



OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Isiah Leggett
County Executive

Melanie Wenger
Director

January 25, 2010

MEMORANDUM

TO: Montgomery County Council

FROM: Melanie L. Wenger, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Relations

SUBJECT: First Winter Update

The purpose for this afternoon's meeting is to discuss:

- the Governor's FY 2011 State budget request as it relates to Montgomery County at circle 1;
- local and Bi-County bills at circle 3;
- draft Federal priorities at circle 5; and
- anything else.

Attached for your information:

1. charts reflecting FY 2011 State aid by category for the 24 subdivisions; and
2. link to the Montgomery County Delegation website which allows you to access the text of all local and Bi-County bills -
<http://www.montgomerycountydelegation.com/legislation.html>.

Montgomery County Local Aid

FY2007 to FY 2011

(\$ in thousands)

Direct Aid	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10		FY11		
				Budget	Current	Governor	Senate	House
Primary & Secondary Education	341,138	397,111	431,518	474,400	473,102	525,500 *		
Libraries	2,396	2,597	2,610	2,606	2,456	2,662		
Community Colleges	32,957	40,296	43,263	44,285	49,788	49,788		
Health Formula Grant	5,255	5,454	4,638	4,638	3,015	3,015		
Transportation [†]	45,904	46,247	39,752	15,561	1,264	1,264		
Police and Public Safety	15,026	15,232	15,149	15,149	9,847	9,847		
Fire and Rescue	1,294	1,300	1,308	1,308	1,283	1,283		
Recreation and Natural Resources	24,291	16,694	3,246	1,109	946	2,238		
Utility Property Tax Grant	2,766	2,675	0	0	0	0		
Total Direct Aid	471,027	527,606	541,484	559,056	541,701	595,597	0	0

Retirement Contributions	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10		FY11
				Budget	Current	
Boards of Education	91,640	115,507	124,897	149,891		169,928
Libraries	1,687	1,852	2,666	2,813		2,964
Community Colleges	4,236	5,305	5,996	7,253		8,570
Local Employees	8	8	11	14		0
Total Retirement Contributions	97,571	122,674	133,571	160,047	160,061	181,460

Chart: Montgomery County Office of Intergovernmental Relations

Data: Governor's Allowances and 90 Day Reports

Produced: January 22, 2011

Notes

* FY11 education figures subject to correction.

† Transportation distribution depends on attainment of motor fuel tax and other revenues.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY - FISCAL YEAR 2011 CAPITAL PROJECTS
Governor's Request, 1/20/10

Public School Construction		20,060,000
Bells Mill Elementary School	7,460,000	
Belmont Elementary School	735,000	
Cashell Elementary School	3,592,000	
Cresthaven Elementary School	5,857,000	
Eastern Middle School	376,000	
Francis Scott Key Middle School	1,310,000	
Magruder High School	730,000	
Libraries		850,000
Gaithersburg Library	600,000	
New Silver Spring Library	250,000	
Montgomery College		20,326,000
Germantown Bioscience Education Center	16,082,000	
Rockville Science West/Science East	4,244,000	
Environment and Natural Resources		267,000
Seneca Creek State Park	116,000	
Gambrill State Park	15,000	
Town of Poolesville Tot Lot	60,000	
Washington Woods Park Playground	76,000	
Montgomery County Detention Center – Deauthorizations		-8,237,000

Note 1: \$67.7 million of public school construction funds have yet to be allocated among the 24 subdivisions

Note 2: does not include local bond bill projects

Montgomery County Office of Intergovernmental Relations, 1/22/10

2010 General Assembly Session
Montgomery County Local and Bi-County Legislation
 Status as of January 22, 2010

MC 2-10 (Carr) Montgomery County – Enterprise Zones – County Tax Credits	CE: Amend	County Affairs Work Session 1/21/10
MC 4-10 (Ali <i>et al.</i>) Montgomery County – Tenant Credit Check Restriction Act		Late filed
MC 9-10 (Feldman, <i>et al.</i>) Montgomery County – Winery Special Event Permits – Farmers' Markets	CE: Support	Hearing 12/1/09 County Affairs Work Session 1/21/10
MC 10-10 (Feldman & Rice) Montgomery County – Speed Monitoring Systems – Distribution of Revenue	CE: Oppose	Hearing 12/1/09 Land Use & Transportation Work Session 1/27/10
MC 12-10 (Kaiser, <i>et al.</i>) Mo Co Board of Education – Student Member – Voting	CE: Support	Hearing 12/1/09 County Affairs Work Session 1/21/10
MC 13-10 (Madaleno & Raskin) Montgomery County Democratic Party Central Committee – Membership Criteria	CE: Support	Hearing 12/1/09 County Affairs Work Session 1/21/10
MC 14-10 (Madaleno, <i>et al.</i>) Montgomery County – Maintenance of Effort Waiver	CE: Support CC: Support	Hearing: 1/22/10
MC 15-10 (Madaleno & Raskin) Election Law – Montgomery County Republican Party Central Committee		Hearing: 1/22/10
MC 16-10 (Lenett, <i>et al.</i>) Montgomery County – Leghold or Body-Gripping Traps – Prohibition		Hearing 1/22/10
MC 18-10 (Delegate Feldman) Mo Co Dept of Econ Development – Investment Authority		Late filed
PG/MC 104-10 (WSSC) WSSC – Customer Notices	MoCo CE: Support MoCo CC: WSSC: Support	M Bi-County Work Session 1/25/10

PG/MC 105-10 (WSSC) WSSC – Human Resources	MoCo CE: Support MoCo CC: WSSC: Support	M Bi-County Work Session 1/25/10
PG/MC 107-10 (Rosapepe et al) Md-Washington Regional District – Boundaries – City of Laurel	MoCo CE: No Pos	P Bi-County Work Session 1/25/10
PG/MC 108-10 (Peters et al.) Prince George's County – TF/Study M-NCPPC in PrGeo	MoCo: CE: No Pos MoCo: CC	
PG/MC 109-10 (Muse) WSSC – Procurement & Minority Business Enterprises – WSSC Proc Oversight Committee	MoCo CE: Oppose WSSC: Oppose	
PG/MC 112-10 (Exum) Prince George's County – Issuance of Alc Bev Lic & Park Prmts – Notification	MoCo CE: No Pos	
PG/MC 113-10 (Muse) Task Force on the Reassignment of Functions of the WSSC to MoCo and PrGeo	MoCo CE: Oppose	
PG/MC 114-10 (Muse) WSSC – Local Small Business Enterprise Prog – Eligibility Criteria	MoCo CE: Oppose	
PG/MC 115-10 (Harrington) Prince George's County – Development Permits – Expedited Review for Qualified Redevelopment Projects	MoCo CE: No Pos	P Bi-County Work Session 1/25/10
PG/MC 116-10 (Braveboy & Taylor) WSSC – Minority Bus Utilization Program	MoCo CE: Oppose	

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FY11 FEDERAL PRIORITIES

Correction and Rehabilitation (p. 1)

Re-entry Employment program- \$200,000 funding request

Continued funding for State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)- policy recommendation

Economic Development (p. 4)

GSA Leasing Activities- policy recommendation

NIH Conflict of Interest Regulations- policy recommendation

Technology Transfer- policy recommendation

Wheaton Town Center Redevelopment- policy recommendation

FDA consolidation at White Oak- \$137.8 million funding request

Environmental Protection (p. 10)

Northwest Branch, Anacostia River restoration project- \$616,000 federal funding request

Great Seneca Creek and Muddy Branch Watershed Feasibility Study- \$32,000 funding request

Chesapeake Clean Water and Ecosystem Restoration Act- policy advisory

Clean Water Act Section 319 grants- policy advisory

Community Energy Investment Initiative- advisory

Fire and Rescue Services (p. 17)

Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act- policy advisory

Fire Act Grants- policy advisory

SAFER Act (Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response)- policy advisory

Maryland Task Force One Urban Search and Rescue Task Force- policy advisory .

Health and Human Services (p. 21)

Revision of medically underserved area and health personnel shortage area designation criteria- policy recommendation

Interoperable information technology solution for an integrated HHS department- policy recommendation

Kennedy Cluster Project for Linkages to Learning in Elementary and Middle Schools (joint request w/ MCPS)- \$1,358,956 funding request

Kennedy Cluster Project for universal Pre-K (joint request w/ MCPS)- \$588,500 funding request

Kennedy Cluster Project for multi-agency leadership and coordination (joint request w/ MCPS)- \$250,000 funding request

Housing and Community Affairs (p. 31)

Affordable Housing Renovation Funding for the Ambassador Apartments- \$1 million funding request (made in partnership with HOC)

Montgomery College (p. 33)

Rockville and Germantown campuses laboratory equipment- \$750,000 funding request

Montgomery County Public Schools (p. 35)

Medicaid funding- policy advisory

ARRA and IDEA- policy advisory

Middle School Expansion Project- \$642,900 funding request

Public Safety (p. 40)

Crime and Intelligence Initiative- \$1.85 million funding request

Technology Services (p. 42)

Community Access Preservation Act- policy advisory

Public Safety System Modernization (PSSM) Communications Interoperability- \$50 million needed for project

Transportation (p. 46)

Ride On Hybrid Bus Replacement- \$5.5 million funding request

Traffic Signal System Modernization- \$26.3 million funding request

Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Bethesda- policy advisory

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CORRECTIONS (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Re-Entry Employment Program

Funding Summary

The Department of Economic Development and the Department of Correction and Rehabilitation jointly operate the Re-entry Employment Program.

The Re-entry Employment Program, a **workforce development** program for ex-offenders, includes a one-stop career center in the Montgomery County Correctional Facility (MCCF) and services at the MontgomeryWorks One-Stop Career Centers in Wheaton and Germantown. The funding request is for \$200,000 annually for two years, for a total of \$400,000.

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Commerce/Justice/Science and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

The purpose of the Re-entry Employment Program is to provide offenders with critical employment readiness skills so that they are able to transition successfully to employment upon release. All inmates 90 days from release at MCCF are scheduled for an orientation to job search and introduction to MontgomeryWorks, the County's workforce development services. They work at the affiliated one-stop career center, located at MCCF. Fourteen to 30 ex-offenders graduate monthly from a job readiness program, and others also have an opportunity to use one-stop center services with assistance from faith-based volunteers. All offenders 30 days from release have an opportunity to meet the Re-entry Program representative whom they will work with at the Wheaton One-Stop Career Center. When the ex-offender visits the one-stop center in Wheaton or Germantown, the employment and resource specialist provides job search assistance, including actively recruiting offender-friendly employers, and helps to arrange for job interviews and placements. Montgomery County's re-entry program is a nationally-recognized model.

Congressional Action Requested

We are requesting initial support for our existing program for federal FY11 and FY12, beginning October 1, 2010 and continuing through September 30, 2012. For each year, we are requesting \$200,000 for a total of \$400,000.

Until June 30, 2009, the program was funded through a grant from the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention. Budget cutbacks, however, ended this funding. Beginning July 1, 2009, the program is being funded through ARRA funds provided to the Department of Economic Development, Division of Workforce Services. The two departments continue to look for funding for the Re-entry program so that the ARRA workforce funds can be used on other needs. Montgomery County will be applying for a Second Chance Act grant in 2010 and will continue to look for other grant opportunities from available ARRA funds or from other sources.

Benefits to Maryland

Ex-offenders face significant barriers to employment. Long or multiple incarcerations can compound work skill deficits and result in long gaps in the ex-offender's work history, and the stigma of a criminal history makes meeting these challenges exceptionally difficult. Typically, ex-offenders are offered low-paying, dismal positions that employers cannot persuade members of the general population to accept and that serve to perpetuate the cycle of poverty. By contrast, an ex-offender who is presented with a quality job – one that offers adequate wages, adequate hours, stability, and that is a strong match in interests, skills and schedule fosters job retention and ultimately alleviates poverty. Additionally, studies demonstrate that employment is a positive factor in reducing recidivism, which makes our communities safer. Our Re-entry Employment Program enhances participants' abilities to obtain quality employment by offering extra help in finding employers who are willing to hire ex-offenders, as well as facilitating the development of critical employment and socialization skills that make the ex-offender attractive to potential employers.

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)

Project Description

Congress passed SCAAP in order to reimburse states and local jurisdictions for the legitimate costs incurred as a result of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. Given national problems associated with the control and management of our borders, thousands arrive undocumented and a portion participates in criminal behavior. The full weight of their incarceration rests upon the budgets of county and state governments.

Six years ago, the Department of Justice determined that the law inferred that costs associated with Pre-Trial prisoners should no longer be eligible for SCAAP reimbursement – only cases with 2 misdemeanors or one felony conviction. New regulations were hastily promulgated and state and local governments were left scrambling for funds that had been previously provided to them through SCAAP. This interpretation continues today.

There is broad and encompassing national support for both SCAAP and ensuring that county governments are reimbursed for pre-trial detainees. Our congressional delegation has continued to work hard to ensure the continuation of the program that has been zeroed out by the President over the last several years. Please remember that we were reimbursed for pre-trial detainees until 2004 when the 11th hour change in the definition took place. NACO (National Association of Counties) would be a primary substantive ally in reviewing this matter as well as generating support and providing substantive briefing material. Donald Murray, NACO's Senior Legislative Officer for Criminal Justice, can be reached at dmurray@naco.org or (202) 942-4239.

