

OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 6, 2020

New Issues – Book-Entry Only

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds and profit realized from the sale or exchange of the Bonds will be exempt from State of Maryland income taxation. No opinion is expressed as to estate or inheritance taxes, or any other taxes not levied or assessed directly on the Bonds or the interest thereon. Interest on the Bonds will be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "Tax Matters."

**\$109,185,000 General Obligation Bonds**



RATINGS: (See the section "RATINGS")  
Fitch Ratings.....AAA  
Moody's.....Aaa  
S&P Global Ratings.....AAA

**\$83,280,000 Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E (Taxable)**  
**\$25,905,000 Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable)**

**Dated:** Date of Delivery **Due:** August 15, as shown herein

**Payable:** Interest on and principal of the Bonds will be paid by the County to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, as securities depository. Disbursement of such payments will be made by DTC to its Participants which in turn will provide for payment to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, all as described herein. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates evidencing their interests in Bonds purchased.

**Redemption:** The Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2031 are subject to optional redemption on or any time after August 15, 2030 as set forth herein.

**Purpose:** Proceeds of the Bonds are being used to (1) provide funds, together with investment earnings thereon, that will be sufficient to refund certain general obligation bonds as described herein, and (2) pay costs of issuance related to the Bonds.

**Security:** The Bonds are general obligations of the County, and its full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power are irrevocably pledged to the punctual payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due.

**Denomination:** Integral multiples of \$5,000

**Interest Payable:** February 15 and August 15

**First Interest Payment Due:** February 15, 2021

**FOR MATURITY SCHEDULES SEE INSIDE COVER**

This cover page contains information for quick reference only. It is not a summary of the Bonds. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, subject to the approving opinions of McKennon Shelton & Henn LLP, Baltimore, Maryland, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Davenport & Company, Towson, Maryland, served as financial advisor to the County in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds in definitive form will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about October 20, 2020.

# Maturity Schedules

## \$83,280,000 Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E (Taxable)

Due Aug. 15	Principal Amount	CUSIP*	Interest Rate		Yield	Due Aug. 15	Principal Amount	CUSIP*	Interest Rate		Yield
2023	\$ 5,380,000	44256PYP2	3.000	%	0.350 %	2029	\$ 6,470,000	44256PYY9	1.300	%	1.300 %
2024	8,415,000	44256PYQ0	0.500		0.500	2030	6,560,000	44256PYW7	1.400		1.400
2025	8,415,000	44256PYR8	0.650		0.650	2031	6,655,000	44256PYX5	1.550		1.560
2026	8,455,000	44256PYS6	0.850		0.850	2032	6,760,000	44256PYY3	1.650		1.660
2027	5,905,000	44256PYT4	1.100		1.100	2033	6,880,000	44256PYZ0	1.750		1.750
2028	6,385,000	44256PYU1	1.250		1.250	2034	7,000,000	44256PZA4	1.850		1.850

## \$25,905,000 Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable)

Due Aug. 15	Principal Amount	CUSIP*	Interest Rate		Yield	Due Aug. 15	Principal Amount	CUSIP*	Interest Rate		Yield
2021	\$ 105,000	44256PZB2	3.000	%	0.350 %	2031	\$ 550,000	44256PZM8	3.000	%	1.600 **%
2022	340,000	44256PZC0	3.000		0.400	2032	1,210,000	44256PZN6	1.700		1.700
2023	740,000	44256PZD8	3.000		0.500	2033	1,230,000	44256PZP1	1.800		1.800
2024	500,000	44256PZE6	3.000		0.650	2034	1,250,000	44256PZQ9	1.900		1.900
2025	465,000	44256PZF3	3.000		0.800	2035	1,120,000	44256PZR7	2.000		2.000
2026	475,000	44256PZG1	3.000		0.950	2036	3,455,000	44256PZS5	2.100		2.100
2027	490,000	44256PZH9	3.000		1.050	2037	3,525,000	44256PZT3	2.200		2.200
2028	505,000	44256PZJ5	3.000		1.300	2038	1,180,000	44256PZU0	2.300		2.300
2029	515,000	44256PZK2	3.000		1.400	2039	1,210,000	44256PZV8	2.375		2.375
2030	530,000	44256PZL0	3.000		1.500	2040	1,240,000	44256PZW6	2.375		2.407

\$2,570,000 Term Bond due August 15, 2042; CUSIP\* 44256PZY2; Interest Rate: 2.375%; Yield: 2.449%

\$2,700,000 Term Bond due August 15, 2044; CUSIP\* 44256PA29; Interest Rate: 2.500%; Yield: 2.500%

\* CUSIP numbers are copyrighted by the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data is provided by CUSIP Global Services. The CUSIP data listed above are being provided solely for the convenience of Bondholders only at the time of issuance of the Bonds and the County makes no representation with respect to such CUSIP data nor undertakes any responsibility for its accuracy now or at any time in the future. The CUSIP numbers are subject to being changed after the issuance of the Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part of the Bonds. This information is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Global Services database.

\*\* Yield to August 15, 2030, the first optional call date.

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Calvin Ball

**County Council**

Deb Jung, *Chairperson*  
Liz Walsh, *Vice Chairperson*  
Opel Jones, *Council Member*  
Christiana Rigby, *Council Member*  
David Yungmann, *Council Member*

**Certain Appointed Officials**

Rafiu O. Ighile, *Director of Finance*  
Gary Kuc, *County Solicitor*  
Lonnie R. Robbins, *Chief Administrative Officer*  
Diane Schwartz Jones, *Administrator to the County Council*  
Dr. Holly Sun, *Budget Administrator*

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[www.bingham-ars.com](http://www.bingham-ars.com)

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the County to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the County or the Bonds, other than those contained in this Official Statement. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of, the Bonds described herein by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws and documents herein do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws and documents for full and complete statements of their provisions. The County believes that the information contained in this Official Statement is complete and accurate and that information obtained from other sources is reliable. However, the County does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of information obtained from other sources and such information should not be considered to be a representation of the County. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving estimates or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended merely as estimates or opinion and not as representations of fact. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice. Neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale of the Bonds shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the County since the respective dates as of which such information is given herein. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the County and the purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds. Furthermore, this Official Statement does not contain any investment advice for purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds. Such persons should consult their own financial advisors regarding possible financial consequences of ownership of the Bonds.

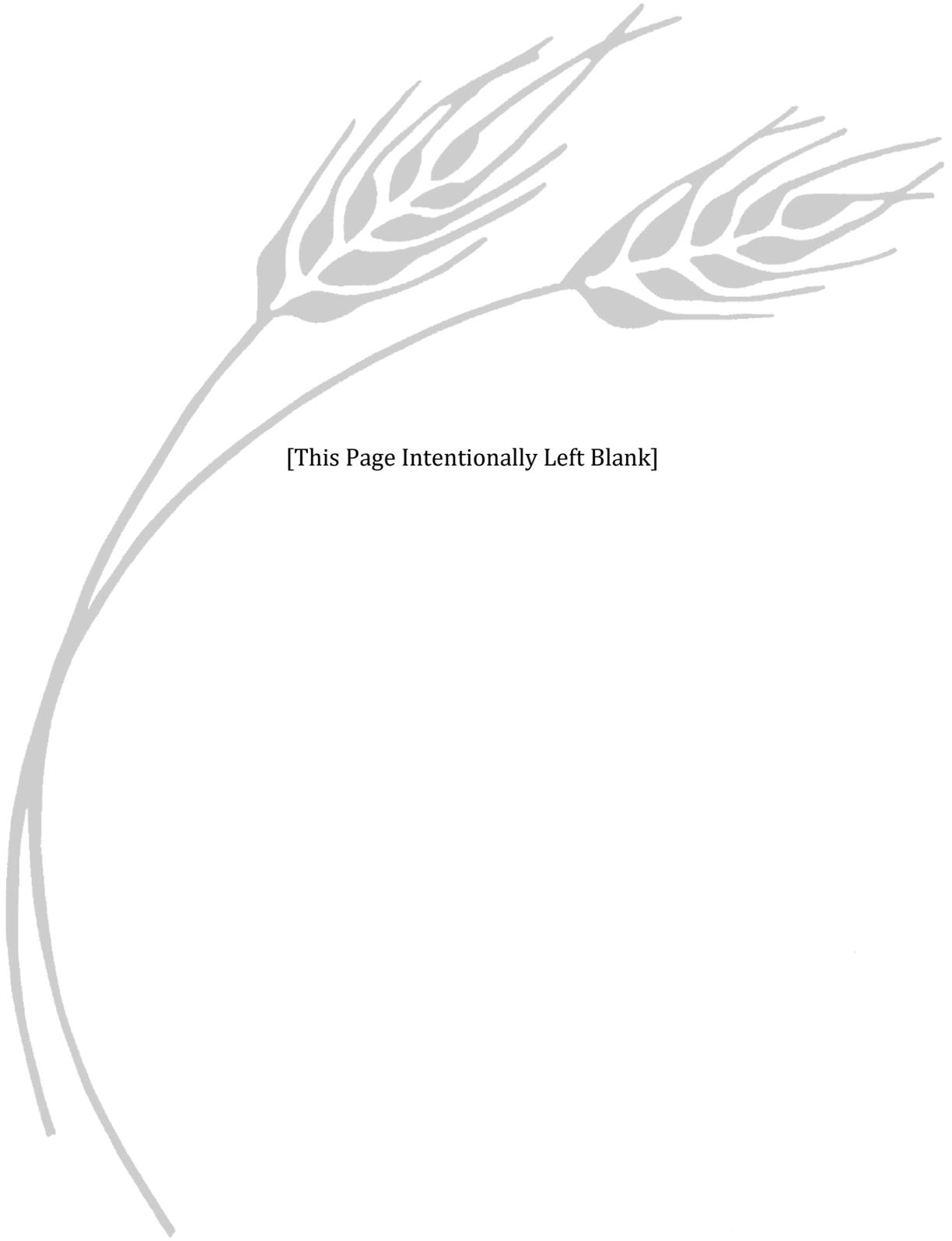
The cover page hereof, the list of officials, this page and the appendices attached hereto are part of this Official Statement. The order and placement of materials in this Official Statement, including the appendices, are not to be deemed a determination of relevance, materiality or importance, and this Official Statement, including the appendices, must be considered in its entirety. The captions and headings in this Official Statement are for convenience only and in no way define, limit or describe the scope or intent, or affect the meaning or construction, of any provisions or sections of this Official Statement. The offering of the Bonds is made only by means of this entire Official Statement.

In connection with the offering of the Bonds, the Underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions that stabilize or maintain the market price of the Bonds at levels above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with and as part of their responsibility to investors under federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein are provided by CUSIP Global Services, which is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by S&P Global Market Intelligence, and the County takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. These data are not intended to create a database and do not serve in any way as a substitute for CUSIP Global Services.

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or with any state security agency. The Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC or any state securities agency nor has the SEC or any state securities agency passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Official Statement. Any representation to the contrary may be a criminal offense.



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# Table of Contents

## The Bonds

<u>Purpose of Official Statement</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>The County</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Authorization</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Description</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Registration, Payment and Transfer</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Redemption</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Security and Sources of Payment</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Purpose of Financing</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>COVID-19 Outlook</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Continuing Disclosure</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Deposits to Escrow Deposit Account</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>7</u>

## Financial Information

<u>Financial Reporting</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Overview of Revenues and Expenditures</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Sources of Revenue</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Local Income, Transfer and Other County Taxes</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Special Recreation Facility Enterprise Fund</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Broadband Enterprise Fund</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Watershed Protection and Restoration Enterprise Fund</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Retirement and Pension Programs</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Other Post Employment Benefits</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Accounting for Annual and Disability Leave</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Insurance and Risk Management</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Investment Policy</u>	<u>31</u>

## Capital Requirements and Debt Management

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Board of Education Capital Projects</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Composition of Debt</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Capital Budget and Program</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Debt Management Policy</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Debt Capacity</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Description of Debt</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Overlapping Debt</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Tax Increment Financing</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Conduit Debt</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Public Private Partnership (P3) Agreement</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Outstanding Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Future Financing Plans</u>	<u>45</u>

## Government and Infrastructure

<u>General</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Government Organizational Chart</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Executive, Administrative, Legislative and Education Officials</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Responsibilities and Services</u>	<u>52</u>

## Economy and Demography

<u>Size and Land Use</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Population</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Income</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>Housing</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Economy</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Columbia</u>	<u>69</u>

## Legal and Miscellaneous

<u>Approval of Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>71</u>
<u>Tax Matters</u>	<u>71</u>
<u>Ratings</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Litigation</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Independent Auditors</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Financial Advisor</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Sales at Public Bidding</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Verification of Mathematical Computations</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>Certificate of County Officials</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>76</u>

## Appendix A

<u>Forms of Bond Counsel Opinions</u>	<u>A-1</u>
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## Appendix B

<u>Continuing Disclosure Agreement</u>	<u>B-1</u>
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## Appendix C

<u>Bond Amortization Tables</u>	<u>C-1</u>
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# Howard County Regional Location



# The Bonds

## Purpose of Official Statement

This Official Statement provides information regarding Howard County, Maryland (the “County”) and the offering of its \$109,185,000 general obligation bonds (the “Bonds”). The Bonds consist of the following:

- \$83,280,000 Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E (Taxable) (the “CPI Taxable Bonds”); and
- \$25,905,000 Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable) (the “MD Taxable Bonds”).

## The County

Howard County is 251 square miles in area and is home to approximately 326,286 residents. The County is located in the State of Maryland (the “State”) between Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D.C., and at its closest point is less than four miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter. The County was formed in 1851 and bears the name of Colonel John Eager Howard, the fifth Governor of Maryland. The County was predominately agricultural until 1966, when construction began on the master-planned community of Columbia. The County’s population has grown an average of 1.67% annually since 2000, and is the third wealthiest in the nation. Under a home rule charter since 1968, the County is governed by an elected county executive (the “County Executive”) and five-member council (the “Council”).

## Authorization

The CPI Taxable Bonds are being issued pursuant to the authority of Section 10-203 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (“Section 10-203”), Section 19-207 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (“Section 19-207”), Section 19-101 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement), the Howard County Charter (the “Charter”), certain bond enabling bills of County Council of Howard County, Maryland (the “Council”), and in accordance with Council Bill No. 45-2019 enacted during the 2019 Legislative Session (the “Refunding Ordinance”).

The MD Taxable Bonds are being issued pursuant to the authority of Section 10-203, Section 19-207, the Charter, Chapter 991 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland 1943, as amended, Chapter 609 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1945, as amended, Chapter 369 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1963, as amended and Chapter 356 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1965, as amended (collectively, the “Acts”), certain bond enabling bills of the Council, and in accordance with the Refunding Ordinance.

## Description

The Bonds are dated and bear interest from their date of delivery (the “Closing Date”), and pay interest on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning February 15, 2021, at the interest rates set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Interest is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds are issued as fully-registered bonds without coupons, book-entry form only, and are denominated in integral multiples of \$5,000. The Bonds mature, subject to prior redemption as described herein, on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement.

# Registration, Payment and Transfer

## Registration through Securities Depository

*The information contained in the following paragraphs of this subsection “Book-Entry Only System” has been extracted from a schedule prepared by The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) entitled “SAMPLE OFFERING DOCUMENT LANGUAGE DESCRIBING BOOK-ENTRY ONLY ISSUANCE.” The County makes no representation as to the completeness or the accuracy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereof.*

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds in principal amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at [www.dtcc.com](http://www.dtcc.com).

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not affect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the County as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments and any premium on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the County or the Paying Agent, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Direct and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Direct or Indirect Participant and not of DTC, DTC's nominee, the Paying Agent or the County, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest or premium to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the County or its Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

THE COUNTY CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE BONDS; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE BONDS; OR (3) OTHER NOTICIES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT OR ANY RULES AND PROCEDURES OF DTC.

**Neither the County nor its agents will have any responsibility or obligation to Direct or Indirect Participants or to any Beneficial Owner with respect to 1) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any Direct or Indirect Participant; 2) the payment by DTC or any Direct or Indirect Participant of any amount with respect to the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the bonds; 3) any notice which is permitted or required to be given to Beneficial Owners; 4) any consent given by DTC or other action taken by DTC as bondholder; or 5) the selection by DTC or any Direct or Indirect Participant of any Beneficial Owner to receive payment in the event of a partial redemption of Bonds.**

### **Termination of Book-Entry System**

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the County or the Director of Finance of the County (the "Director of Finance"), or his or her successor as registrar for the Bonds (the "Bond Registrar"). In addition, the County Executive may discontinue the book-entry system with DTC. If the County Executive fails to identify another qualified securities depository to replace DTC, the County will deliver replacement Bonds in the form of fully registered certificates, and payments of principal of and interest on such replacement Bonds will be paid in accordance with the terms of the Bond Ordinance and the Refunding Ordinance. Each Beneficial Owner, upon registration of certificates held in such Beneficial Owner's name, will become a Bondholder. Subject to the further conditions contained in the Bond Ordinance and the Refunding Ordinance, the Bonds may be transferred or exchanged for one or more Bonds in different authorized denominations upon surrender thereof by the registered owners or their duly authorized representatives. For every transfer and exchange of the Bonds, the registered owner may be charged a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid in connection with such exchange or transfer.

### **Record Dates**

The record dates for the Bonds will be the fifteenth day preceding each interest payment date for the Bonds and the fifteenth day preceding the date of publication of any notice of redemption.

# Redemption

## Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

The MD Taxable Bonds maturing on August 15, 2042 and 2044, are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption by the County at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption from sinking fund installments becoming due on August 15 of the following years and in the following amounts:

### MD Taxable Bonds Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

Term Bonds Due August 15, 2042			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Sinking Fund Installment</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Sinking Fund Installment</u>
2041	\$ 1,270,000	2042 *	\$ 1,300,000
*Final Maturity			

Term Bonds Due August 15, 2044			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Sinking Fund Installment</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Sinking Fund Installment</u>
2043	\$ 1,335,000	2044 *	\$ 1,365,000
*Final Maturity			

## Optional Redemption

Bonds maturing on or before August 15, 2030 are not redeemable prior to their stated maturities. Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2031 are subject to redemption prior to their respective maturities, at the option of the County, on or at any time after August 15, 2030, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest accrued to the redemption date.

If less than all of the outstanding Bonds of any series are called for optional redemption, the County will choose the maturities to be redeemed and the principal amount of each such maturity to be redeemed, in its sole discretion. If less than all of such Bonds of any one maturity are called for redemption, then the particular Bonds of such maturity or portions of such Bonds to be redeemed will be chosen by DTC in accordance with its normal and customary procedures (so long as the Bonds are in book-entry form), or by the Bond Registrar, by lot (if the book-entry system has been discontinued). For an optional redemption of term Bonds, the County will choose the mandatory sinking fund redemption installments of such term Bonds to be reduced and the amount of each such reduction, in its sole discretion. The Bonds are redeemable only in integral multiples of \$5,000.

## Notice of Redemption

A notice calling for redemption of any Bonds will be delivered to DTC not less than 20 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (the "Redemption Date"), and otherwise as provided in the Bond Ordinance. If the book-entry system has been discontinued for the Bonds, a notice calling for redemption of any Bonds will be mailed, not less than 20 days prior to the Redemption Date, to all registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed (in whole or in part), at their last addresses appearing on the registration books kept by the Bond Registrar, by first-class mail, postage prepaid. Failure to mail or deliver any such notice or any defect in the notice or its mailing or delivery will not affect the validity of any redemption proceedings. Any redemption notice will specify the series, CUSIP numbers, maturities and interest rates of any Bonds to be redeemed, the date of the notice, the Redemption Date, the redemption price, the name, address and telephone number of the Bond Registrar, and, for a partial redemption, the principal amount of each maturity of the Bonds to be redeemed. Such notice will further state that, on the Redemption Date, the Bonds called for redemption will be due and become payable, if sufficient funds are available, at the office of the Bond Registrar, and that, from and after the Redemption Date, interest thereon shall cease to accrue.

On the Redemption Date, if sufficient money to pay the redemption price of Bonds called for redemption and accrued interest on the Bonds are held by the Bond Registrar, such Bonds called for redemption will become due and payable, interest on such Bonds will cease to accrue and the registered owners of such Bonds will have no rights in respect thereof except to receive payment of the redemption price thereof, plus accrued interest thereon to the Redemption Date.

## Security and Sources of Payment

### General Obligation

The Bonds are general obligations of the County, and the County’s full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power are irrevocably pledged to the punctual payment of principal and interest on such Bonds when due and payable.

### CPI Taxable Bonds

In each and every fiscal year during which any of the CPI Taxable Bonds are outstanding, the County will levy or cause to be levied ad valorem taxes on real and tangible personal property and on intangible property subject to taxation by the County in an amount sufficient, together with other available funds, to pay the annual interest on the outstanding CPI Taxable Bonds and to pay the principal of the CPI Taxable Bonds due and payable during the succeeding fiscal year. Without limiting the foregoing, portions of the CPI Taxable Bonds are expected to be paid from transfer tax and fire tax revenues, school facilities surcharges, building excise taxes on new construction, broadband fees and environmental service charges.

### MD Taxable Bonds

The principal of and the interest on the MD Taxable Bonds are payable from revenues obtained from: (1) special front foot benefit assessments collected by the County on all property in the Metropolitan District (described in more detail under “Government and Infrastructure, Water and Sewer System” herein) directly benefited by water and sewer facilities, (2) special annual ad valorem taxes levied by the County upon assessable property within the Metropolitan District, (3) water and sewer service charges for the use of utilities and charges for the upkeep of water and sewer systems that have a connection with water mains or sewers and (4) water and sewer connection charges. However, in the event such revenues in any fiscal year are insufficient to pay the annual interest on the outstanding MD Taxable Bonds and to pay the principal of the MD Taxable Bonds due and payable, the County will levy ad valorem taxes on real and tangible personal property and on intangible property subject to taxation by the County in an amount sufficient, together with other available funds, to pay such annual interest and to pay the principal of such MD Taxable Bonds. The County has never had to levy ad valorem taxes to pay the interest or principal due on any other Metropolitan District bonds.

## Purpose of Financing

### CPI Taxable Bonds

The County is issuing the CPI Taxable Bonds to provide funds that, together with investment earnings thereon, will be sufficient to refund certain of the County’s outstanding general obligation bonds described below (the “Refunded Public Improvement Bonds”) at their respective maturities or optional redemption dates and to pay costs of issuance related to the CPI Taxable Bonds.

#### Refunded Public Improvement Bonds

<b>Dated Date</b>	<b>Principal Amount Outstanding</b>	<b>Principal Amount Being Refinanced</b>	<b>Maturities Being Refinanced</b>	<b>Redemption Date</b>	<b>Optional Redemption Price (%)</b>
4/22/2015	\$112,750,000	\$76,890,000	2/15/2024 - 2/15/2035	2/15/2023	100

## MD Taxable Bonds

The County is issuing the MD Taxable Bonds to provide funds that, together with investment earnings thereon, will be sufficient to refund certain of the County’s outstanding general obligation bonds described below (the “Refunded Metropolitan District Bonds”) at their respective maturities or optional redemption dates and to pay costs of issuance related to the MD Taxable Bonds.

<b>Refunded Metropolitan District Bonds</b>					
<b>Dated Date</b>	<b>Principal Amount Outstanding</b>	<b>Principal Amount Refinanced</b>	<b>Maturities Being Refinanced</b>	<b>Redemption Date</b>	<b>Optional Redemption Price (%)</b>
4/4/2013	\$5,165,000	\$3,325,000	2/15/2038	2/15/2021	100
4/3/2014	\$3,400,000	\$1,700,000	2/15/2023 - 2/15/2024, 2/15/2037 - 2/15/2038	2/15/2022	100
4/22/2015	\$22,320,000	\$19,330,000	2/15/2024 - 2/15/2041, 2/15/2043, 2/15/2045	2/15/2023	100

## Sources and Uses\*

The following table identifies the sources and uses of funds in this financing.

<b>Sources</b>	<b>CPI 2020</b>	<b>Metro 2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Series E</b>	<b>Series F</b>	
Par Amount.....	\$83,280,000	\$25,905,000	\$109,185,000
Premium.....	385,671	515,696	901,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$83,665,671</b>	<b>\$26,420,696</b>	<b>\$110,086,366</b>
<b>Uses</b>			
Escrow Fund Deposit.....	83,198,354	26,104,316	109,302,670
Issuance Costs <sup>(1)</sup> .....	465,084	312,067	777,151
Other Uses of Funds.....	2,232	4,313	6,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$83,665,671</b>	<b>\$26,420,696</b>	<b>\$110,086,366</b>

\* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Issuance costs include Rating Agency Fees, Underwriters’ Discount and Expenses, Financial Advisor Fees, Bond Counsel Fees, and other costs of issuance. Table may not add due to rounding.

## COVID-19 Outlook

The World Health Organization has declared a pandemic following the outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of the coronavirus (the “Pandemic”), which is currently affecting many parts of the world, including the United States and Maryland. On March 15, 2020, the County Executive issued an executive order proclaiming a state of emergency and requiring the closure of certain businesses in the County, which has been extended by the County Council Resolution No. 41-2020. As a result of the Pandemic, the County has and will continue to experience an increase in expenses for emergency preparedness, public health and personnel costs. County agencies have incurred approximately \$8 million in costs related to the COVID-19 response so far and are eligible to recover up to \$37.4 million for COVID-19 response related costs from CARES Act funding through calendar year 2020. The Howard County Health Department, a state agency, already received \$28,415,197 CARES Act funding, of which \$9 million is available to County agencies to cover health-related COVID-19 response costs. To date, the County has submitted invoices to the Health Department for \$6.5 million of COVID-related expenses incurred. The County also received \$28,415,197 directly from the State from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to cover both health-related and non-health related COVID-19 response expenses, including relevant personnel, supplies and

contract costs as well as direct assistance to impacted businesses and residents between March and December 2020. \$1.2M of CRF funds have been granted to small, local businesses to date. The County is still in the process of working with agencies, non-profits and businesses to provide needed assistance to impacted communities. The County adjusted FY2021 spending on certain capital projects and other operating costs and maintains a reserve fund from which the County may utilize funds to pay for unreimbursed COVID-19 related expenses. On September 4, 2020, Governor Hogan announced the state's entry into Stage Three of reopening and Howard County adopted the guidance which allows indoor theatres and outdoor venues to open at limited capacity and retail establishments can increase to 75% capacity.

## **Continuing Disclosure**

In order to enable the Underwriters to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(5) of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 ("Rule 15c2-12"), the County will execute and deliver, on or before the date of issuance and delivery of the Bonds, a Continuing Disclosure Agreement (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement"). The form of this agreement is included in Appendix C of this Official Statement. Certain of the events listed in Section 4(a) of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement have been included for purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 but are not relevant for the Bonds. Those events relate to debt service reserves, credit enhancements and liquidity providers, and property or other collateral. Except as otherwise disclosed herein, during the last five years, the County has not failed to comply in any material respect with the terms and provisions of previous continuing disclosure agreements entered into in order to comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12. Although the County has timely filed complete information required by its continuing disclosure undertakings, in certain instances, the County may not have associated all filings with all outstanding issues for which such filings may have been required. The County has subsequently filed such items.

## **Deposits to Escrow Deposit Account**

On the Closing Date, a portion of the proceeds of the CPI Taxable Bonds and the MD Taxable Bonds will be deposited by the Director of Finance with Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company (the "Escrow Deposit Agent") in a single trust fund (the "Escrow Deposit Account") to be established under an Escrow Deposit Agreement to be entered into between the County and the Escrow Deposit Agent (the "Escrow Deposit Agreement"). The Escrow Deposit Agent will apply all or part of the funds so deposited in the Escrow Deposit Account to purchase United States Treasury obligations or obligations guaranteed by United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Government Obligations").

The Government Obligations on deposit in the Escrow Deposit Account will mature in stated fixed amounts as to principal and interest at such times as will, together with cash on hand, be sufficient, without reinvestment to redeem the Refunded Bonds on their respective optional redemption dates at the redemption prices set forth in the tables captioned "Refunded Public Improvement Bonds" and "Refunded Metropolitan District Bonds" under "Purpose of Financing" herein. Also see "Verification of Mathematical Computations" herein. The Government Obligations and cash, if any, on deposit in the Escrow Deposit Account will be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds, and are not available for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds or any other obligations of the County.

## **Additional Information**

This Official Statement speaks only as of the date appearing on the cover page, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Questions regarding this Official Statement should be directed to the Director of Finance at the address and telephone number listed on the inside of the cover page. The full text of the Bond Ordinance, the Refunding Ordinance and the County's latest comprehensive annual financial report and budget are available from the Director of Finance for the cost of reproducing such material or at [www.howardcountymd.gov](http://www.howardcountymd.gov) or on the MSRB's EMMA website.



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# Financial Information

## Financial Reporting

### Basis of Accounting

The County's audited basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 can be found at <https://www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/Finance/Financial-Information/Audits/Audit-Information>. These statements were audited by CliftonLarsonAllen LLP, independent certified public accountants, and have been included in reliance upon the qualification of the firm to issue the report. The accounting and financial reporting policies of the County conform to generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as applicable to governmental units.

The County's accounts are organized on the basis of funds. Fund types include (1) the General Fund, which is the general operating fund of the County, (2) Special Revenue Funds, which account for specific revenues that by law are designated for particular activities, (3) Proprietary Funds, which include the enterprise funds that account for the County's water and sewer, broadband, storm water and golf course operations, (4) Capital Projects Funds, which account for construction or acquisition of fixed assets, (5) Debt Service Funds, which account for the accumulation of resources which have been restricted, committed or assigned, (6) Internal Service Funds used to account for goods and services furnished by one County department to another, and (7) Trust and Agency Funds used to account for resources held in a custodial capacity.

The financial data for the Board of Education of Howard County (the "Board of Education"), the Howard County Library System (the "Library"), Howard Community College (the "Community College") and the Howard County Housing Commission (the "Housing Commission," and collectively, the "Component Units") are discretely presented in the government-wide statements to emphasize their legal separation from the County. However, the County is responsible for levying taxes and has budgetary control over the Component Units.

The County's comprehensive annual financial report ("CAFR") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA"). To receive this highest recognition from GFOA, a government unit's CAFR must be easily readable, efficiently organized and satisfy both GAAP and legal requirements. The County has received this certificate for each fiscal year since 1976 and submitted its CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 to GFOA for another certificate.

### Budget

The County's budget includes an operating and a capital budget. The operating budget is derived from programs detailing the nature, volume and cost of work to be performed by each of the County's agencies. This element of the budget includes revenues estimated to be received and expenditures authorized for the ensuing fiscal year, surpluses or deficits estimated for the current fiscal year. The operating and capital budgets also project summaries of revenues and expenditures for the ensuing five fiscal years.

The capital budget describes each capital project proposed in the ensuing fiscal year and receipts anticipated from all borrowings and other sources for such projects. The capital budget also proposes capital projects to be undertaken in the ensuing five fiscal years and the means of financing such projects. (See "Capital Requirements and Debt Management, Capital Budget and Program" herein.)

The County's budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award by GFOA. To receive this award, a government unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, operations guide, financial plan and communication device. The County has received this certificate for each fiscal year since 1992.

