

# General Fund Revenue Analysis

Carroll County's General Fund receives revenues from over 120 sources including taxes, permit fees, State aid, user fees, and investment income. Approximately 87% of revenue comes from Total Property and Income Taxes.

Revenue In Millions	FY 19 Budget	Percent of Total	FY 19 Revised Forecast	Percent of Total	FY 20 Budget	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent of Total
Real Property	\$191.6	46.6%	\$192.3	46.7%	\$198.0	47.3%	47.3%
Railroad and Public Utilities	7.5	1.8%	7.8	1.9%	8.0	1.9%	49.2%
Ordinary Business	8.2	2.0%	8.2	2.0%	8.1	1.9%	51.1%
<b>Total Property</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>51.1%</b>
Income Tax	148.9	36.2%	148.9	36.2%	151.8	36.2%	87.4%
Recordation Tax	14.9	3.6%	14.4	3.5%	14.3	3.4%	90.8%
Investment Income	3.2	0.8%	3.2	0.8%	3.6	0.8%	91.6%
Cable Franchise Fee	1.8	0.4%	1.7	0.4%	1.8	0.4%	92.1%
911 Service Fee	1.1	0.3%	1.1	0.3%	2.9	0.7%	92.8%
Building Permits	0.5	0.1%	0.5	0.1%	0.6	0.1%	92.9%
<b>Total Major Revenues</b>	<b>377.8</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	<b>378.2</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>92.9%</b>
Other Annual Revenues	9.8	2.4%	9.8	2.4%	9.9	2.4%	95.2%
<b>Total Annual Revenues</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>398.9</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>95.2%</b>
Other Revenues	23.7	5.8%	23.7	5.7%	19.9	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$411.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$411.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$418.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

## Top 5 General Fund Revenues

### *Real Property Tax*

Largest Revenue Source at 47.3% of Total. The Real Property Tax group includes nine separate taxes, credits, and charges. The two most significant are the Real Property Tax and the Homestead Tax Credit.

Properties are assessed by the Maryland Department of Assessment and Taxation while the Board of County Commissioners sets the Property Tax rate. Applying the County tax rate to the State assessment determines the amount of taxes owed.

For assessment purposes, the State divides Carroll County into three assessment groups, as follows:

Group 1	New Windsor, Franklin, Mt. Airy, Berrett, and Freedom
Group 2	Myers, Manchester, Hampstead, and Woolerys
Group 3	Taneytown, Middleburg, Uniontown, Westminster, and Union Bridge

In FY 12 the Board of Commissioners lowered the rate from \$1.048 per one hundred dollars of assessed value to \$1.028. In FY 13 the Board lowered it again to \$1.018. In FY 15 the Commissioners adopted a \$.01 per \$100 of assessed value Property Tax rebate. Each year the State reassesses one group, resulting in a complete reassessment of the County every three years. The Homestead Tax Credit, set by the County Commissioners, limits annual tax bill increases to no more than 5.0% each year. Only primary residences are eligible for this credit. Decreased assessments, regardless of the property type, are fully applied in the first year. The total of the assessed values of local property is the County's assessable base, which can change through reassessment and the loss or gain of buildings and personal property.

In order to determine our revenue projection, we consider various sources of information. The first source is the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT). They provide assessment estimates in November and March for the current and upcoming year. These estimates are the primary source for our Property Tax projections and can be accessed at <http://dat.maryland.gov/Pages/Assessable-Base-Report.aspx>. Secondary sources of information are building permit activity reports, recordation reports, and real estate sales information. These reports, along with prior year data, are reviewed in order to properly perform a trend analysis. These trends provide the foundation for projecting the remainder of the current fiscal year and for planning in future fiscal years.

The assessable base includes three major categories of assessment: residential property, commercial and industrial property, and agricultural property. Typically, residential properties increase demand for services. Commercial/industrial and agricultural properties generally pay more in taxes than the cost of the services they require. A strong commercial/industrial base can relieve the tax burden on residents. Conversely, a relatively small commercial/industrial base increases the burden to residential taxpayers, often constraining the level of services that can be offered at a given tax rate. Immediately following this revenue summary is a three-year chart showing Carroll County in comparison to the assessable bases of other counties and Baltimore City.