Congressional Action Requested

Given the very large numbers of persons detained who have immigration holds we ask that our delegation keep SCAAP as a core element in the budget. Program continuation will need your attention given past Executive efforts to end SCAAP. When we gain control of the borders SCAAP will diminish of itself – it should not be abolished leaving all the incarceration work to us absent the costs. County jails handle the majority of correctional business in America receiving and discharging over 12,000,000 persons annually and 16,000 cases annually in Montgomery County many of whom are covered by SCAAP legislation. Please keep it alive.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 Issue Advisory

GSA Leasing Activities

The Federal Government leases tens of millions of square feet of commercial real estate in Montgomery County, and is considered a major landlord and economic driver for Montgomery County. Given current economic and market conditions, the competition for existing Federal installations has increased, and neighboring jurisdictions are increasingly vying for these much sought after Federal installations.

For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has been located in Silver Spring for nearly 20 years. The County recently learned of its prospectus for one million square feet of commercial real estate that broadens the field of competition by identifying the possible location as “suburban Maryland” rather than “Montgomery County.” While NOAA has been satisfied with its current home, the expanded territory for location offers a possibility for the agency to move, which would result in a loss of jobs and would put a tremendous amount of commercial space onto an already existing burdened marketplace.

The importance of the monitoring and analyzing the activities of the U.S. General Services Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee – Subcommittee on Economic Development and Public Buildings, and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee has been recognized by the County.

Federal leasing through the General Services Administration (GSA) is a complicated and time consuming process. Montgomery County’s Department of Economic Development is actively working to identify outstanding GSA prospectuses open to Montgomery County and suburban Maryland. The Department is also analyzing the list of GSA leases in Montgomery County that will expire within the next five years and is prioritizing these leases in terms of their importance to the County in terms of the number of jobs and square feet of commercial office space at risk, and the possibility that the federal agency may re-locate outside of Montgomery County. A strategy to retain these Federal facilities within the County’s borders and implement plans to capture new growth opportunities is being developed.

Congressional Action Requested

We urge the delegation to support Montgomery County by ensuring that GSA prospectuses for federal leases are drafted, released and evaluated in a fair and equitable

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fashion that puts the County on a level playing field with others. We ask the delegation to help ensure that there are ample opportunities for Montgomery County landlords to be successful bidders for the commercial space sought by the Federal Government, in retaining current federal installations in the county and in identifying new opportunities for growth.

FY11 Issue Advisory

National Institutes of Health (NIH) Conflict of Interest Regulations:

Since 2005, NIH Conflict of Interest rules have prohibited NIH scientists from engaging in outside consulting with biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies. The rules have placed tight restrictions on scientific collaboration with the private sector, greatly reducing the flow of technology out of NIH and fostering a culture in which NIH scientists are less commercially oriented and their research is more focused on basic science. As a result, relatively little of NIH's basic research gets translated into commercially available products to improve public health.

The Montgomery County Biosciences Task Force's recently released strategy report contains a number of recommendations related to how federal policies and programs can help address these challenges and foster greater technology transfer and commercialization of NIH's wealth of ground-breaking scientific research.

Congressional Action Requested

- Advocate that the recently established NIH Public-Private Partnership Program is funded at a level to allow for robust technology commercialization and the facilitation of successful partnerships.
- Look to best practices at other federal laboratories (e.g., the Sandia National Laboratory and the Centers for Disease Control-Georgia Research Alliance Program) as potential models for fostering greater public-private collaboration and tech transfer with NIH, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other federal labs.
- Create a Congressionally-chartered technology commercialization federal labs foundation to help transfer internal research and development from federal labs to the private sector more effectively. The foundation can also serve as a tool that laboratories can use to facilitate business and partnership transactions, consistent with federal statutes.

FY11 Issue Advisory

Technology Transfer

Montgomery County is home to the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and a number of other federal labs, and branches of the University System of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University (which receives more federal research dollars than any other university in the U.S.). While all of these institutions are engaged in groundbreaking scientific research, they conduct relatively little translational research, and there are a number of barriers to effective industry-university and industry-NIH technology transfer and commercialization.

Congressional Action Requested

We urge the Maryland Congressional delegation to support public-private partnership policies and programs that identify and reduce barriers to technology transfer, and to increase funding for programs that facilitate the translation of publicly-funded research into the commercial arena.

A promising model for how to do this already exists: with support from Maryland's Congressional delegation, the University of Maryland recently established a \$3.5 million, federally funded "Proof of Concept Alliance," focused on Department of Defense (DOD) technologies. The program takes technological and scientific breakthroughs from University of Maryland and federal labs and translates them into tools that help protect soldiers and enhance their ability to successfully undertake their mission. Promising technologies are identified and transitioned from the exploratory development and applied research phases into more advanced stages where they can be commercialized and mass produced. This not only ensures the U.S. military has the best tools available but also facilitates collaborative research opportunities between the scientific talent in Maryland's university system, other federal labs and the DOD scientific community.

Montgomery County advocates that the Maryland Congressional Delegation request funding to expand this model to support similar Proof of Concept Alliances with other federal agencies located in Maryland, including the National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Agricultural Research Service. These programs promise significant benefits for Marylanders, including the establishment of new technology-based companies and the creation of new knowledge-based jobs in the public and private sectors. Equally importantly, such programs will help realize the translation of ground-breaking scientific research into products that improve global public health and security.

FY11 Issue Advisory

Wheaton Town Center Redevelopment Project Informational Item

Project Description

The County, in coordination with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro) and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC), has issued a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to select partners to develop mixed-use projects to revitalize Wheaton. Wheaton revitalization will follow the successful Silver Spring approach – select the best team and work with stakeholders to develop public-private projects.

With its partners, the County will offer 11 acres of parking lots and 10 transit station parcels for potential development sites. The County is seeking partner(s) that will aggregate additional land in three areas adjacent to and near the Metro Station. The County anticipates partnering with a developer team(s) in late spring 2010. Planning with stakeholder participation will follow. This timing should coordinate well with the next up-swing in the economy.

Wheaton is a non-incorporated urban area in Montgomery County with a diverse population that includes many new Americans. While Wheaton has some 400 businesses, including a 1.6 million sq. ft. regional shopping mall, its relative economic strength has been on the decline. This project will enable Wheaton to fulfill its potential as a robust urban center. The project is likely to include the following components: a town square; one or two small squares; mixed-use structures that will include County services; a mixed-use parking structure; a short street providing needed pedestrian and vehicle connectivity; a replacement bus bay facility; and enhanced connectivity and transition with Westfield Mall.

This Wheaton redevelopment project builds on several key studies: the 2000 Historic Trust Visioning Project, Maryland Transit Administration visual preference survey “Wheaton, Maryland: Options for Redevelopment”, the 2004 MDOT Wheaton Metro Station Area Pedestrian Safety Evaluation, the 2005 Wheaton Redevelopment Advisory Committee Town Square Vision, the 2008 International Downtown Association Advisory Panel Study, and a 2009 Urban Land Institute Technical Assistance Panel recommendations for Wheaton.

Benefits to Maryland

Wheaton hopes to benefit from the very successful federal, state and local redevelopment model used in Silver Spring, Maryland. Metro-station focused redevelopment provides economic, transportation, environmental, and cultural returns to Maryland. While Wheaton will benefit from following the successful principles of Silver Spring

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redevelopment, Wheaton will create and follow its own design and economic characteristics.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

FDA Consolidation at White Oak

Funding Summary

FY10 Funding	\$137.8 million
FY11 Maryland request	\$137.8 million
FY11 President's request	n/a

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations (General Services Administration construction budget)

Project Description

This is a \$1.3 billion project for which Congress first appropriated funds in FY 2000. Total appropriations through FY 2010 are \$979.67M. The project will replace existing FDA facilities currently spread among 18 different locations in Greater Washington, and accommodate FDA expansion. So far, six office buildings, two laboratories, and two parking structures have been completed; the FDA Commissioner and staff have moved to White Oak. At the end of 2009, some 5,000 FDA employees were working at White Oak. Another 1,000 are scheduled to move to the new campus in the first half of 2010.

Congressional Action Requested

Maintain funding to keep the FDA consolidation in Montgomery County on schedule to finish current Master Plan by 2013. For FY 2010, Congress approved the budget request of \$137.8 million. Approximately \$400 million is needed complete the consolidation as planned in the current approved Master Plan. The goal is to obtain slightly more than half of this (\$225M) in FY 2011, and the remainder in FY 2012. The FY 2011 funds would be used to construct office buildings for the following Centers: Biologics Evaluation and Research, Veterinary Medicine, Drug Evaluation and Research.

With the 2009 enactment of legislation requiring FDA to regulate tobacco, FDA is already planning to expand beyond the current Master Plan. This will increase employment well beyond the currently authorized 8,889. It is imperative that the current Master Plan be completed so additional growth can be planned and commenced.

Benefits to Maryland

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This is one of the largest economic development projects in the state. Upon completion, at least 10,000 employees – mostly skilled, high-paid scientists and other professionals – will work at the new FDA. Due to FDA’s increasing missions, the number has grown substantially from the original estimate of 6,200. The new laboratories and attractive campus-like setting are contributing to Maryland’s leadership role in the biotech industry. Moreover, the FDA complex is stimulating additional economic growth in the White Oak area. Washington Adventist Hospital is planning a new hospital just north of the FDA, with construction scheduled to begin in late 2010. Upon completion, 3,000 persons will work at the site.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (title to be removed in
final document)**

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Northwest Branch, Anacostia River, Maryland

Funding Summary

Montgomery County has entered into an agreement with the US Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District (CENAB) to complete the design and construction of 20 restoration projects identified in the Montgomery County portion of the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River and its tributaries. These projects were identified in “The District of Columbia and Maryland Northwest Branch Final Ecosystem Restoration Report and Integrated Environmental Assessment” (CENAB, July 2000). Montgomery County is providing in-kind services for designs supporting the first phase of construction. The designs for the first phase of Northwest Branch restoration projects are completed and construction has begun. The second phase design is also completed. An additional \$616,000 is needed for FY11 for construction package #2.

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Energy and Water Development Appropriations

Project Description

Construction of stream restoration projects in Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River watershed in accordance with Project Cost Share Agreement between the Corps of Engineers and Montgomery County, Maryland. The 20 restoration projects identified for final design will address unstable stream channels in an effort to reduce sediment loads and improve the aquatic and terrestrial resources in Northwest Branch. The second construction package includes nine sites and will restore approximately 1.75 miles of stream.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County appreciates our Congressional delegation’s previous efforts to secure funding for this project. For FY11, we are requesting Federal funding to support the CENAB budget to continue construction through Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act for the Corps of Engineers for the Anacostia River and Tributaries District of Columbia and Maryland Northwest Branch Watershed, Montgomery County project.

Benefits to Maryland

The restoration projects constructed through Section 206 directly assist Montgomery County’s continued support of the Countywide Stream Protection Strategy, the

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implementation of the County's NPDES stormwater permit, meeting local water quality standards, and the reduction of sediments and nutrient loads to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Great Seneca Creek and Muddy Branch Watershed Feasibility Study

Funding Summary

In September 2004, Montgomery County and US Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District (CENAB) entered into an agreement to cost share a Watershed Feasibility Study for the Great Seneca Creek and Muddy Branch Watersheds. The total estimate for the feasibility phase is \$2,946,000. The Corps share of project costs has not been fully funded. An additional \$32,000 in federal funding is needed to complete Corps of Engineers feasibility study

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Energy and Water Development Appropriations

Project Description

The Study scope includes:

- Documenting existing conditions for the Great Seneca Creek and Muddy Branch watersheds;
- Identifying specific stormwater management and stream restoration needs and opportunities within each watershed;
- Recommend restoration of aquatic and riparian habitat within the Great Seneca Creek and Muddy Branch watersheds;
- Develop riparian and upland strategies to maintain long-term viability of aquatic habitat restoration efforts; and
- Identify opportunities to reduce sediment and nutrients loads to the mainstem of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County appreciates our Congressional delegation's previous efforts to secure funding for this project. For FY11, we are requesting continued Federal funding to the CENAB for the purpose of supporting for the ongoing Great Seneca Creek and Muddy Branch Watershed Feasibility Study.

Benefits to Maryland

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The Feasibility Study will develop a restoration plan which would identify and rank sites that would then be designed and constructed as either a US Army Corps of Engineers general investigation project or under Section 206 of the Continuing Authorities Program (Ecosystem Restoration). The restoration plan developed in the Feasibility Study support the Countywide Stream Protection Strategy, the implementation of the County's NPDES stormwater permit, meeting local water quality standards, and the reduction of sediments and nutrient loads to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

Support for S. 1816 and H.R 3852 Chesapeake Clean Water and Ecosystem Restoration Act of 2009

Policy Summary

The bill would amend section 117 of the Clean Water Act, which governs the EPA Chesapeake Bay Program. Overall, the legislation would codify the Bay TMDL development and implementation process into federal law, including such details as deadlines, the content of the state's watershed implementation plans and the process by which EPA reviews and approves or disapproves of those plans. The bill also authorizes \$1.5 billion for MS-4 implementation.

Project Description

Montgomery County is in the process of finalizing its most recent Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS-4) permit with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). The permit is one of the most aggressive permits in the County. The permit requires that Montgomery County restore 20 percent of the impervious acres not currently treated to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) and that the County make progress toward meeting total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). These requirements will require a major increase in expenditures. The proposed bill provides for \$1.5 billion for MS-4 implementation. This funding is critical to augment locally available resources for the successful implementation of the Montgomery County's MS-4 permit.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County thanks those members of Maryland's Congressional delegation for sponsoring and cosponsoring this important bill, and we urge that the measure be adopted during the second session of the 111th Congress.

