

FY22 POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022



MONTGOMERY COUNTY
MARYLAND

A MESSAGE FROM OFFICIALS



December 30, 2022

Dear Residents of Montgomery County:

We are pleased to present our sixth Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) of Montgomery County, Maryland (the County) as of and for the fiscal year (FY) ended June 30, 2022. Montgomery County received the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Finance Reporting for the County's PAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This report is a companion document to the County's award-winning Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and is designed to present information about the County's finances and financial results in a more user-friendly format. This report represents the County's continuing commitment to financial transparency to its residents and excellence.

The ACFR is a detailed and complete financial report, prepared annually by the County's Department of Finance, in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America (GAAP). The public accounting firm of SB & Company, LLC has performed an independent audit of, and issued an unmodified (clean) opinion on, the County's financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022.

This PAFR is the summarized and condensed version of the Fiscal Year 2022 ACFR of Montgomery County. It also includes some information that is supplemental to the ACFR. This PAFR and the full ACFR are both available on our website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/Finance/financial.html>.

Sincerely,



Richard Madaleno

Richard Madaleno
Chief Administrative Officer



Michael J. Coveyou

Michael J. Coveyou
Director of Finance

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Government Finance Officers Association

Award for
Outstanding
Achievement in
Popular Annual
Financial Reporting

Presented to

**Montgomery County
Maryland**

For its Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

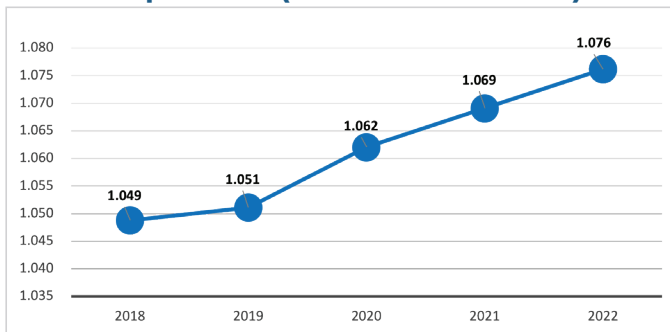
INTRODUCTION

Montgomery County At-A-Glance

Montgomery County, named after the early American general, Richard Montgomery, was established in 1776 by the State Convention. Currently, Montgomery County has the highest population and is one of the most affluent jurisdictions in Maryland. Montgomery County enjoys the distinction of being named an All-American community.

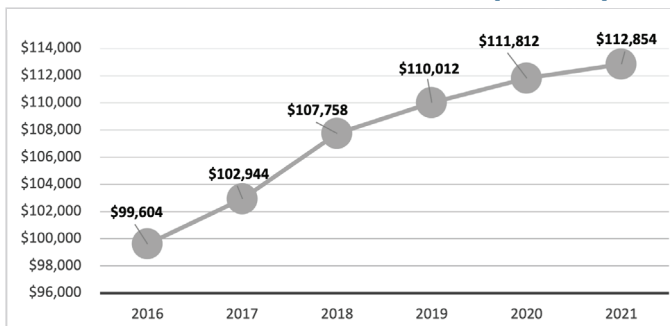
County's Selected Demographics

Population (Millions of Persons)



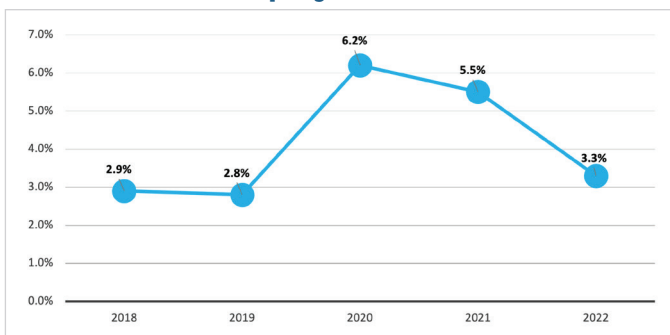
Source: FY22 ACFR Statistical Table 23

Median Household Income (in USD)

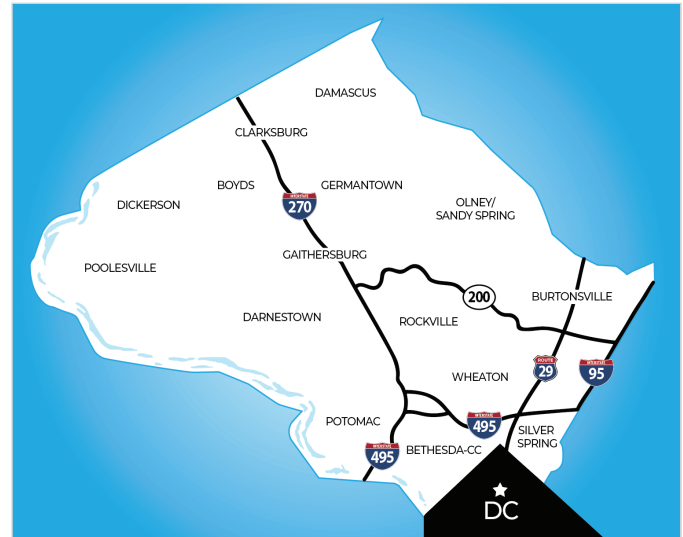


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Unemployment Rates



Source: FY22 ACFR Statistical Table 23



Top 10 Employers in Montgomery County

- 1.) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- 2.) Montgomery County Public Schools
- 3.) Montgomery County Government
- 4.) U.S. Department of Defense
- 5.) U.S. Department of Commerce
- 6.) Adventist Healthcare
- 7.) Holy Cross Hospital of Silver Spring
- 8.) AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP
- 9.) Government Employees Insurance Co.
- 10.) Montgomery College

Source: FY22 ACFR Statistical Table 22

Montgomery County Quick Facts

Governing Authority:	Montgomery County Charter
Form of Government:	County Council/Executive
Population Rank in Maryland:	1st
Land Area Rank in Maryland:	5th
Median Age:	40.0 years old
Average Family Size:	3.3 persons
Employer Establishments:	27,489
Employment Rate:	64.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher:	60.9%
Veterans:	4.0%
Diversity	43.7% persons with language other than English spoken at home