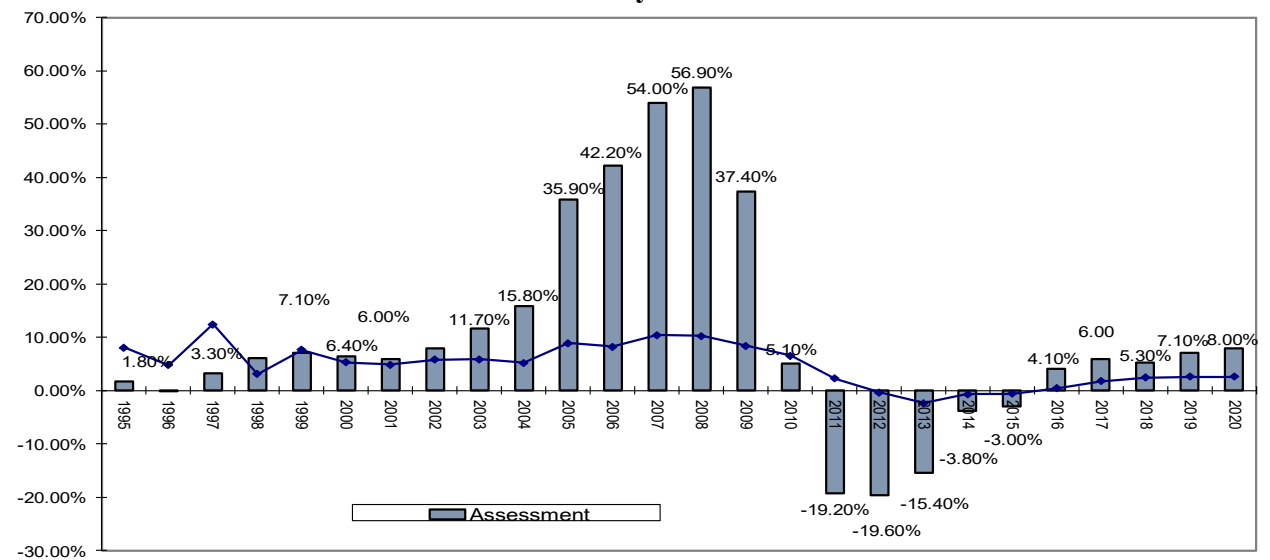
The booming real estate market of the early 2000s began to cool down in 2006, and by 2008 the market had slowed significantly. However, primarily due to the impact of the Homestead Tax Credit, and to a lesser extent growth in reassessments, Property Tax revenue remained fairly strong through FY 10. However, steep negative residential reassessments hit all three groups in FY 11, FY 12, and FY 13. FY 14 and FY 15 also had negative reassessments but a much smaller drop than FY 11 – 13. These drops wiped out most of the deferred Property Tax growth associated with the Homestead Tax Credit. As a result, future years are likely to experience slower Property Tax growth than recent years.

The Homestead Tax Credit limits tax increases for owner-occupied residential properties during times of high assessment growth. This cap was originally established in FY 96 at 10% as a way to limit the amount a Property Tax bill could increase. During FY 06, the Commissioners lowered this credit to 7%. By lowering this cap during a time of rising reassessments, a reserve of deferred growth was created. The thinking was that as assessments slowed or flattened, taxable assessments would catch up with actual assessments. The result was several years of 7% growth in Property Taxes. Whether assessments were rising, slowing, or flattening, the expectation was there would be a predictable growth pattern. In FY 11 the Commissioners lowered this credit to 5.0%.

The hope for a fairly steady growth pattern in Carroll was undercut by sharp decreases in assessments in all three Groups. From FY 11 to FY 13, reassessments dropped 19.2%, 19.6%, and 15.4%, respectively. FY 14 and FY 15 saw drops in reassessments of 3.8% and 3.0%. This combination of negative reassessments resulted in almost all of the Homestead Tax credit reserves being eliminated. These negative reassessments, combined with a \$0.02 Real Property Tax rate reduction in FY 12, and a \$0.01 reduction in FY 13, resulted in a decrease in tax revenue in FY 15. FY 16 showed the first positive reassessment in six years at 4.1%. FY 17, FY 18, FY19 and FY 20 also showed positive reassessment of 6.0%, 5.3%, 7.1% and 8.0%, respectively, resulting in growth in Real Property Tax revenue. The expectation for FY 21 – 25 is to see modest assessment growth of 2.0% – 3.0%.

The graph below shows the average reassessment of the individual groups. As mentioned above, one-third of the County is assessed each year. Each point on the graph is the average reassessment of one of the three areas. The graph also illustrates the cyclical nature of property assessments.

**Carroll County Assessments**



## *Income Tax*

Second Largest Revenue Source at 36.2% of Total. Income Tax is calculated as a percentage of net taxable State income. The State cap for Income Tax is 3.20%. The Board of County Commissioners lowered the tax rate from 3.05% to 3.04% effective January 1, 2014. The Commissioners also lowered the rate an additional 0.01% to 3.03% effective January 1, 2015. The State Comptroller's Office administers, collects, and distributes this tax to the counties and municipalities.

