

**COMPARATIVE DATA ON  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND FAIRFAX COUNTY**



**OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT  
REPORT NUMBER 2010-5**

**January 26, 2010**

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# ≡ COMPARATIVE DATA ON MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND FAIRFAX COUNTY ≡

## OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT REPORT 2010-5: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY JANUARY 26, 2010

Montgomery County and Fairfax County are cited frequently as regional peers and competitors. The two jurisdictions are often compared and contrasted, and each is separately touted as the “best” place to live and work in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

This Office of Legislative Oversight report responds to the Montgomery County Council’s request to compile comparative data that evidence some key similarities and differences between Montgomery County and Fairfax County. Following a review of the data, the Council will identify a number of specific comparisons for staff to research and analyze in more detail. This initial report contains data (indicators) for Montgomery County and Fairfax County across the following topic areas:

- Demographics
- Tax rates and budget information
- Economic development
- Transportation
- Housing
- Education
- Public safety
- Public health and vital statistics

For purposes of data integrity, the data presented comes primarily from reputable third-party sources that use reliable methods of data collection and analysis, e.g., Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau. All data sources are documented in the Appendix.

The table below introduces the two counties. Montgomery County is larger in terms of square miles; Fairfax County has a larger population. Montgomery County has preserved a substantially higher percent of land area as parkland or open space. Comparatively, Fairfax County has a higher population density, meaning more residents per square mile.

	Montgomery County	Fairfax County
Structure of Local Government	<u>Council/Executive</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elected nine-member Council: five by district, four at-large</li><li>• Elected Executive</li></ul>	<u>Urban County Executive</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elected 10-member Board of Supervisors: nine by district, one at-large</li><li>• Appointed Executive</li></ul>
Land Area	497 square miles	395 square miles
Percent of Land Area Preserved as Parkland or Open Space	38%	15%
Total Population (2008)	950,680 people	1,015,302 people
Population Density (2008)	1,912 persons/sq. mi.	2,570 persons/sq. mi.

This Executive Summary provides a sample of the comparative data contained in the full report, available online at [www.montgomerycountymd.gov/olo](http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/olo).

**FY10 BUDGET: REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES**

The table below shows each county’s approved FY10 operating budget (similar in size) and total expenditures per resident (Montgomery slightly higher). The two counties fund their respective budgets in somewhat different ways; specifically, Fairfax County relies more heavily on property taxes, while Montgomery County receives a sizable portion of revenue from the income tax.

<b>FY10 Revenues and Expenditures</b>	<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>Fairfax County</b>
FY10 Approved Budget	\$4.47 billion	\$4.34 billion
Expenditures per Resident	\$4,706	\$4,316
Sources of Revenue:		
Property Tax Revenue	32%	57%
Income Tax Revenue	27%	None
Other Tax Revenue	7%	11%
All Non-Tax Revenue	34%	32%

**TAX RATES**

Comparing tax rates between jurisdictions is tricky, especially because jurisdictions operate within different legal frameworks and have different tax credits, exemptions, and exceptions that apply to individual taxpayers. The current (tax year 2009) property and income tax rates in the table below reflect county and state tax rates, as applicable. Of note, the corporate income tax is levied only by the state in both Maryland and Virginia.

<b>Property and Income Taxes</b>	<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>Fairfax County</b>
Residential Real Property Tax Rates (per \$100 in assessed value)	From \$0.975 to \$2.835	From \$1.066 to \$1.113
Commercial Real Property Tax Rates (per \$100 in assessed value)	From \$0.975 to \$2.835	From \$1.176 to \$1.443
Business Personal Property Tax Rates (per \$100 in assessed value)	From \$2.158 to \$3.731	\$4.57
Car Tax Rate (per \$100 in assessed value)	None	\$4.57
Personal Income Tax (filing as individual)	From 5.2% to 9.45%	From 2% to 5.75%
Corporate Income Tax	8.25%	6%
Business, Professional and Occupational License Tax (per \$100 Gross Receipts over \$100,000)	None	From \$0.04 to \$0.31

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

The data below (from the 2008 American Community Survey Census Update) evidence the diversity of both Montgomery County and Fairfax County. In addition, the populations of each county have similar gender, age, disability status, and educational attainment characteristics. The median household income in both Montgomery County and Fairfax County measures substantially above the national average of \$52,029.

