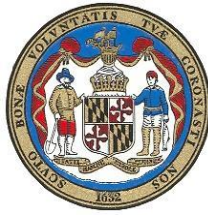


**REPORT OF THE
CAPITAL DEBT AFFORDABILITY COMMITTEE
ON
RECOMMENDED DEBT AUTHORIZATIONS**

FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

**SUBMITTED TO
THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF MARYLAND**

November 2021



CAPITAL DEBT AFFORDABILITY COMMITTEE
Nancy K. Kopp, Chair

October 18, 2021

The Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr.
Governor of Maryland
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

The Honorable Bill Ferguson
President of the Senate
Maryland General Assembly
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

The Honorable Adrienne A. Jones
Speaker of the House
Maryland General Assembly
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Hogan, President Ferguson, and Speaker Jones:

The Capital Debt Affordability Committee, created pursuant to section 8-108, *et seq.* of the State Finance and Procurement Article, is required to recommend to the Governor and the General Assembly the maximum amount of new general obligation debt that may prudently be authorized for the upcoming fiscal year, as well as determine planning assumptions for general obligation bond authorizations in future fiscal years. The Committee is also required to submit an estimate of the amount of new academic facilities bonds that may prudently be authorized.

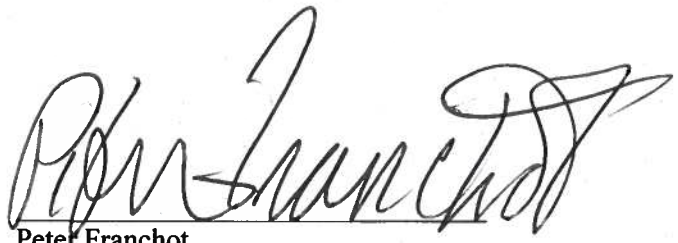
Following prior meetings to review the State's debt and capital needs, the Committee met on October 18, 2021 to determine its recommendations. After discussion, the Committee approved \$900 million as the recommended maximum amount of general obligation bonds to be authorized for fiscal year 2023. In future fiscal years, the Committee recommended \$1,125 million, \$1,135 million, \$1,145 million, and \$1,155 million for fiscal years 2024 through 2027, respectively. The vote was 4-1 with the Treasurer voting against the proposed amounts. The Committee noted that should the economic and fiscal information underlying its recommendation change significantly, the Committee could reconvene to modify its recommendation.

Finally, the Committee reviews the debt of State institutions of higher education and makes a recommendation of the maximum amount of academic facilities bonds that may be prudently authorized. The Committee unanimously voted to recommend a limit of \$30 million for new academic facilities bonds for the University System of Maryland for fiscal year 2023.


October 18, 2021
Page Two

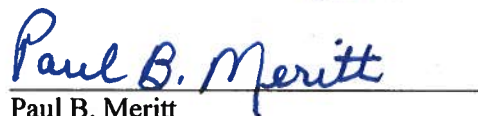
We are pleased to submit to you the Committee's Annual Report with the recommendations relating to the fiscal year 2023 capital program.


Nancy K. Kopp
State Treasurer, Chair


Peter Franchot
Comptroller of the Treasury


David Brinkley, Secretary
Department of Budget and Management


Jaclyn Hartman, Chief Financial Officer
Department of Transportation on
behalf of Gregory Slater, Secretary
Department of Transportation


Paul B. Meritt
Public Member

The chairs of the Capital Budget Subcommittees in the Senate and the House of Delegates serve as ex-officio, non-voting members.

Senator Craig Zucker
Chair, Capital Budget Subcommittee
Senate Committee on Budget and Taxation

Delegate Benjamin Barnes
Chair, Capital Budget Subcommittee
House Appropriations Committee

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Capital Debt Affordability Committee (“CDAC” or “the Committee”), established under Title 8, subtitle 1, *et seq.* of the State Finance and Procurement Article (“SF&P”), is charged with reviewing:

1. The size and condition of State tax-supported debt on a continuing basis, and advising the Governor and General Assembly each year regarding the maximum amount of new general obligation debt that may prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year; and
2. Higher education debt and annual estimates concerning the prudent maximum authorization of academic facilities bonds to be issued by the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary’s College of Maryland and Baltimore City Community College. SF&P §8-112.

In order to establish its recommendations, the Committee held three meetings in October. At its first meeting, the Committee reviewed the status of the affordability ratios, actions taken by the 2021 General Assembly, general fund estimates, 2021 assessments and taxation based revenue estimates, the State of Maryland Capital Program, and public school construction needs. The Committee conducted a similar annual review of the size and condition of tax-supported debt and higher education institution debt at its second meeting.

At its final meeting on October 18, 2021, the Committee reviewed its assumptions on revenues, personal income, interest rates, debt issuance, debt service, and bond authorizations. The Committee believes that these variables have been estimated prudently. The personal income and revenue estimates reflect the most recent forecast by the Board of Revenue Estimates in September 2021. At this meeting, the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (“DBM”) made a motion to recommend a reduced authorization of \$900 million.

The Committee thus approved a total of \$900 million for new general obligation authorizations by the 2022 General Assembly to support the fiscal year 2023 capital program. The vote was 4-1, with the Treasurer voting against the proposed amount.

In addition to determining and recommending a prudent affordable authorization level for the coming year, the Committee also develops planning assumptions for the State to use in its capital program planning process. The Committee reviewed several options that were projected to maintain debt affordability ratios within the CDAC benchmarks of 4% debt outstanding to personal income and 8% debt service to revenues. The Committee recommended \$1,125 million, \$1,135 million, \$1,145 million, and \$1,155 million for fiscal years 2024 through 2027, respectively.