The County Executive must submit a capital budget and an operating budget to the Council by April 1 and April 21, respectively. The Council may decrease or delete any budgetary item, except those mandated by State law and

provisions to pay outstanding debt service or eliminate cash deficits. The Council has no power to alter revenue estimates or increase any recommended expenditures, except as expressly provided in State law. After enacting the operating budget and adopting the capital budget, the Council must then levy taxes required to balance budget revenues and expenditures. If a new operating budget is not enacted by the Council before June 2 in any fiscal year, the operating budget proposed by the County Executive stands adopted and funds for expenditures stand appropriated.

No agency of the County may incur any liability in excess of the amounts appropriated for the same general classification of expenditure in the budget. Any such liability incurred, except for small purchases, must first have funds for the designated purpose certified as available by the Director of Finance. The Council, upon the request of the County Executive, may approve transfers between projects in the capital budget and supplemental operating budgets funded from the contingency reserve and from unappropriated funds in emergencies. After April 1 of each year, the Council, upon the request of the County Executive, may approve transfers between departments in the operating budget; the County Executive has authority to make operating budget transfers within a department at any time without approval of the Council.

Surplus revenues in any fiscal year must be appropriated into the budget stabilization account, also known as the Rainy Day Fund, until its balance equals seven percent of the audited General Fund expenditures for the prior fiscal year. Money in the fund may be used only for emergencies or to cover significant revenue shortfalls during a fiscal year that the County Executive determines cannot be offset by reducing expenditures. Surplus revenues not required for the Rainy Day Fund must be used to fund capital projects, reduce existing County debt or fund appropriations for non-recurring expenses, unless otherwise determined by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council.

To finance capital projects from borrowing, the Council adopts a bond issue authorization ordinance pursuant to enabling laws. Such ordinances are not subject to referendum, nor to executive veto. Any contract, lease or other obligation providing for payment of funds after the end of the fiscal year in which such obligation is made must be approved by ordinance. No contract for the purchase of real or leasehold property may be entered into unless funds therefor are included in the capital budget. No obligations of the County may be authorized in any fiscal year for any capital project not included in the capital budget.

### Government-Wide Full Accrual Reporting

The positive total net position shown below as of June 30, 2019, reflects the County’s commitment to maintaining infrastructure assets and its tradition of providing substantial pay-go funding for capital outlays.

Summary of Net Position

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$841,929,843	\$456,887,408	\$1,298,817,251
Restricted	142,249,607	21,823,966	164,073,573
Unrestricted	(997,456,851)	146,526,725	(850,930,126)
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>(\$13,277,401)</b>	<b>\$625,238,099</b>	<b>\$611,960,698</b>

It is important to note that although counties in the State of Maryland issue debt for the construction of schools, the school buildings are owned by each county’s Public School System. The County also funds projects for Howard Community College and for intersection improvements to State-owned roads. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding debt for public school buildings was \$474.5 million and \$117.0 million for community college buildings. The negative unrestricted net position for governmental activities reflects the imbalance of liabilities, without corresponding assets, as well as the governmental activities’ net OPEB liability of \$353.2 million and net pension liability of \$150.7 million. Ownership of school buildings no longer needed for educational purposes reverts to the County. The net value of buildings, improvements and construction in progress owned by the Board of Education was \$1.2 billion and \$275 million for those owned by Howard Community College.

The schedule below shows the value of net assets resulting from operations in fiscal year 2019 for governmental and business activities combined.

**Changes in Net Position**

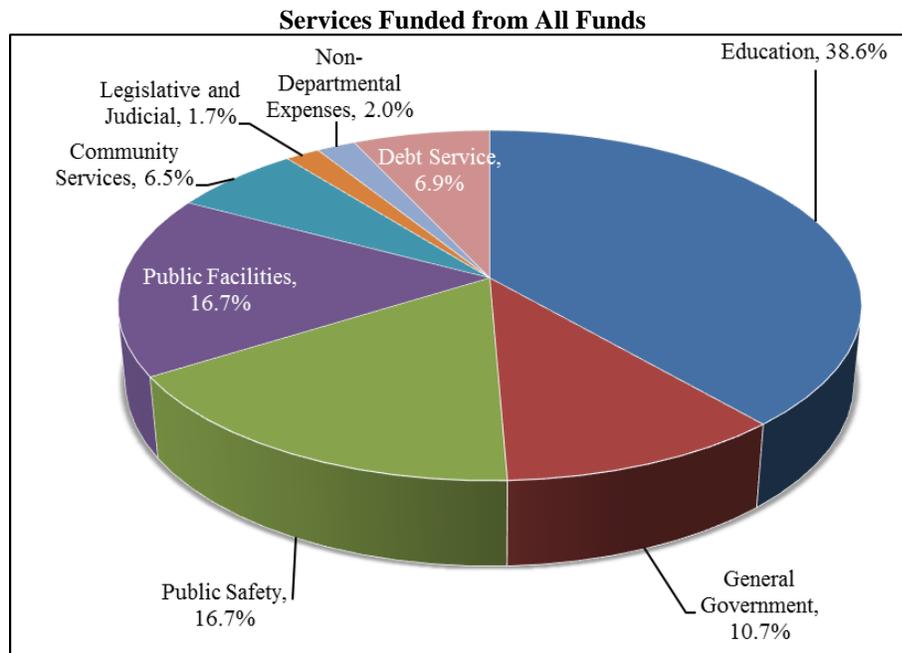
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Revenues	\$1,430,390,769	\$160,096,108	\$1,590,486,877
Expenses	1,428,846,896	120,220,555	1,549,067,451
Increase in net position before transfers	1,543,873	39,875,553	41,419,426
Transfers	9,412,543	(9,412,543)	-
Increase in net position after transfers	10,956,416	30,463,010	41,419,426
Net Position - July 1, 2018	(24,233,817)	594,775,089	570,541,272
Net Position - June 30, 2019	(\$13,277,401)	\$625,238,099	\$611,960,698

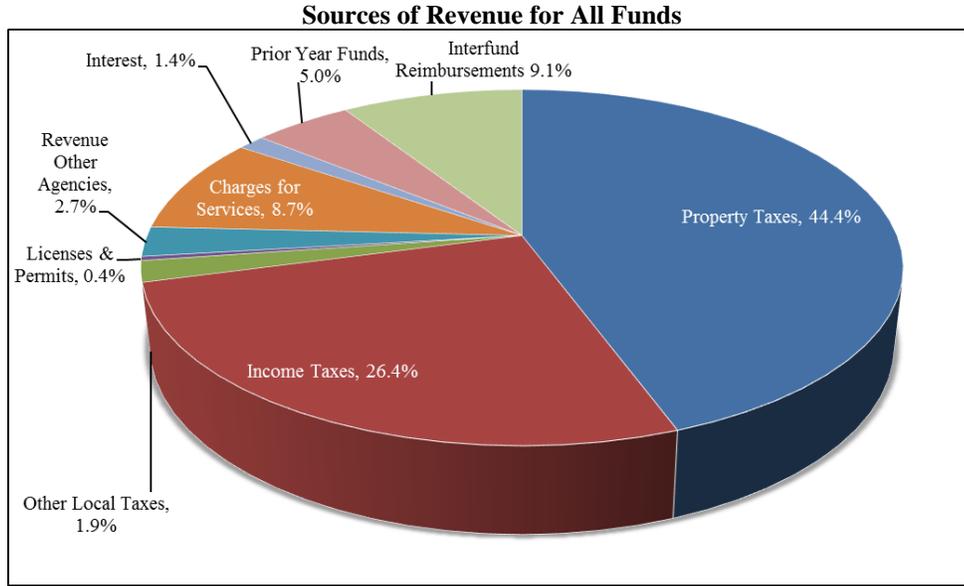
**Overview of Revenues and Expenditures**

The largest fund in the County’s basic financial statements, the General Fund, records receipt of taxes and other revenues not directed by law into other funds and payment of all operating costs of County government and services. Transfers from the General Fund and revenues from other government agencies (particularly the State) provide most of the revenues for the County’s Board of Education, Library, Community College and Housing Commission, each of which is a Component Unit.

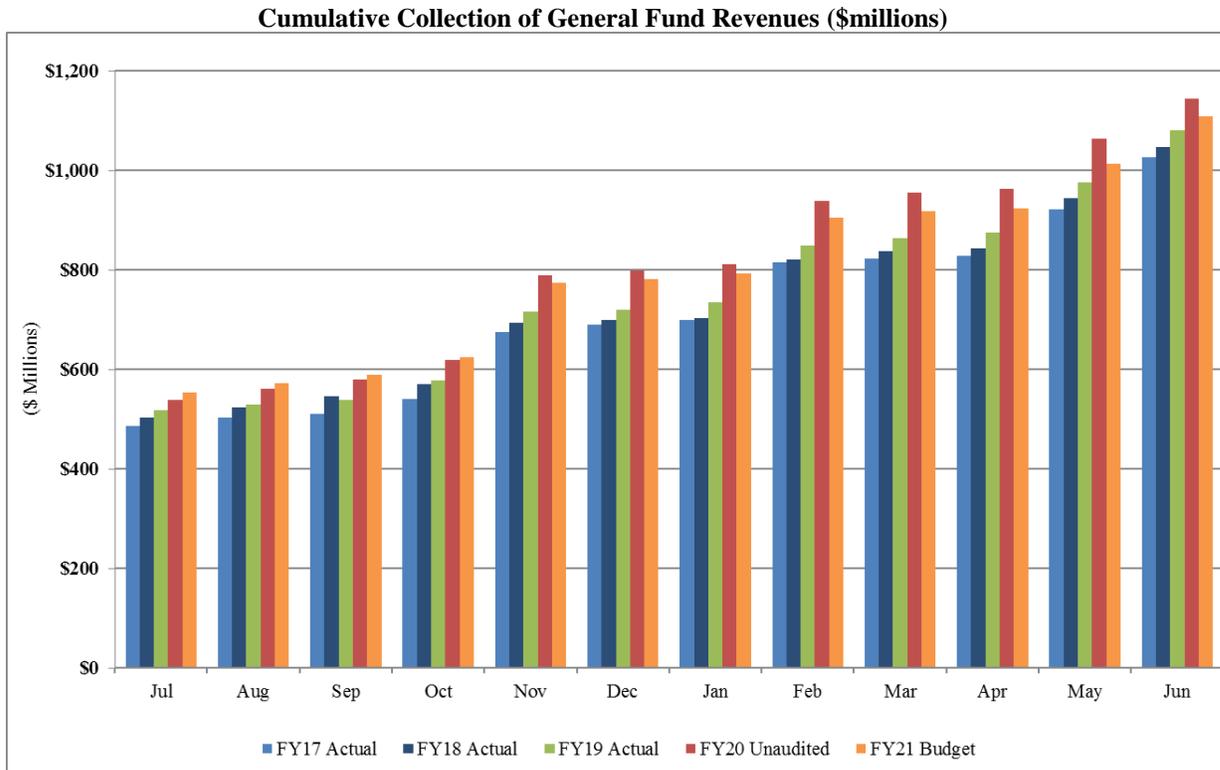
Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenues that by law are designated for particular functions or activities. The County uses Special Revenue Funds as a way of linking fees or taxes paid by residents with benefits or services received by them. Special Revenue Funds deal with management and construction of public housing, preservation of agricultural land, account for fire district activities, record categorical grants received from federal, State and local sources, support user-funded recreation and parks programs, account for speed enforcement programs, watershed protection and restoration projects, and provide for the collection and disposal of solid waste, including the County landfill.

The following charts present the composition of services funded from all Funds budgeted in fiscal year 2021, and the sources of funding for such services.





The revenues collected by the County each month are determined by the tax rates and fee levels established at the beginning of the fiscal year and the value of the bases during the year on which taxes and fees are collected. Property taxes are collected primarily during the County's first and second quarters; income taxes are received from the State following the end of each quarter. The chart below presents General Fund revenues received for the past four fiscal years and as budgeted for fiscal year 2021.



The following table presents the activity in the General Fund for fiscal years 2016 through 2020 (unaudited) on a budgetary basis, along with the annual budget adopted for fiscal year 2021.

**Statement of General Fund Revenues and Expenditures (Budgetary Basis) (000) <sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30					Budget
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Unaudited	2021
<b>Tax Revenues</b>						
Local property taxes	\$499,903	\$517,898	\$533,672	\$552,099	\$573,035	\$585,534
Local income taxes	433,404	435,233	444,453	462,445	521,861	464,277
Other local taxes	33,272	34,421	32,941	31,696	32,984	21,618
State shared taxes	2,078	1,818	1,596	1,673	2,747	3,686
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<b>\$968,656</b>	<b>\$989,370</b>	<b>\$1,012,662</b>	<b>\$1,047,913</b>	<b>\$1,130,627</b>	<b>\$1,075,115</b>
<b>Other Revenues</b>						
State grants	6,502	8,939	8,178	9,667	9,993	9,193
Charges for services	14,698	14,395	15,060	13,776	15,932	10,184
Interest on investments	1,292	704	3,487	7,262	5,469	400
Licenses and permits	7,200	7,091	6,874	6,663	6,002	6,258
Interfund reimbursements	44,249	48,242	47,228	50,439	57,030	55,314
Fines and forfeitures	3,237	3,011	3,129	3,018	2,834	2,393
Appropriation from fund balance	-	1,402	2,888	1,128	9,297	16,184
Return of funding from component units	2,588	2,077	2,095	1,546	1,017	-
Miscellaneous revenues	9,817	3,467	2,320	2,294	4,018	1,494
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,058,240</b>	<b>\$1,078,697</b>	<b>\$1,103,920</b>	<b>\$1,143,706</b>	<b>\$1,242,220</b>	<b>\$1,176,537</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>						
General government	27,782	26,968	27,201	28,080	28,453	30,002
Legislative and judicial	25,220	25,690	26,912	27,945	28,334	29,746
Public works	71,449	69,819	73,235	72,775	73,925	74,412
Public safety	120,846	128,141	133,557	135,696	140,441	140,064
Recreation and parks	19,603	21,921	24,227	24,547	24,455	23,216
Health	8,181	10,925	10,775	11,931	11,312	10,807
Community services	32,160	32,515	34,508	36,026	36,934	38,215
Education	575,145	594,485	606,837	635,040	643,043	656,860
Libraries	18,842	19,544	20,309	20,938	21,451	21,880
Debt service:						
Principal payment on debt	65,702	65,452	60,617	65,121	71,185	71,310
Interest payment on debt	39,911	40,821	39,057	46,853	47,328	48,811
Capital improvements	4,779	5,304	4,752	3,679	3,729	20,214
OPEB funding <sup>(2)</sup>	10,000	13,000	16,000	15,724	13,000	11,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,019,618</b>	<b>\$1,054,585</b>	<b>\$1,077,987</b>	<b>\$1,124,354</b>	<b>\$1,143,589</b>	<b>\$1,176,537</b>
Excess Revenues over Expenditures	38,623	24,112	25,933	19,352	\$98,631	-
Transfers In/(Out)	-	(24,112)	(26,250)	(20,145)	(16,729)	-
Plus Lapsed Encumbrances	2,019	2,406	2,620	2,511	2,636	-
Capital Related Debt Issued	-	-	-	793	-	-
Less Appropriation from Fund Balance	-	(1,402)	(2,888)	(1,128)	(9,297)	(16,184)
Beginning Fund Balance	82,890	126,011	127,016	126,431	127,814	203,055
Adjustment to Beginning Balance	2,479	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$126,011</b>	<b>\$127,016</b>	<b>\$126,431</b>	<b>\$127,814</b>	<b>\$203,055</b>	<b>\$186,870</b>

(1) The information in this table is presented in the same format as set forth in the County's Operating Budget and should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

(2) Funding was in addition to annual pay-go budget.

The following table presents the activity in all Special Revenue Funds for fiscal years 2016 through 2019 on a budgetary basis, along with the annual budget adopted for fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

**Statement of Special Revenue Funds Revenues and Expenditures (Budgetary Basis)(000)<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ended				Budget	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Revenues</b>						
Property taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	\$87,382	\$90,703	\$96,463	\$97,667	\$135,488	\$141,768
Other local taxes	11,944	14,339	15,478	16,513	11,400	12,033
Revenues from other governmental agencies	16,967	22,359	15,461	18,571	110	-
Charges for services <sup>(3)</sup>	41,982	44,461	44,577	46,564	56,234	63,364
Interest on investments <sup>(4)</sup>	3,626	(541)	172	3,192	1,723	1,762
Rental of property	-	-	-	-	180	200
Miscellaneous revenues	7,438	5,972	8,033	7,003	3,095	6,127
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$169,340</b>	<b>\$177,294</b>	<b>\$180,184</b>	<b>\$189,511</b>	<b>\$208,229</b>	<b>\$225,254</b>
<b>Other Sources of Financial Resources</b>						
Operating transfers in	171	472	5,474	590	4,969	1,997
Capital lease proceeds	-	-	-	2,223	-	-
<b>Total Revenues and Other Sources of Financial Resources</b>	<b>\$169,511</b>	<b>\$177,766</b>	<b>\$185,659</b>	<b>\$192,323</b>	<b>\$213,198</b>	<b>\$227,251</b>
<b>Expenditures and Encumbrances</b>						
Public safety	88,453	97,586	104,076	107,997	111,140	127,465
Recreation and parks	18,425	19,345	19,900	20,079	20,381	23,976
Environmental	29,239	32,515	32,336	33,638	27,100	28,197
Community services and intergovernmental	19,304	13,844	16,784	17,235	11,238	14,170
Capital improvements	357	601	327	104	-	400
Debt service:						
Principal payment on debt <sup>(5)</sup>	2,783	9,295	5,543	4,298	17,150	18,154
Interest payment on debt	5,473	5,480	6,228	6,087	10,818	8,158
<b>Total Expenditures and Encumbrances</b>	<b>\$164,034</b>	<b>\$178,666</b>	<b>\$185,194</b>	<b>\$189,437</b>	<b>\$197,827</b>	<b>\$220,520</b>
<b>Other Uses of Financial Resources</b>						
Operating transfers out	3,459	3,779	3,909	3,096	32,646	12,566
<b>Total Expenditures and Other Uses of Financial Resources</b>	<b>\$167,493</b>	<b>\$182,445</b>	<b>\$189,103</b>	<b>\$192,532</b>	<b>\$230,473</b>	<b>\$233,086</b>
Excess Revenues and Other Sources of Financial Resources over Expenditures and Encumbrances and Other Uses of Financial Resources	2,018	(4,679)	(3,445)	(209)	(17,275)	(5,835)
Beginning Fund Balance	217,769	219,787	215,108	211,663	211,454	194,179
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$219,787</b>	<b>\$215,108</b>	<b>\$211,663</b>	<b>\$211,454</b>	<b>\$194,179</b>	<b>\$188,343</b>

(1) The information in this table should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

(2) The real property and personal property tax rates for the dedicated Fire & Rescue Fund increased from \$0.176 and \$0.440 to \$0.236 and \$0.590 in FY2020.

(3) The fee for residents receiving curbside trash, recycling and yard waste collection was increased by \$100 in FY2020.

(4) The recognition of a \$3,717,878 decrease in the fair value of investments of the Agricultural Land Preservation Fund resulted in negative Interest Income in FY2017.

(5) Principal payments increased due to the change to equal annual principal payments in Agricultural Land Preservation Program Installment Purchase Agreements.

The following table presents the Component Units' activity for the fiscal years 2015 through 2019 on a GAAP basis, which is not comparable to General Fund and Special Revenue Funds statements prepared on a budgetary basis.

**Statement of Component Units Revenues and Expenses (GAAP Basis)(000)<sup>(1)</sup>**

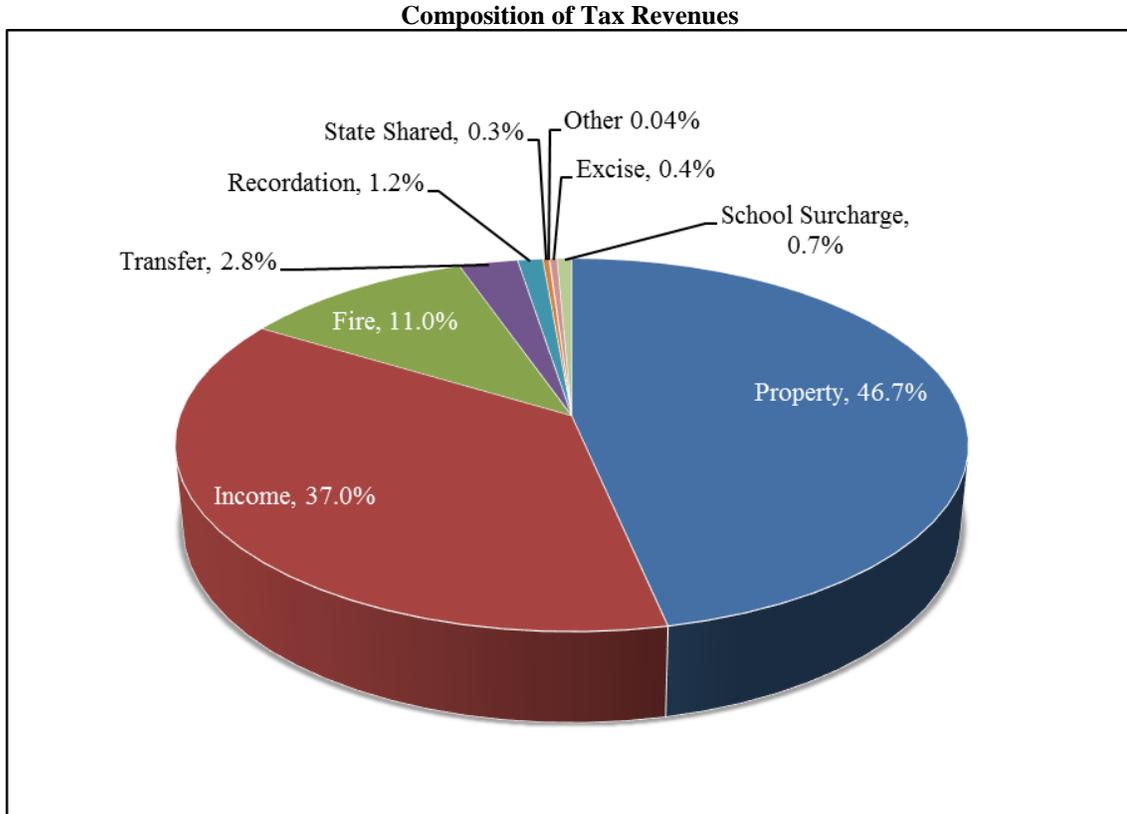
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Revenues from other agencies	\$482,346	\$513,611	\$542,820	\$522,958	\$518,636
Charges for services	67,204	68,787	68,218	85,399	81,341
Interest on investments	536	84	2,071	2,620	3,534
Miscellaneous	14,007	11,793	10,926	15,749	23,835
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$564,093</b>	<b>\$594,275</b>	<b>\$624,034</b>	<b>\$626,726</b>	<b>\$627,347</b>
<b>Other Sources of Financial Resources:</b>					
Operating transfers from primary government	579,766	593,986	614,044	628,304	657,136
<b>Total Revenues and Other Sources of Financial Resources</b>	<b>\$1,143,859</b>	<b>\$1,188,262</b>	<b>\$1,238,079</b>	<b>\$1,255,030</b>	<b>\$1,284,482</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Education	1,039,195	1,070,800	1,094,610	1,185,253	1,206,642
Libraries	22,275	22,707	23,932	25,379	25,851
Housing	39,890	39,240	41,736	48,150	49,078
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,101,360</b>	<b>\$1,132,746</b>	<b>\$1,160,277</b>	<b>\$1,258,782</b>	<b>\$1,281,571</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources of Financial Resources over Expenditures	42,499	55,517	77,802	(3,752)	2,911
Beginning Net Assets	1,352,157	1,358,962	1,412,724	679,583	675,831
Adjustment to restate net assets <sup>(2)</sup>	(35,693)	(1,755)	(810,942)	-	(1,412)
<b>Ending Net Assets, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>\$1,358,962</b>	<b>\$1,412,724</b>	<b>\$679,584</b>	<b>\$675,831</b>	<b>\$677,330</b>

(1) Excludes the Internal Service Funds.  
(2) FY2017 amounts have been restated for GASB 75.

## Sources of Revenue

### Overview of Tax Revenues

The chart below presents the composition of the County’s budgeted tax revenues in all funds for fiscal year 2021.



### Local Property Taxes

#### Assessments

The assessment of all real and tangible personal property for purposes of property taxation by the County is solely the responsibility of the State Department of Assessment and Taxation, an independent State agency. Assessment records and tax rolls are maintained in each county seat and in Baltimore City. Real property is valued at market value (“full cash value”) and active farm property is assessed at \$500 per acre. Personal property owned by a business is assessed annually by the State based on returns filed by April 15 for property owned as of January 1 of that year.

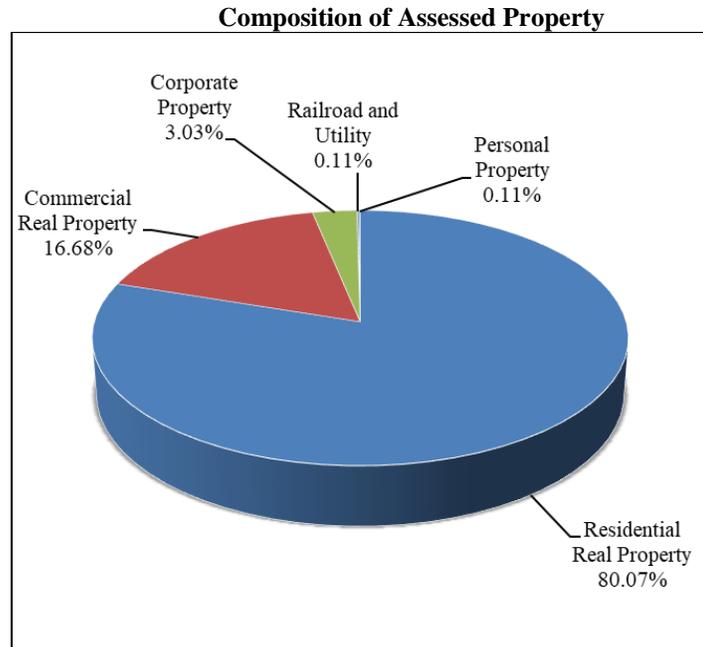
#### Property Tax Credit Programs

Under State law, certain owners who occupy residential property receive tax credits against local property taxes. The effect of the homestead property tax credit is to limit property tax increases payable as a result of increases in assessed values. State law permits a maximum increase of 10 percent in assessed value annually, but the County has elected to reduce that percentage to five percent. The County granted \$2.3 million of such tax credits in fiscal year 2019 and estimates \$1.8 million was be granted in fiscal year 2020.

A State-mandated tax credit is granted to certain property owners with lower incomes. The credit is calculated using a scale that establishes a maximum property tax liability for various income levels. The credit is reimbursed to the County by the State; for fiscal year 2019, the County received \$3,510,911. In fiscal year 2019, the County granted a supplemental credit to certain property owners with lower incomes. This credit amounted to \$29,387. The County also grants a tax credit for homeowners 70 years of age and older who fall into certain income and asset categories. In the fiscal year 2019, senior credits were issued in the amount of \$588,956.

## Assessed Value, Property Tax Rates and Property Tax Levies

The chart below presents the composition of the County's assessable base of both real and personal property in fiscal year 2019.



The following table presents the assessed value of all taxable property in the County for the fiscal years 2015 through 2019, the County tax rates and the tax levy in each of those years. The County has exempted manufacturers' and warehousing inventories and manufacturers' machinery, tools and equipment from local property taxation. Assessed values of tax-exempt properties owned by federal, State and County governments, churches, charities, schools, fraternal organizations, cemeteries, fire companies, disabled veterans and the blind, aggregating approximately \$3.6 billion as of June 30, 2019, are not included in the table below.

### Assessed Values, Tax Rates and Tax Levies

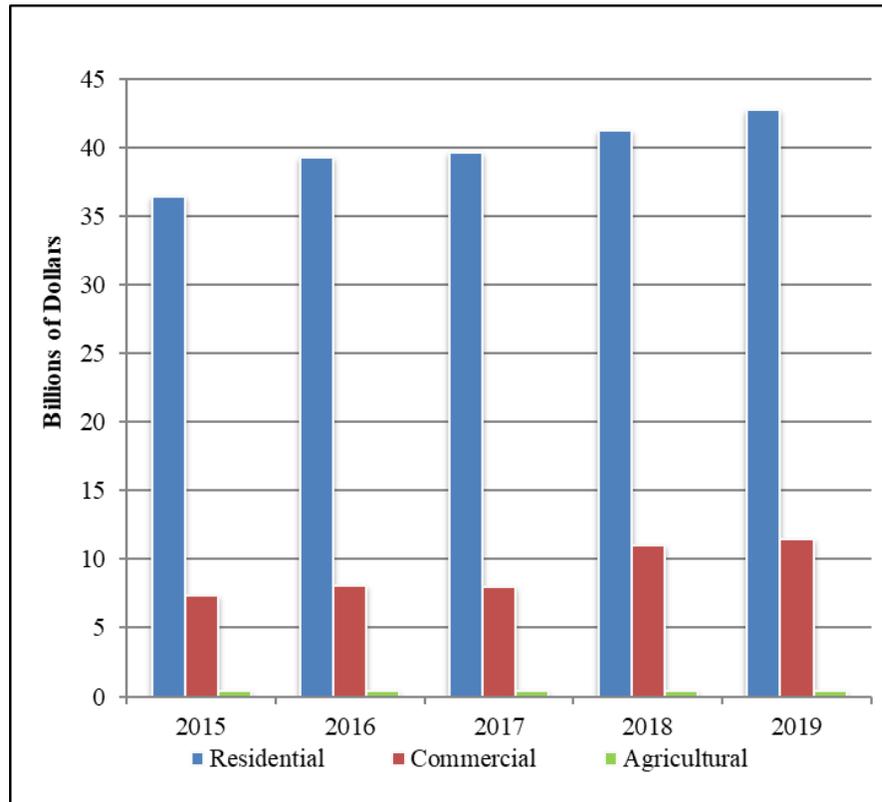
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Assessed Value (\$000)</b>					
Real property	\$44,112,719	\$45,939,083	\$47,976,024	\$49,821,784	\$51,679,563
Personal property	49,749	51,398	53,600	55,941	59,609
Railroads and public utilities	51,966	60,841	51,837	57,826	57,518
Corporations	1,516,731	1,590,292	1,545,347	1,582,455	1,615,926
<b>Total Assessable Base</b>	<b>\$45,731,164</b>	<b>\$47,641,613</b>	<b>\$49,626,809</b>	<b>\$51,518,005</b>	<b>\$53,412,616</b>
<b>County Tax Rate:</b>					
Real Property	1.014	1.014	1.014	1.014	1.014
Personal Property	2.535	2.535	2.535	2.535	2.535
<b>County Tax Levy (\$000)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$485,607</b>	<b>\$506,793</b>	<b>\$525,427</b>	<b>\$545,280</b>	<b>\$564,976</b>
<b>Fire District Tax Rate</b>					
Real property	0.176	0.176	0.176	0.176	0.176
Personal property	0.440	0.440	0.440	0.440	0.440
<b>Fire Tax Levy (\$000)</b>	<b>\$84,285</b>	<b>\$87,964</b>	<b>\$91,207</b>	<b>\$94,653</b>	<b>\$98,063</b>

(1) Excludes payments in lieu of taxes, additions and abatements, interest on taxes, discounts on taxes, various tax credits and tax levies on any tax-exempt property.