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, based on 2016-2020 data

ELECTED OFFICIALS



Marc Elrich
County Executive



Gabe Albornoz
Council President



Evan Glass
Council Vice President



Andrew Friedson
Council Member



Tom Hucker
Council Member



Will Jawando
Council Member



Sidney Katz
Council Member



Nancy Navarro
Council Member



Craig Rice
Council Member



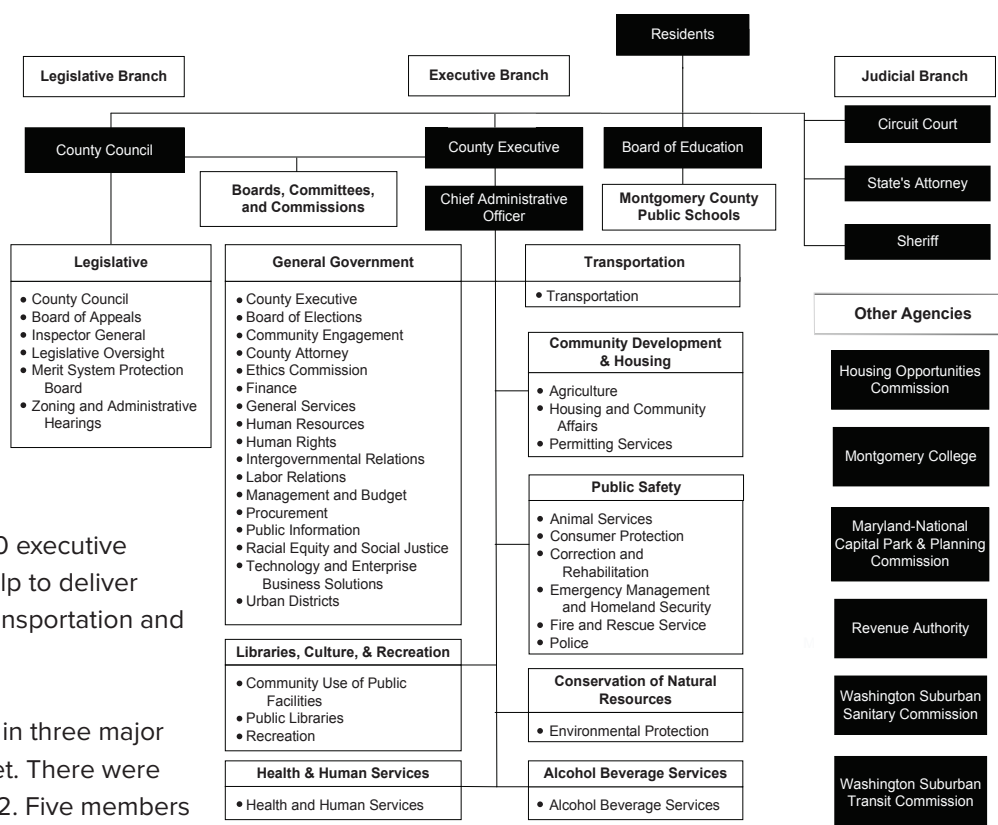
Hans Riemer
Council Member

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The County government was structured under the County Commission system until 1948, when voters adopted a charter to give the County home rule and a council-manager form of government. The charter remains the governing authority of the County and was fully implemented in 1970 with the election of an executive and a council.

The Executive Branch implements and enforces Montgomery County's laws and provides executive direction to the government. Its chief executive officer is the County Executive. There are over 30 executive branch departments and agencies that help to deliver services to county residents. Libraries, Transportation and Police are just a few.

The Charter defines the Council's powers in three major areas: legislation, land use, and the budget. There were nine Council members in total during FY22. Five members were elected by the voters of their councilmanic district and four were elected at-large. In FY23, the County welcomed an additional two members, bringing the total to eleven Council members. Seven members are elected by the voters of their respective districts. Four members are elected at-large by all the voters of the County. There were six Council standing committees during FY22. Each Committee has budget review and program oversight responsibilities. Some cross-cutting issues may be reviewed by two committees meeting jointly. The Economic Development committee was part of the Planning, Housing and Economic Development committee during FY22, but was added as a separate committee beginning in FY23.



INITIATIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Thriving Youth and Families

- Addressed the needs of working families on days when school is not in session by providing safe, affordable, enriching, and well-organized recreation activities in partnership with the Montgomery County Public Schools at 13 recreation centers (“A Kids Day Out”).
- Launched new recreation and parks management software to provide reporting and statistical data and a more intuitive and interactive experience for customers.
- Expanded no-cost or low-cost opportunities for youth to lifetime leisure sports, such as swimming lessons, and created opportunities for youth in underserved communities to try out new sports that may otherwise be unattainable such as lacrosse, volleyball, skateboarding, biking and kayaking in the PLAYMontgomery program which has a focus on equity and access for youth sports.



A Growing Economy

- Created jobs in small businesses through the Small Business Plus! Program, which began with \$10 million from several local community banks in 2012, expanding to approximately \$50 million as of December 31, 2020. The program has generated over \$3.4 million in interest income and created an estimated 2,972 jobs.



A Greener County

- Initiated enhanced inspection and maintenance of stream restoration and best management practices required under the newly-issued MS-4 Permit.
- Purchased solar-powered charging stations to support electric vehicles at County facilities.



Easier Commutes

- Provided performance information to Ride On ridership through an electronic dashboard on the Department of Transportation's web site that includes information on total ridership, weekday/Saturday/Sunday ridership, on-time performance, missed trip rates, and complaint rates.
- Improved transportation services by eliminating barriers to residents who are disabled, seniors, and individuals with limited incomes.



An Affordable and Welcoming County for a Lifetime

- Preserved and produced affordable housing by underwriting loans. One senior and four family projects have already been identified for potential funding in FY23 that will preserve or produce a total of 815 units, including 317 affordable units.



Safe Neighborhoods

- Identified roadway improvements that can enhance pedestrian safety, operational safety, and safety in and around school buses that stop on roadways to board and debark students.
- Improved effectiveness of Police response, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services, to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis by increasing the number of officers that receive crisis intervention training, at the initiation of the Community Resources Bureau.



Effective, Sustainable Government

- Provided a six percent inflationary adjustment to non-profit provider contracts across County government to enable the non-profit partners to continue to provide vital services to County residents in the midst of rising costs.
- Implemented customer service process, technology, and performance measurement improvement through the County Executive's initiation of a cross-departmental project to improve the customer experience and better serve County residents in the delivery of County services.