The Committee recognizes that there are multiple annual authorization levels and patterns that would result in adherence to the benchmarks, depending on future levels of personal income and State revenue. The Committee's planning assumptions for future authorizations will be reviewed in preparation for the 2022 report as updated fiscal data becomes available. In addition, personal income projections and authorization levels may be adjusted to adhere to these affordability benchmarks.

Based on its review of the condition of State debt and considering the debt affordability guidelines, the Committee unanimously recommended a limit of \$30 million for new academic facilities bonds for the University System of Maryland for fiscal year 2023. The Committee did not receive any requests for new issuances from Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, or Baltimore City Community College.

The 2021 Capital Debt Affordability Report and the 2021 meeting materials are available on the State Treasurer's website at: <http://www.treasurer.state.md.us/debtmanagement/cdac-reports.aspx>.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Membership

The members of the Committee are the State Treasurer (Chair), the Comptroller, the Secretaries of the Department of Budget and Management and Department of Transportation, one public member appointed by the Governor, and as non-voting members, the Chairs of the Capital Budget Subcommittees of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the House Appropriations Committee.

B. Duties

The Committee is required to review the size and condition of State debt on a continuing basis and to submit to the Governor and to the General Assembly by October 20 of each year¹ an estimate of the total amount of new State debt that may prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year. Although the Committee's estimates are advisory only, the Governor is required to give due consideration to the Committee's findings in determining the total authorizations of new State debt and in preparing a preliminary allocation for the next fiscal year. The Committee is required to consider:

- The amount of State tax-supported debt² that will be:
 - Outstanding, and
 - Authorized but unissued during the next fiscal year;
- The capital program prepared by the Department of Budget and Management and the capital improvement and school construction needs during the next five fiscal years, as projected by the Interagency Committee on School Construction (“IAC”);
- Projected debt service requirements for the next 10 years;
- Criteria used by recognized bond rating agencies to judge the quality of State bond issues;
- The aggregate impact of public-private partnership agreements on the total amount of new State debt that may prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year;
- Other factors relevant to the ability of the State to meet its projected debt service requirements for the next five years or relevant to the marketability of State bonds; and
- The effect of new authorizations on each of the factors enumerated above.

The Committee also continually reviews the size and condition of any debt of the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and Baltimore City Community College; takes any debt issued for academic facilities into account as part of the Committee's affordability analysis with respect to the estimate of new authorizations of general obligation debt; and, finally, submits to the Governor and the General Assembly a recommendation of the amount of new bonds for academic facilities that may prudently be authorized in the aggregate for the next fiscal year by these institutions of higher education.

¹ Chapter 298, Laws of Maryland 2019 changed the date from October 1st to October 20th of each year to allow the Committee to consider updated projections from the Board of Revenue Estimates made in September of each year.

² See Appendix A for the Committee's definition of tax-supported debt.

A complete history of the Committee's membership, duties, debt affordability criteria, definition of tax-supported debt, and authorization increases can be found in Appendix A.

C. 2020 Recommendations and Subsequent Events

The recommendations of the Committee to the Governor and the General Assembly for the fiscal year 2022 capital program and the subsequent events related to those recommendations are summarized below.

2020 CDAC Report

The Committee made a recommendation of \$1.095 billion in new debt for fiscal year 2022. In its letter dated October 19, 2020 to the Governor, President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, the Committee noted that the motion to recommend \$1.095 billion specifically recognized that authorization levels proposed in the Governor's 2022 capital budget could be adjusted to reflect up-to-date economic and fiscal information.

Based on its review of the condition of State debt and considering the debt affordability guidelines, the Committee recommended a limit of \$30 million for new academic facilities for the University System of Maryland for fiscal year 2022.

Authorizations by the 2020 General Assembly

The net general obligation debt authorized for the fiscal year 2022 capital program (effective June 1, 2021) totaled \$1.105 billion.

The 2021 General Assembly authorized the University System of Maryland to issue \$30 million in new academic facility bonds including \$5 million to finance specific capital projects.

II. TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT - TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

The State of Maryland has issued six types of tax-supported debt in recent years including: General Obligation Bonds, Consolidated Transportation Bonds, Lease and Conditional Purchase Financings, Maryland Stadium Authority Revenue Bonds and Bay Restoration Bonds. The final Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (“GARVEE”) bond matured on March 1, 2020 and no additional new money issuances are currently planned. Although the State has the authority to make short-term borrowings in anticipation of taxes and other receipts up to a maximum of \$100 million, the State has not issued short-term tax anticipation notes or made any other similar short-term borrowings for cash flow purposes. A detailed discussion of each component of tax-supported debt is included in the following pages.

A. General Obligation Bonds

Purpose

General Obligation (“G.O.”) Bonds, which are limited to a maximum maturity of 15 years per the State Constitution, are authorized and issued to:

- Provide funds for State-owned capital improvements, including institutions of higher education, and the construction of locally owned public schools;
- Fund local government improvements, including grants and loans for water quality improvement projects and correctional facilities; and
- Provide funds for repayable loans or outright grants to private, nonprofit, cultural, or educational institutions.

Security

The State has pledged its full faith and credit as security for its G.O. Bonds.

