Adequate public facilities ordinances (APFOs) are another tool that a local government may utilize to help control the development in its jurisdiction in relation to the ability of the jurisdiction to provide public facilities adequate to serve the development, such as schools and roads. APFOs have been adopted in 13 counties, with over 20 municipalities adopting their own ordinances. **Table 4.5** lists the counties that have adopted APFOs.

Ideally, APFOs offer the provision of public facilities consistent with a local comprehensive plan. In practice, APFOs tie the development approval process under zoning and subdivision ordinances to specifically defined public facility standards. They are intended to slow the pace of development or, in extreme cases, to delay development approvals until adequate service levels are in place or are reasonably assured. However, APFOs are not intended to stop growth that is otherwise consistent with local zoning. Accordingly, the application of an APFO is usually associated with a funding source to address whatever the constraint on growth approval might be. That funding source is usually either the local government or the developer.

APFOs are often confused with impact fees. While similar, they have fundamental differences. Generally, impact fees do provide a means to raise additional funds for capital projects; however, they do not guarantee that sufficient funds will be available, and they have no effect on the pace of development. Unlike APFOs, impact fees are simply revenue raising mechanisms that operate outside of any comprehensive plan for facilitating or curbing growth. Both tools tie development

approvals to infrastructure, and each tool is appropriate for different circumstances. But while impact fees provide funds to help provide public facilities in a given instance, APFOs look at the bigger picture and determine what kind, how much, and when.

Table 4.5
Counties with Adequate Public Facilities Ordinances

Anne Arundel	Frederick	Queen Anne's
Baltimore	Harford	St. Mary's
Calvert	Howard	Washington
Carroll	Montgomery	
Charles	Prince George's	

Source: Maryland Department of Planning

Exhibit 4.1
County Real Property Tax Rates in Fiscal 2003-2012
(Per \$100 of Assessed Value)

County	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Allegany	\$0.984	\$1.000	\$1.001	\$1.001	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.983	\$0.982
Anne Arundel	0.950	0.955	0.941	0.931	0.918	0.891	0.888	0.876	0.880	0.910
Baltimore City	2.328	2.328	2.328	2.308	2.288	2.268	2.268	2.268	2.268	2.268
Baltimore	1.115	1.115	1.115	1.115	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	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.910	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870
Carroll	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.048	1.028
Cecil	0.980	0.980	0.980	0.980	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.940	0.915	0.940
Charles	1.016	1.016	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.067
Dorchester	0.880	0.930	0.930	0.920	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.976
Frederick	1.100	1.135	1.135	1.135	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064	1.064
Garrett	1.036	1.036	1.036	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.990	0.990	0.990
Harford	1.092	1.092	1.092	1.082	1.082	1.082	1.082	1.064	1.042	1.042
Howard	1.170	1.170	1.170	1.170	1.140	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.150
Kent	1.012	1.012	1.012	0.992	0.972	0.972	0.972	0.972	1.022	1.022
Montgomery	1.019	1.019	1.009	0.967	0.916	0.916	0.915	0.916	0.915	0.959
Prince George's	1.286	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319	1.319
Queen Anne's	0.976	0.976	0.926	0.870	0.800	0.770	0.770	0.770	0.767	0.847
St. Mary's	0.908	0.908	0.878	0.872	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.857
Somerset	1.010	1.010	1.010	0.990	0.940	0.940	0.920	0.900	0.884	0.884
Talbot	0.553	0.553	0.540	0.520	0.500	0.475	0.449	0.432	0.432	0.448
Washington	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948	0.948
Wicomico	1.047	1.041	1.025	0.993	0.942	0.881	0.814	0.759	0.759	0.769
Worcester	0.730	0.730	0.730	0.730	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700

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 2012

County	Actual FY 2011	Actual FY 2012	Difference	Constant Yield Rate	Difference	Amount Relative to Constant Yield Ranking by Highest to Lowest
Allegany	\$0.983	\$0.982	-\$0.001	\$0.965	\$0.017	1. Dorchester \$0.088
Anne Arundel	0.880	0.910	0.030	0.905	0.005	2. Queen Anne's 0.068
Baltimore City	2.268	2.268	0.000	2.255	0.013	3. Allegany 0.017
Baltimore	1.100	1.100	0.000	1.094	0.006	4. Baltimore City 0.013
Calvert	0.892	0.892	0.000	0.911	-0.019	5. Washington 0.012
Caroline	0.870	0.870	0.000	0.877	-0.007	6. Montgomery 0.011
Carroll	1.048	1.028	-0.020	1.051	-0.023	7. Baltimore 0.006
Cecil	0.915	0.940	0.025	0.945	-0.005	8. Anne Arundel 0.005
Charles*	1.026	1.067	0.041	1.066	0.000	9. Garrett 0.003
Dorchester	0.896	0.976	0.080	0.888	0.088	10. Charles 0.000
Frederick*	1.064	1.064	0.000	1.098	-0.034	11. Talbot -0.001
Garrett	0.990	0.990	0.000	0.987	0.003	12. St. Mary's -0.004
Harford	1.042	1.042	0.000	1.060	-0.018	13. Cecil -0.005
Howard*	1.150	1.150	0.000	1.160	-0.011	14. Caroline -0.007
Kent	1.022	1.022	0.000	1.031	-0.009	15. Kent -0.009
Montgomery*	0.915	0.959	0.044	0.948	0.011	16. Howard -0.011
Prince George's*	1.319	1.319	0.000	1.388	-0.069	17. Worcester -0.012
Queen Anne's	0.767	0.847	0.080	0.779	0.068	18. Harford -0.018
St. Mary's	0.857	0.857	0.000	0.861	-0.004	19. Calvert -0.019
Somerset	0.884	0.884	0.000	0.911	-0.027	20. Carroll -0.023
Talbot	0.432	0.448	0.016	0.449	-0.001	21. Somerset -0.027
Washington	0.948	0.948	0.000	0.936	0.012	22. Wicomico -0.029
Wicomico	0.759	0.769	0.010	0.798	-0.029	23. Frederick -0.034
Worcester	0.700	0.700	0.000	0.712	-0.012	24. Prince George's -0.069

*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 2012

County	Assessable Base	Actual Rate	Constant Yield Rate	Difference	Estimated Revenue Yield	Per Capita Yield
Allegany	\$3,565,649,738	\$0.982	\$0.965	\$0.017	\$599,000	\$7.98
Anne Arundel	57,470,659,713	0.910	0.905	0.005	2,874,000	5.35
Baltimore City	30,477,105,643	2.268	2.255	0.013	3,962,000	6.38
Baltimore	71,092,803,039	1.100	1.094	0.006	4,266,000	5.30
Calvert	12,202,497,990	0.892	0.911	-0.019	0	0.00
Caroline	2,637,074,655	0.870	0.877	-0.007	0	0.00
Carroll	18,474,324,574	1.028	1.051	-0.023	0	0.00
Cecil	9,944,714,945	0.940	0.945	-0.005	0	0.00
Charles*	16,087,076,478	1.067	1.066	0.000	80,000	0.55
Dorchester	2,898,647,343	0.976	0.888	0.088	2,551,000	78.21
Frederick*	25,672,458,725	1.064	1.098	-0.034	0	0.00
Garrett	4,641,361,540	0.990	0.987	0.003	139,000	4.62
Harford	25,689,991,805	1.042	1.060	-0.018	0	0.00
Howard*	39,119,228,735	1.150	1.160	-0.011	0	0.00
Kent	2,813,968,279	1.022	1.031	-0.009	0	0.00
Montgomery*	163,879,162,300	0.959	0.948	0.011	18,432,000	18.97
Prince George's*	71,074,121,012	1.319	1.388	-0.069	0	0.00
Queen Anne's	7,546,770,363	0.847	0.779	0.068	5,139,000	107.51
St. Mary's	10,969,870,160	0.857	0.861	-0.004	0	0.00
Somerset	1,571,350,214	0.884	0.911	-0.027	0	0.00
Talbot	7,224,136,593	0.448	0.449	-0.001	0	0.00
Washington	12,214,174,754	0.948	0.936	0.012	1,466,000	9.94
Wicomico	6,578,257,054	0.769	0.798	-0.029	0	0.00
Worcester	16,495,303,638	0.700	0.712	-0.012	0	0.00
Total	\$620,340,709,290				\$39,508,000	\$6.84

*Includes Special Property Tax Rates

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

Exhibit 4.4
County Income Tax Rates in Calendar 2003-2012

County	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012
Allegany	2.93%	2.93%	2.93%	2.93%	2.93%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%
Anne Arundel	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.56%	2.49%
Baltimore City	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	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	2.60%	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%	2.63%	2.63%
Carroll	2.85%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%
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%	2.90%	2.90%
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	2.45%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Kent	2.58%	2.58%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%
Montgomery	2.95%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Prince George's	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Queen Anne's	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	2.85%	3.20%
St. Mary's	3.10%	3.10%	3.05%	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	1.79%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
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%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%
Worcester	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%

Source: Comptroller's Office

Exhibit 4.5
Other Local Tax Rates in Fiscal 2011 and 2012

County	Recordation		Transfer		Admissions & Amusement		Hotel/Motel	
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012
Allegany	\$3.25	\$3.25	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%	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Garrett	3.50	3.50	1.0%	1.0%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.0%
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%	5.0%	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	2.50	2.50	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	3.30	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 4.6
Combined County and Municipal Real Property Tax Rates in Fiscal 2012
20 Largest Municipalities – Ranked by Total Tax Rate

Rank	Municipality	County	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
1.	Cumberland	Allegany	20,859	\$0.8519	\$0.9654	-	\$1.8173
2.	Hyattsville	Prince George's	17,557	0.7920	0.6300	\$0.3590	1.7810
3.	Laurel	Prince George's	25,115	0.7580	0.7100	0.3124	1.7804
4.	Greenbelt	Prince George's	23,068	0.7880	0.7900	0.1871	1.7651
5.	Cambridge	Dorchester	12,326	0.9370	0.7893	-	1.7263
6.	Frederick	Frederick	65,239	0.9360	0.6500	0.1280	1.7140
7.	New Carrollton	Prince George's	12,135	0.8350	0.5000	0.3590	1.6940
8.	College Park	Prince George's	30,413	0.9460	0.3220	0.3590	1.6270
9.	Hagerstown	Washington	39,662	0.8230	0.7880	-	1.6110
10.	Westminster	Carroll	18,590	1.0280	0.5800	-	1.6080
11.	Salisbury	Wicomico	30,343	0.7690	0.8190	-	1.5880
12.	Aberdeen	Harford	14,959	0.8960	0.6800	-	1.5760
13.	Takoma Park	Montgomery	16,715	0.7130	0.5800	0.2430	1.5360
14.	Bowie	Prince George's	54,727	0.8080	0.4000	0.3050	1.5130
15.	Havre de Grace	Harford	12,952	0.8960	0.5900	-	1.4860
16.	Elkton	Cecil	15,443	0.9401	0.4656	-	1.4057
17.	Rockville	Montgomery	61,209	0.7130	0.2920	0.1600	1.1650
18.	Gaithersburg	Montgomery	59,933	0.7130	0.2620	0.1600	1.1350
19.	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	38,394	0.5430	0.5600	-	1.1030
20.	Easton	Talbot	15,945	0.3190	0.5200	-	0.8390
	Baltimore City		620,961	2.2680	0.0000	0.0000	2.2680

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

Exhibit 4.7
Tax Differentials and Tax Rebates
Fiscal 2011

County	Tax Differential	Tax Rebate	Total
Allegany	\$1,314,728	\$0	\$1,314,728
Anne Arundel	25,583,433	0	25,583,433
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calvert	4,153,934	0	4,153,934
Caroline	1,077,916	0	1,077,916
Carroll	0	2,364,423	2,364,423
Cecil	0	832,861	832,861
Charles	1,132,817	0	1,132,817
Dorchester	449,391	6,050	455,441
Frederick	0	7,402,079	7,402,079
Garrett	54,804	208,460	263,264
Harford	6,747,569	2,610,450	9,358,019
Howard	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kent	0	195,986	195,986
Montgomery	0	6,352,936	6,352,936
Prince George's	37,801,695	669,671	38,471,366
Queen Anne's	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	66,659	66,659
Somerset	0	300,000	300,000
Talbot	3,869,879	0	3,869,879
Washington	5,129,101	0	5,129,101
Wicomico	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0
Total	\$87,315,266	\$21,009,575	\$108,324,841

N/A: indicates the jurisdiction has no municipalities.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.8
County Development Impact Fees and Excise Tax Rates
Fee/Rate per Dwelling¹
Fiscal 2010-2012

<u>County</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>
Anne Arundel ²	\$3,590	\$8,976	\$9,917
Calvert	12,950	12,950	12,950
Caroline ³	5,000	5,000	5,000
Carroll	6,836	6,836	6,836
Charles	12,625	12,097	12,361
Dorchester ⁴	3,671	3,671	3,671
Frederick ⁵	14,283	15,185	15,185
Harford	6,000 ⁶	6,000	6,000
Howard ⁷	See note	\$2.15/sq. ft.	\$2.23/sq. ft.
Montgomery ⁸	33,331	33,331	36,293
Prince George's ⁹	20,494	20,945	21,615
Queen Anne's	\$4.25/sq. ft.	\$4.36/sq. ft.	\$4.50/sq. ft.
St. Mary's	4,500	4,500	4,500
Talbot ¹⁰	5,957	6,113	6,321
Washington	\$3.00/sq. ft.	\$3.00/sq. ft.	\$3.00/sq. ft.
Wicomico	5,231	5,231	5,231

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

² Rates for a 1,500-1,999 square foot residential unit. The rates for fiscal 2010 and 2011 are those applicable in the second half of the fiscal year, the result of increases effective January 1 in each of those years. 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 only reflect the public school and library impact fee total. The roads tax (unchanged for all three fiscal years) is \$0.10/sq. ft. or \$0.25/sq. ft. (depending on the square footage), with the first 700 square feet not taxed.

⁶ Effective December 4, 2009.

⁷ Fiscal 2011 and 2012 amounts represent the total of the roads tax amount (\$0.99/sq. ft. and \$1.04/sq. ft., respectively) and the school surcharge amount (\$1.16/sq. ft and \$1.19/sq. ft., respectively). In fiscal 2010, the roads tax was \$400 for the first 500 square feet and \$0.95 for square feet in excess of 500 square feet. The school surcharge was \$1.14/sq. ft. in fiscal 2010.

⁸ Fiscal 2012 amount represents \$12,425 for transportation and \$23,868 for schools. Fiscal 2010 and 2011 amounts represent \$11,411 for transportation and \$21,920 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.

⁹ Fiscal 2012 amount represents \$14,682 for school facilities and \$6,933 for public safety. A lower school facilities rate (\$8,565 in fiscal 2012) applies inside the beltway and a lower public safety rate (\$2,312 in fiscal 2012) applies inside the “developed tier” as defined in the 2002 Prince George’s County Approved General Plan.

¹⁰ A lower rate (\$5,460 in fiscal 2012) applies to development inside municipalities.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.9
County Development Impact Fee and Excise Tax Revenues

County	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2010-2011		FY 2011-2012	
				Difference	% Difference	Difference	% Difference
Anne Arundel	\$6,508,553	\$5,200,000	\$7,450,000	-\$1,308,553	-20.1%	\$2,250,000	43.3%
Calvert	3,675,093	3,025,340	2,687,315	-649,753	-17.7%	-338,025	-11.2%
Caroline	129,574	110,000	110,000	-19,574	-15.1%	0	0.0%
Carroll	1,304,575	1,180,000	1,180,000	-124,575	-9.5%	0	0.0%
Charles ¹	5,370,374	6,664,600	10,129,400	1,294,226	24.1%	3,464,800	52.0%
Dorchester ²	436,811	237,760	N/A	-199,051	-45.6%	N/A	N/A
Frederick	10,080,138	7,748,463	7,806,532	-2,331,675	-23.1%	58,069	0.7%
Harford	3,499,446	3,500,000	3,500,000	554	0.0%	0	0.0%
Howard	11,540,009	8,333,551	12,099,768	-3,206,458	-27.8%	3,766,217	45.2%
Montgomery	15,285,208	11,800,000	21,223,000	-3,485,208	-22.8%	9,423,000	79.9%
Prince George's ³	17,893,345	14,794,254	N/A	-3,099,091	-17.3%	N/A	N/A
Queen Anne's ⁴	1,165,815	1,130,000	680,000	-35,815	-3.1%	N/A	N/A
St. Mary's	2,316,191	1,998,000	2,298,000	-318,191	-13.7%	300,000	15.0%
Talbot	543,808	385,000	224,000	-158,808	-29.2%	-161,000	-41.8%
Washington	1,008,634	1,725,000	979,400	716,366	71.0%	-745,600	-43.2%
Wicomico	476,804	405,000	341,251	-71,804	-15.1%	-63,749	-15.7%
Total⁵	\$81,234,378	\$68,236,968	\$70,708,666	-\$12,997,410	-16.0%	\$17,953,712	N/A

¹ In Charles County, the excise tax is collected annually over a period of 10 years at level, amortized payments of principal and interest. The excise tax became effective in fiscal 2004 and revenues have been steadily increasing as annual payments from properties on which the tax was assessed in previous fiscal years continue to be collected while new developments begin payments each year.

² The fiscal 2011 amount for Dorchester County reflects actual revenue and a fiscal 2012 amount is not available because the county does not budget for the revenues.

³ The fiscal 2011 amount for Prince George's County reflects actual revenue and a fiscal 2012 amount is not available because the county does not budget for the revenues.

⁴ The fiscal 2012 amount for Queen Anne's County is lower due to the revenue amount from the Fire/EMS impact fee not having been included in the fiscal 2012 budget, though revenue from the Fire/EMS impact fee is expected in fiscal 2012. The fiscal 2012 budgeted amounts for the public schools (\$600,000) and parks and recreation (\$80,000) impact fees are the same as in fiscal 2011.

⁵ The totals do not include the amounts noted as unavailable.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.10
Governmental Uses of Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes
Fiscal 2010

County	Education	Transportation	Public Safety	Recreation	Other	Total Revenues	Per Capita Revenues
Allegany	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Anne Arundel	1,470,223	4,863,836	174,494	0	0	6,508,553	12.11
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Calvert	1,737,515	1,357,326	0	465,433	114,818	3,675,093	41.42
Caroline	115,874	0	0	0	13,700	129,574	3.92
Carroll	1,185,583	0	0	118,992	0	1,304,575	7.81
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Charles	5,370,374	0	0	0	0	5,370,374	36.65
Dorchester	410,330	0	26,481	0	0	436,811	13.39
Frederick	8,943,974	1,136,164	0	0	0	10,080,138	43.19
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	3,499,446	0	0	0	0	3,499,446	14.29
Howard	5,905,301	5,634,708	0	0	0	11,540,009	40.20
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	11,473,071	3,812,137	0	0	0	15,285,208	15.73
Prince George's	17,752,053	0	141,292	0	0	17,893,345	20.72
Queen Anne's	852,201	0	195,881	117,733	0	1,165,815	24.39
St. Mary's	1,814,925	227,066	0	274,200	0	2,316,191	22.03
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	267,153	152,197	0	38,636	85,822	543,808	14.39
Washington	640,418	132,385	206,050	29,781	0	1,008,634	6.84
Wicomico	476,804	0	0	0	0	476,804	4.83
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$61,915,245	\$17,315,819	\$744,198	\$1,044,775	\$214,340	\$81,234,378	\$20.09
Share of Total	76.2%	21.3%	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%	100.0%	

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.11
Governmental Uses of Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes
Fiscal 2011 Estimate

County	Education	Transportation	Public Safety	Recreation	Other	Total Revenues	Per Capita Revenues
Allegany	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Anne Arundel	2,300,000	2,600,000	300,000	0	0	5,200,000	9.67
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Calvert	1,781,050	928,302	0	220,988	95,000	3,025,340	34.09
Caroline	100,000	0	0	0	10,000	110,000	3.33
Carroll	1,070,000	0	0	110,000	0	1,180,000	7.06
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Charles	6,664,600	0	0	0	0	6,664,600	45.48
Dorchester ¹	225,235	0	12,525	0	0	237,760	7.29
Frederick	6,848,463	900,000	0	0	0	7,748,463	33.20
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Harford	3,500,000	0	0	0	0	3,500,000	14.30
Howard	3,651,962	4,681,589	0	0	0	8,333,551	29.03
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Montgomery	7,900,000	3,900,000	0	0	0	11,800,000	12.14
Prince George's ²	14,279,525	0	514,729	0	0	14,794,254	17.13
Queen Anne's	600,000	0	450,000	80,000	0	1,130,000	23.64
St. Mary's	1,498,500	199,800	0	299,700	0	1,998,000	19.00
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Talbot	187,000	113,000	0	25,000	60,000	385,000	10.19
Washington	680,400	997,350	0	47,250	0	1,725,000	11.70
Wicomico	405,000	0	0	0	0	405,000	4.10
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	\$51,691,735	\$14,320,041	\$1,277,254	\$782,938	\$165,000	\$68,236,968	\$16.88
Share of Total	75.8%	21.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.2%	100.0%	

¹ The revenue amounts for Dorchester County reflect actual revenues.

