

Debt Service

Debt Service is required to be reported in the budget certification statement to the Maryland State Department of Education under the Public School Laws of Maryland 1978, Chapter 22 of the [Annotated Code of Maryland](#). Debt Service represents the periodic payments of principal and interest on bonded long and/or short-term indebtedness, and all costs associated with bond sales, issues, and cost to service debt.

Harford County Public Schools does not have the authority to issue such long-term debt. The School system does have the authority to enter into alternative financing mechanisms such as leases and lease purchase transactions. The Harford County Government determines the long-term debt financing levels to be used in conjunction with the Board of Education's Capital Improvements Program to be funded through the School Construction Fund. The County Treasurer's Office is responsible for administration of debt service, and the County Budget Office has graciously provided the following debt-related financial data. Before County General Funds are used to pay Board of Education Debt Service, the County utilizes recordation taxes, transfer taxes and school development impact fees. Both of these taxes were instituted to assist in debt payments and capital construction for the School's Capital Improvement Program.

Recordation Tax

The recordation tax was established by the Annotated Code of Maryland and local County law. Recordation taxes are assessed at the rate of \$6.60 per \$1,000 value of recorded instruments filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford County. Of this assessed amount, \$4.40 is dedicated for school debt service first, then new construction, major and capital improvements to existing school facilities and portable classrooms; \$1.10 is dedicated to an open space land and recreational fund for the purchase of park lands and development of parks and recreation facilities; and \$1.10 is dedicated for watershed protection and restoration projects.

Transfer Tax

The voters of the County on a 1992 ballot question approved a transfer tax. [County Council Bill No. 93-3](#) adopted the local transfer tax effective July 1, 1993. The transfer tax is imposed at the rate of 1% of the consideration payable for instruments of writing recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford County or filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation. The proceeds of the tax are distributed 50% to Agricultural Land Preservation and 50% to school site acquisitions, school construction, or school debt.

Impact Fee

The School Development Impact Fee was established by the County Government for all new residential building permits applied for on or after July 1, 2005. The fees were established to assure that new development contributes its fair share towards the costs of public schools reasonably necessitated by such new development. Impact fee revenue may only be used for school site acquisition, school construction, school renovation, school debt reduction, or school capital expenses. The revised fees are imposed as of December 2009 and are \$6,000 for a single family detached home, \$4,200 for a townhouse/duplex and \$1,200 for all other residential dwellings including mobile homes.

County Practice

It is Harford County's practice to conduct an annual bond sale contingent on capital project needs and the economic conditions of the bond market. Prior to selling bonds, the County will issue Bond Anticipation Notes (short term financing) or use existing cash flows to start the construction of capital projects based on cash flow needs. Revenues from the county sources of pay go funds, recordation taxes, transfer taxes, impact fees, and County general funds support the FY 2019 County debt service payments as outlined in the following chart:

County Government Debt Service for HCPS¹
Table 1

Harford County, Maryland				
Fiscal Year 2019 Budget				
General Fund - Principal and Interest Payments for Harford County Public Schools				
			PRINCIPAL	INTEREST
SCHOOL BONDS:	2009	Bonds	\$ 4,359,336	\$ 296,770
	2009	Refunding Bonds	\$ 211,048	\$ 16,730
	2010	Series A Bonds	\$ 5,751,300	\$ 734,048
	2010	Series B Bonds	\$ -	\$ 3,203,777
	2010	Refunding Bonds	\$ 1,106,043	\$ 164,823
	2012	Refunding Bonds	\$ 486,117	\$ 72,071
	2012	Bonds	\$ 734,315	\$ 340,158
	2013	Bonds	\$ 507,992	\$ 280,404
	2013	Refunding Bonds	\$ 4,807,968	\$ 1,510,018
	2014	Bonds	\$ 193,058	\$ 117,674
	2015	Bonds	\$ 590,892	\$ 372,262
	2015	Refunding Bonds	\$ -	\$ 1,955,995
	2016	Bonds	\$ 517,307	\$ 325,904
	2017	Bonds	\$ 1,353,349	\$ 960,511
	2018	Bonds	\$ 1,660,295	\$ 1,445,342
TOTAL SCHOOL BONDS			\$22,279,018	\$11,796,485