Current Status

Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021: \$9,912,930,325

Amount Authorized but Unissued at June 30, 2021: \$2,572,652

Ratings

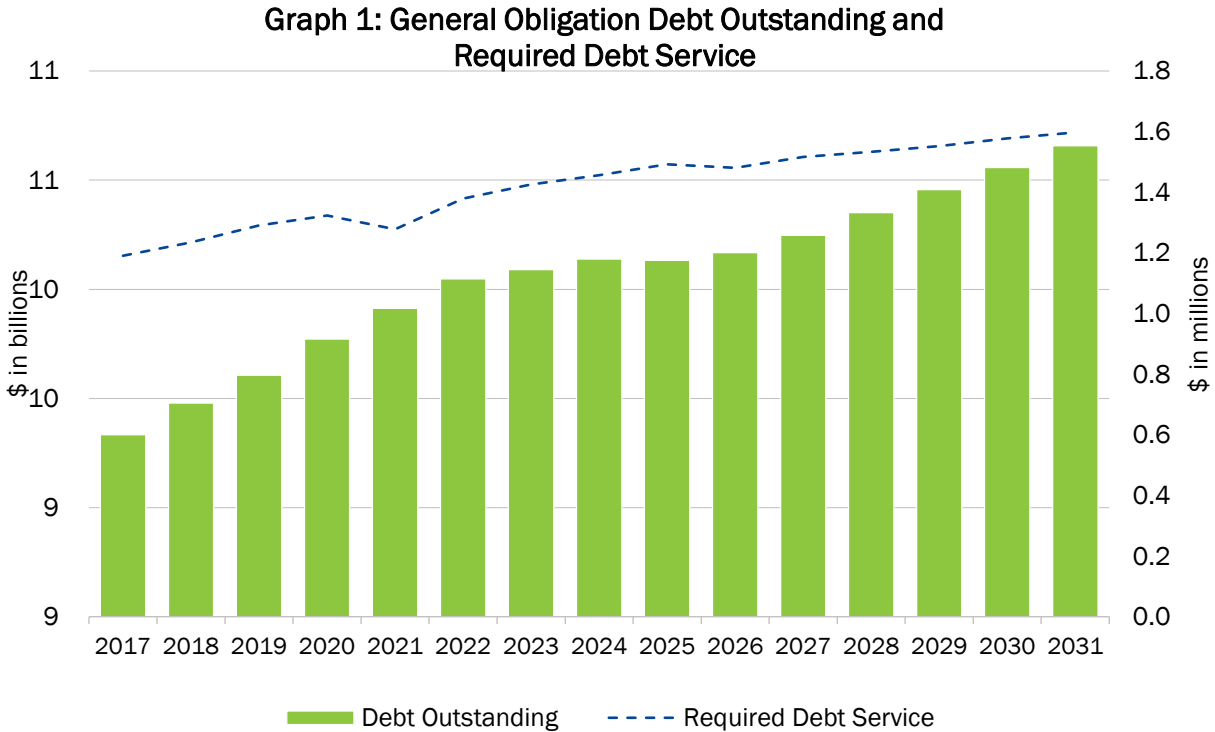
Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”), Moody’s and S&P Global (“S&P”) have rated Maryland’s G.O. Bonds AAA since S&P’s first rating in 1961, Moody’s in 1973 and Fitch’s in 1993. In August 2021, in conjunction with the sale of Maryland’s G.O. Bonds State and Local Facilities Loan of 2021, Second Series, Moody’s, S&P and Fitch all affirmed their AAA ratings for Maryland’s G.O. debt.

Use of Variable Rate Debt, Bond Insurance, Interest Rate Exchange Agreements and Guaranteed Investment Contracts

The State is authorized to issue variable interest rate bonds in an amount that does not exceed 15% of the outstanding general obligation indebtedness. The State has not issued any variable rate debt and has not executed any interest rate exchange agreements. Because the State has AAA credit, there has been no need for bond insurance. To invest the sinking funds paid on certain Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (“QZABs”), the State has entered into master repurchase agreements.

Trends in Outstanding General Obligation Debt

G.O. Bond debt outstanding, including authorized but unissued amounts, for the past five fiscal years and projections for the next 10 fiscal years are shown in **Graph 1**. A detailed historical summary of General Obligation debt activity may be found in **Appendices B-1 through B-4**.



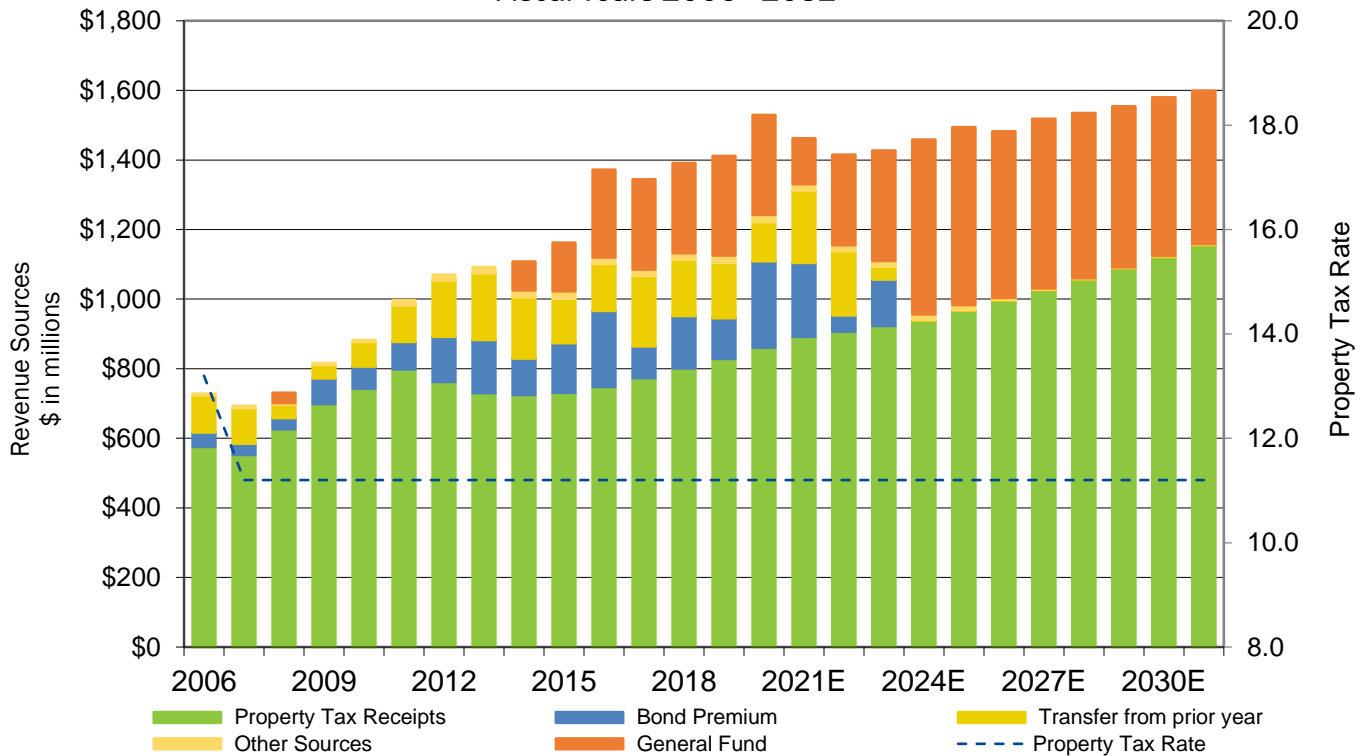
Future authorizations are projected to be issued over a five year period. The bonds are sold over an extended period of time as the projects are developed and cash is required to pay property owners, consultants, contractors, equipment manufacturers, etc. The following table provides a detailed summary of projected General Obligation debt activity.