² The revenue amounts for Prince George's County reflect actual revenues.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 4.12
Governmental Uses of Development Impact Fees and Excise Taxes
Fiscal 2012 Estimate

County	Education	Transportation	Public Safety	Recreation	Other	Total Revenues	Per Capita Revenues
Allegany	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
Anne Arundel	2,650,000	4,500,000	300,000	0	0	7,450,000	13.86
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Calvert	1,470,243	926,396	0	195,676	95,000	2,687,315	30.28
Caroline	100,000	0	0	0	10,000	110,000	3.33
Carroll	1,070,000	0	0	110,000	0	1,180,000	7.06
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Charles	10,129,400	0	0	0	0	10,129,400	69.12
Dorchester ¹	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Frederick	6,906,532	900,000	0	0	0	7,806,532	33.45
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Harford	3,500,000	0	0	0	0	3,500,000	14.30
Howard	7,486,522	4,613,246	0	0	0	12,099,768	42.15
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Montgomery	14,480,000	6,743,000	0	0	0	21,223,000	21.84
Prince George's ²	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Queen Anne's ³	600,000	0	N/A	80,000	0	680,000	14.23
St. Mary's	1,800,000	199,000	0	299,000	0	2,298,000	21.85
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Talbot	124,000	35,000	0	25,000	40,000	224,000	5.93
Washington	591,400	357,300	30,700	0	0	979,400	6.64
Wicomico	341,251	0	0	0	0	341,251	3.46
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	\$51,249,348	\$18,273,942	\$330,700	\$709,676	\$145,000	\$70,708,666	\$22.47
Share of Total	72.5%	25.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	100.0%	

¹ Dorchester County does not budget for these revenues.

² Prince George's County does not budget for these revenues.

³ Revenue was not budgeted for the Fire/EMS impact fee in the fiscal 2012 Queen Anne's County budget, though such revenue is expected in fiscal 2012.

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 over 60% of total county revenues, increasing to 75% of revenues in several counties.

The downturn in the housing market continues to affect property assessments in Maryland. County assessable base increased by only 6.1% in fiscal 2010, a slowdown in growth compared to previous years. County assessable base decreased by 2.1% in fiscal 2011 and by 6.8% for fiscal 2012. The assessable base is projected to decrease by 4.3% in fiscal 2013 and by 0.2% in fiscal 2014. Net taxable income increased by 6.4% in tax year 2010 compared to a 3.6% decrease in tax year 2009 and a 7.5% decrease in tax year 2008. **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 2010. County governments collected \$529.5 million in local recordation and transfer taxes in fiscal 2010, and are expected to collect \$519.4 million in fiscal 2011 and \$547.4 million in fiscal 2012. 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 2007.

Table 5.1
Comparison of Local Revenue Measures
Annual Percent Growth

<u>County Assessable Base</u>		<u>Net Taxable Income</u>	
FY 2008	16.8%	TY 2007	7.1%
FY 2009	13.9%	TY 2008	-7.5%
FY 2010	6.1%	TY 2009	-3.6%
FY 2011	-2.1%	TY 2010	6.4%
FY 2012	-6.8%	TY 2011	N/A
FY 2013	-4.3%	TY 2012	N/A
FY 2014	-0.2%	TY 2013	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 2007	\$508.5	\$506.2	\$1,014.7
FY 2008	372.3	375.1	747.4
FY 2009	255.6	269.5	525.1
FY 2010	237.9	291.6	529.5
FY 2011	247.5	271.9	519.4
FY 2012	257.6	289.8	547.4

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 28.4% of total revenues, excluding debt proceeds, and the largest revenue source for municipal governments, accounting for 37.7% of total revenues, excluding debt proceeds. In fiscal 2012, county governments are projected to collect \$6.8 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 2012 totaled \$704.7 billion or \$122,051 per State resident. Per capita assessable base ranges from \$53,466 in Allegany County to \$340,721 in Worcester County. Statewide, real property accounts for 96.8% of the assessable base and personal property accounts for 3.2%. **Exhibit 5.1** shows the per capita assessable base and assessable base growth for each jurisdiction for fiscal 2012.

Exhibit 5.2 shows the real, personal, and total county assessable base for each county for fiscal 2012. **Exhibit 5.3** shows the percentage change in total county assessable base (real and personal property) since fiscal 2005. **Exhibit 5.4** shows total county assessable base (real and personal property) since fiscal 2007.

Assessable Base Growth

County assessable base decreased by 6.8% in fiscal 2012. Real property decreased by 7.0% statewide, and personal property decreased by 1.8%. As shown in **Table 5.3**, the State Department of Assessments and Taxation projects that total county assessable base will decrease by 6.8% in fiscal 2012, by 4.3% in fiscal 2013, and by 0.2% in fiscal 2014.

Table 5.3
County Assessable Base Growth Forecast

<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
-2.1%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-0.2%

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 2010 realized a decrease of 16.1%, with only two counties not experiencing a decrease in property reassessments; for 2011 reassessments declined by 17.9% and for 2012 reassessments declined by 13.0%. 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 2011 for each jurisdiction. Property reassessments that occurred during calendar 2011 will affect the county's assessable base starting in fiscal 2013. **Exhibit 5.6** shows the full cash value assessment changes from January 2004 through January 2012.

One-cent Yield on the Property Tax Rate

The larger the assessable property tax base in a county, the more revenues 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 generates approximately \$967,300 in revenues, whereas it generates only \$161,500 in Somerset County, even though both jurisdictions have nearly the same number of residents. The fiscal impact of a one-cent increase in real property tax rates for fiscal 2007 through 2012 is depicted in **Exhibit 5.7**. In addition, since personal property tax rates are set at 2.5 times the real property tax rate, a one-cent increase in the real property tax rate equals 2.5 cents in the personal property tax rate.

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

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%: 20 counties in fiscal 2011 and 2012, and 21 counties in fiscal 2013. **Table 5.4** lists county assessment caps for fiscal 2011 through 2013. Two counties (Prince George's and Queen Anne's) raised the assessment cap for fiscal 2013, while one county (Wicomico) lowered the assessment cap.

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 were 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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
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	7%	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	0%	1%	4%
Queen Anne’s	5%	0%	5%
St. Mary’s	5%	5%	5%
Somerset	10%	10%	10%
Talbot	0%	0%	0%
Washington	5%	5%	5%
Wicomico	10%	10%	5%
Worcester	3%	3%	3%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

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 assessments caps have had on the county's assessable base and local property tax revenues.

Montgomery County has the highest per capita net taxable income at \$35,050 followed by Howard County at \$32,890 and Talbot County at \$25,589. Somerset County has the lowest per capita net taxable income at \$7,529. **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 2004, while **Exhibit 5.12** shows the net taxable income by county for the last seven years.

Net Taxable Income

Income tax revenue is the third largest revenue source for county governments, accounting for 15.0% of total revenue in fiscal 2010, excluding debt proceeds. The reliance on income tax revenue ranges from 4.5% of total revenues in Worcester County to 21.1% 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 \$128.2 billion in tax year 2010, ranging from \$199.3 million in Somerset County to \$34.0 billion in Montgomery County. Statewide, net taxable income increased by 6.4% in tax year 2010, with Montgomery County experiencing the greatest increase at 9.5%. Only Somerset County experienced no growth in net taxable income in tax year 2010 compared to tax year 2009.

Exhibit 5.1
County Assessable Base Measures for Fiscal 2012

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>April 1, 2010</u>	<u>Assessable Base</u> <u>(\$ in Thousands)</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Assessable Base</u>	<u>Assessable</u> <u>Base Growth</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Assessable Base</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Assessable</u> <u>Base Growth</u>
Allegany	75,087	\$4,014,571	\$53,466	0.1%	1.Worcester	\$340,721	1.Allegany	0.1%
Anne Arundel	537,656	79,589,954	148,031	-6.4%	2.Talbot	257,546	2.Garrett	0.0%
Baltimore City	620,961	37,515,837	60,416	-4.2%	3.Queen Anne's	178,750	3.Queen Anne's	-2.3%
Baltimore	805,029	84,302,273	104,720	-5.7%	4.Montgomery	172,623	4.Worcester	-3.6%
Calvert	88,737	13,333,624	150,260	-6.2%	5.Garrett	165,406	5.Harford	-3.9%
Caroline	33,066	2,949,842	89,211	-7.3%	6.Howard	156,700	6.Kent	-3.9%
Carroll	167,134	19,678,687	117,742	-5.9%	7.Kent	156,201	7.Talbot	-4.0%
Cecil	101,108	10,558,891	104,432	-4.6%	8.Calvert	150,260	8.Baltimore City	-4.2%
Charles	146,551	17,521,348	119,558	-6.8%	9.Anne Arundel	148,031	9.Cecil	-4.6%
Dorchester	32,618	3,229,486	99,009	-8.9%	10.Charles	119,558	10.Somerset	-4.7%
Frederick	233,385	27,154,307	116,350	-8.8%	11.St. Mary's	119,517	11.St. Mary's	-4.7%
Garrett	30,097	4,978,214	165,406	0.0%	12.Carroll	117,742	12.Baltimore	-5.7%
Harford	244,826	27,471,469	112,208	-3.9%	13.Frederick	116,350	13.Carroll	-5.9%
Howard	287,085	44,986,079	156,700	-6.4%	14.Harford	112,208	14.Calvert	-6.2%
Kent	20,197	3,154,783	156,201	-3.9%	15.Baltimore	104,720	15.Anne Arundel	-6.4%
Montgomery	971,777	167,750,575	172,623	-6.4%	16.Cecil	104,432	16.Howard	-6.4%
Prince George's	863,420	86,036,875	99,647	-13.1%	17.Prince George's	99,647	17.Montgomery	-6.4%
Queen Anne's	47,798	8,543,876	178,750	-2.3%	18.Dorchester	99,009	18.Washington	-6.7%
St. Mary's	105,151	12,567,335	119,517	-4.7%	19.Washington	89,986	19.Charles	-6.8%
Somerset	26,470	1,686,855	63,727	-4.7%	20.Caroline	89,211	20.Caroline	-7.3%
Talbot	37,782	9,730,598	257,546	-4.0%	21.Wicomico	72,083	21.Wicomico	-7.5%
Washington	147,430	13,266,687	89,986	-6.7%	22.Somerset	63,727	22.Frederick	-8.8%
Wicomico	98,733	7,116,997	72,083	-7.5%	23.Baltimore City	60,416	23.Dorchester	-8.9%
Worcester	51,454	17,531,447	340,721	-3.6%	24.Allegany	53,466	24.Prince George's	-13.1%
Statewide	5,773,552	\$704,670,610	\$122,051	-6.8%				

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 5.2
County Assessable Base for Fiscal 2012 and Percent Change from Fiscal 2011
(\$ in Thousands)

County	Subject to Real Property	Percent Change	Subject to Personal Property	Percent Change	Total Property	Percent Change
Allegany	\$3,671,981	0.0%	\$342,590	1.5%	\$4,014,571	0.1%
Anne Arundel	76,998,283	-6.4%	2,591,671	-5.2%	79,589,954	-6.4%
Baltimore City	35,496,276	-4.4%	2,019,561	-0.3%	37,515,837	-4.2%
Baltimore	81,261,214	-5.8%	3,041,059	-2.0%	84,302,273	-5.7%
Calvert	12,425,111	-6.7%	908,513	1.7%	13,333,624	-6.2%
Caroline	2,846,998	-7.6%	102,844	0.0%	2,949,842	-7.3%
Carroll	19,143,906	-5.9%	534,781	-4.7%	19,678,687	-5.9%
Cecil	10,177,098	-5.5%	381,793	27.2%	10,558,891	-4.6%
Charles	16,687,708	-7.0%	833,640	-2.3%	17,521,348	-6.8%
Dorchester	3,108,058	-9.0%	121,428	-5.2%	3,229,486	-8.9%
Frederick	26,861,626	-8.8%	292,681	-1.6%	27,154,307	-8.8%
Garrett	4,846,248	-0.2%	131,966	11.9%	4,978,214	0.0%
Harford	26,409,869	-4.3%	1,061,600	7.8%	27,471,469	-3.9%
Howard	43,424,892	-6.5%	1,561,187	-0.9%	44,986,079	-6.4%
Kent	3,119,848	-3.9%	34,935	-3.6%	3,154,783	-3.9%
Montgomery	163,840,448	-6.5%	3,910,127	-3.6%	167,750,575	-6.4%
Prince George's	83,077,561	-13.4%	2,959,314	-3.9%	86,036,875	-13.1%
Queen Anne's	8,486,036	-2.3%	57,840	-5.6%	8,543,876	-2.3%
St. Mary's	12,307,028	-4.7%	260,307	-0.7%	12,567,335	-4.7%
Somerset	1,615,002	-4.9%	71,853	0.9%	1,686,855	-4.7%
Talbot	9,672,774	-4.0%	57,824	4.4%	9,730,598	-4.0%
Washington	12,725,241	-6.8%	541,446	-5.7%	13,266,687	-6.7%
Wicomico	6,629,389	-7.7%	487,608	-4.7%	7,116,997	-7.5%
Worcester	17,221,019	-3.6%	310,428	-1.6%	17,531,447	-3.6%
Statewide	\$682,053,614	-7.0%	\$22,616,996	-1.8%	\$704,670,610	-6.8%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.3
Growth in County Assessable Base – Real and Personal Property
Fiscal 2005-2014

County	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 E	FY 2014 E
Allegany	3.3%	4.3%	4.2%	9.3%	6.7%	11.9%	5.1%	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.5%
Anne Arundel	11.5%	14.2%	15.7%	18.0%	14.2%	6.0%	-2.1%	-6.4%	-4.6%	0.8%
Baltimore City	6.8%	7.7%	8.6%	14.9%	15.6%	13.8%	2.5%	-4.2%	-0.4%	0.0%
Baltimore	5.5%	9.9%	12.4%	15.7%	13.3%	8.9%	0.5%	-5.7%	-4.2%	-2.9%
Calvert	9.9%	12.2%	15.9%	19.8%	10.7%	8.0%	1.9%	-6.2%	-4.5%	-4.2%
Caroline	9.3%	12.6%	16.9%	18.1%	16.4%	11.5%	-0.5%	-7.3%	-4.8%	-9.3%
Carroll	8.7%	13.0%	15.0%	16.1%	13.3%	8.7%	-5.3%	-5.9%	-4.4%	-1.8%
Cecil	10.9%	11.4%	14.2%	16.1%	13.7%	6.8%	-1.1%	-4.6%	-5.4%	-1.4%
Charles	8.2%	12.2%	17.7%	20.4%	16.0%	7.0%	-5.5%	-6.8%	-5.1%	-2.8%
Dorchester	6.7%	11.1%	11.5%	17.8%	14.4%	9.1%	0.5%	-8.9%	-3.2%	-6.7%
Frederick	9.4%	16.0%	17.5%	19.2%	13.4%	6.1%	-6.9%	-8.8%	-5.0%	-1.7%
Garrett	8.5%	14.3%	17.3%	14.6%	12.7%	7.7%	6.1%	0.0%	-4.1%	-0.2%
Harford	8.1%	11.2%	14.9%	15.3%	13.9%	8.8%	0.4%	-3.9%	-2.6%	-2.8%
Howard	11.2%	14.2%	17.4%	16.1%	13.3%	5.0%	-4.0%	-6.4%	-2.8%	-3.0%
Kent	8.7%	13.0%	14.2%	16.3%	15.0%	10.3%	2.0%	-3.9%	-6.6%	-5.0%
Montgomery	11.8%	16.2%	17.8%	15.5%	11.0%	0.4%	-4.5%	-6.4%	-3.0%	4.9%
Prince George's	7.2%	11.1%	15.1%	18.7%	19.0%	11.6%	0.2%	-13.1%	-8.0%	-0.8%
Queen Anne's	13.3%	14.3%	18.2%	19.2%	14.4%	7.5%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-5.8%	-5.0%
St. Mary's	6.5%	10.7%	19.6%	19.1%	18.4%	11.0%	2.4%	-4.7%	-3.7%	-2.0%
Somerset	5.9%	13.3%	23.0%	18.5%	16.7%	7.7%	0.7%	-4.7%	-9.4%	-3.6%
Talbot	13.6%	14.6%	14.7%	17.5%	15.5%	10.8%	-0.1%	-4.0%	-3.9%	-1.0%
Washington	3.2%	11.6%	14.4%	18.1%	15.3%	8.1%	-4.4%	-6.7%	-3.9%	-3.3%
Wicomico	5.9%	9.1%	12.2%	13.7%	12.9%	7.8%	-1.0%	-7.5%	-6.2%	-4.4%
Worcester	19.2%	17.6%	23.0%	19.7%	17.8%	-5.5%	-5.8%	-3.6%	-9.6%	-6.5%
Statewide	9.4%	13.1%	15.7%	16.8%	13.9%	6.1%	-2.1%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-0.2%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

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

County	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 E	FY 2014 E
Allegany	\$2,926,109	\$3,197,006	\$3,410,672	\$3,816,560	\$4,010,110	\$4,014,571	\$3,970,160	\$3,910,015
Anne Arundel	60,826,688	71,787,490	81,956,083	86,849,623	84,987,819	79,589,954	75,933,843	76,538,029
Baltimore City	25,256,648	29,032,305	33,550,206	38,190,377	39,149,240	37,515,837	37,352,308	37,361,084
Baltimore	62,365,607	72,129,480	81,731,405	88,989,970	89,397,035	84,302,273	80,781,430	78,445,216
Calvert	9,742,417	11,667,003	12,916,676	13,951,302	14,209,661	13,333,624	12,728,566	12,194,166
Caroline	2,089,016	2,466,400	2,869,869	3,199,323	3,182,687	2,949,842	2,808,716	2,548,762
Carroll	15,453,866	17,935,278	20,328,488	22,093,994	20,915,009	19,678,687	18,822,170	18,480,900
Cecil	7,932,003	9,206,087	10,469,300	11,184,512	11,067,074	10,558,891	9,984,190	9,843,510
Charles	13,304,605	16,016,997	18,586,284	19,882,783	18,794,704	17,521,348	16,625,874	16,167,125
Dorchester	2,400,917	2,827,830	3,234,812	3,527,710	3,544,326	3,229,486	3,126,544	2,916,940
Frederick	22,292,911	26,577,953	30,137,363	31,969,352	29,761,665	27,154,307	25,802,018	25,353,718
Garrett	3,371,967	3,865,703	4,356,189	4,689,794	4,975,949	4,978,214	4,775,419	4,763,647
Harford	19,926,361	22,974,307	26,162,068	28,453,136	28,580,599	27,471,469	26,748,706	26,001,037
Howard	36,224,837	42,056,223	47,665,838	50,049,686	48,043,284	44,986,079	43,737,369	42,414,200
Kent	2,181,116	2,535,994	2,917,378	3,219,073	3,282,266	3,154,783	2,945,129	2,799,169
Montgomery	145,815,228	168,428,916	186,958,792	187,664,567	179,221,107	167,750,575	162,769,397	170,768,583
Prince George's	62,726,164	74,432,899	88,580,752	98,867,718	99,039,894	86,036,875	79,175,382	78,551,839
Queen Anne's	6,174,441	7,359,731	8,420,273	9,050,949	8,749,244	8,543,876	8,045,327	7,644,081
St. Mary's	8,227,294	9,796,841	11,602,222	12,875,262	13,182,756	12,567,335	12,106,769	11,870,115
Somerset	1,180,315	1,398,223	1,632,128	1,757,563	1,769,205	1,686,855	1,528,047	1,472,798
Talbot	6,749,460	7,929,251	9,155,628	10,142,501	10,134,945	9,730,598	9,346,859	9,254,290
Washington	10,114,171	11,941,203	13,766,981	14,877,217	14,221,239	13,266,687	12,751,862	12,330,197
Wicomico	5,617,482	6,385,253	7,210,852	7,774,844	7,695,967	7,116,997	6,677,241	6,380,379
Worcester	14,483,821	17,338,848	20,416,913	19,292,626	18,180,328	17,531,447	15,842,104	14,814,612
Statewide	\$547,383,444	\$639,287,220	\$728,037,172	\$772,370,442	\$756,096,113	\$704,670,610	\$674,385,430	\$672,824,412

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.5
Full Cash Value Change in Group 3
January 1, 2009 Base Compared to January 1, 2012 Reassessments

County	Average for All Properties	Commercial Properties	Residential Properties	County Assessment Cap
Allegany	-5.3%	-3.7%	-6.0%	7%
Anne Arundel	-12.6%	-1.9%	-14.5%	2%
Baltimore City	-6.8%	-0.1%	-9.8%	4%
Baltimore	-14.5%	3.1%	-19.0%	4%
Calvert	-16.1%	-0.1%	-18.4%	10%
Caroline	-18.9%	-2.6%	-22.6%	5%
Carroll	-15.4%	-9.4%	-17.0%	5%
Cecil	-15.4%	-7.4%	-17.2%	8%
Charles	-15.2%	-2.9%	-16.6%	7%
Dorchester	-10.8%	-4.8%	-11.8%	5%
Frederick	-18.8%	-5.4%	-22.2%	5%
Garrett	-14.7%	-10.6%	-15.2%	5%
Harford	-5.8%	9.2%	-10.2%	5%
Howard	-8.7%	3.1%	-12.2%	5%
Kent	-9.0%	-3.1%	-11.3%	5%
Montgomery	-8.6%	1.9%	-12.7%	10%
Prince George's	-24.8%	3.6%	-36.5%	4%
Queen Anne's	-13.7%	-4.1%	-15.0%	5%
St. Mary's	-9.6%	-1.9%	-11.8%	5%
Somerset	-20.6%	-6.9%	-24.0%	10%
Talbot	-15.3%	-13.4%	-15.3%	0%
Washington	-9.0%	6.8%	-16.7%	5%
Wicomico	-20.2%	-7.7%	-22.9%	5%
Worcester	-17.4%	-10.2%	-18.2%	3%
Statewide	-13.0%	1.1%	-17.1%	

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.6
Triennial Change in Full Cash Value
January 2004 – January 2012