COVID-19 RESPONSE AND PROGRAMS

On March 5, 2020, the State of Maryland reported its first 3 confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 and the Governor declared a state of emergency.

In response to the COVID-19 Emergency, the County received federal aid known as the Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). In May 2020, the County received approximately \$183.3 million in CRF funding. In addition to providing ongoing economic support to business, funds were used to support medical, public health, rental assistance, and other emergency response costs. The County spent \$27.7 million and \$141.6 million of the \$183.3 million on CRF eligible expenditures during FY20 and FY21, respectively. The remaining balance of \$14.0 million was reported as unearned revenue in the General Fund as of June 30, 2021. The County continued to allocate CRF funding through special appropriations implemented by the County Council and spent the remaining \$14.0 million in FY22. Significant eligible expenditures incurred during the CRF period of performance included but were not limited to:

- \$72.2 million for emergency hazard pay for County frontline workers;
- \$21.5 million for emergency eviction prevention and rental assistance programs;
- \$20.9 million for direct business assistance through the Public Health Emergency Grant Program.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

RENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR COUNTY RESIDENTS

COVID-19 Rent Relief Program

Applications will be accepted through June 30

To apply online, visit: mc311.com/rentrelief

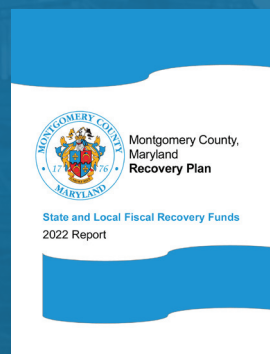
MONTGOMERY COUNTY MARYLAND

In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) was passed by the United States Congress and signed into law. Under ARPA, the County received a total of \$204.1 million in aid from the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF). The County received \$102.0 million of the total \$204.1 million in June 2021 and the remaining balance in June

2022. Of the \$204.1 million received, the County recognized \$92.0 million in pandemic-related revenue losses in FY21 in the General Fund. The County continued to allocate SLFRF funding and spent \$40.9 million on eligible expenditures in FY22. Some of these included but were not limited to:

- \$21.8 million for an expansion to the Working Families Income Supplement Program;
- \$11.6 million for health programs targeting racial and ethnic minority populations; and
- \$3.1 million to establish Health and Human Services Hubs to Promote Equity.

The unspent balance of \$71.2 million is reported as unearned revenue in the Grants Special Revenue Fund at June 30, 2022. In total, \$193.1 million, or 94.6% of the \$204.1 million SLFRF funding has been allocated as of the end of FY22



to address COVID-19's impact by encouraging economic recovery, being inclusive of all communities, and executing decisions that are sustainable. More detailed information about the allocation of SLFRF funds and the overall recovery vision is presented in the County's first Recovery Plan and Performance Report for the U.S. Department of Treasury, which is available at:

https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/covid19/Resources/Files/slfrf/Recovery-Plan-Performance-Report_7-2022.pdf

In addition to CRF and SLFRF funds, the County also applied for and was awarded \$115.2 million of Federal and state funding for Emergency Rental Assistance programs. This funding must be utilized to reduce the negative impact of COVID-19 by providing rental and utility assistance to households facing economic hardship as a result of the pandemic. Some of these awards must be spent within the timeframe allotted for those specific programs and the final amounts awarded may be adjusted accordingly. The County received \$45.2 million in Federal awards in FY21 and spent \$3.8 million and \$32.1 million on eligible expenditures in FY21 and FY22, respectively. The remaining balance of \$9.3 million is reported as unearned revenue in the Grants Special Revenue Fund as of June 30, 2022. An additional \$28.2 million in state funded awards was spent in FY22.

TAXES

Taxes constitute the largest source of County revenues. Property and local income taxes accounted for 87.9% of all County tax revenues. In FY 2022, property tax revenue accounted for \$1,919.7 million or 34.3% of total revenues of the County. Another major component of County revenues is income tax, which totaled \$1,903.7 million. The major tax supported functions are Education, General Government, Public Safety and Health & Human Services.

Applicable rates for key tax sources are as follow:

- The average weighted real property tax rate was \$0.9785 per \$100 of assessed value in FY22. The County's property tax rate is among the lowest of the jurisdictions in the surrounding area.
- The local income tax rate was 3.2% of the State taxable income for FY22, consistent with the FY21 rate.

The taxable assessments for real property increased 2.1% from FY21 to FY22. This was the ninth consecutive increase since FY14.

The County's property values are higher than the previous peak value in 2010. The median price for single family homes in the County was \$600,000 in June 2022. This is an 8.1% year-over-year increase.

Changes in home prices may affect both the property tax assessments and the transfer and recordation taxes. The average price for existing home sales was up 6.0% in FY22. Additionally, collections from residential transfer taxes increased 46.5% from FY21. Overall, the total transfer taxes for both residential and non-residential were up 36.2% in FY22. Total recordation tax collections increased 41.7% in FY22.

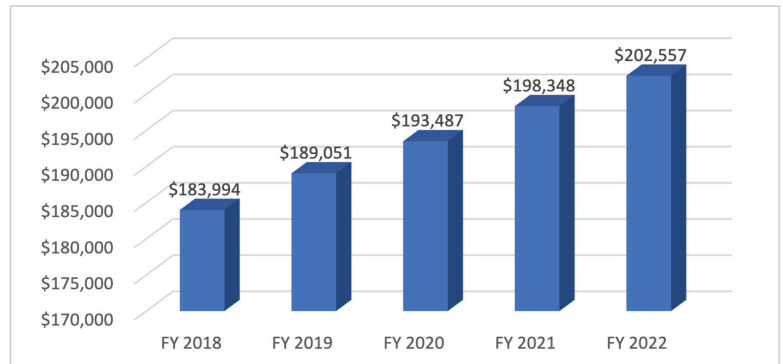
The homestead tax credit limits annual increases in homeowners' taxable assessments to 10% per year although other taxable assessments such as those on commercial and investment residential properties are not limited by this credit. The homestead credit is the amount of annual assessment growth above the 10% limit, and the forgone revenue from the homestead tax credit was \$95.7 million in FY22.