Summary of Projected Debt Activity General Obligation Bonds (\$ in millions)					
Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Year	New Issues	Redeemed	Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Required Debt Service
2022	9,913	1,085	951	10,047	1,379
2023	10,047	1,030	987	10,090	1,425
2024	10,090	1,055	1,006	10,139	1,456
2025	10,139	1,075	1,081	10,133	1,492
2026	10,133	1,095	1,060	10,168	1,480
2027	10,168	1,120	1,041	10,246	1,517
2028	10,246	1,150	1,045	10,351	1,533
2029	10,351	1,160	1,054	10,457	1,552
2030	10,457	1,170	1,070	10,557	1,578
2031	10,557	1,180	1,081	10,657	1,597

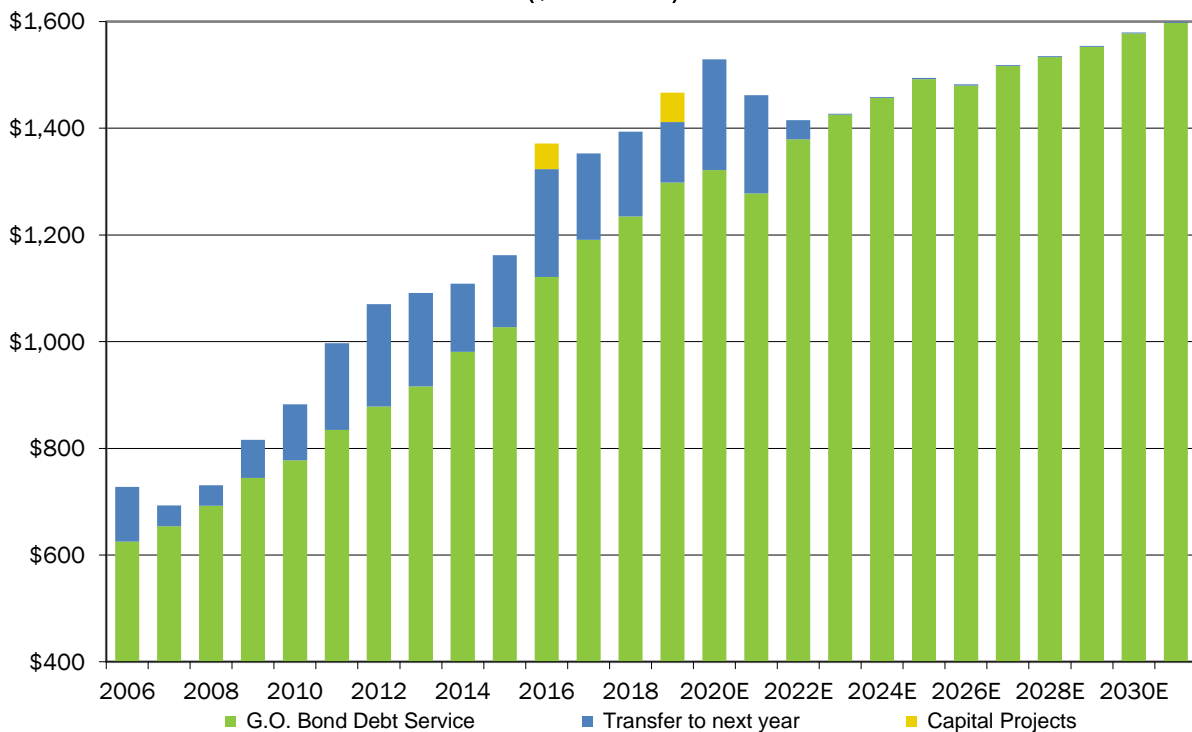
Debt service for G.O. Bonds is paid from the Annuity Bond Fund (“ABF”). The State Constitution requires the collection of an annual tax to pay debt service and State statute requires that, after considering the balance in the ABF and other revenue sources, the Board

of Public Works set an annual property tax rate sufficient to pay debt service in the following fiscal year. **Graphs 2 and 3** depict the sources and uses, respectively, for the ABF for the past fifteen fiscal years and projections for the next 10 fiscal years.

**Graph 2: Annuity Bond Fund Revenue Sources
Fiscal Years 2006 - 2031**



**Graph 3: Annuity Bond Fund Uses
(\$ in Millions)**



B. Transportation Debt (Consolidated Transportation Bonds)

Purpose

Consolidated Transportation Bonds (“CTBs”) are 15-year obligations, issued by the Maryland Department of Transportation (“MDOT”) for highway and other transportation projects.