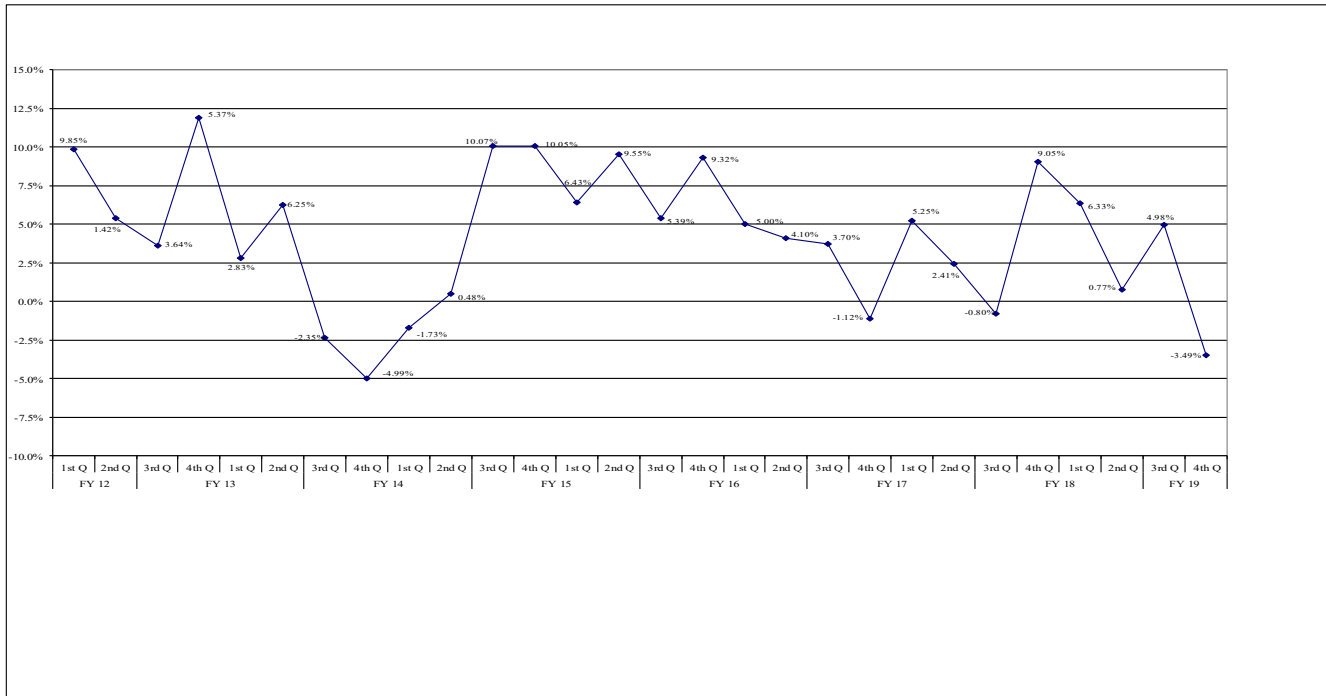
Income Tax is primarily General Fund revenue; however, 9.09% of Income Tax is traditionally dedicated to the Capital Budget for school construction and debt service. The Commissioners reduced the percentage of Income Tax going to school capital and debt to 7.09% in FY 16 through FY 17, 7.59% in FY 18, and to 8.09% in FY 19, with dedicated funding returning to 9.09% in FY 20. The difference resulting from the reduction during these years will be used for the school operating budget.

The budget for Income Tax is based on several factors, including a trend analysis of recent distributions, economic analysis of changes made at the State level, the local and national economy, and estimates provided by the State Comptroller's Office. FY 20 is budgeted at \$151.8M, which is \$2.9M, or a 2.0% increase over the FY 19 Budget of \$148.9M. The growth is primarily due to the expected growth in major distributions, which includes withholdings and estimated payments. Historically, Carroll's growth has been higher than the State-wide figure. The main reasons are that Carroll's income levels are higher than the State-wide average, and Carroll's unemployment rate is lower than the state-wide average. In addition, a higher proportion of Carroll's Income Taxes come from withholding of wages and salaries.

Other jurisdictions in the State have a higher portion of their Income Taxes coming from estimated payments, which cover everything from small businesses to investments. Estimated payments and the income associated with them are more volatile and have fallen at a greater rate than wage and salaries.

Approximately 90% of Income Tax revenue is received in quarterly distributions of withholdings and estimated payments. The graph below shows the growth in the distributions from the same period in the prior year. After seeing a period of negative distributions, Carroll is now experiencing positive growth.

## Growth on Quarterly Income Tax Distributions



### ***Recordation***

Third Largest Revenue Source at 3.4% of Total. Recordation Tax is calculated on the value of recorded mortgages, deeds, and other documents conveying title or creating liens on real and personal property. Recordation revenue is directly affected by the economy and housing market.

Recordation spiked in the middle part of the 2000s due to low interest rates, strong housing demand, and rapidly rising home values. This revenue reached an all-time high of \$22.8M in FY 06. However, with the struggling housing market, recordation plummeted from the high in FY 06 to a bottom of \$7.7M in FY 11. Recordation has improved since FY 11 and is expected to reach \$14.4M in FY 19. FY 20 is projected to show a minor decline due to flat activity, and is projected at \$14.32M.

In addition to the historical collection data referenced above, we also review predictions from experts within the housing industry to determine the proper level for Recordation. Finally, we look to the local real estate market, in particular accessing the Metropolitan Regional Information Systems database, which provides sales data on existing properties. Factors such as average home sale price, total units sold, average days on the market, and active listings were reviewed. Recordation revenue projections were lowered for FY 20 due to a recent downturn in the number of units sold.

	2016	2017	2018	% Change from 2017
Sold Dollar Volume	\$797.5M	\$810.2M	\$820.5M	1.3%
Average Sold Price	\$310,310	\$326,707	\$337,925	3.4%
Units Sold	2,570	2,480	2,428	(2.1%)
Average Days on Market	106	82	71	(13.4%)

Source: [http://www.getsmartcharts.com/statistics#carroll\\_county\\_md\\_county/reports](http://www.getsmartcharts.com/statistics#carroll_county_md_county/reports)

### ***Ordinary Business***

Fourth Largest Revenue Source at 1.9% of Total. All corporations are required to file Personal Property Tax returns with the State. The taxable value of personal property is based on its original value less an annual depreciation allowance multiplied by the current tax rate. The County Commissioners lowered this rate from \$2.62 per \$100 of assessed value in FY 11, to \$2.57 in FY 12, and then lowered it again to \$2.545 in FY 13. In FY 14, the Board of County Commissioners lowered the rate to \$2.515 per \$100 of assessed value. FY 20 is budgeted at \$8.1M, a slight decline from FY 19 which is forecast at \$8.2M. Commercial and manufacturing inventory, manufacturing machinery, farm implements, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Ordinary business is influenced by the economy and growth in the commercial/industrial base. State provided assessment estimates can be accessed at <http://dat.maryland.gov/Pages/Assessable-Base-Report.aspx>.