County	2004 Group 1	2005 Group 2	2006 Group 3	2007 Group 1	2008 Group 2	2009 Group 3	2010 Group 1	2011 Group 2	2012 Group 3
Allegany	10.6%	10.6%	21.4%	43.3%	34.5%	16.8%	0.4%	-4.5%	-5.3%
Anne Arundel	49.0%	47.6%	65.9%	55.4%	34.9%	-0.3%	-17.9%	-16.6%	-12.6%
Baltimore City	18.5%	21.6%	45.6%	58.5%	75.0%	20.9%	-2.6%	-8.7%	-6.8%
Baltimore	19.3%	38.1%	53.4%	64.8%	32.6%	13.3%	-13.2%	-13.6%	-14.5%
Calvert	29.7%	50.4%	71.7%	69.7%	38.3%	3.1%	-15.1%	-20.7%	-16.1%
Caroline	25.0%	38.9%	49.7%	73.6%	40.6%	13.4%	-15.6%	-18.8%	-18.9%
Carroll	35.9%	42.2%	54.0%	56.9%	37.4%	5.1%	-19.2%	-19.6%	-15.4%
Cecil	20.5%	33.1%	56.7%	54.0%	33.3%	2.5%	-11.0%	-20.0%	-15.4%
Charles	27.5%	47.2%	70.2%	62.6%	41.4%	-4.6%	-19.8%	-26.6%	-15.2%
Dorchester	19.4%	32.5%	60.8%	58.5%	34.5%	6.8%	-9.9%	-21.4%	-10.8%
Frederick	33.5%	56.0%	60.9%	52.2%	27.4%	-4.7%	-22.0%	-24.1%	-18.8%
Garrett	11.1%	39.2%	47.6%	38.3%	29.0%	8.5%	0.0%	-2.4%	-14.7%
Harford	25.5%	37.6%	48.2%	55.5%	38.6%	9.0%	-14.3%	-15.3%	-5.8%
Howard	39.3%	48.5%	58.7%	50.3%	24.2%	-2.3%	-19.8%	-18.8%	-8.7%
Kent	30.6%	46.5%	36.8%	65.2%	37.3%	13.5%	-10.3%	-12.5%	-9.0%
Montgomery	51.8%	65.0%	63.3%	43.4%	16.2%	-10.6%	-17.0%	-14.5%	-8.6%
Prince George's	32.8%	40.1%	60.6%	79.5%	51.6%	14.6%	-18.4%	-28.7%	-24.8%
Queen Anne's	40.9%	48.3%	58.7%	50.1%	36.8%	7.2%	-12.4%	-18.6%	-13.7%
St. Mary's	19.1%	37.2%	57.2%	84.3%	49.0%	8.2%	-15.5%	-16.0%	-9.6%
Somerset	17.1%	49.5%	65.0%	79.6%	45.5%	4.4%	-10.6%	-18.5%	-20.6%
Talbot	31.3%	47.9%	53.5%	54.8%	42.7%	13.6%	-9.0%	-15.0%	-15.3%
Washington	21.4%	32.4%	58.6%	64.7%	40.2%	3.0%	-18.4%	-18.3%	-9.0%
Wicomico	16.9%	21.3%	40.2%	53.2%	40.6%	5.1%	-15.6%	-20.1%	-20.2%
Worcester	55.5%	26.7%	78.9%	54.1%	33.3%	-12.7%	-20.0%	-14.9%	-17.4%
Statewide	36.0%	46.6%	60.2%	56.1%	33.2%	0.8%	-16.1%	-17.9%	-13.0%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.7
One-cent Yield in County Real Property Tax Rates
Fiscal 2007-2012

County	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Allegany	\$259,000	\$285,000	\$306,000	\$348,400	\$367,200	\$367,200
Anne Arundel	5,829,000	6,928,000	7,923,000	8,410,000	8,225,500	7,699,800
Baltimore City	2,327,000	2,703,000	3,146,000	3,615,200	3,712,400	3,549,600
Baltimore	5,939,000	6,911,000	7,864,000	8,588,900	8,629,500	8,126,100
Calvert	863,000	1,063,000	1,245,000	1,346,000	1,331,700	1,242,500
Caroline	200,000	237,000	277,000	309,600	308,000	284,700
Carroll	1,493,000	1,738,000	1,977,000	2,154,000	2,035,400	1,914,400
Cecil	754,000	881,000	1,008,000	1,080,000	1,076,700	1,017,700
Charles	1,241,000	1,512,000	1,761,000	1,893,900	1,794,100	1,668,800
Dorchester	227,000	270,000	310,000	339,200	341,600	310,800
Frederick	2,196,000	2,625,000	2,982,000	3,167,900	2,946,400	2,686,200
Garrett	327,000	376,000	423,000	457,300	485,800	484,600
Harford	1,899,000	2,199,000	2,520,000	2,746,500	2,759,600	2,641,000
Howard	3,481,000	4,056,000	4,614,000	4,852,900	4,646,800	4,342,500
Kent	214,000	250,000	288,000	318,100	324,600	312,000
Montgomery	14,190,000	16,477,000	18,298,000	18,356,300	17,516,400	16,384,000
Prince George's	5,991,000	7,157,000	8,569,000	9,582,800	9,596,100	8,307,800
Queen Anne's	611,000	730,000	836,000	898,700	868,800	848,600
St. Mary's	797,000	953,000	1,133,000	1,260,200	1,292,100	1,230,700
Somerset	112,000	133,000	156,000	168,600	169,800	161,500
Talbot	670,000	788,000	910,000	1,008,600	1,008,000	967,300
Washington	957,000	1,135,000	1,320,000	1,429,700	1,364,700	1,272,500
Wicomico	514,000	587,000	670,000	725,900	718,400	662,900
Worcester	1,419,000	1,704,000	2,009,000	1,896,900	1,786,500	1,722,100

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 5.8
Estimated Assessable Base Loss Due to Homestead Property Tax Credit
Fiscal 2012
(\$ 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	\$3,671,981	\$29,870	\$3,642,111	0.8%	\$69,466	\$3,602,515	1.9%
Anne Arundel	76,998,283	955,461	76,042,822	1.2%	15,424,859	61,573,424	20.0%
Baltimore City	35,496,276	1,998,285	33,497,991	5.6%	5,249,768	30,246,508	14.8%
Baltimore	81,261,214	969,538	80,291,676	1.2%	9,962,810	71,298,404	12.3%
Calvert	12,425,111	124,333	12,300,778	1.0%	124,333	12,300,778	1.0%
Caroline	2,846,998	44,208	2,802,790	1.6%	185,544	2,661,454	6.5%
Carroll	19,143,906	63,059	19,080,847	0.3%	598,963	18,544,943	3.1%
Cecil	10,177,098	34,765	10,142,333	0.3%	122,164	10,054,934	1.2%
Charles	16,687,708	81,534	16,606,174	0.5%	331,320	16,356,388	2.0%
Dorchester	3,108,058	152,592	2,955,466	4.9%	307,733	2,800,325	9.9%
Frederick	26,861,626	52,301	26,809,325	0.2%	909,398	25,952,228	3.4%
Garrett	4,846,248	31,222	4,815,026	0.6%	171,202	4,675,046	3.5%
Harford	26,409,869	49,476	26,360,393	0.2%	306,981	26,102,888	1.2%
Howard	43,424,892	163,100	43,261,792	0.4%	3,537,224	39,887,668	8.1%
Kent	3,119,848	65,001	3,054,847	2.1%	272,180	2,847,668	8.7%
Montgomery	163,840,448	706,249	163,134,199	0.4%	706,249	163,134,199	0.4%
Prince George's	83,077,561	1,123,059	81,954,502	1.4%	10,984,535	72,093,026	13.2%
Queen Anne's	8,486,036	126,303	8,359,733	1.5%	861,693	7,624,343	10.2%
St. Mary's	12,307,028	162,057	12,144,971	1.3%	1,126,764	11,180,264	9.2%
Somerset	1,615,002	27,509	1,587,493	1.7%	27,509	1,587,493	1.7%
Talbot	9,672,774	173,900	9,498,874	1.8%	2,371,757	7,301,017	24.5%
Washington	12,725,241	55,618	12,669,623	0.4%	474,704	12,250,537	3.7%
Wicomico	6,629,389	53,465	6,575,924	0.8%	53,465	6,575,924	0.8%
Worcester	17,221,019	93,292	17,127,727	0.5%	720,325	16,500,694	4.2%
Total	\$682,053,614	\$7,336,197	\$674,717,417	1.1%	\$54,900,946	\$627,152,668	8.0%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.9
County Tax Relief Due to Homestead Tax Credits

County	Fiscal 2011		Fiscal 2012		Fiscal 2013	
	Revenue Foregone	Percent of Base	Revenue Foregone	Percent of Base	Revenue Foregone	Percent of Base
Allegany	\$1,494,588	4.1%	\$682,156	1.9%	\$346,076	1.0%
Anne Arundel	178,807,596	24.8%	140,366,217	20.0%	113,143,285	17.0%
Baltimore City	142,174,910	16.9%	119,064,738	14.8%	99,307,782	12.4%
Baltimore	169,377,362	17.8%	109,590,910	12.3%	66,398,838	7.8%
Calvert	6,072,379	5.1%	1,109,050	1.0%	143,567	0.1%
Caroline	3,186,497	11.9%	1,614,233	6.5%	838,402	3.6%
Carroll	18,949,056	8.9%	6,157,340	3.1%	1,809,126	1.0%
Cecil	4,365,264	4.4%	1,148,464	1.2%	173,580	0.2%
Charles	12,163,579	6.6%	3,533,528	2.0%	517,253	0.3%
Dorchester	3,432,406	11.2%	3,003,474	9.9%	1,204,413	4.1%
Frederick	30,581,158	9.8%	9,675,995	3.4%	2,262,788	0.8%
Garrett	2,212,848	4.6%	1,694,900	3.5%	1,198,742	2.6%
Harford	14,515,498	5.0%	3,198,742	1.2%	459,741	0.2%
Howard	70,342,549	14.9%	40,660,390	8.1%	22,828,081	4.7%
Kent	4,077,668	12.3%	2,781,680	8.7%	2,054,118	6.9%
Montgomery	46,761,926	2.9%	6,772,928	0.4%	2,156,168	0.1%
Prince George's	277,931,436	22.0%	144,886,017	13.2%	72,526,204	7.2%
Queen Anne's	7,814,607	11.7%	7,299,401	10.2%	3,546,782	5.2%
St. Mary's	16,361,141	14.8%	9,656,367	9.2%	6,285,092	6.2%
Somerset	623,070	4.2%	243,097	1.7%	84,818	0.7%
Talbot	11,600,781	26.6%	10,625,471	24.5%	9,439,821	22.7%
Washington	10,707,527	8.3%	4,500,194	3.7%	1,680,795	1.5%
Wicomico	1,895,800	3.5%	411,146	0.8%	98,378	0.2%
Worcester	7,197,295	5.8%	5,042,275	4.2%	3,790,507	3.5%
Statewide	\$1,042,646,940	12.7%	\$633,718,712	8.0%	\$412,294,356	5.5%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Exhibit 5.10
Net Taxable Income Measures for Tax Year 2010

<u>County</u>	<u>Population April 1, 2010</u>	<u>Net Taxable Income</u>	<u>Per Capita Net Taxable Income</u>	<u>Net Taxable Income Growth</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita Net Taxable Income</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Net Taxable Income Growth</u>
Allegany	75,087	\$853,305,437	\$11,364	0.6%	1. Montgomery	\$35,030	1. Montgomery	9.5%
Anne Arundel	537,656	13,625,411,460	25,342	5.9%	2. Howard	32,890	2. Worcester	8.7%
Baltimore City	620,961	7,467,933,579	12,026	4.4%	3. Talbot	25,589	3. Talbot	8.3%
Baltimore	805,029	17,881,894,299	22,213	5.5%	4. Anne Arundel	25,342	4. Howard	8.0%
Calvert	88,737	2,058,133,830	23,194	2.5%	5. Calvert	23,194	5. Kent	7.9%
Caroline	33,066	407,328,571	12,319	2.8%	6. Frederick	23,049	6. Queen Anne's	6.7%
Carroll	167,134	3,699,705,615	22,136	3.8%	7. Queen Anne's	22,377	7. Frederick	6.4%
Cecil	101,108	1,652,071,679	16,340	3.6%	8. Baltimore	22,213	8. St. Mary's	6.2%
Charles	146,551	2,960,443,829	20,201	5.8%	9. Carroll	22,136	9. Anne Arundel	5.9%
Dorchester	32,618	397,945,007	12,200	4.8%	10. Harford	21,286	10. Charles	5.8%
Frederick	233,385	5,379,266,522	23,049	6.4%	11. St. Mary's	20,993	11. Baltimore	5.5%
Garrett	30,097	384,686,741	12,782	3.9%	12. Charles	20,201	12. Dorchester	4.8%
Harford	244,826	5,211,316,589	21,286	4.5%	13. Worcester	17,540	13. Prince George's	4.8%
Howard	287,085	9,442,191,637	32,890	8.0%	14. Kent	16,647	14. Harford	4.5%
Kent	20,197	336,217,548	16,647	7.9%	15. Cecil	16,340	15. Baltimore City	4.4%
Montgomery	971,777	34,040,992,827	35,030	9.5%	16. Prince George's	15,686	16. Garrett	3.9%
Prince George's	863,420	13,543,857,382	15,686	4.8%	17. Washington	14,949	17. Carroll	3.8%
Queen Anne's	47,798	1,069,568,975	22,377	6.7%	18. Wicomico	13,134	18. Washington	3.7%
St. Mary's	105,151	2,207,425,070	20,993	6.2%	19. Garrett	12,782	19. Cecil	3.6%
Somerset	26,470	199,285,818	7,529	0.0%	20. Caroline	12,319	20. Caroline	2.8%
Talbot	37,782	966,801,287	25,589	8.3%	21. Dorchester	12,200	21. Calvert	2.5%
Washington	147,430	2,203,921,097	14,949	3.7%	22. Baltimore City	12,026	22. Wicomico	2.5%
Wicomico	98,733	1,296,763,909	13,134	2.5%	23. Allegany	11,364	23. Allegany	0.6%
Worcester	51,454	902,488,197	17,540	8.7%	24. Somerset	7,529	24. Somerset	0.0%
Statewide	5,773,552	\$128,188,956,905	\$22,203	6.4%				

Source: Comptroller's Office

Exhibit 5.11
Growth in Net Taxable Income

County	TY 2004	TY 2005	TY 2006	TY 2007	TY 2008	TY 2009	TY 2010
Allegany	3.5%	6.6%	3.5%	8.4%	-5.7%	-2.1%	0.6%
Anne Arundel	7.4%	7.4%	4.6%	7.5%	-3.3%	-4.3%	5.9%
Baltimore City	8.3%	5.8%	10.4%	6.5%	-7.6%	-3.1%	4.4%
Baltimore	7.8%	3.9%	7.4%	6.6%	-11.9%	-6.5%	5.5%
Calvert	8.7%	6.3%	6.0%	3.3%	-3.7%	1.3%	2.5%
Caroline	10.7%	6.2%	5.0%	8.3%	-9.9%	-3.1%	2.8%
Carroll	8.9%	5.3%	5.1%	6.9%	-5.2%	-1.5%	3.8%
Cecil	9.2%	7.0%	4.4%	10.7%	-4.8%	-5.6%	3.6%
Charles	8.3%	5.4%	2.9%	5.4%	1.2%	0.7%	5.8%
Dorchester	16.7%	0.0%	8.1%	19.5%	-19.2%	-5.5%	4.8%
Frederick	9.1%	7.3%	6.1%	5.3%	-4.8%	-2.5%	6.4%
Garrett	6.2%	8.4%	4.4%	7.4%	-4.0%	-6.6%	3.9%
Harford	8.1%	6.8%	4.0%	5.2%	-3.4%	-2.3%	4.5%
Howard	10.3%	4.3%	6.8%	7.5%	-4.7%	-0.8%	8.0%
Kent	11.9%	8.3%	7.1%	16.5%	-21.9%	-9.8%	7.9%
Montgomery	8.6%	8.2%	5.7%	8.4%	-11.0%	-5.5%	9.5%
Prince George's	5.9%	2.7%	3.7%	5.3%	-1.0%	1.6%	4.8%
Queen Anne's	10.9%	10.6%	3.7%	7.8%	-9.6%	-6.4%	6.7%
St. Mary's	7.9%	4.2%	5.6%	9.8%	-2.4%	6.2%	6.2%
Somerset	-0.2%	7.0%	9.0%	6.2%	-10.0%	-5.0%	0.0%
Talbot	17.4%	5.5%	14.8%	10.7%	-24.8%	-10.6%	8.3%
Washington	10.5%	7.1%	6.3%	4.0%	-7.2%	-5.4%	3.7%
Wicomico	15.7%	4.0%	4.8%	4.4%	-10.2%	-4.9%	2.5%
Worcester	14.2%	1.4%	-2.3%	2.2%	-11.4%	-8.7%	8.7%
Total	8.4%	6.0%	5.8%	7.1%	-7.5%	-3.6%	6.4%

Source: Comptroller's Office

Exhibit 5.12
Net Taxable Income Measures for Maryland Counties

County	TY 2004	TY 2005	TY 2006	TY 2007	TY 2008	TY 2009	TY 2010
Allegany	\$767,111,391	\$817,996,221	\$846,969,949	\$917,744,761	\$865,875,839	\$848,088,642	\$853,305,437
Anne Arundel	11,501,866,360	12,358,008,605	12,927,631,498	13,901,663,915	13,439,040,498	12,862,148,698	13,625,411,460
Baltimore City	6,425,087,925	6,798,559,303	7,503,122,212	7,989,864,296	7,381,747,368	7,151,587,827	7,467,933,579
Baltimore	17,293,783,631	17,961,573,029	19,295,307,277	20,574,763,039	18,135,334,970	16,956,945,220	17,881,894,299
Calvert	1,768,779,243	1,880,505,716	1,993,268,383	2,058,591,147	1,982,461,512	2,007,250,120	2,058,133,830
Caroline	375,953,402	399,075,675	418,972,056	453,927,559	409,206,703	396,332,562	407,328,571
Carroll	3,230,344,663	3,400,310,739	3,573,320,735	3,818,659,142	3,618,811,431	3,565,482,597	3,699,705,615
Cecil	1,434,008,843	1,534,810,678	1,602,718,362	1,774,766,636	1,690,134,777	1,595,333,774	1,652,071,679
Charles	2,400,854,250	2,531,403,117	2,604,938,413	2,745,718,036	2,780,008,615	2,798,701,302	2,960,443,829
Dorchester	384,906,995	384,840,749	415,837,043	496,931,150	401,656,825	379,657,949	397,945,007
Frederick	4,545,215,932	4,878,260,752	5,177,675,506	5,450,114,536	5,186,740,457	5,056,036,577	5,379,266,522
Garrett	339,671,862	368,190,410	384,373,215	412,963,453	396,319,123	370,182,467	384,686,741
Harford	4,521,545,447	4,828,388,160	5,021,604,484	5,283,058,152	5,102,341,898	4,985,926,051	5,211,316,589
Howard	7,713,414,383	8,045,203,494	8,596,159,945	9,243,213,476	8,813,104,613	8,744,087,231	9,442,191,637
Kent	327,159,161	354,291,348	379,365,876	442,105,932	345,378,009	311,535,073	336,217,548
Montgomery	29,800,847,014	32,241,963,585	34,089,151,444	36,947,166,594	32,876,469,466	31,075,877,228	34,040,992,827
Prince George's	11,458,471,491	11,771,266,611	12,208,015,512	12,854,834,139	12,724,069,846	12,926,556,205	13,543,857,382
Queen Anne's	957,972,482	1,059,535,419	1,098,927,654	1,184,705,839	1,070,637,968	1,002,387,676	1,069,568,975
St. Mary's	1,661,246,421	1,731,747,794	1,828,050,567	2,006,658,806	1,958,252,907	2,079,308,307	2,207,425,070
Somerset	188,223,658	201,352,945	219,458,695	233,091,381	209,885,636	199,349,165	199,285,818
Talbot	989,894,170	1,044,209,152	1,198,242,460	1,327,023,177	997,801,625	892,490,578	966,801,287
Washington	2,047,654,514	2,193,160,180	2,330,241,546	2,423,011,261	2,247,552,637	2,126,027,099	2,203,921,097
Wicomico	1,302,476,298	1,354,077,242	1,418,761,048	1,481,755,918	1,329,950,633	1,264,934,483	1,296,763,909
Worcester	1,014,401,379	1,028,181,007	1,004,316,908	1,026,855,196	910,200,259	830,593,787	902,488,197
Total	\$112,450,890,915	\$119,166,911,931	\$126,136,430,788	\$135,049,187,541	\$124,872,983,615	\$120,426,820,618	\$128,188,956,905

Source: Comptroller's Office, Department of Legislative Services

Chapter 6. County Salary Actions

Although three more Maryland jurisdictions provided salary enhancements to their employees in fiscal 2012 than in the previous year, fewer boards of education provided salary enhancements and many jurisdictions continued to implement furlough and salary reduction plans to constrain personnel costs. In addition, local governments and boards of education eliminated 532 positions through layoffs.

Three county governments provided their employees with a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in fiscal 2012, compared to one county in fiscal 2011; one additional county provided a \$500 stipend in fiscal 2012; and four counties provided step increases in each fiscal year. However, only 3 boards of education provided COLAs, and only for some of their employees, and 9 boards provided step increases in fiscal 2012; 4 boards provided COLAs and 10 boards provided step increases in fiscal 2011. Salary actions for Prince George's County government are still pending.

Seven county governments designated service reduction days and/or implemented employee furloughs, ranging from 2 to 12 days depending on position or salary. In addition, three boards of education adopted furloughs ranging from 3 to 6 days for some of their employees, depending on position; one board reduced the salaries of two employees; and two boards converted some full-time positions to part-time. Three county governments and seven boards of education also eliminated filled positions resulting in employee layoffs.