Benefits to Maryland

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The passage of H.R. 3852 and S. 1816 will support the implementation of Montgomery County's MS-4 permit, meeting local water quality standards, and the reduction of sediments and nutrient loads to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

Modify Implementation and Increase Funding of Clean Water Act Section 319 Grants

Policy Summary

Congress amended the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1987 to establish the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program because it recognized the need for greater federal leadership to help focus State and local nonpoint source efforts. Under Section 319, State, Territories, and Indian Tribes receive grant money which support a wide variety of activities including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific nonpoint source implementation projects. EPA focuses a significant portion of Section 319 funding to address watersheds where nonpoint source pollution has resulted in impaired water quality. Historically, Section 319 money could not be used for projects required by NPDES permits. Because the newest cycle of permits include restoration goals and TMDL requirements, it is impossible to segregate these nonpoint source projects from the permit requirements.

Project Description

Montgomery County is in the process of finalizing its most recent National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS-4) permit with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). The permit is one of the most aggressive permits in the County. The permit requires that Montgomery County restore 20 percent of the impervious acres not currently treated to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) and that the County make progress toward meeting total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). These requirements will require a major increase in expenditures. The modifications to Section 319 along with increased funding will enable Montgomery County to meet its MS-4 obligations.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully urges our Congressional delegation to press for the necessary administrative changes to Section 319 to allow funding to be used to comply

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with NPDES MS-4 requirements. An increased authorization to Section 319 will provide crucial funding so that municipalities can fund the programs necessary to comply with NDPEs MS-4 permit requirements.

Benefits to Maryland

Modifications to Section 319 and increases in funding authorization levels will support the implementation of the County’s MS-4 permit, meeting local water quality standards, and the reduction of sediments and nutrient loads to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

FY11 FUNDING ADVISORY

Montgomery County - Community Energy Investment Initiative (CEII)

Funding Summary

Federal Funding Request \$36.7 million
(Pending Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant)

The funding would be used for:

- Initial capitalization of the County Green Bank, including the Home Energy Loan Program and multi-family loan program.
- Green Workforce training, placement and counseling
- Energy general awareness, education and outreach
- Administration and evaluation

Project Description

On December 14, 2009 Montgomery County submitted an application to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in response to Funding Opportunity Announcement DE-FOA-00000148, *Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants: Retrofit Ramp-Up Programs*. This program, funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), will provide up to \$390 million for energy efficiency activities conducted by local governments. DOE anticipates making 8 to 20 awards of \$5 to \$75 million nationwide. Through the program, DOE seeks to “fundamentally and permanently transform energy markets in a way that make energy efficiency and renewable energy the options of first choice.”

The County’s proposed program, the *Community Energy Investment Initiative (CEII)* is a game changing effort that would overcome the barriers and achieve the objectives of the Council on Environmental Quality’s Middle Class Task Force *Recovery through Retrofit* report including:

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1. Access to Financing: Homeowners face high upfront costs and many are concerned that they will be prevented from recouping the value of their investment if they choose to sell their home. The upfront costs of home retrofit projects are often beyond the average homeowner's budget.
2. Access to Skilled Workers: There are currently not enough skilled workers and green entrepreneurs to expand weatherization and efficiency retrofit programs on a national scale.
3. Access to Information: Consumers do not have access to straightforward and reliable information on home energy retrofits that they need to make informed decisions.

The County's proposal includes the following components:

- Financing: The centerpiece of the County's proposal would create a County "green bank" to support the County's Home Energy Loan Program, a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing program for single family residents, and a package of credit enhancements to induce private lending for multi-family energy efficiency and renewable energy retrofits.
- Workforce Training and Market Conditioning: An array of training programs and incentives to enhance the pool of qualified energy efficiency retrofit professionals and building operators available to County businesses, including job counseling, remedial skill development, placement services, and specialized programs for groups such as veterans.
- Education, Awareness and Behavior Modification: Broad package of programs designed to enhance community awareness of energy use, help consumers make appropriate energy efficiency investment decisions, and maintain performance through long-term behavioral modification.

Key program elements are modeled after the federal *Clean Energy Development Administration* or *Green Bank* proposed in the American Clean Energy and Security Act (HR 2454) and as designed can accentuate these prospective sources of funds by providing an engaged market and investment base.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County is grateful for the support we have received from our Congressional delegation with regard to our pending EECBG proposal. We recognize that this grant is highly competitive, so while we remain hopeful that our application will be awarded, if we are denied, we would urge the delegation's further support in advocating for alternative federal funding to implement and expand the scope of the proposed program. Montgomery County would be delighted to work with other jurisdictions in order to create a larger program, with additional seed funding that can provide larger state or regional impacts.

Benefits to Maryland

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CEII is expected to leverage over \$71 million in private investment, upgrade 7,200 housing units, and create or retain over 200 jobs in the first three years of operation. The program is fully sustainable and can provide hundreds of additional retrofits, sustaining jobs in the energy services industry, for each subsequent year of operation based on the original seed funding.

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

Support for Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act of 2009 (H.R. 1194)

Project Description

The frequency and severity of fires in America do not result from a lack of knowledge of the causes, means of prevention or methods of suppression. America has a fire "problem" because we have failed to adequately apply and fund known loss reduction strategies. A major hurdle of fire safety is pure economics, or specifically the direct costs of installing automatic fire sprinkler systems in our homes and businesses.

Due to financial burdens, particularly in these tough economic times, many property owners are reluctant to upgrade fire safety systems within their structures unless mandated as a matter of public policy by government. State and local governments recognize the financial burden that these improvements may impose and have been reluctant to enforce changes to modern building code requirements. Failure to upgrade fire safety systems has additional financial burdens as evidenced by the indirect costs of a fire that a community has to endure, such as increased workers' compensation costs for firefighter injuries, lost revenue for destroyed businesses, increased litigation expenses imposed on governments and others, as well as the indirect loss of revenue from a decline in tourism when the fire occurs in a tourist driven economy.

By adopting federal tax legislation to classify automatic fire sprinkler systems as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation, Congress can play a critical role in making the places that our citizens live, work and play dramatically safer. This will have an impact in Montgomery County as well as other communities confronting the ever pressing need to upgrade fire protection in an aging stock of residential high rise buildings that are frequently designated as affordable housing for residents on fixed incomes.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully urges the Maryland delegation's support of this legislation and would encourage the introduction of a similar measure in the Senate.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

FIRE ACT GRANTS

Funding Summary

Federal funding to be applied for 2010

Project Description

The Fire Act provides for direct grants, selected on the basis of competition, to fire departments for equipment, apparatus, and wellness and community education/outreach programs. Montgomery County Local Fire and Rescue Departments (LFRD's) have benefited from a Fire Act grant in the purchase of apparatus. MCFRS was successful in obtaining a grant in 2003 to expand, equip, and enhance its firefighter wellness and fitness initiative. In 2004, MCFRS received a community outreach grant of about \$700,000 to establish a "culture of safety" in the community through multi-cultural programs directed to children (expansion of the Risk Watch Program), the elderly (expansion of the injury and fire prevention to seniors), standardized community education training, expansion of the Citizen Emergency Response Training program, development of the concept and business plan for the "Fire Rescue Safety Zone," and an interactive fire and safety education center located on the top floor of Fire Station 1 in Silver Spring. MCFRS encourages the continued funding of the Fire Act Program and the changes adopted by Congress to allow large urban areas to apply for larger grants with a lower match requirement. MCFRS has apparatus and facility needs that are very significant. In addition, funding will be needed to help implement the "Fire Rescue Safety Zone" in Silver Spring.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County appreciates the Maryland Congressional delegation's past support of the Fire Act, and we urge that the delegation continue its efforts to expand funding for Fire Act grants, which have been used to substantially enhance MCFRS capabilities and community outreach. Congressional support of these programs is vital to the public safety of our communities.

Benefits to Maryland

Federal grants available under the Fire Act have allowed Montgomery County to enhance its fire and rescue capabilities locally, regionally and statewide. The grants can also be credited with supporting efforts to promote safe and healthy communities which are essential to the County's economic growth and vitality. Montgomery County Fire and Rescue has several FIRE ACT Grant applications in various stages of consideration. One of note is to enhance the fire safety education of our senior population which is an extremely at-risk group in the County.

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FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

SAFER GRANTS

Funding Summary

The Montgomery County (MD) Fire and Rescue Service (MCFRS) was awarded a grant of \$1.24 million over five years for 12 firefighter positions through the provisions of the 2006 Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants (SAFER). We appreciate the delegation's support.

Project Description

SAFER provides funding to enhance firefighter safety and maximize operational efficiency. This delivery strategy will reduce Advanced Life Support (ALS) response times, meet the requirements of NFPA 1710, and much more effectively integrate the ALS firefighter into the fire based EMS system. With the 2006 grant award, this will allow MCFRS to implement an additional four Engine companies with ALS service. MCFRS has received a subsequent SAFER Grant allowing the expansion of four-person staffing to nearly 2/3 of the engine companies.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County is excited about the opportunity to provide enhanced service under the recent award. We request the Maryland Congressional delegation's continued support of the SAFER Act. MCFRS has an application requesting SAFER Funding for 2010.

Benefits to Maryland

The SAFER Act will continue to enhance fire and rescue capability to respond locally, regionally, and statewide to major emergencies.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Maryland Task Force One Urban Search and Rescue Task Force

Funding Summary

Federal Funding Requested

\$1 million per National US&R team

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Project Description

Maryland Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team (US&R). FEMA has been providing financial and technical support to the Urban Search and Rescue network to improve local, regional, and national response to emergencies. Components of the US&R team have responded to support rescue and recovery missions most recently to hurricanes threatening South Florida. In the recent past, Maryland Task Force One was sent to the national disasters surrounding the affects of Hurricanes Ike, Gustav, Katrina, Rita, and Opal. Maryland Task Force One is a primary component of the National Response Plan in protecting the Nation’s capital. Federal funding has provided for maintaining the readiness and certifications of team members, training for weapons of mass destruction for each team member, training for water rescue and technical training for collapse and rescue operations. Funds are also used for equipment replacement and enhancement as well as to increase the supplies and equipment available in the event of rapid deployment for a second deployment or to simultaneously respond to a local, regional, or state event while the US&R team is deployed.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County appreciates the Maryland Congressional delegation’s consistent support of US&R funding. We would urge that the delegation fund the program at \$1 million annually per team, reflecting the level needed to sustain required degrees of training, certifications and equipment readiness of US&R teams as a federal asset for deployment.

Benefits to Maryland

Montgomery County’s Urban Search and Rescue Team has the experience and demonstrated capability to respond locally and nationally to major emergencies. Continued federal support for US&R funding by our Congressional delegation is essential to the team’s mission.

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HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST/POLICY REQUEST

**Revision of Medically Underserved Area
and Health Personnel Shortage Area Designation Criteria**

Funding Summary

No funds requested. Policy advocacy.

Project Description:

Montgomery County, MD has only limited access to Federal funds to support primary care services for its uninsured citizens. Participation in Federal programs is limited due to the fact that impoverished persons are distributed throughout the County rather than concentrated in one place, and by the large number of health care providers in the community, even though many of these providers are unwilling/unable to serve underinsured and uninsured persons. The County is seeking a change in the Federal designation process for Medically Underserved Areas and Health Professional Shortage Areas, to accommodate the unique characteristics of our suburban community.

As this document is prepared, we are hopeful that the final Health Care Reform legislation will likely include a significant increase in Federal funding for Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs). FQHCs provide primary care and related services to uninsured individuals, as well as to those who are enrolled in Medicaid, Medicare, and/or private insurance. For a health center to be designated an FQHC, it must be located in an area that meets the Federal criteria for designation as a medically underserved area and must be located in a health professional shortage area. The criteria used for these designations were developed when poor people lived mainly in low-income urban neighborhoods and rural areas, where they were concentrated in large numbers in specific zip code areas. Since the criteria were developed, suburban communities have become large employment centers, attracting an increasing number of low-income residents. Although Montgomery County has a large number of poor residents, the County does not meet the designation criteria because, through good land use planning and zoning policies, low-income residents have been dispersed throughout the County to avoid large pockets of poverty.

Another factor in the decision-making regarding eligibility for FQHC funding is the availability of health professionals to serve persons in need in the community. Although Montgomery County has a very large cohort of health professionals, very few are willing or able to serve uninsured and underinsured patients.

County census data suggests that there are in excess of 100,000 uninsured adults in Montgomery County. Approximately 21,000 of these individuals receive primary care through a network of 12 nonprofit primary care clinics. Two of these clinics are FQHCs. For the rest of these clinics to become FQHCs and receive Federal funds, the medically underserved area/ health professional shortage area criteria need to be changed to reflect the realities of a suburban community.

Congressional Action Requested:

The current indices used for determination of a medically underserved area—poverty, infant mortality, residents age 65 and older, and medical provider ratios—do not capture the medical need in suburban communities because the population measured by these indices are not concentrated in a single geographic area but are instead distributed throughout the County. Further, some significant indices of suburban poverty are not considered in the determination of shortage. For example, the growth in residents who are immigrants is a significant factor of unmet health care need in Montgomery County, yet percentage of recent immigrants is not one of the measures considered. Similarly, while the County has a high medical provider to population ratio, most of these providers do not serve low-income, uninsured patients. The percentage of providers who serve low income persons is not part of the calculus regarding shortage.

Congress is asked to direct the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to develop criteria for medically underserved area designation that addresses the realities of suburban poverty.

Benefits to Maryland:

There are many thousands of low-income, uninsured residents living in suburban Maryland communities. Community-based non-profit health care providers have not been able to access FQHC funding because the Federal criteria do not include indices that measure the extent of poverty and unmet health needs in suburban areas. By revising the designation criteria, Maryland's suburban communities would be eligible to compete for FQHC funding. This funding would allow these provider organizations to serve many more uninsured and under-insured Maryland residents.