### ***Railroad and Public Utilities***

Fifth Largest Revenue Source at 1.9% of Total. Property Taxes for railroads and public utilities are combined into one revenue. In FY 12 the Board of County Commissioners lowered the Personal and Real Property Tax rates from \$2.62 and \$1.048 per one hundred dollars of assessed value to \$2.57 and \$1.028, respectively. In FY 13 the Board lowered them further to \$2.545 and \$1.018. Prior to FY 14, the Personal Property Tax rate was set by the State at 2.5 times the Property Tax. In FY 14, the State of Maryland decoupled the Personal Property Tax rate from the Real Property Tax rate. The Personal Property Tax rate can be no more than 2.5 times the Real Property Tax rate. In FY 14, the Board of County Commissioners lowered the Personal Property Tax rate from \$2.545 to \$2.515 per \$100 assessed value, where it remains. The Real Property Tax rate is applied to railroad real property, while the Personal Tax Rate is applied to railroad personal property and to both the real and personal property of public utilities.

In Carroll County, approximately 80% of these collections come from two utility companies: BGE and Verizon. Railroad and public utilities revenue is anticipated to come in at \$7.8M for FY 19, and \$8.0M in FY 20 to FY 25. The State of Maryland assessment estimates can be accessed at <http://dat.maryland.gov/Pages/Statistics-Reports.aspx>.

## Other Revenues of Note

### *Investment Income*

The County invests revenue receipts until they are needed to pay for expenditures. Maryland State law dictates a conservative investment approach to protect taxpayers' money. Carroll County invests primarily in short-term investments such as Maryland Local Government Investment Pool, Bankers' Acceptances, Repurchase Agreements, U.S. Government Agency, and U.S. Government sponsored instruments.

This revenue budget is based on a combination of factors. First, a trend analysis is performed on historical portfolio balances and interest rates. Second, we review planned capital construction projects to determine when tax dollars appropriated are likely to be spent. This helps in determining if the portfolio balance may experience a material change beyond what the trend analysis reflects. Third, we review the current market conditions and follow the Federal Reserve pronouncements in order to determine the expected interest rate.

During FY 08 the housing market slowed dramatically. The Federal Reserve reacted by lowering the federal funds rate from 5.25% to 2.00%. During FY 09, as the economy continued to struggle, the rate was lowered several more times. Ultimately it reached the 0.0% – 0.25% target range. The Federal Reserve first raised interest rates in December 2015 to 0.25%-0.5%. Recent Federal Reserve interest rate hikes occurred quarterly from December 2017 to December 2018 bringing the interest rates to between 2.25% - 2.5%.

As a result of these rate reductions, short-term investment rates dropped. Callable investments were called early. Short-term investments were reinvested at lower rates while longer term investments haven't earned much more. These dramatic decreases have directly impacted our investment income. In FY 07 and 08 we collected \$8.6M. This amount dropped to \$4.0M in FY 09 followed by \$1.4M in FY 10 and \$1.1M in FY 11. FY 19 is projected at \$3.2M.

In FY 19, investment income is projected to increase to \$3.2M to correspond with the lifting of interest rates from the Federal Reserve. FY 20 is budgeted at \$3.6M, and is based primarily on maintaining a \$158.1M portfolio. The FY 20 weighted average rate of the current portfolio is 2.0%. This revenue also includes approximately \$0.46M annually in interest associated with older Installment Purchase Agreements.

### *911-Service Fee*

The State of Maryland requires all counties to have an operational enhanced 911 system. In order to partially fund this expense, Carroll County imposes a monthly service fee of \$0.75 on all telephones, both cellular and landlines. FY 19 projection is \$1.8M. MD State legislation was passed, effective July 1, 2019, which applies a fee to each separate outbound call voice channel capacity, instead of each account. FY 20 revenue is projected at \$2.9M.

### ***Cable Franchise Fee***

The County charges a fee to Comcast for the ability to provide cable services in Carroll County. This fee is equal to five percent of specific categories of annual cable gross revenues. Forty percent of this amount is dedicated to funding the Community Media Center for Public, Educational, and Government programming. As part of the FY 16 budget process, the Commissioners elected to unrestrict the Cable Franchise Fee. For the first time in history, quarterly collections in FY 19 are coming in lower than planned. The assumed annual revenue growth has been reduced from 5% growth to 0%, or flat at \$1.8M throughout the plan.

### ***Building Permits***

Building permit fees are collected for construction and modification of residential and commercial/industrial buildings. Until FY 07, building permits generated at least \$1.0M annually; however, a combination of a housing market slowdown and changes in the Maryland Department of Environment's water requirements led to a significant reduction in revenue. FY 19 is forecast at \$0.5M. Based on current trends in the housing market, the budget for FY 20 is \$0.6M.

### ***Other Annual Revenues***

Annual revenues, ranging from licenses to park entrance fees, generate approximately 2.4% of total revenue. Individually, these revenues may experience varying levels of growth or decline. As a whole, revenues have shown slow growth over the past ten years. FY 19 is forecast at \$9.8M. FY 20 is budgeted at \$9.9M.

### ***Other Revenues***

Revenues that are not considered recurring are given separate recognition in the budget. Referred to as other revenues, or below the line revenues, these funds vary greatly from year to year. The largest component at \$10.2M in FY 20 is dedicated Local Income Tax revenue for Public School construction that is transferred from the Capital Fund to the General Fund to pay for school related debt service. The second largest is prior year unappropriated reserve, which is commonly referred to as the surplus, and is planned at \$9.3M in FY 20.