Security

Debt service on CTBs is payable from MDOT's share of the motor vehicle fuel tax, the motor vehicle titling tax, sales tax on rental vehicles, and a portion of the corporate income tax. The 2011 Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (House Bill 72/Chapter 397) made the following changes to MDOT's pledged revenues effective July 1, 2011:

- (1) MDOT will no longer receive a distribution of the State's general sales and use tax revenues; and
- (2) MDOT will receive a reduced distribution of the State's corporate income tax revenues.

The bill also made provision for these revenues to remain available, if needed, to pay debt service on CTBs issued prior to July 1, 2011 while they remain outstanding and unpaid.

The Transportation Infrastructure Investment Act of 2013 (House Bill 1515/Chapter 429) increased MDOT's pledged revenue effective July 1, 2013 as follows.

- (1) MDOT will receive an annual adjustment to the motor fuel tax indexed to the Consumer Price Index, compounding with each adjustment. The annual increase may not be greater than 8% of the previous rate.
- (2) MDOT will receive a sales and use tax equivalent rate applied to motor fuel based upon the product of the 12-month average retail price of motor fuel, less State and federal taxes, multiplied by specified percentage rates. As of July 1, 2016, the rate is 5.0%.

In addition, other receipts of MDOT (including motor vehicle licensing and registration fees and operating revenue of MDOT) are available to meet debt service if these tax proceeds should become insufficient. The holders of CTBs are not entitled to look to other sources for payment, including the federal highway capital grants that are pledged to GARVEE Bonds.

Limitations to Debt Outstanding

The gross outstanding aggregate principal amount of CTBs is limited by statute to \$4.5 billion, which was increased from \$2.6 billion effective June 1, 2013. The General Assembly may set a lower limit each year, and for fiscal year 2021 the limit is \$3.9 billion. In addition, MDOT has covenanted with the holders of outstanding CTBs not to issue additional bonds unless:

- (1) the excess of Transportation Trust Fund revenues over MDOT operational expenses in the preceding fiscal year is equal to at least twice the maximum

amount of debt service for any future fiscal year, including debt service on the additional bonds to be issued; and

- (2) total proceeds from taxes pledged to debt service for the past fiscal year equal at least twice such maximum debt service or, conversely, total debt service cannot exceed 50% of total proceeds from taxes pledged using the debt service divided by revenues convention.

Current Status

Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021: \$3,672,330,000

Amount Authorized but Unissued at June 30, 2021: \$205,000,000

Ratings

CTBs were rated AAA by S&P, Aa1 by Moody's and AA+ by Fitch.

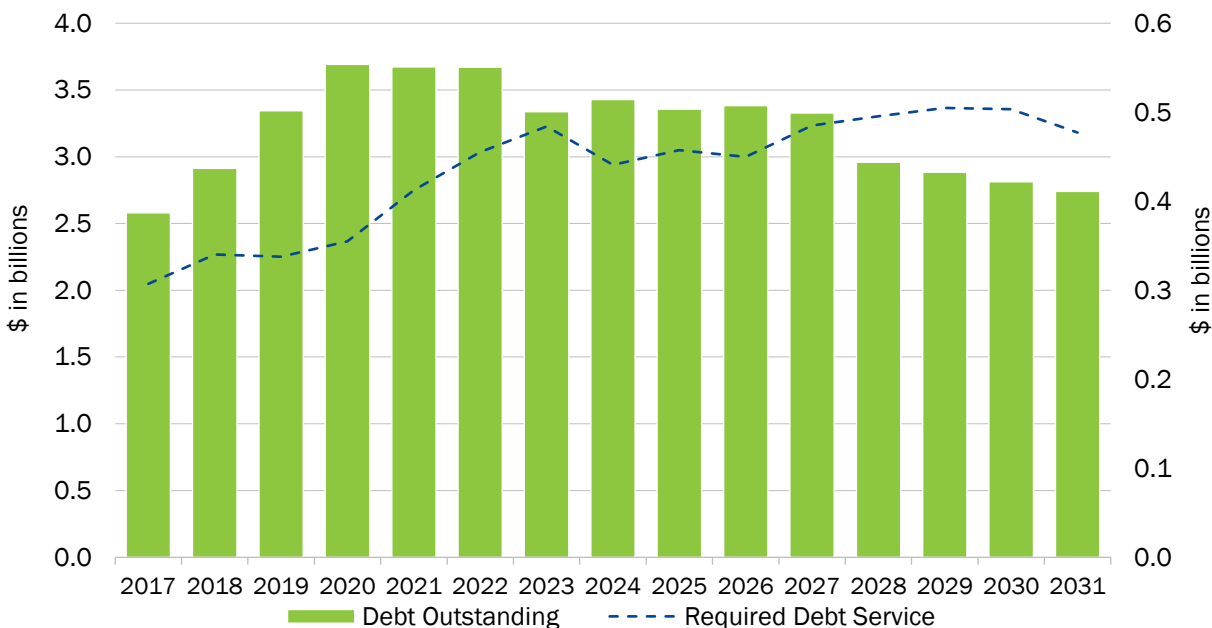
Use of Variable Rate Debt, Bond Insurance, Interest Rate Exchange Agreements and Guaranteed Investment Contracts

MDOT does not have variable rate debt or bond insurance on CTBs nor does MDOT use interest rate exchange agreements or guaranteed investment contracts.