Montgomery County Major Tax Rates

Average Weighted Real Property Tax (per \$100 assessed value)	\$0.9785
Individual Local Income Tax	3.2%
Recordation Tax (per \$500 of consideration)	\$4.45-\$6.75
Transfer Tax	.25% - 6%
Hotel-Motel Tax	7%
Admissions & Amusements Tax	7%
Note: There is no local sales tax in the State of Maryland	

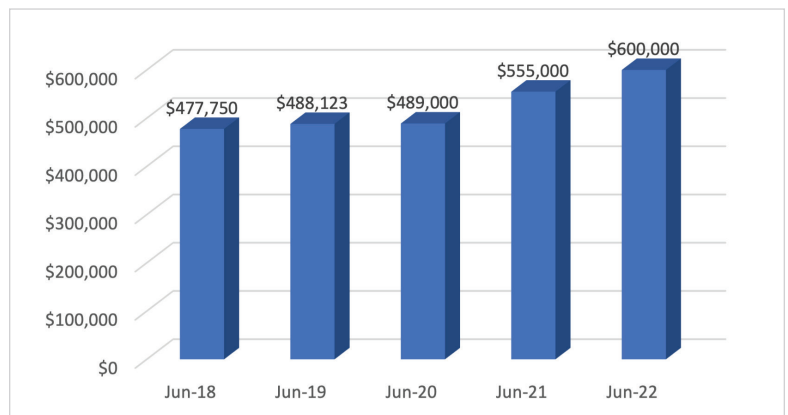
Source: Montgomery County Department of Finance

Real Property Assessed Value Trend (Amount in Millions)



Source: Montgomery County FY22 ACFR Statistical Table 8

Median Price for Single Family Homes



Source: Montgomery County Department of Finance

COUNTY FINANCIAL RESULTS

In the County's ACFR, the financial statements present the primary government and its five component units:

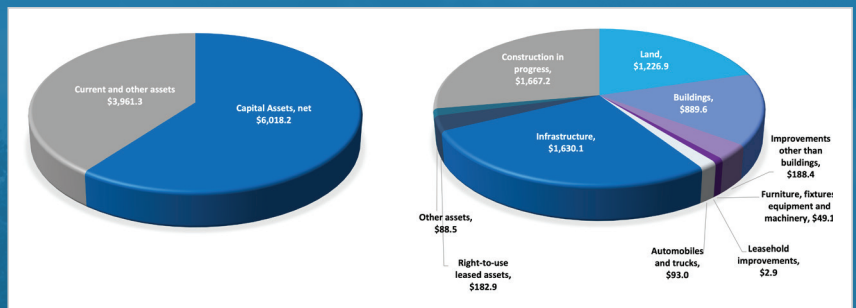


In contrast, this PAFR mainly focuses on the Primary Government and excludes discrete component unit and fiduciary fund information. It contains condensed financial information and does not provide all the necessary financial statements and note disclosures required by GAAP.

The County's current and other assets increased by \$1,214.9 million or 44.2% from FY21, which is mainly driven by the increase in net pension assets due to actuarial calculations. Capital assets are growing to support infrastructure needs in the community, as total capital assets increased by \$47.9 million from FY21, the result of investments in land, infrastructure, buildings, and capital projects.

This PAFR also exclusively extracts the financial information from government-wide financial statements, which present a long-term perspective about the County's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and net position. Government-wide financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Net Position is the financial position of the County after subtracting liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (what the County owes) from assets and deferred outflows of resources (what the County owns).

Total Assets \$9,979.5 Million (Amount in Millions)

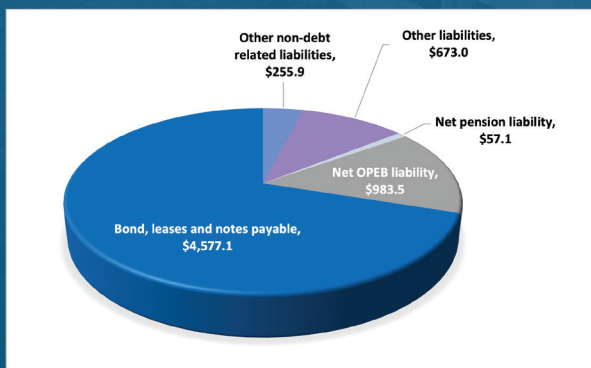


Change in Capital Assets For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (Amount in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020
Beginning Balance	\$5,970,295	\$5,871,398*	\$5,449,560
Additions	204,922	498,616	348,746
Retirements	262	197,958	474
Depreciation and amortization	156,773	201,760	120,213
Ending Balance	\$6,018,182	\$5,970,295	\$5,677,619

* The County implemented GASB Statement No. 87 effective July 1, 2020. As a result, the beginning balances include the right-to-use leased assets for those qualifying leases that were in place at that date.

Liabilities \$6,795.9 Million (Amount in Millions)



Summary of Net Position As of June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (Amount in Millions)

Total Primary Government			
	2022	2021	2020
Total Assets	\$9,979.5	\$8,716.7	\$7,984.8
Deferred Outflows of Resources	364.8	382.8	207.3
Total Liabilities	(6,546.7)	(6,795.9)	(6,415.6)
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	(1,565.2)	(935.5)	(1,062.1)
Total Net Position	\$2,232.4	\$1,368.2	\$714.4