Exhibit 6.1 indicates the number of jurisdictions providing salary enhancement over the last 10 years. **Exhibit 6.2** compares the COLA amounts for county and public school employees in fiscal 2011 and 2012. **Exhibit 6.3** shows local salary enhancements in fiscal 2012.

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 2.6% annually compared to 3.8% for local government employees, 5.2% for federal employees, and 3.4% 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

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>
Federal Government	\$1,029	\$1,709	5.2%
State Government	710	918	2.6%
Local Government	666	968	3.8%
Private Sector	683	952	3.4%

Exhibit 6.1
Number of Counties Providing Salary Increases
Fiscal 2003-2012

	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>
State Government										
COLAs	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Step Increases	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Local Government										
COLAs										
County Employees	21	13	22	23	24	22	20	6	1	4
Board of Education	24	23	23	24	24	24	22	10	4	3
Step Increases										
County Employees	18	13	19	19	21	23	20	8	4	4
Board of Education	24	23	24	24	24	24	24	14	10	9
Both COLA and Step										
County Employees	15	9	17	19	21	21	17	2	0	1
Board of Education	24	22	23	24	24	24	22	8	3	3

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 6.2
Local Government Salary Actions
Fiscal 2011 and 2012

<u>COLA Amount</u>	<u>County Government</u>		<u>Public Schools</u>	
	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>
No COLA	23	19	20	21
1.0 to 2.9%	1	2	4	2
3.0 to 3.9%	0	0	0	0
4.0 to 4.9%	0	0	0	0
5.0 to 5.9%	0	0	0	0
6.0% and Greater	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	2	0	1
Still Pending	0	1	0	0
Step Increases	4	4	10	9

	<u>State Government</u>		<u>CPI-Urban Consumers</u>	
	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2011¹</u>	<u>FY 2012¹</u>
COLA Amount	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.6%
One-time Bonus	\$0	\$750		
Furloughs ²	10 Days	0		
Effective COLA ³	-2.6%	0.0%		
Step Increases	No	No		

COLA: cost-of-living adjustment
CPI: Consumer Price Index

¹Forecast of the CPI for fiscal 2011 and 2012 comes from Moody's Analytics.

²Maximum number of furlough and service reduction days based on salary level.

³Effective COLA in fiscal 2011 ranges from -1.2% to -3.8% depending on the number of furlough days.

Exhibit 6.3
Local Government Salary Actions in Fiscal 2012

County	County Government Generally		Board of Education Teachers		Comments
	COLA	Step	COLA	Step	
Allegany ¹	0.0%	No	1.0%	Yes	¹ Allegany County public school teachers will receive a 1% COLA. Administrators and support personnel will not receive a COLA.
Anne Arundel	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Baltimore City ²	2.0%	Yes	1.0%	Yes	² Baltimore City employees, except police and members of the Managerial and Professional Society, will receive a 2% COLA. The city is still in negotiations with the police union. Teachers, school administrators, paraprofessionals, and school-related personnel will receive a 1% COLA. The school system is still in negotiations with other unions and unaffiliated employees.
Baltimore	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	Yes	
Calvert	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	³ Cecil County is still in negotiation with firefighters and police unions.
Caroline	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Carroll	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	⁴ Garrett County employees will receive a \$500 general salary increase. Roads Department employees (AFSCME) will receive a 4% COLA. Garrett County public school teachers and administrators will receive \$700 longevity steps; and support personnel, head custodians, and cafe managers will receive \$400 longevity steps.
Cecil ³	0.0%	No	0.0%	Yes	
Charles	1.0%	No	0.0%	Yes	⁵ Howard County blue collar employees will receive a 1% COLA on July 1, 2011, and police, dispatch, and corrections employees will receive a 2% COLA on January 1, 2012. Howard County public school teachers, administrators, custodial/maintenance, and educational support personnel will receive delayed step increases.
Dorchester	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Frederick	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	⁶ Prince George's County is still in negotiations with its employee unions.
Garrett ⁴	\$500	No	0.0%	Yes	
Harford	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	⁷ St. Mary's County employees will receive a \$500 stipend.
Howard ⁵	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	Yes	
Kent	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	⁸ Somerset County public school teachers and minimum- to mid-level employees will receive a step increase in January 2012.
Montgomery	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Prince George's ⁶	Pending	Pending	0.0%	No	⁹ Washington County Public Schools will give teachers, support personnel, and administrators in the top step a \$500 COLA.
Queen Anne's	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
St. Mary's ⁷	\$500	No	0.0%	No	
Somerset ⁸	0.0%	Yes	0.0%	Yes	
Talbot	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Washington ⁹	0.0%	No	\$500	Yes	
Wicomico	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Worcester	0.0%	No	0.0%	No	
Number Granting	4	4	3	9	

COLA: cost-of-living adjustment

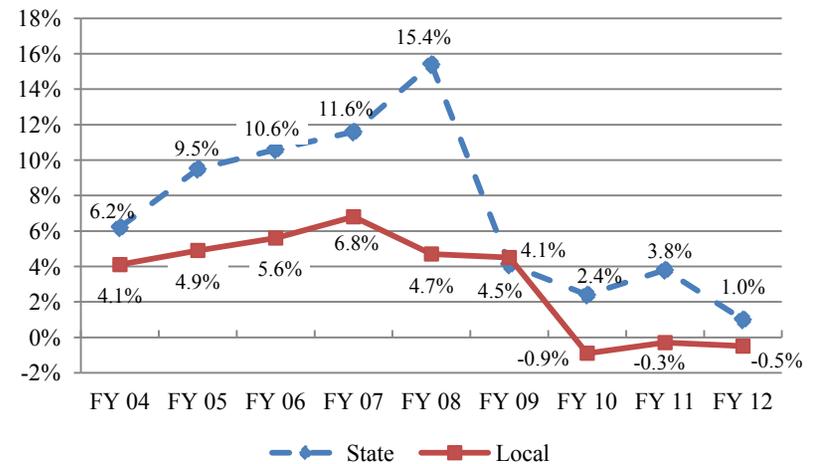
Chapter 7. Public School Funding and Student Enrollment

Public schools are funded from federal, State, and local sources. Approximately 46% of public school funding in Maryland comes from local sources, and 49% comes from the State. The federal government provides only 5% 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 18.1% in Baltimore City to 69.8% in Worcester County. State funding as a percent of public school revenues ranges from 25.3% in Worcester County to 74.7% in Caroline. 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 \$2.9 billion in fiscal 2002, the year before the Bridge to Excellence Act, to almost \$5.8 billion in fiscal 2012, representing a \$2.9 billion or 100.1% increase in State support for public education. This represents a 7.2% average annual increase over the 10-year 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 received about \$14,254 in total funding for each pupil in fiscal 2012. Baltimore City had the highest per pupil revenues at \$17,001; while Worcester County

had the second highest at \$16,551. Montgomery County had the third highest at \$15,308. Talbot County had the lowest per pupil revenues at \$11,721. **Exhibit 7.2** shows the per pupil revenues for public schools in fiscal 2012 by revenue source.

Per pupil federal funding in fiscal 2012 averaged \$761 statewide, ranging from \$362 in Howard County to \$1,886 in Baltimore City, 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 2012 averaged \$6,992 statewide, ranging from \$3,582 in Talbot County to \$12,040 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 2012 averaged \$6,417 statewide, ranging from \$2,356 in Caroline County to \$11,503 in Worcester County, as shown in **Exhibit 7.5**. Montgomery, Howard, Kent, Talbot, and Anne Arundel counties had 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 totaled \$5.3 billion in fiscal 2012, representing a 0.5% decrease from the prior year. **Exhibit 7.7** shows the local appropriations to the boards of education for fiscal 2004 through 2012, 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 2003 through 2012), State officials have provided almost \$2.6 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 \$7.6 million in Talbot County to \$305.2 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 2011 and 2012 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 2012

County	Federal	State	Local	Ranking by Percent State		Ranking by Percent Local	
Allegany	6.2%	70.6%	23.2%	1.	Caroline 74.7%	1.	Worcester 69.8%
Anne Arundel	3.8%	38.5%	57.8%	2.	Wicomico 71.8%	2.	Talbot 65.0%
Baltimore City	11.1%	70.8%	18.1%	3.	Baltimore City 70.8%	3.	Montgomery 63.3%
Baltimore	5.6%	45.5%	48.9%	4.	Allegany 70.6%	4.	Howard 61.8%
Calvert	3.0%	46.2%	50.7%	5.	Somerset 67.7%	5.	Anne Arundel 57.8%
Caroline	5.1%	74.7%	20.2%	6.	Dorchester 62.4%	6.	Kent 54.9%
Carroll	4.8%	47.5%	47.7%	7.	Washington 61.7%	7.	Queen Anne's 50.9%
Cecil	4.2%	59.8%	36.0%	8.	Cecil 59.8%	8.	Calvert 50.7%
Charles	5.5%	51.9%	42.6%	9.	Prince George's 57.3%	9.	Baltimore 48.9%
Dorchester	7.3%	62.4%	30.2%	10.	St. Mary's 53.8%	10.	Carroll 47.7%
Frederick	3.6%	51.3%	45.1%	11.	Charles 51.9%	11.	Harford 45.2%
Garrett	5.7%	49.1%	45.2%	12.	Frederick 51.3%	12.	Garrett 45.2%
Harford	4.3%	50.5%	45.2%	13.	Harford 50.5%	13.	Frederick 45.1%
Howard	2.4%	35.8%	61.8%	14.	Garrett 49.1%	14.	Charles 42.6%
Kent	5.1%	40.1%	54.9%	15.	Carroll 47.5%	15.	St. Mary's 40.1%
Montgomery	3.2%	33.5%	63.3%	16.	Calvert 46.2%	16.	Prince George's 36.3%
Prince George's	6.4%	57.3%	36.3%	17.	Baltimore 45.5%	17.	Cecil 36.0%
Queen Anne's	5.5%	43.5%	50.9%	18.	Queen Anne's 43.5%	18.	Washington 32.4%
St. Mary's	6.1%	53.8%	40.1%	19.	Kent 40.1%	19.	Dorchester 30.2%
Somerset	9.6%	67.7%	22.7%	20.	Anne Arundel 38.5%	20.	Allegany 23.2%
Talbot	4.4%	30.6%	65.0%	21.	Howard 35.8%	21.	Somerset 22.7%
Washington	5.9%	61.7%	32.4%	22.	Montgomery 33.5%	22.	Wicomico 21.5%
Wicomico	6.6%	71.8%	21.5%	23.	Talbot 30.6%	23.	Caroline 20.2%
Worcester	5.0%	25.3%	69.8%	24.	Worcester 25.3%	24.	Baltimore City 18.1%
Total	5.3%	49.1%	45.6%				

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.2
Per Pupil Revenues for Public Schools in Fiscal 2012

County	Federal	State	Local	Total	Ranking by Total Per Pupil Funding
Allegany	\$910	\$10,392	\$3,421	\$14,723	1. Baltimore City \$17,001
Anne Arundel	490	5,000	7,514	13,005	2. Worcester 16,551
Baltimore City	1,886	12,040	3,075	17,001	3. Montgomery 15,308
Baltimore	766	6,233	6,691	13,690	4. Howard 15,144
Calvert	406	6,163	6,768	13,337	5. Allegany 14,723
Caroline	612	9,017	2,443	12,073	6. Somerset 14,656
Carroll	623	6,184	6,218	13,026	7. Prince George's 14,629
Cecil	518	7,364	4,440	12,322	8. Kent 14,519
Charles	737	6,951	5,695	13,383	9. Garrett 13,980
Dorchester	954	8,126	3,936	13,016	10. Baltimore 13,690
Frederick	454	6,469	5,692	12,614	11. Charles 13,383
Garrett	800	6,862	6,318	13,980	12. Calvert 13,337
Harford	551	6,468	5,793	12,812	13. Carroll 13,026
Howard	362	5,428	9,354	15,144	14. Dorchester 13,016
Kent	739	5,815	7,965	14,519	15. Anne Arundel 13,005
Montgomery	491	5,133	9,684	15,308	16. Washington 12,826
Prince George's	934	8,381	5,314	14,629	17. Harford 12,812
Queen Anne's	656	5,176	6,054	11,886	18. Frederick 12,614
St. Mary's	726	6,410	4,776	11,912	19. Wicomico 12,416
Somerset	1,406	9,924	3,326	14,656	20. Cecil 12,322
Talbot	521	3,582	7,619	11,721	21. Caroline 12,073
Washington	753	7,915	4,159	12,826	22. St. Mary's 11,912
Wicomico	823	8,918	2,676	12,416	23. Queen Anne's 11,886
Worcester	821	4,183	11,547	16,551	24. Talbot 11,721
Total	\$761	\$6,992	\$6,501	\$14,254	

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.3
Federal Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2012

County	Enrollment	Total Federal Aid	Per Pupil	<u>Ranking by Per Pupil Aid</u>	
Allegany	8,414	\$7,653,177	\$910	1.	Baltimore City \$1,886
Anne Arundel	74,423	36,495,600	490	2.	Somerset 1,406
Baltimore City	79,495	149,932,741	1,886	3.	Dorchester 954
Baltimore	101,587	77,865,178	766	4.	Prince George's 934
Calvert	16,173	6,558,514	406	5.	Allegany 910
Caroline	5,221	3,197,375	612	6.	Wicomico 823
Carroll	26,789	16,690,541	623	7.	Worcester 821
Cecil	15,237	7,897,319	518	8.	Garrett 800
Charles	25,889	19,075,049	737	9.	Baltimore 766
Dorchester	4,391	4,187,392	954	10.	Washington 753
Frederick	39,355	17,851,611	454	11.	Kent 739
Garrett	3,946	3,156,928	800	12.	Charles 737
Harford	37,448	20,640,579	551	13.	St. Mary's 726
Howard	50,527	18,270,169	362	14.	Queen Anne's 656
Kent	2,041	1,507,504	739	15.	Carroll 623
Montgomery	142,837	70,140,226	491	16.	Caroline 612
Prince George's	118,442	110,639,400	934	17.	Harford 551
Queen Anne's	7,510	4,924,416	656	18.	Talbot 521
St. Mary's	16,750	12,158,084	726	19.	Cecil 518
Somerset	2,682	3,772,052	1,406	20.	Montgomery 491
Talbot	4,279	2,229,271	521	21.	Anne Arundel 490
Washington	21,756	16,377,553	753	22.	Frederick 454
Wicomico	14,395	11,845,978	823	23.	Calvert 406
Worcester	6,254	5,133,349	821	24.	Howard 362
Total	825,841	\$628,200,005	\$761		

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.4
State Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2012

<u>County</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Total State Aid</u>	<u>Per Pupil</u>	<u>Ranking by Per Pupil Aid</u>	
Allegany	8,414	\$87,440,961	\$10,392	1.	Baltimore City \$12,040
Anne Arundel	74,423	372,148,353	5,000	2.	Allegany 10,392
Baltimore City	79,495	957,116,763	12,040	3.	Somerset 9,924
Baltimore	101,587	633,144,954	6,233	4.	Caroline 9,017
Calvert	16,173	99,680,608	6,163	5.	Wicomico 8,918
Caroline	5,221	47,078,246	9,017	6.	Prince George's 8,381
Carroll	26,789	165,676,277	6,184	7.	Dorchester 8,126
Cecil	15,237	112,204,067	7,364	8.	Washington 7,915
Charles	25,889	179,963,356	6,951	9.	Cecil 7,364
Dorchester	4,391	35,679,983	8,126	10.	Charles 6,951
Frederick	39,355	254,570,810	6,469	11.	Garrett 6,862
Garrett	3,946	27,076,377	6,862	12.	Frederick 6,469
Harford	37,448	242,231,295	6,468	13.	Harford 6,468
Howard	50,527	274,248,286	5,428	14.	St. Mary's 6,410
Kent	2,041	11,869,235	5,815	15.	Baltimore 6,233
Montgomery	142,837	733,157,818	5,133	16.	Carroll 6,184
Prince George's	118,442	992,718,327	8,381	17.	Calvert 6,163
Queen Anne's	7,510	38,870,289	5,176	18.	Kent 5,815
St. Mary's	16,750	107,372,918	6,410	19.	Howard 5,428
Somerset	2,682	26,615,818	9,924	20.	Queen Anne's 5,176
Talbot	4,279	15,326,743	3,582	21.	Montgomery 5,133
Washington	21,756	172,189,333	7,915	22.	Anne Arundel 5,000
Wicomico	14,395	128,375,068	8,918	23.	Worcester 4,183
Worcester	6,254	26,160,586	4,183	24.	Talbot 3,582
Unallocated		33,756,256	41		
Total	825,841	\$5,774,672,726	\$6,992		

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.5
Local Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2012

County	Enrollment	Local Appropriation	Per Pupil	Ranking by Per Pupil Funding	
Allegany	8,414	\$28,240,000	\$3,356	1.	Worcester \$11,503
Anne Arundel	74,423	556,105,600	7,472	2.	Montgomery 9,592
Baltimore City	79,495	242,110,406	3,046	3.	Howard 9,255
Baltimore	101,587	668,495,342	6,581	4.	Kent 7,902
Calvert	16,173	109,059,947	6,743	5.	Talbot 7,573
Caroline	5,221	12,299,444	2,356	6.	Anne Arundel 7,472
Carroll	26,789	163,460,000	6,102	7.	Calvert 6,743
Cecil	15,237	67,156,014	4,407	8.	Baltimore 6,581
Charles	25,889	145,620,700	5,625	9.	Garrett 6,300
Dorchester	4,391	16,481,888	3,754	10.	Carroll 6,102
Frederick	39,355	220,790,370	5,610	11.	Queen Anne's 5,796
Garrett	3,946	24,859,000	6,300	12.	Harford 5,722
Harford	37,448	214,291,627	5,722	13.	Charles 5,625
Howard	50,527	467,617,041	9,255	14.	Frederick 5,610
Kent	2,041	16,128,112	7,902	15.	Prince George's 5,214
Montgomery	142,837	1,370,101,480	9,592	16.	St. Mary's 4,600
Prince George's	118,442	617,514,500	5,214	17.	Cecil 4,407
Queen Anne's	7,510	43,528,032	5,796	18.	Washington 4,115
St. Mary's	16,750	77,045,860	4,600	19.	Dorchester 3,754
Somerset	2,682	8,734,324	3,257	20.	Allegany 3,356
Talbot	4,279	32,403,006	7,573	21.	Somerset 3,257
Washington	21,756	89,518,310	4,115	22.	Baltimore City 3,046
Wicomico	14,395	36,196,892	2,515	23.	Wicomico 2,515
Worcester	6,254	71,939,828	11,503	24.	Caroline 2,356
Total	825,841	\$5,299,697,723	\$6,417		

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

Exhibit 7.6
Miscellaneous Local Funding for Public Schools in Fiscal 2012

County	Enrollment	Miscellaneous Local Funding	Per Pupil	Ranking by Per Pupil Funding	
Allegany	8,414	\$542,865	\$65	1.	Queen Anne's \$258
Anne Arundel	74,423	3,085,000	41	2.	Dorchester 183
Baltimore City	79,495	2,360,000	30	3.	St. Mary's 176
Baltimore	101,587	11,268,610	111	4.	Wicomico 161
Calvert	16,173	405,000	25	5.	Carroll 117
Caroline	5,221	458,000	88	6.	Baltimore 111
Carroll	26,789	3,123,615	117	7.	Prince George's 100
Cecil	15,237	493,000	32	8.	Howard 99
Charles	25,889	1,819,080	70	9.	Montgomery 92
Dorchester	4,391	803,251	183	10.	Caroline 88
Frederick	39,355	3,200,525	81	11.	Frederick 81
Garrett	3,946	73,000	18	12.	Harford 70
Harford	37,448	2,638,808	70	13.	Charles 70
Howard	50,527	5,025,310	99	14.	Somerset 69
Kent	2,041	129,000	63	15.	Allegany 65
Montgomery	142,837	13,174,062	92	16.	Kent 63
Prince George's	118,442	11,855,100	100	17.	Talbot 46
Queen Anne's	7,510	1,939,689	258	18.	Washington 44
St. Mary's	16,750	2,949,680	176	19.	Worcester 44
Somerset	2,682	185,000	69	20.	Anne Arundel 41
Talbot	4,279	197,000	46	21.	Cecil 32
Washington	21,756	964,294	44	22.	Baltimore City 30
Wicomico	14,395	2,317,251	161	23.	Calvert 25
Worcester	6,254	275,452	44	24.	Garrett 18
Total	825,841	\$69,282,592	\$84		