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FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Interoperable Information Technology Solution for an Integrated Health and Human Services Department

Funding Summary

To be determined through a multi-county iterative effort. Cost to Montgomery County is approximately \$7 million including the cost of evaluation.

Project Description

The Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services (MCDHHS) hereafter known as the “Department” is a fully integrated health and human services agency providing programs and services from birth to death. We provide a leading edge model for vulnerable at-risk families, children and adults. We have also been developing, in partnership with Nassau County (New York), Montgomery County (Pennsylvania), and possibly Alameda County (California), a proof of concept for a multi-site demonstration project to implement interoperability across the health and human services continuum. The Department serves about 70,000 unduplicated families, and of them, 39,000 accessed more than two services from the continuum of care provided by the Department. These services included health care and other services impacting the social determinants that affect healthcare outcomes. Our partners in the primary care network and in the hospitals who serve the uninsured, led by the Primary Care Coalition, with an AHRQ and CMS grant have been working on a health information exchange (HIE) effort between hospital emergency departments and the feeder primary care clinics which are funded with County general funds and access social services through the MCDHHS. Several of these partners have been active participants in the State’s Health Information Exchange (known as the CRISP RHIO). We are also joined in our efforts to develop an interoperable system by our academic partners at Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health.

For the past 15 years, MCDHHS has been functioning as a single administrative department with over 80 programs. However, for the past two and a half years, considerable effort has occurred to further deepen the integration of services and programs to improve outcomes for families, single adults and children served by the Department and our contracted partners. Towards this end, the Department has developed a team-based practice model, developed a universal screening tool, and an integrated triage mechanism, as well as 14 data fields that will form the core of a single face-sheet for the more than 80 programs delivered or funded by the MCDHHS. In addition, the technical environment has been built over the past several years to support a very flexible and responsive technical framework that can support an integrated case management information system that supports our health, behavioral health and social services programs and that interfaces state and federal legacy systems. Most importantly,

we have developed a very responsive confidentiality framework that permits the sharing of information for purposes of team-based case management while remaining compliant with HIPAA and 42CFR and other complicated federal and state confidentiality statutes. This sets the stage for the development of a truly integrated technology solution. Our recent review of the CONNECT source code has generated considerable interest among our technical developers, and our integrated service delivery model is of interest to CMS, HRSA, SAMHSA and ACF because it enables the federal agencies to test an integrated service delivery model at the local government and client/patient care level.

Montgomery County has created a vision that preceded the Federal focus on improving Health Services and a direction for interoperability. The vision is inclusive of reviewing, modernizing and improving business practices as well as looking for technology opportunities to further improve our services/cost model. The impediment for most organizations is fiscal, and we believe that with the right support, Montgomery County has developed the process which can be emulated by other entities to obtain similar improvements.

For the past 12 months, the MCDHHS has also been engaged in a community health improvement process (CHIP) with the engagement of several partners including the Urban Institute, WESTAT, the County's Planning Office, and other identified steering committee members. This will help support our bio-surveillance efforts and the inclusion of health and social services indicators in land use planning efforts. This CHIP effort will be created using the University of California-Berkeley, Health Care Network-- a robust, interactive and sustainable community asset and needs mapping process that is web-enabled.

Congressional Action Requested

We are requesting that Congress direct the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to authorize a demonstration project including Montgomery County and three other counties in New York, Pennsylvania and California to test interoperability across the health and human services continuum.

Benefits to Maryland

Maryland is determined to be a leader in the nation for integrating health and human services. It will improve outcomes for the vulnerable adults, children and families we serve. By developing and implementing an interoperable system in Montgomery County, we will have the chance to test a system that will be more seamless to access and that will achieve greater efficiencies for our staff. Further, by using the development of an e-portal and a robust data warehouse, as well as many other tools such as the application of middleware across legacy systems, we will also develop a pathway for State agencies to integrate across their health and human services departments and facilitate similar integration in the remaining 23 jurisdictions within Maryland. We will also have Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health as a partner in evaluation and data collection. This further strengthens Montgomery County and the State's ability to apply a cost-benefit analysis to the application of strategic interoperable solutions.

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FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Kennedy Cluster Project Request for Linkages to Learning in Elementary and Middle Schools

(This project request is submitted in coordination with Montgomery County Public Schools)

Funding Summary

Federal Funds Requested \$1,358,956

To establish school-based comprehensive supports in five schools to address key factors that impede academic achievement and family well-being for the 3500 children in the Kennedy Cluster Project schools.

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

The Kennedy Cluster Project is a joint effort between the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) and the Montgomery County Government with leadership provided by the Superintendent of MCPS, the President of the Board of Education, the County Executive, and the Chair of the County Council's Education Committee. The purpose is to create a service delivery model for African American students that will improve the academic achievement for these students. A project team, comprised of representatives from MCPS and various county and state agencies, is working collaboratively to eliminate barriers among the school system, County departments and agencies, and families and to identify the services necessary to address the root causes and barriers that impact on academic achievement for African American students. The Kennedy Cluster Project is a targeted approach for one heavily impacted area of the County. If this approach is successful, as measured, among other things, by improved academics, then we may be able to use this model in other areas of the country.

In addition to identifying changes and services that may be needed within the schools, the project team is working to develop and provide recommendations to the County government regarding the coordinated services needed to complement educational services within the Kennedy Cluster area. The Kennedy Cluster geographic area is heavily impacted by poverty **with approximately 50 percent of its students qualifying for free and reduced meals. Nearly 30 percent of children live in single-parent families, and more than 11 percent of children live below the poverty level.**

One of the key recommendations of the Kennedy Cluster Project was to implement "Linkages to Learning" (LTL) in the schools involved in the project. "Linkages to Learning" provides comprehensive health, mental health, prevention and social services

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in the 28 elementary and middle school communities in Montgomery County that need it most – those with the highest indicators of poverty. The Kennedy Cluster Project Schools do not presently host a Linkages site. There is one Linkages site within the cluster, which tries to serve all of the cluster schools, but it doesn't come close to addressing the huge need from families living there. Services are designed to be culturally competent, language accessible, family friendly and strengths based, but perhaps the single most important outstanding factor within the Linkages model is how easily accessible services are within the school setting. Placing health and human services staff in a school setting provides a host of options for them to collaborate with educators and other key local community members that touch the everyday lives of families.

Linkages services are targeted to children and families who may otherwise not receive such needed services, removing barriers such as transportation, language, and financial means to access support services. Mental health services are delivered only to children who are un/under-insured and have no other available community resource, and no one is turned away due to inability to pay. Without access to these services, many of the families that Linkages serves would likely not enter the health and human services systems within Montgomery County until they have reached a crisis point. The opportunity to provide prevention and early intervention services to at-risk children and families in the school setting (and ultimately prevent many families from ever reaching that point of crisis) is invaluable and must be supported as a wise community investment.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully requests the Maryland Congressional delegation's assistance in securing \$1,358,956 in federal funds to expand Linkages to Learning to five schools in the Kennedy Cluster Project. This item was recommended as the number one priority to be funded by the Kennedy Cluster Project.

High rates of poverty can influence performance in school for both a low-income student *and* his or her peers. Research shows that the higher the percentage of students from impoverished families in a school, the lower the test scores of the students in that school. "Most research finds that the effects of classmate poverty are nonlinear: there appears to be a 'tipping point' at which the cumulative impact of classmate poverty becomes much worse" A study conducted by the U.S. Department of Education found that 50 percent of FARMS-eligible [students] presents a clear threshold . . . and that test scores gradually decline as one moves from schools with fewer low-income children to those with more. . . . It is also important to note that poor children appear to be more heavily influenced by their school environment than children from wealthy or middle-class households."* This research leads to the conclusion that the poverty of some children impacts school performance among their peers, a cycle which educators and community leaders want to halt with prevention and intervention programs such as Linkages.

* Richard D. Kahlenberg, All Together Now: Creating Middle Class Schools through Public School Choice (Brookings Institution Press, 2001. Pages 39-40.)

Benefits to Maryland

The Kennedy Cluster Project Steering Committee is confident that a holistic approach addressing the full range of issues that contribute to lower academic achievement will yield positive results for African American students. Locating Linkages to Learning sites in the schools in the Kennedy Cluster Project will better enable families to access the full range of services they need.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

**Kennedy Cluster Project
Universal Pre-K to Improve Academic Achievement
(This project request is submitted in coordination with Montgomery County Public Schools)**

Funding Summary

Federal funds requested	\$588,500 \$468,500 full-time Pre-K \$120,000 for support, training & materials for parents and child care providers
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Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

Assure high quality Pre-K experience for 300 four-year-olds in the targeted area of the Kennedy Cluster Project. The Kennedy Cluster Project is a joint effort between the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) and the Montgomery County Government to create a service delivery model for African American students to significantly improve their academic achievement. Data show an achievement gap that exists between African American and white students across the United States. African American students continue to under-perform across all grade levels when compared to their white peers. Recent studies have shown that critical changes must take place both in the school house and the community in order to fully address these inequities. The Kennedy Cluster Project is an attempt to respond to that reality with a comprehensive, approach to dealing with the variety of issues that affect academic performance.

The project involves stakeholders from MCPS, the County, and local non-profit organizations and provides coordinated services to complement MCPS educational programs. Additionally, the project focuses on eliminating barriers among MCPS and

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County departments and agencies and families. A project team has worked to identify the services necessary to address the root causes and barriers that impact on academic achievement for African American students. One of the key recommendations was to increase the early childhood opportunities for young children and their families in the Cluster.

Demographics: The Kennedy Cluster Project is heavily impacted by poverty with approximately 50 percent of its students qualifying for free and reduced meals. Nearly 30 percent of children live in single-parent families, and more than 11 percent of children live below the poverty level. African American children in the Cluster are more likely to be in poverty than African American children in the rest of the County.

Implementation Plan: There have been marked increases in the “readiness” of children who have attended child care and Pre-K prior to entering kindergarten, however, those children who have a low income continue to lag behind. This project will support both Pre-K services and training for parents and child care providers to increase the quality of the care provided to the children. The sites will offer a Pre-K curriculum, family support and ongoing assessments to determine progress, and program improvements. For this project, nearly 300 children will be served in the Bel Pre, Georgian Forest and Strathmore Elementary school service areas.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully requests the Maryland Congressional delegation’s assistance in securing \$588,500 to increase universal pre-school opportunities for all three and four year-old children in the Kennedy Cluster Project.

Evidence from early childhood research studies show that children who attend a high quality preschool program prior to kindergarten demonstrate greater academic achievement than their peers who do not attend such a program. Other benefits of preschool include lower rates of grade retention, special education services, teen pregnancy, and criminal arrests, and higher rates of high school graduation, employment, and good health. Consequently, the early investment in preschool reduces subsequent government spending on education, criminal justice activities, and welfare services, thus, having a significant economic benefit for the County, the State and society. If this approach is successful, as measured, among other things, by improved academics, then we may be able to use this model in other areas of the country.

Benefits to Maryland

There is significant evidence that demonstrates that investment in early childhood has longstanding effects that ensure children’s well-being as well as cost avoidance for local, state and federal governments. There is a solid research base which shows that quality pre-K makes the most of children’s early brain development, meets their social and education needs and gives them a strong foundation for school and life. The Kennedy Cluster partners and stakeholders are confident that the nature of this project and its

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unique approach to looking holistically at education and human services can affect real change and believe that an integrated model such as this is the only way to effectively deliver services to at-risk students and families. Maryland has the opportunity to provide a model for other states and communities who are struggling with the same issues.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Kennedy Cluster Project Multi-Agency Leadership and Coordination

Funding Summary

Federal funds requested \$250,000

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

Coordinate the cross-systems services and collaboration of the Kennedy Cluster Project.

The Kennedy Cluster Project is a joint effort between the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) and the Montgomery County Government to create a service delivery model to reduce the academic achievement gap. Data show an achievement gap that exists between African American and white students across the United States. African American students continue to under-perform across all grade levels when compared to their white peers. Recent studies have shown that critical changes must take place both in the school house and the community in order to fully address these inequities. The Kennedy Cluster Project is an attempt to respond to that reality with a comprehensive, coordinated community approach to dealing with the variety of issues that affect academic performance.

The project involves stakeholders from MCPS, the County, and local non-profit organizations and provides coordinated services to complement MCPS educational programs. Additionally, the project focuses on eliminating barriers among MCPS and County departments and agencies and families. A project team has worked to identify the services necessary to address the root causes and barriers that impact on academic achievement for African American students.

The multi-agency collaboration has been one of the strongest outgrowths of the Kennedy Cluster Project. The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding among the public schools, health and human services, police, State's Attorney, juvenile services, and other County agencies is unprecedented and allows for a true comprehensive approach to meet the needs of students and their families. If this approach is successful, as measured by

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improved academics, then we may be able to use this model in other areas of the country. The Multi-Agency team convenes bi-weekly to develop responsive service plans for youth and their families. Families are present at these sessions and drive the process to meet their needs. Since the project began, the major issues that families have come forward with include: housing, gang involvement, substance abuse, mental illness, poverty, unemployment, and family conflict. The project currently lacks a full-time coordinator to assure that the service plans are executed and that strategic decision-making is going on to respond to the systemic needs of families. In addition, funding is needed to fill some short-term resource gaps for families who do not meet certain federal or local requirements.

Demographics: The Kennedy Cluster Project is heavily impacted by poverty with approximately 50 percent of its students qualifying for free and reduced meals. Nearly 30 percent of children live in single-parent families, and more than 11 percent of children live below the poverty level. African American children are more likely to be in poverty than African American children in the rest of the County.

