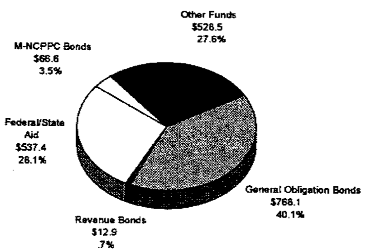
Revenues

The FY 2011-2016 Proposed Capital Improvement Program is supported by a multiplicity of revenue sources. General obligation bonds comprise the largest component at $768.1 million or 40.1% of the total. Revenue bonds account for $12.9 million or .7% of the total revenues. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission bonds support 3.5% of the total at $66.6 million. Federal and State aid provides $537.4 million, or 28.1% of the capital program. The remaining 27.6%, or $528.5 million, is supported by PAYGO, stormwater management bonds, developer contributions and other funding sources. The FY 2011-2016 Proposed Capital Improvement Program is supported by revenues received in prior fiscal years and by new sources to be generated over the next six years.

FY 2011-2016 Capital Improvement Program Revenues (in millions)



TOTAL: $1,913,534

MAJOR FUNDING SOURCES

1. General Obligation Bonds

The County government, pursuant to authority granted to it by the General Assembly, is authorized to undertake borrowing for any public purpose of the County, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness outstanding at any one time should not exceed 6% of the County's assessable base. The County Charter specifies that both a bond-enabling act and a bond authorization act must be passed prior to the issuance of County general obligation bonds (GOB). The Charter also states that the Council shall refer to a referendum of the voters of the County, at the ensuing regular congressional primary or general election, any act enabling the County to borrow money to finance capital projects. School construction bonds are exempt from this Charter requirement. The funds to repay the interest and principal on general obligation bonds come from the operating funds that are collected by the County. The County has adopted fiscal policies limiting the ratio of debt service payments to the total general fund operating budget, and the ratio of outstanding debt to the County's assessable base. These policies help to ensure the County's fiscal health by restricting the amount of bonds that the County will issue in any one year, or over a period of time.

2. Federal Aid

Direct Federal funding comprises 1.7% County's Capital Improvement Program. Transportation projects that involve Federal aid include mass transit, interstate highway intersections and bridges. Federal aid is also provided through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. CDBG funds support neighborhood improvements and facilities in areas of the County that have experienced building deterioration or economic disadvantage.

3. State Aid

The County uses State aid, in the form of grants or matching funds, in transportation projects, public schools, the community college, and criminal justice facilities. The rules and regulations pertaining to the receipt of State funds differ for each purpose toward which the State contributes. Some State contributions are one-time grants while others are formula-driven programs, which provide annual contributions to every jurisdiction in the State based on established criteria. Most require a matching contribution by the County government. The State contribution to County construction projects is in addition to the amount that the State spends on its own construction projects in the County, such as improvements to State numbered highways.

4. Agency Bonds
Agencies of the County government that were created by State legislation are empowered to issue their own bonds. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) issues its own bonds to finance park acquisition and development. The full faith and credit of the County government back these bonds. A separate tax rate is levied by the County for the M-NCPPC, part of which is utilized to pay the interest and principal on its outstanding bonds.

5. Revenue Bonds
Revenue bonds are obligations issued to finance a revenue-producing enterprise, with principal and interest payable exclusively from the earnings of the enterprise. Stormwater Management activities rely on revenue bonds as one source of construction financing.

6. Stormwater Management Bonds
The responsibility for stormwater programs and services was transferred to the County government from the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission on July 1, 1987. The County is authorized to issue bonds to provide funds for stormwater management facilities and these bonds are not subject to referendum requirements. A Stormwater Management District has been established which includes all the land in the County except for the land within the City of Bowie. A Stormwater Management Enterprise Fund is used to pay for stormwater management operations and activities within the District and to pay for the annual debt service on stormwater bonds issued by the County. The Stormwater Fund is supported by a stormwater management ad valorem tax on all property assessed for tax purposes within the District which receives stormwater management services.

7. Solid Waste Bonds
The County is authorized to issue solid waste revenue bonds to provide funds for solid waste management facilities and these bonds are not subject to referendum requirements. The Solid Waste Management Enterprise Fund was established to account for all revenue and expenditures related to the County's solid waste management activities. This fund provides for activities associated with the County's landfill, including the operations of the bulky trash pick-up service; environmental-related programs, including the recycling and clean-up programs; and the abandoned vehicle program. Also accounted for here are the activities associated with the County's contract refuse collection operations.

The Fund derives its revenues from base tipping fees assessed on a tonnage basis for accepting refuse at the Brown Station Road Landfill; environmental surcharges on waste accepted at the Brown Station Road facility; recycling, bulky trash and systems benefit fees, and pass through charges from homeowners receiving contract refuse collections.