The fire district tax is levied on the assessable base within the County’s fire district. Proceeds of the tax are distributed to the Fire Tax Reserve Fund, a Special Revenue Fund, to fund operations, equipment and buildings.

As presented in the following chart, the value of commercial/industrial property increased approximately 55.6% between fiscal year 2015 and 2019, agricultural property values increased approximately 10.5% and residential real property values increased approximately 17.6%.

**Value of Assessable Base by Type of Property**



The assessed value of all taxable property in the County for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 was \$55.8 billion. The County’s real property tax rate for fiscal year 2020 is \$1.014 per \$100 of full cash value for real property and \$2.535 per \$100 of assessed value for personal property owned by businesses. In fiscal year 2020, the total property tax revenue budgeted for the General Fund is \$568.5 million, or a 3.5% increase from the amount budgeted in fiscal year 2019.

### Property Tax Collection

County taxes are due and payable as of July 1 of each fiscal year, except that real property taxes on principal residences and on small business properties are due and payable in two installments as of July 1 and December 1 of each fiscal year. A discount of 0.5% is allowed on payments made in July. The County records property tax revenues as the taxes are billed. Over the last five years, the County has collected virtually all of the property taxes levied.

When taxes become delinquent, combined interest and penalty at the rate of 1.5% per month are charged for each month or fraction thereof that taxes due remain unpaid for the current year. Delinquent taxes are satisfied, after prior notice of delinquency, at public auction conducted by the Director of Finance prior to the end of the fiscal year of billing. The 2020 tax sale occurred on August 5, 2020. The net receivables uncollected 60 days after year-end are recorded as deferred revenues. Personal property taxes receivable are charged off as uncollectible after all collection means are exhausted.

The table below presents information with respect to the County's tax levies and tax collections for fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Total Property Tax Levies and Collections (\$000)**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Tax Levy <sup>(1)</sup>	Current Year's Taxes		Taxes Collected		Delinquent Taxes Amount	As % of Current Year's Tax Levy
		Collection Year of Levy		(Current and Delinquent)			
		Amount	%	Amount	%		
2019	\$663,039	\$656,951	99.08	\$656,951	99.08	\$6,087	0.92
2018	639,933	635,258	99.27	639,402	99.92	532	0.08
2017	616,634	612,695	99.36	616,028	99.90	605	0.10
2016	594,758	593,510	99.79	594,327	99.93	431	0.07
2015	569,892	568,112	99.69	569,540	99.94	353	0.06

(1) Total tax levy represents the original property tax levy, and excludes fire district taxes levied, payments in lieu of taxes, additions and abatements, interest on taxes, discount on taxes and various tax levies on any tax-exempt property.

**Major Property Taxpayers**

The following table presents the ten largest property taxpayers on June 30, 2019, the total taxes paid by such taxpayers during fiscal year 2019 and the assessed value of real and personal property owned by each taxpayer during fiscal year 2019.

**Ten Largest Property Taxpayers <sup>(1)</sup>**

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Total Taxes	Taxable Assessed	Percentage of Total
		Paid (\$000)	Valuation Amount (\$000)	Assessed Valuation
Baltimore Gas & Electric Company	Gas and Electric Utility	\$13,763	\$458,256	0.86%
Mall in Columbia Business Trust	Rental Real Estate	3,867	276,187	0.52
Howard Properties Howard Crossing	Apartment Rentals	1,996	143,429	0.27
Verizon - Maryland	Telephone Communicatons	3,750	128,384	0.24
9220 Old Lantern Way Owner LLC	Apartment Rentals	1,789	124,848	0.23
Parcel D Property LLC	Rental Real Estate	1,243	100,299	0.19
Home Properties Charleston	Apartment Rentals	1,383	99,483	0.19
API Columbia Town Center LLC	Rental Real Estate	1,144	80,161	0.15
Mariner Sherwood	Apartment Rentals	1,156	79,115	0.15
Lutheran Village	Rental Real Estate	1,014	73,930	0.14
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$31,105</b>	<b>\$1,564,093</b>	<b>2.93%</b>

(1) The information set forth above was compiled from tax rolls on which the names of owners are not always recorded in the same manner.

**Local Income, Transfer and Other County Taxes**

**Local Income Taxes**

The State imposes an income tax on the adjusted income of individuals as determined for federal income tax purposes, subject to certain adjustments. For tax year 2019, Maryland's personal tax rates begin at 2% on the first \$1,000 of taxable net income and increase up to a maximum of 5.75% on incomes exceeding \$250,000 (or \$300,000 for taxpayers filing jointly, heads of household, or qualifying widows/widowers). Nonresidents are subject to a special tax rate of 1.75%, in addition to the state income tax rate. The deadline to file 2019 taxes was extended to July 15, 2020.

Pursuant to State law, each county and Baltimore City may levy a local income tax at the rate of at least 1.75%, but not more than 3.2%, of the State taxable income of individuals domiciled in their respective jurisdictions. With a 2019 local income tax rate of 3.2%, the County was one of eight with local income tax rates set at the maximum. Four additional jurisdictions increased to the maximum rate effective for calendar year 2020.

In the case of *Comptroller v. Wynne*, 135 S.Ct. 1787 (2015), the United States Supreme Court ruled in May 2015 that Maryland’s personal income tax structure, which allowed counties to collect personal income taxes from residents on income earned in other states where the income was subject to tax by that state, violates the Commerce Clause and that Maryland residents who paid income taxes to another state on income earned in the other state are entitled to a credit against the county portion of the Maryland income tax owed. The ruling means that each county in Maryland will experience a reduction in income tax revenue, including the County. The total fiscal impact on the County is still being assessed but the decision will have a direct impact on the County in both covering historical liabilities resulting from refund claims by certain taxpayers and from a loss of revenues in the future. As of September 2017, the County has incurred verified accumulative historical liabilities of approximately \$9.1 million based on refund claims approved and processed by the State Comptroller’s Office. This number will increase as more requests for refunds are processed by the State Comptroller’s Office. For those historical liabilities, the State will initially provide the refunds to the taxpayers and then the County has the option to either pay back the State the full amount in one lump sum or through nine quarterly installments, commencing in May 2021 (fiscal year 2021). Litigation is currently pending challenging the interest rate to be applied to the income tax refunds. If such claims or appeals are successful, the estimated amount of interest on refunds owed by the County would increase. The County estimates its loss in income revenues to be approximately \$1.0 million per year going forward.

The following table presents the total amount of income tax budgeted for the last seven fiscal years and received for fiscal years 2015 through 2020 (unaudited).

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>June 30</b>		
2021	\$464,277	-
2020	465,244	\$521,861 *
2019	454,296	462,445
2018	444,292	444,453
2017	430,586	435,233
2016	407,367	433,404
2015	408,780	394,985
*Unaudited		

### **Local Transfer Taxes**

The County levies and collects a transfer tax on the actual consideration paid for the conveyance of title, which tax is imposed upon all transfers of real property within the County. Pursuant to Council Resolution 84-2020, the rate increased from 1.0% to 1.25%. Of the first 1.0% of the tax imposed, twenty-five percent of proceeds are distributed for school construction and site acquisition, 25% for Recreation and Parks, 12.5% for Fire Service Buildings and Equipment Capital Project Funds, 25% for the Agricultural Land Preservation Program, and 12.5% to the Community Renewal Special Revenue Funds. The additional 0.25% rate is distributed, 25% to school land acquisition and construction, 25% to park construction and development, 25% to housing and community development and 25% for fire and rescue services. In fiscal year 2019, the total amount of transfer tax collected was \$31.4 million. The amount of transfer tax budgeted for fiscal year 2020 is \$30.0 million and \$34.9 million is budgeted in fiscal year 2021.

### **Building Excise Tax**

The County levies and collects a building excise tax on all construction in the County. The tax is levied at the time a building permit is issued and the amount of tax paid is determined by the square footage of the construction project. The County uses this money to fund road construction projects as well as to pay debt service on general obligation bonds whose proceeds fund such projects. The County has issued \$152.4 million of these general obligation bonds since 2000. In addition, \$51.4 million of excise tax collected has been appropriated as pay-go funding on road construction projects since fiscal year 1995. The total amount of excise taxes collected were \$7.3 million in fiscal year 2019 and \$5.7 million in fiscal year 2020 with \$4.5 million is budgeted in fiscal year 2021.

## **School Facilities Surcharge**

The County levies and collects a surcharge on all residential construction in the County. The surcharge is levied at the time a building permit is issued. The County uses this money to fund public school construction projects as well as to pay debt service on general obligation bonds whose proceeds fund such projects. Prior capital budgets included \$102 million of County general obligation bonds whose debt service will be paid from the surcharge. The County has issued \$101.8 million of these general obligation bonds. The total amount of school facilities surcharge collected in fiscal year 2019 was \$5.7 million, with \$7.3 million budgeted in fiscal year 2020 and \$8.7 million budgeted in fiscal year 2021.

Maryland House Bill 1409, enacted in 2019, gave the County the authority to increase the School Surcharge rate effective July 1, 2019. The school surcharge is paid when a building permit is applied for. All revenue raised from this surcharge is dedicated to school construction for the Howard County Public School System.

On November 4, 2019, the Howard County Council voted unanimously to pass Council Bill 42-2019, which raised the school facilities surcharge paid in Howard County to fund school construction effective January 6, 2020. The bill set phased-in rates for the school facilities surcharge over the course of two years. Subject to inflation, the surcharge is set at \$4.75 per square foot through December 31, 2020, \$6.25 per square foot through December 31, 2021, and \$7.50 per square foot for all years thereafter. The increased rates are projected to generate up to an additional \$200 million in revenues over the next 20 years.

## **Other County Taxes**

The County levies and collects other miscellaneous taxes, the largest of which is the recordation tax on instruments conveying title to property and securing debt. In fiscal year 2019, the total amount of other taxes collected was \$30.4 million. Of this amount, \$21.1 million was attributable to the recordation tax. The fiscal year 2020 and 2021 recordation tax budgets are \$21.5 and \$14.9 million respectively.

## **Local Charges for Services, Licenses and Permits, and Fines**

The County and its Component Units collect charges for various services as well as fees for licenses and permits. The largest of these constituting General Fund revenues are rental housing inspection fees, development-review fees, cable television franchise fees and charges for boarding prisoners. In fiscal year 2019, the total amount of charges and fees collected in the General Fund were \$13.8 million. The fiscal year 2020 and 2021 budgets are \$12.5 and \$10.2 million respectively.

The largest charges and fees credited to Special Revenue Funds are charges for use of recreational facilities and programs and fees and charges for trash collection and use of the County landfill. The total amount of charges and fees collected in Special Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2019 were \$46.6 million with \$56.8 and \$63.4 million budgeted in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 respectively.

## **State-Shared Taxes**

The State shares certain taxes collected in the County with the County. These taxes are primarily collected on gasoline sales and used for construction and maintenance of highways. The State is not required to share such taxes and has changed the amount that it shares from year to year. The total amount of State-shared taxes collected in fiscal year 2019 was \$1.7 million, with \$3.5 and \$3.7 million budgeted for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 respectively.

## **State and Federal Grant Assistance**

The County receives and accrues grant revenues from the federal and State governments. The largest of these grants constituting General Fund revenues is from the State for police protection. The total amount of grants received in the General Fund in fiscal year 2019 was \$9.7 million, with \$7.5 million budgeted in fiscal year 2020.

Revenues in the Grants Special Revenue Fund are primarily categorical grants from the federal government funding special programs, such as housing, senior services, transit and homeland security. The total amount of grant funds received in the Grants Special Revenue Fund in fiscal year 2019 was \$17.6 million.

The County's Component Units receive and accrue grants from other government agencies, primarily the State, in addition to operating transfers received from the County. In fiscal year 2019, the total amount of grants collected by the

Component Units was \$176.8 million. Of that amount \$175.5 million was used for operations by the Board of Education, \$0.5 million was used for operations by the Community College and \$0.8 million funded the Howard County Housing Commission.

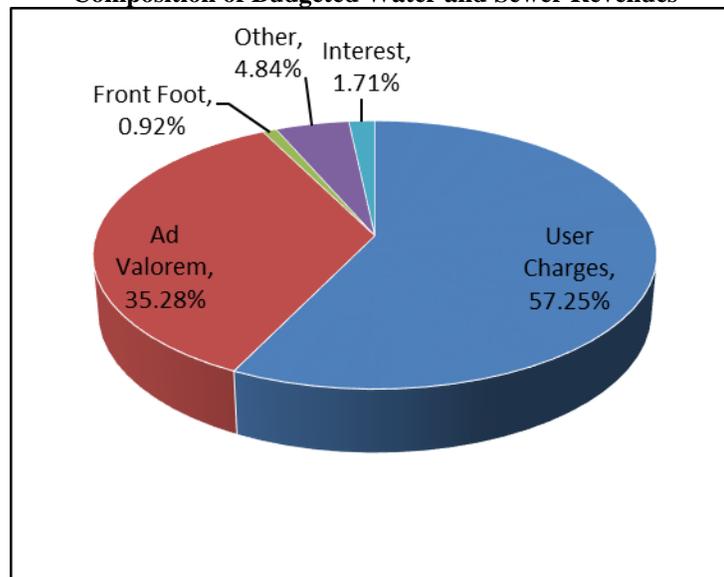
## Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund

The County provides water and sewer services primarily to areas of heavy residential and commercial demand in the eastern part of the County (the “Metropolitan District”). The Metropolitan District and the County’s water and sewer facilities are described in more detail under “Government and Infrastructure, Water and Sewer System” herein. Financial accounting for the County’s water and sewer operations is consolidated in an enterprise fund.

Water and sewer service charges are recorded as revenues when they are billed. At each fiscal year-end, revenue is accrued for the amount of unbilled water and sewage service provided. Other revenues are recorded as payments when received, except at fiscal year-end, when all other revenues are also accrued. Unpaid water and sewer service charges and assessments are a lien on the real property served and are collectible in the same manner as real property taxes at tax sale.

The water and sewer enterprise fund’s largest source of operating revenues are water and sewer user charges. These charges are based on the amount of water used. Commercial and residential properties connecting into the water and sewer system also pay connection charges. The average quarterly bill for a family of four in fiscal year 2020 is approximately \$245.

**Composition of Budgeted Water and Sewer Revenues**



The chart above presents the costs related to provision of water and sewer services are financed primarily with ad valorem, front-foot charges, and user fees. For fiscal year 2021, an ad valorem charge of \$0.08 per \$100 assessed value was levied upon all property located within the Metropolitan District. Property abutting a road under which the County has built a water or sewer main is charged a fixed amount annually for 30 years (front foot), with such amount established in the year in which water or sewer service becomes available to each specific property. An in-aid-of-construction charge is collected for each connection of an equivalent dwelling unit.

The County has entered into certain agreements with Baltimore City, Baltimore County and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for water supply services and/or sewage disposal services. Under the terms of such agreements, the County is to reimburse these governmental units for their costs of providing water and sewer service. The County provides for annual accrual of its liability under these agreements. Under the terms of several other agreements with these governmental units as well as Anne Arundel County, the County is obligated to fund a portion of capital improvements to certain existing and proposed water and sewer facilities. The County estimates that its remaining commitment under these agreements over the next five fiscal years is \$17.6 million and such obligation is included in the County’s capital program.

The following table presents the revenues, expenses and changes in net position of the water and sewer enterprise fund for fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Water & Sewer Enterprise Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Position (000)<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>					
User charges	\$60,668	\$62,204	\$61,736	\$60,634	\$60,911
Miscellaneous sales and services	1,285	859	525	2,684	2,005
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$61,953</b>	<b>\$63,063</b>	<b>\$62,262</b>	<b>\$63,318</b>	<b>\$62,915</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>					
Salaries and employee benefits	11,794	12,538	13,478	13,550	13,651
Contractual services	22,849	17,506	15,262	14,765	16,508
Supplies and materials	2,238	3,701	2,248	2,216	3,323
Business, travel and vehicle expenses	1,498	1,470	1,574	1,841	1,974
Purchased water and transmission charges	18,620	20,480	23,416	26,926	30,403
Sewage treatment charges	6,484	4,359	7,081	7,550	8,032
Share of county administrative expense	4,288	4,703	4,484	5,035	5,681
Other	717	435	1,173	730	1,220
Depreciation expense	19,701	21,609	22,360	22,714	23,015
Less: House connection and capitalized overhead costs	(66)	(139)	(91)	(51)	(9)
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$88,122</b>	<b>\$86,661</b>	<b>\$90,985</b>	<b>\$95,274</b>	<b>\$103,799</b>
<b>Operating Loss</b>	<b>(26,169)</b>	<b>(23,598)</b>	<b>(28,723)</b>	<b>(31,956)</b>	<b>(40,884)</b>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):</b>					
Ad valorem charges	30,010	31,340	32,670	33,958	35,349
Water and sewer assessment charges	2,180	1,903	1,619	1,324	1,124
Interest on investments	235	760	824	2,201	5,341
Interest expense	(9,234)	(9,527)	(10,880)	(10,828)	(9,039)
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(133)	396	-	53	(794)
Grant	-	-	-	-	1,299
Other revenue (expense)	11,086	3,331	881	(28)	(32)
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<b>\$34,144</b>	<b>\$28,202</b>	<b>\$25,114</b>	<b>\$26,680</b>	<b>\$33,248</b>
<b>Net Income before Contributions and Transfers</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>4,604</b>	<b>(3,609)</b>	<b>(5,276)</b>	<b>(7,636)</b>
Capital contributions	27,513	14,729	7,606	11,433	11,481
Operating transfers in (out)	(500)	-	-	-	-
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>\$34,988</b>	<b>\$19,333</b>	<b>\$3,997</b>	<b>\$6,157</b>	<b>\$3,845</b>
Net Position at Beginning of Period	505,653	538,689	558,022	562,020	557,229
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	(1,952)	-	-	(10,948)	-
<b>Net Position at End of Period</b>	<b>\$538,689</b>	<b>\$558,022</b>	<b>\$562,020</b>	<b>\$557,229</b>	<b>\$561,074</b>

(1) This information should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

## Special Recreation Facility Enterprise Fund

The County owns an 18-hole public golf course, opened in 1996, whose construction and equipping were financed with proceeds of revenue bonds issued in 1995 and subsequently refunded in 2003. In May 2012, the 2003 bonds were redeemed by the Taxable Golf Course Refunding Revenue Note (Timbers at Troy Golf Course), Series 2012, which was privately negotiated with a financial institution. The County accounts for the operations of the golf course in an enterprise fund. The County has a multi-year contract through December 31, 2027 with a management company to operate the course.

The following table presents the revenues, expenses and changes in net assets of the special recreation facility enterprise fund for fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Special Recreation Facility Enterprise Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Position (000)<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>					
Greens & cart fees <sup>(2)</sup>	\$1,326	\$1,272	\$860	\$687	-
Range fees	109	114	81	51	-
Merchandise sales & services	125	117	85	74	-
Food & beverage	307	309	213	161	-
Miscellaneous sales & services	27	27	22	116	\$300
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,893</b>	<b>\$1,840</b>	<b>\$1,261</b>	<b>\$1,089</b>	<b>\$300</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>					
Contractual services	\$1,459	\$1,557	\$2,729	\$935	\$826
Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	10	-
Depreciation expense	40	39	48	151	147
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,499</b>	<b>\$1,595</b>	<b>\$2,777</b>	<b>\$1,096</b>	<b>\$973</b>
<b>Operating Income/(Loss)</b>	<b>\$394</b>	<b>\$245</b>	<b>(\$1,516)</b>	<b>(\$7)</b>	<b>(\$673)</b>
<b>Nonoperating Expenses:</b>	<b>(204)</b>	<b>(169)</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>(134)</b>
Income before contributions & transfers	191	76	(1,653)	(131)	(806)
Operating transfers in (out)	120	0	2,216	(4)	2
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>\$311</b>	<b>\$76</b>	<b>\$563</b>	<b>(\$135)</b>	<b>(\$805)</b>
Net Position at Beginning of Period	5,694	6,005	6,081	6,644	6,508
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$6,005</b>	<b>\$6,081</b>	<b>\$6,644</b>	<b>\$6,508</b>	<b>\$5,703</b>

(1) The information in this table should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

(2) The course is now leased as of January 1, 2018. Lease revenue is now received instead of greens and cart fees.

## Broadband Enterprise Fund

The Broadband Fund accounts for broadband services to private sector businesses as well as non-County government agencies and County departments and component units.

The following table presents the revenues, expenses and changes in net position of the broadband enterprise fund for fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Broadband Enterprise Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Position <sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>					
User charges	\$1,101,330	\$1,322,575	\$1,582,113	\$1,786,773	\$1,741,432
Miscellaneous sales & services	-	-	13,959	-	2,385
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$1,101,330</b>	<b>\$1,322,575</b>	<b>\$1,596,072</b>	<b>\$1,786,773</b>	<b>\$1,743,817</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>					
Salaries and employee benefits	371,432	475,633	581,301	661,223	496,654
Contractual services	554,567	535,192	161,864	40,735	415,418
Supplies and materials	684	357,314	34,364	220	350,792
Business, travel and vehicle expenses	734	2,323	2,120	417	105
Depreciation expense	720,961	671,625	681,729	707,145	876,907
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,648,378</b>	<b>\$2,042,087</b>	<b>\$1,461,378</b>	<b>\$1,409,740</b>	<b>\$2,139,876</b>
<b>Operating Income/(Loss)</b>	<b>(\$547,048)</b>	<b>(\$719,512)</b>	<b>\$134,694</b>	<b>\$377,033</b>	<b>(\$396,059)</b>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):</b>					
Interest on investments	(94)	3,478	5,707	44,511	131,891
Interest expense	-	-	-	(10,935)	(59,968)
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	23,318	14,629	-	-	-
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<b>\$23,224</b>	<b>\$18,107</b>	<b>\$5,707</b>	<b>\$33,576</b>	<b>\$71,923</b>
<b>Net Income before Contributions and Transfers</b>	<b>(\$523,824)</b>	<b>(\$701,405)</b>	<b>\$140,401</b>	<b>\$410,609</b>	<b>(\$324,136)</b>
Capital contributions	13,340,837	-	435,147	543,859	18,052
Operating transfers in (out)	52,940	489,909	563,072	(1,259,040)	555,170
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>\$12,869,953</b>	<b>(\$211,496)</b>	<b>\$1,138,620</b>	<b>(\$304,572)</b>	<b>\$249,086</b>
Net Position at Beginning of Period	-	12,869,953	\$12,658,457	\$13,797,077	\$13,492,505
<b>Net Position at End of Period</b>	<b>\$12,869,953</b>	<b>\$12,658,457</b>	<b>\$13,797,077</b>	<b>\$13,492,505</b>	<b>\$13,741,591</b>

(1) This information should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

## Watershed Protection and Restoration Enterprise Fund

The County passed legislation to create a Watershed Protection and Restoration fund as a dedicated, non-lapsing, enterprise fund. The legislation allowed for the collection of a watershed protection and restoration fee to allocate the cost of the program to all owners of improved real property based on impervious surface measurement. The fee was included, as a separate item, on a supplemental real property tax bill, for each property subject to the fee.

The following table presents the revenues, expenses and changes in net position of the watershed protection and restoration enterprise fund for fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Watershed Protection and Restoration Enterprise Fund**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Position (000)<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>					
User charges	\$11,106	\$11,069	\$11,033	\$10,812	\$9,476
Miscellaneous sales and services	29	25	17	25	25
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>\$11,135</b>	<b>\$11,094</b>	<b>\$11,050</b>	<b>\$10,836</b>	<b>\$9,501</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>					
Salaries and employee benefits	1,158	771	830	938	1,049
Contractual services	653	738	935	1,586	1,477
Supplies and materials	1	-	28	1	8
Business, travel and vehicle expenses	1	2	-	1	2
Share of county administrative expense	710	1,107	1,094	1,253	1,096
Other	78	92	82	82	82
Depreciation expense	26	35	77	97	112
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$2,627</b>	<b>\$2,745</b>	<b>\$3,047</b>	<b>\$3,959</b>	<b>\$3,825</b>
<b>Operating Income/(Loss)</b>	<b>\$8,508</b>	<b>\$8,350</b>	<b>\$8,003</b>	<b>\$6,877</b>	<b>\$5,676</b>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):</b>					
Interest on investments	8	61	65	204	519
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	-	63	-	-	(0)
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	(25)
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$123</b>	<b>\$65</b>	<b>\$204</b>	<b>\$493</b>
<b>Net Income before Contributions and Transfers</b>	<b>8,516</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>8,068</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>6,169</b>
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	30,367
Operating transfers in (out)	(3,370)	(2,808)	(5,948)	(7,888)	(9,969)
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>\$5,146</b>	<b>\$5,665</b>	<b>\$2,120</b>	<b>(\$807)</b>	<b>\$26,566</b>
Net Position at Beginning of Period	1,696	6,842	12,506	14,626	\$13,819
<b>Net Position at End of Period</b>	<b>\$6,842</b>	<b>\$12,506</b>	<b>\$14,626</b>	<b>\$13,819</b>	<b>\$40,385</b>

(1) This information should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

## Retirement and Pension Programs

### Overview of Programs

Each fully benefited employee of the County is provided retirement benefits through and must be a member of (1) the Police and Fire Employees' Retirement Plan ("Police/Fire Plan"), (2) the Howard County Retirement Plan ("County Plan") or (3) the Employee Retirement and Pension Systems of the State of Maryland ("State Systems"). The State Systems are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit systems; the Police/Fire Plan and the County Plan are single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement plans administered by the County. Fully benefited employees of the Component Units are provided retirement benefits through the State Systems; most contributions to the State Systems for these employees are made directly by the State according to State statute. The Governor's FY 2013 budget authorized the counties to share the cost of funding teachers' pensions. As of this date, the General Assembly has not adopted statutory changes to the current obligation of the State to pay pension costs or regarding any costs or responsibilities for unfunded actuarial liabilities that might be passed on to the counties. The Component Units' financial reports for the year ended June 30, 2019 present information related to their participation in the State Systems.

The following table presents the enrollment (as of July 1, 2020) and payroll in fiscal year 2020 for County employees covered by the State Systems (excluding Component Unit employees), Police/Fire Plan and County Plan.

	Enrollment			Payroll (000)
	Inactive	Active Vested	Active Non-Vested	
State Systems	-	53	-	\$3,980
Police/Fire Plan	491	723	219	87,692
County Plan	1124	1300	523	127,219
Non-Covered Payroll	-	-	-	19,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>\$237,977</b>

Information regarding these retirement and pension programs is contained in Note 15 of the notes to the County's audited basic financial statements.

### Funding of Payments

Retirement and pension payments are funded from three sources: County contributions, member contributions and investment earnings. The following table presents the County's total pension contributions for fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

Total Pension Contributions (000)			
Fiscal Year	Police/Fire Plan	County Plan	Total County
Ended June 30	Contribution	Contribution	Contribution
2019	\$27,720	\$14,155	\$41,875
2018	26,337	14,841	41,178
2017	24,729	14,179	38,908
2016	21,636	13,428	35,064
2015	22,530	13,967	36,497

## Pension Liability

The County's funding policies provide for periodic employer contributions at rates determined actuarially to accumulate sufficient assets to pay for benefits when due. The County had a net pension liability of \$37.5 and \$121.8 million, as of June 30, 2019 for the County Plan and the Police/Fire Plan respectively. The County has always made its annual required contributions. The following tables present the computation of contribution requirements for the Police/Fire Plan and the County Plan through the most recent actuarial valuations.

The Police/Fire Plan was only 37% funded when it was established in 1990. The increase in unfunded accrued liabilities of the Police/Fire Plan and the County Plan is primarily the result of a reduction in the assumed rate of return from 8.0% on a gross basis to 7.50% on a net basis. Investment gains and losses are smoothed over five years and actuarial gains and losses are amortized over 15 years for both plans.

### Computation of Contribution Requirements

	Police/Fire Plan for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015 Valuation	2016 Valuation	2017 Valuation	2018 Valuation	2019 Valuation
Total Pension Liability (\$000)	528,451	574,446	637,712	694,496	741,185
Net Position (\$000)	430,364	441,335	505,924	562,284	619,358
Net Pension Liability (\$000)	(96,272)	(105,913)	(121,456)	(122,594)	(121,827)
Percentage Funded <sup>(1)</sup>	81.8	81.6	81.0	82.3	83.6
Annual Covered Payroll (\$000)	62,709	72,790	80,814	81,037	83,746
Net Pension Liability as % of Annual Covered Payroll <sup>(1)</sup>	153.5	145.5	150.3	151.3	145.5
	County Plan for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015 Valuation	2016 Valuation	2017 Valuation	2018 Valuation	2019 Valuation
Total Pension Liability (\$000)	377,131	400,512	445,553	478,828	515,666
Net Position (\$000)	353,239	356,119	401,208	440,606	478,198
Net Pension Liability (\$000)	(23,487)	(22,498)	(35,438)	(31,068)	(37,469)
Percentage Funded <sup>(1)</sup>	93.8	94.4	92.0	93.5	92.7
Annual Covered Payroll (\$000)	101,085	108,292	114,349	119,686	123,090
Net Pension Liability as % of Annual Covered Payroll <sup>(1)</sup>	23.2	20.8	31.0	26.0	30.4
(1) Based on Actuarial Value of Assets					
Source: Bolton Partners, Inc., Actuarial Valuation					

## Other Post-Employment Benefits

In the financial statements for fiscal year 2018, the County implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

The County's OPEB plan is a Cost-Sharing Multiple Employer Defined Benefit Healthcare Plan. Per Section 1.406B of Howard County Bill No. 14-2008, the County established an irrevocable trust for administering the plan assets and paying healthcare costs on behalf of the participants. The Plan includes the County (consisting of the County government and Howard County Soil Conservation District) and its component units: Howard County Housing Commission,

Howard Community College, Howard County Library, Howard County Economic Development Authority and Howard County Public School System.

The County provides a post-employment health insurance program in addition to pension benefits. These post-employment benefits are subject to change at any time. All employees who retire from the County may participate in the program. In order to be eligible, the retiree must have a minimum of fifteen years of County service and, immediately preceding retirement, have been enrolled in a medical, vision or prescription drug insurance plan offered to active employees of the County. The County will pay a percentage of the retiree’s health insurance premium based upon these criteria. This percentage varies with the number of years of service attained by the employee. Other retirees who do not meet the eligibility criteria are permitted to participate in the retirees' health insurance program by paying the full premium at the group rate. The component units provide medical benefits to eligible employees who retire from employment with the entity. The eligibility requirements vary among different entities. Each entity pays a percentage of the health insurance premium based on certain criteria. In addition to medical benefits, the school system offers life insurance benefits to eligible retirees who have provided ten years of service with the school system and have retired from the Howard County Public School System.

The Plan’s funding policy provides for the County to contribute to the trust the actuarially determined annual required contribution. During fiscal year 2020, the County contributed \$13 million to the trust. The County budget for fiscal year 2021 includes funding for pay-as-you go OPEB costs as well as \$11 million to the trust.

Based on the most recent actuarial valuation which was prepared as of July 1, 2017 and rolled forward to June 30, 2018, the actuarially calculated proportionate share of total OPEB liability as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018 was \$417.9 million and there was \$41.5 million of actuarial plan assets; therefore, the net OPEB liability for the County was \$376.3 million. The plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the OPEB liability was 9.94%.