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

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

County	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Allegany	\$25,930	\$25,630	\$26,630	\$27,380	\$28,380	\$28,450	\$28,200	\$28,240	\$28,240
Anne Arundel	390,600	414,261	449,214	486,604	512,114	551,207	554,027	562,360	556,106
Baltimore City	207,555	207,603	207,839	207,941	207,941	207,941	210,018	238,073	242,110
Baltimore	560,272	570,494	591,733	606,302	617,766	646,293	670,738	663,193	668,495
Calvert	76,413	80,913	85,713	90,379	95,358	100,656	103,616	105,010	109,060
Caroline	10,877	10,977	11,300	11,850	12,250	12,368	12,146	12,416	12,299
Carroll	118,061	125,158	135,585	144,760	149,206	162,679	167,700	164,901	163,460
Cecil	56,090	58,709	62,229	65,715	64,435	69,915	68,386	68,351	67,156
Charles	94,623	101,794	112,217	124,006	135,856	145,316	145,414	145,297	145,621
Dorchester	15,069	15,220	15,423	16,345	16,570	17,473	17,035	17,390	16,482
Frederick	168,753	175,397	189,208	205,381	228,207	237,631	228,942	219,866	220,790
Garrett	17,570	18,363	18,800	19,925	22,056	23,159	23,159	23,159	24,859
Harford	147,272	154,047	175,415	189,415	199,615	210,915	210,915	214,062	214,292
Howard	310,590	334,590	362,590	393,711	427,176	454,795	457,560	464,709	467,617
Kent	13,075	13,676	14,276	15,110	16,217	17,217	17,330	17,155	16,128
Montgomery	1,133,352	1,208,019	1,273,231	1,380,771	1,449,614	1,513,555	1,450,017	1,415,085	1,370,101
Prince George's	521,254	545,372	562,043	602,243	615,843	614,502	597,689	599,014	617,515
Queen Anne's	35,007	36,587	38,037	39,940	43,940	47,168	48,216	47,957	43,528
St. Mary's	56,125	58,900	62,634	67,811	76,000	80,138	79,945	76,000	77,046
Somerset	8,562	8,499	8,548	8,926	8,859	8,994	8,744	8,751	8,734
Talbot	25,835	26,360	27,898	29,849	31,729	34,054	34,219	34,330	32,403
Washington	74,798	78,817	81,986	83,303	85,564	87,660	89,578	88,830	89,518
Wicomico	45,680	46,125	46,925	48,330	49,443	50,205	50,782	43,197	36,197
Worcester	48,164	51,720	54,296	61,150	66,319	72,615	71,954	71,339	71,940
Total	\$4,161,528	\$4,367,231	\$4,613,769	\$4,927,147	\$5,160,459	\$5,394,905	\$5,346,329	\$5,328,684	\$5,299,698

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.8
Local Appropriations to the Boards of Education
Annual Percent Change – Fiscal 2004-2012

County	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Allegany	1.1%	-1.2%	3.9%	2.8%	3.7%	0.2%	-0.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Anne Arundel	1.8%	6.1%	8.4%	8.3%	5.2%	7.6%	0.5%	1.5%	-1.1%
Baltimore City	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	13.4%	1.7%
Baltimore	2.2%	1.8%	3.7%	2.5%	1.9%	4.6%	3.8%	-1.1%	0.8%
Calvert	4.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	2.9%	1.3%	3.9%
Caroline	-0.4%	0.9%	2.9%	4.9%	3.4%	1.0%	-1.8%	2.2%	-0.9%
Carroll	4.6%	6.0%	8.3%	6.8%	3.1%	9.0%	3.1%	-1.7%	-0.9%
Cecil	3.9%	4.7%	6.0%	5.6%	-1.9%	8.5%	-2.2%	-0.1%	-1.7%
Charles	4.2%	7.6%	10.2%	10.5%	9.6%	7.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%
Dorchester	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	6.0%	1.4%	5.5%	-2.5%	2.1%	-5.2%
Frederick	7.1%	3.9%	7.9%	8.5%	11.1%	4.1%	-3.7%	-4.0%	0.4%
Garrett	12.1%	4.5%	2.4%	6.0%	10.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%
Harford	0.8%	4.6%	13.9%	8.0%	5.4%	5.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.1%
Howard	6.2%	7.7%	8.4%	8.6%	8.5%	6.5%	0.6%	1.6%	0.6%
Kent	-2.7%	4.6%	4.4%	5.8%	7.3%	6.2%	0.7%	-1.0%	-6.0%
Montgomery	6.4%	6.6%	5.4%	8.4%	5.0%	4.4%	-4.2%	-2.4%	-3.2%
Prince George's	4.2%	4.6%	3.1%	7.2%	2.3%	-0.2%	-2.7%	0.2%	3.1%
Queen Anne's	6.9%	4.5%	4.0%	5.0%	10.0%	7.3%	2.2%	-0.5%	-9.2%
St. Mary's	2.9%	4.9%	6.3%	8.3%	12.1%	5.4%	-0.2%	-4.9%	1.4%
Somerset	-3.2%	-0.7%	0.6%	4.4%	-0.7%	1.5%	-2.8%	0.1%	-0.2%
Talbot	0.1%	2.0%	5.8%	7.0%	6.3%	7.3%	0.5%	0.3%	-5.6%
Washington	3.8%	5.4%	4.0%	1.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	-0.8%	0.8%
Wicomico	2.3%	1.0%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.5%	1.1%	-14.9%	-16.2%
Worcester	1.4%	7.4%	5.0%	12.6%	8.5%	9.5%	-0.9%	-0.9%	0.8%
Total	4.1%	4.9%	5.6%	6.8%	4.7%	4.5%	-0.9%	-0.3%	-0.5%

Source: Local School Budgets, Department of Legislative Services

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

County	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	10-year Total
Allegany	\$0	\$240	\$125	\$12,000	\$18,650	\$412	\$0	\$0	\$842	\$603	\$32,872
Anne Arundel	8,831	7,662	7,329	19,457	22,675	27,827	27,420	25,020	26,200	27,400	199,821
Baltimore City	13,840	11,151	11,483	21,523	39,436	52,665	41,000	27,733	28,559	32,000	279,390
Baltimore	12,470	11,541	11,563	25,218	35,053	52,250	40,985	28,000	29,000	32,000	278,080
Calvert	10,891	6,600	7,344	3,437	2,723	12,644	7,824	8,181	8,450	6,907	75,001
Caroline	1,055	1,175	269	4,699	2,935	2,426	8,100	6,000	3,767	86	30,512
Carroll	8,534	6,538	6,768	7,434	8,282	8,219	11,741	10,520	8,444	8,905	85,385
Cecil	0	5,023	8,246	8,656	8,271	9,533	2,674	1,538	1,744	2,414	48,099
Charles	10,598	6,463	6,400	8,267	10,200	13,170	11,704	8,898	8,335	8,630	92,665
Dorchester	3,268	177	991	656	872	6,137	10,400	6,469	5,436	3,502	37,908
Frederick	11,525	10,380	9,657	11,910	17,942	18,728	14,759	16,226	14,000	16,300	141,427
Garrett	2,395	984	1,098	1,507	1,235	6,243	3,020	666	0	333	17,481
Harford	6,181	5,356	7,439	8,287	11,096	16,238	14,751	16,253	13,835	16,206	115,641
Howard	12,356	9,254	8,800	15,273	17,808	23,206	18,265	18,262	18,290	22,936	164,450
Kent	550	345	555	2,000	3,479	1,335	0	388	0	0	8,652
Montgomery	18,000	10,584	9,036	30,431	40,040	52,297	53,312	28,350	30,183	33,000	305,234
Prince George's	18,000	12,763	10,174	29,833	37,425	52,250	41,000	28,200	29,500	31,348	290,493
Queen Anne's	5,000	3,004	338	6,897	3,000	3,925	4,951	3,947	5,750	5,195	42,007
St. Mary's	7,443	3,989	5,883	3,271	5,495	9,806	7,266	4,028	6,600	3,064	56,845
Somerset	0	163	3,612	14,300	12,022	5,153	0	6,000	6,000	3,257	50,507
Talbot	0	0	0	2,422	2,405	2,038	0	436	344	0	7,645
Washington	1,361	2,003	2,375	6,431	4,478	8,970	9,368	7,965	7,970	8,400	59,321
Wicomico	2,684	729	3,993	7,616	4,178	8,143	12,960	13,170	9,975	1,597	65,045
Worcester	1,518	376	2,400	2,241	6,872	8,213	5,483	403	0	0	27,506
Statewide	0	0	0	0	6,100	0	0	0	500	47,500	54,100
Total	\$156,500	\$116,500	\$125,878	\$253,766	\$322,672	\$401,828	\$346,983	\$266,653	\$263,724	\$311,583	\$2,566,087

Source: Public School Construction Program, Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.10
Comparison of Wealth Per Pupil for State Education Aid Programs
Fiscal 2012 and 2013

County	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013	Percent Difference	Ranking by Per Pupil Wealth		Ranking by Percent Difference			
Allegany	\$289,935	\$293,334	1.2%	1.	Worcester	\$1,260,728	1.	Garrett	4.2%
Anne Arundel	627,838	600,048	-4.4%	2.	Talbot	1,086,948	2.	Allegany	1.2%
Baltimore City	291,018	284,178	-2.4%	3.	Kent	764,790	3.	Harford	-0.9%
Baltimore	512,923	494,343	-3.6%	4.	Montgomery	666,722	4.	Queen Anne's	-1.1%
Calvert	469,728	459,368	-2.2%	5.	Garrett	607,653	5.	Worcester	-1.2%
Caroline	324,109	305,212	-5.8%	6.	Anne Arundel	600,048	6.	Carroll	-2.2%
Carroll	439,029	429,480	-2.2%	7.	Queen Anne's	586,497	7.	Calvert	-2.2%
Cecil	393,895	384,435	-2.4%	8.	Howard	529,592	8.	Baltimore City	-2.4%
Charles	397,256	384,172	-3.3%	9.	Baltimore	494,343	9.	Cecil	-2.4%
Dorchester	412,238	384,910	-6.6%	10.	Calvert	459,368	10.	Kent	-2.7%
Frederick	428,321	406,354	-5.1%	11.	Harford	430,762	11.	Somerset	-2.9%
Garrett	583,132	607,653	4.2%	12.	Carroll	429,480	12.	Howard	-3.1%
Harford	434,535	430,762	-0.9%	13.	St. Mary's	429,455	13.	Talbot	-3.1%
Howard	546,509	529,592	-3.1%	14.	Frederick	406,354	14.	Charles	-3.3%
Kent	786,125	764,790	-2.7%	15.	Prince George's	404,497	15.	St. Mary's	-3.5%
Montgomery	698,439	666,722	-4.5%	16.	Dorchester	384,910	16.	Baltimore	-3.6%
Prince George's	437,339	404,497	-7.5%	17.	Cecil	384,435	17.	Anne Arundel	-4.4%
Queen Anne's	593,312	586,497	-1.1%	18.	Charles	384,172	18.	Washington	-4.5%
St. Mary's	445,122	429,455	-3.5%	19.	Washington	344,933	19.	Montgomery	-4.5%
Somerset	337,402	327,519	-2.9%	20.	Somerset	327,519	20.	Frederick	-5.1%
Talbot	1,121,952	1,086,948	-3.1%	21.	Caroline	305,212	21.	Wicomico	-5.6%
Washington	361,191	344,933	-4.5%	22.	Wicomico	294,809	22.	Caroline	-5.8%
Wicomico	312,264	294,809	-5.6%	23.	Allegany	293,334	23.	Dorchester	-6.6%
Worcester	1,276,025	1,260,728	-1.2%	24.	Baltimore City	284,178	24.	Prince George's	-7.5%
Total	\$505,354	\$485,451	-3.9%		Statewide	\$485,451		Statewide	-3.9%

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 7.11
Many School Systems Experiencing Decline in FTE Student Enrollment
September 2010 (Fiscal 2012) and September 2011 (Fiscal 2013)

County	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013	Percent Difference	Ranking by FTE Enrollment Growth	Ranking by Percent Difference
Allegany	8,515	8,414	-1.2%	1. Montgomery	2,269
Anne Arundel	73,655	74,305	0.9%	2. Baltimore	953
Baltimore City	78,618	78,871	0.3%	3. Anne Arundel	651
Baltimore	100,329	101,282	0.9%	4. Howard	535
Calvert	16,375	16,136	-1.5%	5. St. Mary's	291
Caroline	5,174	5,221	0.9%	6. Baltimore City	253
Carroll	27,061	26,786	-1.0%	7. Frederick	153
Cecil	15,347	15,236	-0.7%	8. Washington	82
Charles	25,955	25,870	-0.3%	9. Wicomico	79
Dorchester	4,372	4,391	0.4%	10. Caroline	48
Frederick	39,163	39,316	0.4%	11. Dorchester	19
Garrett	4,084	3,943	-3.5%	12. Queen Anne's	19
Harford	37,590	37,426	-0.4%	13. Talbot	16
Howard	49,946	50,482	1.1%	14. Kent	6
Kent	2,035	2,041	0.3%	15. Somerset	-24
Montgomery	140,402	142,671	1.6%	16. Worcester	-76
Prince George's	119,806	117,995	-1.5%	17. Charles	-85
Queen Anne's	7,489	7,508	0.3%	18. Allegany	-101
St. Mary's	16,442	16,732	1.8%	19. Cecil	-111
Somerset	2,701	2,677	-0.9%	20. Garrett	-141
Talbot	4,257	4,273	0.4%	21. Harford	-164
Washington	21,643	21,725	0.4%	22. Calvert	-239
Wicomico	13,832	13,911	0.6%	23. Carroll	-275
Worcester	6,317	6,241	-1.2%	24. Prince George's	-1,811
Total	821,106	823,452	0.3%	Statewide	2,347

Note: The September 2010 student enrollment count is used to allocate State funding in fiscal 2012. The September 2011 student enrollment count is used to allocate State funding in fiscal 2013.

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Exhibit 7.12
Students Approved for Free and Reduced-priced Meals
Fiscal 2012 and 2013

<u>County</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2013</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>	<u>FRPM Count as</u>		<u>Change in FRPM Count</u>	
				<u>Percent of Total Enrollment</u>			
Allegany	4,329	4,436	2.5%	1. Baltimore City	83.9%	1. Queen Anne's	12.1%
Anne Arundel	20,120	21,195	5.3%	2. Somerset	64.1%	2. Wicomico	10.2%
Baltimore City	65,957	66,683	1.1%	3. Dorchester	60.3%	3. Howard	9.6%
Baltimore	42,029	44,887	6.8%	4. Prince George's	56.3%	4. Carroll	8.6%
Calvert	3,421	3,587	4.9%	5. Wicomico	55.4%	5. Talbot	8.5%
Caroline	2,679	2,858	6.7%	6. Caroline	54.7%	6. Cecil	7.6%
Carroll	4,058	4,409	8.6%	7. Allegany	52.7%	7. Montgomery	7.0%
Cecil	5,720	6,156	7.6%	8. Kent	51.1%	8. Baltimore	6.8%
Charles	7,232	7,350	1.6%	9. Washington	46.7%	9. Caroline	6.7%
Dorchester	2,539	2,648	4.3%	10. Garrett	45.9%	10. Kent	6.5%
Frederick	8,600	8,800	2.3%	11. Baltimore	44.2%	11. Anne Arundel	5.3%
Garrett	1,846	1,811	-1.9%	12. Worcester	42.9%	12. Prince George's	5.3%
Harford	10,024	10,018	-0.1%	13. Cecil	40.4%	13. Washington	5.3%
Howard	7,937	8,696	9.6%	14. Talbot	37.8%	14. St. Mary's	5.0%
Kent	979	1,043	6.5%	15. Montgomery	30.7%	15. Calvert	4.9%
Montgomery	41,036	43,919	7.0%	16. St. Mary's	28.7%	16. Dorchester	4.3%
Prince George's	63,318	66,677	5.3%	17. Anne Arundel	28.5%	17. Worcester	2.6%
Queen Anne's	1,638	1,837	12.1%	18. Charles	28.4%	18. Allegany	2.5%
St. Mary's	4,582	4,811	5.0%	19. Harford	26.8%	19. Frederick	2.3%
Somerset	1,773	1,720	-3.0%	20. Queen Anne's	24.5%	20. Charles	1.6%
Talbot	1,489	1,616	8.5%	21. Frederick	22.4%	21. Baltimore City	1.1%
Washington	9,652	10,161	5.3%	22. Calvert	22.2%	22. Harford	-0.1%
Wicomico	7,243	7,980	10.2%	23. Howard	17.2%	23. Garrett	-1.9%
Worcester	2,611	2,680	2.6%	24. Carroll	16.5%	24. Somerset	-3.0%
Total	320,812	335,978	4.7%	Statewide	40.7%	Statewide	4.7%

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Exhibit 7.13
Students Receiving Special Education Services
Fiscal 2012 and 2013

County	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013	Percent Difference	Special Education Students as Percent of Total Enrollment		Change in Special Education Students			
Allegany	1,309	1,363	4.1%	1.	Baltimore City	17.9%	1.	Caroline	6.1%
Anne Arundel	7,994	7,967	-0.3%	2.	Somerset	16.3%	2.	Worcester	5.4%
Baltimore City	13,970	14,231	1.9%	3.	Allegany	16.2%	3.	Somerset	5.3%
Baltimore	13,402	13,579	1.3%	4.	Harford	14.1%	4.	Charles	4.9%
Calvert	1,672	1,559	-6.8%	5.	Baltimore	13.4%	5.	Allegany	4.1%
Caroline	559	593	6.1%	6.	Cecil	13.2%	6.	Queen Anne's	4.0%
Carroll	3,299	3,251	-1.5%	7.	Queen Anne's	13.1%	7.	Wicomico	3.1%
Cecil	2,084	2,013	-3.4%	8.	Kent	13.0%	8.	Baltimore City	1.9%
Charles	2,397	2,515	4.9%	9.	Worcester	12.6%	9.	Baltimore	1.3%
Dorchester	454	435	-4.2%	10.	Montgomery	12.2%	10.	Montgomery	0.9%
Frederick	4,527	4,353	-3.8%	11.	Garrett	12.2%	11.	Howard	0.7%
Garrett	490	482	-1.6%	12.	Wicomico	12.2%	12.	Anne Arundel	-0.3%
Harford	5,517	5,293	-4.1%	13.	Carroll	12.1%	13.	Prince George's	-1.1%
Howard	4,611	4,642	0.7%	14.	Prince George's	12.0%	14.	Carroll	-1.5%
Kent	310	265	-14.5%	15.	Caroline	11.4%	15.	Garrett	-1.6%
Montgomery	17,321	17,470	0.9%	16.	Frederick	11.1%	16.	Talbot	-1.8%
Prince George's	14,427	14,262	-1.1%	17.	St. Mary's	10.9%	17.	St. Mary's	-3.0%
Queen Anne's	949	987	4.0%	18.	Anne Arundel	10.7%	18.	Cecil	-3.4%
St. Mary's	1,875	1,818	-3.0%	19.	Washington	10.3%	19.	Frederick	-3.8%
Somerset	416	438	5.3%	20.	Dorchester	9.9%	20.	Harford	-4.1%
Talbot	389	382	-1.8%	21.	Charles	9.7%	21.	Dorchester	-4.2%
Washington	2,381	2,246	-5.7%	22.	Calvert	9.6%	22.	Washington	-5.7%
Wicomico	1,701	1,753	3.1%	23.	Howard	9.2%	23.	Calvert	-6.8%
Worcester	746	786	5.4%	24.	Talbot	8.9%	24.	Kent	-14.5%
Total	102,800	102,683	-0.1%		Statewide	12.4%		Statewide	-0.1%

Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Exhibit 7.14
Students Identified as Limited English Proficient
Fiscal 2012 and 2013

County	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013	Percent Difference	LEP Students as Percent of Total Enrollment	Change in LEP Students		
Allegany	15	18	20.0%	1. Montgomery	14.4%	1. Kent	22.2%
Anne Arundel	2,723	3,058	12.3%	2. Prince George's	12.7%	2. Wicomico	21.1%
Baltimore City	2,167	2,499	15.3%	3. Talbot	4.7%	3. Allegany	20.0%
Baltimore	3,466	3,627	4.6%	4. Howard	4.4%	4. Caroline	19.6%
Calvert	143	138	-3.5%	5. Caroline	4.2%	5. Baltimore City	15.3%
Caroline	184	220	19.6%	6. Anne Arundel	4.1%	6. Anne Arundel	12.3%
Carroll	171	172	0.6%	7. Frederick	4.0%	7. Montgomery	9.6%
Cecil	148	154	4.1%	8. Kent	3.8%	8. Queen Anne's	8.4%
Charles	201	193	-4.0%	9. Baltimore	3.6%	9. Howard	7.0%
Dorchester	67	68	1.5%	10. Wicomico	3.4%	10. Frederick	6.1%
Frederick	1,502	1,593	6.1%	11. Baltimore City	3.1%	11. Prince George's	5.7%
Garrett	4	1	-75.0%	12. Somerset	2.6%	12. Talbot	5.2%
Harford	423	393	-7.1%	13. Worcester	2.2%	13. Baltimore	4.6%
Howard	2,078	2,223	7.0%	14. Queen Anne's	1.7%	14. Cecil	4.1%
Kent	63	77	22.2%	15. Washington	1.6%	15. Dorchester	1.5%
Montgomery	18,779	20,581	9.6%	16. Dorchester	1.5%	16. Carroll	0.6%
Prince George's	14,291	15,099	5.7%	17. Harford	1.0%	17. Worcester	0.0%
Queen Anne's	119	129	8.4%	18. Cecil	1.0%	18. St. Mary's	-0.7%
St. Mary's	137	136	-0.7%	19. Calvert	0.9%	19. Calvert	-3.5%
Somerset	81	70	-13.6%	20. St. Mary's	0.8%	20. Charles	-4.0%
Talbot	193	203	5.2%	21. Charles	0.7%	21. Harford	-7.1%
Washington	406	357	-12.1%	22. Carroll	0.6%	22. Washington	-12.1%
Wicomico	402	487	21.1%	23. Allegany	0.2%	23. Somerset	-13.6%
Worcester	138	138	0.0%	24. Garrett	0.0%	24. Garrett	-75.0%
Total	47,901	51,634	7.8%	Statewide	6.3%	Statewide	7.8%

LEP = Limited English Proficient
Source: Maryland State Department of Education

Exhibit 7.15
Racial Composition in Maryland Public Schools
September 2011

County	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Native American	Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Percent Minority
Allegany	90.3%	3.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%	1. Prince George's 95.4%
Anne Arundel	61.1%	20.6%	9.3%	3.5%	0.3%	0.3%	4.9%	2. Baltimore City 92.0%
Baltimore City	8.0%	85.5%	4.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	3. Charles 66.3%
Baltimore	45.2%	38.6%	6.3%	6.2%	0.4%	0.1%	3.3%	4. Montgomery 66.2%
Calvert	74.9%	14.3%	4.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	5.0%	5. Baltimore 54.8%
Caroline	69.1%	16.0%	8.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	5.2%	6. Somerset 54.7%
Carroll	88.4%	3.6%	3.7%	2.0%	0.2%	0.1%	2.0%	7. Howard 52.6%
Cecil	80.9%	8.5%	4.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	4.5%	8. Wicomico 50.7%
Charles	33.7%	52.0%	5.3%	3.1%	0.6%	0.1%	5.3%	9. Dorchester 47.5%
Dorchester	52.5%	36.7%	3.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	5.2%	10. Anne Arundel 38.9%
Frederick	67.2%	10.8%	11.4%	4.9%	0.4%	0.1%	5.2%	11. Kent 35.0%
Garrett	97.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	12. Frederick 32.8%
Harford	68.1%	17.7%	5.4%	3.2%	0.4%	0.2%	5.1%	13. Talbot 32.5%
Howard	47.4%	20.9%	8.5%	16.7%	0.2%	0.1%	6.2%	14. Worcester 32.0%
Kent	65.0%	21.9%	7.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	15. Harford 31.9%
Montgomery	33.8%	21.2%	26.0%	14.3%	0.2%	0.1%	4.4%	16. Caroline 30.9%
Prince George's	4.6%	67.6%	22.4%	2.9%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	17. St. Mary's 30.1%
Queen Anne's	84.5%	7.3%	3.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	3.0%	18. Washington 25.6%
St. Mary's	69.9%	18.5%	5.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.2%	3.4%	19. Calvert 25.1%
Somerset	45.3%	41.5%	5.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	5.5%	20. Cecil 19.1%
Talbot	67.5%	17.3%	9.7%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	3.4%	21. Queen Anne's 15.5%
Washington	74.4%	11.9%	5.8%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	6.0%	22. Carroll 11.6%
Wicomico	49.3%	35.0%	6.6%	3.2%	0.4%	0.1%	5.4%	23. Allegany 9.7%
Worcester	68.0%	20.2%	5.5%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	4.1%	24. Garrett 2.9%
Maryland	42.5%	35.4%	12.1%	5.9%	0.3%	0.1%	3.7%	Statewide 57.5%

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 took effect for fiscal 2011. Descriptions of the 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 spendable 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 spendable funds with limitations imposed at the highest level of county decision-making authority.