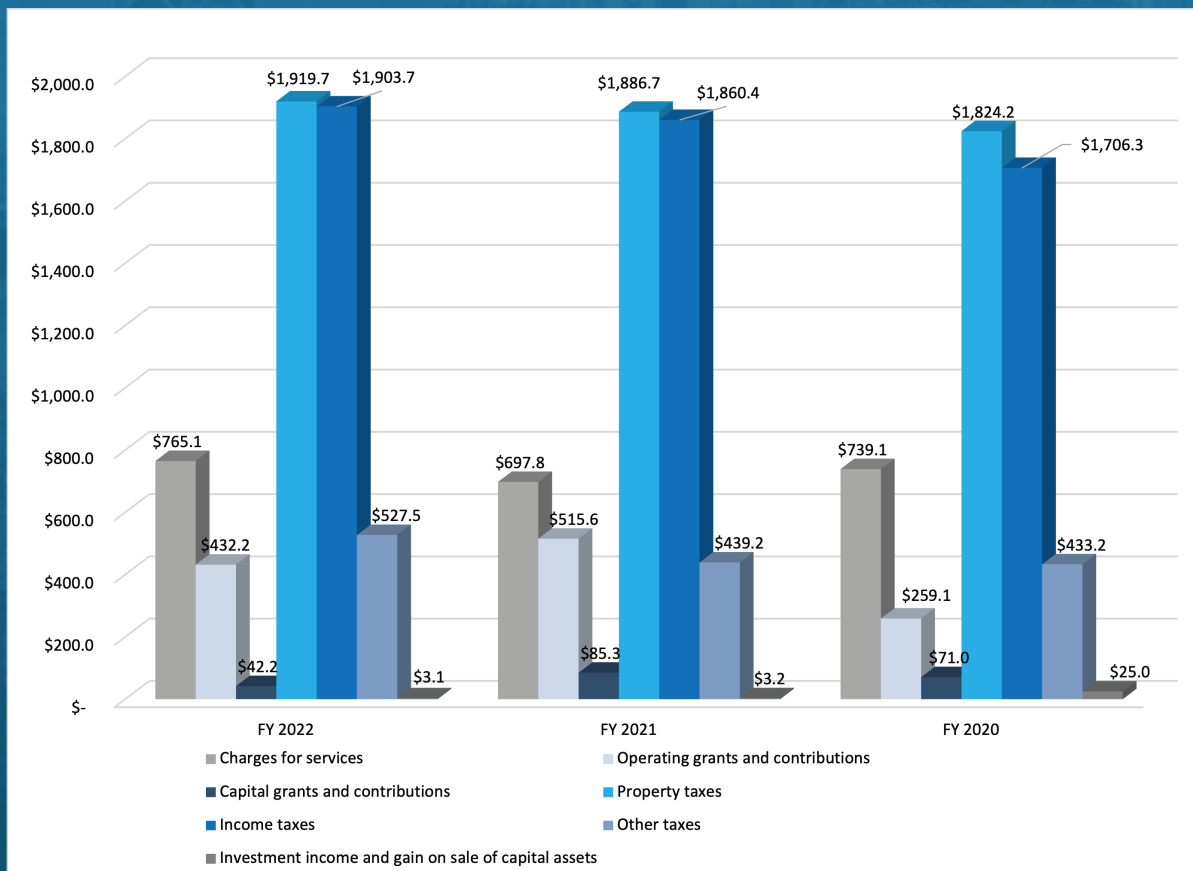
COUNTY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The County provides a variety of services exclusively to its residents and businesses. Like all governments, the County raises funds to pay for those services. These sources of funds, referred to as revenue, are raised mainly through taxes, charges for services and grants. Once the County collects taxes and other revenues, the funds must be spent efficiently to provide services. The condensed version of the summary of Changes in Net Position provides a snapshot of the flow of money in and out of the Primary Government. Change in Net Position is a strong measure of the County's overall financial health. The County's FY22 total government-wide net position increased by \$864.2 million from FY21. This increase means that the County's revenues were more than sufficient to cover all expenses, and the County's net worth increased.

Summary of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(Amount in Thousands)

Total Primary Government			
	2022	2021	2020
Total Revenues	\$5,593,468	\$5,488,179	\$5,082,707
Total Expenses	<u>4,729,248</u>	<u>4,834,371</u>	<u>4,841,330</u>
Change in Net Position	864,220	653,808	241,377
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>1,368,180</u>	<u>714,372</u>	<u>472,995</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$2,232,400</u>	<u>\$1,368,180</u>	<u>\$714,372</u>

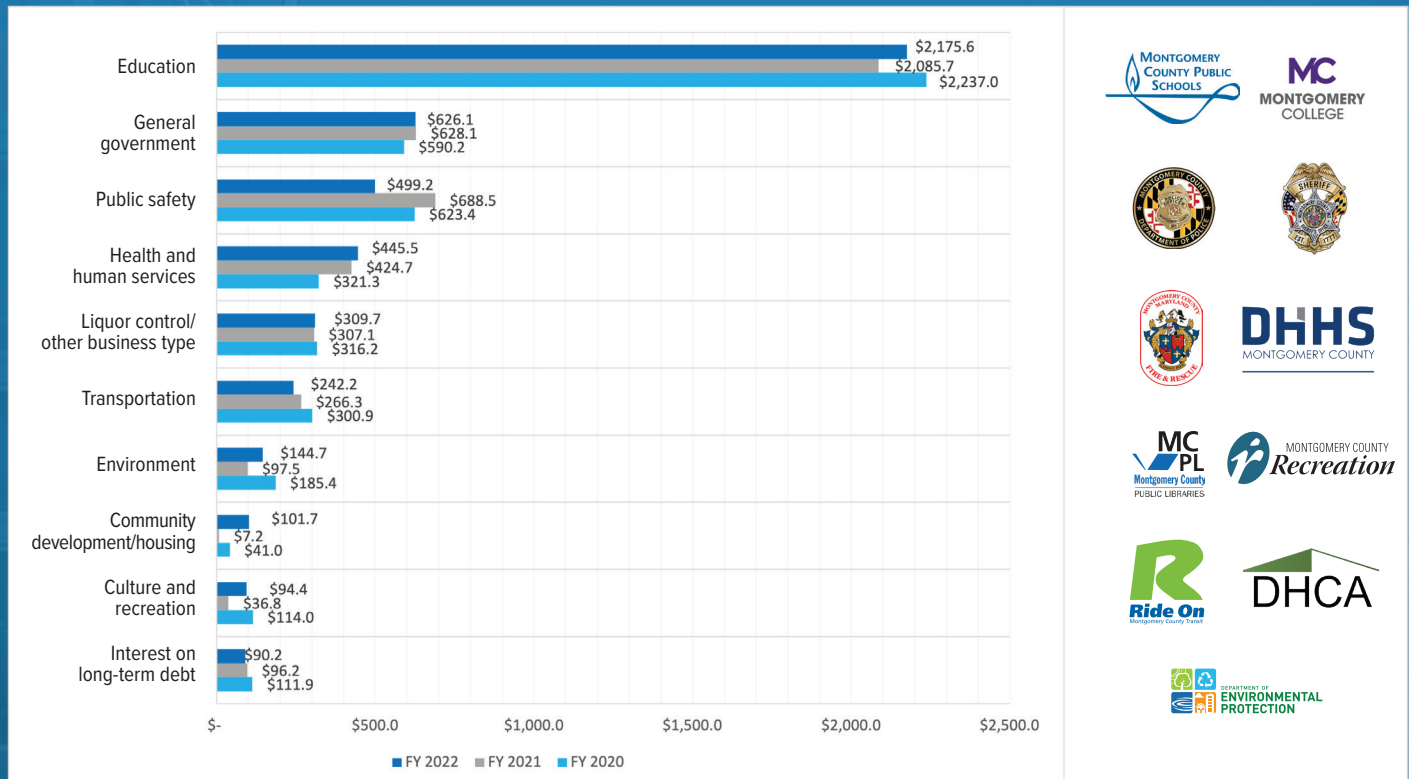
Revenues by Source
(Amount in Millions)