# Assessable Base

## Comparison of Maryland Jurisdictions by Property Type

Jurisdiction	FY 17			FY 18			FY 19		
	Commercial/ Industrial	Residential	Agricultural	Commercial/ Industrial	Residential	Agricultural	Commercial/ Industrial	Residential	Agricultural
Baltimore City	41.60%	58.40%	0.00%	42.22%	57.78%	0.00%	43.72%	56.28%	0.00%
Washington	30.16%	65.16%	4.67%	30.73%	64.58%	4.69%	30.80%	64.61%	4.58%
Prince George's	30.60%	69.06%	0.34%	30.72%	68.95%	0.33%	29.90%	69.78%	0.33%
Baltimore County	11.27%	86.40%	2.33%	28.40%	70.33%	1.27%	28.45%	70.30%	1.25%
Allegany	25.94%	70.39%	3.66%	26.76%	69.53%	3.71%	27.19%	69.06%	3.75%
Wicomico	24.95%	70.17%	4.88%	25.15%	70.03%	4.82%	25.68%	69.58%	4.74%
Montgomery	23.16%	76.49%	0.36%	23.23%	76.42%	0.35%	23.86%	75.80%	0.34%
Anne Arundel	23.06%	76.32%	0.62%	23.33%	76.05%	0.61%	23.39%	76.00%	0.61%
Howard	21.61%	77.49%	0.90%	22.23%	76.92%	0.86%	23.03%	76.14%	0.83%
Cecil	20.86%	73.76%	5.37%	20.94%	73.69%	5.36%	22.23%	72.38%	5.39%
Harford	20.18%	77.03%	2.80%	20.59%	76.64%	2.77%	20.65%	76.57%	2.78%
Frederick	20.19%	75.17%	4.64%	20.09%	75.37%	4.54%	20.12%	75.48%	4.40%
St. Mary's	13.58%	81.21%	5.21%	19.94%	69.05%	11.01%	20.10%	68.95%	10.96%
Charles	18.82%	78.59%	2.59%	18.98%	78.48%	2.54%	18.55%	78.94%	2.51%
Dorchester	17.64%	72.25%	10.10%	17.75%	72.13%	10.12%	18.25%	71.77%	9.98%
Kent	16.49%	70.52%	12.99%	16.57%	70.19%	13.25%	16.62%	70.16%	13.22%
Worcester	15.76%	82.38%	1.86%	15.78%	82.35%	1.87%	16.55%	81.57%	1.88%
Caroline	16.88%	68.58%	14.54%	16.55%	68.94%	14.51%	15.99%	69.14%	14.87%
Somerset	19.81%	69.58%	10.61%	13.98%	80.91%	5.10%	14.06%	80.70%	5.23%
<b>Carroll</b>	<b>12.88%</b>	<b>82.03%</b>	<b>5.08%</b>	<b>13.04%</b>	<b>82.02%</b>	<b>4.93%</b>	<b>13.15%</b>	<b>82.09%</b>	<b>4.77%</b>
Talbot	12.43%	76.03%	11.55%	12.67%	76.13%	11.20%	12.95%	76.13%	10.92%
Queen Anne's	12.43%	77.88%	9.69%	12.82%	77.52%	9.65%	12.70%	77.66%	9.64%
Calvert	11.27%	86.40%	2.33%	11.29%	86.36%	2.34%	11.24%	86.44%	2.32%
Garrett	10.88%	83.74%	5.37%	10.94%	83.64%	5.41%	10.95%	83.59%	5.46%
State Total	24.18%	74.10%	1.73%	24.44%	73.88%	1.68%	24.73%	73.62%	1.65%

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding  
Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation, AIMS 2 Report  
Chart Ranked by FY 19 Commercial/Industrial Assessable Base