Assigned includes spendable 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 spendable funds that cannot be assigned to any of the other fund balance categories.

As shown in **Exhibit 8.1**, county governments ended fiscal 2011 with total general fund balances, including "rainy day" accounts, totaling \$1.6 billion. A county's 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. As shown in **Exhibit 8.2**, spendable general fund balance, including "rainy day" funds, as a percent of general fund revenues averages 13.9% across county governments, ranging from 5.4% in Anne Arundel County to 40.0% in Somerset County. In fiscal 2011, 19 counties reported "rainy day" funds in their spendable general fund balances. These are funds set aside for use in the event of an economic downturn. In fiscal 2011, these funds total approximately \$548.0 million or 5.1% of total general fund revenues.

Exhibit 8.3 shows the combined general fund/"rainy day" balances for the three fiscal years prior to 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.

Exhibit 8.1
County General Fund Balances in Fiscal 2011
(\$ in Thousands)

County	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned	Total
Allegany	\$1,202.0	\$110.8	\$2,649.7	\$1,868.3	\$11,394.4	\$17,225.1
Anne Arundel	1,952.4	0.0	0.0	31,313.8	27,775.6	61,041.7
Baltimore City ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore	6,942.0	12,689.0	0.0	65,223.0	165,200.0	250,054.0
Calvert	9,555.0	64.9	20,913.4	9,246.0	26,763.8	66,543.1
Caroline	246.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,865.0	3,111.0
Carroll	30,274.7	18,999.0	20,165.0	9,782.5	16,809.4	96,030.6
Cecil	1,807.8	0.0	13,885.4	7,784.0	12,876.3	36,353.5
Charles	1,805.2	699.8	27,022.6	8,806.7	2,050.1	40,384.3
Dorchester ²	16.3	0.0	1,635.3	311.5	3,938.8	5,902.0
Frederick	1,648.7	21,961.7	1,246.9	60,368.1	0.0	85,225.4
Garrett	886.7	114.3	0.0	16,840.0	5,682.0	23,523.0
Harford	538.3	12,749.6	0.0	76,202.1	7,310.4	96,800.3
Howard ²	0.0	0.0	56,803.6	27,066.6	8,700.0	92,570.2
Kent	614.3	156.2	611.9	0.0	4,254.5	5,637.0
Montgomery ²	4,101.6	93,997.0	0.0	39,037.6	48,569.9	185,706.1
Prince George's	1,593.5	144,188.0	52,389.1	85,733.3	94,256.5	378,160.4
Queen Anne's	4.0	333.8	657.1	70.0	4,753.7	5,818.5
St. Mary's	823.1	262.9	12,615.0	2,651.9	30,156.5	46,509.3
Somerset	0.0	0.0	9,700.0	1,000.0	2,745.1	13,445.1
Talbot	56.3	0.0	7,000.0	1,350.0	15,517.0	23,923.3
Washington	77.8	539.4	33,246.3	22.2	3,687.2	37,572.9
Wicomico	471.3	2,800.0	8,524.4	1,445.2	17,658.2	30,899.1
Worcester	130.1	0.0	0.0	14,963.9	26,992.2	42,086.2
Total	\$64,747.0	\$309,666.3	\$269,065.7	\$461,086.6	\$539,956.6	\$1,644,522.2
State of Maryland	\$468,330.0	\$294.0	\$1,163,278.0	\$0.0	-\$292,292.0	\$1,339,610.0

Note: ¹Information not available. ²Unaudited information. The audited financial statements were not available.
Source: County Audit Reports Fiscal 2011; County Finance Offices

Exhibit 8.2
County Spendable General Fund Balances and Rainy Day Funds in Fiscal 2011
(\$ in Thousands)

County	General Fund Revenues	Spendable Funds³	Percent of General Fund	“Rainy Day” Fund	Percent of General Fund
Allegany	\$81,523.3	\$15,912.3	19.5%	\$7,750.0	9.5%
Anne Arundel	1,094,220.6	59,089.4	5.4%	17,212.1	1.6%
Baltimore City ¹	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore	1,530,816.0	230,423.0	15.1%	84,610.1	5.5%
Calvert	228,102.3	56,923.2	25.0%	18,247.0	8.0%
Caroline	40,252.3	2,865.0	7.1%	2,865.0	7.1%
Carroll	333,532.2	46,756.9	14.0%	18,365.0	5.5%
Cecil	162,751.5	34,545.7	21.2%	12,242.5	7.5%
Charles	298,392.9	37,879.4	12.7%	23,871.4	8.0%
Dorchester ²	53,855.7	5,885.6	10.9%	1,635.3	3.0%
Frederick	439,863.8	61,615.0	14.0%	0.0	0.0%
Garrett	76,135.5	22,522.0	29.6%	3,425.0	4.5%
Harford	445,341.4	83,512.5	18.8%	24,574.2	5.5%
Howard ²	815,315.9	92,570.2	11.4%	56,803.6	7.0%
Kent	41,832.8	4,866.5	11.6%	0.0	0.0%
Montgomery ²	2,666,775.7	181,604.4	6.8%	93,997.0	3.5%
Prince George’s	1,544,584.0	363,351.6	23.5%	130,972.7	8.5%
Queen Anne’s	98,076.4	5,480.7	5.6%	0.0	0.0%
St. Mary’s	196,030.9	45,423.3	23.2%	1,625.0	0.8%
Somerset	33,622.9	13,445.1	40.0%	400.0	1.2%
Talbot	61,255.3	23,867.0	39.0%	10,400.0	17.0%
Washington	198,954.9	36,955.7	18.6%	33,241.4	16.7%
Wicomico	113,448.7	27,627.8	24.4%	5,727.8	5.0%
Worcester	170,734.8	41,956.1	24.6%	0.0	0.0%
Total	\$10,725,419.7	1,495,078.6	13.9%	\$547,965.3	5.1%

Note: ¹Information not available. ²Unaudited information. The audited financial statements were not available. ³Spendable funds include all committed, assigned, unassigned and “rainy day” funds. Montgomery and Prince George’s counties report “rainy day” funds in the restricted category and those “rainy day” amounts are included in the spendable funds balance above. Although these reported fund balances represent available resources as of June 30, 2011, the county may have appropriated a portion of these amounts for the current fiscal year budget.

Source: County Audit Reports Fiscal 2011; County Finance Offices

Exhibit 8.3
County General Fund Balances in Prior Years
Fiscal 2008-2010
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2008 Balances	Percent of General Fund	FY 2009 Balances	Percent of General Fund	FY 2010 Balances	Percent of General Fund
Allegany	\$11,892.4	15.8%	\$9,862.7	12.8%	\$15,761.6	19.8%
Anne Arundel	102,265.6	9.2%	30,685.7	2.9%	44,684.6	4.2%
Baltimore City	126,139.0	9.6%	134,397.5	10.4%	107,589.0	8.2%
Baltimore	257,930.0	15.9%	218,865.0	13.5%	202,988.0	13.7%
Calvert	55,649.1	27.0%	48,323.2	23.3%	46,810.6	22.4%
Caroline	2,721.9	6.5%	1,895.7	4.6%	2,448.4	6.2%
Carroll	45,855.9	14.9%	42,727.0	13.2%	35,861.9	11.1%
Cecil	38,072.1	24.5%	35,484.1	22.2%	33,336.0	20.7%
Charles	52,384.2	18.7%	44,465.7	15.5%	38,654.1	13.4%
Dorchester	7,166.8	13.1%	8,247.8	15.6%	6,709.3	14.2%
Frederick	67,761.9	15.9%	49,511.7	11.4%	54,444.6	12.9%
Garrett	28,062.3	38.6%	18,566.2	25.8%	17,351.5	24.8%
Harford	69,298.1	16.8%	53,427.3	12.6%	56,985.1	13.2%
Howard	93,017.0	12.1%	72,562.5	9.2%	65,005.9	8.3%
Kent	4,887.3	11.8%	5,424.8	12.8%	10,928.4	27.4%
Montgomery	283,995.3	10.9%	219,131.7	8.1%	114,540.7	4.5%
Prince George's	286,898.2	19.7%	263,853.0	18.1%	316,858.5	20.6%
Queen Anne's	11,116.9	11.5%	13,653.3	13.4%	13,352.3	13.6%
St. Mary's	35,946.4	20.3%	26,962.6	14.7%	31,060.5	16.8%
Somerset	10,747.3	33.4%	13,645.9	39.8%	13,629.3	42.7%
Talbot	40,793.5	50.2%	40,269.0	52.1%	32,940.4	53.1%
Washington	35,277.8	17.3%	35,797.5	17.7%	36,154.6	17.9%
Wicomico	34,263.6	27.9%	27,086.9	23.3%	23,074.8	20.2%
Worcester	46,361.5	26.4%	37,420.7	20.1%	33,676.1	19.2%
Total	\$1,748,504.0	14.8%	\$1,452,267.5	12.1%	\$1,354,846.4	11.6%
State of Maryland	\$2,182,148.0	10.3%	\$838,680.0	3.9%	\$799,712.0	3.4%

Notes: The balance figures above comprise: Unreserved Undesignated – fund balance that is not reserved or designated for utilization in a future period;
Unreserved Designated – fund balance that is unreserved but designated for utilization in a future period.
Source: County Audit Reports, Fiscal 2008-2010; County Finance Offices

Chapter 9. Local Debt Measures

County Debt

As of June 30, 2010, Maryland counties and Baltimore City had \$16.1 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 2006 through 2010.

Between fiscal 2006 and 2010, local debt for counties and Baltimore City increased by \$3.3 billion or 25.7%. This represents a 5.9% average annual increase over the five-year period. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) accounted for 10.4% of the total debt in fiscal 2010. In the exhibits, WSSC debt is apportioned equally between Montgomery and Prince George's counties. Montgomery County had \$4.3 billion in outstanding debt, while Prince George's County had \$2.0 billion in debt. In comparison, Garrett and Somerset counties were the smallest borrowers. Garrett County had \$35.0 million in outstanding debt, while Somerset County had \$32.1 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 79% 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 \$1.2 billion in outstanding debt as of June 30, 2010, while the State of Maryland had \$19.3 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 2000, 2005, and 2010. County debt to assessable base decreased in the past 10 years. The high ratio in Baltimore City (7.3%) 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 five counties have remained below 1.5% in fiscal 2000, 2005, and 2010 (Calvert, Garrett, Kent, Talbot, and Worcester). For comparative purposes, in fiscal 2010 the State had a debt-to-assessable-base ratio of 2.6%, the same ratio it had in 2000. The municipalities/special taxing districts had a ratio of 1.0% in 2010.

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 \$1,835 in fiscal 2000 to \$2,831 in fiscal 2010, a 54.3% increase over the decade. The largest increases in per capita debt were in Baltimore City, Cecil, Charles, and Kent 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 2010 amounted to \$3,394 per capita, a 113% increase from the \$1,593 per capita amount in 2000. The municipalities/special taxing districts had a ratio of \$1,411 per capita in 2010.

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 12.0% 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 municipal corporation may create. The voters of the applicable municipal corporation must subsequently approve this limitation. In addition, through its legislative powers, a municipal corporation 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, 2011. 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 A and for Fitch, the highest rating is AAA and the lowest is AA-.

Exhibit 9.1
Maryland County Debt
Fiscal 2006-2010
(\$ in Thousands)

County	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Average Annual Change
Allegany	\$50,556	\$60,965	\$60,487	\$63,944	\$61,004	4.8%
Anne Arundel	805,073	852,644	857,886	1,067,169	956,469	4.4%
Baltimore City	2,251,375	2,503,671	2,571,372	2,794,794	2,775,252	5.4%
Baltimore	1,220,143	1,358,981	1,625,752	1,571,238	1,756,958	9.5%
Calvert	105,874	126,293	159,059	139,594	147,727	8.7%
Caroline	25,383	36,429	39,677	37,035	42,702	13.9%
Carroll	249,218	253,415	260,656	316,645	353,870	9.2%
Cecil	120,395	138,746	164,482	182,678	202,651	13.9%
Charles	263,690	295,095	331,968	340,675	338,198	6.4%
Dorchester	23,848	21,138	19,594	18,282	36,724	11.4%
Frederick	441,805	524,052	583,783	553,075	670,558	11.0%
Garrett	38,590	37,146	41,160	37,428	35,036	-2.4%
Harford	279,635	251,248	376,569	479,884	638,059	22.9%
Howard	873,013	987,698	994,238	997,177	1,042,399	4.5%
Kent	25,163	23,220	21,948	30,788	41,751	13.5%
Montgomery	3,460,330	3,684,457	3,818,295	3,934,163	4,273,848	5.4%
Prince George's	2,009,593	1,982,038	2,019,130	2,104,211	2,010,942	0.0%
Queen Anne's	74,879	90,714	84,516	89,484	105,714	9.0%
St. Mary's	164,283	155,181	147,395	136,246	156,782	-1.2%
Somerset	20,132	26,030	26,167	27,746	32,123	12.4%
Talbot	30,302	34,099	58,032	55,084	52,540	14.8%
Washington	163,108	172,246	181,448	185,944	190,935	4.0%
Wicomico	79,358	83,722	92,821	104,626	111,246	8.8%
Worcester	67,099	91,026	85,310	113,125	103,761	11.5%
Total	\$12,842,843	\$13,790,256	\$14,621,747	\$15,381,036	\$16,137,249	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			Total County Debt as Percent of Assessable Base		
	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2010	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2010	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2010
Allegany	\$2,745,386	\$2,691,053	\$3,816,560	\$57,372	\$54,480	\$61,004	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%
Anne Arundel	32,672,190	46,036,555	86,849,623	658,503	798,865	956,469	2.0%	1.7%	1.1%
Baltimore City	18,302,808	21,597,384	38,190,377	1,147,836	1,864,149	2,775,252	6.3%	8.6%	7.3%
Baltimore	41,878,986	50,489,382	88,989,970	801,669	1,239,763	1,756,958	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%
Calvert	5,811,373	7,496,323	13,951,302	62,705	103,499	147,727	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%
Caroline	1,197,889	1,586,476	3,199,323	26,469	27,321	42,702	2.2%	1.7%	1.3%
Carroll	8,692,801	11,891,468	22,093,994	217,020	229,758	353,870	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Cecil	4,450,608	6,235,694	11,184,512	59,918	94,605	202,651	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Charles	7,375,626	10,075,543	19,882,783	113,162	240,755	338,198	1.5%	2.4%	1.7%
Dorchester	1,452,255	1,939,327	3,527,710	23,092	27,269	36,724	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Frederick	11,813,227	16,353,215	31,969,352	270,003	357,595	670,558	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Garrett	1,775,423	2,513,159	4,689,794	20,377	25,481	35,036	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%
Harford	11,695,881	15,597,527	28,453,136	251,009	313,580	638,059	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Howard	18,907,875	27,014,393	50,049,686	677,845	755,668	1,042,399	3.6%	2.8%	2.1%
Kent	1,299,814	1,690,504	3,219,073	13,069	19,288	41,751	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
Montgomery	75,715,322	106,559,595	187,664,567	2,999,170	3,258,839	4,273,848	4.0%	3.1%	2.3%
Prince George's	39,846,936	49,033,034	98,867,718	1,739,153	1,895,713	2,010,942	4.4%	3.9%	2.0%
Queen Anne's	2,951,117	4,569,035	9,050,949	51,564	69,744	105,714	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%
St. Mary's	4,781,180	6,211,101	12,875,262	125,100	173,517	156,782	2.6%	2.8%	1.2%
Somerset	699,860	846,503	1,757,563	16,578	16,309	32,123	2.4%	1.9%	1.8%
Talbot	3,342,561	5,134,091	10,142,501	19,994	27,092	52,540	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Washington	6,190,115	7,922,077	14,877,217	148,326	147,885	190,935	2.4%	1.9%	1.3%
Wicomico	3,622,052	4,591,232	7,774,844	78,814	78,392	111,246	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Worcester	6,033,266	10,010,931	19,292,626	62,369	70,132	103,761	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Total	\$313,254,544	\$418,085,602	\$772,370,442	\$9,641,117	\$11,889,699	\$16,137,249	3.1%	2.8%	2.1%

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 1999	July 2004	July 2009	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2010	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2010
Allegany	75,288	73,379	72,532	\$57,372	\$54,480	\$61,004	\$762	\$742	\$841
Anne Arundel	484,800	508,722	521,209	658,503	798,865	956,469	1,358	1,570	1,835
Baltimore City	657,441	641,004	637,418	1,147,836	1,864,149	2,775,252	1,746	2,908	4,354
Baltimore	749,425	779,301	789,814	801,669	1,239,763	1,756,958	1,070	1,591	2,225
Calvert	72,858	85,341	89,212	62,705	103,499	147,727	861	1,213	1,656
Caroline	29,610	30,807	33,367	26,469	27,321	42,702	894	887	1,280
Carroll	149,149	165,089	170,089	217,020	229,758	353,870	1,455	1,392	2,080
Cecil	84,591	94,674	100,796	59,918	94,605	202,651	708	999	2,011
Charles	118,571	134,561	142,226	113,162	240,755	338,198	954	1,789	2,378
Dorchester	30,783	30,847	32,043	23,092	27,269	36,724	750	884	1,146
Frederick	191,606	216,418	227,980	270,003	357,595	670,558	1,409	1,652	2,941
Garrett	29,834	29,806	29,555	20,377	25,481	35,036	683	855	1,185
Harford	216,408	234,003	242,514	251,009	313,580	638,059	1,160	1,340	2,631
Howard	243,007	265,385	281,884	677,845	755,668	1,042,399	2,789	2,847	3,698
Kent	19,015	19,578	20,247	13,069	19,288	41,751	687	985	2,062
Montgomery	862,350	920,965	971,600	2,999,170	3,258,839	4,273,848	3,478	3,539	4,399
Prince George's	795,048	836,103	834,560	1,739,153	1,895,713	2,010,942	2,187	2,267	2,410
Queen Anne's	40,077	44,562	47,958	51,564	69,744	105,714	1,287	1,565	2,204
St. Mary's	85,627	94,959	102,999	125,100	173,517	156,782	1,461	1,827	1,522
Somerset	24,766	25,622	25,959	16,578	16,309	32,123	669	637	1,237
Talbot	33,656	35,201	36,262	19,994	27,092	52,540	594	770	1,449
Washington	131,178	138,765	145,910	148,326	147,885	190,935	1,131	1,066	1,309
Wicomico	83,714	88,665	94,222	78,814	78,392	111,246	941	884	1,181
Worcester	45,707	48,902	49,122	62,369	70,132	103,761	1,365	1,434	2,112
Total	5,254,509	5,542,659	5,699,478	\$9,641,117	\$11,889,699	\$16,137,249	\$1,835	\$2,145	\$2,831

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 2011

County	Standard & Poor's	Moody's	Fitch
Allegany	A	A1	-
Anne Arundel	AAA	Aa1	-
Baltimore City	AA-	Aa2	-
Baltimore	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Calvert	AAA	Aa1	AAA
Caroline	A	A3	-
Carroll	AA+	Aa1	AAA
Cecil	AA	Aa2	-
Charles	AA	Aa1	AAA
Dorchester	A	A2	-
Frederick	AA+	Aa1	AAA
Garrett	AAA	A1	-
Harford	AA+	Aaa	AAA
Howard	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Kent	-	-	-
Montgomery	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Prince George's	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Queen Anne's	AA-	Aa2	AA+
St. Mary's	AA	Aa2	AA+
Somerset	-	-	-
Talbot	-	Aa2	AAA
Washington	AA	Aa2	AA
Wicomico	AA-	Aa3	AA-
Worcester	-	Aa2	AA

Note: (-) means not rated.