Indicator	Data Year	Montgomery County	Fairfax County
Race/Ethnicity of Population:			
Percent White	2008	61%	67%
Percent African American		16%	10%
Percent Asian		13%	16%
Percent Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2008	15%	14%
Percent of Population that is Foreign-Born	2008	30%	28%
Median Household Income	2008	\$93,895	\$107,075
Percent of Families with Income Below Poverty Level	2008	3.5%	3.1%

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Fairfax County has about 200,000 more jobs than Montgomery County; between 2002-2007, the number of jobs increased by 14% in Fairfax County and 8% in Montgomery County. Average earnings in both counties are well above the national average. Among the 3,000+ counties in the United States, Fairfax County's per capita personal income ranks 14<sup>th</sup> while Montgomery County's ranks 15<sup>th</sup>. Currently, the unemployment rate is higher in Montgomery County and the percent of vacant commercial space is higher in Fairfax County.

Indicator	Data Year	Montgomery County	Fairfax County
Number of Jobs	2007	654,728	855,842
Average Earnings Per Job* (by place-of-work county)	2007	\$65,694	\$72,838
Per Capita Personal Income (by place-of-residence county)	2007	\$67,525	\$67,909
Unemployment Rate	2009	5.2%	4.7%
Total Commercial Space	2009	137.7 million sq. ft.	189.8 million sq. ft.
Vacant Commercial Space	2009	10.5%	12.0%

\*National average earnings per job is \$48,900.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Although the difference in total miles of public roadways is less than 1%, the annual vehicle miles traveled (VMT) are 3 billion higher in Fairfax County compared to Montgomery County. Between 2006 and 2008, the annual VMT increased by 7.2% in Fairfax County and decreased by 2.5% in Montgomery County. The average commute time varies only slightly between counties, but a higher percent of Montgomery County residents use public transportation to get to work.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>Fairfax County</b>
Miles of Public Roadways	2009	2,994 miles	3,120 miles
Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled	2008	7.44 billion	10.46 billion
Average Travel Time to Work for All Residents that Commute	2008	32.9 minutes	30.5 minutes
Percent of Residents Commuting to Work on Public Transportation	2008	15%	9%

**HOUSING**

There are more housing units in Fairfax County compared to Montgomery County, although 39% of Montgomery County's housing stock was built before 1970 compared to 27% in Fairfax County. Both the foreclosure rate and number of homeless persons are higher in Fairfax County. The median monthly housing costs are lower in Montgomery County by \$90/month for homeowners and \$140/month for renters.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>Fairfax County</b>
Total Housing Units	2008	365,083 units	393,365 units
Median Housing Value	2008	\$489,400	\$523,600
Median Housing Sales Price	2008	\$395,000	\$371,000
Households Spending 30%+ of Monthly Income on Housing Costs	2008	38% of Owners 52% of Renters	35% of Owners 45% of Renters
Foreclosure Rate	Dec. 08- Nov. 09	2.4%	3.3%
Homeless Persons per 100,000 Population	2008	121 persons	181 persons

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Based on enrollment, Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) ranks as the 12<sup>th</sup> largest school system in the country; Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) ranks as the 16<sup>th</sup>. Overall, MCPS spends more per pupil. The percent of students receiving special education services is higher in FCPS; the percent of students eligible for free and reduced meals is higher in MCPS.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>MCPS</b>	<b>FCPS</b>
Total Public School Enrollment	2009-10	141,777 students	171,790 students
Cost Per Pupil	2009-10	\$14,294	\$12,898
Percent of Students Receiving Special Education Services	2008-09	12%	14%
Percent of Students in English as Second Language Programs	2008-09	12%	12%
Percent of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Meals	2008-09	27%	22%