Implementation Plan: The Multi-Agency meetings are currently being held, but the efficacy of the approach is challenged by the lack of a full-time coordinator and the resources to fill service gaps. These funds would make it possible for a coordinator to be put in place who would work with the schools, County agencies, non-profits, public safety partners, families and the community in order develop the most effective strategies to meet the needs of families. The coordinator would also identify systemic issues that may require policy changes and negotiation among partners. These issues would be brought to the Kennedy Cluster Project Leadership Team, which has representation from the County Executive, County Council, Board of Education and school system, for resolution.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully requests the Maryland Congressional delegation's assistance in securing \$250,000 to address the social barriers that impact the academic achievement gap. This assistance will allow for a progressive, cross-systems approach to be fully adopted across the county.

Benefits to Maryland

This project has far-reaching potential as it is a model that could be replicated across the State in order to address the academic achievement gap. The policies, approaches, and the outcomes could help to inform other jurisdictions as they grapple with this issue. In addition, this kind of cross-systems and service oriented approach reflects the "Community Schools" values that the current Administration supports.

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**HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (title to be removed
in final document)**

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING RENOVATION
The Ambassador Apartments**

Funding Summary

Federal Funding Request \$1 million

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies Appropriations

HOC has a five-year capital needs plan for its “Opportunity Housing” portfolio which includes more than 5,560 units of housing affordable to low and moderate income households. These units do not include Public Housing. With the requested \$1 million in federal funding, HOC could address urgent needs, in some cases related to life safety systems, for The Ambassador Apartments (162 units).

AMBASSADOR APARTMENTS

Rehabilitation Costs	
Pipe Lining	\$422,770
Lead Based Paint Remediation	\$200,000
Garage Repairs (water related)	\$309,520
Replace Fire Panel	\$150,000
Total Rehabilitation Costs	\$1,082,290

Project Description

The Housing Opportunities Commission (HOC) is Montgomery County’s housing authority. HOC owns more than 5,560 units of affordable housing (not including Public Housing), including apartments, townhouses and single family homes. HOC maintains the properties on an ongoing basis and renovates them in turn. Rental income for the properties reflects their affordable nature. Accordingly, property-based sources of money for major capital work are more limited than they might be for market rate rental properties.

HOC normally finances major rehabilitation projects by issuing bonds and selling Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). In these unusual financial times with the stresses

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on the credit markets and the decline in value of LIHTC, typical funding approaches are unavailable. Nonetheless, the properties require renovation if HOC is to continue to meet the needs of low and moderate income families in Montgomery County. Our housing stock is aging. Properties that have been available to HOC for purchase are normally older properties. At risk is the deterioration or even loss of housing available to the most vulnerable members of the community and others who also need affordable, safe places to live but who lack the income to participate in the private rental market.

The Ambassador Apartments reflects the many ways that HOC, with the support of Montgomery County, preserves affordable housing. When The Ambassador Apartments became available for purchase, it needed extensive capital work but it did not generate an income stream sufficient to pay for it. HOC strives to provide affordable properties where residents can be proud of their homes. Without access to normal funding sources, HOC's work is stymied and residents' living conditions could suffer.

Congressional Action Requested

The Housing Opportunities Commission respectfully requests our delegation's help in securing the funds to rehabilitate one of our affordable housing communities so that its low income residents have safe, decent affordable homes that maintain community standards and are well integrated into their neighborhoods.

Benefits to Maryland

Benefits to Maryland fall into both social and economic categories. Maryland in general and Montgomery County in particular face deficits of affordable housing across the income spectrum, from the lowest income to middle class families. HOC's affordable housing properties respond to that need for low and moderate income families and individuals. Rehabilitating our "Opportunity Housing" portfolio so that it continues to provide safe, decent and affordable homes that also are compatible within their communities is a critical goal.

Furthermore, when HOC does comprehensive rehabilitation work on its Opportunity Housing, it contracts for that work with private sector companies. Maryland will benefit from the economic stimulus of the work, because it will generate additional contracts and forestall employee layoffs in the downturned construction sector.

MONTGOMERY COLLEGE (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 Funding Request

Montgomery College Addresses Health Care Needs for Maryland and Montgomery County

Funding Summary

Federal Funding Request \$750,000

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

Health care needs are increasing rapidly in the United States, in Maryland, and Montgomery County in particular. Montgomery College must step forward and expand its excellent allied health programs to ensure that an adequate number of workers are available to meet this critical need in Montgomery County and the region. New science centers in Rockville and Germantown will be able to provide the preclinical education and training for health workers before moving on to the Takoma Park/Silver Spring Campus and other institutions of higher education for clinical training and for further course work. However, significant new laboratory equipment will be necessary to ensure that superior preclinical training can be achieved at the Rockville and Germantown Campuses.

Demographics are driving the increase in health care needs in Montgomery County. Over the next 20 years, Montgomery County's population is projected to grow by 175,000 people. Nearly 75 percent of the growth will be people age 65 and over. The growth of seniors is important because people over age 65 use hospital days at a rate six times greater than those under 65. Additionally, over the last 30 years the Montgomery County population has increased 370,000 primarily in the upcounty areas of Gaithersburg and Germantown. In this area, the population is aging twice as fast as in the County as a whole. These statistics demonstrate an increasing need for health care in the County, and in particular, show the upcounty and a concomitant need for allied health workers. These demographic shifts and the growing need for allied health workers are seen both on the state and national levels.

Montgomery College students from throughout the County are responding to this need in the allied health area. Enrollment in the allied clinical health area at the Takoma Park/Silver Spring Campus in the fall of 2009 was 625 students. At the same time, over 1300 students were enrolled in preclinical classes at the Germantown and Rockville

Campuses. Over 600 of the preclinical students live in the Germantown and Gaithersburg areas and over 200 live in the Rockville area. The construction of the new science centers will enable a greater number of students to enroll in the preclinical allied health areas at campuses more convenient to their homes thus minimizing travel expense, travel time, and congestion on County roads.

Congressional Action Requested

To address the need for an increased allied health workforce, it will be necessary to augment and expand science education capacity at Montgomery College. Montgomery County is very grateful for the generous support of our delegation over the past few years. Additional funds, however, are needed to ensure the science laboratories in both new science centers at the Rockville and Germantown Campuses have the equipment required to ensure an excellent learning environment providing student success in the 21st century work place. The College is requesting the support of Congress to provide a total of \$750,000 toward equipping its new science facilities with necessary furniture and equipment.

Benefits to Maryland

According to the Maryland Hospital Association, Maryland is experiencing shortages of health care workers greater than the national average and the shortages are increasing. In 2007, the Maryland vacancy rate for nurses was 10 percent as compared to 8 percent for hospitals nationwide. Physician assistants, occupational therapists, speech therapists, and respiratory therapists have vacancy rates of over 15 percent. Fields experiencing vacancy rates of over 10 percent include positions in laboratories, nutrition services, pharmacy, rehabilitation, and respiratory therapy. Montgomery College can broaden its ability to address these shortages and expand opportunities for students if Congress can assist in funding the new science facilities with enhanced furniture and equipment making our classrooms superior learning environments.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

MEDICAID FUNDING

POLICY SUMMARY

Maintain full Medicaid funding levels to avoid reductions in essential services to children who require health services, especially children with disabilities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In March 2008, the Center of Medicare/Medicaid Services (CMS) implemented a new regulation that prohibited local education agencies (LEAs) from billing for Medicaid reimbursement for targeted case management for special education students who qualify for Medicaid services. After extensive legislative actions, the House of Representatives and Senate attached a moratorium of the CMS regulation to the War Supplemental legislation. The moratorium and subsequent extension permitted LEAs to bill for targeted case management services through 2010. Recent actions by CMS have rescinded rule 2237-IFC which prevent LEAs from seeking reimbursement for case management. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Secretary Kathleen Sebelius shared that the CMS rule had been rescinded in order to assure agency flexibility in re-examining the issues and exploring options and alternatives with Congress and stakeholders. These Medicaid issues and options are now part of the extensive House and Senate debate on health care reform. Medicaid funds provide for direct service to students with disabilities.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REQUESTED

Montgomery County respectfully requests our Congressional delegation's assistance with supporting the ability of LEAs to seek Medicaid reimbursement. Montgomery County's Congressional delegation has consistently opposed decreases in Medicaid funding for children with disabilities such as CMS 2237-IFC. We urge you to continue to oppose cuts in Medicaid spending that result in decreases in services to the county's neediest children. The recent rescission of regulation CMS 2237-IFC restores the LEAs ability to bill for targeted case management through FY11. The current House and Senate health care reform debate proposed several major changes to the Medicaid program and funding streams for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). For example, the Senate Finance Committee proposed that all children participating in CHIP be moved to the public option insurance plan, which would likely eliminate an LEA's ability to bill for Medicaid health-related or case management services. While no final legislative bill has been adopted as of this update, several House and Senate proposals and amendments could greatly reduce the ability of LEAs to seek Medicaid reimbursement. These possible health

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care system changes could have a severe impact on existing funding paths used to provide services for students with disabilities.

BENEFITS TO MARYLAND

Beginning in the early 1990's, and continuing to the present day, Medicaid funding has been an important source of federal revenue for the support and enhancement of services to students with disabilities by all Maryland LEAs. Reductions in Medicaid spending or elimination of existing funding sources through health care reform for students with disabilities will compel local school districts to provide services as required by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA 2004) with local funding. The impact may result in decreased services that support other locally funded school district responsibilities. Moreover, it is critical to assure low-income families with children with disabilities that they will continue to receive required services previously provided through Medicaid. It is essential that LEAs maintain the ability to receive federal funding for these entitlement services.

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA)

FUNDING SUMMARY

Full Funding of IDEA 2004

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) will receive two allocations of ARRA/Recovery funds, each in the amount of \$16,488,837, for a total allocation of \$32,977,674. Fifteen percent of the allocated funds are directed toward coordinated early intervening services to prevent the identification of minority students with disabilities for special education. Remaining funds are designated to support both school age and preschool students with disabilities. All funds are to be encumbered by September 30, 2011. The allocation of funds provided MCPS with the ability to:

- Increase the allocation of special education teachers and paraeducators
- Expand professional development activities across all grade levels to support evidence based practices
- Purchase materials to support related service providers including occupational and physical therapists, speech pathologists and school psychologists
- Increase co-teacher planning time
- Support the expansion of Universal Design for Learning
- Expand Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports to schools

- Develop an in-house data system designed to capture student data through the Individualized Education Program (IEP) team process

These focused initiatives are consistent with the reform goals under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA 2004)*. Funding will not continue after FY 2011. Key programs, particularly equitable staffing, will need to be reexamined as funds for supplemental staff will no longer be available. With special education student projections remaining stable, current staffing models may need to be reevaluated to ensure the appropriate delivery of services to students with Individualized Education Programs.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REQUESTED

Montgomery County Public Schools greatly appreciates the Maryland Congressional delegation’s support of the Recovery Act, and we respectfully requests that Congress work toward fully funding IDEA 2004 in the second session of the 111th Congress. When P.L. 94-142 was enacted, Congress’ intent, through a phasing in of funding, was for states to reach full funding by FY 1981. Though Congress has not met its financial obligation, states have embraced the intent of the law educating students with disabilities with evidenced-based educational practices. Consequences to this funding shortfall have resulted in states and local districts providing full support for this unfunded federal mandate.

With the addition of ARRA funds, MCPS has been able to more appropriately fund those services to which students with disabilities are entitled.

BENEFITS TO MARYLAND

Recovery Act funding has temporarily and partially relieved local taxpayers from funding implementation of IDEA 2004. If IDEA 2004 is funded at the federally approved level, there will be less of a burden for local governments and taxpayers to assume for special education. Because of ARRA, MCPS has been able to more appropriately fund services for students with disabilities which include, but are not limited to, a higher level of professional development, expansion of Universal Design for Learning, increased allocations of special educators and paraeducators, and the development of an in-house special education student data system.

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXPANSION PROJECT

FUNDING SUMMARY

Federal Funding Request	\$642,900
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Middle School Expansion Program (MSEP) of the Montgomery County Public Schools is part of the larger Middle School Reform plan developed by school leaders in collaboration with Harvard University to raise student performance, close the achievement gap, and increase the level of academic rigor in middle schools. The MSEP will bring to all of the county's middle schools new and challenging courses that were developed and implemented as part of themed academy programs in the Middle School Magnet Consortium and heretofore only offered to students attending magnet schools.

As a result of the elementary reforms, record numbers of students are entering middle school with higher level math and reading skills. The 31 MSEP courses in the areas of social studies, English, science, technology, and digital arts literacy will increase student capacity for higher level instruction and advanced studies. Each course was designed to enable middle school students to earn the high school credits needed for business and career internships, advanced elective courses, or in order to enroll in early college credit classes. By expanding this program to all county middle schools, more students will have the opportunity to apply sophisticated skills to real-world problems and use technology to communicate and participate in a global community.

The MSEP project builds upon training that more than 550 teachers have completed since January 2007 to be prepared to implement the new courses with fidelity. The project features ongoing professional development for teachers in the areas of effective instruction of students with varying learning styles, collaborative instructional planning, classroom observations, and guided reflection. The MSEP project also includes training for other school-based staff whose assistance will help to ensure that the new course material is accessible to all students.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REQUESTED

Montgomery County respectfully requests the Maryland Congressional delegation's assistance with securing \$642,900 for the MSEP. Funding will enable MCPS to purchase instructional supplies, materials, and equipment needed to implement 27 of the new courses in its middle schools (\$499,900), and to assign a fulltime instructional specialist (\$143,000) to coordinate MSEP activities to ensure that all project goals are achieved on time.