Trends in Transportation Debt

Historically, MDOT has used a combination of current revenues and bond financing to fund its capital program. Reliance on debt to support capital projects has often varied with revenue performance and cash flow requirements. For example, in 2008 and 2009 revenues were affected by the slowing economy and consequently MDOT increased its reliance on debt to support capital projects. The growth in debt outstanding slowed substantially in 2010 and in 2011; revenues were slightly higher than target levels at the same time capital funds were not expended as quickly as anticipated, therefore the issuance of debt was delayed. Transportation debt outstanding and required debt service currently projected for the next 10 fiscal years are shown in **Graph 4**. A detailed historical summary of Transportation debt activity may be found in **Section IX, Schedule C-3**.

Graph 4: Transportation Debt Outstanding and Required Debt Service



Projected bond issuances are based on MDOT’s revenue projections, the draft six-year capital budget for transportation projects, and adhere to statutory debt outstanding limitations and bondholder covenants. The following table provides a detailed summary of projected Transportation debt activity.

Summary of Projected Debt Activity MDOT Consolidated Transportation Bonds (\$ in millions)					
Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Year	New Issues	Redeemed	Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Required Debt Service
2022	3,672	295	297	3,671	455
2023	3,671	0	333	3,337	484
2024	3,337	390	299	3,428	441
2025	3,428	245	318	3,356	457
2026	3,356	340	313	3,383	450
2027	3,383	295	350	3,328	485
2028	3,328	0	370	2,957	496
2029	2,957	315	389	2,883	505
2030	2,883	320	391	2,812	503
2031	2,812	295	368	2,739	477

C. Lease and Conditional Purchase Financings

Purpose

The State has financed assets using capital leases, energy leases and conditional purchase financings through Certificates of Participation (“COPs”). In capital lease financing the State builds an equity interest in the leased property over time and gains title to such property at the end of the leasing period; this financing has been used for the acquisition of both real property and equipment. Under current practice, capital leases for equipment (primarily computers and telecommunications equipment) generally exist for periods of five years or less. Real property capital leases have longer terms (in the range of 20 to 30 years) and have been used to acquire a wide variety of facilities. The State also uses lease-purchase

agreements with a maximum term of 15 years to provide financing for energy conservation projects at State facilities. In all leases, the term of the lease does not exceed the economic life of the property.

The CDAC considers capital leases in accordance with current Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”). Therefore, if a lease meets one or more of the following four criteria it is classified as a capital lease and thereby included as tax-supported debt as long as the lease is supported directly or indirectly by State tax revenues:

- The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee (user) by the end of the lease term.
- The lease allows the lessee (user) to purchase the property at a bargain price at fixed points in the term of the lease and for fixed amounts.
- The term of the lease is 75% or more of the estimated useful economic life of the property.
- The present value of the lease payments is 90% or more of the fair value of the property.

State Agencies have also made significant use of COPs, another form of conditional lease purchase debt financing. Some COPs are supported by facility revenues and therefore are not considered to be tax-supported and are not included in the capital lease component of the affordability analysis. The following lease activity for equipment and energy performance contracts does not include leases for the Maryland Stadium Authority (“MSA”), which are reported as MSA debt.

Limitations to Debt Outstanding

Financings described in this section may be subject to statutory limitations such as transportation leases or to various approval processes including but not limited to legislative review and approval by the Board of Public Works.

Current Status

The following table summarizes the current tax-supported leases and tax-supported Conditional Purchase Financings with debt outstanding as of June 30, 2021.

Debt Outstanding and Debt Service by Agency			
(\$ in millions)			
State Agency	Facilities Financed	Debt Outstanding	Debt Service
Treasurer’s Office	Capital Equipment Leases	9.5	4.5
	Energy Performance Projects	6.3	2.7
Transportation	Headquarters Office Building	2.7	2.8
	MAA Shuttle Buses	21.1	2.1
General Services	Prince George’s County Justice Center	11.2	1.5
Transportation Authority	State Office Parking Facility	14.6	1.5
Health	Public Health Lab	111.7	14.0
Total		177.7	29.1

Ratings

The Treasurer’s Office equipment and energy leases are not rated. However, the MAA Shuttle Bus COPs were rated AA+ by S&P, Aa2 by Moody’s and AA by Fitch. The lease revenue bonds issued by MEDCO for the MDOT headquarters building were rated AA+ by S&P and Aa2

by Moody's, while those for the MDH Public Health Lab were rated AA+ by S&P and Aa1 by Moody's.

Energy Leases

As directed by statute, tax-supported debt does not include capital leases used to finance energy performance contracts if energy savings that are guaranteed by the contractor: 1) equal or exceed the capital lease payments on an annual basis; and 2) are monitored in accordance with reporting requirements adopted by the CDAC (SF&P §8-104). As of June 2011, the payments due under a capital lease used to finance energy performance contracts may not exceed the actual energy savings realized as a result of the contract's performance. (SF&P §12-301). All energy leases adopted before June 2011 that do not have a guarantee are included as tax-supported debt in CDAC's affordability analysis.

The following leases are not included as tax-supported debt in the affordability analysis.