**PUBLIC SAFETY**

Under the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting System, Part I crimes are considered the “more serious” crimes. The Part I crime rate is higher in Montgomery County; although between 2006 and 2008, the rate of Part I crimes increased by 15% in Fairfax compared to 4% in Montgomery. Both counties’ rates are well below the national Part I crime rate of 3,745 per 100,000 population.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>Fairfax County</b>
Total Part I Crimes	2008	28,311	21,319
Total Part I Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)	2008	2,978	2,051

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS**

While the overall birth rate is slightly higher in Fairfax County, the birth rate to teen mothers is higher in Montgomery and a similar proportion of low birth weight babies are born in each county. The HIV and infant mortality rates are higher in Montgomery County.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>Fairfax County</b>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	2008	14.4 births	15.1 births
Birth Rate to Teen Mothers (per 1,000 females age 15-19)	2008	20.9 births	17.0 births
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2008	5.6 deaths	3.7 deaths
HIV Rate (new infections per 100,000 population)	2006	24.3	8.9

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**APPENDIX: SOURCE LIST**

## **Chapter I. Introduction**

### **A. Authority**

Council Resolution 16-1047, *Fiscal Year 2010 Work Program of the Office of Legislative Oversight*, adopted July 21, 2009.

### **B. Purpose and Scope of Report**

Montgomery County and Fairfax County are cited frequently as regional peers and competitors. The two jurisdictions are often compared, contrasted, and similarly touted as the “best” place to live, work, go to school, buy a house, shop, and recreate within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

This OLO report responds to the County Council’s request to compile data that evidence some of the key similarities and differences between Montgomery County and Fairfax County. The County Council fully anticipated that compiling data on similarities and differences between Montgomery County and Fairfax County would raise as many questions as it answered. As a result, the project design called for a Part II follow-up report to further explore a subset of issues in greater detail.

**Scope of Part I.** For this Part I report, OLO compiled data (indicators) for Montgomery County and Fairfax County across the following issue areas:

- Demographics;
- Tax rates and budget information;
- Economic development;
- Transportation;
- Housing;
- Education;
- Public safety; and
- Public health and vital statistics.

To ensure the integrity of the data presented, with only a few exceptions (noted in the chapters of the report), OLO relied on third-party data sources that compile and publish information on a regular basis, using a reliable method of data collection and analysis, e.g., the Census Bureau, the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Expected scope of Part II.** Based upon the data compiled for Part I, Chapter XI (page 63) outlines Councilmember Leventhal’s recommended items for further comparative research and analysis. The purpose of the closer examination in Part II will be to pursue potential explanations for and greater detail about the documented differences between the two counties. OLO will seek to identify explanatory factors that are within the purview of the respective County Government (e.g., differences in local laws and programs), as well as differences that are external or outside immediate County Government control (e.g., differences in State laws or structure of government.)

## C. Organization of Report

**Chapter II, Overview of Montgomery County and Fairfax County**, provides a general overview of the geography and governmental structure of the two counties.

**Chapters III through X**, present comparative data indicators for Montgomery County and Fairfax County in the following areas: demographics; tax rates and budget information; economic development; transportation; housing; education; public safety; and public health and vital statistics.

**Chapter XI, Next Steps**, provides a recommended scope of work for OLO's Part II follow-up report.

## D. Methodology

Office of Legislative Oversight staff members Craig Howard and Sarah Downie prepared this report. OLO gathered information through numerous published and online documents and databases available in hard copy and/or online formats. As noted above, OLO relied primarily on third-party data sources that compile and publish information on a regular basis, including:

- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Maryland Department of Transportation
- Virginia Department of Transportation
- U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
- Virginia Department of Health
- U.S. Office on Women's Health
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Washington Areas Boards of Education
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Virginia Department of State Police
- Maryland State Police

Each of the data chapters in the report begin with a general overview of the data sources used. Additionally, each indicator page lists the source(s) for the data shown on that particular page. A more detailed listing of the data sources used for each table and exhibit in the report is included in the appendix (beginning at A-1).

OLO also circulated drafts of particular chapters of this report for technical review to representatives of Montgomery County Government, Montgomery County Public Schools, and Fairfax County Government.