County Government Debt Service on behalf of HCPS¹
Table 2

Debt Service Fund										
	Actual FY 2015		Actual FY 2016		Actual FY 2017		Actual FY 2018		Projected FY 2019	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS										
School Bonds	18,551,614	100.0%	20,082,460	100.0%	19,800,174	100.0%	20,511,726	100.0%	22,279,018	100.0%
TOTAL	18,551,614	100.0%	20,082,460	100.0%	19,800,174	100.0%	20,511,726	100.0%	22,279,018	100.0%
INTEREST PAYMENTS										
School Bonds	12,144,266	100.0%	10,932,277	100.0%	11,120,983	100.0%	11,313,845	100.0%	11,796,485	100.0%
TOTAL	12,144,266	100.0%	10,932,277	100.0%	11,120,983	100.0%	11,313,845	100.0%	11,796,485	100.0%
SUMMARY										
Principal	18,551,614	60.4%	20,082,460	64.8%	19,800,174	64.0%	20,511,726	64.5%	22,279,018	65.4%
Interest	12,144,266	39.6%	10,932,277	35.2%	11,120,983	36.0%	11,313,845	35.5%	11,796,485	34.6%
TOTAL	30,695,880	100.0%	31,014,737	100.0%	30,921,157	100.0%	31,825,571	100.0%	34,075,503	100.0%

While Debt Service Table 2 indicates the specific amounts of bonded indebtedness undertaken by Harford County Government for the Board of Education in FY 2015 through FY 2019, the following information is provided to clarify the fiscal policies of Harford County, which is responsible for issuing, managing, and retiring debt obligations associated with Harford County Public Schools. The Board of Education has no authority to issue long-term debt such as General Obligation Bonds.

¹ Data provided by Harford County Government.

Debt management is an important component of a county's financial management practices. Governments use the option of debt financing to pay for large projects, such as schools, when paying for governmental activities with roads, schools, libraries, and public buildings being the more common uses of bond proceeds.

Debt management is important to ensure that:

- The amount of debt issued by the County is affordable given the County's anticipated revenue levels and operating needs;
- The County issues the kinds of debt appropriate to given projects at the lowest possible interest cost; and,
- The County issues debt in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

Section 524 of the Harford County Charter states that the County may incur debt. Furthermore, no indebtedness for a term of one year or greater shall be incurred by the County to meet current operating expenses. All County indebtedness for a term in excess of one year shall become due no later than 30 years after the date of issuance, except debt incurred to finance water, sewer and wastewater facilities, which shall become due no later than 40 years after the date of issuance.

Long-term Financing Techniques

General Obligation Bonds – General Obligations Bonds are known as full faith and credit bonds since their payment is based on the general credit and taxing power of the County. The quality of the general obligation bonds is derived from the fiscal and economic strengths of the County and its ability to assure repayment of monies borrowed. General Obligation Bonds, being tax-supported, are typically used to finance the capital portion of tax supported general public purpose capital projects.

Lease Purchase/Certificates of Participation – Obligations of a public entity secured by an installment sale or leaseback arrangement with a public entity lease. The lessee generally pledges general operating revenues to pay the lease payments, which may or may not be reimbursed by revenues from the project. These obligations do not constitute indebtedness under state constitutional debt limitation. Payment to be made under valid leases are payable only in the year in which use and occupancy of the leased property is available, and lease payments may not be accelerated.