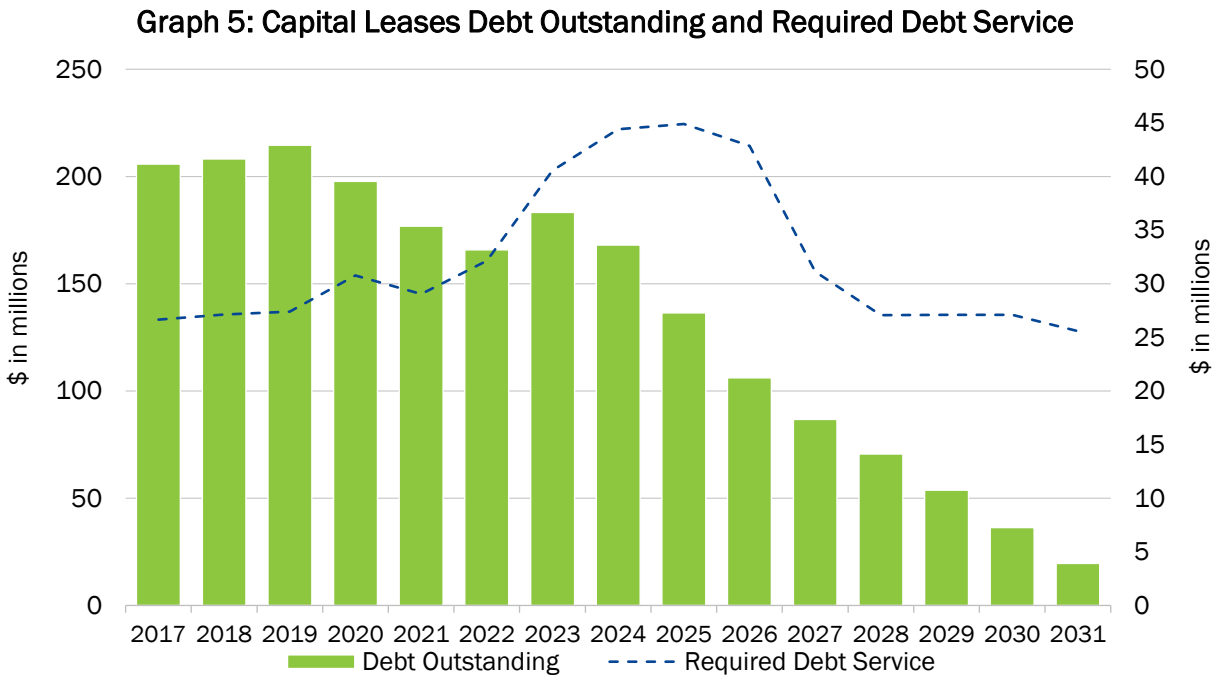
Energy Lease Project	Debt Service for FY 2021	Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021
MDH - Spring Grove	1,896,641	2,752,250
Department of Agriculture	194,960	463,598
DGS - Multi-Service Centers	1,588,714	3,862,055
UMCP	1,836,990	5,289,020
MDH - Spring Grove Hospital	138,649	269,231
UMCES (Horn Point Lab)	148,783	427,236
State Police	483,258	1,583,269
Workforce Technology	169,101	482,014
DPSCS - Jessup	1,260,498	1,734,515
Maryland Aviation Administration	1,600,404	6,739,732
State Highway Administration	1,828,852	8,420,151
Maryland Transit Administration	493,823	2,273,591
Department of Juvenile Services	474,784	3,679,971
Springfield Hospital	252,290	2,126,219
MVA Centers	173,103	1,526,666
Holly Center	593,926	5,384,755
Thomas B Finan Center	297,972	2,701,523
MTA - Lights Ways Side Energy	791,188	3,655,014
DPSCS - Cumberland	1,218,546	10,755,849
Total	\$15,442,482	\$64,126,659

The following leases are included as tax-supported debt in the affordability analysis in **Section V, Tables 1 and 2** because the energy savings were not guaranteed in an amount that was equal to or greater than annual debt service. In some instances, surety bonds are less than the debt service, or have been cancelled due to facility closure or cost savings.

Energy Lease Project	Debt Service for FY 2021	Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021
Veterans Affairs	56,638	186,242
University of Baltimore	649,125	1,883,123
Stadium Authority (Ravens)	263,231	379,232
Stadium Authority (Oriole Park)	716,432	1,012,184
Maryland Port Administration	964,413	2,887,710
	\$2,649,839	\$6,348,491

Trends in Lease and Conditional Purchase Financings

Debt outstanding from lease and conditional purchase financings and required debt service for the past five fiscal years and projections for the next 10 fiscal years are shown in **Graph 5**.



Projected financings are based on annual surveys of State agencies. The Department of General Services (“DGS”) has advised the CDAC that all of the projected energy lease financings will have surety bond guarantees that equal or exceed the debt service payments throughout the term of the lease; therefore, these leases are not included in the CDAC Affordability Analysis.

The following table provides a detailed summary of projected lease and conditional purchase financings.

Summary of Projected Debt Activity Lease and Conditional Purchase Financings (\$ in millions)					
Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Year	New Issues	Redeemed	Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Required Debt Service
2022	177	14	25	166	32
2023	166	51	34	183	41
2024	183	23	38	168	44
2025	168	8	39	136	45
2026	136	8	38	106	43
2027	106	8	27	87	31
2028	87	8	24	71	27
2029	71	8	24	54	27
2030	54	8	25	36	27
2031	36	8	24	20	26

D. Maryland Stadium Authority

Purpose

The Maryland Stadium Authority (“MSA”) was created in 1986 as an instrumentality of the State responsible for financing and directing the acquisition and construction of professional sports facilities in Maryland. Since then, the MSA’s responsibility has been extended to include convention centers in Baltimore and Ocean City, a conference center in Montgomery County, and the Hippodrome Theater in Baltimore.

The Baltimore City Public Schools Construction and Revitalization Act of 2013 (Chapter 647 of the Maryland Laws of 2013) assigns responsibility to MSA for the issuance of bonds to finance and manage certain public school construction and improvement projects in Baltimore City. Additional information is available at <https://mdstad.com/index.php/21st-century-schools>.

The Racing and Community Development Act of 2020 (Chapter 590 of the Maryland Laws of 2020) assigns responsibility to MSA for issuance of bonds to finance the reconstruction of Pimlico Race Course in Baltimore City and Laurel Park in Anne Arundel County.