Source: 2011 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 0.89 for Allegany County in fiscal 2009 indicates that for every dollar of State tax revenues allocated to Allegany County, the county received \$0.89 in direct State aid. The amount of direct grants received for each \$1.00 of taxes paid in fiscal 2009 ranged from \$0.12 in Talbot County to \$1.20 in Caroline County. Statewide, the weighted average for this measure was \$0.43, and the simple average (county mean) was \$0.55. The amount for Baltimore City includes State assumed functions.

Table 10.1
Counties with the Highest and Lowest
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	23 rd	24. Talbot	2 nd
2. Caroline	20 th	23. Worcester	1 st
3. Allegany	24 th	22. Montgomery	3 rd
4. Wicomico	21 st	21. Kent	9 th
5. Prince George's	17 th	20. Anne Arundel	6 th

Source: Department of Legislative Services

The second ratio compares direct State aid and payments-on-behalf to total revenue allocations. Payments-on-behalf include retirement costs for public school teachers, librarians, and community college faculty that the State pays on behalf of the local government. Again, using Allegany County as the example, in 2009 the county received \$0.93 in State assistance for every \$1.00 of State tax revenues allocated to it. On this measure, State assistance received for each \$1.00 of taxes paid in fiscal 2009 varied from \$0.13 for Talbot County to \$1.21 for Caroline County. Statewide, the weighted average was \$0.46, and the simple average was \$0.57.

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 2009 for example, Allegany County's direct aid index is 2.08, indicating that Allegany County's ratio was 108% above the statewide average. Including payments-on-behalf lowers Allegany County's ratio to 2.05 or 105% 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 2009, State aid (direct grants and payments-on-behalf) represented just over 40% of the State revenue collections (including property taxes) allocated on a county-by-county basis in this report. The remaining revenues funded State programs. The ratios for 16 counties matched or exceeded the statewide average. As with the direct State aid

ratio, 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. Consequently, the county average ratio of \$0.57, calculated by summing the county ratios and dividing by 24, is somewhat higher than the statewide weighted average.

In terms of total State aid received for each \$1.00 in taxes paid, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester counties had the lowest ratios in fiscal 2009 (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).

In terms of total State aid received as a percent of the statewide average Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester counties received the least amount of aid. One of these counties, Worcester, has seen a slight fluctuation over the 10-year period in the amount of aid received as a percent of the statewide average. The year-to-year change in Montgomery and Talbot counties, however, has been more noticeable. Due to the considerable amount of State aid provided to less affluent jurisdictions, several counties (Baltimore City, Allegany, Caroline, and Somerset) received more than 200% of the statewide average. Over the 10-year period, the amount of aid received for these four jurisdictions as a percentage of average has varied somewhat more than the three counties with the lowest ratios. Baltimore City's aid index has varied from 247% in fiscal 2009 to 273% in fiscal 2003. In Allegany County, the index ranged from a low of 171% in

fiscal 2000 to a high of 209% in fiscal 2008. In Caroline County, the index ranged from a low of 247% in fiscal 2006 to a high of 278% in fiscal 2000. In Somerset County, the index reached a high of 288% in fiscal 2001 and 2003 compared to a low of 263% in fiscal 2009.

During this 10-year period, the “balance sheet index” as a percent of the statewide average increased in 4 jurisdictions and decreased in 10 counties. For the remaining 10 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 as shown in **Table 10.2**.

In fiscal 2009, 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 \$1,895 for Baltimore City (the greatest per capita amount for any jurisdiction) and \$1,326 for Prince George’s County. Kent and Talbot counties, on the other hand, received the least amount of State aid at \$13.9 million and \$16.4 million, respectively. On a per capita basis, Kent County received \$686 while Talbot County received \$455 – 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 fourth 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>
Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore
Prince George’s	Baltimore City	Calvert
Washington	Caroline	Charles
Wicomico	Carroll	Frederick
	Cecil	Harford
	Dorchester	Howard
	Garrett	Montgomery
	Kent	Somerset
	Queen Anne’s	Talbot
	St. Mary’s	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 2009 as measured on a per capita basis include Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Talbot, and Worcester. The counties that generate the least per capita State tax revenues include Allegany, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, and Somerset. 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 tax base.

Jurisdictions that received the greatest amount of State aid in fiscal 2009 as measured on a per capita basis include Baltimore City and Allegany, Caroline, Prince George's, 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* analysis.

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

County	10 Fiscal Year Summary									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Allegany	0.54	0.56	0.64	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.71	0.80	0.87	0.89
Anne Arundel	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25
Baltimore City	0.86	0.87	0.98	1.05	0.98	0.94	0.95	1.02	1.07	1.11
Baltimore	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.30
Calvert	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.51
Caroline	0.89	0.88	0.95	1.03	0.97	0.90	0.90	1.05	1.12	1.20
Carroll	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43
Cecil	0.56	0.56	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.74	0.76
Charles	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.51
Dorchester	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.69	0.75
Frederick	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.41	0.44
Garrett	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.59	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.63
Harford	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.45	0.47
Howard	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28
Kent	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.28
Montgomery	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19
Prince George's	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.64
Queen Anne's	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35
St. Mary's	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50
Somerset	0.86	0.93	1.04	1.11	1.05	0.96	1.04	1.12	1.24	1.19
Talbot	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Washington	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.55
Wicomico	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.51	0.58	0.63
Worcester	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14
Total (Weighted Avg)	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.43
County Mean (Simple Avg)	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.55
Standard Deviation	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.31

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

County	10 Fiscal Year Summary									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Allegany	0.58	0.59	0.67	0.73	0.69	0.67	0.73	0.83	0.91	0.93
Anne Arundel	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27
Baltimore City	0.90	0.91	1.01	1.08	1.00	0.95	0.96	1.03	1.08	1.12
Baltimore	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.33
Calvert	0.40	0.42	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.54
Caroline	0.95	0.93	0.99	1.07	0.99	0.92	0.91	1.06	1.14	1.21
Carroll	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.46
Cecil	0.62	0.61	0.66	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.78
Charles	0.39	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.54
Dorchester	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.68	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.71	0.76
Frederick	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.47
Garrett	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.63	0.64
Harford	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.45	0.48	0.50
Howard	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.32
Kent	0.36	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.30
Montgomery	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.22
Prince George's	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.66
Queen Anne's	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.37
St. Mary's	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.52
Somerset	0.91	0.97	1.07	1.14	1.06	0.97	1.05	1.12	1.25	1.20
Talbot	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13
Washington	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.48	0.54	0.57
Wicomico	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.54	0.61	0.67
Worcester	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.15
Total (Weighted Avg)	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.46
County Mean (Simple Avg)	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.57
Standard Deviation	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.30	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

County	10 Fiscal Year Summary									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Allegany	1.77	1.81	1.84	1.89	1.90	1.87	2.02	2.09	2.11	2.08
Anne Arundel	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.57
Baltimore City	2.85	2.84	2.83	2.85	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.67	2.60	2.59
Baltimore	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.71
Calvert	1.16	1.23	1.26	1.26	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.18
Caroline	2.92	2.88	2.75	2.81	2.76	2.60	2.56	2.74	2.74	2.80
Carroll	1.15	1.11	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.00	0.99
Cecil	1.86	1.83	1.81	1.78	1.76	1.79	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.76
Charles	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.23	1.19
Dorchester	1.86	1.93	1.87	1.76	1.75	1.66	1.71	1.61	1.69	1.74
Frederick	0.97	0.93	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.03
Garrett	2.23	2.13	2.02	1.92	1.91	1.72	1.64	1.62	1.51	1.47
Harford	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.09
Howard	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.65
Kent	1.07	0.94	0.98	0.96	0.87	0.82	0.81	0.71	0.58	0.65
Montgomery	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.43
Prince George's	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.41	1.40	1.45	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.48
Queen Anne's	0.92	0.93	0.77	0.86	0.83	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.81
St. Mary's	1.26	1.22	1.12	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15
Somerset	2.85	3.03	3.01	3.03	2.99	2.77	2.97	2.93	3.02	2.78
Talbot	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.27
Washington	1.17	1.13	1.08	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.10	1.20	1.27	1.29
Wicomico	1.25	1.25	1.18	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.33	1.41	1.47
Worcester	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.32
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)	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.27
Standard Deviation	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.73

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

County	10 Fiscal Year Summary									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Allegany	1.71	1.75	1.79	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.99	2.06	2.09	2.05
Anne Arundel	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.59
Baltimore City	2.66	2.68	2.70	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.60	2.57	2.49	2.47
Baltimore	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.73
Calvert	1.18	1.23	1.26	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.27	1.26	1.19
Caroline	2.78	2.75	2.65	2.70	2.64	2.50	2.47	2.64	2.62	2.67
Carroll	1.14	1.11	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.00
Cecil	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.73	1.71	1.74	1.78	1.75	1.75	1.71
Charles	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.18
Dorchester	1.80	1.87	1.81	1.70	1.69	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.64	1.67
Frederick	0.98	0.94	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.94	0.95	1.00	1.03
Garrett	2.11	2.03	1.93	1.83	1.80	1.64	1.56	1.55	1.44	1.40
Harford	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.10
Howard	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.70
Kent	1.07	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.87	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.60	0.66
Montgomery	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48
Prince George's	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.42	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.45
Queen Anne's	0.93	0.94	0.78	0.86	0.83	0.78	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.81
St. Mary's	1.24	1.21	1.11	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.14
Somerset	2.69	2.88	2.87	2.88	2.84	2.65	2.83	2.79	2.87	2.63
Talbot	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.38	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.29
Washington	1.16	1.12	1.07	1.03	0.91	1.04	1.09	1.18	1.25	1.26
Wicomico	1.25	1.24	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.33	1.40	1.46
Worcester	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.34
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)	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.25
Standard Deviation	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.68

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 2009

County	<i>Share of Population</i>			<i>Share of State Tax Revenues</i>			<i>Share of State Grants</i>		
	Population	Percent of Total	Ranking	State Tax Revenues	Percent of Total	Ranking	State Grants	Percent of Total	Ranking
Allegany	72,658	1.3%	16	\$118,910,742	0.9%	18	\$110,822,530	1.8%	15
Anne Arundel	515,328	9.1%	5	1,416,294,598	10.5%	4	383,461,547	6.3%	5
Baltimore City	638,091	11.3%	4	1,075,732,095	8.0%	5	1,208,982,135	19.7%	1
Baltimore	788,454	13.9%	3	2,000,165,303	14.9%	2	662,454,245	10.8%	3
Calvert	88,560	1.6%	15	191,586,650	1.4%	14	103,490,851	1.7%	16
Caroline	33,279	0.6%	20	43,116,025	0.3%	23	52,339,907	0.9%	17
Carroll	169,794	3.0%	9	388,060,290	2.9%	9	176,682,693	2.9%	10
Cecil	99,949	1.8%	13	153,969,899	1.1%	16	119,517,352	2.0%	13
Charles	141,444	2.5%	11	337,825,992	2.5%	10	181,876,626	3.0%	9
Dorchester	32,017	0.6%	21	52,344,910	0.4%	21	39,815,347	0.7%	18
Frederick	226,525	4.0%	8	533,078,050	4.0%	7	249,049,971	4.1%	8
Garrett	29,658	0.5%	22	56,277,423	0.4%	20	35,740,458	0.6%	20
Harford	241,393	4.3%	7	517,468,937	3.8%	8	258,521,263	4.2%	7
Howard	277,187	4.9%	6	828,536,055	6.2%	6	263,090,540	4.3%	6
Kent	20,269	0.4%	24	46,394,427	0.3%	22	13,899,528	0.2%	24
Montgomery	953,685	16.9%	1	2,887,105,152	21.5%	1	637,198,748	10.4%	4
Prince George's	830,514	14.7%	2	1,668,752,425	12.4%	3	1,101,132,163	18.0%	2
Queen Anne's	47,465	0.8%	18	106,904,180	0.8%	19	39,234,195	0.6%	19
St. Mary's	101,664	1.8%	12	215,005,504	1.6%	12	111,934,776	1.8%	14
Somerset	26,131	0.5%	23	27,253,916	0.2%	24	32,655,380	0.5%	21
Talbot	36,112	0.6%	19	123,444,073	0.9%	17	16,416,313	0.3%	23
Washington	145,450	2.6%	10	294,423,665	2.2%	11	168,667,542	2.8%	11
Wicomico	93,859	1.7%	14	196,356,328	1.5%	13	130,596,190	2.1%	12
Worcester	49,169	0.9%	17	177,039,946	1.3%	15	27,047,742	0.4%	22
Total	5,658,655	100.0%		\$13,456,046,584	100.0%		\$6,124,628,042	100.0%	

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Exhibit 10.6
Per Capita Allocation of State Tax Revenues and State Aid – Fiscal 2009

County	Population	<i>Allocation of State Tax Revenues</i>			<i>State Grants to Local Governments</i>		
		Total Revenues	Per Capita Amount	Ranking	Total State Grants	Per Capita Amount	Ranking
Allegany	72,658	\$118,910,742	\$1,637	20	\$110,822,530	\$1,525	3
Anne Arundel	515,328	1,416,294,598	2,748	5	383,461,547	744	20
Baltimore City	638,091	1,075,732,095	1,686	19	1,208,982,135	1,895	1
Baltimore	788,454	2,000,165,303	2,537	6	662,454,245	840	18
Calvert	88,560	191,586,650	2,163	12	103,490,851	1,169	11
Caroline	33,279	43,116,025	1,296	23	52,339,907	1,573	2
Carroll	169,794	388,060,290	2,285	10	176,682,693	1,041	16
Cecil	99,949	153,969,899	1,540	22	119,517,352	1,196	10
Charles	141,444	337,825,992	2,388	7	181,876,626	1,286	6
Dorchester	32,017	52,344,910	1,635	21	39,815,347	1,244	8
Frederick	226,525	533,078,050	2,353	8	249,049,971	1,099	14
Garrett	29,658	56,277,423	1,898	18	35,740,458	1,205	9
Harford	241,393	517,468,937	2,144	13	258,521,263	1,071	15
Howard	277,187	828,536,055	2,989	4	263,090,540	949	17
Kent	20,269	46,394,427	2,289	9	13,899,528	686	21
Montgomery	953,685	2,887,105,152	3,027	3	637,198,748	668	22
Prince George's	830,514	1,668,752,425	2,009	17	1,101,132,163	1,326	5
Queen Anne's	47,465	106,904,180	2,252	11	39,234,195	827	19
St. Mary's	101,664	215,005,504	2,115	14	111,934,776	1,101	13
Somerset	26,131	27,253,916	1,043	24	32,655,380	1,250	7
Talbot	36,112	123,444,073	3,418	2	16,416,313	455	24
Washington	145,450	294,423,665	2,024	16	168,667,542	1,160	12
Wicomico	93,859	196,356,328	2,092	15	130,596,190	1,391	4
Worcester	49,169	177,039,946	3,601	1	27,047,742	550	23
Total	5,658,655	\$13,456,046,584	\$2,378		\$6,124,628,042	\$1,082	

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	6,994	102	1,299	1,432	4,161	26	Montana	1,273	54	129	0	1,090
2	Pennsylvania	4,871	66	1,016	1,546	2,243	27	Idaho	1,240	44	200	0	996
3	Texas	4,835	254	1,209	0	3,372	28	Alabama	1,185	67	458	0	660
4	California	4,344	57	478	0	3,809	29	Mississippi	1,000	82	296	0	622
5	Kansas	3,931	104	627	1,353	1,847	30	North Carolina	963	100	548	0	315
6	Missouri	3,723	114	952	312	2,345	31	Tennessee	928	92	347	0	489
7	Ohio	3,702	88	938	1,308	1,368	32	New Mexico	863	33	101	0	729
8	Minnesota	3,526	87	854	1,788	797	33	Massachusetts	861	5	45	306	505
9	New York	3,403	57	618	929	1,799	34	Maine	850	16	22	466	346
10	Indiana	3,231	91	567	1,008	1,565	35	Vermont	733	14	45	237	437
11	Wisconsin	3,120	72	592	1,259	1,197	36	Wyoming	726	23	99	0	604
12	Michigan	2,893	83	533	1,242	1,035	37	South Carolina	698	46	268	0	384
13	North Dakota	2,699	53	357	1,320	969	38	West Virginia	663	55	232	0	376
14	Nebraska	2,659	93	530	454	1,582	39	Connecticut	649	0	30	149	470
15	Colorado	2,416	62	270	0	2,084	40	Arizona	645	15	90	0	540
16	South Dakota	1,983	66	309	916	692	41	Utah	599	29	242	0	328
17	Iowa	1,954	99	947	0	908	42	New Hampshire	545	10	13	221	301
18	Oklahoma	1,880	77	594	0	1,209	43	Louisiana	526	60	303	0	163
19	Washington	1,845	39	281	0	1,525	44	Virginia	511	95	229	0	187
20	Florida	1,623	66	411	0	1,146	45	Delaware	338	3	57	0	278
21	Arkansas	1,548	75	502	0	971	46	Maryland	256	24	156	0	76
22	Oregon	1,546	36	242	0	1,268	47	Nevada	198	16	19	0	163
23	Georgia	1,439	154	535	0	750	48	Alaska	177	14	148	0	15
24	New Jersey	1,383	21	324	242	796	49	Rhode Island	134	0	8	31	95
25	Kentucky	1,346	118	419	0	809	50	Hawaii	19	3	1	0	15
	District of Columbia	2	0	1	0	1		United States	89,476	3,033	19,492	16,519	50,432

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2007 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
Federalsburg	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>	<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Dorchester			Harford		
Brookview	1953	Ch. 704	Aberdeen	1892	Ch. 136
Cambridge	1793	Ch. 66	Bel Air	1874	Ch. 273
Church Creek	1867	Ch. 53	Havre de Grace	1785	Ch. 55
East New Market	1832	Ch. 167			
Eldorado	1947	Ch. 313	Howard		
Galestown	1951	Ch. 92	None		
Hurlock	1892	Ch. 249	Kent		
Secretary	1900	Ch. 555	Betterton	1906	Ch. 227
Vienna	1833	Ch. 216	Chestertown	1805	Ch. 101
			Galena	1858	Ch. 373
Frederick			Millington (also in Queen Anne's)	1890	Ch. 386
Brunswick	1890	Ch. 577	Rock Hall	1908	Ch. 171
Burkittsville	1894	Ch. 652	Montgomery		
Emmitsburg	1824	Ch. 29	Barnesville	1888	Ch. 254
Frederick	1816	Ch. 74	Brookeville	1808	Ch. 90
Middletown	1833	Ch. 143	Chevy Chase	1918	Ch. 177
Mount Airy (also in Carroll)	1894	Ch. 91	Chevy Chase, Sec. 3	1982	Referendum
Myersville	1904	Ch. 94	Chevy Chase, Sec. 5	1982	Referendum
New Market	1878	Ch. 90	Chevy Chase View	1993	Referendum
Rosemont	1953	Ch. 262	Chevy Chase Village	1910	Ch. 382
Thurmont	1894	Ch. 16	Gaithersburg	1878	Ch. 397
Walkersville	1892	Ch. 351	Garrett Park	1898	Ch. 453
Woodsboro	1836	Ch. 299	Glen Echo	1904	Ch. 436
			Kensington	1894	Ch. 621
Garrett			Laytonsville	1892	Ch. 497
Accident	1916	Ch. 514	Martin's Additions	1985	Referendum
Deer Park	1884	Ch. 519	North Chevy Chase	1996	Referendum
Friendsville	1902	Ch. 477	Poolesville	1867	Ch. 174
Grantsville	1864	Ch. 99	Rockville	1860	Ch. 373
Kitzmilller	1906	Ch. 285	Somerset	1906	Ch. 795
Loch Lynn Heights	1896	Ch. 450	Takoma Park	1890	Ch. 480
Mountain Lake Park	1931	Ch. 507	Washington Grove	1937	Ch. 372
Oakland	1862	Ch. 250			

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Prince George's			Queen Anne's		
Berwyn Heights	1896	Ch. 267	Barclay	1931	Ch. 483
Bladensburg	1854	Ch. 137	Centreville	1794	Ch. 23
Bowie	1882	Ch. 488	Church Hill	1876	Ch. 201
Brentwood	1912	Ch. 401	Millington (also in Kent)	1890	Ch. 386
Capitol Heights	1910	Ch. 513	Queen Anne (also in Talbot)	1953	Ch. 17
Cheverly	1931	Ch. 200	Queenstown	1892	Ch. 542
College Park	1945	Ch. 1051	Sudlersville	1870	Ch. 313
Colmar Manor	1927	Ch. 178	Templeville (also in Caroline)	1865	Ch. 86
Cottage City	1924	Ch. 390			
District Heights	1936	Ch. 61	St. Mary's		
Eagle Harbor	1929	Ch. 397	Leonardtown	1858	Ch. 73
Edmonston	1924	Ch. 154			
Fairmount Heights	1935	Ch. 199	Somerset		
Forest Heights	1949	Ch. 142	Crisfield	1872	Ch. 151
Glenarden	1939	Ch. 650	Princess Anne	1867	Ch. 183
Greenbelt	1937	Ch. 532			
Hyattsville	1886	Ch. 424	Talbot		
Landover Hills	1945	Ch. 465	Easton	1790	Ch. 14
Laurel	1870	Ch. 260	Oxford	1852	Ch. 367
Morningside	1949	Ch. 589	Queen Anne (also in Queen Anne's)	1953	Ch. 17
Mount Rainier	1910	Ch. 514	St. Michaels	1804	Ch. 82
New Carrollton	1953	Ch. 441	Trappe	1827	Ch. 103
North Brentwood	1924	Ch. 508			
Riverdale Park	1920	Ch. 731	Washington		
Seat Pleasant	1931	Ch. 197	Boonsboro	1831	Ch. 139
University Park	1936	Ch. 132	Clear Spring	1836	Ch. 141
Upper Marlboro	1870	Ch. 363	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>	<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Chapter/ Referendum</u>
Wicomico			Worcester		
Delmar	1888	Ch. 167	Berlin	1868	Ch. 424
Fruitland	1947	Ch. 662	Ocean City	1880	Ch. 209
Hebron	1931	Ch. 90	Pocomoke City	1878	Ch. 253
Mardela Springs	1906	Ch. 325	Snow Hill	1812	Ch. 72
Pittsville	1906	Ch. 499			
Salisbury	1854	Ch. 287			
Sharptown	1874	Ch. 465			
Willards	1906	Ch. 195			