## Chapter II. Overview of Montgomery County and Fairfax County

This chapter provides a general overview of the geography and governmental structure of Montgomery County and Fairfax County:

- **Part A** provides information on total land area and acres of land preserved as parkland or open space;
- **Part B** describes the general structure of the government for Montgomery County; and
- **Part C** describes the general structure of the government for Fairfax County.

Attached on pages 8-9 are the organizational charts included in the respective budget documents for the two counties.

### A. Land Area and Open Space

Montgomery County contains 497 square miles (316,000 acres) of land area. The County borders Washington, D.C. and three Maryland counties: Frederick, Prince George's, and Howard. The Potomac River separates Montgomery County from Fairfax County and Loudoun County in Virginia. Montgomery County contains 19 incorporated municipalities: three cities, twelve towns, and four villages.

Approximately 38% of Montgomery County's land is preserved as parkland or open space through agricultural land preservation programs. The County owns 33,912 acres of parkland and there are approximately 15,000 acres of federal and state parkland in the County; in addition, there are 71,353 acres of farmland within the County's "Agricultural Reserve" that have been preserved as open space through agricultural land preservation programs.<sup>1</sup>

Fairfax County contains 395 square miles (252,800 acres) of land area. Fairfax County borders the "independent" Virginia cities of Falls Church and Alexandria, and the Virginia counties of Arlington, Loudoun, and Prince William. The City of Fairfax (another independent city) is located entirely within the borders of Fairfax County.<sup>2</sup> The Potomac River separates Fairfax County from Montgomery County, and the Chesapeake Bay separates Fairfax County from Prince George's County. Fairfax County contains three incorporated towns: Clifton, Herndon, and Vienna.

Approximately 15% of Fairfax County's land area is preserved as parkland. Fairfax County owns approximately 24,000 acres of parkland, the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority owns an additional 8,000 acres of parkland in the County, and there are over 5,000 acres of federal and state parkland in the County.

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<sup>1</sup> Total acres of preserved farmland as of June 30, 2009. In Montgomery County, landowners in the Agricultural Reserve can choose from seven separate agricultural land preservation programs, each of which places an easement on the property which limits or prevents future commercial, residential or industrial development of the land.

<sup>2</sup> Under Virginia law, independent cities are not subject to taxation by any county they are located within; further, counties are generally not required to provide government services to residents of independent cities. The City of Fairfax contains 6.3 square miles of land area and has a population of 23,844.

## B. Structure of Government for Montgomery County

In accordance with state law, Montgomery County's primary source of legal authority is the County Charter, a home-rule form of government. As a charter county, the Maryland Constitution and Code provide Montgomery County with a broad array of "express powers." Montgomery County may exercise all authority within its express powers unless specifically prohibited by the Maryland Constitution or statutory law. Further, the Maryland General Assembly is prohibited from enacting laws for Montgomery County within the subject areas covered by the express powers.<sup>3</sup>

Montgomery County's Charter provides for a Council/Executive form of government, which consists of a separate Executive Branch and Legislative Branch. The Legislative Branch is headed by an elected, nine-member County Council. Four of the Councilmembers are elected by all voters in the County; the other five are each elected from one of five Council districts. Major responsibilities of the County Council include:

- Appropriating funds to the annual capital and operating budgets and setting the county property tax rate and other county taxes;
- Enacting all county laws and amendments to the County Code;
- Serving as the Board of Health for Montgomery County;
- Appointing members of the Montgomery County Planning Board and the Board of Appeals and confirming major appointments made by the County Executive; and
- Approving all land use plans prepared by the Montgomery County Planning Board.

The Executive Branch is headed by an elected County Executive. The County Executive is responsible for implementing and enforcing Montgomery County's laws, and for providing executive direction to all departments and offices of the County Government.

**Governmental Units.** Montgomery County includes several organizational components and other entities. An organizational chart for Montgomery County is included on page 8.

