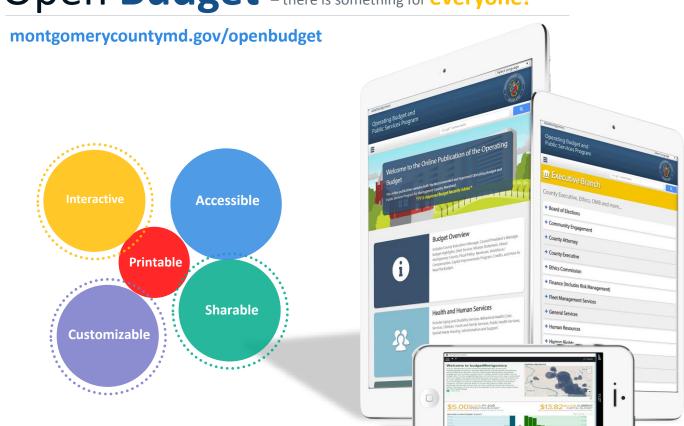


Open Budget - there is something for everyone!



County Executive priorities



- A Responsive and Accountable County Government
- Healthy and Sustainable Communities

Affordable Housing in an Inclusive Community

Safe Streets and Secure Neighborhoods

An Effective and Efficient Transportation Network A Strong and Vibrant Economy

Children Prepared to Live and Learn

Vital Living for
All of Our Residents

Fiscal Update



FY17 Tax Supported Expenditures by Function

Tax Supported Expenditures Only	Appropriation	% of Total	% Sum	FTEs
1. MCPS	\$2,311,578,220	49.8%	49.8%	21,059.52
2. Public Safety	\$574,254,659	12.4%	62.1%	3,936.36
3. Debt Service	\$388,207,138	8.4%	70.5%	-
4. General Govt. & Other Functions	\$281,456,468	6.1%	76.6%	1,112.42
5. College	\$261,567,779	5.6%	82.2%	1,805.10
6. Health and Human Services	\$255,200,718	5.5%	87.7%	1,185.92
7. Transportation	\$178,333,381	3.8%	91.5%	1,078.35
8. Retiree Health Insurance	\$160,392,550	3.5%	95.0%	-
9. M-NCPPC (Park and Planning)	\$120,584,727	2.6%	97.6%	889.34
10. Libraries, Culture, & Recreation	\$82,813,788	1.8%	99.4%	822.51
11. Community Dev. and Housing	\$26,685,990	0.6%	99.9%	51.4
12. Environment	\$2,737,274	0.1%	100.0%	16.5
	\$ 4,643,812,692			31,957.42

FY18 Fiscal Projection

Revenue Challenges

FY16 audited actuals below FY16 estimates for the following major taxes:

- Income Tax: -\$15.6 million
- Transfer and Recordation Taxes: -\$13.0 million
- Energy Tax: -\$9.8 million

November 2016 Tax Revenue forecast was lower than expected – forecast has been revised downward for FY17 and FY18 by a total of \$25.5 million

Income Tax Uncertainty

- FY18 income tax projection: \$11.7 million below Finance's March 2016 estimate
- MD State Comptroller v. Wynne Projections assume losses of \$16.7 million in FY17 and FY18; \$13.6 million in FY19
- State of Maryland Estimates a FY16-FY18 revenue shortfall between \$600 million and \$800 million

Next revenue update is late February

FY18 Fiscal Projection

High structural cost increases for:

- **Debt Service**, Reserves, Retiree Health Insurance
- Maintenance-of-Effort requirement for MCPS and College

Cost pressure is actually higher because other factors must be accounted for including:

- Labor agreements negotiations underway with the County unions
- Cost increases for group insurance, pensions, workers compensation, and general inflation
- Operating cost of new facilities and infrastructure
- State Aid or Federal grant and other revenue shortfalls
- Demand for service enhancements

FY18 Fiscal Projection

Source	\$Millions
Additional Revenues	\$112.2
Debt Service	\$13.8
CIP Current Revenue / PAY GO	\$35.0
Reserves / Set Asides	\$115.8
Total Additional Fixed Costs	\$164.6
Assuming a 2% increase in agency budgets	\$85.1
Fiscal Shortfall or Gap	-\$137.5

FY18 Fiscal Outlook – Continuing Challenges



Disappointing revenue growth



State and Federal budget uncertainty – budget reductions, cuts to State Aid and Federal dollars



High structural cost increases – debt service, retiree health, reserves, compensation and benefits



State-mandated **Maintenance-of-Effort spending requirements (MOE)** for MCPS and Montgomery College



Deferred infrastructure maintenance



Operating impact of new facilities – libraries, schools, college, recreation centers, and fire stations



Unavoidable cost increases related to energy costs, snow removal, and inflation

FY18 Fiscal Outlook

Montgomery County is on the right path to sustainability



Closed \$3.3 billion in budget gaps over the past 10 years



Slowed the rate of growth in expenditures



Successfully implemented plan to increase reserves, on track to reaching 10% goal by 2020



Increased funding for Retiree Health Insurance (OPEB), fully funded annual requirement in FY15