	Howard County Government *	Howard County Public Schools	Howard Community College	Howard County Library	Howard County Housing Commission **	Howard County Economic Development Authority (EDA) **	Total
<b>As of June 30, 2018:</b>							
Total proportion of net OPEB liabilities	\$ 376,331,122	\$ 743,045,807	\$ 34,243,904	\$ 16,887,405	\$ 1,641,831	\$ 586,368	\$ 1,172,736,437
Total proportion of OPEB assets	41,532,494	82,003,702	3,779,210	1,863,721	181,195	64,713	129,425,035
Total deferred outflows of resources from OPEB	49,344,159	68,632,632	3,162,994	2,237,361	264,572	167,082	123,808,800
Total deferred inflows of resources from OPEB	61,379,328	136,208,782	6,601,450	2,754,323	267,781	95,636	207,307,300
<b>For the year ended June 30, 2018:</b>							
Total OPEB expense	\$ 26,715,357	\$ 47,759,737	\$ 2,165,032	\$ 1,198,655	\$ 121,763	\$ 51,553	\$ 78,012,097

\* Enterprise fund share of net OPEB liability, OPEB assets, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows is \$23,102,908, \$2,549,673, \$5,402,144, and \$3,768,067, respectively. The portion allocated to the Howard County Soil Conservation District for net OPEB liability, OPEB assets, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows is \$351,821, \$38,827, \$32,497, and \$57,382, respectively.

\*\* EDA is not included in the CAFR due to immateriality. Also, Housing Commission has a different fiscal year end.

### Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial methods and significant assumptions used by the actuary are summarized in this note to conform to the disclosure requirements for GASB Statements 75.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Projected Cash Flows	Member & County contributions will continue to increase \$3 million per annum. Discount rate of 3.98% was applied to investments in fiscal years 2018 through 2037.
Municipal Bond Rate	3.628% as of 6/30/18 based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Bond Municipal Bond Index.
Interest Assumption	Equivalent single discount rate of 3.98% as of 6/30/18
Inflation	2.20%
Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return, Based on Geometric Means	3.27% for Equity investments (based on 65% target allocation) and 1.25% for Fixed Income investments (based on 35% target allocation), or a total of 4.52%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	3.80%

## **Accounting for Annual and Disability Leave**

As of June 30, 2020, County employees paid from the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Internal Service Funds accrued unused annual leave of \$30.0 million. Unused annual leave for County employees paid from the water and sewer enterprise fund was \$1.1 million. These amounts are based upon the average daily pay rate for the County employees at year-end. The annual leave amounts are recognized as liabilities in the County's financial statements. The disability leave amounts do not vest to the employees and are not reflected as liabilities.

## **Insurance and Risk Management**

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; environmental exposures; and natural disasters. The County, excluding the Howard County Public School System, has established two internal service funds to account for and finance its risks of loss. The County's risk-financing techniques include a combination of risk retention through self-insurance and risk transfer using a risk pool and commercial insurance. The Employee Benefits Self Insurance Fund is administered by the Office of Human Resources and provides full coverage for employee benefits and long-term disability claims. The Risk Management Self Insurance Fund is administered by the Office of Risk Management in the Department of County Administration and provides coverage up to a maximum of \$1 million for each automobile liability claim, \$1 million for each general liability claim, \$100,000 for each property and first party vehicle damage claim and unlimited coverage for each workers' compensation claim.

The County belongs to the Local Government Insurance Trust ("LGIT"), a Maryland governmental insurance pool, which provides insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the County's Risk Management Fund. The County pays an annual premium to LGIT for this coverage. The County participates in LGIT in the areas of excess property, general and automobile liability coverages. LGIT was created to provide broader insurance coverages to Maryland's local governmental entities than those available from commercial insurers, coverages which would otherwise be unavailable, and loss control and risk management services. Claims settled by the County in the past five fiscal years exceeded the Risk Management Fund's retention to trigger payment by LGIT five times for water damage and once for a vehicle accident for a total of \$409,944.

All funds and component units of the County, excluding the Howard County Public School System, participate in the risk management program and make annual payments to the internal service fund. These payments are calculated based on a combination of actuarial estimates and historical cost information. These amounts are needed to pay administrative costs, prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for future claims and catastrophic losses.

At fiscal year-end 2019, the combined Net Position for the two internal service funds was \$17,559,388 and is reported as unrestricted. The combined claims liability of the two funds, \$20,215,850, is based on generally accepted accounting principles, which require that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial

statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimated.

## **Investment Policy**

The County has established an investment policy that applies to all of its financial assets and can be found at <https://www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/Finance/Financial-Information/Investments>. This policy invests public funds in a manner that conforms to all applicable State and County statutes while meeting the County's investment objectives. The three prioritized objectives of the County's investment activities are (1) safety of principal through (a) diversification, (b) third-party collateralization and safekeeping and (c) delivery versus payment; (2) liquidity sufficient to meet all reasonably anticipated operating requirements; and (3) return on investment at least equal to the yield on U.S. Treasury bills of comparable duration. The Director of Finance is required to develop and maintain written administrative procedures as well as a system of controls to regulate the operation of the investment program. Compliance with these procedures and controls is audited as part of the County's annual financial audit.

As of June 30, 2020, the County had investments totaling approximately \$629.6 million. Of these investments, none have maturities in excess of one year, other than stripped-coupon U.S. Treasury securities that the County has purchased to provide for the payment of the final installments under its agricultural land preservation installment-purchase agreements. All investments were purchased to be held to maturity, and interest is paid throughout the term except as previously noted. The County has never entered into reverse repurchase transactions, and does not invest in derivatives.

The County's investment policy was updated in February 2019 and received a Certificate of Excellence from the Association of Public Treasurers of the United States and Canada. The County is a member of the Investment and Treasury Affinity Group of the Maryland GFOA, which periodically brings together public investment officers from large Maryland counties, Baltimore City and the State.



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# Capital Requirements and Debt Management

## Capital Projects Funds

The following table presents the sources and uses of funds in the County's Capital Projects Funds for the fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Sources and Uses of Capital Projects Funds (\$000)<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Source of Funds:</b>					
Proceeds of bonds and notes	\$100,180	\$ 76,490	\$133,925	\$172,332	\$107,662
Proceeds of refunding bonds	84,015	21,157	140,385	183,686	22,514
Bond Premium	17,523	13,509	43,899	49,186	12,219
Capital Leases	-	10,058	3,368	11,937	-
Local transfer tax	19,353	19,732	23,690	23,641	26,933
Pay-as-you-go funding	-	4,450	-	-	-
Revenues from other governmental agencies	14,408	7,147	21,847	23,243	15,289
Developer contributions	3,985	4,377	8,466	1,899	474
Other	11,816	9,249	7,655	9,149	10,478
Operating transfers in	21,379	3,491	23,429	25,869	34,960
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>\$272,659</b>	<b>\$169,661</b>	<b>\$406,663</b>	<b>\$500,942</b>	<b>\$230,529</b>
<b>Use of Funds:</b>					
Capital projects expenditures	171,692	186,875	209,455	196,506	207,179
Operating transfers out	19,980	20,581	20,324	26,446	25,925
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	93,817	26,441	169,144	219,086	24,007
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>\$285,488</b>	<b>\$233,898</b>	<b>\$398,923</b>	<b>\$442,038</b>	<b>\$257,111</b>
Excess (Deficit) of Sources over Uses	(12,830)	(64,237)	7,740	58,904	(26,582)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Period	52,026	39,196	(25,042)	(17,302)	41,602
<b>Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Period</b>	<b>\$39,196</b>	<b>(\$25,042)</b>	<b>(\$17,302)</b>	<b>\$41,602</b>	<b>\$15,020</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The information in this table should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements set forth in Appendix A.

## Board of Education Capital Projects

The following table presents the sources and uses of funds for the Board of Education’s capital projects for the fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

**Sources and Uses of Funds for Board of Education Capital Projects (\$000) <sup>(1)</sup>**

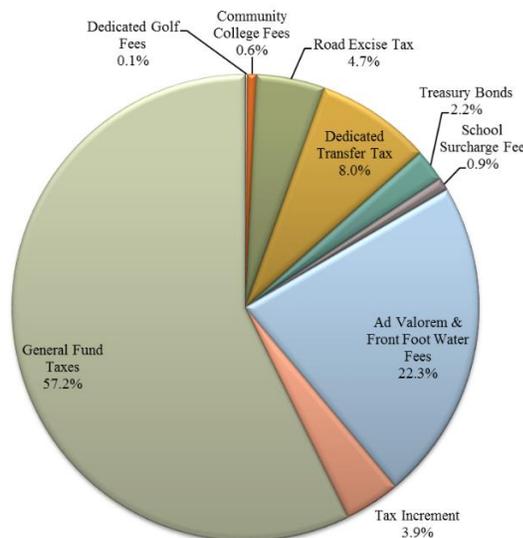
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Sources of Funds:</b>					
Proceeds of County bonds and notes	\$ 46,452	\$ 61,232	\$ 53,016	\$ 54,858	\$ 36,280
Revenues from County and State	31,636	18,910	37,478	6,741	6,220
Other	1	8	24	100	244
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>\$ 78,090</b>	<b>\$ 80,150</b>	<b>\$ 90,519</b>	<b>\$ 61,699</b>	<b>\$ 42,744</b>
<b>Uses of Funds:</b>					
Capital projects expenditures	80,462	79,066	83,538	63,212	37,053
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>\$ 80,462</b>	<b>\$ 79,066</b>	<b>\$ 83,538</b>	<b>\$ 63,212</b>	<b>\$ 37,053</b>
Excess (Deficit) of Sources over Uses	(2,372)	1,084	6,981	(1,513)	5,692
Fund Balance at Beginning of Period	(1,411)	(3,783)	(2,699)	4,282	2,769
<b>Fund Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>\$ (3,783)</b>	<b>\$ (2,699)</b>	<b>\$ 4,282</b>	<b>\$ 2,769</b>	<b>\$ 8,460</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This table should be read in conjunction with the audited basic financial statements of the Board of Education.  
Source: Howard County Public School System Office of Finance

## Composition of Debt

The chart below presents how proceeds of outstanding County bonds were used as of June 30, 2020.

**Debt by Funding Source as of 6/30/2020  
(Principal Only)**



## Capital Budget and Program

The following table presents the County's adopted capital budget for fiscal year 2021 and program for fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

Capital Budget and Program (\$000)

Program Title	Authorization			FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	Total
	Prior	FY2021	Subtotal						
Recreation & Parks	\$153,765	\$7,423	<b>\$161,188</b>	\$9,100	\$7,875	\$6,950	\$7,350	\$6,250	<b>\$198,713</b>
Board of Education	572,907	92,652	<b>665,559</b>	96,745	94,452	78,662	70,845	66,355	<b>1,072,618</b>
Fire	57,543	(1,400)	<b>56,143</b>	2,275	925	925	925	925	<b>62,118</b>
General County	659,732	74,200	<b>733,932</b>	28,168	73,477	36,248	37,490	62,087	<b>971,402</b>
Sidewalk/Curb Projects	27,410	2,490	<b>29,900</b>	7,925	8,037	7,500	5,900	6,050	<b>65,312</b>
Road Construction	225,154	3,347	<b>228,501</b>	5,100	3,000	5,100	3,000	3,000	<b>247,701</b>
Storm Drainage	184,479	6,508	<b>190,987</b>	19,560	8,950	8,375	7,600	8,175	<b>243,647</b>
Traffic Improvements	23,833	2,025	<b>25,858</b>	6,525	2,575	1,825	1,570	1,170	<b>39,523</b>
Water	180,452	19,485	<b>199,937</b>	19,233	31,393	8,295	9,100	6,630	<b>274,588</b>
Sewer	409,670	(11,350)	<b>398,320</b>	46,585	18,880	17,675	10,260	12,400	<b>504,120</b>
Community College	147,865	13,874	<b>161,739</b>	31,688	31,588	28,793	2,100	3,800	<b>259,708</b>
Library	26,329	-	<b>26,329</b>	500	500	2,600	40,000	-	<b>69,929</b>
Police	4,015	1,000	<b>5,015</b>	-	-	-	-	150	<b>5,165</b>
Bridge Improvements	30,169	300	<b>30,469</b>	2,460	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	<b>38,929</b>
Road Resurfacing	67,867	2,600	<b>70,467</b>	6,750	6,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	<b>108,217</b>
Agricultural Preservation	170,608	-	<b>170,608</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>170,608</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,941,798</b>	<b>\$213,154</b>	<b>\$3,154,952</b>	<b>\$282,614</b>	<b>\$289,402</b>	<b>\$212,698</b>	<b>\$205,890</b>	<b>\$186,742</b>	<b>\$4,332,298</b>

## Debt Management Policy

Section 17-207 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland requires each local government unit to adopt by resolution, motion or ordinance a local debt policy consistent with the Maryland Constitution, State law and the Howard County Charter. On October 5, 2009, the County adopted an updated debt management policy that establishes the processes employed in the management of its short- and long-term debt. The policy sets the parameters for issuing debt and managing outstanding debt. It provides guidance to decision makers regarding the timing and purposes for which debt may be issued, types and amounts of permissible debt, method of sale that may be used and structural features that may be incorporated. The County added long-term variable rate debt as an approved type of debt that can be issued. By establishing a debt policy, the County has recognized its binding commitment to full and timely repayment of all debt. The policy ensures that the County maintains a sound debt position and that its credit quality is protected. The policy is available on the County's website at <https://www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/Finance/Financial-Information/Bonds>.

In addition, the County adopted Build America Bonds ("BABs") – Direct Pay Procedures in March 2010 and Tax-Exempt Issuance Procedures in February 2012. The procedures ensure that the County does not expend bond proceeds for non-eligible costs or projects and establish document retention, semi-annual filing and on-going compliance guidelines.

## Debt Capacity

Pursuant to Article VI of the County Charter and State law, the aggregate amount of bonds and other indebtedness of the County outstanding at any one time may not exceed 4.8 percent of the full market value of real property and personal property located within the County. In computing this percentage under the County Charter and State law, the following are excluded: (1) tax anticipation notes or other debts having a maturity not in excess of 12 months, (2) bonds or other debts issued or guaranteed by the County payable primarily or exclusively from taxes levied on or in, or other revenues of, special taxing areas or districts and (3) bonds and other debts issued for self-liquidating and other projects payable primarily or exclusively from the proceeds of assessments or charges for special benefits or services. Metropolitan District debt, which is payable primarily from water and sewer charges, does not constitute general obligation debt for the purpose of computing such percentage, and there are no other debt limitations

applicable to Metropolitan District debt. For the purpose of determining whether refunding bonds issued under such statute are within the legal debt limitation of the County, the amount of bonds refunded is subtracted from, and the amount of refunding bonds issued is added to, the aggregate of the County's outstanding bonds.

Shown below is a calculation of the County's legal debt capacity as of June 30, 2020, based on the County's estimated assessable base as of June 30, 2020.

<b>Legal Debt Capacity (\$000)</b>	
Assessable Base at 06/30/2020	\$55,788,140,780
Assessable base limit on general obligation debt	\$2,677,830,757
Total outstanding debt to be applied against County Charter limit	\$1,262,704,059
Additional legal debt capacity	\$1,415,126,698

## **Description of Debt**

### **Public Improvement Debt**

The County issues public improvement debt to defray the costs of general County capital projects, including storm drainage, fire service, police, road construction, bridge, library, recreation and parks, school, community college, sidewalk and curb, intersection and signal improvement, and community renewal capital projects. Such debt is a general obligation of the County, and the County's full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power are irrevocably pledged to the punctual payment of principal of and interest on such debt when due and payable. Debt service on public improvement debt is payable primarily from general tax revenues; however, building excise taxes, school surcharge, broadband fees, environmental service fees, fire and transfer taxes are also used to pay debt service for certain types of capital projects.

### **Short-Term Construction Financing Program**

The County issues tax-exempt bond anticipation notes (BANs) in order to provide interim financing for a portion of the cost of its ongoing capital projects. The notes are currently in the form of a line of credit and repaid with proceeds of the County's long-term bonds. The County typically issues its long-term bonds once a year in an amount corresponding to the amount expended for capital projects since its last bond sale and uses such bond proceeds to redeem outstanding notes and reimburse the capital projects fund. The outstanding amount of such notes as of June 30, 2020 was \$32.3 million. The County intends to refund the outstanding BANs with a bond issue in Spring 2021.

### **Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Care Cost**

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cap on closed landfill cells and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at cells for 30 years after closure. The County recognizes a portion of these estimated closure and post-closure care costs in each operating budget, based on cell capacity used.

The County ceased using the Alpha Ridge landfill as its primary waste disposal site in 1997, and now exports waste to a regional landfill in Virginia. The closure cap for a 70-acre cell at Alpha Ridge was completed and paid for in 2001. The County does not expect to use the remaining capacity in the foreseeable future.

Closure costs for the existing cell and post-closure care cost for the closed and existing cells at the Alpha Ridge landfill will approximate \$29.2 million. Actual costs may differ due to inflation or future design changes. As of June 30, 2020, the County has recognized \$23.26 million of these costs. The County intends to fund the remaining costs from bond proceeds and its annual Environmental Services Fund budget.

## **Metropolitan District**

The County issues Metropolitan District debt to finance the costs of the County's water and sewer capital projects as well as its share of Baltimore City water and sewer capital projects. Such debt is a general obligation of the County, and its full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power are irrevocably pledged to the punctual payment of principal of and interest on such debt when due and payable. Debt service on Metropolitan District debt is payable from water and sewer revenues and other revenues.

## **Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration**

Under the Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration's revolving loan program, the State has four outstanding loans to the County at interest rates that are below market. The loans are tax-exempt obligations that were primarily used to finance the expansion of the Little Patuxent Wastewater Treatment Plant and one financed the Holiday Hills sewer project. As with Metropolitan District debt, such debt is payable from water and sewer revenues and other revenues, but the full faith and credit of the County is also pledged to the payment thereof.

## **Agricultural Land Preservation Program**

Through its agricultural land preservation program, the County finances the acquisition of development rights to a particular parcel of agricultural property by entering into an installment-purchase agreement with the property owner. Historically, under the terms of the installment-purchase agreement, the County paid the property owner semiannual interest payments for up to 30 years, and minimal portions of the installment-purchase price biennially until maturity. The rest of the purchase price for the development rights is paid at the end of the term with a balloon payment. Upon execution of an installment-purchase agreement, the County purchased stripped-coupon United States Treasury obligations in amounts sufficient to equal the balloon payment at the maturity of the installment purchase.

Under the current program, the County pays either five or ten percent of the purchase price at closing, with equal annual principal payments over 15 or 20 years with interest. The County acquires the development rights to the land in perpetuity. The County is using the 25 percent portion of the local transfer tax that is dedicated to agricultural land preservation and the County's share of the State transfer tax on agricultural land to fund this program.

## **Golf Course**

In 1995, the County issued its Special Facility Revenue Bonds, 1995 Series A (the "Series 1995 Bonds") to finance construction of a public golf course and related facilities. The Series 1995 Bonds were refinanced with the issuance by the County of its Golf Course Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2003 Series A (the "Series 2003 Bonds"). In May 2012, the Series 2003 Bonds were redeemed by the County with issuance and sale of its Taxable Golf Course Refunding Revenue Note (Timbers at Troy Golf Course), Series 2012 (the "Series 2012 Note"), which was privately negotiated with a financial institution. Payment of the Series 2012 Note is secured by a pledge by the County of gross revenues generated by the golf course facility and a debt service reserve fund. If a deficiency exists in the debt service reserve fund, the County is obligated to restore the amount in such debt service reserve fund to the debt service reserve requirement of \$560,000 within 90 days, until the note has been paid in full. The County has never had to replenish the debt service reserve fund due to any deficiency. The Series 2012 Note and the obligations payable thereunder do not constitute a pledge of the County's full faith and credit or taxing power. The County's covenant to replenish the debt service reserve fund and to maintain the facility in first class operating condition is a general contractual obligation of the County. In fiscal years 2011, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the County General Fund subsidized a portion of the golf course maintenance expenses.

## **Capital Leases**

The County maintains leasing agreements with Banc of America Public Finance, KeyBank, SunTrust, TD Asset Management Funds, and Zions Bank for financing the acquisition of equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, and have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The future minimum lease obligations total \$35,443,286, and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019 was \$31,603,394.

## Overlapping Debt

There are no incorporated towns, villages, municipalities or other subdivisions within the County boundaries having separate taxing authority. Thus there is no overlapping municipal debt in the County. However, the Columbia Association does have authority to issue debt which is funded via a fee. (See “Demography and Economy, Columbia” herein.)

## Tax Increment Financing

On March 11, 2014 the County issued its first Special Obligation Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Bonds in the amount of \$17 million, with an overall true interest cost of 6.148%. The proceeds were used to construct a 704-space parking garage on 12.73 acres of land dedicated for commuter rail patrons. The County had previously designated the 12.73 acres as a Tax Increment Financing District, at the site of the MARC Savage Commuter Rail Station. The land is state-owned, thus no real property taxes were paid to the County for this property. However, County management anticipates opportunities for local economic development by putting tax-exempt property on the local tax roll while improving transportation infrastructure.

A companion special tax district has been created as a backup for the Special Obligation TIF bonds. Special taxes will be imposed on property owners located within the special tax district in any year where the tax increment collections are lower than the next year’s debt service obligation and TIF District expenses. The special taxes are also to be pledged for the repayment of the Special Obligation TIF bonds.

These bonds are not general obligation bonds of the County; rather they are special obligations of the County payable solely from the real property tax increment to be realized from the TIF District, any special taxes imposed and collected from the companion Special Tax District, and any Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Zone payments awarded by the State. The project was approved for designation as a BRAC Zone in June 2009. The total amount of pledged revenue is \$33,396,850. A reserve fund in the amount of \$1,678,465 was established as part of the debt issuance. This reserve will not be available for other purposes until the final maturity of the bonds in fiscal year 2044. Additionally, as of the end of fiscal year 2020, \$5,223 was held by an escrow agent for fiscal year 2021 debt service. Pledged revenues of \$1,453,827 were recognized in fiscal year 2020. The outstanding debt of \$16,785,000 is included in the primary government’s long-term debt on the Statement of Net Position.

The bond offering is part of an overall Public Private Partnership (P3) development project known as Annapolis Junction Town Center. When completed, the entire development project will be a comprehensive mixed-use State Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) and will include 100,000 square feet of Class A office space, 416 luxury apartment units, a 150-room hotel, 17,250 square feet of retail space and the 704-space parking garage (financed by the TIF). The project will also include two additional parking garages, to be funded privately, to separately support parking needs for businesses and residents.

On October 19, 2017, the County issued \$48,225,000 of Howard County, Maryland Special Obligation Bonds (Downtown Columbia Project), Series 2017 A. The total amount of pledged revenue is \$85,283,692. A reserve fund in the amount of \$3,921,283 was established as part of the debt issuance. This reserve will not be available for other purposes until the final maturity of the bonds in fiscal year 2047. Additionally, as of the end of fiscal year 2020, \$13,320 is being held by an escrow agent for fiscal year 2021 debt service. Pledged revenues of \$3,577,754, were recognized in fiscal year 2020. The outstanding debt of \$48,225,000 is included in the primary government’s long-term debt on the Statement of Net Position.

The development project consists of the redevelopment of a portion of the downtown area in the unincorporated master-planned community of Columbia, Maryland, one of the first master-planned communities in the United States. Downtown Columbia consists of an approximately 391-acre downtown area in Columbia designated by the County Council and the County Executive of the County for development in the Downtown Columbia Plan, on February 3, 2010. Recognizing that additional housing in Downtown Columbia is fundamental to the economic future of Columbia, the Downtown Columbia Plan recommends the development of an aggregate total of up to 6,244 additional residential units of which, 656 to 2,296 units have been allocated to the Initial Stage of the Downtown Columbia Plan. The Downtown Columbia Plan also recommends the development of an aggregate total of 1.25 million square feet of retail (of which 300,000 to 676,446 square feet have been allocated to the Initial Stage of the Downtown Columbia Plan), 4.3 million square feet of office (of which amount 1,000,000 to 1,513,991 square feet have been allocated to the Initial Stage of the Downtown Columbia Plan), and 640 additional hotel rooms (at least 100 of which have been allocated to the Initial Stage of the Downtown Columbia Plan) to serve the present and future needs of the community,

as well as connected street networks, upgraded major intersections, and structured parking to accommodate future uses and promote a “park-once” approach.

## **Conduit Debt**

From time to time, the County has issued Industrial Revenue Bonds, Economic Revenue Development Bonds, Multi-family Rental Housing Revenue Bonds, Retirement Community Revenue Bonds and Recovery Zone Facility Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. Neither the County, the State nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the County’s financial statements.

At fiscal year-end June 30, 2020, there were 20 series of conduit debt outstanding. The aggregate principal amount outstanding for the 11 series issued after July 1, 1996 was \$91,980,290. The aggregate principal amount outstanding for the 9 series issued prior to June 30, 1996 could not be determined; however, their original issue amounts totaled \$59,155,000.

The Howard County Housing Commission issued its \$13,655,000 Lease Revenue Bonds (Roger Carter Recreation Center), Series 2011 (the “Series 2011 Bonds”) in December 2011. The Commission used the proceeds of the Bonds to finance a portion of the costs of the design, development, construction, and equipping of a recreation center, an indoor swim center facility, and parking deck and related structures and site improvements (the “2011 Commission Project”) located on Ellicott Mills Drive in Ellicott City in the County. The 2011 Commission Project was constructed on an approximately 4.8-acre parcel of land owned by the Commission. The Commission and the County entered into a Lease Agreement dated as of December 1, 2011 (the “2011 Lease Agreement”), under which the Commission leased the 2011 Commission Project and the Leased Premises (as defined in the 2011 Lease Agreement) to the County. The 2011 Lease Agreement requires the County to make lease payments, which are calculated to be sufficient to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Series 2011 Bonds. The 2011 Lease Agreement is not a general obligation of the County and does not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit or the taxing powers of the County.

## **Public Private Partnership (P3) Agreement**

On October 16, 2018, the County executed a Project Agreement with Edgemoor-Star America Judicial Partners (ESJP) for the demolition of the Dorsey Building located at 9250 Judicial Way in Ellicott City and the construction and 30-year maintenance of an approximately 240,000 square foot circuit courthouse and a 690-space parking garage. The County is expected to take occupancy and make a \$75 million milestone payment in June 2021. Annual availability payments, consisting of a fixed capital charge of \$6.6 million and a \$3.3 million facility management charge, subject to CPI escalation, will be made FY2022 through FY2057. The facility management charge is subject to unavailability and performance failure deductions.

# Outstanding Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2020, the County had outstanding long-term debt presented below.

	Dated Date	Issued (\$000)	Outstanding (\$000) <sup>(1)</sup>	Interest Rates (%)	Final Maturity
Consolidated Public Improvement BABs, Series C <sup>(2)</sup>	03/16/10	39,405	39,405	5.00 - 5.55	02/15/30
Public Improvement and Refunding, Series B	11/17/11	182,055	28,815	3.00 - 5.00	08/15/31
Consolidated Public Improvement Project and Refunding, Series A	04/03/14	117,125	23,395	3.00-5.00	02/15/34
Consolidated Public Improvement Project and Refunding, Series A	04/22/15	184,195	112,750	3.00-5.00	02/15/35
Consolidated Public Improvement Project and Refunding, Series A	03/30/16	96,040	85,155	3.00-5.00	02/15/36
Consolidated Public Improvement Taxable, Series B	03/30/16	1,730	1,730	2.00	02/15/21
Consolidated Public Improvement, Series A	04/25/17	133,925	119,815	3.00 - 5.00	02/15/37
Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding, Series B	04/25/17	140,385	137,495	5.00	02/15/37
Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding, Series D	12/21/17	184,440	183,380	3.00 - 5.00	02/15/34
Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding, Series A	04/04/18	140,980	125,510	3.00 - 5.00	02/15/38
Consolidated Public Improvement Taxable, Series B	04/04/18	1,025	1,025	3.00	02/15/38
Consolidated Public Improvement Project and Refunding, Series A	05/29/19	133,630	128,960	2.75 - 5.00	08/15/38
Consolidated Public Improvement Project, Series A	05/07/20	117,230	117,230	4.00 - 5.00	08/15/39
Consolidated Public Improvement Project and Refunding, Series C	05/07/20	63,050	<u>63,050</u>	1.22 - 3.11	08/15/39
<b>Total Long-Term Public Improvement Debt</b>			<b>\$1,167,715</b>		
Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration	10/18/00	34,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,170	2.40	02/01/22
Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration	01/29/02	22,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,452	2.00	02/01/24
Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration	10/01/08	1,089	538	2.30	02/01/29
Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration	11/19/09	3,500	1,955	1.00	02/01/31
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series B	11/17/11	36,245	2,390	3.00 - 5.00	08/15/41
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series A	03/19/13	39,155	5,165	3.00 - 4.00	02/15/38
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series A	04/03/14	22,055	3,400	2.00 - 4.00	02/15/44
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series A	04/22/15	31,015	22,320	2.00 - 5.00	02/15/45
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series A	03/30/16	26,190	24,380	3.00-5.00	02/15/46
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series C	04/25/17	81,515	79,460	3.00 - 5.00	02/15/47
Metropolitan District Refunding, Series E	12/21/17	56,075	51,990	3.00 - 5.00	02/15/44
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series C	04/04/18	38,150	36,580	2.50 - 5.00	02/15/48
Metropolitan District Project and Refunding, Series B	05/29/19	66,605	64,950	3.00 - 5.00	08/15/48
Metropolitan District Project, Series B	05/07/20	51,130	51,130	3.00 - 5.00	08/15/49
Metropolitan District Refunding, Series D	05/07/20	24,060	<u>24,060</u>	1.22 - 3.16	08/15/41
<b>Total Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund Debt<sup>(4)</sup></b>			<b>\$376,940</b>		
Agricultural Land Preservation Program <sup>(5)</sup>	1989-2017	112,359	38,686	2.19 - 8.60	02/15/35
Golf Course Refunding Revenue <sup>(6)</sup>	05/30/12	5,400	1,707	2.475	08/15/22
Special Obligation (Annapolis Junction TIF)	03/11/14	17,000	16,785	4.80 - 6.10	02/15/44
Special Obligation (Downtown Columbia TIF)	10/19/17	48,225	<u>48,225</u>	4.00 - 4.50	02/15/47
<b>Total Special Revenue Funds, Other Enterprise Fund and Special Obligation Debt</b>			<b>\$105,403</b>		

(1) The outstanding amounts do not include bonds to be redeemed with the proceeds of refunding bonds previously issued by the County; such bonds to be redeemed are not considered as outstanding debt of the County for debt limitation purposes.

(2) The gross interest rate and debt service are shown, the County expects to receive a Federal Subsidy of \$5,956,637.

(3) This amount is the maximum that the County is authorized to draw down from the Maryland Water Quality Financing Administration.

(4) The payment of the principal of and interest on this debt is to be made first from certain charges the County is authorized to levy within the Metropolitan District, but the full faith and credit of the County are also unconditionally pledged to such payment.

(5) This amount does not include a portion of these obligations in the aggregate principal amount of \$37,738,000, which will be paid in fiscal years 2021-2028 with proceeds of U.S. Treasury obligations purchased by the County.

(6) These bonds do not constitute a pledge of the County's full faith and credit or taxing power, but the County's covenant to restore the amount in the debt service reserve fund is a general contractual obligation of the County.