- **Montgomery County Government** includes Executive Branch departments and offices, Legislative Branch offices/boards, and judicial offices (Circuit Court, Office of the State's Attorney, and Office of the Sheriff). Montgomery County Government includes numerous departments, offices, boards, and commissions that provide services within the following functional areas: general government; public safety; transportation; health and human services; libraries, culture, and recreation; community development and housing; and the environment.

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<sup>3</sup> Maryland Association of Counties, [http://www.mdcounties.org/counties/forms\\_of\\_government.cfm](http://www.mdcounties.org/counties/forms_of_government.cfm)

- **Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS)** operates under the authority of the Montgomery County Board of Education, an eight-member body consisting of seven county residents elected by voters and one student elected by secondary school students. While all non-student members are elected countywide, five run from Board districts (in which they reside) and two run at-large. The Board is the official educational policy-making body in the County, and appoints the Superintendent of Schools.
- **Montgomery College** is the County's two-year community college that operates under the authority of the College's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of ten members, including one student member. A nominating committee of five Montgomery County residents are appointed by the County Executive (two members), County Council (two members), and College Alumni Association (one member) to recommend candidates for the Board of Trustees to the Governor, who ultimately appoints members (except for the student member). The Board of Trustees appoints the College President.
- **Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC)** is a bi-county agency established in state law to manage parkland and provide land use planning within Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. Each county operates separate park and planning systems, with shared central administrative functions. The Montgomery County portion of M-NCPPC operates under the authority of the Montgomery County Planning Board, a five-member body whose members (including the full-time Chair) are appointed by the County Council.
- **Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC)** is a bi-county agency established by state law to provide water and sanitary sewer service within the Washington Suburban Sanitary District, which includes most of Montgomery and Prince George's counties. WSSC is governed by six commissioners, three from Montgomery County and three from Prince George's County, each appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Council of the county from which they are appointed. The Commission appoints the General Manager of WSSC.
- **Housing Opportunities Commission (HOC)** is an agency authorized by both state and county law to make housing available to eligible families of low and moderate income and to provide necessary support services to encourage resident self-sufficiency. HOC functions as the County's housing authority. HOC has seven commissioners, appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Council, that act as the policy-making body of the agency. The HOC Commissioners appoint HOC's Executive Director.
- **Montgomery County Revenue Authority** is a public corporation, authorized in state law and established in county law, with the purpose of owning and operating self-sustaining projects to support the County's education, economic development, human services, recreation, and transportation needs. The Revenue Authority Board consists of six members who are appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Council.

### C. Structure of Government for Fairfax County

Fairfax County operates under an Urban County Executive form of government, an optional form of county government authorized under Virginia law. Unlike “home rule” forms of local government in Maryland, local governments in Virginia operate under a doctrine of limited authority called the “Dillon Rule.” Fairfax County describes the Dillon Rule in Virginia and its impact on county government authority as follows:<sup>4</sup>

The Dillon Rule as a concept is found in all states – meaning that apart from the power ceded to the federal government in the U.S Constitution, the state governments have all the remaining governmental authority. However, most states have adopted various types of “home rule” provisions that permit some or all of their local governments to undertake those governmental functions that are not specifically precluded by the laws of those home rule states. Virginia has not provided such home rule authority to its local governments.

The Virginia Supreme Court and other Virginia courts routinely apply the Dillon Rule to determine whether or not a local government has the legal authority to undertake a disputed action. For well-established county functions, like planning, zoning, and taxation, there are a number of statutes that give the county clear direction and authority to act, but in new areas of governmental concern, the Dillon Rule can serve as a constraint to innovative governmental responses. This means that Fairfax County has limited powers in areas such as raising revenue, and it cannot take certain actions without appropriate action from the state.

Under the Urban County Executive form of government, Fairfax County is headed by a ten-member, elected Board of Supervisors that includes a separately elected Chair. The Chair is elected at-large and the other nine members of the Board are elected by district. The Board of Supervisors’ responsibilities include:<sup>5</sup>

- Establishing county government policy;
- Enacting resolutions and ordinances;
- Approving the budget and setting local tax rates;
- Approving land use plans; and
- Making appointments to various positions, boards, authorities, and commissions.