COUNTY FINANCIAL RESULTS

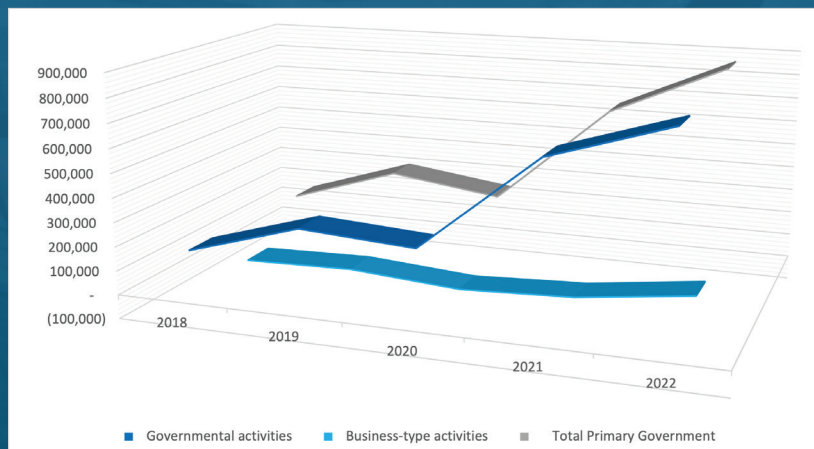
The chart below indicates how the County spent its money from FY20 to FY22. The Primary Government consists of Governmental activities and Business-Type activities. Governmental activities normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues and are reported separately from Business-Type activities, which rely, to a significant extent, on fees and charges for services.

Expenses by Function
(Amount in Millions)



- Education is the largest expense category with 46% of total expenses in FY22
- General Government comprises 13.2% of total expenses in FY22

Change in Net Position By Fiscal Year
(Amount in Thousands)



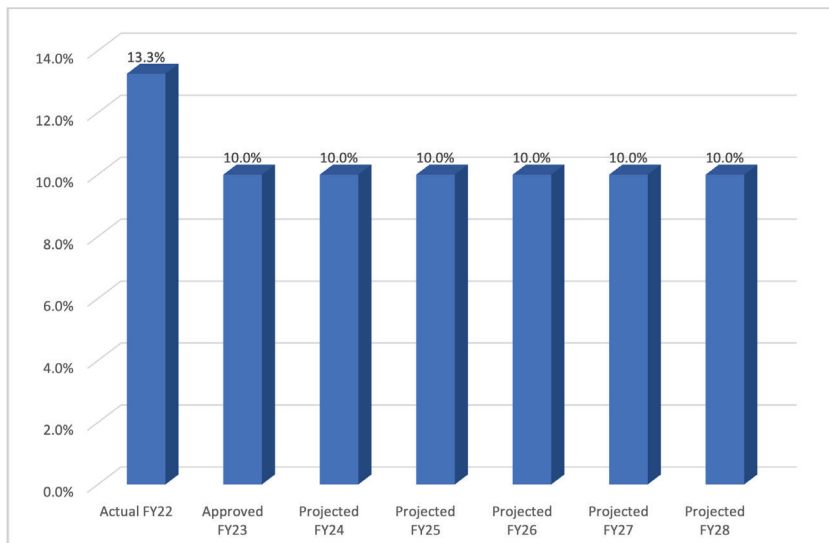
Governmental activities experienced an increase in net position of \$817.5 million for FY22; Business-Type activities experienced an increase in net position of \$46.7 million for FY22 after total net transfers out of \$52.9 million. The FY22 total change in net position of \$864.2 million for the Primary Government was a significant increase compared to prior years, primarily due to increases in local income and property tax revenues. Expenditures for the General Fund that were \$49.5 million less than budgeted also contributed to the change in net position. This was attributable to numerous departments.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

Reserves

As part of the annual operating budget process, the County develops and retains a structurally balanced six-year fiscal plan. This plan addresses long-term structural issues in the budget, maintains the General Fund reserves at the required policy levels, and emphasizes the priorities of education, public safety, affordable housing, transportation, and health and human services.

The Projection of Reserves



Source: County Executive's FY23-28 Fiscal Plan

The County is required to budget for a reserve in the General Fund, which is the County's chief operating fund. The County's policy is to maintain total reserves of ten percent of certain revenues, including the Revenue Stabilization Fund, as defined in the County's Revenue Stabilization Fund law. The Revenue Stabilization Fund, a rainy-day fund, was established by the County to accumulate funds during periods of strong economic growth to provide budgetary flexibility during times of funding shortfalls. Total reserves as of June 30, 2022, were \$775.9 million (13.3%). Further information on reserves can be found in the County's ACFR.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Beginning in FY08, the County implemented a plan to set aside funds for retiree health benefits, similar to the County's 50-year-old practice of pre-funding for retiree pension benefits. The reasons for doing this are simple: due to exponential growth in expected retiree health costs, the cost of funding these benefits, which were being paid out as the bills came due, would soon become unaffordable. Setting aside money now and investing it in a Trust Fund, which is invested in a similar manner as the pension fund, not only is a prudent and responsible approach, but will

result in significant savings over the long-term. The amount the County set aside each year has been increasing steadily. During FY22, the County and other contributing entities contributed \$12.5 million toward prefunding future benefits.