# General Fund Operating Revenues

Revenue	FY 18 Actuals	FY 19 Budget	FY 20 Budget	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Real Property Tax	\$186,855,150	\$191,668,135	\$198,001,680	\$6,333,545	3.30%
Property Tax Rebate	(144)	0	0	0	0.00%
Taxes - Discounts	(824,437)	(860,000)	(860,000)	0	0.00%
Senior Tax Credit	(9,776)	(20,000)	(20,000)	0	0.00%
Penalty and Interest	786,772	820,000	820,000	0	0.00%
Homestead Tax Credit	(299,177)	(380,815)	(370,520)	10,295	-2.70%
Personal Property Tax	350,330	350,000	350,000	0	0.00%
Railroad and Public Utility	7,600,609	7,500,000	8,000,000	500,001	6.67%
Ordinary Business Tax	7,553,337	7,894,170	7,798,600	(95,570)	-1.21%
Real Property Tax - Prior Year	47,895	0	0	0	0.00%
Collections Office - Over/Under	3	0	0	0	0.00%
Prior Years Taxes Deferred	401,039	300,000	300,000	0	0.00%
Semi-Annual Service Charges	195,516	100,000	100,000	0	0.00%
<b>Total Local Property Taxes</b>	<b>\$202,657,116</b>	<b>\$207,371,490</b>	<b>\$214,119,760</b>	<b>\$6,748,270</b>	<b>3.25%</b>
<b>Income Tax</b>	<b>\$141,825,805</b>	<b>\$148,847,210</b>	<b>\$151,798,000</b>	<b>\$2,950,790</b>	<b>1.98%</b>
911 Service Fee	\$1,113,242	\$1,090,000	\$2,850,000	\$1,760,000	161.47%
Recordation Fee	13,923,538	14,900,000	14,307,500	(592,500)	-3.98%
Cable Franchise Fee	1,707,920	1,827,000	1,827,000	0	0.00%
Admissions	355,088	350,000	350,000	0	0.00%
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)	16,812	16,800	16,800	0	0.00%
<b>Other Local Taxes</b>	<b>\$17,116,599</b>	<b>\$18,183,800</b>	<b>\$19,351,300</b>	<b>\$1,167,500</b>	<b>6.42%</b>
State Aid - Police Protection	\$860,983	\$850,000	\$860,000	\$10,000	1.18%
<b>Total State Shared Taxes</b>	<b>\$860,983</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$860,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>1.18%</b>
Heavy Equipment Tax	\$131,023	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$0	0.00%
Beer, Wine, Liquor Licenses	223,276	210,000	210,000	0	0.00%
Amusements	38	2,000	2,000	0	0.00%
Traders Licenses	132,399	133,900	133,900	0	0.00%
Mobile Home Licenses	65,915	62,000	62,000	0	0.00%
Animal Licenses	52,539	65,000	65,000	0	0.00%
Kennel Licenses	19,000	18,000	18,000	0	0.00%
Building Permits	507,047	540,750	565,000	24,250	4.48%
Plumbing Licenses	27,055	30,000	16,000	(14,000)	-46.67%
Marriage Licenses	33,500	33,000	33,000	0	0.00%
Electrical Licenses	30,433	38,000	20,000	(18,000)	-47.37%
Utility Construction Permits	47,730	34,000	36,000	2,000	5.88%
Electrical Permits	190,570	210,000	210,000	0	0.00%
Grading Permits	19,710	20,000	22,000	2,000	10.00%
Use and Occupancy Certificates	19,790	22,500	23,000	500	2.22%
Zoning Certificates/Ordinances	2,025	2,000	2,100	100	5.00%
Plumbing Permits	175,782	172,000	160,000	(12,000)	-6.98%
Reinspection Fees	6,025	7,000	8,000	1,000	14.29%
<b>Total Licenses and Permits</b>	<b>\$1,683,856</b>	<b>\$1,725,150</b>	<b>\$1,711,000</b>	<b>(\$14,150)</b>	<b>-0.82%</b>

# General Fund Operating Revenues

Revenue	FY 18 Actuals	FY 19 Budget	FY 20 Budget	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
State Aid - Fire Protection	\$387,701	\$388,600	\$388,600	\$0	0.00%
Bond Interest Subsidy	769,711	760,990	750,270	(10,720)	-1.41%
State Aid - Various Reimbursements	355	0	0	0	0.00%
Grand and Petit Jury Reimbursement	44,525	52,000	52,000	0	0.00%
Circuit Court Master Reimbursement	168,858	179,300	184,590	5,290	2.95%
<b>Total Intergovernmental</b>	<b>\$1,371,150</b>	<b>\$1,380,890</b>	<b>\$1,375,460</b>	<b>(\$5,430)</b>	<b>-0.39%</b>
Lien Certification	\$192,025	\$215,000	\$215,000	\$0	0.00%
Data Processing Services	1,861	3,100	3,100	0	0.00%
Hearing Fees - Board of Zoning Appeals	15,235	14,000	14,000	0	0.00%
Copy Fees	14,826	14,000	14,900	900	6.43%
Health Department	50,391	50,000	50,000	0	0.00%
Hearing Fees - Zoning Administration	8,400	10,300	12,600	2,300	22.33%
<b>Total General Government</b>	<b>\$282,738</b>	<b>\$306,400</b>	<b>\$309,600</b>	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>1.04%</b>
Sheriff Salary Recovery	\$10,005	\$3,300	\$14,890	\$11,590	351.21%
Sheriff Fees	107,282	105,000	102,790	(2,210)	-2.10%
Sheriff - Town Deputy	26,187	0	0	0	0.00%
Sheriff Training Academy	49,765	52,200	100,970	48,770	93.43%
Detention Center	230,024	235,075	200,000	(35,075)	-14.92%
Detention Center - Commissary	60,356	70,000	50,000	(20,000)	-28.57%
Detention Center - Home Detention	12,562	20,000	21,890	1,890	9.45%
Detention Center - Juvenile Transport	36,035	29,000	21,530	(7,470)	-25.76%
Detention Center - Work Release	70,959	80,000	70,000	(10,000)	-12.50%
Citations	11,964	6,200	6,380	180	2.90%
Circuit Court Annex - Rent and Heat	12,994	13,000	13,000	0	0.00%
Inspection Fees - Roads	127,738	100,000	75,000	(25,000)	-25.00%
Inspection Fees - Development Review	11,315	7,500	12,000	4,500	60.00%
Inspection Fees - Fire Safety	74,898	55,000	97,000	42,000	76.36%
Sex Offender Registry	26,200	26,200	26,000	(200)	-0.76%
State Criminal Alien Asst. Program (SCAAP)	0	5,900	2,620	(3,280)	-55.59%
<b>Total Public Safety</b>	<b>\$868,285</b>	<b>\$808,375</b>	<b>\$814,070</b>	<b>\$5,695</b>	<b>0.70%</b>
Vehicle Maintenance	\$374,787	\$500,000	\$475,000	(\$25,000)	-5.00%
Road Maintenance	155,610	108,300	110,000	1,700	1.57%
Development Review Fees	134,949	118,450	130,000	11,550	9.75%
Flood Plain Review Fees	1,000	3,000	2,000	(1,000)	-33.33%
Fuel Recovery	647,102	630,000	600,000	(30,000)	-4.76%
Stormwater/Environmental Review Fees	55,287	28,500	36,000	7,500	26.32%
Vehicle Auction Fee	1,600	0	0	0	0.00%
Engineering Review Fees	16,720	20,000	20,000	0	0.00%
Forest Conservation Review Fees	15,672	25,000	22,000	(3,000)	-12.00%
Weed Control	77,711	67,500	71,580	4,080	6.04%
<b>Total Public Works</b>	<b>\$1,480,437</b>	<b>\$1,500,750</b>	<b>\$1,466,580</b>	<b>(\$34,170)</b>	<b>-2.28%</b>