The Fairfax County Executive is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Executive is the administrative head of the County and is responsible for preparing the annual budget, carrying out the policies established by the Board of Supervisors, and directing the business and administrative procedures of the County Government.

**Governmental Units.** Fairfax County includes several different governmental units or agencies, many of which are briefly summarized below.<sup>6</sup> An organizational chart for Fairfax County is included on page 9.

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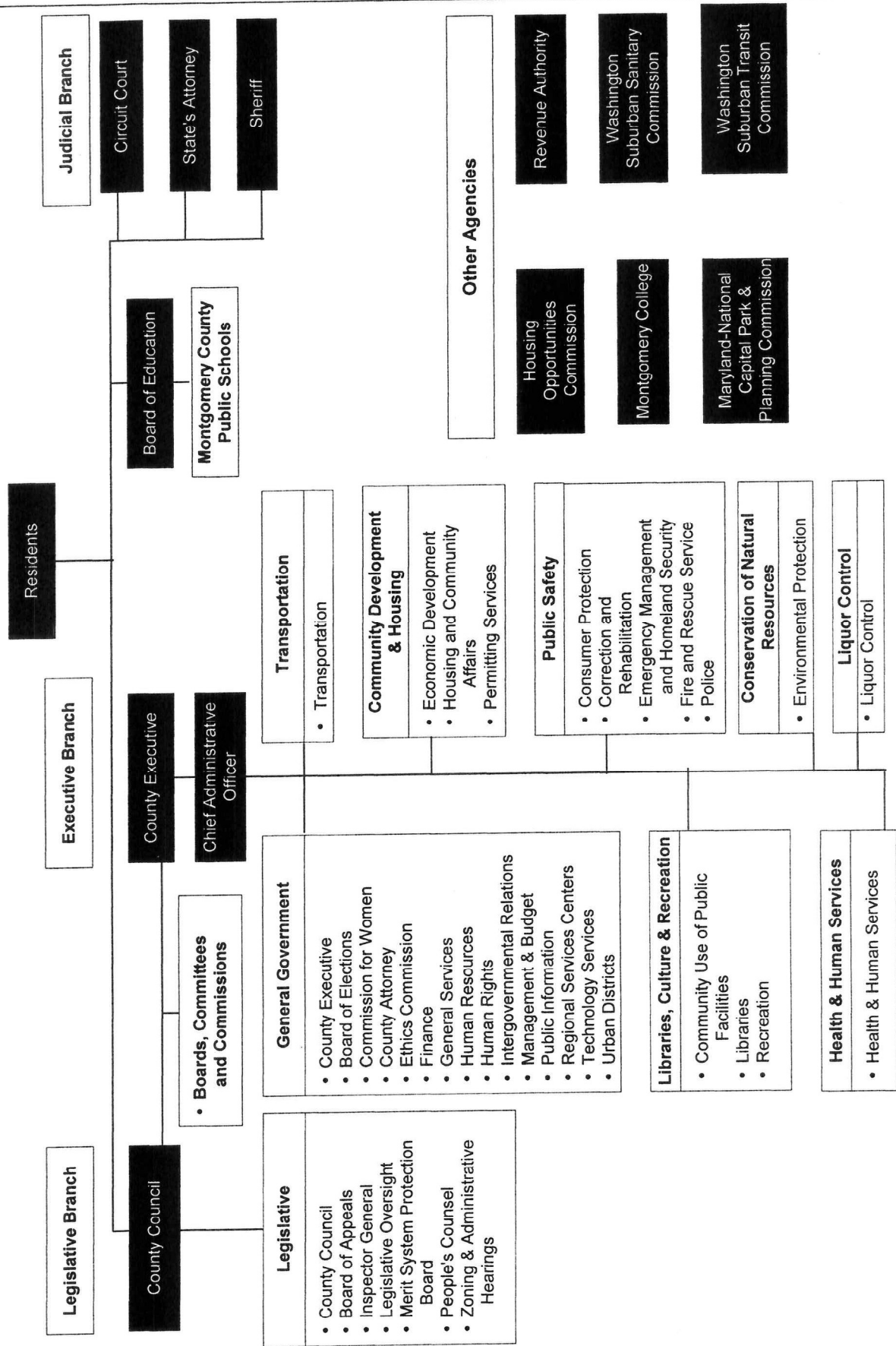
<sup>4</sup> Fairfax County website, *Dillon Rule in Virginia*, <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/government/about/dillon-rule.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Fairfax County website, *About Fairfax County Government*, <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/government/about/>

<sup>6</sup> Descriptions of Fairfax County governmental units and agencies are taken from individual agency websites and the agency summaries included in the *Fairfax County FY 2010 Adopted Budget*.