In FY22, the County reported a Net OPEB liability of \$819.4 million. Further information regarding the County's OPEB plan, funding policy and financial reporting can be found in the County's FY22 ACFR and the Consolidated Retiree Health Benefits Trust's FY22 annual report on the County's website: <https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/mcerp/trustees.html>

PARTICIPATE



SAVE



INVEST



RETIRE



LONG-TERM CAPITAL PLANNING

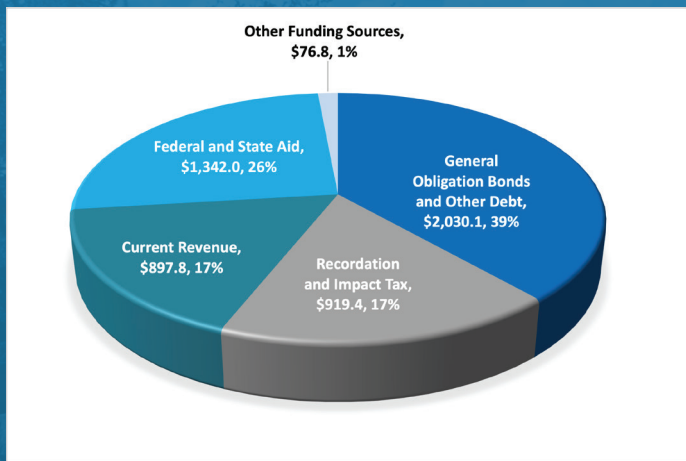
Capital Improvements Program

The Montgomery County Charter (Section 302) requires the County Executive to submit a comprehensive six-year program for capital improvements, called the Capital Improvements Program (CIP). The Council approves the six-year program on a biennial basis with opportunities for limited amendments in the intervening years. The CIP is the presentation of capital project expenditure estimates, funding requirements, capital budget requests, and program data for the construction of all public buildings,

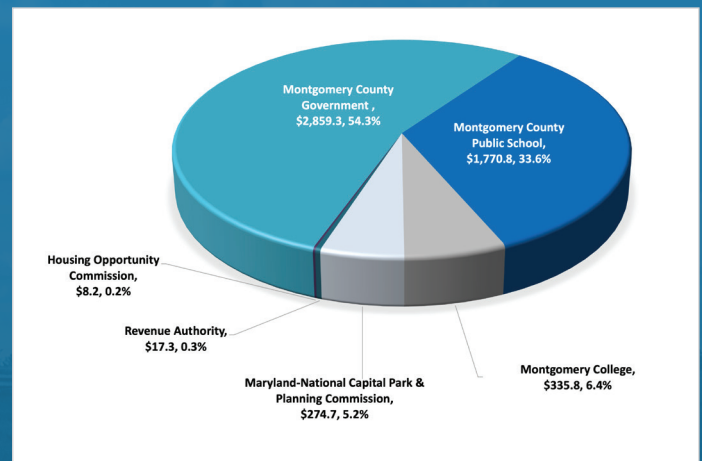
roads, and other facilities planned by County agencies over a six -year period. It includes all capital projects and programs of all agencies for which the county sets tax rates or approves budgets or programs. According to the FY23 Approved Capital Budget, there are 497 total projects in operation.

The following charts present how the approved FY23-28 six-year \$5,266.2 million CIP budget (excluding Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission) is funded by major sources and expended by categories.

**FY23-28 Six-year CIP Funding
(Amount in Millions)**



**FY23-28 Six-year CIP Expenditure
(Amount in Millions)**



Major Capital Project In Progress:

South County Regional Recreation and Aquatic Center

This project provides for the County's estimated costs for a new regional recreation and aquatic center in the Central Business District of Silver Spring. This project will include approximately 133,183 gross square feet of public recreation space within a large housing project of the Housing Opportunities Commission (HOC). The facility will include typical recreation and leisure activities, such as pools for swimming and low level diving, exercise, aquatic play, high school competitions, training, and teaching. A gymnasium, exercise and weight room spaces, movement and dance studios, multipurpose activity rooms, public use space, and social space with a culinary arts kitchen will also be included. Senior programs will be coordinated with Holy Cross Hospital's "Senior Source."

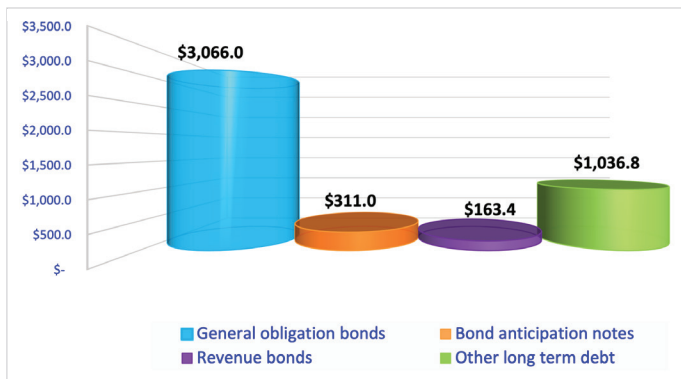
See details for this project and all other capital projects at:
<https://apps.montgomerycountymd.gov/BASISCAPITAL/Common/Index.aspx>

LONG-TERM DEBT

The County Government, four of its agencies, and municipalities are authorized by State law and/or County Charter to issue debt to finance capital projects. Consistent with County fiscal policy, the County issues debt to finance a major portion of the construction of long-lived additions or improvements to the County's publicly-owned infrastructure. The County's budget and fiscal plan for these improvements is known as

the Capital Improvements Program (CIP). Bonds are repaid to bondholders with a series of principal and interest payments over a period of years, known as debt service. In this manner, the initial high cost of capital improvements is absorbed over time and assigned to current and future residents benefiting from the facilities. Due to various Federal, State, and local tax policies, interest rates are lower than in the private sector.

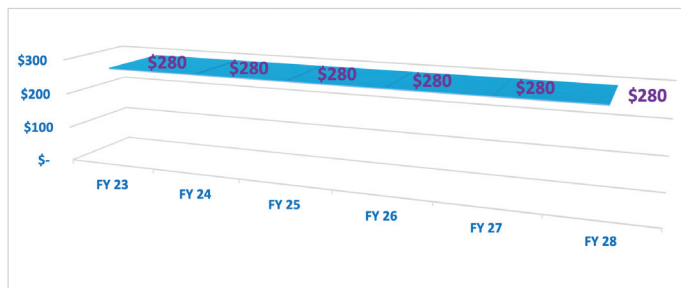
**Long-Term Debt Outstanding
for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Amount in Millions)**



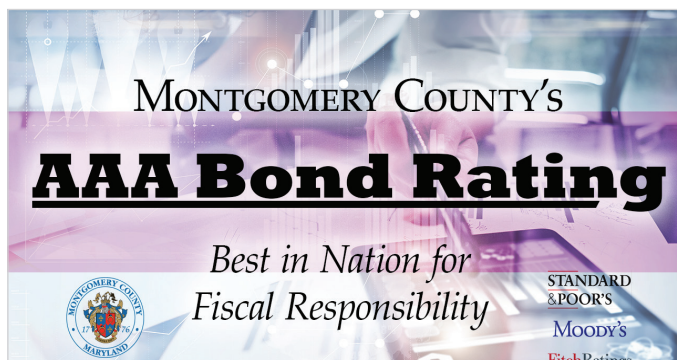
As of June 30, 2022, the County's total bonds, leases and notes payable were \$4,577.2 million. Among all long-term debt, General Obligation (G.O.) bonds comprise 67.0 percent of the total. Currently, G.O. bonds are anticipated to fund approximately 32.8 percent of the County's capital expenditures for the six years of the Approved FY23-28 CIP. The adjacent chart shows the County's long-term debt outstanding at the end of FY22.