# General Fund Operating Revenues

Revenue	FY 18 Actuals	FY 19 Budget	FY 20 Budget	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Hashawha Concessions	\$558	\$800	\$1,000	\$200	25.00%
Hashawha General Public Programs	8,890	7,000	9,000	2,000	28.57%
Hashawha Fees	263,984	263,000	265,000	2,000	0.76%
Hashawha Outdoor School Meals	143,901	169,000	147,000	(22,000)	-13.02%
Hashawha School Programs	12,891	11,000	13,000	2,000	18.18%
Bear Branch Programs	21,002	14,400	18,000	3,600	25.00%
Farm Museum Admissions	15,849	20,000	16,000	(4,000)	-20.00%
Farm Museum Concessions	48,806	50,000	50,000	0	0.00%
Farm Museum Sponsors	33,950	30,000	30,000	0	0.00%
Farm Museum Wine Festival	357,276	380,000	350,000	(30,000)	-7.89%
Farm Museum Special Events	55,961	90,000	60,000	(30,000)	-33.33%
Farm Museum Weddings	46,350	40,000	40,000	0	0.00%
Piney Run Admissions	177,917	205,000	200,000	(5,000)	-2.44%
Piney Run School Groups	6,624	5,500	6,500	1,000	18.18%
Piney Run Boat Rentals	67,081	80,000	75,500	(4,500)	-5.63%
Piney Run Concessions	7,125	12,000	12,000	0	0.00%
Piney Run Programs	6,074	7,500	6,000	(1,500)	-20.00%
Piney Run Nature Center Concessions	3,400	2,000	2,500	500	25.00%
Piney Run Nature Center Facility	1,420	2,000	2,000	0	0.00%
Piney Run Council Sponsor	86	0	1,200	1,200	100.00%
Piney Run Nature Center Programs	4,372	8,000	4,500	(3,500)	-43.75%
Piney Run Nature Camp	73,869	70,000	75,000	5,000	7.14%
Pavilion and Facility Rentals	58,398	62,000	60,000	(2,000)	-3.23%
Recreation and Parks Program Fees	0	0	18,000	18,000	29.03%
Sports Complex Advertisement	300	300	300	0	0.00%
Sports Complex Concessions	1,303	2,500	1,200	(1,300)	-52.00%
Sports Complex Rent/Lighting	43,348	40,000	41,200	1,200	3.00%
Sports Complex Tournament Fees	12,207	15,000	18,100	3,100	20.67%
Park Facility Rental	2,603	7,700	7,700	0	0.00%
Dog Park Memberships	5,565	4,000	4,000	0	0.00%
Bus Trip Revenue	(2,093)	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total Recreation</b>	<b>\$1,479,016</b>	<b>\$1,598,700</b>	<b>\$1,534,700</b>	<b>(\$64,000)</b>	<b>-4.00%</b>
Westminster Senior Center Classes	\$6,565	\$12,000	\$13,000	\$1,000	8.33%
North Carroll Senior Center Classes	28,093	20,000	21,000	1,000	5.00%
South Carroll Senior Center Classes	31,238	27,000	28,000	1,000	3.70%
Taneytown Senior Center Classes	2,460	3,400	3,600	200	5.88%
Mt. Airy Senior Center Classes	14,589	13,500	14,000	500	3.70%
Senior Center Bus Trips	26,223	0	25,000	25,000	100.00%
<b>Total Aging</b>	<b>\$109,166</b>	<b>\$75,900</b>	<b>\$104,600</b>	<b>\$28,700</b>	<b>37.81%</b>
Circuit Court Fines	\$24,642	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0	0.00%
Liquor License Fines	7,900	7,200	7,200	0	0.00%
Animal Violation Fines	7,950	10,000	10,000	0	0.00%
Humane Society Impound Fees	19,831	20,000	20,000	0	0.00%
Parking Violations	0	250	250	0	0.00%
<b>Total Fines and Forfeits</b>	<b>\$60,323</b>	<b>\$67,450</b>	<b>\$67,450</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