Source: Maryland State Archives, Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 3
Residents Residing in Municipalities
April 2010

County	County Population	Municipal Population	Percent of County	Rank
Allegany	75,087	33,931	45.2%	3
Anne Arundel	537,656	38,490	7.2%	20
Baltimore City	620,961	0	0.0%	24
Baltimore	805,029	0	0.0%	24
Calvert	88,737	7,731	8.7%	18
Caroline	33,066	12,192	36.9%	7
Carroll	167,134	48,759	29.2%	10
Cecil	101,108	29,329	29.0%	11
Charles	146,551	12,610	8.6%	19
Dorchester	32,618	16,006	49.1%	2
Frederick	233,385	97,682	41.9%	5
Garrett	30,097	6,871	22.8%	13
Harford	244,826	38,031	15.5%	16
Howard	287,085	0	0.0%	24
Kent	20,197	8,124	40.2%	6
Montgomery	971,777	157,197	16.2%	15
Prince George's	863,420	235,813	27.3%	12
Queen Anne's	47,798	6,562	13.7%	17
St. Mary's	105,151	2,930	2.8%	21
Somerset	26,470	6,016	22.7%	14
Talbot	37,782	18,796	49.7%	1
Washington	147,430	52,774	35.8%	8
Wicomico	98,733	42,669	43.2%	4
Worcester	51,454	17,874	34.7%	9
Statewide	5,773,552	890,387	15.4%	

Source: Maryland Department of Planning, Department of Legislative Services

Appendix 4
Racial Composition in the United States
April 2010

State	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
Alabama	67.0%	26.0%	3.9%	1.1%	1.9%
Alaska	64.1%	3.1%	5.5%	5.3%	22.0%
Arizona	57.8%	3.7%	29.6%	2.7%	6.1%
Arkansas	74.5%	15.3%	6.4%	1.2%	2.5%
California	40.1%	5.8%	37.6%	12.8%	3.6%
Colorado	70.0%	3.8%	20.7%	2.7%	2.9%
Connecticut	71.2%	9.4%	13.4%	3.8%	2.2%
Delaware	65.3%	20.8%	8.2%	3.2%	2.5%
District of Columbia	34.8%	50.0%	9.1%	3.5%	2.6%
Florida	57.9%	15.2%	22.5%	2.4%	2.1%
Georgia	55.9%	30.0%	8.8%	3.2%	2.0%
Hawaii	22.7%	1.5%	8.9%	37.7%	29.2%
Idaho	84.0%	0.6%	11.2%	1.2%	3.1%
Illinois	63.7%	14.3%	15.8%	4.5%	1.7%
Indiana	81.5%	9.0%	6.0%	1.6%	1.9%
Iowa	88.7%	2.9%	5.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Kansas	78.2%	5.7%	10.5%	2.3%	3.3%
Kentucky	86.3%	7.7%	3.1%	1.1%	1.8%
Louisiana	60.3%	31.8%	4.2%	1.5%	2.1%
Maine	94.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	2.1%
Maryland	54.7%	29.0%	8.2%	5.5%	2.7%
Massachusetts	76.1%	6.0%	9.6%	5.3%	3.0%
Michigan	76.6%	14.0%	4.4%	2.4%	2.6%
Minnesota	83.1%	5.1%	4.7%	4.0%	3.1%

State	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
Mississippi	58.0%	36.9%	2.7%	0.9%	1.5%
Missouri	81.0%	11.5%	3.5%	1.6%	2.4%
Montana	87.8%	0.4%	2.9%	0.6%	8.3%
Nebraska	82.1%	4.4%	9.2%	1.7%	2.5%
Nevada	54.1%	7.7%	26.5%	7.1%	4.5%
New Hampshire	92.3%	1.0%	2.8%	2.1%	1.7%
New Jersey	59.3%	12.8%	17.7%	8.2%	2.0%
New Mexico	40.5%	1.7%	46.3%	1.3%	10.2%
New York	58.3%	14.4%	17.6%	7.3%	2.4%
North Carolina	65.3%	21.2%	8.4%	2.2%	3.0%
North Dakota	88.9%	1.1%	2.0%	1.0%	6.9%
Ohio	81.1%	12.0%	3.1%	1.7%	2.1%
Oklahoma	68.7%	7.3%	8.9%	1.7%	13.5%
Oregon	78.5%	1.7%	11.7%	3.6%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	79.5%	10.4%	5.7%	2.7%	1.7%
Rhode Island	76.4%	4.9%	12.4%	2.8%	3.5%
South Carolina	64.1%	27.7%	5.1%	1.3%	1.9%
South Dakota	84.7%	1.2%	2.7%	0.9%	10.4%
Tennessee	75.6%	16.5%	4.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Texas	45.3%	11.5%	37.6%	3.8%	1.8%
Utah	80.4%	0.9%	13.0%	2.0%	3.8%
Vermont	94.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	2.0%
Virginia	64.8%	19.0%	7.9%	5.5%	2.8%
Washington	72.5%	3.4%	11.2%	7.1%	5.8%
West Virginia	93.2%	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%
Wisconsin	83.3%	6.2%	5.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Wyoming	85.9%	0.8%	8.9%	0.8%	3.7%
United States	63.7%	12.2%	16.4%	4.7%	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix 5

Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas

				Population Change		Percent Change	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>
Washington Metropolitan Area	4,167,922	4,855,392	5,660,475	687,470	805,083	16.5%	16.6%
District of Columbia	606,900	572,059	601,723	-34,841	29,664	-5.7%	5.2%
Maryland	1,788,314	2,065,242	2,303,870	276,928	238,628	15.5%	11.6%
Calvert	51,372	74,563	88,737	23,191	14,174	45.1%	19.0%
Charles	101,154	120,546	146,551	19,392	26,005	19.2%	21.6%
Frederick	150,208	195,277	233,385	45,069	38,108	30.0%	19.5%
Montgomery	762,875	873,341	971,777	110,466	98,436	14.5%	11.3%
Prince George's	722,705	801,515	863,420	78,810	61,905	10.9%	7.7%
Virginia	1,736,782	2,175,901	2,701,384	439,119	525,483	25.3%	24.2%
Alexandria City	111,183	128,283	139,966	17,100	11,683	15.4%	9.1%
Arlington	170,936	189,453	207,627	18,517	18,174	10.8%	9.6%
Clarke	12,101	12,652	14,034	551	1,382	4.6%	10.9%
Fairfax City	19,622	21,498	22,565	1,876	1,067	9.6%	5.0%
Fairfax	818,584	969,749	1,081,726	151,165	111,977	18.5%	11.5%
Falls Church City	9,578	10,377	12,332	799	1,955	8.3%	18.8%
Fauquier	48,741	55,139	65,203	6,398	10,064	13.1%	18.3%
Frederick	45,723	59,209	78,305	13,486	19,096	29.5%	32.3%
Fredericksburg City	19,027	19,279	24,286	252	5,007	1.3%	26.0%
Loudoun	86,129	169,599	312,311	83,470	142,712	96.9%	84.1%
Manassas City	27,957	35,135	37,821	7,178	2,686	25.7%	7.6%
Manassas Park City	6,734	10,290	14,273	3,556	3,983	52.8%	38.7%
Prince William	215,686	280,813	402,002	65,127	121,189	30.2%	43.2%
Spotsylvania	57,403	90,395	122,397	32,992	32,002	57.5%	35.4%
Stafford	61,236	92,446	128,961	31,210	36,515	51.0%	39.5%
Warren	26,142	31,584	37,575	5,442	5,991	20.8%	19.0%

				Population Change		Percent Change	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>
West Virginia	35,926	42,190	53,498	6,264	11,308	17.4%	26.8%
Jefferson	35,926	42,190	53,498	6,264	11,308	17.4%	26.8%
Baltimore Metropolitan Area	2,382,172	2,552,994	2,710,489	170,822	157,495	7.2%	6.2%
Baltimore City	736,014	651,154	620,961	-84,860	-30,193	-11.5%	-4.6%
Anne Arundel	427,239	489,656	537,656	62,417	48,000	14.6%	9.8%
Baltimore	692,134	754,292	805,029	62,158	50,737	9.0%	6.7%
Carroll	123,372	150,897	167,134	27,525	16,237	22.3%	10.8%
Harford	182,132	218,590	244,826	36,458	26,236	20.0%	12.0%
Howard	187,328	247,842	287,085	60,514	39,243	32.3%	15.8%
Queen Anne's	33,953	40,563	47,798	6,610	7,235	19.5%	17.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Appendix 6
Special County Property Tax Rates
Fiscal 2012**

	<u>Real Property Tax Rate</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Charles County		
General Tax	\$1.003	94.0%
Fire District Tax	0.064	6.0%
Total Rate	\$1.067	100.0%
Frederick County		
General Tax	\$0.936	88.0%
Fire District Tax (Urban)	0.128	12.0%
Total Rate	\$1.064	100.0%
Howard County		
General Tax	\$1.0140	88.2%
Fire District Tax (Metro)	0.1355	11.8%
Total Rate	\$1.1495	100.0%
Montgomery County		
General Tax	\$0.713	74.3%
Transit Tax	0.038	4.0%
Fire District Tax	0.121	12.6%
M-NCPPC	0.066	6.9%
Recreation Tax	0.018	1.9%
Storm Drainage Tax	0.003	0.3%
Total Rate	\$0.959	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 2012**

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Allegany	75,087	\$0.9820			\$0.9820
Barton	457	0.9038	\$0.1709	-	1.0747
Cumberland	20,859	0.8519	0.9654	-	1.8173
Frostburg	9,002	0.8579	0.5665	-	1.4244
Lonaconing	1,214	0.8834	0.3400	-	1.2234
Luke	65	0.8799	0.5500	-	1.4299
Midland	446	0.9038	0.2800	-	1.1838
Westernport	1,888	0.8854	0.6000	-	1.4854
Anne Arundel	537,656	0.910			0.910
Annapolis	38,394	0.543	0.560	-	1.103
Highland Beach	96	0.910	0.416	-	1.326
Baltimore City	620,961	2.268			2.268
Baltimore	805,029	1.100			1.100
Calvert	88,737	0.892			0.892
Chesapeake Beach	5,753	0.556	0.370	-	0.926
North Beach	1,978	0.556	0.630	-	1.186

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Caroline	33,066	\$0.870			\$0.870
Denton	4,418	0.800	\$0.660	-	1.460
Federalsburg	2,739	0.800	0.620	-	1.420
Goldsboro	246	0.860	0.400	-	1.260
Greensboro	1,931	0.820	0.605	-	1.425
Henderson	146	0.860	0.300	-	1.160
Hillsboro	161	0.860	0.160	-	1.020
Marydel	141	0.860	0.300	-	1.160
Preston	719	0.830	0.360	-	1.190
Ridgely	1,639	0.810	0.481	-	1.291
Templeville*	52	0.860	0.360	-	1.220
Carroll	167,134	1.028			1.028
Hampstead	6,323	1.028	0.200	-	1.228
Manchester	4,808	1.028	0.216	-	1.244
Mount Airy*	5,503	1.028	0.170	-	1.198
New Windsor	1,396	1.028	0.200	-	1.228
Sykesville	4,436	1.028	0.330	-	1.358
Taneytown	6,728	1.028	0.320	-	1.348
Union Bridge	975	1.028	0.300	-	1.328
Westminster	18,590	1.028	0.580	-	1.608
Cecil	101,108	0.940			0.940
Cecilton	663	0.940	0.219	-	1.159
Charlestown	1,183	0.940	0.280	-	1.220
Chesapeake City	673	0.940	0.425	-	1.365
Elkton	15,443	0.940	0.466	-	1.406
North East	3,572	0.940	0.480	-	1.420
Perryville	4,361	0.940	0.339	-	1.280
Port Deposit	653	0.940	0.551	-	1.491
Rising Sun	2,781	0.940	0.406	-	1.346

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Charles	146,551	\$1.0025		\$0.0640	\$1.0665
Indian Head	3,844	0.9745	\$0.3000	0.0640	1.3385
La Plata	8,753	0.9175	0.3200	0.0640	1.3015
Port Tobacco	13	1.0025	0.0400	0.0640	1.1065
Dorchester	32,618	0.976			0.976
Brookview	60	0.976	0.270	-	1.246
Cambridge	12,326	0.937	0.789	-	1.726
Church Creek	125	0.976	0.170	-	1.146
East New Market	400	0.976	0.600	-	1.576
Eldorado	59	0.976	0.190	-	1.166
Galestown	138	0.976	0.300	-	1.276
Hurlock	2,092	0.937	0.740	-	1.677
Secretary	535	0.976	0.320	-	1.296
Vienna	271	0.976	0.480	-	1.456
Frederick	233,385	0.936		0.128	1.064
Brunswick	5,870	0.936	0.462	0.080	1.478
Burkittsville	151	0.936	0.140	0.080	1.156
Emmitsburg	2,814	0.936	0.360	0.128	1.424
Frederick	65,239	0.936	0.650	0.128	1.714
Middletown	4,136	0.936	0.232	0.080	1.248
Mount Airy*	3,785	0.936	0.170	0.000	1.106
Myersville	1,626	0.936	0.274	0.128	1.338
New Market	656	0.936	0.120	0.128	1.184
Rosemont	294	0.936	0.040	0.080	1.056
Thurmont	6,170	0.936	0.260	0.080	1.276
Walkersville	5,800	0.936	0.170	0.080	1.186
Woodsboro	1,141	0.936	0.130	0.128	1.194

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Garrett	30,097	\$0.990			\$0.990
Accident	325	0.990	\$0.313	-	1.303
Deer Park	399	0.990	0.300	-	1.290
Friendsville	491	0.990	0.290	-	1.280
Grantsville	766	0.990	0.260	-	1.250
Kitzmilller	321	0.990	0.360	-	1.350
Loch Lynn Heights	552	0.990	0.320	-	1.310
Mountain Lake Park	2,092	0.939	0.386	-	1.325
Oakland	1,925	0.990	0.472	-	1.462
Harford	244,826	1.042			1.042
Aberdeen	14,959	0.896	0.680	-	1.576
Bel Air	10,120	0.896	0.500	-	1.396
Havre de Grace	12,952	0.896	0.590	-	1.486
Howard	287,085	1.014		0.1355	1.150
Kent	20,197	1.022			1.022
Betterton	345	1.022	0.320	-	1.342
Chestertown	5,252	1.022	0.370	-	1.392
Galena	612	1.022	0.240	-	1.262
Millington*	605	1.022	0.280	-	1.302
Rock Hall	1,310	1.022	0.320	-	1.342

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Montgomery	971,777	0.713		\$0.246	\$0.959
Barnesville	172	0.713	\$0.051	0.178	0.942
Battery Park		0.713	0.050	0.246	1.009
Brookeville	134	0.713	0.150	0.178	1.041
Chevy Chase, Sec. 3	760	0.713	0.020	0.246	0.979
Chevy Chase, Sec. 5	658	0.713	0.000	0.246	0.959
Chevy Chase	2,824	0.713	0.011	0.246	0.970
Chevy Chase View	920	0.713	0.022	0.246	0.981
Chevy Chase Village	1,953	0.713	0.101	0.246	1.060
Drummond		0.713	0.048	0.246	1.007
Friendship Heights		0.713	0.040	0.243	0.996
Gaithersburg	59,933	0.713	0.262	0.160	1.135
Garrett Park	992	0.713	0.210	0.243	1.166
Glen Echo	255	0.713	0.130	0.246	1.089
Kensington	2,213	0.713	0.136	0.243	1.092
Laytonsville	353	0.713	0.110	0.178	1.001
Martin's Additions	933	0.713	0.046	0.246	1.005
North Chevy Chase	519	0.713	0.052	0.246	1.011
Oakmont		0.713	0.040	0.246	0.999
Poolesville	4,883	0.713	0.159	0.178	1.050
Rockville	61,209	0.713	0.292	0.160	1.165
Somerset	1,216	0.713	0.080	0.246	1.039
Takoma Park	16,715	0.713	0.580	0.243	1.536
Washington Grove	555	0.713	0.221	0.160	1.094

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Prince George's	863,420	\$0.960		\$0.359	\$1.319
Berwyn Heights	3,123	0.800	\$0.516	0.359	1.675
Bladensburg	9,148	0.803	0.740	0.359	1.902
Bowie	54,727	0.808	0.400	0.305	1.513
Brentwood	3,046	0.932	0.382	0.359	1.673
Capitol Heights	4,337	0.816	0.392	0.359	1.567
Cheverly	6,173	0.806	0.480	0.359	1.645
College Park	30,413	0.946	0.322	0.359	1.627
Colmar Manor	1,404	0.842	1.028	0.359	2.229
Cottage City	1,305	0.825	0.488	0.359	1.672
District Heights	5,837	0.804	0.730	0.187	1.721
Eagle Harbor	63	0.960	0.292	0.359	1.611
Edmonston	1,445	0.826	0.600	0.359	1.785
Fairmount Heights	1,494	0.870	0.420	0.359	1.649
Forest Heights	2,447	0.888	0.567	0.359	1.814
Glenarden	6,000	0.828	0.336	0.359	1.523
Greenbelt	23,068	0.788	0.790	0.187	1.765
Hyattsville	17,557	0.792	0.630	0.359	1.781
Landover Hills	1,687	0.801	0.480	0.359	1.640
Laurel	25,115	0.758	0.710	0.312	1.780
Morningside	2,015	0.836	0.740	0.359	1.935
Mt. Rainier	8,080	0.793	0.790	0.359	1.942
New Carrollton	12,135	0.835	0.500	0.359	1.694
North Brentwood	517	0.951	0.347	0.359	1.657
Riverdale Park	6,956	0.789	0.654	0.359	1.802
Seat Pleasant	4,542	0.803	0.580	0.359	1.742
University Park	2,548	0.802	0.579	0.359	1.740
Upper Marlboro	631	0.825	0.240	0.359	1.424

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Queen Anne's	47,798	\$0.847			\$0.847
Barclay	120	0.847	\$0.100	-	0.947
Centreville	4,285	0.847	0.380	-	1.227
Church Hill	745	0.847	0.340	-	1.187
Millington*	37	0.847	0.280	-	1.127
Queen Anne*	128	0.847	0.180	-	1.027
Queenstown	664	0.847	0.190	-	1.038
Sudlersville	497	0.847	0.167	-	1.014
Templeville*	86	0.847	0.360	-	1.207
St. Mary's	105,151	0.857			0.857
Leonardtown	2,930	0.857	0.126	-	0.983
Somerset	26,470	0.884			0.884
Crisfield	2,726	0.884	0.700	-	1.584
Princess Anne	3,290	0.884	0.954	-	1.838
Talbot	37,782	0.448			0.448
Easton	15,945	0.319	0.520	-	0.839
Oxford	651	0.335	0.220	-	0.555
Queen Anne*	94	0.391	0.180	-	0.571
St. Michaels	1,029	0.325	0.580	-	0.905
Trappe	1,077	0.364	0.290	-	0.654

Jurisdiction	Population April 2010	County Rate	Municipal Rate	County Special Rate	Total Rate
Washington	147,430	\$0.948			\$0.948
Boonsboro	3,336	0.823	\$0.322	-	1.145
Clear Spring	358	0.823	0.250	-	1.073
Funkstown	904	0.823	0.280	-	1.103
Hagerstown	39,662	0.823	0.788	-	1.611
Hancock	1,545	0.823	0.520	-	1.343
Keedysville	1,152	0.823	0.180	-	1.003
Sharpsburg	705	0.823	0.250	-	1.073
Smithsburg	2,975	0.823	0.350	-	1.173
Williamsport	2,137	0.823	0.485	-	1.308
Wicomico	98,733	0.769			0.769
Delmar	3,003	0.769	0.679	-	1.448
Fruitland	4,866	0.769	0.800	-	1.569
Hebron	1,084	0.769	0.420	-	1.189
Mardela Springs	347	0.769	0.200	-	0.969
Pittsville	1,417	0.769	0.280	-	1.049
Salisbury	30,343	0.769	0.819	-	1.588
Sharptown	651	0.769	0.600	-	1.369
Willards	958	0.769	0.460	-	1.229
Worcester	51,454	0.700			0.700
Berlin	4,485	0.700	0.730	-	1.430
Ocean City	7,102	0.700	0.395	-	1.095
Pocomoke City	4,184	0.700	0.750	-	1.450
Snow Hill	2,103	0.700	0.860	-	1.560

Note: (-) means that a county special rate is not imposed in the municipality.

Note: * means the municipality is in two counties.

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