BENEFITS TO MARYLAND

The new courses will expose students at an early age to the most advanced developments in the fields of information and aerospace technology, robotics, math, science, and the arts. Bringing them to students throughout the county will help to ensure that Maryland's future

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workforce includes an abundant supply of scientists, engineers, artists, and experts in advanced technology fields.

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PUBLIC SAFETY (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Crime and Intelligence Initiative

Funding Summary

Federal Funding Request	\$1,855,224
Funding for 3 years for salary + benefits	\$1,328,184 (3 investigators) \$527,040 (2 analysts)

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

This proposal includes a total of five personnel to staff counterintelligence and information sharing for Montgomery County to facilitate improved coordination with the State fusion center, the Maryland Coordination & Analysis Center (MCAC), the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), and local and regional law enforcement partners, and also to staff the Washington Regional Threat and Analysis Center, the main fusion center operating in Washington, D.C. The project includes funding for one intelligence analyst at MCAC, two counterintelligence investigators for County activities, (Domestic and International Terrorism), and a counterintelligence investigator to be assigned to the WRTAC, and a MCPD intelligence analyst also to be assigned to the WRTAC.

Counter intelligence has become a specialized field and requires the commitment of dedicated analysts and investigators who can focus all aspects of law enforcement intelligence gathering and dissemination to deny, prevent, or disrupt terrorist threat planning and activities in the community and/or to apprehend suspects for violations of law before such threats take place. The implementation of analysts and investigators dedicated to counter intelligence would allow for a comprehensive effort to enhance the flow of information, develop actionable intelligence, ensure community safety and enable MCPD to be proactive in its approach to potential threats. The addition of these counter intelligence analysts and investigators will enable MCPD to implement many of the successful, proactive homeland security measures used in other localities including the exchanges of information with defense contractors, federal offices, utilities,

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transportation security, Hazmat distributors/manufacturers, various commercial establishments, and diplomatic locales to share and report suspicious activities.

The project includes analysts at the MCAC and WRTAC, representing Montgomery County, to focus, prioritize and actively search for events and information relevant to the needs of the county. This would allow for the reciprocal flow of information to and from both fusion centers via E-Guardian, SARS, and other suspicious activity reporting mechanisms. This complete intelligence cycle allows for collection and distribution of state, local, and national intelligence information to and from the law enforcement officers, including patrol officers, in Montgomery County in actionable formats. This project also includes three additional investigators in MCPD. This capability provides not only for an immediate response to an unfolding threat but also would allow for investigators from within our own jurisdiction to follow up on ‘Guardian’ leads. It would be more effective and efficient to have Guardian leads affecting Montgomery County investigated by officers from within MCPD who are familiar with the jurisdiction and the additional resources available to them rather than to have to have such leads assigned randomly to other personnel from other parts of the State.

The addition of these positions will greatly assist in acquiring, analysis, and action of information in the all crimes approach that SARS reporting mandates in our effort to detect terrorism-related activity. The latest trends confirm that many crimes are directly and indirectly related to the funding of and the advancement of terrorism globally and within the United States.

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully requests our Congressional delegation’s assistance in directing \$1,855,224 to assist local law enforcement in our effort to identify, analyze, and share intelligence, then to investigate leads to prevent terrorism within two multi-agency fusion centers. Montgomery County’s position in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area is unique. We are under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and this is where the MCAC is located. Our close proximity to the nation’s capital necessitates the need to participate in the sharing of intelligence and information with the WRTAC.

Benefits to Maryland

Due to Maryland’s proximity to the Nation’s Capital, any counter-intelligence information that we obtain helps the entire state. The collection and exchange of intelligence is important to all law enforcement agencies within Maryland. Montgomery County has one of the largest borders with the District of Columbia, intelligence analysis and exchange between Montgomery County and Federal law enforcement agencies is an important factor to keep the area safe. Without this analysis and exchange of information, preventive action is difficult to take. Without preventive action, we become reactive rather than proactive to incidents of terrorism.

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TECHNOLOGY SERVICES (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 POLICY REQUEST

Support Community Access Preservation Act (H.R. 3745)

Funding Summary

No appropriation required

Project Description

Support H.R. 3745, Community Access Preservation Act (Baldwin D-WI). The CAP Act would:

1. Eliminate unnecessary limits on the use of public, educational, governmental access (PEG) cable channel fees paid by cable operators to be used to support PEG operations. Current federal law restricts use of these funds to pay for facility construction and equipment. While it is useful to earmark PEG fees to equipment replacement and upgrades, permitting PEG fees to also fund to producers, camera operators, editors, engineering staff, and operational costs would maximize the use of such equipment and result in more and better quality local PEG programming.
2. End Discriminatory treatment of PEG channels. Some operators have begun to provide PEG on higher tiers, at additional cost, at lower quality, or without basic functionality. Two complaints about operator mistreatment of PEG are before the FCC, but PEG is suffering while the complaints await resolution.
3. Preserve PEG Support and Localism. The bill would direct the FCC is to investigate and to submit a report to Congress on the impact of State video service franchising laws since 2005 on PEG. To ensure PEG is preserved, the bill directs each cable operator to provide channels and critical facilities it had been providing historically.
4. Definition of cable system. The bill would clarify federal law to ensure that is technologically neutral and that providers using the public rights-of-way are treated similarly and are subject to similar PEG requirements

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully requests the Maryland Congressional delegation's cosponsorship of H.R. 3745 and encourages the introduction of similar legislation in the Senate.

Benefits to Maryland

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A change in law would significantly increase the amount of locally-produced government, educational, public and community programming available to cable subscribers without an increase in cable PEG fees.

FY11 FUNDING AND POLICY REQUEST

Public Safety System Modernization (PSSM) Communications Interoperability

Funding Summary

Approximately \$50 million will be needed over the next few years to modernize Montgomery County's communications system for law enforcement, fire services, and emergency medical services to maintain interoperable communications to meet the FCC's mandated migration to 700 MHz public safety radio frequencies in the National Capital Region (NCR).

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations

Project Description

The first phase of our PSSM has commenced and will cost approximately \$22 million more for the purchase and installation of radio subscriber units (the mobile and portable radio units) that meet the P25 technology standards and can operate on 700/800 MHz channels. This will also include the replacement of the County's communications infrastructure system that provides radio communications. The infrastructure replacement is a direct result of both the end-of-life of the current hardware and software as well as the need to expand technical capabilities to interface and support State and adjoining jurisdiction system needs.

Initial action defined by the priorities of this project is the purchase and replacement of the individual subscriber devices. The County has over 6500 portable and mobile radio units for first responders. The cost per unit to upgrade to the new technology is about \$4000 (in 2009 dollars). Identified as a best practice by other similar jurisdictions, replacement of the subscriber units is the predecessor to the replacement of the base infrastructure. This allows police officers and firefighters to have immediate interoperable communications while the home system remains one generation behind.

Following the upgrade of the mobile and portable subscriber units, Phase II will involve upgrading and modernizing the infrastructure (towers, transmitters, amplifiers, etc.) to support the use and operation of the 700 MHz frequency operational requirements. Infrastructure for 700 MHz can enhance the State's 700 MHz system plans for a statewide interoperable communications system. Montgomery County estimates the costs of modernization and upgrade of the infrastructure SCS to be between \$75-\$100

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million to purchase new technology and to comply with the FCC mandated 700 MHz public safety frequency migration as well as the 2016 compliance for the use of multiple channels per frequency. Currently, the majority of that funding will be local. However, we would appreciate our Congressional delegation's help in directing any level of Federal funding toward this necessary upgrade. While Federal funding through the American Rehabilitation and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) addressed the expansion of Public Safety grant opportunities, the act significantly omitted any avenues for application that addresses these costly technology systems.

In 1999, Montgomery County began the operation of its Public Safety Communications System (PSCS) after many years of design and engineering for its 800 MHz radio system. It joined other jurisdictions in the NCR in using 800 MHz frequencies so that a majority of the jurisdictions could talk to each during major emergencies. The NCR is recognized nationally for its interoperable communications among first responders across three states (DC, VA and MD) and over seven large counties and municipalities.

Since that time, new technologies have been introduced for voice communications involving P-25 technology systems for standardization. The most recent innovation that supports this mission was the Digital Transition. The migration from analog television to the digital tier has created an almost certain, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to address a radio spectrum that can be dedicated nationally to Public Safety.

Many jurisdictions, including Montgomery County, are operating on legacy systems which are incompatible with the new technology. Additionally, many of the same jurisdictions are experiencing end-of-life challenges with these older, legacy systems. Jurisdiction that are installing new systems, such as Prince George's County, or are upgrading their public safety communications systems, are beginning to utilize state-of-the-art radio technologies that operate on both 700 and 800 MHz radio frequencies. This new technology (700/800 MHz capable radios) anticipates the migration to 700 MHz to comply with FCC mandates while it continues to use existing 800 MHz infrastructure for non-emergency needs. Unfortunately, while these new systems can receive from and talk to older legacy systems, such as Montgomery County's, we cannot talk to them. This jeopardizes the NCR's current communication interoperable system unless all jurisdictions are able to upgrade their legacy systems.

Montgomery County has begun the modernization of its communications equipment for law enforcement, fire services, and emergency medical services to maintain interoperable communications to meet the FCC mandated migration to 700 MHz public safety radio frequencies in the National Capital Region. The initial efforts center solely on the acquisition of the subscriber units and an initial deployment of these new devices in the border areas of the county. This process allows Montgomery County to interoperate with those agencies that have already begun to use the new 700MHz capabilities.

With the implementation of the new Prince George's County public safety communication systems, as well as some of the other NCR jurisdictions that already have or are actively working toward upgrading their radios to the new 700/800 MHz

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technologies, we have a need to continue the transition of subscriber units in Montgomery County. In addition to Prince George's County, the District of Columbia, and Fairfax County are key jurisdictions where communications interoperability will be required because of routine cross boundary operations. Also, with Maryland's planned implementation of a statewide emergency communications program just a short time away, Montgomery County needs to be progressive, but moreover, prepared to be an active participant in what will eventually evolve into a national standard.

Congressional Action Requested

We respectfully urge our Congressional delegation's support in directing FY11 U.S. Department of Justice funding (COPS or Byrne/JAG) toward our PSSM modernization effort. Additionally, we would encourage the delegations' support in recommending ARRA opportunities that specifically include the improvements required in the replacement of the costly technology infrastructure. Particularly in these difficult economic times, federal assistance would be greatly appreciated at any funding level.

Additionally, Montgomery County requests that our Congressional delegation keep a continued focus on the national emphasis to modernize interoperability communications programs. We would urge that the intent of the FCC remain in the forefront of any decisions regarding the utilization of the reclaimed 700MHz spectrum, ensuring that it remain viable to assist with interagency investments, be used to create a national communications model, support those areas that are already acting in an interoperable fashion, and ensure that interoperability standards and governance are developed as part of the program. Without Congressional support of this initiative, the FCC may focus more on profitability from the spectrum resulting in a national Public Safety voice/data communications program that will never have the opportunity to fully evolve into a cohesive, national effort.

Finally, we respectfully request that the delegation continue to support the pioneering work of CapWIN. With our proximity to the District of Columbia and the numerous federal facilities in Montgomery County, we recognize that we face a significantly higher risk as a target requiring a clear commitment for greater support in the area of communications solutions and modernization. CapWIN's programs and strategies have been key to including small and medium sized law enforcement agencies to take part in and facilitate regional situational awareness. This combination of interoperable communications provides the foundation for a model that has been touted as a national example of cooperative public safety action and awareness.

Montgomery County has a deep commitment toward upgrading and modernizing the technology of our Public Safety systems with standardized state-of-the-art communications equipment that will facilitate essential communications' interoperability and be progressive with other voice and data capabilities with other NCR jurisdictions and the State of Maryland.

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TRANSPORTATION (title to be removed in final document)

FY11 FUNDING REQUEST

Ride On Bus Replacement – Hybrids

Funding Summary

Federal funds requested \$5.5 million

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies
Appropriations

Project Description

The Ride On system carries over 29 million passengers per year on over 70 routes operating over 14.7 million miles. Ride On functions as a collector-feeder to the Metrorail system in the Washington, DC region and is a critical component of the region's transportation resources and emergency response. Ride On provides 60 percent of the bus service within Montgomery County, Maryland. The Ride On system requires regular replacement of its fleet in order to maintain reliability, attract new passengers, and contribute to the region's clean air efforts. Ride On requires the replacement of a minimum of 20-40 buses per year. In FY11, the County requires the replacement of 18 Ride On buses at a total cost of \$10.3 million. This federal request is for 10 hybrid buses at a total cost of \$5,513,520.

Transportation sources contribute a significant portion of emission of two criteria pollutants, ozone and particulate matter (PM). Ozone is created when nitrous oxide (NOx) interacts with sunlight. Montgomery County has been designated as a "severe" non-attainment area for ozone. In the Washington, DC region, which is not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone, we must take significant steps toward achieving emission reductions from our transit fleets. The replacement of older transit coaches with hybrid-electric coaches is necessary as hybrid emissions (3.9 grams/mile) of NOx and PM are considerably below that of Compressed Natural Gas (8.45 grams/mile) and even "clean" diesel (5.65 grams/mile).

Congressional Action Requested

Montgomery County respectfully urges our Congressional delegation to direct \$5.5 million in federal funding in FY11 to replace Ride On buses with hybrid buses.

Benefits to Maryland

The regular replacement of the Ride On bus fleet will add to customer convenience and the reliability of the Ride On system, thereby increasing ridership, and help the region attain air quality goals.