Since 1973, the County has consistently maintained a Aaa rating from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Bonds issued by the County since July 1976 have consistently been rated AAA by Standard and Poor's and by Fitch, Inc., since 1991. Montgomery County is one of only 14 "Triple AAA" rated counties in the nation with a population greater than one million. These highest-level ratings reflect the County's growing and diverse economy, its substantial tax base, strong financial position, and strong financial management. The AAA rating means the County pays lower interest rates and can therefore build more schools and facilities for residents' tax dollars.

**Annual General Obligation Bond Issuance
(Amount in Millions)**



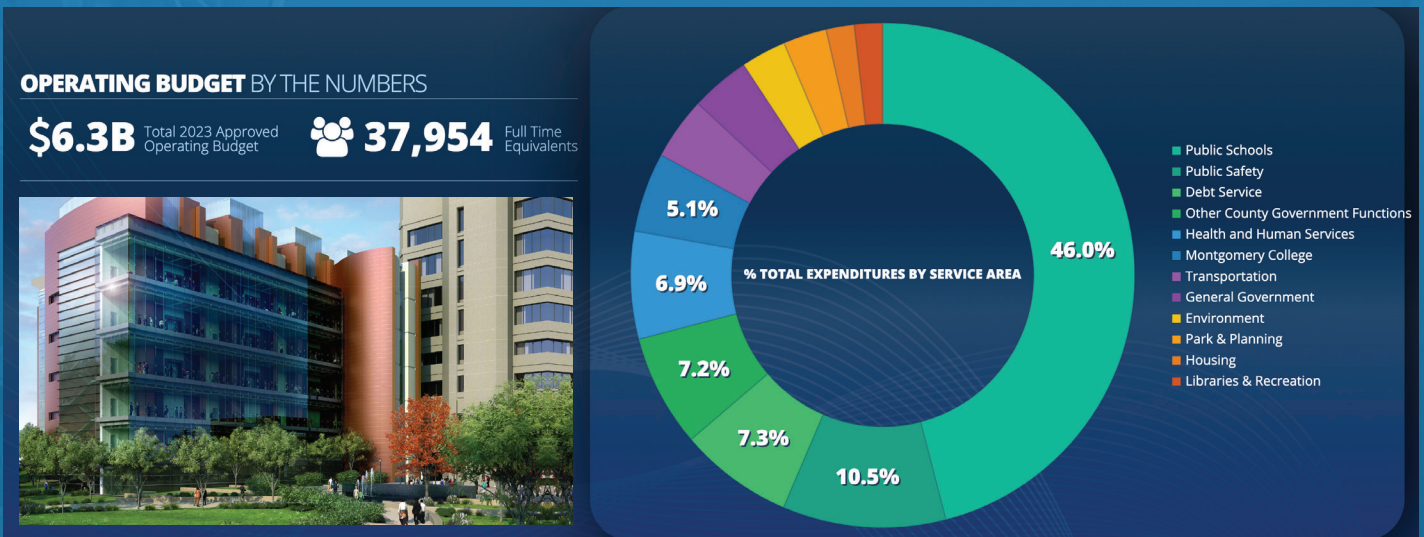
To improve the County's budget flexibility, to balance the needs of the operating and capital budgets, and to maintain the County's AAA credit rating, the County will maintain an annual G.O. bond issuance of \$280 million for the next five years, representing a net six-year reduction of \$45 million in G.O. and Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) funding. This will slow the growth of the County's debt service payments and help the funding of other critical programs and services.



OPERATING BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

FY23 Approved Operating Budget

The Operating Budget covers the costs of running Montgomery County. It pays for the transportation worker who fixes a pothole, powers the lights at your local library, provides health and human services and much, much more. Funds are set aside to operate each County department & agency. This also includes the Debt Service, the County's annual loan payment for long-term Capital Projects for which the County borrows money.



The County approved a total County Operating budget from all sources of \$6.3 billion which is \$368.9 million or 6.2 percent more than the FY22 budget. The chart indicates how the budget is distributed. For details, please visit the County's Office of Management and Budget website:

<https://apps.montgomerycountymd.gov/BASISOPERATING/Common/Index.aspx>.

Service Area	Appropriation	% of Total	FTE's
Montgomery County Public Schools	\$2,920.0M	46.0%	23,976.50
Public Safety	\$664.5M	10.5%	4,100.54
Debt Service	\$463.9M	7.3%	0.00
Other County Government Functions	\$459.5M	7.2%	503.69
Health and Human Services	\$435.1M	6.9%	1,856.66
Montgomery College	\$321.8M	5.1%	1,921.35
Transportation	\$255.1M	4.0%	1,245.43
General Govt. & Other Functions	\$238.0M	3.8%	1,611.25
Environment	\$181.2M	2.9%	236.09
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission	\$180.8M	2.8%	1,134.38
Community Development and Housing	\$114.6M	1.8%	359.38
Libraries, Culture, and Recreation	\$112.0M	1.8%	1,008.26

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND COUNTY'S OPEN DATA PORTAL

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Special Thanks To:

Efforts of the Department of Finance's
Controller Division Staff without which
this project would not have been possible

Montgomery County Open Data Portal

More County's financial and budget
information can be found at:

<https://data.montgomerycountymd.gov/>

			
			
dataMONTGOMERY	Open Budget	CountyStat	Property Taxes
Direct access to County data sets in consumable formats is available here. The public can review and analyze, and use the data sets for a variety of purposes.	Provides you with an intuitive way to understand how our budget is structured and get the answers you need.	See how the County and its departments are performing by exploring performance dashboards and data visualizations.	View property tax records to view and/or make payments on-line by credit card or bank account as appropriate.



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