# General Fund Operating Revenues

Revenue	FY 18 Actuals	FY 19 Budget	FY 20 Budget	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Interest - Miscellaneous Loans	\$2,584	\$62,900	\$11,100	(\$51,800)	-82.35%
Interest - Fire Company Loans	302,960	274,900	255,170	(19,730)	-7.18%
Investment Income	1,541,927	3,190,000	3,559,643	369,643	11.59%
Unrealized Gains/Losses	(555,274)	0	0	0	0.00%
Rents and Royalties	6,979,737	210,000	322,960	112,960	53.79%
Cell Tower Rent	52,020	52,000	52,000	0	0.00%
Rent - Family Law	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0.00%
Advertising - Liquor Licenses	10,500	10,000	10,000	0	0.00%
Jury Duty	129	0	0	0	0.00%
Postage	26,542	23,000	26,650	3,650	15.87%
Equipment Sales	227,863	150,000	150,000	0	0.00%
Purchasing Card Rebate	45,334	35,000	35,000	0	0.00%
Miscellaneous	365,946	238,665	213,660	(25,005)	-10.48%
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>\$9,006,868</b>	<b>\$4,253,065</b>	<b>\$4,642,783</b>	<b>\$389,718</b>	<b>9.16%</b>
Insurance Recovery	\$317	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Health Department	7,037	5,000	5,000	0	0.00%
Pension Recovery - Enterprise and Grants	322,870	290,000	335,000	45,000	15.52%
OPEB Recovery - Enterprise and Grants	372,738	300,000	370,000	70,000	23.33%
State Retirement Recovery - Enterprise and Grants	6,610	9,000	6,650	(2,350)	-26.11%
Westminster Motorola Revenue Recovery	21,989	22,000	22,000	0	0.00%
<b>Total Cost Recovery</b>	<b>\$731,561</b>	<b>\$626,000</b>	<b>\$738,650</b>	<b>\$112,650</b>	<b>18.00%</b>
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b>	<b>\$379,533,902</b>	<b>\$387,595,180</b>	<b>\$398,893,953</b>	<b>\$11,298,773</b>	<b>2.92%</b>
Prior Year Unappropriated Reserve	\$11,557,850	\$11,688,400	\$9,279,947	(\$2,408,453)	-20.61%
Current Year Surplus	0	1,201,210	1,500	(1,199,710)	-99.88%
Special Revenue Fund: Hotel Rental Tax	322,488	417,570	408,210	(9,360)	-2.24%
Transfer from Capital Fund	10,940,900	10,355,690	10,225,720	(129,970)	-1.26%
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$402,355,140</b>	<b>\$411,258,050</b>	<b>\$418,809,330</b>	<b>\$7,551,280</b>	<b>1.84%</b>

Prior Year Unappropriated Reserve      Consists of revenues in excess of budget and unspent appropriated dollars. These funds are carried over to the next budget following the completion of an independent audit.

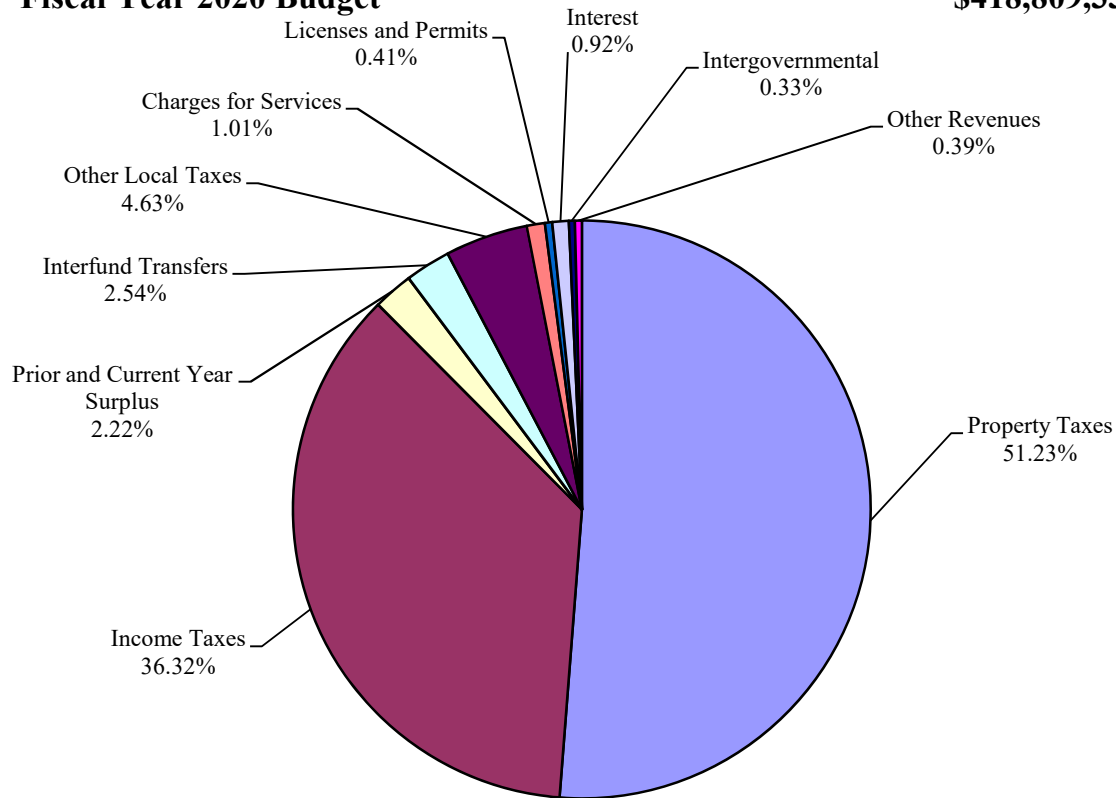
Special Revenue Fund: Hotel Rental Tax      Dedicated Hotel Tax revenue transferred into the General Fund for tourism and promotion of the County.

Transfer from Capital Fund      Dedicated Local Income Tax revenue for Public School construction transferred into the General Fund to pay debt service on school construction.

# Operating Budget Revenues

## Fiscal Year 2020 Budget

**\$418,809,330**



## Fiscal Year 2019 Budget

**\$411,258,050**