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(TO BE REVISED)

TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM MODERNIZATION PROJECT

FUNDING SUMMARY

Federal Funds Requested \$ 26.3 million

This is an approximate \$45 million dollar project being implemented that commenced in FY09 and is expected to continue through to FY16. The project includes County funding and State aid

Legislative Vehicle: FY11 Transportation, HUD and Related Agencies and FY11 Homeland Security Appropriations

SCHEDULE

Construction Federal Fiscal Year 2009-2016

DESCRIPTION

Montgomery County, in partnership with the Maryland State Highway Administration, has initiated a project to replace and modernize its aging traffic signal control system that governs the flow of traffic on all roadways in the County. The traffic signal control portion (COMTRAC) of the Advanced Transportation Management System (ATMS), though highly reliable, is an aging system reliant on 30 year old technology. Central and field communications devices are obsolete, difficult to maintain, and no longer available from manufacturers. In November 2009, the central computer experienced a catastrophic failure resulting in extensive congestion throughout the County. The failure caused gridlock throughout the County's transportation network for nearly two days, and delayed emergency response, and also increased our vulnerabilities to effectively manage large scale incidents, such as those that would have necessitated an evacuation.

As the technologies employed by the ATMS have advanced it has become increasingly difficult to interface with the existing traffic signal control system. In addition the limited functionality of the COMTRAC system is not able to take advantage of the capabilities of the current generation of local intersection controllers, thus preventing the County from utilizing state of the practice congestion mitigation strategies. These capabilities would provide a greater level of flexibility to manage increasing traffic demands and to manage unusual traffic flows associated with incidents and events affecting the transportation network in Montgomery County.

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During FY07 and FY08, the County and State completed detailed planning and systems engineering based on local funding amounting to \$2.2 million. The project is now in the deployment phase, and critical components are being accelerated so that the existing computer is deactivated by June 1012. Funds are requested in FFY 11 to accelerate the deployment phase of this project, including acquisition of additional central system hardware, communications hardware and on street equipment.

FY11 Policy and Funding Advisory

Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Bethesda

Montgomery County cannot adequately express its gratitude to our Congressional delegation for its extraordinary leadership in addressing BRAC-related traffic mitigation in the FY10 appropriations process. The delegation successfully included a remarkable \$300 million appropriation in the FY10 defense appropriations bill for traffic mitigation around Walter Reed/Bethesda and Fort Belvoir Community Hospital. This is in addition to line items the delegation secured in the last three transportation appropriations bills totaling more than \$9 million.

Under the report language of the FY10 defense appropriation measure, the Department of Defense has until mid-March to report back to Congress with its plans to allocate the \$300 million for specific transportation mitigation projects. While these details remain to be worked out as this goes to publication, Montgomery County is confident that the DOD plans will largely reflect the priorities express in a the following “BRAC Transportation Investment Priorities” chart developed jointly by the Maryland Department of Transportation and the Montgomery County Department of Transportation.

Because of this great success, Montgomery County makes only one BRAC-related request of the delegation for FY11: that you accept our sincere thanks for a job well done!

(INSERT BRAC TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT PRIORITIES CHART FOLLOWING WALTER REED PIECE)

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BRAC
Transportation Investment Priorities

Tier	Intersection / Project	Phases	Federal Cost	State Cost	County Cost	Undetermined source	Total Cost
1	Md 355 @ Cedar Lane	1 and 2		\$ 25,000,000			\$25,000,000
1	Md 185 @ Jones Bridge Road	1		\$ 4,000,000			\$4,000,000
1	Cedar Lane, Md 355, Jones Bridge Rd. and signing	1	\$760,000		\$6,000,000		\$5,753,000
1	Preliminary engineering and Environmental Assessment for Multi-modal Underpass from Metro Station to	N/A			\$300,000		\$300,000
1	Md 355 @ Jones Bridge Road	1A				See note Tier 1.	
2	Multi-modal underpass from Metro Station to NNMC	N/A	\$40,000,000				\$40,000,000
2	Md 355 @ Jones Bridge Road	1B	\$5,000,000				\$5,000,000
2	Md 185 @ Jones Bridge Road	3	\$8,000,000				\$8,000,000
2	Md 187 @ Cedar including bikeway from Charles St to NIH	1	\$7,000,000				\$7,000,000
Total Tier 2			\$90,000,000	\$ -	\$6,000,000		\$96,000,000
Total of immediate and intermediate range:			\$90,000,000	\$29,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$125,000,000
3	Md 355 @ Cedar	3				\$22,000,000	\$22,000,000
3	Md 355 @ Cedar	4				\$ 3,000,000	\$3,000,000
3	Md 355 @ Cedar	5				\$ 5,000,000	\$5,000,000
3	Md 185 @ Jones Bridge Road	2				\$ 4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Total Tier 3 (intermediate and long range)			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$34,000,000	\$34,000,000
4	Study Possible Direct Access from I-495 to NNMC (Very long range)	N/A				N/A	N/A
4	Study other long range transit solutions. See note on Tier 4.	N/A				N/A	N/A
Grand Total (2019 dollars)							\$157,000,000
NOTES							
Tier 1. Projects that can be done with existing funding or funding fairly secured.							
Phase 1A, at JBR, refers to an evaluation of a dynamic left turn signal that would be implemented if technically feasible.							
Tier 2. Projects to be done assuming success in getting TIGER grant approvals and DAR funding.							
Tier 3. Priority to projects that could be added if additional funding, beyond TIGER, becomes available.							
Tier 4. Projects to study possible additional solutions including, direct access from I-495; Interchange of Md 355 @ Cedar bus access improvements, Metro core capacity improvements, etc. Not funded.							
BRAC Final Tier 3 2/25/09							

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Total Aid to Local Government: \$6.4 billion

Summary of Total Aid by Subdivision (includes Retirement Payments)

(\$ in thousands)

	2010 Appropriation	2011 Allowance	% of Total	\$ Change	% Change
Allegany	111,702	109,463	1.7%	-2,238	-2.0%
Anne Arundel	385,007	412,846	6.4%	27,840	7.2%
Baltimore City	1,158,058	1,165,731	18.2%	7,673	0.7%
Baltimore County	659,413	682,914	10.7%	23,501	3.6%
Calvert	106,274	109,014	1.7%	2,740	2.6%
Caroline	52,427	53,234	0.8%	807	1.5%
Carroll	178,179	180,229	2.8%	2,050	1.2%
Cecil	119,356	124,223	1.9%	4,868	4.1%
Charles	182,937	187,328	2.9%	4,391	2.4%
Dorchester	39,261	41,307	0.6%	2,046	5.2%
Frederick	253,813	262,539	4.1%	8,726	3.4%
Garrett	36,658	36,114	0.6%	-544	-1.5%
Harford	258,751	264,516	4.1%	5,765	2.2%
Howard	272,360	293,710	4.6%	21,350	7.8%
Kent	14,004	14,053	0.2%	49	0.4%
Montgomery	695,274	768,952	12.0%	73,678	10.6%
Prince George's	1,104,711	1,077,585	16.8%	-27,126	-2.5%
Queen Anne's	39,845	41,245	0.6%	1,400	3.5%
St. Mary's	112,099	115,565	1.8%	3,466	3.1%
Somerset	34,088	34,614	0.5%	526	1.5%
Talbot	16,980	17,774	0.3%	794	4.7%
Washington	171,110	177,501	2.8%	6,391	3.7%
Wicomico	138,018	141,114	2.2%	3,096	2.2%
Worcester	28,482	30,178	0.5%	1,697	6.0%
Statewide/Unallocated	62,569	61,073	1.0%	-1,496	-2.4%
Total	6,231,376	6,402,823	100.0%	171,448	2.8%

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Direct Aid to Local Government: \$5.5 billion

Summary of Direct Aid by Subdivision (excludes Retirement Payments)

(\$ in thousands)

	2010 Appropriation	2011 Allowance	\$ Change	% Change
Allegany	102,314	98,860	-3,454	-3.4%
Anne Arundel	318,080	336,276	18,196	5.7%
Baltimore City	1,082,526	1,081,832	-693	-0.1%
Baltimore County	567,083	583,169	16,086	2.8%
Calvert	90,547	91,331	784	0.9%
Caroline	47,670	47,986	316	0.7%
Carroll	153,495	153,041	-454	-0.3%
Cecil	105,379	108,557	3,178	3.0%
Charles	160,243	161,630	1,387	0.9%
Dorchester	35,100	36,747	1,647	4.7%
Frederick	219,113	223,411	4,298	2.0%
Garrett	32,472	31,456	-1,016	-3.1%
Harford	224,664	227,351	2,687	1.2%
Howard	217,857	230,643	12,785	5.9%
Kent	11,750	11,605	-145	-1.2%
Montgomery	535,046	587,492	52,446	9.8%
Prince George's	985,581	944,095	-41,486	-4.2%
Queen Anne's	33,764	34,300	536	1.6%
St. Mary's	98,545	100,294	1,748	1.8%
Somerset	31,210	31,397	187	0.6%
Talbot	13,429	13,734	305	2.3%
Washington	153,324	157,536	4,212	2.7%
Wicomico	125,066	126,460	1,394	1.1%
Worcester	20,977	21,677	699	3.3%
Statewide/Unallocated	62,569	61,073	-1,496	-2.4%
Total	5,427,805	5,501,952	74,146	1.4%

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Primary and Secondary Education

(\$ thousands)

A-3

	Foundation Program	Compensatory Ed.	Special Ed.	Student Trans.	Other	Total Direct	\$ Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	State Retirement System	TOTAL	\$ Change from 2010	% Change from 2010
Allegany	42,946	21,962	6,748	4,374	7,748	83,778	-2,054	-2.4%	9,036	92,814	-1,039	-1.1%
Anne Arundel	192,488	48,050	24,686	20,442	7,748	293,415	17,681	6.4%	71,593	365,008	26,645	7.9%
Baltimore City	400,286	306,206	80,110	18,241	38,215	843,058	3,447	0.4%	81,671	924,729	11,338	1.2%
Baltimore County	334,930	103,564	44,817	26,651	15,826	525,789	15,908	3.1%	92,498	618,287	22,408	3.8%
Calvert	65,153	9,267	5,637	5,441	1,430	86,929	747	0.9%	17,042	103,972	2,627	2.6%
Caroline	25,028	11,300	2,246	2,441	1,797	42,811	310	0.7%	4,903	47,715	763	1.6%
Carroll	106,066	11,781	12,420	9,370	1,360	140,996	-517	-0.4%	25,655	166,652	1,733	1.1%
Cecil	65,253	19,417	7,782	4,822	3,092	100,366	3,144	3.2%	14,838	115,203	4,730	4.3%
Charles	107,843	23,045	7,839	9,814	2,112	150,654	1,371	0.9%	24,389	175,043	4,215	2.5%
Dorchester	19,131	8,164	1,357	2,263	833	31,747	1,642	5.5%	4,308	36,055	2,009	5.9%
Frederick	153,395	24,205	13,952	11,408	5,612	208,573	4,238	2.1%	37,200	245,772	8,421	3.5%
Garrett	14,592	5,058	1,334	2,803	601	24,388	-938	-3.7%	4,288	28,676	-508	-1.7%
Harford	146,673	30,281	18,739	11,734	2,734	210,161	2,663	1.3%	34,324	244,485	5,409	2.3%
Howard	156,101	18,570	12,476	15,077	7,700	209,926	12,556	6.4%	59,683	269,609	20,681	8.3%
Kent	4,540	2,382	894	1,485	626	9,926	-156	-1.6%	2,300	12,226	22	0.2%
Montgomery	297,607	100,688	46,975	34,336	45,895	525,500	52,398	11.1%	169,926	695,426	72,343	11.6%
Prince George's	530,598	198,722	64,147	36,613	55,339	885,418	-23,357	-2.6%	127,564	1,012,982	-9,691	-0.9%
Queen Anne's	20,867	3,961	2,269	3,134	942	31,174	517	1.7%	6,591	37,765	1,330	3.7%
St. Mary's	67,480	13,637	6,047	6,294	1,500	94,958	1,713	1.8%	14,685	109,643	3,366	3.2%
Somerset	12,184	7,154	1,384	1,743	1,344	23,810	264	1.1%	3,062	26,872	582	2.2%
Talbot	4,291	3,673	809	1,475	968	11,216	282	2.6%	3,757	14,973	729	5.1%
Washington	90,406	32,799	8,896	6,537	6,270	144,909	4,206	3.0%	18,559	163,468	6,185	3.9%
Wicomico	65,488	29,500	6,351	4,908	9,761	116,009	1,364	1.2%	13,893	129,902	2,941	2.3%
Worcester	6,290	6,442	1,454	2,822	949	17,957	644	3.7%	8,070	26,027	1,595	6.5%
Statewide/Unallocated	0	0	5,481	0	10,588	16,068	538	3.5%	0	16,068	538	3.5%
Total	2,929,637	1,039,829	384,849	244,228	230,993	4,829,536	98,612	2.1%	849,836	5,679,372	189,371	3.4%

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Libraries

Library Aid Formula: The State supports the current operating and capital expenses of local library systems. Aid is distributed on the basis of population and is equalized so that jurisdictions with smaller per capita tax bases receive more aid per capita.

State Library Network: The library network program provides aid for the State Library Resource Center at the Enoch Pratt Central Library in Baltimore and the three regional resource centers in non-metropolitan areas.

State Retirement System: In addition to direct aid for libraries, the State pays the entire cost of pension and retirement benefits for eligible librarians and other employees on behalf of the library systems. There is an exception for Montgomery County where librarians have elected to remain in the Montgomery County Retirement System rather than in the State system, in which case the State remits the lesser of the cost of retirement for the county or the State systems.