## Schedules of Long-Term Debt Principal and Interest Payments

The following table presents the principal and interest payments for the County's long-term public improvement debt as of June 30, 2020. Debt service on the CPI Taxable Bonds is shown in Appendix D.

### Debt Service on Long-Term Consolidated Public Improvement Debt (\$000)

Fiscal Year	Principal <sup>(1)</sup>	Interest	Subsidy <sup>(2)</sup>	Total
2021	\$ 74,750	\$ 47,990	\$ (726)	\$ 122,014
2022	77,895	45,933	(726)	123,102
2023	83,380	42,337	(726)	124,991
2024	84,060	38,696	(726)	122,030
2025	82,650	34,972	(637)	116,985
2026	79,805	31,367	(545)	110,627
2027	77,410	27,741	(446)	104,705
2028	74,600	24,132	(344)	98,388
2029	71,075	20,606	(235)	91,446
2030	68,795	17,403	(121)	86,077
2031	65,295	14,344	-	79,639
2032	59,820	11,433	-	71,253
2033	53,850	9,292	-	63,142
2034	49,310	7,212	-	56,522
2035	43,460	5,495	-	48,955
2036	37,835	4,053	-	41,888
2037	33,695	2,724	-	36,419
2038	25,065	1,507	-	26,572
2039	16,095	635	-	16,730
2040	8,870	176	-	9,046
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,167,715</b>	<b>\$388,048</b>	<b>(\$5,231)</b>	<b>\$1,550,532</b>

(1) Includes mandatory sinking fund redemption payments on term bonds.

(2) BABs subsidy is subject to a reduction of 5.9% due to sequestration as described below.

The Internal Revenue Service released guidance stating that due to federal budget sequestration, federal direct credit subsidies for ARRA bonds are subject to reduction beginning October 1, 2019 and extending until September 30, 2020. The amount of the reduction is 6.2% of the February 15, 2020 and August 15, 2020 interest payments, or approximately \$22,501 each. As of August 31, 2020, the County had not received the subsidy for the February 15, 2020 debt service payment from the Department of Treasury.

The following table presents the principal and interest payments for the County’s self-liquidating long-term debt, as of June 30, 2020. Debt service on the MD Taxable Bonds is shown in Appendix D.

**Debt Service on Self-Liquidating Long-Term Debt (\$000)**

Fiscal Year	Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund (Metropolitan District and Water Quality Financing Administration) <sup>(1)</sup>			Agricultural Land Preservation Program <sup>(2)</sup>			Special Recreation Facility (Golf Course) Enterprise Fund		
	Principal <sup>(3)</sup>	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 16,033	\$ 13,363	\$ 29,396	\$ 17,839	\$ 3,454	\$ 21,292	\$ 522	\$ 36	\$ 558
2022	15,655	13,284	28,939	7,108	2,346	9,454	535	23	558
2023	14,119	12,646	26,764	3,358	2,108	5,466	650	3	653
2024	13,527	12,051	25,578	13,588	2,024	15,612	-	-	-
2025	13,467	11,441	24,908	3,358	1,155	4,513	-	-	-
2026	13,955	10,805	24,761	3,919	1,054	4,972	-	-	-
2027	14,394	10,149	24,542	8,583	771	9,354	-	-	-
2028	14,177	9,492	23,669	5,496	509	6,005	-	-	-
2029	14,797	8,838	23,635	3,338	286	3,624	-	-	-
2030	13,435	8,235	21,670	2,924	205	3,129	-	-	-
2031	13,866	7,704	21,569	2,924	132	3,055	-	-	-
2032	13,980	7,160	21,140	997	79	1,075	-	-	-
2033	14,260	6,596	20,856	730	59	789	-	-	-
2034	14,420	6,086	20,506	730	43	773	-	-	-
2035	14,730	5,610	20,340	621	28	649	-	-	-
2036	15,050	5,142	20,192	380	16	396	-	-	-
2037	15,555	4,706	20,261	380	8	387	-	-	-
2038	14,290	4,203	18,493	155	2	156	-	-	-
2039	12,785	3,739	16,524	-	-	-	-	-	-
2040	13,195	3,331	16,526	-	-	-	-	-	-
2041	13,630	2,906	16,536	-	-	-	-	-	-
2042	11,280	2,461	13,741	-	-	-	-	-	-
2043	10,595	2,098	12,693	-	-	-	-	-	-
2044	10,950	1,747	12,697	-	-	-	-	-	-
2045	10,590	1,382	11,972	-	-	-	-	-	-
2046	9,480	1,028	10,508	-	-	-	-	-	-
2047	8,640	707	9,347	-	-	-	-	-	-
2048	7,645	420	8,065	-	-	-	-	-	-
2049	5,750	167	5,917	-	-	-	-	-	-
2050	2,690	40	2,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$376,940</b>	<b>\$177,537</b>	<b>\$554,477</b>	<b>\$76,424</b>	<b>\$14,278</b>	<b>\$90,702</b>	<b>\$1,707</b>	<b>\$62</b>	<b>\$1,769</b>

(1) Excludes administrative fees of five percent of total debt service over the total loan period for the Water Quality Financing Administration debt.  
(2) This amount includes obligations in the aggregate principal amount of \$37,738,000 which will be paid in fiscal years 2021-2028 with proceeds of U.S. Treasury obligations purchased by the County.  
(3) Includes mandatory sinking fund redemption payments on term bonds rounded to the nearest dollar.

The following table presents the principal and interest payments for the County's special obligation long-term debt, as of June 30, 2020.

<b>Debt Service on Special Obligation Long-Term Debt</b>						
<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Special Obligation (Annapolis Junction TIF)</b>			<b>Special Obligation (Downtown Columbia TIF)</b>		
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>
2021	\$ 115,000	\$ 1,002,245	\$ 1,117,245	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,102,219	\$ 2,302,219
2022	145,000	996,725	1,141,725	100,000	2,094,219	2,194,219
2023	175,000	989,765	1,164,765	100,000	2,090,219	2,190,219
2024	205,000	981,365	1,186,365	485,000	2,086,219	2,571,219
2025	240,000	971,525	1,211,525	465,000	2,066,819	2,531,819
2026	275,000	957,605	1,232,605	875,000	2,048,219	2,923,219
2027	315,000	941,655	1,256,655	1,100,000	2,013,219	3,113,219
2028	360,000	923,385	1,283,385	1,175,000	1,969,219	3,144,219
2029	405,000	902,505	1,307,505	1,250,000	1,922,219	3,172,219
2030	455,000	879,015	1,334,015	1,325,000	1,870,656	3,195,656
2031	510,000	852,625	1,362,625	1,400,000	1,816,000	3,216,000
2032	565,000	823,045	1,388,045	1,475,000	1,758,250	3,233,250
2033	625,000	790,275	1,415,275	1,575,000	1,697,406	3,272,406
2034	690,000	754,025	1,444,025	1,650,000	1,632,438	3,282,438
2035	760,000	714,005	1,474,005	1,750,000	1,564,375	3,314,375
2036	835,000	667,645	1,502,645	1,850,000	1,487,813	3,337,813
2037	915,000	616,710	1,531,710	1,925,000	1,406,875	3,331,875
2038	1,005,000	560,895	1,565,895	2,050,000	1,322,656	3,372,656
2039	1,095,000	499,590	1,594,590	2,725,000	1,232,969	3,957,969
2040	1,195,000	432,795	1,627,795	2,900,000	1,113,750	4,013,750
2041	1,300,000	359,900	1,659,900	3,125,000	983,250	4,108,250
2042	1,410,000	280,600	1,690,600	3,350,000	842,625	4,192,625
2043	1,530,000	194,590	1,724,590	3,600,000	691,875	4,291,875
2044	1,660,000	101,260	1,761,260	3,850,000	529,875	4,379,875
2045	-	-	-	4,125,000	356,625	4,481,625
2046	-	-	-	3,650,000	171,000	3,821,000
2047	-	-	-	150,000	6,750	156,750
	<b>\$16,785,000</b>	<b>\$17,193,750</b>	<b>\$33,978,750</b>	<b>\$48,225,000</b>	<b>\$38,877,756</b>	<b>\$87,102,756</b>

## Rapidity of Long-Term Debt Principal Repayment

The following table analyzes how much of the County's long-term public improvement debt outstanding as of June 30, 2020 is scheduled to be repaid over 20 years. This excludes \$19.7 million in short-term construction financing currently outstanding.

### Rapidity of Consolidated Public Improvement Debt Principal Repayment

On or before Fiscal Year	Before Issuance of 2020E/F Bonds		On or before Fiscal Year	After Issuance of 2020E/F Bonds	
	Amount (\$000)	% of Outstanding		Amount (\$000)	% of Outstanding
2025	402,735	34.49%	2025	365,415	32.06%
2030	774,420	66.32%	2030	744,610	65.33%
2035	1,046,155	89.59%	2035	1,018,280	89.34%
2040	1,167,715	100.00%	2040	1,139,840	100.00%

The following table analyzes how much of the County's long-term water and sewer enterprise fund debt outstanding as of June 30, 2020 is scheduled to be repaid over a maximum of 30 years. This excludes \$12.6 million in short-term construction financing currently outstanding.

### Rapidity of Metropolitan District Debt Principal Repayment

On or before Fiscal Year	Before Issuance of 2020E/F Bonds		On or before Fiscal Year	After Issuance of 2020E/F Bonds	
	Amount (\$000)	% of Outstanding		Amount (\$000)	% of Outstanding
2025	72,802	19.31%	2025	59,900	16.46%
2030	143,560	38.09%	2030	130,025	35.74%
2035	214,815	56.99%	2035	201,630	55.42%
2040	285,690	75.79%	2040	272,705	74.95%
2045	342,735	90.93%	2045	329,630	90.60%
2050	376,940	100.00%	2050	363,835	100.00%

## Long-Term Debt Ratios

The following table presents the County’s net long-term public improvement debt per capita and ratios of net long-term public improvement debt to assessed value and to per capita personal income at the end of the last five fiscal years.

**Long-Term Consolidated Public Improvement Debt Ratios**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Net Long-Term Debt (\$000)	Estimated Population (000) <sup>(1)</sup>	Assessed Value (\$000)	Per Capita	Net Long-Term Debt	
					As % of Assessed Value	As % of Personal Income <sup>(2)</sup>
2020	\$1,262,704	327	\$55,788,141	3,861	2.3	5.42
2019	1,107,025	326	53,412,616	3,393	2.1	4.77
2018	1,064,880	321	51,518,005	3,316	2.1	4.66
2017	1,012,915	317	49,626,809	3,193	2.0	4.49
2016	959,245	317	47,641,613	3,030	2.0	4.26

(1) Source: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning.  
(2) Source: Howard County Budget Office

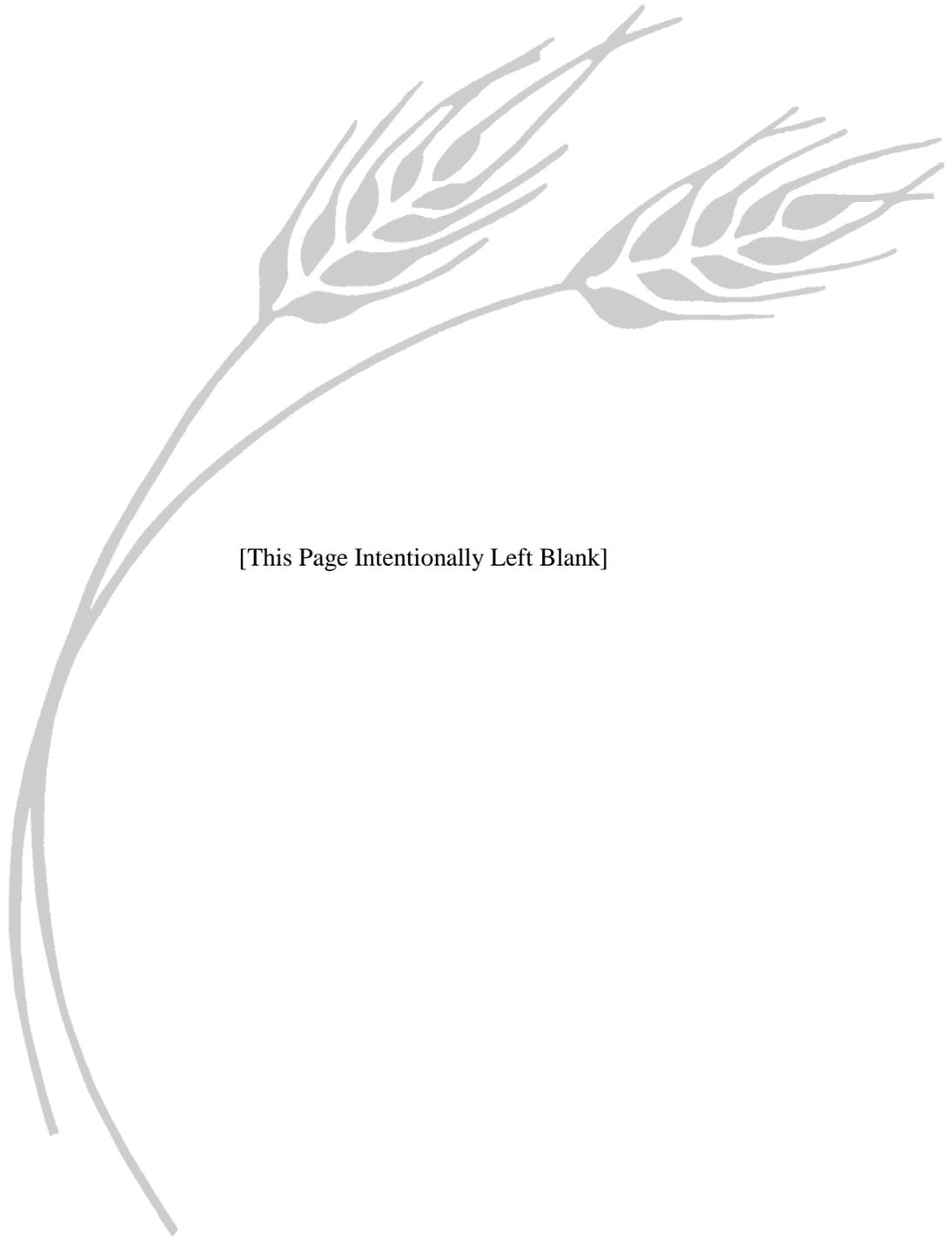
The following table presents the County’s debt service expenditures for long-term public improvement debt as a percentage of current revenues. The County policy is to limit debt service to 10% or less of current revenues in the General, Environmental Services and Fire Tax Funds.

**Long-Term Debt Service as Percentage of Current Revenues**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Public Improvement Debt Principal (\$000)	Public Improvement Debt Interest (\$000)	Public Improvement Debt Service (\$000)	Current Revenues (\$000)	Debt Service as % of Current Revenues
2021 Budget	\$71,310	\$48,811	\$120,121	\$1,350,698	8.89
2020	71,185	47,328	118,513	1,410,908	8.40
2019	63,010	46,709	109,719	1,231,900	8.91
2018	60,901	39,057	99,957	1,187,664	8.42
2017	65,452	40,821	106,273	1,161,948	9.15
2016	65,702	39,911	105,612	1,168,111	9.04

## Future Financing Plans

The County’s debt policy is circumscribed by the legal debt margin for general obligation indebtedness established in the County Charter. In addition, the County’s budget policy is reviewed annually by a committee of financially experienced residents that recommends the amount of debt that the County can afford. As of June 30, 2020, the County had authorized, unissued General County Bonds of \$446,618,476, Metropolitan District Bonds of \$222,646,214 and Tax Increment Finance Bonds at fiscal year-end of \$71,775,000. These amounts include bonds authorized to redeem the \$32.3 million in outstanding short-term construction financing debt. It is the County’s intent to use such unissued bonds to fund future capital projects. The County currently expects to authorize \$70 to \$90 million of public improvement bonds annually for new capital projects identified in the annual Capital Budget and annually issue approximately \$40 to \$65 million of Metropolitan District. Where direct benefits from capital improvements can be identified to specific users, the County intends to finance such improvements from user charges.



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# Government and Infrastructure

## General

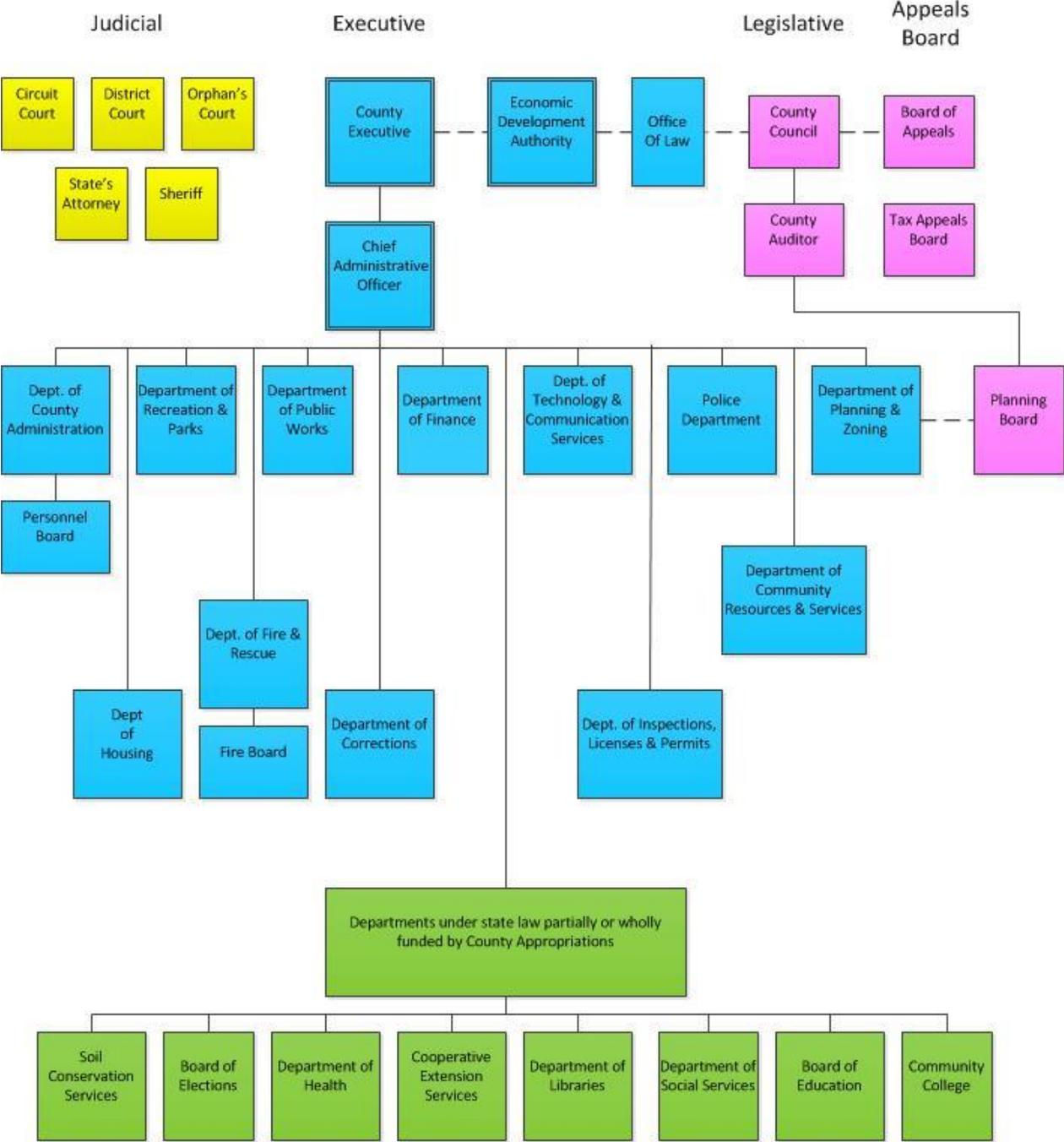
Under the County Charter adopted in 1968, the County's executive functions are vested in the elected County Executive, who is the chief executive officer of the County and is responsible for the proper and efficient administration of the affairs of the County. The Council, which consists of five members elected by district, is the County's legislative body. The County Executive is limited to two consecutive four-year terms, and Council members are limited to three consecutive four-year terms.

Each Council member has one vote, and a simple majority vote is sufficient to pass ordinary legislation. Emergency bills require the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council as do Council actions to override a veto by the County Executive. A majority of the members of the Council constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that for emergency sessions two-thirds of the members of the Council are required. Except as otherwise provided in the County Charter, all laws stand enacted upon approval by the County Executive and take effect 60 days after their enactment, unless by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council any such law is declared to be effective on a later date or is declared an emergency measure affecting the public health, safety and welfare, in which event it is effective from the date of its enactment. The Council elects a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson from its membership at its first meeting in December of each year.

The Chief Administrative Officer performs such duties and exercises such general supervision over the offices and departments of the County government as the County Executive may direct and the Charter specifies. The Chief Administrative Officer acts as the chief budget officer, personnel officer, purchasing agent and central services officer of the County. In addition, the Chief Administrative Officer has been designated to perform the duties of the County Executive during the temporary inability of the County Executive to perform by reason of absence from the County or disability. County financial matters are administered through the Department of Finance by the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance is charged with the administration of the financial affairs of the County, which generally include the collection of State and County taxes, special assessments, Metropolitan District charges, fees and other revenues and funds of every kind due to the County; the enforcement of the collection of taxes in the manner provided by law; the custody and safekeeping of all funds and securities belonging to or by law deposited with, distributed to or handled by the County; the disbursement of County funds; the keeping and supervision of all accounts; the control of all expenditures on the basis of budgetary appropriations and allotments; the preparation of bond sales and advising on debt management; and such other functions as may be prescribed by directive of the County Executive or by legislative act of the Council.

The County Solicitor is appointed by the County Executive subject to confirmation by the Council. All other officials of the County government are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the County Executive.

# Howard County Government Organizational Chart



## Executive, Administrative, Legislative and Education Officials

### Executive

The Honorable *Dr. Calvin Ball* was elected November 6, 2018 to serve as Howard County's 10<sup>th</sup> County Executive. He is a Maryland native and Columbia resident, where he and his wife Shani Ball, RN, BSN are proud parents of two daughters who attend Howard County Public Schools. Dr. Ball holds a Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Religion from Towson State University, Master of Arts in Legal and Ethical Studies from the University of Baltimore, and Doctor of Education from Morgan State University, where he also taught doctoral level courses in topics including finance and budgeting as well as planning and management. He made history in 2006 when he was elected as the youngest Council Chairperson in Howard County history. As County Executive, Dr. Ball remains dedicated to making our community a better, brighter place for future generations, while respecting taxpayer dollars and exercising sound fiscal management. Dr. Ball, a dedicated educator and certified mediator, continuously works to collaborate with all community stakeholders to create the very best Howard County for all. Dr. Ball has been honored with numerous awards including the Michaeline R. Fedder Award for Public Health Legislator of 2015, the Marilyn J. Praisner Public Service Award, Daily Record's 2014 Very Important Professionals Successful by 40 Award, William Donald Schaefer Helping People Award, Louis Goldstein Award for Democratic Spirit, the Kittleman Award for Legislative Leadership, Community Champion of the Year Award, Jenkins Odoms, Jr., Freedom Fighter Award, Richard C. McCauley Transformative Leader Award, Humanitarian Award, and 2018 Senator James Clark Award.

*Sameer Sidh* was appointed Chief of Staff effective December 3, 2018. In his role as Chief of Staff, Mr. Sidh has broad oversight over the County Executive's land use, infrastructure, legislative and communications functions. Mr. Sidh works closely with internal and external stakeholders to ensure that government operations are consistent with the vision and goals of the County Executive. Mr. Sidh previously served as Chief of Staff at Towson University, where he led planning, coordination, and project management of presidential-initiated efforts, and worked closely with the university's leadership team to "boundary span" across university divisions to ensure alignment of objectives and budget. Mr. Sidh came to Towson University from the Office of the Mayor of Baltimore City, where he served as the Director of the Mayor's Office of Citistat. In his tenure as director, Mr. Sidh drove significant productivity and transparency improvements through increased communications and convening cross-agency and cross-sector workgroups. Prior to serving as the Director of Citistat, Mr. Sidh worked as the Deputy Chief of Staff for the Maryland Department of Transportation where he held a position on the senior executive team of a 9,000-employee department collaborating on policy direction with senior management. He also previously served as both Acting Director and Deputy Director of the StateStat in the Office of the Governor. Mr. Sidh holds a J.D. from the University of Baltimore School of Law, and is a member of the Maryland State Bar. He earned his bachelor's degree in political science from James Madison University.

*Gary W. Kuc* was appointed Howard County Solicitor effective July 1, 2015 and reappointed effective March 4, 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Kuc was a Senior Assistant County Solicitor in the Howard County Office of Law for six years, during which time he advised both branches of County government on a variety subjects, and represented Howard County before federal and State courts and various administrative bodies. Before joining the County's Office of Law, Mr. Kuc was a Senior Assistant Attorney General for the State of Maryland for five years, and handled complex civil litigation in the Civil Division of the Attorney General's Office. Prior to his public service, Mr. Kuc was in private practice, as an associate attorney and then partner at Whiteford, Taylor & Preston, LLP, for seven years, and as an associate attorney at Semmes, Bowen & Semmes for three years. Mr. Kuc also was a law clerk to the Honorable Irma S. Raker, Court of Appeals of Maryland. Mr. Kuc holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, Public Service Emphasis, from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and a Juris Doctor, *Magna Cum Laude*, from the Catholic University of America. He is admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and is admitted to practice in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

### Administrative

*Lonnie R. Robbins* was appointed Chief Administrative Officer effective January 3, 2007 after serving as Deputy Chief Administrative Officer since 2004. Mr. Robbins has served as both a Senior Assistant County Solicitor and Assistant County Solicitor in the Howard County Office of Law. He has also worked as the procurement advisor for the Maryland State Board of Public Works, Administrator for Maryland State Department of General Services, and executive aide for the Office of Governor Harry R. Hughes. Mr. Robbins received his B.S. degree in Business and Public Administration from the University of Maryland and a J.D. degree from the University of Baltimore. Mr. Robbins is active in Howard County and Maryland State Bar Associations, Leadership Howard County and First Tee

of Howard County. Mr. Robbins was recently appointed by Governor Larry Hogan to the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Automobile Insurance Fund.

*Rafiu O. Ighile* was appointed Director of Finance effective September 7, 2020. Mr. Ighile is a Certified Public Accountant with an MBA who has more than 30 years of accounting experience in government, not-for-profit and for-profit organizations. He was most recently the Director of Finance and Administration for the City of Gaithersburg, where he oversaw the Finance, Budget and Procurement functions. Before joining the City of Gaithersburg, Mr. Ighile worked for Howard Public School System (HCPSS) as their Chief Financial Officer. While working as CFO for the Howard County Public School System, he managed Finance, Budget, Benefits, and Technology functions. Mr. Ighile implemented the use of Chromebooks for the schools with a student population of more than 59,000 to ensure that all students easily had access to the technology needed for their education. He also previously served as the Deputy Director of Finance for Howard County Government where he established a Debt and Cash Management function for the County to effectively manage the debt issuance and investment portfolio with total assets of over \$600 million. Mr. Ighile attended the University of Pennsylvania and The Wharton School for the Advanced Investment Management Program. He also serves on the Executive Board of both the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and the Maryland GFOA Board of Directors.

*Dr. Holly Sun* became Howard County's Budget Administrator in January 2015. Dr. Sun has two decades of budget management experience at local governments, including revenues, operating budget, capital budget, and performance management. She previously served as Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Prince George's County and Budget Manager of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. She has a PhD in Public Policy and Public Administration from George Washington University, and a Master in Public Policy from Duke University. She served on the Committee on Governmental Budgeting and Fiscal Policy of the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for six years and was a member of the Board of Directors of Maryland GFOA.

## **Legislative**

*Deb Jung* was elected in 2018 to represent District Four. She is currently serving as Howard County Council Chair. She is a 30-year resident of Howard County and lives in Columbia with her husband Ben. Her daughter Alyssa graduated from Howard County public schools and recently completed a double major in Environmental Biology and Public Health from Tulane University. Deb has been an attorney since 1984 and has her own private practice providing legal and strategic advice, training, and consulting to nonprofit organizations throughout Maryland. Previously, she served as a litigation associate at Whiteford Taylor Preston in Baltimore, Maryland; General Counsel to the Close-Up Foundation (a civic education organization for high school students and teachers) in Alexandria, Virginia; and as General Counsel to the Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations in Baltimore, Maryland. At the latter two organizations, she reviewed budgets and responded to employment and pension benefits matters. She is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association and Society for Human Resource Management. A longtime community leader, Deb served as: Co-Chair of the Howard County Sesquicentennial Celebration Committee; Co-Chair of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Commission; and was a five-year member of the Howard County Human Rights Commission. Deb also served as President and was one of the founders of the Executive's Charity for the Arts established to raise money for scholarships for Howard County residents to study in the arts. Deb is a member of the Howard County NAACP, the Howard County Women's Democratic Alliance, and the Sierra Club of Howard County. In addition to her community work, Deb has been very active as a parent in Howard County local schools, having spent many hours assisting with PTA activities and serving two years as the Booster Club President at Wilde Lake High School. She is a member of the HCPSS School Health Council and has helped lead the Start School Later effort in Howard County. Deb was born in Hartford City, Indiana, and was raised in York and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Severna Park, Maryland. She graduated from Severna Park High School, obtained a B.A. in Political Science from Duke University, and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Maryland School of Law.

*Liz Walsh* is a Mount Hebron Viking, Class of '89—just in time to be part of Hebron's first-ever girls' lacrosse team. She attended Georgia Tech on scholarship as a National Merit Scholar and graduated with honors in 1993 with a degree in Civil Engineering. After graduation Liz became a project engineer for a national general contractor where she bid and ran construction projects in the field. If all her projects had been like her last one—rebuilding an old-time swinging bridge over the Cedar Creek in Slaughter Beach, Delaware—Liz probably never would have applied to law school. But she did. Liz graduated from Georgetown Law, also with honors, in 2000. For nearly twenty years now, she has been a construction lawyer in practice at large, global law firms. She drafts and negotiates contracts to design, build and manage mega-construction projects and advises her general contractor and project owner clients as to their rights and responsibilities under those contracts and applicable law. She also tries cases, typically in arbitration. Since

2009 Liz has lived in historic Ellicott City. When it came time to raise her own family, she returned to her hometown, where her parents still live in their same house behind the old Enchanted Forest. She found a century-old four-square in the hills above Main Street and lives there now with her two children and their rescue German Shepherd. In 2018, Liz was elected to represent District One, which includes nationally-designated historic districts in Ellicott City and Elkridge, vast acreages of state park and other dedicated forestlands, and miles of streambanks along the Patapsco River and its smaller tributaries.

*Opel Jones* was elected in 2018 to his first term serving District Two. He is a seasoned higher education administrator and lecturer of the mathematical sciences. He is currently a faculty member at American University in Washington, DC. Dedicated to the community, Opel Jones mentors, tutors, and volunteers in his free time through his fraternity, as well as with the Howard County Democratic Party. He is a Life Member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the Columbia Democratic Club, Ellicott City/Western Howard County Democratic Club, Thurgood Marshall Democratic Club, Greater Elkridge Community Association, and the Howard County Chapter of the NAACP. Additionally, he is a former Human Rights Commissioner for Howard County, appointed by then-County Executive, Ken Ulman. Throughout the years, and in addition to teaching mathematics and statistics, Opel Jones has worked as a systems/software engineer, development officer, and a computer scientist, at Lockheed Martin, Hampton University, Bowie State University, and the United States Census Bureau. While a faculty member at Hampton University, he served as Director of the Leadership Institute for several years, teaching leadership studies, developing leaders, all the while teaching mathematics and honors seminars. Opel Jones is a proud graduate of High Point High School in Beltsville, Maryland, where he lettered in four sports (baseball, football, indoor track, and outdoor track), served as President of the National Honor Society, and played in the marching and concert bands. Since then he has earned a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Hampton University, a master's degree in mathematics from Howard University, and is currently a doctoral candidate in mathematics also at Howard University.