Bond Ratings

The County's General Obligation AAA bond rating by Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's, and Fitch reflect the County's strong credit rating. All three rating services awarded AAA status to Harford County. Each rating service said the County's future outlook is "stable". Credit ratings are designations by the investor's services to give a relative indication of credit quality, with Aaa/AAA/AAA being the highest achievable rating. Factors contributing to the County's relative high ratings include historically strong financial performance, along with tax raising flexibility, a low debt profile, and ongoing growth and diversification in the economic base.

Debt Management

Traditionally, Harford County sold bonds only for construction of capital projects within the Capital Improvement Program during the period of 1948 through 1982. Projects must have legislative approval before engineering or construction contracts can be awarded. A pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) policy was implemented in July 1984 for funding capital projects for the general county, education, fire, library, college, highways, and certain water and sewer projects.

In order to provide an adequate physical infrastructure, improved services, and channel growth while maintaining the County's quality of life, a more balanced approach to capital funding has been adopted. Projects within the General Capital Program will be financed with PAYGO funding when feasible rather than long term debt. The County has established a policy where they will keep bonded debt and its resulting debt service to as small a portion of the General Fund Budget as is realistically possible, while not tied to a set ratio. The County will hold conservative, yet fluid and responsive, debt management to be fiscally prudent.

Debt Limitations

According to state law¹, the County, as a charter county, is limited in the amount of general obligation supported debt that it can issue to an amount equal to a total of 6% of the assessable value of real property of the County and 15% of the assessed value of the personal property in the County. As of June 30, 2017, the estimated debt limit of the County is \$1,785,007,618. The County’s estimated outstanding general obligation supported debt as of June 30, 2017, exclusive of self-supporting/self-liquidating debt not applicable to the debt limit, is \$494,006,599. This allows for an excess of allowable debt over outstanding non-self-liquidating debt of \$1,291,001,019 as calculated in Debt Service Table 3.

*County Government Legal Debt Margin²
Table 3*

Statement of Legal Debt Margin as of June 30, 2017		
Debt Margin Calculation	Bonded Debt	Debt Limit
Legal Debt Limit		\$1,785,007,618
Amount of Debt applicable to Debt Limit	678,892,820	
Less:		
Self-sustaining Debt:	(184,886,221)	
Total Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit		<u>494,006,599</u>
Legal Debt Margin		\$1,291,001,019

Debt Burden

Debt burden is a measurement of the relationship between the debt of the County supported as a percentage of personal income and population. The broadest and most generally available measure of wealth in the community is debt as a percentage of personal income. In addition, debt can be compared to population to determine a per capita burden level.

The County makes these comparisons each time it offers bonds for sale. They are included in the official statements that are distributed to prospective investors. Additional ratio comparisons are provided to help understand the debt load in Debt Service Table 4.

*County Government Debt Service³
Table 4*

Debt Ratios FY 2012 to 2017						
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Ratio of Debt to Personal Income	5.42%	5.41%	5.29%	5.19%	4.93%	4.79%
Ratio of Debt per Capita	\$2,669	\$2,649	\$2,685	\$2,734	\$2,682	\$2,687

¹ Annotated Code of Maryland , Article 25A, §5(P)

² Debt Service data is from Harford County Government Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2017, page 169.

³ Debt Service data is from Harford County Government Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2017, page 168.

Business Plan

In order to help understand the framework used by the County government in establishing funding for Harford County Public Schools, it is useful to become familiar with the Harford County Government's Business Plan. Under the plan, the annual budget is to be adjusted as a result of economic conditions in the County, state, and nation. Capital projects may progress more rapidly or more slowly depending on population growth, economic, and funding sources.

The County has developed a business model for capital project funding for the current and the next succeeding five fiscal years. The model sets the following goals:

1. Expenditures will be reviewed and approved based on real versus perceived need;
2. Each function, service, project, and expenditure as to its affordability;
3. New sources of revenue will be identified and advanced;
4. Prepare, integrate through planning, and maintain conservative annual operating budgets and multi-year spending plans;
5. Plan for and preserve a prescribed year-end fund balance to maintain the credit rating and provide for emergency needs; and,
6. Develop and implement a new five-year capital program based on affordability and sound debt management practices.

Pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) funding will continue to be used for minor renovation and repair projects which have an asset life of less than ten years. The PAYGO policy has allowed the County to plan more efficiently how annual budgets and capital improvement programs will be undertaken while maintaining the same property tax rate.

The General County Capital Program includes general government, education, police/sheriff/fire, community college, libraries, highway, landfill, and parks and recreation projects. Lease-purchase financing of capital assets will be analyzed and assessed as an alternative to long-term bond financing. Utility capital projects will be financed with long-term debt, only after funding sources have been established to pay the annual debt payments, such as PAYGO funding and/or assessments to property owners who will benefit from the improvements.

The County has issued a combination of debt¹ (general obligation bonds, lease purchase agreements) in financing capital projects for the school system. The July 1, 2017 outstanding balance of debt issued for the school system projects was \$264,700,449; principal payments during FY 2018 were \$20,511,726. Additional debt was issued on behalf of the school system in fiscal year 2018 of \$33,205,878. The outstanding balance of debt at June 30, 2018 was \$277,394,600.

¹ Debt data is the most current information from Harford County Government, Treasury Department for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Harford County Public Schools Debt

Harford County Public Schools does not have the authority to issue long-term debt. The School System does have the authority to enter into alternative financing mechanisms such as leases and lease purchase transactions. The School System entered into energy performance construction contracts in 2001 and 2002, which were financed with equipment lease purchase transactions. Both transactions had a 15 year term. The School System entered into a lease purchase for the construction of a new administration building in September 2004 for a 25 year term.

Due to favorable interest rates, in early 2012 the energy performance and administrative building leases were refinanced over the remaining life of the original leases. The original interest rates for the administration building (5.0%), energy performance phase I (5.0%) and energy performance phase II (4.3%) were refinanced at lower interest rates of 3.3%, 1.9% and 2.0% respectively.

In addition, the school system has an additional energy performance lease in the amount of \$14,248,426 with an annual interest rate of 2.1%. The energy lease phase three began in fiscal year 2014 and will end in fiscal year 2030. These transactions were approved by the County Executive and County Council. Payments are included in the Unrestricted Funds Budget and are identified in Table 5.

Debt Service¹
Table 5

Harford County Public Schools Debt Service					
PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS	Actual FY 2015	Actual FY 2016	Actual FY 2017	Actual FY 2018	Budget FY 2019
SunTrust Lease Energy Phase I - A	374,160	391,611	495,427	-	-
SunTrust Lease Energy Phase II - B	412,395	410,176	324,183	653,224	-
SunTrust Lease Energy Phase III - C	-	822,306	838,975	855,983	873,335
US Bank Administration Bldg - D	371,258	508,418	525,043	542,212	559,942
TOTAL	\$1,157,813	\$2,132,511	\$2,183,628	\$2,051,418	\$1,433,277
INTEREST PAYMENTS					
SunTrust Lease Energy Phase I - A	21,757	14,757	4,571	-	-
SunTrust Lease Energy Phase II - B	33,509	25,454	17,652	6,404	-
SunTrust Lease Energy Phase III - C	287,390	283,265	266,493	249,588	232,236
US Bank Administration Bldg - D	327,544	315,404	298,779	281,610	263,880
TOTAL	\$670,200	\$638,880	\$587,495	\$537,602	\$496,116
SUMMARY	Actual FY 2015	Actual FY 2016	Actual FY 2017	Budget FY 2018	Budget FY 2018
Principal	1,157,813	2,132,511	2,183,628	2,051,418	1,433,277
Interest	670,200	638,880	587,495	537,602	496,116
TOTAL	\$1,828,013	\$2,771,391	\$2,771,123	\$2,589,021	\$1,929,393

¹ Data is from Harford County Public Schools Budget Office.