(\$ in thousands)

	Formula	Network	State Retirement System	TOTAL	\$ Change from 2010
Allegany	758	0	130	888	-2
Anne Arundel	1,913	0	1,323	3,236	243
Baltimore City	6,461	0	1,832	8,294	-6
Baltimore County	5,249	0	2,018	7,267	225
Calvert	402	0	324	726	39
Caroline	273	0	141	414	11
Carroll	982	0	710	1,692	111
Cecil	717	0	343	1,060	51
Charles	791	0	301	1,092	23
Dorchester	244	0	67	311	9
Frederick	1,140	0	736	1,876	127
Garrett	155	0	94	248	5
Harford	1,548	0	1,155	2,703	108
Howard	770	0	1,425	2,195	183
Kent	96	0	64	160	6
Montgomery	2,662	0	2,964	5,626	206
Prince George's	5,648	0	1,918	7,566	-152
Queen Anne's	132	0	114	246	24
St. Mary's	624	0	255	879	15
Somerset	263	0	56	319	10
Talbot	101	0	97	198	17
Washington	1,128	0	379	1,506	75
Wicomico	838	0	201	1,039	67
Worcester	138	0	206	344	16
Statewide/Unallocated	0	15,658	0	15,658	49
Total	33,032	15,658	16,853	65,544	1,462

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Community Colleges

Current Expense Formula: The current expense formula bases funding on a percentage of the previous year's appropriation per FTE student at four-year public higher education institutions.

Unrestricted Grants and Special Programs: The budget includes \$5.9 million to fund a statewide program for out-of-county or out-of-State students in regional or health manpower shortage programs, \$3.9 million for unrestricted grants, \$3.8 million for the English for Speakers of Other Languages program, and funding for other out-of-county students and out-of-State student agreements.

Optional Retirement: The State distributes funds directly to the community colleges to reimburse them for the employer cost of members of the Optional Retirement System, a vendor operated, defined contribution plan offered as an alternative to the State's defined benefit pension and retirement systems.

State Retirement System: In addition to direct aid to the community colleges, the State pays the entire cost of pension and retirement benefits for eligible teachers, administrators, and other employees on behalf of each community college.

The 2011 budget includes a proposed contingent reduction of \$23.1 million in the current expense formula and maintains the FY 2010 total funding level for community colleges.

(\$ in thousands)

	Formula	Unrestricted Grants and Special Programs	Optional Retirement	State Retirement System	TOTAL	\$ Change from 2010
Allegany	4,536	1,020	176	1,438	7,170	0
Anne Arundel	26,902	290	1,755	3,620	32,568	0
Baltimore City*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore County	33,650	553	2,112	5,228	41,543	0
Calvert	1,966	0	186	316	2,468	0
Caroline	1,198	88	81	204	1,571	0
Carroll	6,770	368	344	784	8,266	0
Cecil	4,449	339	359	486	5,632	0
Charles	6,275	1	594	1,008	7,877	0
Dorchester	1,080	80	73	184	1,417	0
Frederick	7,650	99	676	1,192	9,617	0
Garrett	2,307	1,042	227	276	3,852	0
Harford	9,781	65	456	1,685	11,987	0
Howard	12,058	504	1,107	1,959	15,627	0
Kent	492	36	33	84	646	0
Montgomery	35,380	1,906	3,932	8,570	49,788	0
Prince George's	22,201	220	708	4,009	27,138	0
Queen Anne's	1,405	103	95	240	1,843	0
St. Mary's	2,058	0	195	331	2,584	0
Somerset	715	411	35	99	1,259	0
Talbot	1,093	80	74	187	1,434	0
Washington	6,701	718	327	1,027	8,773	0
Wicomico	4,091	213	200	560	5,064	0
Worcester	1,649	86	81	226	2,041	0
Statewide/Unallocated	0	5,947	0	0	5,947	-58
Total	194,407	14,171	13,824	33,713	256,115	-58

* The State assumes the cost of Baltimore City Community College, which is not reflected on this chart.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Police, Fire and Public Safety

Aid for Police Protection: The State gives grants to the subdivisions to help provide for police protection services, which are distributed through a formula based on population and population density. Grants are shared between counties and municipalities on the basis of expenditures, and municipalities receive an additional grant based on the number of police officers. The 2011 budget includes a proposed contingent reduction of \$19.0 million and maintains the FY 2010 funding level for Aid for Police Protection.

Aid for Fire, Rescue and Ambulance Systems: Counties and municipalities receive grants for fire, rescue and ambulance equipment and capital renovations.

Special Grants: The budget includes funding to Baltimore City for foot patrol, violent crime grants, community policing, the War Room, and a \$2 million grant to the Baltimore City State's Attorney's office. In Prince George's County, funds are provided for drug enforcement and violent crime grant programs. Additional general funds are provided for STOP Gun Violence grants and the domestic violence unit. Also included are special funds awarded by the Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, grants from the State's telephone surcharge for the "911" emergency system, and grants to help enforce school bus safety laws.

(\$ in thousands)

	Police Aid	Fire & Rescue	Special Grants	TOTAL	\$ Change from 2010
Allegany	566	240	0	806	0
Anne Arundel	4,323	806	174	5,303	0
Baltimore City	54	930	9,868	10,852	0
Baltimore County	6,317	1,161	0	7,478	0
Calvert	514	200	0	714	0
Caroline	223	209	0	432	0
Carroll	1,044	264	0	1,308	0
Cecil	635	206	0	841	0
Charles	801	242	0	1,042	0
Dorchester	249	217	0	466	0
Frederick	1,491	363	0	1,854	0
Garrett	155	200	0	355	0
Hartford	1,786	376	0	2,162	0
Howard	2,256	392	0	2,649	0
Kent	131	204	0	335	0
Montgomery	9,847	1,283	0	11,129	0
Prince George's	11,695	1,132	3,761	16,588	-48
Queen Anne's	266	200	0	466	0
St. Mary's	559	200	0	759	0
Somerset	162	216	0	378	0
Talbot	264	239	0	503	0
Washington	960	230	0	1,190	0
Wicomico	665	230	0	896	0
Worcester	458	261	0	719	0
Statewide/Unallocated	0	0	18,813	18,813	-1,592
Total	45,421	10,000	32,615	88,036	-1,640

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Transportation

Highway User Revenues: The motor vehicle fuel tax, motor vehicle registration fees, a share of the motor vehicle titling tax, and a share of the corporate income tax are designated as Highway User Revenues. The State shares 30 percent of these revenues with the counties and municipalities to help fund the construction and maintenance of local roads. The distribution is made according to a formula based on locally maintained road mileage and vehicle registrations. Baltimore City, the only subdivision that maintains State and federal highways in addition to its own, receives the greater of \$157.5 million or 38 percent of the local highway user revenue allocation plus 11.5 percent of the increase in local share.

The 2011 budget includes a proposed contingent reduction of \$238.3 million and maintains the FY 2010 funding level for Highway User Revenues. The budget also includes transfers to the General Fund totaling \$321.4 million and \$340.3 million in FYs 2010 and 2011, respectively.

Elderly and Disabled Transportation: Grants are provided to fund local transportation services for elderly and disabled persons, with 60 percent of the money distributed equally among the counties and Baltimore City and 40 percent based on the distribution of the elderly and disabled populations. In addition, funding is included to help defray the cost of providing paratransit services required under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

(\$ in thousands)

	Highway Users	Elderly & Disabled	TOTAL	\$ Change from 2010	% Change from 2010
Allegany	309	210	519	0	0.0%
Anne Arundel	584	662	1,246	0	0.0%
Baltimore City	130,922	379	131,301	0	0.0%
Baltimore County	1,115	396	1,511	0	0.0%
Calvert	212	203	415	0	0.0%
Caroline	207	160	367	0	0.0%
Carroll	506	151	657	0	0.0%
Cecil	271	134	405	0	0.0%
Charles	325	313	639	0	0.0%
Dorchester	230	173	403	0	0.0%
Frederick	626	619	1,245	0	0.0%
Garrett	262	120	382	0	0.0%
Harford	562	211	773	0	0.0%
Howard	418	593	1,010	0	0.0%
Kent	109	120	230	0	0.0%
Montgomery	885	379	1,264	0	0.0%
Prince George's	1,264	779	2,044	0	0.0%
Queen Anne's	206	122	328	0	0.0%
St. Mary's	274	266	540	0	0.0%
Somerset	148	214	362	0	0.0%
Talbot	122	120	242	0	0.0%
Washington	433	335	768	0	0.0%
Wicomico	386	231	617	0	0.0%
Worcester	133	341	474	0	0.0%
Statewide/Unallocated	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	140,509	7,233	147,742	0	0.0%

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Miscellaneous

Local Health Grants: This program funds a wide range of preventive health services such as family planning, maternity and child care assistance, cancer control, and AIDS education and outreach. The 2011 budget includes a proposed contingent reduction of \$3.7 million and maintains the FY 2010 funding level for Local Health Grants.

Disparity Grants: Grants are distributed to subdivisions whose per capita income tax revenues are less than 75 percent of the statewide average. Beginning in FY 2011 the grant may not exceed the FY 2010 level.

Program Open Space: This program provides for the acquisition and development of parks and other conservation areas. FY 2011 includes \$13.4 million in general obligation bonds and \$2.9 million in special funds to Baltimore City from the State share.

(\$ in thousands)

	Local Health	Disparity Grant	Program Open Space	Other	State Retirement System	TOTAL	\$ Change from 2010
Allegany	909	6,032	138	188	0	7,266	-1,198
Anne Arundel	3,142	0	1,486	823	35	5,485	952
Baltimore City	6,675	74,403	3,885	5,197	396	90,556	-3,658
Baltimore County	4,302	0	1,680	846	0	6,828	869
Calvert	370	0	149	200	0	719	74
Caroline	538	2,132	65	0	0	2,735	32
Carroll	1,232	0	333	50	39	1,654	206
Cecil	806	0	173	104	0	1,083	86
Charles	995	0	305	335	0	1,634	153
Dorchester	429	2,023	56	148	0	2,655	28
Frederick	1,512	0	352	310	0	2,175	177
Garrett	437	2,056	70	39	0	2,602	-40
Harford	1,737	0	495	172	0	2,405	248
Howard	1,215	0	880	524	0	2,619	485
Kent	336	0	42	79	0	457	21
Montgomery	3,015	0	2,238	465	0	5,718	1,129
Prince George's	5,007	3,417	1,904	941	0	11,269	-17,235
Queen Anne's	418	0	90	88	0	596	45
St. Mary's	809	0	169	181	0	1,159	85
Somerset	429	4,822	40	132	0	5,424	-66
Talbot	329	0	95	0	0	424	48
Washington	1,381	0	262	152	0	1,795	131
Wicomico	947	2,197	175	277	0	3,597	88
Worcester	313	0	170	90	0	573	85
Statewide/Unallocated	0	0	0	4,587	0	4,587	-434
Total	37,283	97,082	15,253	15,927	469	166,015	-17,687

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.

Retirement Contributions

Under this statutory program the State pays, on behalf of each county board of education, library system, and community college, the entire cost of pension and retirement benefits for eligible teachers, librarians, and employees. There is an exception for Montgomery County where librarians have elected to remain in the Montgomery County Retirement System rather than in the State system, in which case the State remits the lesser of the cost of retirement for the county or the State systems. In addition, the State provides retirement benefits for certain local employees, primarily in the offices of local sheriffs and State's attorneys.

There is no distribution of funds directly to the subdivisions, but rather lump sum payments are made to the State's retirement board. Each subdivision's share of the State's retirement appropriation, however, can be estimated based on county-by-county salary data. The budget is consistent with the corridor methodology of funding certain retirement systems as prescribed by statute and reflects increased costs associated with the pension enhancement enacted during the 2006 Session.

	(\$ thousands)						
	Boards of Education	Libraries	Community Colleges	Certain Local Employees	TOTAL	\$ Change over 2010	% Change over 2010
Allegany	9,036	130	1,438	0	10,604	1,216	12.9%
Anne Arundel	71,593	1,323	3,620	35	76,571	9,644	14.4%
Baltimore City	81,671	1,832	0	396	83,899	8,367	11.1%
Baltimore County	92,498	2,018	5,228	0	99,745	7,415	8.0%
Calvert	17,042	324	316	0	17,683	1,956	12.4%
Caroline	4,905	141	204	0	5,249	492	10.3%
Carroll	25,655	710	784	39	27,188	2,504	10.1%
Cecil	14,838	343	486	0	15,666	1,690	12.1%
Charles	24,389	301	1,008	0	25,698	3,004	13.2%
Dorchester	4,308	67	184	0	4,560	399	9.6%
Frederick	37,200	736	1,192	0	39,128	4,428	12.8%
Garrett	4,288	94	276	0	4,658	471	11.3%
Harford	34,324	1,155	1,685	0	37,165	3,078	9.0%
Howard	59,683	1,425	1,959	0	63,068	8,565	15.7%
Kent	2,300	64	84	0	2,448	195	8.6%
Montgomery	169,926	2,964	8,570	0	181,460	21,233	13.3%
Prince George's	127,564	1,918	4,009	0	133,491	14,360	12.1%
Queen Anne's	6,591	114	240	0	6,945	864	14.2%
St. Mary's	14,685	255	331	0	15,271	1,718	12.7%
Somerset	3,062	56	99	0	3,216	339	11.8%
Talbot	3,757	97	187	0	4,040	489	13.8%
Washington	18,559	379	1,027	0	19,965	2,179	12.2%
Wicomico	13,893	201	560	0	14,654	1,702	13.1%
Worcester	8,070	206	226	0	8,502	997	13.3%
Statewide/Unallocated	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	849,836	16,853	33,713	469	900,872	97,301	12.1%

Totals and percentages may not add due to rounding.