*Christiana Rigby's* family moved to Columbia in the 1970's, following the vision of Jim Rouse, and settling into the villages of Owen Brown and Kings Contrivance. After graduating from Hammond High School and UMBC, she started her career as a community organizer, giving communities a voice in government. Christiana returned to start her family in Howard County and she has served our area as a tireless advocate through her roles as Vice Chair of the Kings Contrivance Village Board, a member of the Economic Resource Allocation Committee under Howard County's Board to Promote Self-Sufficiency board member to Howard EcoWorks, and founder of the Howard County Women's Democratic Alliance. Christiana's professional life has been dedicated to public service. She has spent over a decade working in the government and nonprofit sectors with organizations such as the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Public Interest Research Group (PIRGS), Alice Ferguson Foundation, and United Way of Central Maryland. Her highest priority is to create and expand opportunities for all residents. She is a strong supporter of our public education system and believes all children should receive a quality education. Christiana will work to ensure safe and inclusive neighborhoods that provide people of all ages, backgrounds, and abilities a welcoming place to call home. Within District 3, she will work with our communities and focus on increasing investment and revitalization in our older neighborhoods. Christiana is deeply committed to continuing to serve our residents and will steward their issues and concerns. In 2018, Christiana was elected to represent District 3 on the Howard County Council, which includes the Villages of Owen Brown and Kings Contrivance, as well as communities in North Laurel, Savage, and Jessup. At the Council's first legislative meeting in 2018, Christiana was nominated to serve as the Chair of the County Council, responsible for guiding the body through its first year in office. From 2018 - 2019, she served as the youngest woman to Chair of the Howard County Council.

*David Yungmann* was elected in 2018 to his first term representing District Five. He grew up in the Valley Mede/Chatham and Mt. Hebron communities after his family moved to Ellicott City in 1972. He attended public schools and is a graduate of Mt. Hebron High School, where he showed leadership at a young age as Drum Major of the award-winning marching unit. After graduating from Mt. Hebron in 1985, David attended Loyola University Maryland where he earned a bachelor's degree in Finance in 1989. David most recently moved to Woodbine in 2000 where he has raised his own family, volunteered in the classroom, coached sports, enjoyed field trips and become a dedicated and successful community leader. He has supported numerous efforts to stop excessive development, especially in the rural west, including the construction of the massive religious and educational campus proposed for the former Woodmont Academy site. He was an early player in the effort to change the leadership of the school system and led a successful Board of Education campaign in 2016. David has represented two schools as a PTACHC Delegate, supported PTA/Booster Club boards, and served on many non-profit boards and committees from economic and employment advocacy to education and land use. David has also been active in the Republican Party for over 30 years, during which he has led the College Republicans, worked on campaigns, raised funds and most recently been voted Howard County's Republican Man of the Year. His professional career began in commercial banking before moving into mergers and acquisitions, corporate and project finance, financial planning and executive management – all within the real estate and healthcare fields. David co-founded several companies providing healthcare products

and services. In 2003, he changed careers to start The Yungmann Group, a residential real estate team based in Ellicott City. David’s team has earned a Best of Howard County award for the past several years and has continued to be a market leader in and around Howard County. In 2018, David was elected to the Howard County to represent Council District 5. District 5 encompasses the entire western portion of the county, spanning south to Fulton and east into Ellicott City. This is David’s first elected public office and his first term will run through 2022.

*Craig Glendenning* was appointed County Auditor effective September 4, 2012. Mr. Glendenning was previously the Assistant County Auditor with the Anne Arundel County Auditor’s Office, and prior to that time held positions within the Maryland State Office of Legislative Audits. Mr. Glendenning is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of Maryland, and is a member of the Maryland Government Finance Officers Association, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Institute of Internal Auditors, and the Association of Local Government Auditors. Mr. Glendenning has more than 25 years of auditing, finance, and budgeting experience in the government sector.

## Education

*Dr. Michael J. Martirano* was named superintendent for the Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) in July 2018 after serving as interim superintendent since May 2017. Dr. Martirano has been an educator for more than 35 years. Prior to joining HCPSS, he most recently served as West Virginia state superintendent of schools, during which the state saw notable success in the areas of early childhood literacy, graduation rates and career technical education. He previously served as superintendent of St. Mary’s County Public Schools (Maryland), and has a wide range of educational and administrative experience through his work as a science teacher, principal and visiting professor at Johns Hopkins University. In rejoining the HCPSS, he returned to the system where he previously served as a director of School Administration and to the county where he lived 19 years. In 2017, Dr. Martirano was named a Distinguished West Virginian, the highest award given by the Governor of West Virginia. He also was named a “Chief Making A Difference” and one of 50 people “Shaping the Future of K–12 Education in America” in the 2014 and 2015 Annual Smart List Awards. Other honors include the 2009 Superintendent of the Year in Maryland, Maryland Daily Record Innovator of the Year and Most Admired CEO awards, Howard County NAACP Education Champion award, and the 2011 Jack Epstein Award for contribution to multicultural education in Maryland. He holds a Doctorate of Education degree in school management and instructional leadership from Nova Southeastern University, and two Master of Education degrees and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maryland.

## Responsibilities and Services

### County and Board of Education Employees

The following table presents the number of County (including Library, Community College and Housing Commission) and Board of Education full-time and permanent part-time employees for fiscal years 2015 - 2019 as authorized in the County budget.

**County and Board of Education Employees**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>Other County</b>	<b>Board of Education</b>	<b>Total</b>
2019	1,381	2,741	8,297	12,419
2018	1,336	2,719	8,045	12,100
2017	1,298	2,676	7,826	11,800
2016	1,285	2,629	7,710	11,624
2015	1,296	2,622	7,693	11,611

The County has experienced no work stoppages due to labor difficulties and considers its relationship with employees to be satisfactory. The County currently has collective bargaining with the following exclusive representatives and their bargaining units: (1) American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (“AFSCME”), which represents correctional officers and correctional dietary officers of the County’s Detention Center (Local 3080), a separate local representing blue collar workers of various County departments (Local 3085), Local 3888 representing blue collar supervisors of various County departments, and Local 1810 which represents employees in specific clerical and white collar classifications of various County departments; (2) International Association of Firefighters Local 2000, representing firefighters below the rank of captain; (3) Howard County Police Officers’ Association Lodge 21, representing sworn police officers below the rank of sergeant; (4) Howard County Police Supervisors’ Association

Lodge 143, representing sergeants, and (5) Howard County Public Safety Dispatchers Association, which represents 911 dispatchers. The County has successfully negotiated contracts with unions. The Local 2000 (IAFF) will expire on June 30, 2021. The agreement with the Police Supervisors (Lodge 143) expires on June 30, 2023. The remainder of the agreements (Dispatchers, Local 3080, Local 3085, Local 3888, Local 1810 and Lodge 21) expire on June 30, 2022.

Most Board of Education employees are represented by a bargaining unit. The Howard County Education Association (HCEA), affiliated with the Maryland State Education Association and the National Education Association, represents teachers and other certificated non-supervisory personnel. The Howard County Education Association–Education Support Professionals (HCEA ESP) represents non-certificated, non-supervisory personnel such as clerical, secretarial, instructional, student, food and nutrition service, health, and security assistants, educational interpreters, registered nurses and central office technical staff. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME - Local 1899) represents non-certificated, non-supervisory personnel such as custodial, grounds, maintenance and warehouse staff. The Howard County Administrators Association (HCAA) represents certificated supervisory personnel such as school-based administrators, leadership interns, athletics and activities managers, and instructional facilitators.

### **Board of Education of Howard County**

The Board of Education is a Component Unit of the County. The educational policies, procedures and programs of the public schools in the County are the responsibility of the Board of Education, a seven-member elected body, working with the County Superintendent of Schools appointed by the Board of Education. The County program is governed by the State Board of Education. Daily functions within the schools are the responsibility of the County Superintendent of Schools and his staff.

The Howard County School System offers a comprehensive education program, kindergarten through grade 12, with pre-kindergarten programs available in some schools. Academic support services and gifted programs are available in all schools and in all grades. Special education services are provided for identified students from birth through age 21.

For the 2019-2020 school year, the Board of Education exercised responsibility for 42 elementary schools, 20 middle schools, 12 high schools, and three education centers that accommodate approximately 59,000 students. The teacher-to-student ratio is presented in the following table.

<b>Teacher to Student Ratio</b>	
Kindergarten	1 professional to 22 students
Grades 1-2	1 professional to 20 students
Grades 3-5	1 professional to 26 students
Middle school	1 professional to 21 students
High school	1.4 professional to 28 students

The Strategic Call to Action (SCTA), Learning and Leading with Equity, underlies all Howard County School System initiatives and decisions in alignment with its mission, to ensure academic success and social-emotional well-being for each student in an inclusive and nurturing environment that closes opportunity gaps. The HCPSS vision is that every student and staff member embraces diversity and possesses the skills, knowledge and confidence to positively influence the larger community. The SCTA, mission and vision are supported by four overarching commitments:

- Value: Every HCPSS stakeholder feels happy and rewarded in their roles and takes pride in cultivating the learning community.
- Achieve: An individualized focus supports every person in reaching milestones for success.
- Connect: Students and staff thrive in a safe, nurturing environment that embraces diversity.
- Empower: Schools, families and the community are mutually invested in student achievement and well-being.

## **Howard Community College**

Howard Community College (HCC) is a public community college serving nearly 30,000 credit and noncredit students at its main campus in Columbia, Maryland, and in other locations. Since 1970, HCC has been helping build the workforce of the future by educating the students who will contribute to the businesses and organizations within Howard County.

HCC offers associate degrees and certificates built around academic areas such as arts, humanities, health sciences, engineering, business, and cyber technology. With associate degrees or related coursework, students have the opportunity to transfer to four-year colleges or universities to complete their baccalaureate degrees. Students also attend HCC to sharpen job skills, prepare for a new career, pursue professional training, or explore personal interests. HCC offers flexible scheduling with day, evening, and weekend courses, as well as online, hybrid, and accelerated learning formats.

HCC is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor of Maryland. For fiscal year 2020, HCC's unrestricted budget reflects the following sources: 37% from tuition and fees, 29% from the County, 16% from the State, and 18% from auxiliary operations and other sources. HCC is a Component Unit of the County. HCC was one of six organizations to receive the 2019 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award, the nation's only Presidential Award for performance excellence, recognizing U.S. organizations and businesses that have shown an increasing drive for innovative solutions to complex challenges, visionary leadership and operational excellence.

## **Howard County Library System**

An educational institution and allied agency alongside Howard County Public School System and Howard Community College, Howard County Library System (HCLS) delivers high-quality public education for all ages. Designated a national Five Star Library System by Library Journal, HCLS consistently earns the highest five-star ranking attained by fewer than one percent of public libraries in the U.S., and the only library system in Maryland to do so. HCLS' curriculum comprises three pillars: (1) Self-Directed Education through a collection available in print, audio and electronic formats; specialized online research tools; DIY tools for repairing, creating, and adventuring; and more than 300 framed photos and prints as part of its Art Education Collection, (2) Research Assistance & Instruction for individuals and groups through classes taught by HCLS instructors and, (3) Instructive & Enlightening Experiences through cultural and community center concepts; partnerships such as A+ Partners in Education; and signature events including notable author appearances, Spelling Bee, Battle of the Books, and HiTech, HCLS' STEM education initiative. A component unit of the County, HCLS is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees. The HCLS Board forwards nominees to the County Executive, who appoints members to the Board of Trustees subject to approval by the County Council. HCLS' Operating Budget is funded by the County (88%), HCLS/grants (8%), and the Maryland State Department of Education (4%). Capital projects are funded chiefly by the County, supplemented with grant funding from the Maryland State Library. Students of all ages, means, and backgrounds visited HCLS' six branches nearly 2 million times in FY19 to borrow 8.5 million items and conduct research. Attendance at HCLS' classes and events totaled 314,000 and research assistance interactions reached 1.6 million. A recognized leader in the state and nation for excellence in education for all, HCLS' per capita borrowing stands in the top 10 nationally and continues to lead all other systems in the State.

## **Public Safety**

The County Department of Police (the "Police Department"), administered by the Chief of Police, is responsible for enforcing State and County laws, rules, and regulations. The Police Department employs 714 persons (which includes 479 sworn officers, 224 civilian employees, 38 school crossing guards) and has a fleet of 571 vehicles utilized by sworn and civilian employees. These vehicles include: two armored rescue vehicles, two tactical support vehicles, command post, bus, eight motorcycles, two traffic support vehicles, four electric motorcycles, three all-terrain vehicles and one electric all-terrain cart. The number of officers per 1,000 residents is approximately 1.5. Additionally, the Police Department has 15 Volunteer Auxiliary Officers, 6 Volunteer Mounted Horse Patrol and 8 Volunteer Chaplains (all non-sworn).

Howard County Department of Fire and Rescue Services (the "Fire Department") partners highly-trained career and volunteer personnel to provide 24/7 emergency services to citizens, businesses, and visitors in and around Howard County at the direction of a Fire and EMS Chief who is appointed by the County Executive. These services include fire suppression and investigation, emergency medical services (including both basic and advanced life support), technical rescue, and hazardous materials mitigation. The Department operates from 13 stations located throughout

the County, seven of which are also home to the County's six volunteer fire corporations.

In 2019, the Fire Department responded to over 38,216 incidents, approximately 77% of which involved providing emergency medical care. The Fire Department also provides stand-by medical coverage for large concerts, sporting tournaments, and public events. In addition, a wide variety of community risk reduction programs are managed that include a localized fire code, a crowd manager program, commercial and residential fire safety inspection services, a 'Safety House' elementary education fire prevention program, and a highly-successful community CPR program which includes curriculum in the public school system. The Fire Department is also designated by County Code as the lead agency for the Office of Emergency Management for Howard County and has responsibility for county-wide emergency planning, preparedness, and response.

The County Department of Corrections, administered by its Director, is responsible for the operation of the Howard County Detention Center, Central Booking Facility and Community Services Program. The Detention Center holds individuals who are detained pending trial as well as those sentenced up to 18 months. The Detention Center has an operating capacity for 398 inmates. Approximately 3,000 inmates are processed annually through the Detention Center. The Central Booking Facility (CBF), opened in 2005, is the location for processing all adult arrests which occur in Howard County. At CBF all arrestees are fingerprinted, photographed, screened for warrants and officially served with charging documents before appearing before a District Court Commissioner for an initial appearance. In 2019, 2,334 individuals were processed at CBF. The Howard County Community Service Program places and supervises individuals with court-ordered community service. Staff place participants at non-profit and government agencies to perform required community service hours. Reports of completion or non-compliance are sent to the sentencing judge. The program supervises approximately 500 individuals per year. The Department is accredited by the Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards.

## **Planning and Zoning**

The Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning is responsible for comprehensively planning for growth, development, and conservation in the County. To accomplish this, DPZ undertakes many diverse activities: comprehensive planning; preparing growth projections; managing growth based on the adequacy of public facilities; enhancing existing communities and redeveloping older commercial-industrial areas; agricultural and historic preservation, environmental planning; development review; and the administration of zoning and subdivision regulations.

The County's General Plan, PlanHoward 2030, adopted in 2012, focuses on sustainability in terms of our environment, economy and the quality of life in our communities. PlanHoward 2030 retains and builds on the strong growth management system that was adopted following the 1990 General Plan. DPZ will be conducting an update to the General Plan beginning in calendar year 2020, which is anticipated to be a 2-year process.

The rural western 60% of the County is zoned to protect agriculture and environmental resources, promote the agricultural economy, and cluster limited residential development. In the urban eastern 40% of the County, planning policies encourage higher intensity employment areas, mixed-use redevelopment in Downtown Columbia and the U.S. Route 1 and Route 40 corridors, and increased housing densities. Mixed-use zoning on Route 1 has stimulated nine pioneer developments with over 4,000 housing units, as well as commercial uses. To create an urban center for the County, the Downtown Columbia plan promotes redeveloping parking lots and underutilized land to add 6,244 new residences, 640 new hotel rooms, 1.25 million square feet of retail and 4.3 million square feet of office space. In addition, the County requires moderate income housing in residential zoning districts as a way to address the demand for affordable housing.

Adequate Public Facilities regulations, adopted in 1992, require proposed development to be tested for adequate schools and roads as a condition of plan approval. Milestones, incorporated into the legislation, require properties to move in an orderly and predictable manner through the development process. The County in turn adopts a six-year plan for its infrastructure, particularly schools and roads, to serve this pace of development. Based on PlanHoward 2030 and the County's Adequate Public Facilities legislation, residential development outside Downtown Columbia is restricted to 1,850 units per year. A cap of 100 units per year limits rural subdivisions and combined with an ambitious agricultural land preservation program, serves to redirect rural growth pressure into the County's eastern Planned Service Area for Public Water and Sewer. A significant part of Council Bill 1-2018, effective in July 2019, further limits the number of building permits which may be issued based on public school capacity. The County has several community planning and corridor revitalization initiatives underway to maintain the quality of life and property values in older residential neighborhoods, as well as promoting revitalization and redevelopment of older corridors and commercial centers.

As the transition from development occurring on vacant land to redevelopment of older built properties continues at greater levels, the County will be refining policies and developing new strategies for accommodating continuing business and housing growth in ways that sustain and enhance our quality of life, our economy and our natural and built environments. This will be a major focus on the next General Plan.

## **Inspections, Licenses and Permits**

The goal of the Howard County Department of Inspections, Licenses, & Permits (DILP) is “A Quality Product, Fast & Friendly.” A quality product ultimately means safe and healthy buildings and our aim is to achieve this in an efficient, customer-friendly manner.

DILP is responsible for the intake, processing, review and approval, issuance, and inspection of all licensing and permitting work related to the built and rental environment in the County. DILP accomplishes this through the cooperative and coordinated activities of four divisions within DILP: Operations; Licenses & Permits; Plan Review; and Inspections & Enforcement. This activity is done to assure public safety through the adoption and enforcement of the Howard County Building Code. This “code” includes the adoption of the International Building Code (IBC), the International Residential Code (IRC), the Life Safety Code (NFPA 101), the National Fire Prevention Code (NFPA 1), the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70), the Maryland Accessibility Code, and related Plumbing, Mechanical, Fuel Gas, and HVAC codes, as well as the Property Maintenance Code for Rental Housing (the International Property Maintenance Code).

By adopting up-to-date codes and standards, new buildings in the County will have better resilience and sustainability. Also, hazards are mitigated before the hazard ever occurs since structures built to modern building code standards are better equipped and constructed to withstand the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Code-compliant structures are less likely to catch fire or be prematurely affected by decay, rot or the effects of nature and general wear and tear; they are also more energy efficient and environmentally friendly. In addition, should the effects of nature come to the County: fire; flood; high-wind; etc., these structures are more likely to withstand these effects with less damage than non-code-compliant structures.

DILP is also responsible for the County Coordinating Function for Damage Assessment (CCF-3) of the Howard County Comprehensive Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (CERRP). Following a disaster (e.g. fire, flood, tornado, etc.) DILP is responsible for assessing the level, nature and extend of the damage to individual structures; known to the Federal and Maryland Emergency Management Agencies (FEMA and MEMA) as “individual assistance,” or “IA.” Additionally, DILP coordinates the damage assessments from public buildings and infrastructures, known as “public assistance,” or “PA.” This work is required to first determine the extent of an event, as well as to begin the process of hazard mitigation and planning for the recovery and rebuilding process.

## **Recreation and Parks**

The County Department of Recreation and Parks (DRP), administered by its Director, is responsible for the organization and conduct of recreational programs and the development and operation of parks and other recreational facilities in the County. County parks and programs are estimated to serve over two million visitors each year. In 2017 the County’s Land Preservation Parks and Recreation Plan was completed and adopted by the County Council and the County Executive. The plan surveys current and expected needs for park facilities and recreation programs, outlines goals and offers strategies for implementation. Land acquisition for recreation areas and natural resource preservation is a critical element of the Plan. Land is purchased using federal, state and local dollars. DRP currently manages over 9,600 acres of park land and open space, three community centers, an indoor pool, two community buildings, one nature center, one athletic complex and an 18-hole golf course, and 26 active historic sites. DRP is one of only 165 Recreation and Parks agencies accredited through the National Recreation and Parks Association’s Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies. Financial information regarding the golf course is shown under “Financial Information, Special Recreation Facility Enterprise Fund” herein.

## **Housing and Community Development**

The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) strives to create strong, sustainable communities by fostering public and private partnerships to provide affordable housing resources for residents of all income levels. Through its use of the Community Renewal Program Fund, DHCD can support initiatives such as the Moderate-Income Housing Unit (MIHU) Rental and Homeownership Program, the Settlement Downpayment Loan Program (SDLP), County Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRR) and homebuyer education to provide affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income families who live or work in Howard County. DHCD also administers funding for several federal and state programs, including Community Development Block Group (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Community Legacy, to provide loans and grants for special needs housing programs, rental assistance, rehabilitation loans and community facilities and programs.

## **Community Resources and Services**

As the human service arm of County Government, the Department of Community Resources and Services (DCRS), consists of the Office of ADA Coordination, Office on Aging and Independence, Office of Children and Families, Office of Local Children's Board, Office of Consumer Protection, Office of Community Partnerships and the Office of Veterans and Military Families. DCRS serves as the lead agency for the County's Continuum of Care for homeless services; manages the Community Service Partnership program, which provides county funding to non-profit human service agencies; and administers federal, state and private source grants that support services to individuals and families in the community, including older adults, youth and homeless persons. DCRS also serves as the lead agency for mass care and shelter, and manages donations in the events of disaster. In collaboration with local private and public agencies, DCRS plays an integral role in strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the County's overall human service delivery system. Staff support is provided to the Board to Promote Self-Sufficiency, Commission on Aging and Independence, Commission on Disability Issues, Commission for Women, Consumer Affairs Advisory Board, Local Children's Board, Transition Council, Human Trafficking Coordinating Council and the Veterans Commission.

## **Public Works**

The County Department of Public Works (DPW), administered by its Director through five bureaus, is responsible for the programming, design, construction, operation and maintenance of public works facilities in accordance with the County's General Plan. DPW also provides for the administration, enforcement and inspection of site development construction activities.

The Bureau of Engineering is responsible for the design, inspection and construction of public works projects. The Bureau of Engineering also prepares engineering water and sewer plans and develops and implements the water and sewer program in the County capital budget. The Bureau of Engineering also acts as the County's agent in all functions related to the construction of roads, bridges, water, sewer, storm drainage, traffic control and underground private utilities in the public right of way. The Bureau of Engineering has been designated the responsibility of ensuring that Public Works' projects are constructed according to standards established by the County. These projects include both developer and capital type facilities such as storm drains, water systems, sewer facilities, roadways and public parks. The Bureau of Engineering manages all Underground Utility Permits and is the enforcement authority under the Grading Permits for erosion and sediment control.

The Bureau of Facilities is responsible for maintaining the daily operations of all County-owned facilities which fall under the direction of the Director of Public Works. This responsibility includes building service and maintenance, technical expertise in the development of new facilities, control of energy use and costs, control of building service contracts, i.e. custodial services and corresponding costs to the County, and providing security guards and systems where necessary.

The Bureau of Highways is responsible for maintenance and repair of all County-owned roadways, bridges, drainage facilities, and other public roadway infrastructure. The Bureau of Highways responsibilities also include tree care, snow removal, traffic signals operation and street signs.

The Bureau of Utilities is responsible for the operation, maintenance and construction of the County's water and sewer system within the Metropolitan District and Shared Sewerage Disposal Facilities. The Bureau of Utilities is operated

as a public utility and is financially a self-supporting operation. Financial information regarding the system is shown under “Financial Information, Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund” herein.

The Bureau of Environmental Services is responsible for an integrated solid waste management system and watershed management efforts in accordance with local, state, and federal laws. The integrated solid waste management system includes curbside trash and recycling collection; the County’s Alpha Ridge Solid Waste Management Center including the landfill, transfer station, residential drop-off center, and recycling center; and the contracts associated with the collections, processing, and disposal of the solid waste and recyclables. The watershed management program includes inspection and oversight of maintenance of existing stormwater management facilities, floodplain studies, an illicit discharge elimination program, stream restorations, and retrofitting stormwater management facilities. All programs include education and outreach. Financial information regarding the system is shown under “Financial Information, Special Recreation Facility Enterprise Fund” herein.

## Water and Sewer System

The Metropolitan District is located in the eastern part of the County and encompasses over one third of the County’s area. It functions as a single sanitary district for both water and sewer purposes. The County provides water and sewer services to 98.9% of the County residents located in areas of heavy residential and commercial population within the Metropolitan District. Little public water or sewer service is provided to County residents residing outside the Metropolitan District.

The County neither owns nor operates any water supply treatment facilities. Instead, it has entered into agreements with the City of Baltimore and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for the purchase of water. The County purchases 85% of its potable water from Baltimore City and 10% from the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. Commitments from the County’s water suppliers total over 41.5 million gallons per day (mgd) average daily flow and 55.5 mgd maximum daily flow. Improvements to the distribution system and storage facilities are under construction or included in the capital program in order to increase the service area within the Metropolitan District. The County signed a 40-year agreement with the City of Baltimore in 2017 guaranteeing water supply to the County. While the County’s water system is being expanded to meet future demands, the County Department of Public Works closely monitors its water capacity.

The County is located in and served by two major watersheds: the Patapsco River watershed and the Patuxent River watershed. The sewer system is designed so that sewage from the northeastern part of the Metropolitan District flows into the Patapsco River watershed through four connections that lead to the Patapsco Treatment Plant in Baltimore City. Sewage from the southwestern part of the Metropolitan District flows into the Patuxent River watershed to the Little Patuxent Water Reclamation Plant. The Plant is located east of the community of Savage in the County, and provides tertiary treatment. A \$100+ million expansion/upgrade to the Plant was completed in 2012 to meet the State’s requirements for Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR). The Plant is currently undergoing another \$100+ million upgrade to its Biosolids Management Facilities with an estimated construction completion by December 2020. The following table summarizes the overall sewage treatment capacity for the County:

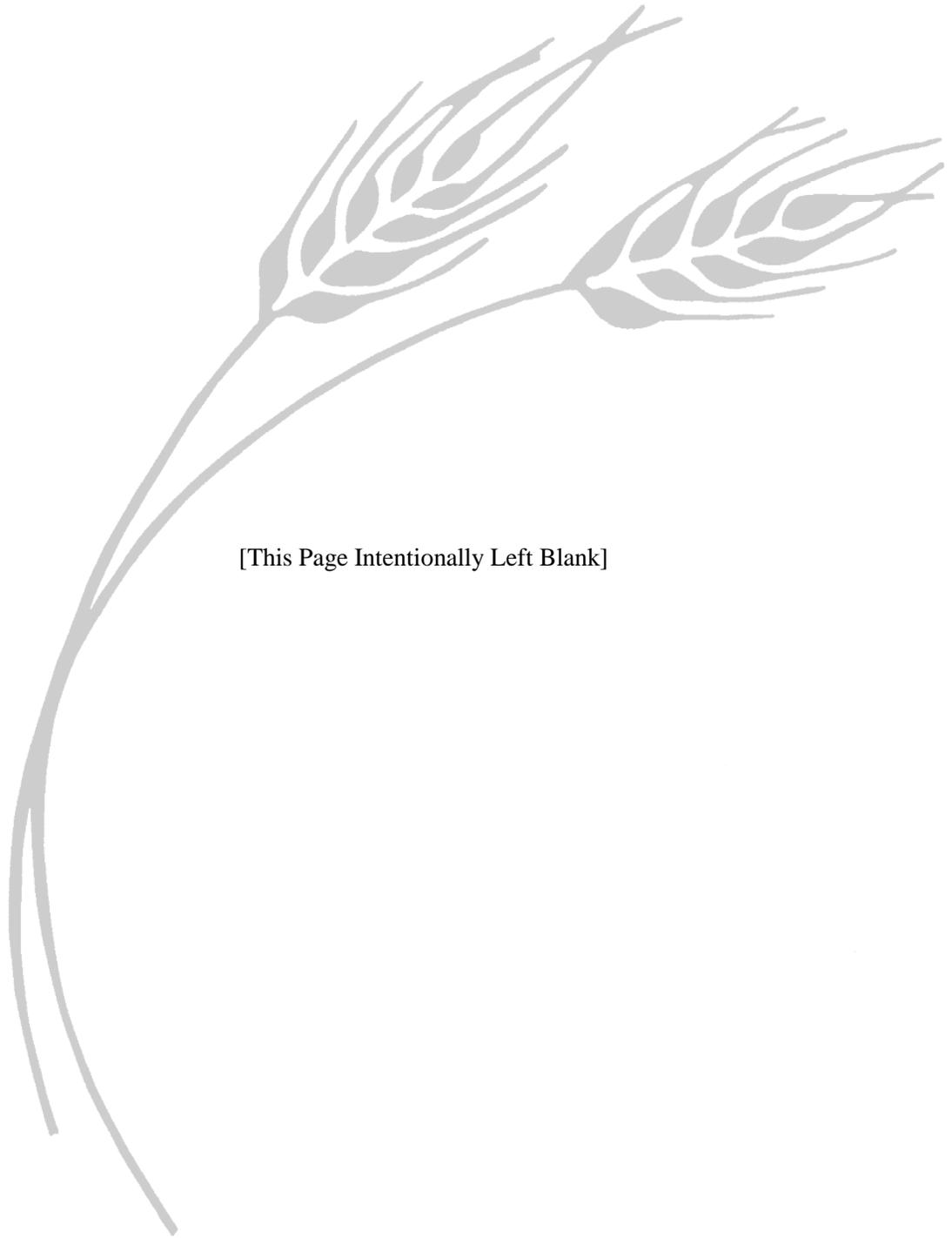
**County Sewage Treatment Capacity**

<b>Watershed</b>	<b>Current Flow (mgd)</b>	<b>Current Treatment Capacity (mgd)</b>	<b>Projected Treatment Capacity (mgd)</b>
Patuxent	21.0	29.0	29.0
Patapsco	8.8	11.6	12.4

The County’s rate of development requires effective management of the allocation of water and sewer capacity. The County policy allocates service on a “first-come, first-served” basis. This policy commits capacity only to parcels ready to be developed, allowing more orderly development with known allocation priorities and recovery of costs in a more orderly and timely manner. All County sewage treatment facilities meet current State Department of the Environment standards, and State approval is being obtained for the sewage treatment facility expansion.

## **Technology and Communication Services**

The vision of the Department of Technology and Communication Services (DTCS) is to connect County residents and the County workforce on a secure and stable environment. DTCS has implemented a robust security program allowing for remote work and enhanced capabilities for County government. DTCS provides security of County data using NIST guidelines and HIPAA, CJIS, FERPA and PCI compliance. DTCS is responsible for maintaining and updating all technology services within the county, including: maintaining of the network, patching of all servers and endpoints. DTCS maintains and supports multiple applications within the County and has a cloud presence as well. DTCS maintains a remote DR site which allows for quick delivery and backup for critical applications if needed. In addition, DTCS also supports the County's phone system, maps, and cable administration for the public.