Permanent long-term cost reductions for:

- Employee compensation, group insurance, retiree health insurance, and pensions
- Reduced over 1200 positions in the FY08-12 period

Budget Shortfalls Closed

\$3.3 billion over 10 years



Our Budget



Two Budgets One County

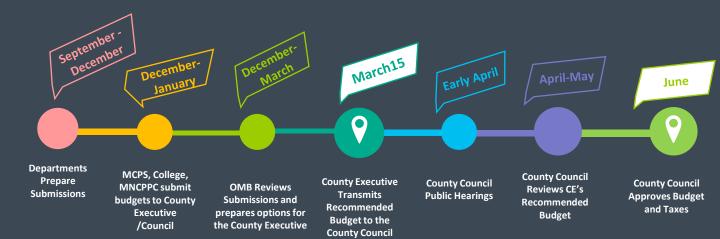
Operating Budget: Services

- K-12 education
- Community College education
- Public safety: Police, Fire, Courts, Corrections
- Transportation: Roads, Traffic, Bus
- Social Services: Health, Income Maintenance, other
- Environmental protection
- Parks, recreation, and libraries
- Land use planning and regulation
- Trash collection and disposal
- Economic development
- Debt Service

Capital Budget: Facilities

- Schools, College facilities
- Roads and bridges
- Water and sewer facilities
- Information technology infrastructure
- Libraries
- Police and fire stations
- General government facilities
- Funded primarily through the issuance of bonds (borrowing)

Operating Budget Process



Tax Supported

Excludes grants and services supported by fees and charges (non-tax supported funds)

Non-Tax Supported

Funds are **self-sustaining** and generally not subject to fluctuations in tax receipts

Total Non-Tax Supported Funds: \$658.0 million

Grants: \$218.8 million

Self-Supporting funds: \$439.2 million

County Executive's Fiscal Plan



The budget is balanced when projected resources are equal to projected uses, including funding reserves to the policy level.

FY18-FY23 Fiscal Plan

Selected Fiscal Assumptions: Resources

- Property tax revenues are projected at the Charter Limit
- Other tax revenues and user fees are projected at their current rates
- Level (flat) funding of existing intergovernmental aid formulas, which could change after the Governor releases the State budget
- Latest revenue estimate: Net decrease in anticipated County revenues of \$25.5 million (\$3.9 million in FY17 and \$21.6 million in FY18) compared to estimates assumed at the time the FY17 budget was approved

By law, the greater of 50% of excess revenue or 0.5% of revenues must be allocated to the reserves

FY18-FY23 Fiscal Plan

Selected Fiscal Assumptions: Expenditures

- Under these assumptions, total agency expenditures must be reduced 1.2% to produce a balanced budget in FY18.
- Because of State law requiring a certain level of funding for MCPS and Montgomery College, County Government and Park and Planning could sustain reductions of nearly 2.6%.

County Executive's Six Point Economic Plan

- 1 MOVE/Build Program
- 2 MC Squared
- Montgomery County Transit Authority
- 4 Streamlining Development
- Ultra Montgomery
- Realigning the Countywide Workforce System



County Executive's Six Point Economic Plan

1 MOVE/Build Program

- A business attraction and retention tool that turns office space and vacant land into tax revenues.
- MOVE provides leasing subsidy for new office tenants. BUILD provides tax abatement for class A office building construction.

MC Squared

- A set of new incubator and accelerator programs that nurture tech entrepreneurship.
- Includes a health IT accelerator, a mentoring program and a partnership with DC's 1776 tech incubator.

Montgomery County Transit Authority

A new public agency with dedicated attention and resources to oversee all aspects of transit matters in the County and move the planned transit projects forward.

County Executive's Six Point Economic Plan



Streamlining Development

Ontinue streamlining development approval through a 30-day building permit turnaround and a new Development Ombudsperson position in the Office of the County Executive to facilitate problem-solving.



Ultra Montgomery

Develops ultra fast (100 gigabit) fiber and WiFi networks to connect business, academic, and federal institutions along major corridors and transit-oriented smartgrowth communities.



Realigning the Countywide Workforce System

- A private entity, WorkSource Montgomery, Inc., was established to consolidate and coordinate all workforce programs in the County.
- Develop innovative ways to address both community needs and market demands, such as creating additional vocational apprenticeship programs.

For further information visit: http://montgomerycountymd.gov/ep/overview.html

Community **Participation**



- ✓ Letters/emails to the County Executive and Councilmembers
- Boards, Commissions, and Advisory Board members are appointed by the County Executive, and confirmed by the County Council
- Executive Branch sponsored budget forums across the County, where residents and businesses provide input on their priorities
- County Executive meets with business leaders, directors of non-profit organizations, and other advocacy groups
- County Charter requires the Council to hold a public hearing not earlier than 21 days after receipt of the budget from the Executive
- Public hearings related to budgets, legislation, and regulations are advertised in local press
- ✓ County Council town hall meetings
- ✓ Letters to local press
- Citizen participation groups (Taxpayers' League, etc.)