- **Fairfax County Government** includes a combined legislative/executive branch and judicial offices (Circuit Court, Office of the Commonwealth’s Attorney, and Office of the Sheriff). Fairfax County Government includes numerous departments, offices, boards, and commissions that provide services within the following functional areas: general government; judicial administration; public safety; public works; health and welfare; parks, recreation, libraries; and community development.
- **Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS)** operates under the authority of the Fairfax County School Board, a 12-member body elected by residents. Nine of the Board members serve by district and three serve at-large. The Board sets general school policy, establishes guidelines for the administration of the school system, and appoints the Superintendent of Schools.
- **Fairfax County Park Authority** is responsible for the acquisition, development and maintenance of the parks in the County and runs park programs, classes, camps, and tours. The Authority operates under the policy oversight of a 12-member Park Authority Board in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding with the Board of Supervisors. The members of the Park Authority Board are appointed by the Board of Supervisors.
- **Fairfax County Planning Commission** advises the Board of Supervisors on all matters related to the orderly growth and development of land in Fairfax County. The Board of Supervisors appoints the 12 members of the Planning Commission.
- **Fairfax County Economic Development Authority (FCEDA)** is an independent authority created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1964 to perform economic development functions in the County. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors appoints seven commissioners to oversee the Economic Development Authority and appropriates funds annually for FCEDA operating expenses.
- **Fairfax County Redevelopment and Housing Authority (FCRHA)** is a political subdivision of the State of Virginia, created by the Board of Supervisors and approved by voters in 1965. FCRHA has 11 Commissioners appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The FCRHA has no direct employees; instead, staff from the County’s Department of Housing and Community Development provides administrative and operational support to FCRHA.
- **Fairfax Water Authority** is a public water utility chartered by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. Fairfax Water provides drinking water to residents and businesses in Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties and the City of Alexandria. Fairfax Water is governed by a ten-member Board of Directors, composed of Fairfax County citizens, who are appointed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.
- **Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB)** is a public agency, established under a state mandate, responsible for providing prevention and other services to residents with or at risk of developmental delay, intellectual disability, mental illness, and alcohol or drug abuse or dependency. The Board has 16 members, 14 appointed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and one each appointed by the City Councils of Fairfax and Falls Church, and operates under a Memorandum of Agreement with the three local jurisdictions.

# Montgomery County, Maryland Functional Organization Chart



IT

Fairfax County  
Public Schools

**DOTTED LINES INDICATE MULTIPLE  
REPORTING RELATIONSHIPS.**

- \* Deputy County Executive has liaison with:
  - Commission on Women
  - Nelson Community Center Governing Board
  - McLean Community Center Governing Board
  - Reevaluation and Housing Authority
  - Fairfax Falls Church Community Services Board
  - Office to Prevent and End Homelessness Governing Board
- \*\* Deputy County Executive has liaison with:
  - Consumer Protection Commission
  - Economic Development Authority
  - Fairfax County Library Board
  - Human Rights Commission
- \*\*\* Deputy County Executive has liaison with:
  - Civil Service Commission
  - Retirement Administration Agency (Retirement Board)
- \*\*\*\* Deputy County Executive has liaison with:
  - Water Authority
  - Park Authority
  - Health: For Environmental and Emergency Management
  - Housing and Community Development: For Development and Revitalization

Executive

Department of  
Planning and Zoning

Department of Public Safety  
Communications

Police  
Department

Animal  
Shelter

McConnell Public Safety and  
Transportation Operations  
Center (MPSTOC)