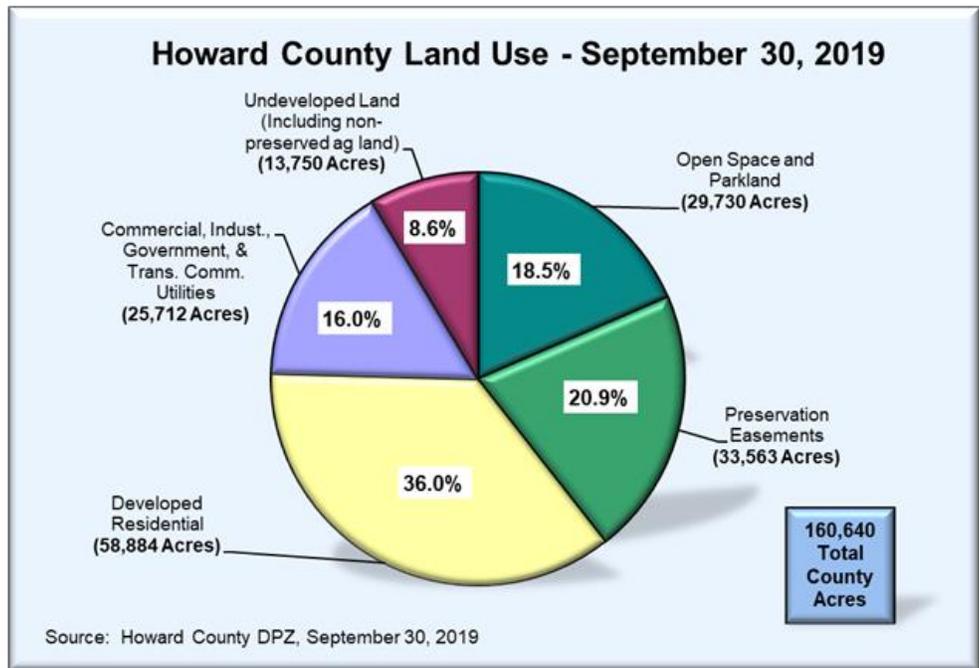


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# Economy and Demography

## Size and Land Use

The County is 251 square miles in area, making it the second smallest in the State. The chart below presents the composition of land use in the County as of September 30, 2019.



## Population

The County experienced rapid population growth beginning in the late 1960s with the development of the master-planned community of Columbia. The rate of growth has slowed over the last decade with the maturation of Columbia. The County's population density has increased from 247 persons per square mile in 1970 to 1,300 persons per square mile in 2019. The following table presents data on the population of the County and the State in the years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2019.

	Howard County	County Density Per Square Mile	State of Maryland	County as % of State
2019	326,286	1,300	6,042,718	5.4
2010	287,085	1,144	5,773,552	5.0
2000	247,842	987	5,296,486	4.7
1990	187,328	746	4,781,468	3.9
1980	118,570	472	4,216,446	2.8
1970	61,910	247	3,923,897	1.6

Source: Maryland State Data Center, Department of Planning

A large part of the County's recent growth has been the result of domestic and international migration. The following table presents population growth by component of change for selected larger counties and the State from 2010 to 2018. Compared to the counties listed and the State, the County has had the greatest percentage increase in population.

### Net Migration

Place of Residence	2010 to 2018			Total	Total Population		Percent Change
	Natural Increase	Domestic Migration	International Migration		2010	2018	
Howard County	15,558	9,298	11,255	36,111	287,085	323,196	12.6%
Anne Arundel County	22,771	7,814	7,790	38,375	537,656	576,031	7.1%
Baltimore County	14,316	(14,312)	23,398	23,402	805,029	828,431	2.9%
Montgomery County	59,163	(49,603)	71,230	80,790	971,777	1,052,567	8.3%
Prince George's County	52,618	(50,740)	44,010	45,888	863,420	909,308	5.3%
State of Maryland	213,403	(136,582)	192,345	269,166	5,773,552	6,042,718	4.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Population Division

The following table presents data on the age and sex composition of the County's population for the years 2010 and 2018.

### Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group	2010				2018			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Under 5	8,892	6.5%	8,554	6.0%	9,720	6.3%	9,179	5.7%
5-19	32,284	23.6%	30,225	21.2%	33,788	21.9%	31,886	19.8%
19-44	44,869	32.8%	47,761	33.5%	49,525	32.1%	51,694	32.1%
45-64	39,123	28.6%	41,060	28.8%	43,046	27.9%	45,736	28.4%
Over 65	11,628	8.5%	14,970	10.5%	18,206	11.8%	22,546	14.0%
Total*	136,795	100.0%	142,571	100.0%	154,285	100.0%	161,042	100.0%

\*May not total 100 due to rounding  
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2014 - 2018

## Education

The County's residents are among the best educated in the region. The following table presents the percentage of residents who are high school graduates or higher and college graduates or higher.

### Level of Educational Attainment

County	% High School Graduate or Higher	% College Graduate or Higher
Howard County, Maryland	96.2	61.2
Anne Arundel County, Maryland	93.4	43.3
Baltimore County, Maryland	93.0	40.6
Montgomery County, Maryland	92.1	58.0
Prince George's County, Maryland	86.8	34.4
State of Maryland	91.3	42.1
United States	90.3	35.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, American Community Survey, 2014 - 2018

The County consistently spends more per pupil on its students than school systems in most other parts of the State. The following table presents the budgeted expenses per pupil in the public schools in selected counties and the State for the indicated school years.

### Budgeted Expenses Per Pupil

School Year	Howard County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County	State of Maryland
2017-2018	\$14,474	\$12,892	\$13,116	\$14,867	\$14,014	\$13,541
2016-2017	14,178	12,448	13,037	14,581	13,920	13,503
2015-2016	14,316	12,210	12,535	14,017	13,614	13,126
2014-2015	14,345	12,198	12,405	13,994	13,350	13,036
2013-2014	14,025	12,178	12,323	14,012	12,880	12,893

Source: Maryland Department of Education, Fact Book

## Income

The County's median household income is the highest in Maryland and third highest of all counties in the nation. The following table presents the median household income for selected counties in the State in 2018.

### Median Household Income

Howard County	\$117,730
Anne Arundel County	97,810
Baltimore County	74,127
Montgomery County	106,287
Prince George's County	81,969

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, American Community Survey, 2014 - 2018

The following table presents the top 15 affluent counties in the nation by their national ranking for median household income.

### National Rankings by Median Household Income

Rank	County, State	Median Household Income
1	Loudoun County, Virginia	\$136,268
2	Fairfax County, Virginia	121,133
3	Howard County, Maryland	117,730
4	Arlington County, Virginia	117,374
5	Santa Clara County, California	116,178
6	Douglas County, Colorado	115,314
7	Los Alamos County, New Mexico	115,248
8	San Mateo County, California	113,776
9	Hunterdon County, New Jersey	112,535
10	Somerset County, New Jersey	111,772
11	Morris County, New Jersey	111,316
12	Nassau County, New York	111,240
13	Marin County, California	110,217
14	Williamson County, Tennessee	109,026
15	Stafford County, Virginia	106,773

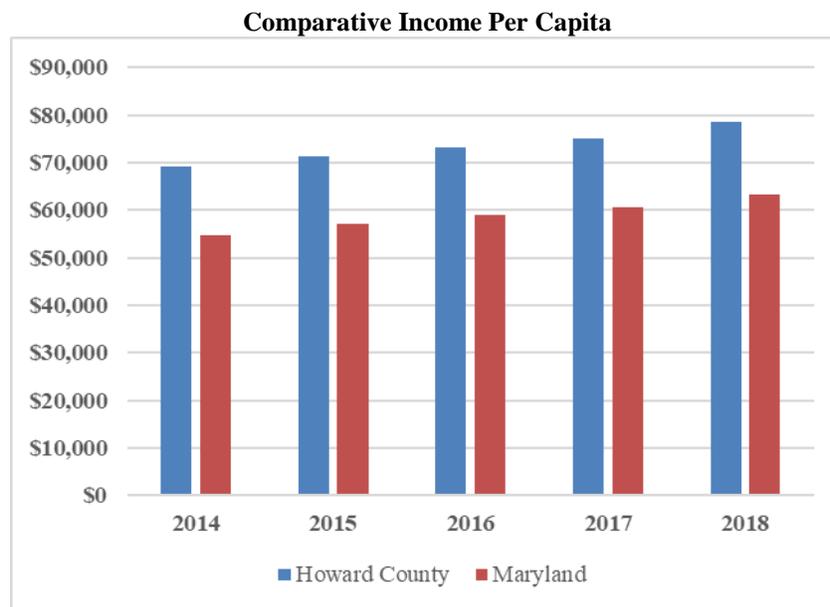
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 2014 - 2018

A comparison of County and Maryland personal income for the past five years available is presented in the following table.

<b>Personal Income</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Howard County Personal Income (\$000,000)</b>	<b>Change from Previous Year</b>	<b>Maryland Personal Income (\$000,000)</b>	<b>Change from Previous Year</b>	<b>Howard County Proportion</b>
2018	24,652	4.7%	373,702	3.9%	6.6%
2017	23,543	3.8%	359,513	3.2%	6.5%
2016	22,684	4.4%	348,262	4.3%	6.5%
2015	21,730	4.3%	333,955	4.7%	6.5%
2014	20,829	0.9%	319,082	1.7%	6.5%

Source: The Jacob France Institute, University of Baltimore.

The chart below presents the per capita income for the County and the State from 2014 through 2018.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Poverty is less of a problem in the County than in other counties in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan region. The following table presents the percentage of the population living below the poverty level for selected jurisdictions in 2018.

<b>County</b>	<b>Percentage Below Poverty Level</b>
Howard County	5.4%
Anne Arundel County	6.0%
Baltimore County	9.2%
Montgomery County	6.9%
Prince George's County	8.9%
State of Maryland	9.4%
United States	14.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2014 - 2018

## Housing

The County's housing stock predominately consists of owner-occupied single-family houses. The following table presents the distribution of housing in the County by type of structure as of 2018.

**Distribution of Housing by Type**

Type of Structure	Number	Percent
Single-Family	87,051	72.6%
Multi-Family	33,771	28.0%
Total	120,822	100.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

The following table presents the average and median sales price of housing in selected counties and the State as of December 2019. The average number of days on the market was 34, lower than the State average of 37.

**Sales Price of Housing**

County	Average Price	Median Price
Howard County	\$415,000	\$422,500
Anne Arundel County	355,000	370,000
Baltimore County	250,000	243,000
Montgomery County	450,016	449,747
Prince George's County	310,000	314,950
Maryland	365,000	368,000

Source: Bright MLS, 2019.

The following table presents the distribution of housing by year of construction in selected counties in the State through 2018.

**Age of Housing**

County	Year Structure Built				
	1939 or earlier	1940 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990 to 1999	2000 or later
Howard County	2.0	30.1	24.2	21.5	22.2
Anne Arundel County	4.7	43.1	16.4	17.2	18.6
Baltimore County	8.4	52.6	14.5	13.8	10.7
Montgomery County	4.8	47.3	20.5	12.4	15.0
Prince George's County	4.5	53.1	13.7	14.6	14.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2014-2018

The following table presents data regarding the size of housing in selected counties in the State in 2018.

**Size of Housing**

County	Percentage of Housing with		Median Number of Rooms
	Four to Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	
Howard County	47.7%	43.4%	6.9
Anne Arundel County	57.0%	36.1%	6.6
Baltimore County	62.2%	28.5%	6.1
Montgomery County	48.7%	37.2%	6.4
Prince George's County	55.9%	32.1%	6.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2014 - 2018

The following table presents new construction and renovation activity throughout the County from 2015 through 2019, as illustrated by the number of building permits issued and their estimated cost.

Calendar Year	Building Permits					
	Commercial		Residential		Non-Taxable	
	Estimated		Estimated		Estimated	
	Permits Issued	Construction Cost (\$000)	Permits Issued	Construction Cost (\$000)	Permits Issued	Construction Cost (\$000)
2019	606	\$818,182	2,994	\$239,780	15	\$137,008
2018	663	578,170	2,948	454,853	14	9,909
2017	767	375,282	3,054	294,172	39	66,882
2016	748	240,854	3,820	523,634	16	66,562
2015	1,394	294,549	5,943	384,212	50	44,466

Source: Howard County Department of Inspections, Licenses and Permits

## Economy

### Jobs in the County

In the past four decades the County has changed from a farming community into a community of urban, suburban and rural components. This is due, in part, to the County's close proximity to the cities of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, as well as to the County's active promotion of economic development. The following table presents full- and part-time jobs located in the County and the State, regardless of worker's place of residence. The first segment of the Services category, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, includes utilities, wholesale and retail, couriers and transit. The fourth, Professional and Business, includes professional and technical services, management and administrative services and waste management and remediation services.

Employment Categories	Jobs in County and State			
	Howard County		State of Maryland	
	2019	2015	2019	2015
Construction	11,488	10,300	166,003	153,542
Manufacturing	8,693	7,586	111,870	103,920
Natural Resources and Mining	349	326	7,681	6,773
Services				
Trade, Transp. and Utils.	33,743	34,019	458,786	455,269
Information	3,583	3,359	35,118	38,686
Financial Activities	9,633	9,490	135,306	138,969
Professional and Business	48,063	43,776	464,829	430,824
Education and Health	20,273	18,633	449,547	417,905
Leisure and Hospitality	17,357	15,501	291,931	275,594
Other	4,539	4,572	95,501	91,594
Government	17,404	17,532	500,101	496,785
Other	-	-	17	-
Total	175,125	165,094	2,716,690	2,609,861

Source: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

## Workers Living in the County

The following table presents employment statistics, by employee's place of residence, for the County and the State in December of the last five years.

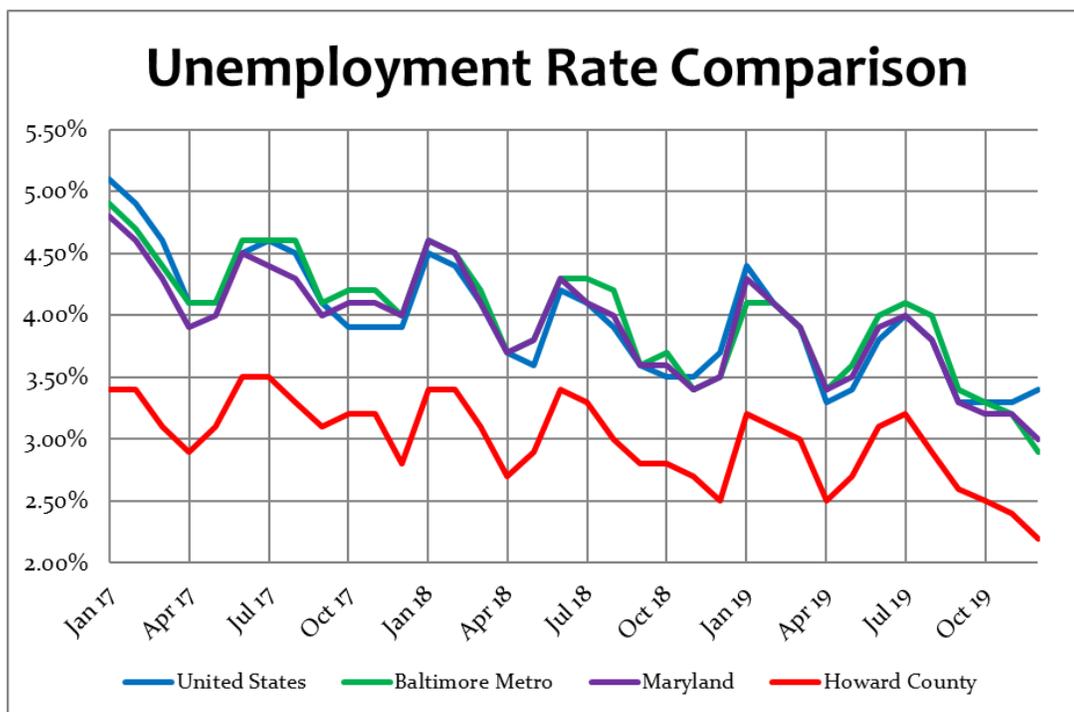
**Employment by Residence**

Year	Howard County		State of Maryland	
	Employment	Labor Force	Employment	Labor Force
2019	186,843	191,006	3,174,515	3,288,322
2018	179,320	183,963	3,075,662	3,194,248
2017	176,715	181,689	3,091,074	3,221,685
2016	173,944	178,854	3,049,523	3,182,680
2015	169,332	175,095	3,019,686	3,165,323

Source: Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation

## Unemployment

The chart below compares the unemployment rates in the County of the last three years with the rates in the Baltimore metropolitan region, Maryland and the United States.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

## Local Firms and Employers

Listed below are the County’s ten largest private employers in 2019.

### Ten Largest Private employers

Employer	Products or Activities	Employment
Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory	Research & Development Systems Engineering	6,400
Howard County General Hospital	Medical Services	1,765
Verizon	Telecommunications	1,700
Howard County Community College	Higher Education	1,410
Lorien Health Systems	Nursing Care	1,190
The Columbia Association	Nonprofit Civic Organization	1,180
Coastal Sunbelt Produce	Produce Processing	1,050
Nestle Dreyer's Ice Cream	Frozen Desserts	890
Wells Fargo	Financial Services	805
Sysco Food Services	Food Products Distribution	800

Source: Maryland Department of Commerce, 2019.

Listed below are representative examples of other major private employers located in the County and the employment size in 2019. This list is presented for the purposes of demonstrating the diversity of employment opportunities in the County and is not intended to be a ranking of employers or an exhaustive list of all major private employers in the County.

### Other Major Private Employers

Employer	Products or Activities	Employment
Enterprise Community Partners	Community Development	505
Humanim	Services for the Disabled	460
Leidos	Engineering Services	450
Maxim Healthcare Services	Medical Staffing/Wellness	675
Oracle	HQ/Software Development	650
Tenable Network Security	Cybersecurity	415
W.R. Grace & Co.	Chemical R&D	500

Source: Maryland Department of Commerce, 2019

## Economic Development

The County is a major commercial center for the Washington-Baltimore region, with over 1,900 properties offering 76.5 million square feet of space to over 9,225 businesses. Several of the largest office and business parks in the Washington-Baltimore region are located in the County, including Columbia Gateway with 756 acres, Gateway Commerce Center with 164 acres, Maryland Wholesale Food Center with 400 acres and Rivers Corporate Park with 350 acres. The County is also home to Emerson Corporate Commons with 570 acres and Maple Lawn with 506 acres, both mixed-use developments with over 3 million square feet of office space. Downtown Columbia is experiencing substantial reinvestment by the County and Howard Hughes Corporation adding 4.3 million square feet of office space.

The following table presents statistics for the industrial and commercial space available in the metropolitan area of the County through the fourth quarter of 2019.

<b>Type of Space</b>	<b>Number of Buildings</b>	<b>Total Square Footage (000)</b>	<b>Total Available Square Footage (000)</b>	<b>Vacancy Rate</b>	<b>2019 Sq. Ft. Absorption (000)</b>
Flexible	224	11,721	524	4.5%	305
Industrial	416	33,648	1,729	5.1%	1,872
Office	550	19,654	1,744	8.9%	121
Retail	770	12,536	350	2.8%	643
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>77,559</b>	<b>4,347</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>2,941</b>

Source: CoStar Realty Inc.

## **Retail Sales**

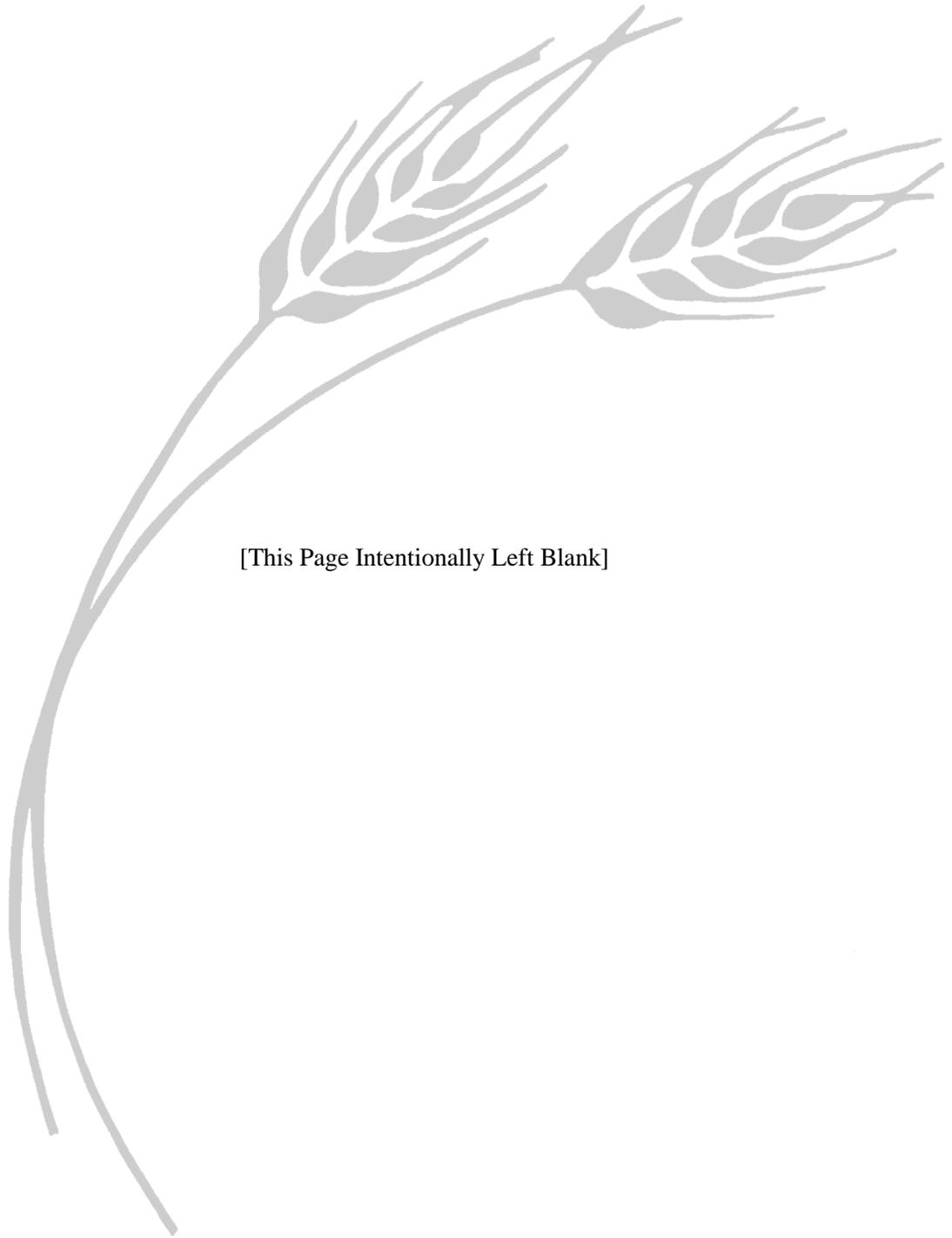
The fourth-largest shopping center in the region, the Mall in Columbia, is located in the County. At 1.4 million square feet, the Mall in Columbia features approximately 200 stores, as well as both fast-casual and sit-down dining options. The property also includes four major department stores and a 14-screen movie theater. Ten village centers throughout Columbia feature over 1.0 million square feet of retail space. Other shopping centers in the County in excess of 100,000 square feet are Columbia Crossing, Long Gate Shopping Center, Chatham Station Shopping Center, Dobbin Center, Normandy Shopping Center, Savage Mill, Enchanted Forest Shopping Center, Snowden Square, Gateway Overlook I and Gateway Overlook II. These centers offer over 4 million additional square feet of leasable space. Downtown Columbia reinvestment is bringing an additional 1.2 million square feet of experiential retail to the area.

## **Columbia**

Howard Research and Development Corporation (“HRD”) began the development of Columbia with initial land purchases in 1962. Today, Columbia is an unincorporated city built on 14,000 acres in the east-central portion of the County. Columbia has approximately 103,663 residents, 5,500 businesses and 84,000 local jobs located in over 23 million square feet of commercial office, industrial and research and development buildings. Ten village centers, each providing a variety of day-to-day shopping needs and community and professional facilities and services, are now in operation. In addition, the Mall in Columbia, Columbia Crossing, Dobbin Center and Snowden Square provide 3.5 million square feet of retail stores, shops and restaurants. The redevelopment of the Wilde Lake Village Center is complete. Planning for the Long Reach Village Center and a \$70 million redevelopment of the Hickory Ridge Village Center is in progress. HRD is continuing a \$2.2 billion 20 year re-development of downtown Columbia surrounding the Mall in Columbia that will include up to 6,200 residential units, 1.25 million square feet of retail space, 4.3 million square feet of office space and a hotel.

If Columbia were to become a municipality, the Maryland Constitution provides that the County’s assessable base would not be affected. Services provided by the Columbia Association for Columbia residents, which include primarily provision of recreational facilities and maintenance of open space areas, are separate and distinct from the services provided by the County and are paid for through separate assessments made annually by the Columbia Association against residential and commercial property located in Columbia and facility user fees.

As of June 30, 2020, the Columbia Association had long-term debt of \$40.1 million in aggregate principal amount. As additional facilities are constructed, the amount of debt of the Columbia Association may increase. The interest on the Columbia Association’s debt is not tax-exempt. Payments on such property assessments are not deductible for federal income tax purposes, and liens for such property assessments are subordinate to liens for State and County real property taxes.



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# Legal and Miscellaneous

## Approval of Legal Proceedings

All legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approval of McKennon Shelton & Henn LLP, Bond Counsel. Delivery of the Bonds is conditioned upon delivery by Bond Counsel of opinions substantially in the forms included in Appendix A of this Official Statement.

## Tax Matters

The following is only a general summary of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) as enacted and in effect on the date hereof and does not purport to be complete; holders of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the effects, if any, of the Code (and any proposed or subsequently enacted amendments to the Code) in their particular circumstances.

### Maryland Income Taxation

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds and profit realized from their sale or exchange will be exempt from State income taxation; no opinion is expressed as to estate or inheritance taxes, or any other taxes not levied or assessed directly on the Bonds or the interest thereon. Under existing law, interest on the Bonds may be subject to state or local income taxes in jurisdictions other than the State of Maryland under applicable state or local tax laws. Purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the taxable status of the Bonds in jurisdictions other than the State.

### Federal Income Taxation

#### *General*

Many factors may impact the application of federal income tax laws pertaining to the Bonds and the receipt of interest on Bonds, including the status of the beneficial owner of the Bonds as a United States holder or non-United States holder under the Code, whether Bonds are held as capital assets or in some other context and whether the status of the beneficial owner or the financial context in which it is operating represents a special tax situation, such as an S corporation, insurance company, tax-exempt organization, financial institution, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust or broker-dealer or trader in securities. Persons considering the purchase of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors concerning the application of federal income tax laws to their particular situations.

The following is a summary of certain federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Bonds held as capital assets by United States holders. The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Code and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions as of the date of this Official Statement. Those provisions may be changed, in some cases retroactively, so as to result in federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below.

As used herein, “United States holder” means a beneficial owner of a Bond who or that, for United States federal income tax purposes, is (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) an entity taxable as a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision of the United States, (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust, if it is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or if it has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership, or other entity classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, holds Bonds, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. A partner of a partnership holding Bonds should consult its tax advisor.

### ***Payment of Interest***

Interest on a Bond will be taxable to a United States holder as ordinary income at the times accrued or paid in accordance with the United States holder's method of accounting for federal income tax purposes.

### ***Tax Accounting Treatment of Taxable Discount Bonds***

Certain maturities of the Bonds may be issued at an initial public offering price that is less than the stated redemption price at maturity of such Bonds (the "Taxable Discount Bonds"). If the stated redemption price at maturity of Taxable Discount Bonds of a particular maturity exceeds the first price at which a substantial amount of such Bonds was sold for money (excluding sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons acting as underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers) by more than a *de minimis* amount, the Taxable Discount Bonds will be treated as having original issue discount. A holder of Taxable Discount Bonds (whether a cash or accrual method taxpayer) is required to include in gross income as interest the amount of such original issue discount which is treated as having accrued during a taxable year with respect to such Bonds, in advance of the receipt of some or all of the related cash payments. Accrued original issue discount is added to the original cost basis of the holder in determining, for federal income tax purpose, gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, early redemption or repayment at maturity).

Original issue discount on Taxable Discount Bonds will be attributed to permissible compounding periods during the life of any Taxable Discount Bonds in accordance with a constant rate of interest accrual method. The yield to maturity of the Taxable Discount Bonds of each maturity is determined using permissible compounding periods. In general, the length of a permissible compounding period cannot exceed the length of the interval between debt service payments on the Taxable Discount Bonds and must begin or end on the date of such payments. The amount of original issue discount allocable to any compounding period is equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the Taxable Discount Bond's adjusted issue price at the beginning of the compounding period multiplied by its yield to maturity, determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each compounding period and properly adjusted for the length of the compounding period, over (b) the aggregate of all qualified stated interest allocable to the compounding period. Original issue discount allocable to a final compounding period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity, other than a payment of qualified stated interest, and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final compounding period. Special rules apply for calculating original issue discount for an initial short compounding period. The "adjusted issue price" of a Taxable Discount Bond at the beginning of any compounding period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued original issue discount for each prior compounding period (determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below) and reduced by any payments made on the Taxable Discount Bond (other than qualified stated interest) on or before the first day of the compounding period. Under these rules, a holder of a Taxable Discount Bond will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of original issue discount in successive compounding periods. The amount of original issue discount accrued on Taxable Discount Bonds held of record by persons other than corporations and other exempt holders will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service. If a Taxable Discount Bond is sold or otherwise disposed of between compounding dates, then interest that would have accrued for that compounding period for federal income tax purposes is to be apportioned in equal amounts among the days in such compounding period.

The term "qualified stated interest" means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or in property, other than debt instruments of the issuer, if the interest to be paid is payable at least once per year, is payable over the entire term of the Taxable Discount Bond and is payable at a single fixed rate or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices.

Holders of Taxable Discount Bonds should note that, under applicable regulations, the yield and maturity of a Taxable Discount Bond is determined without regard to commercially reasonable sinking fund payments and any original issue discount remaining unaccrued at the time that a Taxable Discount Bond is redeemed in advance of stated maturity will be treated as taxable gain. Moreover, tax regulations prescribe special conventions for determining the yield and maturity of certain debt instruments that provide for alternative payment schedules applicable upon the occurrence of certain contingencies.

The prices or yields furnished by the successful bidder for the Bonds as shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement may not reflect the initial issue prices for the purposes of determining the original issue discount for federal income tax purposes.

The foregoing summarizes certain federal income tax consequences of original issue discount with respect to the Taxable Discount Bonds but does not purport to deal with all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular investors or circumstances, including those set out above. Prospective purchasers of Taxable Discount Bonds should consider possible state and local income, excise or franchise tax consequences arising from original

issue discount on Taxable Discount Bonds. In addition, prospective foreign corporate purchasers should consider possible federal tax consequences arising from original issue discount on such Bonds under the branch profits tax. The amount of original issue discount considered to have accrued may be reportable in the year of accrual for state and local tax purposes or for purposes of the branch profits tax without a corresponding receipt of cash with which to pay any tax liability attributable to such discount. Purchasers with questions concerning the detailed tax consequences of transactions in the Taxable Discount Bonds should consult their tax advisors.

### ***Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Bonds***

Except as noted below in the case of market discount, the sale or other disposition of a Bond will normally result in capital gain or loss. A United States holder's initial tax basis in a Bond will be its cost. Upon the disposition of a Bond (including sale, early redemption, purchase or payment maturity), for federal income tax purposes, a United States holder will recognize capital gain or loss upon the disposition of such security in an amount equal to the difference between (a) the amount received upon such disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be treated as a payment of interest) and (b) the tax basis in such Bond, determined by adding to the original cost basis in such Bond the amount of any original issue discount and any market discount previously included in such holder's income, and by subtracting any amortized premium and any cash payments on the Bond other than qualified stated interest, as more fully described above under "Tax Accounting Treatment of Taxable Discount Bonds." Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of the sale, redemption or retirement, the Bond has been held for more than one year. Under present law, both long and short-term capital gains of corporations are taxed at the rates applicable to ordinary income. For noncorporate taxpayers, however, short-term capital gains are taxed at the rates applicable to ordinary income, while net capital gains are taxed at lower rates. Net capital gains are the excess of net long-term capital gains (gains on capital assets held for more than one year) over net short-term capital losses.

If a United States holder acquires a Bond after its original issuance at a cost which is less than its stated redemption price at maturity (or, in the case of a Bond having original issue discount, its revised issue price) by more than a certain *de minimis* amount, such holder will be deemed to have acquired the Bond at "market discount." The amount of market discount treated as having accrued will be determined either on a ratable basis, or, if the holder so elects, on a constant interest method. Upon any subsequent disposition (including a gift, redemption or payment at maturity) of such Bond (other than in connection with certain nonrecognition transactions), the lesser of any gain on such disposition (or appreciation, in the case of a gift) or the portion of the market discount that accrued while the Bond was held by such holder will be treated as ordinary income at the time of the disposition. In lieu of including accrued market discount in income at the time of disposition, a holder may elect to include market discount in income currently. Unless a holder so elects, a holder may be required to defer deductions for a portion of such holder's interest expense with respect to any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry such Bond until the holder disposes of the Bond. The election to include market discount in income currently, once made, is irrevocable and applies to all market discount obligations acquired on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service.

### ***Acquisition Premium***

A subsequent United States holder of a Bond is generally subject to rules for accruing original issue discount described above. However, if such holder's purchase price for a Bond exceeds the adjusted issue price (the sum of the issue price of the Bond and the aggregate amount of the original issue discount includable in the gross income of all holders for periods before the acquisition of the Bond by such holder, and reduced by any payments previously made on the Bond other than payments of qualified stated interest), the excess (referred to as "acquisition premium") is offset ratably against the amount of original issue discount otherwise includable in such holder's taxable income (*i.e.*, such holder may reduce the daily portion of original issue discount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of such holder's purchase price for the Bond over the adjusted issue price, and the denominator of which is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the Bond after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest over the Bond's adjusted price).

### ***Amortizable Bond Premium***

If a United States holder's basis in a Bond exceeds the sum of all amounts payable on the Bond after the date on which the holder acquires it other than qualified stated interest, such excess will constitute amortizable bond premium with respect to the Bond and, in the case of a Taxable Discount Bond, such holder will not have to account for original issue discount with respect to such Bond. The holder of a Bond having amortizable bond premium generally may elect to amortize the premium over the remaining term of the Bond on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includable in income under its regular accounting method. In the case of instruments that provide for alternative payment schedules, bond premium amortization is calculated by assuming that (a) the holder will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that maximizes its yield and (b) the issuer will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that minimizes the holder's yield (except that the issuer will be assumed to exercise call options in a manner that maximizes the holder's yield). In addition, bond premium amortization is calculated without regard to commercially reasonable sinking fund payments. If the holder does not elect to amortize bond premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss that would otherwise be recognized on disposition of the Bond. An election to amortize premium on a constant yield method will also apply to all debt obligations held or subsequently acquired by the holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. The holder may not revoke the election without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. Holders of Bonds having amortizable bond premium should consult with their own tax advisors before making this election.

### ***Election to Use Original Discount Method with Respect to a Taxable Bond***

The holder of a Bond may elect to treat all interest on the Bond as original issue discount and calculate the amount includable in gross income under the constant yield method described above. For the purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, original issue discount, *de minimis* original issue discount, market discount, *de minimis* market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium. The holder must make this election for the taxable year in which the Bond is acquired and may not revoke the election without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. Holders of Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors about this election.

### ***Medicare Tax***

Interest income from the Bonds (including accrued original issue discount and market discount) and net gain realized on the sale or other disposition of property such as the Bonds generally must be taken into account when computing the 3.8% Medicare tax with respect to net investment income imposed on certain high income individuals and specified trusts and estates.

### ***U.S. Federal Backup Withholding and Information Reporting***

In general, information reporting requirements apply with respect to payments to certain non-corporate United States holders of interest and original issue discount on, and payments to such holder of the proceeds of the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of a Bond. If a United States holder of a Bond (other than a corporation or other specified exempt entity) fails to satisfy applicable information reporting requirements imposed by the Code, payments to such holder will be subject to "backup withholding," which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 24% of the payments. In general, the information reporting requirements (where applicable) are satisfied if the holder completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, "Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification." Backup withholding should not occur if a holder purchases a Bond through a brokerage account with respect to which a Form W-9 has been provided, as generally can be expected. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be subject to recovery by the holder through proper refund or credit.

### ***Foreign Investors***

Subject to the discussion in the following paragraph, payments with respect to the Bonds to a non-United States holder that has no connection with the United States other than holding its Bonds generally will be exempt from United States income tax and will be made free of withholding tax, as long as that holder has complied with certain tax identification and certification requirements. Non-United States holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible United States income tax implications of their ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and related federal income tax guidance, collectively referred to as FATCA, generally impose United States federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% on certain types of payments to certain foreign entities, unless various information reporting and diligence requirements are satisfied. This tax generally would apply in the case of Bonds held through foreign financial institutions that do not satisfy such requirements. Generally, the

30% United States federal withholding tax under FATCA will apply to United States-source interest (such as interest and original issue discount on the Bonds) and, under current guidance, would apply to certain “passthru” payments no earlier than the date that is two years after publication of final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payments.” Non-United States holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

## **Legislative Developments**

Legislative proposals proposed after issuance and delivery of the Bonds could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. Further, if enacted into law, any such legislation could cause the interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to state income taxation and could otherwise alter or amend one or more of the provisions of federal or state tax law described above or their consequences, as applicable. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their tax advisors as to the status and potential effect of any legislative proposals, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

## **Ratings**

Fitch Ratings, Moody’s Investors Service and S&P Global Ratings have given the Bonds the ratings indicated on the cover page of this Official Statement. An explanation of the significance of any rating may be obtained from the appropriate rating agency. The County furnished to each rating agency the information contained in a preliminary Official Statement and other materials and information. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on such materials and information, as well as their own investigations, studies and assumptions. Each rating may be changed at any time and no assurance can be given that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn by the applicable rating agency if, in the judgment of such rating agency, circumstances should warrant such action. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of any rating could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

## **Litigation**

The County is a party to numerous legal proceedings of the type that normally occur in governmental operations. The pending legal proceedings are not, in the opinion of the County Solicitor, likely to have a material adverse impact on the County’s financial condition. In addition, the County is currently reviewing and adjusting a number of claims through its self-insurance program. In the opinion of the County Solicitor, none of these pending matters is likely to have a material adverse impact on the County’s financial condition, nor should there be any substantial recovery against the County in amounts in excess of reserved funds.

## **Independent Auditors**

The basic financial statements of Howard County, Maryland for the year ended June 30, 2019 have been audited by CliftonLarsonAllen LLP, independent certified public accountants, and have been included in the reliance upon the qualification of the firm to issue the report. The independent accountants were not requested to review or update such financial statements or their report in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Such report speaks only as of its date and is available at [www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/Finance/Financial-Information/Audits](http://www.howardcountymd.gov/Departments/Finance/Financial-Information/Audits).

## **Financial Advisor**

Davenport & Company LLC of Towson, Maryland, has acted as financial advisor to the County in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Davenport & Company LLC is not obligated to undertake, and has neither undertaken an independent verification of, or assumed responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement.

## **Sales at Public Bidding**

The Bonds were offered for sale by the County at public bidding on October 6, 2020, in accordance with the official Notices of Sale. FHN Financial Capital Markets was awarded the CPI Taxable Bonds at a price of \$83,425,595.51. Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Inc. was awarded the MD Taxable Bonds at a price of \$26,178,619.49. The initial public reoffering prices set forth on the inside cover page are based on information furnished to the County by the successful bidder and may be changed by the successful bidder. The successful bidder may reoffer and sell the Bonds that it has

purchased to certain dealers (including dealers depositing bonds into investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the reoffering prices set forth on the cover page. Any other information concerning the terms of reoffering of the Bonds of each series, if any, including yields or prices, should be obtained from the successful bidder therefor and not from the County.

## Verification of Mathematical Computations

The arithmetical accuracy of certain computations included in the schedules provided by the Financial Advisor on behalf of the County relating to (a) computation of forecasted receipts of principal and interest on the Government Obligations and cash held uninvested in the Escrow Deposit Fund and the forecasted payments of principal, redemption premium (if any) and interest on the Refunded Bonds, and (b) computation of the yields on the Refunded Bonds and such Government Obligations was examined by Bingham Arbitrage Rebate Services, Inc. ("Bingham"). Such computations were based solely upon assumptions and information supplied by the Financial Advisor on behalf of the County. Bingham has restricted its procedures to examining the arithmetical accuracy of certain computations and has not made any study or evaluation of the assumptions and information upon which the computations are based and accordingly, has not expressed an opinion on the date used, the reasonableness of the assumptions, or the achievability of the forecasted outcome.

## Certificate of County Officials

Simultaneously with or before delivery of and payment for the Bonds, the County will furnish to the purchasers of the Bonds a certificate of the County Executive, the Chief Administrative Officer and the Director of Finance that will state that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, this Official Statement (and any amendment or supplement hereto) as of the date of sale and as of the date of delivery of the Bonds does not contain any untrue statement of material fact and does not omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and that between the date of sale and the date of delivery of the Bonds there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or revenues of the County, except as reflected or contemplated in this Official Statement (and any amendment or supplement hereto).

## Miscellaneous

Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any estimates will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of any of the Bonds.

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement have been approved by Howard County, Maryland.

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

By: /S/ Calvin Ball  
CALVIN BALL  
County Executive

and

By: /S/ Rafiu O. Ighile  
RAFIU O. IGHILE  
Director of Finance

## Appendix A

### Forms of Bond Counsel Opinions

[Closing Date]

County Executive and County Council  
of Howard County, Maryland  
3430 Court House Drive  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

County Executive and Council Members:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance by Howard County, Maryland (the “County”) of its Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E (Taxable) (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are dated on their date of delivery and are issued in fully registered in form in the denomination of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof. The Bonds are consolidated and issued pursuant to Section 10-203 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (collectively, the “Enabling Law”), Section 19-101 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (the “Consolidating Act”), Section 19-207 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (the “Refunding Act”), the County Charter (the “Charter”), certain bond enabling ordinances of the County Council of the County (the “Enabling Ordinances”), Council Bill No. 45-2019 enacted during the 2019 Legislative Session (the “Refunding Ordinance”) and Executive Order No. 2020-15, executed and delivered on October 2, 2020 (the “Executive Order”).

With respect to the executed and authenticated Bond that we have examined, and the Bonds similarly executed and identical thereto in form except for numbers, interest rates, denominations, and maturities, and under existing statutes, regulations, and decisions, we are of the opinion that:

(a) The County is a validly created and existing body politic and corporate and political subdivision of the State of Maryland, possessing authority under the Enabling Law, the Consolidating Act, the Refunding Act, the Charter, the Enabling Ordinances, the Refunding Ordinance and the Executive Order to issue the Bonds.

(b) The Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the County to which its full faith and credit and taxing power are pledged, and for the payment of which the County is empowered and directed to levy ad valorem taxes unlimited as to rate and amount upon all real and tangible personal property and certain intangible personal property subject to assessment for unlimited County taxation.

(c) To provide for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, the County has covenanted to levy or cause to be levied ad valorem taxes upon all the assessable property within the corporate limits of the County, in rate and amount sufficient for that purpose in each fiscal year in which provision must be made for the payment of such principal and interest.

(d) Interest on the Bonds, and profit realized from their sale or exchange, will be exempt from State of Maryland income taxation. No opinion is expressed as to estate or inheritance taxes, or any other taxes not levied or assessed directly on the Bonds or the interest thereon.

(e) Interest on the Bonds will be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

We express no opinion with respect to any other federal or state tax consequences under the present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt of interest on, or the acquisition or disposal of the Bonds.

The opinions expressed above are limited to the matters set forth above, and no other opinions should be inferred beyond the matters expressly stated. We assume no obligation to supplement this opinion if any applicable laws or interpretations thereof change after the date hereof or if we become aware of any facts or circumstances that might change the opinions expressed herein after the date hereof.

Very truly yours,

[Closing Date]

County Executive and County Council  
of Howard County, Maryland  
3430 Court House Drive  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

County Executive and Council Members:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance by Howard County, Maryland (the “County”) of its Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable) (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds are dated on their date of delivery and are issued in fully registered in form in the denomination of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof. The Bonds are consolidated and issued pursuant to Section 10-203 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (collectively, the “Enabling Law”), Section 19-207 of the Local Government Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement) (the “Refunding Act”), the County Charter (the “Charter”), Chapter 991 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1943, as amended, Chapter 609 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1945, as amended, Chapter 369 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1963, as amended and Chapter 356 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1965, as amended (collectively, the “Acts”), certain bond enabling ordinances of the County Council of the County (the “Enabling Ordinances”), Council Bill No. 45-2019 enacted during the 2019 Legislative Session (the “Refunding Ordinance”) and Executive Order No. 2020-15, executed and delivered on October 2, 2020 (the “Executive Order”).

With respect to the executed and authenticated Bond that we have examined, and the Bonds similarly executed and identical thereto in form except for numbers, interest rates, denominations, and maturities, and under existing statutes, regulations, and decisions, we are of the opinion that:

(a) The County is a validly created and existing body politic and corporate and political subdivision of the State of Maryland, possessing authority under the Enabling Law, the Refunding Act, the Charter, the Acts, the Enabling Ordinances, the Refunding Ordinance and the Executive Order to issue the Bonds.

(b) The Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the County to which its full faith and credit and taxing power are pledged, payable primarily from ad valorem taxes, unlimited in rate and amount, which the County is empowered to levy upon all taxable property within the Metropolitan District of the County, together with benefit assessments and other available funds, but if not so paid, are payable as to both principal and interest, as general obligations, ultimately from ad valorem taxes, unlimited in rate and amount, which the County is empowered to levy upon all real and tangible personal property and certain intangible personal property subject to assessment for unlimited County taxation.

(c) To provide for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, the County has covenanted to levy or cause to be levied ad valorem taxes upon all the assessable property within the corporate limits of the County, in rate and amount sufficient for that purpose in each fiscal year in which provision must be made for the payment of such principal and interest.

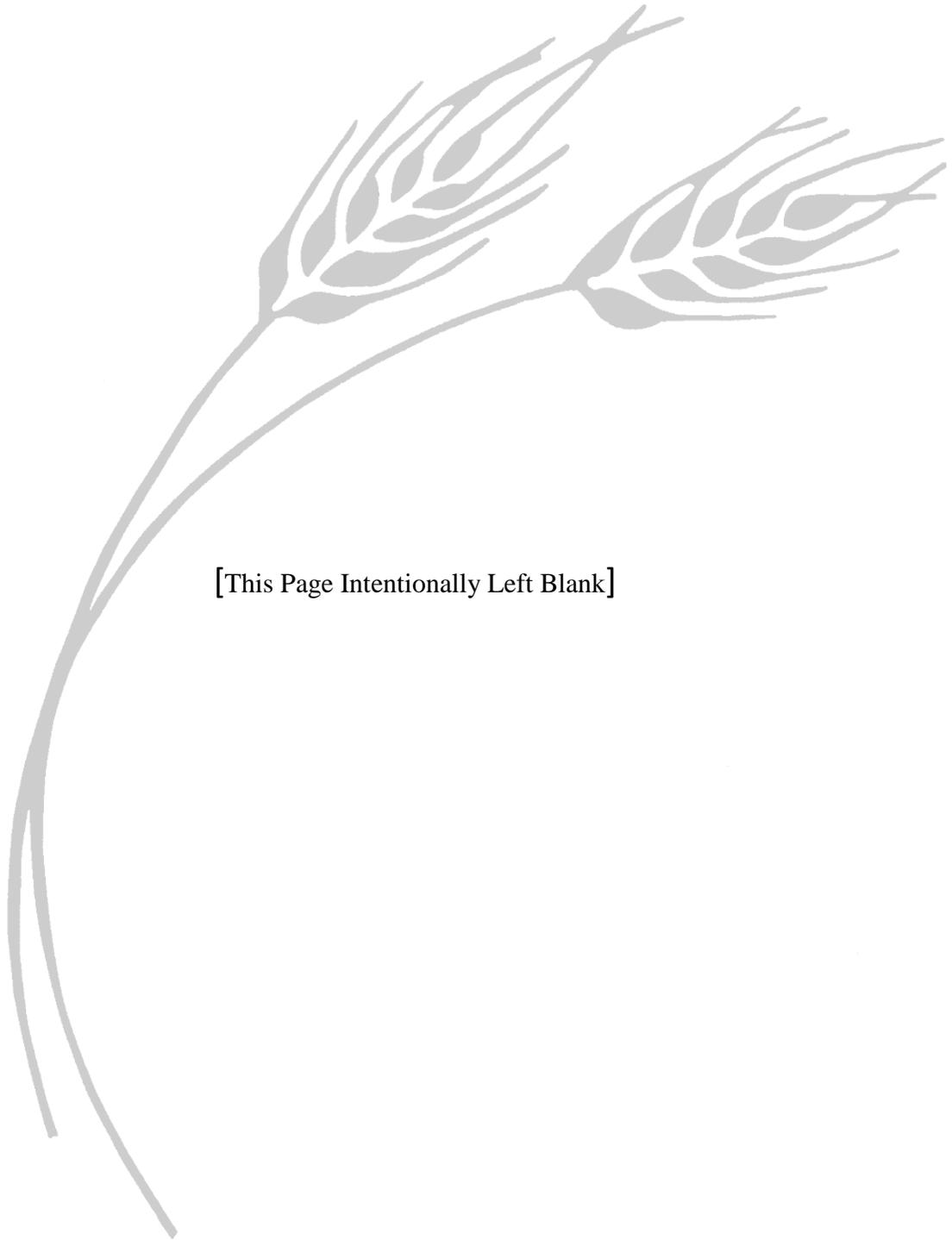
(d) Interest on the Bonds, and profit realized from their sale or exchange, will be exempt from State of Maryland income taxation. No opinion is expressed as to estate or inheritance taxes, or any other taxes not levied or assessed directly on the Bonds or the interest thereon.

(e) Interest on the Bonds will be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

We express no opinion with respect to any other federal or state tax consequences under the present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt of interest on, or the acquisition or disposal of the Bonds.

The opinions expressed above are limited to the matters set forth above, and no other opinions should be inferred beyond the matters expressly stated. We assume no obligation to supplement this opinion if any applicable laws or interpretations thereof change after the date hereof or if we become aware of any facts or circumstances that might change the opinions expressed herein after the date hereof.

Very truly yours,



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# Continuing Disclosure Agreement

This **CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT** (the “Disclosure Agreement”) is executed and delivered by Howard County, Maryland (the “County”) in connection with the issuance of its Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E (Taxable) and its Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable) (collectively, the “Bonds”). The County, intending to be legally bound hereby and in consideration of good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby covenant and agree as follows:

## **Section 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Agreement.**

This Disclosure Agreement is being executed and delivered by the County for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

## **Section 2. Definitions.**

In addition to the definitions set forth above, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Agreement unless otherwise defined in this Section, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

“**Dissemination Agent**” shall mean the County, acting as Dissemination Agent hereunder, or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the County.

“**EMMA**” shall mean Electronic Municipal Market Access System maintained by the MSRB. For more information on EMMA, see [www.emma.msrb.org](http://www.emma.msrb.org).

“**Financial Obligation**” shall mean a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term Financial Obligation shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

“**Listed Events**” shall mean any of the events listed in Section 4(a) of this Disclosure Agreement.

“**MSRB**” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**Participating Underwriter**” shall mean any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“**Rule**” shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“**State**” shall mean the State of Maryland.

## **Section 3. Provision of Annual Financial Information, Operating Data and Audited Information.**

(a) The County shall provide to the MSRB annual financial information and operating data set forth in the “Financial Information” Section of the Official Statement under the heading “Total Property Tax Levies and Collections,” and information regarding assessed accrual value of and county direct tax rate on real and personal property set forth in the “Financial Information” section of the Official Statement under the heading “Assessed Values, Tax Rates and Tax Levies”, each to be updated as of the end of the preceding fiscal year, utilizing the same accounting principles as were used in preparing such information for the Official Statement subject to changes in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and shall be made available within 275 days after the end of the County’s fiscal year.

(b) The County shall provide to the MSRB annual audited financial statements for the County, such information to be made available within 275 days after the end of the County’s fiscal year, unless the audited financial

statements are not available on or before such date, in which event said financial statements will be provided promptly when and if available. In the event that audited financial statements are not available within 275 days after the end of the County's fiscal year, the County will provide unaudited financial statements within said time period.

(c) The presentation of the financial information referred to in paragraph (a) and in paragraph (b) shall be made in accordance with the same accounting principles as utilized in connection with the presentation of applicable comparable financial information included in the final official statement for the Bonds, provided that the County may modify the accounting principles utilized in the presentation of financial information by amending this Disclosure Agreement pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 hereof. Changes in Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, where applicable to financial information to be provided by the County, shall not require the County to amend this Disclosure Agreement.

(d) If the County is unable to provide the annual financial information and operating data within the applicable time periods specified in (a) and (b) above, the County shall send in a timely manner a notice of such failure to the MSRB.

#### **Section 4. Reporting of Significant Events.**

(a) This Section 4 shall govern the giving of notices of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

- (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (7) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material;
- (8) bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) defeasances;
- (10) release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (11) rating changes;
- (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County;<sup>1</sup>
- (13) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;
- (14) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County

of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

- (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the County, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the County, any of which affect bondholders, if material; and
- (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the County, any of which reflects financial difficulties.

(b) In a timely manner, not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of an event listed in Section 4(a) above, the County shall file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB.

**Section 5. Filing with EMMA.**

Unless otherwise required by the MSRB, all filings with the MSRB shall be made with EMMA and shall be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB.

**Section 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation.**

The County obligations under this Disclosure Agreement shall terminate upon the payment in full of all of the Bonds either at their maturity or by early redemption. In addition, the County may terminate its obligations under this Disclosure Agreement if and when the County no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Bonds within the meaning of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12.

**Section 7. Amendment.**

The County may provide further or additional assurances that will become part of the County's obligations under this Disclosure Agreement. In addition, this Disclosure Agreement may be amended by the County in its discretion provided that (i) the amendment may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the County as the obligated person with respect to the Bonds, or type of business conducted; (ii) this Disclosure Agreement, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the issuance of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and (iii) the amendment does not materially impair the interests of holders of the Bonds, as determined either by counsel selected by the County that is expert in federal securities law matters, or by an approving vote of the holders of 25% of the outstanding aggregate principal amount of Bonds. The reasons for the County agreeing to provide any further or additional assurances or for any amendment and the impact of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided will be explained in information provided with the annual financial information containing the additional or amended operating data or financial information.

**Section 8. Additional Information.**

Nothing in this Disclosure Agreement shall be deemed to prevent the County from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Agreement or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any disclosure made pursuant to Section 4(a) or (b) hereof or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Agreement. If the County chooses to include any information in any disclosure made pursuant to Section 4(a) or (b) hereof or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Agreement, the County shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Agreement to update such information or include it in any future disclosure made pursuant to Section 4(a) or (b) hereof or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

**Section 9. Dissemination Agent.**

The County may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Agreement, and may discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall not be responsible in any manner for the content of any notice or report prepared by the County pursuant to this Disclosure Agreement. If at any time there is not any other designated Dissemination Agent, the County shall be the Dissemination Agent.

**Section 10. Law of Maryland.**

This Disclosure Agreement, and any claim made with respect to the performance by the County of its obligations hereunder, shall be governed by, subject to, and construed according to the laws of the State.

**Section 11. Limitation of Forum.**

Any suit or other proceeding seeking redress with regard to any claimed failure by the County to perform its obligations under this Disclosure Agreement must be filed in the Circuit Court of Howard County, Maryland.

**Section 12. Limitation on Remedies.**

The County shall be given written notice at the address set forth below of any claimed failure by the County to perform its obligations under the Disclosure Agreement, and the County shall be given 15 days to remedy any such claimed failure. Any suit or other proceeding seeking further redress with regard to any such claimed failure by the County shall be limited to specific performance as the adequate and exclusive remedy available in connection with such action. Written notice to the County shall be given to the Director of Finance at 3540 Court House Drive, Ellicott City, Maryland 21043 or at such alternate address as shall be specified by the County with disclosures made pursuant to Section 4(a) or 4(b) hereof or a notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

**Section 13. Relationship to Bonds.**

This Disclosure Agreement constitutes an undertaking by the County that is independent of the County's obligations with respect to the Bonds; any breach or default by the County under this Disclosure Agreement shall not constitute or give rise to a breach or default under the Bonds.

**Section 14. Beneficiaries.**

This Disclosure Agreement shall inure solely to the benefit of the beneficial owners from time to time of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Continuing Disclosure Agreement is being executed on behalf of Howard County, Maryland by the Director of Finance, as of this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020.

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Rafiu O. Ighile  
Director of Finance

## Appendix C

# Bond Amortization Tables

### \$83,280,000 Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E(Taxable)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Principal Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Semiannual Interest</u>	<u>Semiannual Debt Service</u>	<u>Annual Debt Service</u>
2/15/2021			\$ 356,292	\$ 356,292	\$ 356,292
8/15/2021			557,675	557,675	
2/15/2022			557,675	557,675	1,115,350
8/15/2022			557,675	557,675	
2/15/2023			557,675	557,675	1,115,350
8/15/2023	\$ 5,380,000	3.000%	557,675	5,937,675	
2/15/2024			476,975	476,975	6,414,650
8/15/2024	8,415,000	0.500%	476,975	8,891,975	
2/15/2025			455,938	455,938	9,347,913
8/15/2025	8,415,000	0.650%	455,938	8,870,938	
2/15/2026			428,589	428,589	9,299,526
8/15/2026	8,455,000	0.850%	428,589	8,883,589	
2/15/2027			392,655	392,655	9,276,244
8/15/2027	5,905,000	1.100%	392,655	6,297,655	
2/15/2028			360,178	360,178	6,657,833
8/15/2028	6,385,000	1.250%	360,178	6,745,178	
2/15/2029			320,271	320,271	7,065,449
8/15/2029	6,470,000	1.300%	320,271	6,790,271	
2/15/2030			278,216	278,216	7,068,488
8/15/2030	6,560,000	1.400%	278,216	6,838,216	
2/15/2031			232,296	232,296	7,070,513
8/15/2031	6,655,000	1.550%	232,296	6,887,296	
2/15/2032			180,720	180,720	7,068,016
8/15/2032	6,760,000	1.650%	180,720	6,940,720	
2/15/2033			124,950	124,950	7,065,670
8/15/2033	6,880,000	1.750%	124,950	7,004,950	
2/15/2034			64,750	64,750	7,069,700
8/15/2034	7,000,000	1.850%	64,750	7,064,750	7,064,750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 83,280,000</b>		<b>\$ 9,775,742</b>	<b>\$ 93,055,742</b>	<b>\$ 93,055,742</b>

**\$25,905,000 Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Principal Maturity</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Semiannual Interest</b>	<b>Semiannual Debt Service</b>	<b>Annual Debt Service</b>
2/15/2021			\$ 194,631	\$ 194,631	\$ 194,631
8/15/2021	\$ 105,000	3.000%	304,640	409,640	
2/15/2022			303,065	303,065	712,705
8/15/2022	340,000	3.000%	303,065	643,065	
2/15/2023			297,965	297,965	941,030
8/15/2023	740,000	3.000%	297,965	1,037,965	
2/15/2024			286,865	286,865	1,324,830
8/15/2024	500,000	3.000%	286,865	786,865	
2/15/2025			279,365	279,365	1,066,230
8/15/2025	465,000	3.000%	279,365	744,365	
2/15/2026			272,390	272,390	1,016,755
8/15/2026	475,000	3.000%	272,390	747,390	
2/15/2027			265,265	265,265	1,012,655
8/15/2027	490,000	3.000%	265,265	755,265	
2/15/2028			257,915	257,915	1,013,180
8/15/2028	505,000	3.000%	257,915	762,915	
2/15/2029			250,340	250,340	1,013,255
8/15/2029	515,000	3.000%	250,340	765,340	
2/15/2030			242,615	242,615	1,007,955
8/15/2030	530,000	3.000%	242,615	772,615	
2/15/2031			234,665	234,665	1,007,280
8/15/2031	550,000	3.000%	234,665	784,665	
2/15/2032			226,415	226,415	1,011,080
8/15/2032	1,210,000	1.700%	226,415	1,436,415	
2/15/2033			216,130	216,130	1,652,545
8/15/2033	1,230,000	1.800%	216,130	1,446,130	
2/15/2034			205,060	205,060	1,651,190
8/15/2034	1,250,000	1.900%	205,060	1,455,060	
2/15/2035			193,185	193,185	1,648,245
8/15/2035	1,120,000	2.000%	193,185	1,313,185	
2/15/2036			181,985	181,985	1,495,170
8/15/2036	3,455,000	2.100%	181,985	3,636,985	
2/15/2037			145,708	145,708	3,782,693
8/15/2037	3,525,000	2.200%	145,708	3,670,708	
2/15/2038			106,933	106,933	3,777,640
8/15/2038	1,180,000	2.300%	106,933	1,286,933	
2/15/2039			93,363	93,363	1,380,295
8/15/2039	1,210,000	2.375%	93,363	1,303,363	
2/15/2040			78,994	78,994	1,382,356
8/15/2040	1,240,000	2.375%	78,994	1,318,994	
2/15/2041			64,269	64,269	1,383,263
8/15/2041	1,270,000	2.375%	64,269	1,334,269	
2/15/2042			49,188	49,188	1,383,456
8/15/2042	1,300,000	2.375%	49,188	1,349,188	
2/15/2043			33,750	33,750	1,382,938
8/15/2043	1,335,000	2.500%	33,750	1,368,750	
2/15/2044			17,063	17,063	1,385,813
8/15/2044	1,365,000	2.500%	17,063	1,382,063	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 25,905,000</b>		<b>\$ 9,104,251</b>	<b>\$ 35,009,251</b>	<b>\$ 35,009,251</b>

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## Official Statement

\$83,280,000 Consolidated Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series E (Taxable)

\$25,905,000 Metropolitan District Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series F (Taxable)