The Built to Learn Act of 2020 (Chapter 20 of the Maryland Laws of 2021) assigns responsibility to MSA for the issuance of bonds to finance, or finance and manage, certain public school construction and improvements projects in the State of Maryland. Projects financed through this program are subject to IAC approval.

The Maryland Stadium Authority – Hagerstown Multi-Use Sports and Events Facility (Chapter 353 of the Maryland Laws of 2021) assigns responsibility to MSA for issuance of bonds to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a minor league baseball stadium in Hagerstown in Washington County.

Additional information on MSA’s financings is included in Appendix B.

Security

Camden Yards, Ocean City Convention Center, Hippodrome Performing Arts Center, Montgomery County Conference Center, and Hagerstown Multi-Use Sports and Events Facility: Lease rental payments subject to annual appropriation by the State are pledged to pay debt service on certain MSA bonds. Revenues pledged to pay debt service include lottery revenues from certain select lottery games that are transferred to MSA for operations and the State’s lease rental payments, General Fund appropriations, ticket surcharges and other operating revenues.

The Baltimore City Public Schools Construction and Revitalization Act of 2013 and The Racing and Community Development Act of 2020: Lottery revenues have been pledged for other bond issuances including those authorized under the Baltimore City Public Schools Construction and Revitalization Act of 2013. These bonds are not considered tax-supported debt and are not included in the CDAC affordability analysis and the debt data presented in this report.

Current Status

Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021: \$1,323,196,417

Debt Outstanding and Debt Service by Project (\$ in millions)		
	Debt <u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>
Oriole Park at Camden Yards	41.4	3.3
Ravens Stadium	43.1	10.1
Montgomery County Conference Center	4.2	1.6
Hippodrome Theater	1.6	1.6
Ocean City Convention Center	20.9	0.9
Camden Station Renovation	2.9	0.8
Baltimore City Public Schools	<u>1,207.7</u>	<u>59.6</u>
Total Tax-supported Debt:	1,321.8	77.9
Oriole Park at Camden Yards	0.4	0.3
Ravens Stadium	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total Energy Leases:	1.4	1.0

Ratings

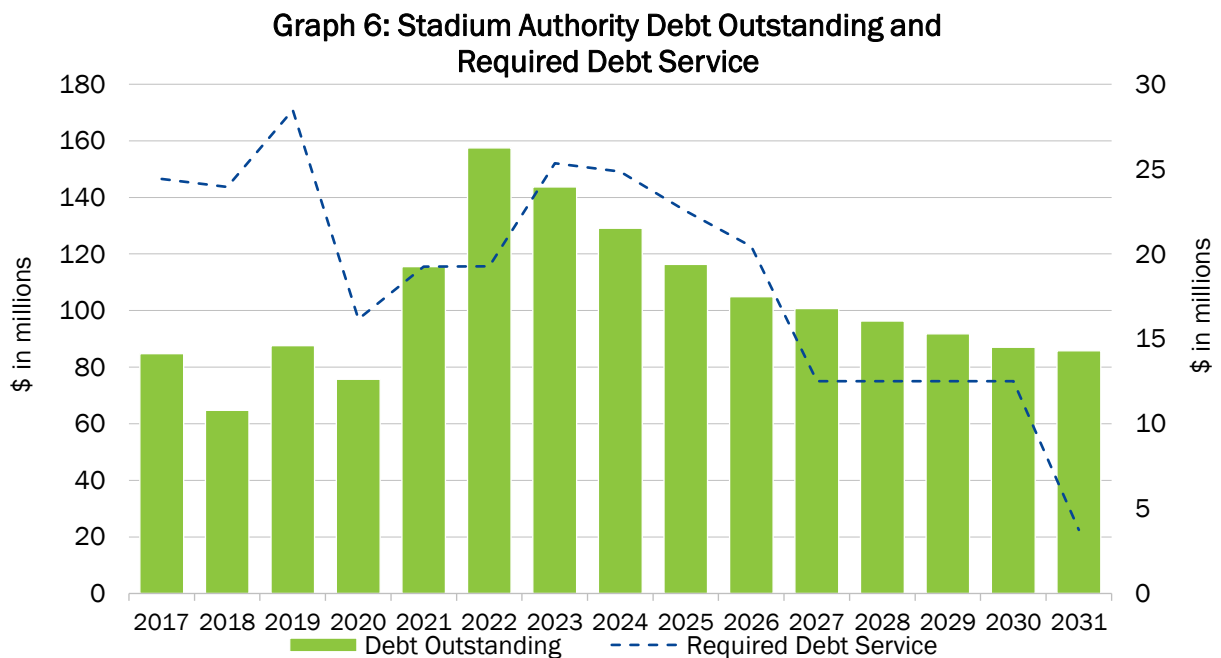
MSA bonds have a long-term rating of AA+ by S&P, Aa2 by Moody’s and AA by Fitch. Short-term bonds were rated A1+ by S&P, VMIG1 by Moody’s and F1+ by Fitch.

Use of Variable Rate Debt, Bond Insurance, Interest Rate Exchange Agreements and Guaranteed Investment Contracts

MSA has one outstanding issue of approximately \$27.3 million of outstanding variable rate debt that has been swapped to fixed rate. Barclay’s is the counterparty on the swap.

Trends in MSA Debt

Debt outstanding and required debt service for MSA tax-supported debt for the past five fiscal years and projections for the next 10 fiscal years are shown in **Graph 6**.



E. Bay Restoration Fund Revenue Bonds (Bay Restoration Bonds)

Purpose

Bay Restoration Bonds are authorized by statute as up to 15-year obligations to finance grants to water treatment plants for upgrades to remove nutrient loads in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Security

Bay Restoration Bonds are secured by a pledge of revenues deposited in the Bay Restoration Fund from a monthly charge of \$5.00 for most Maryland households served by a water treatment plant. The Bay Restoration Fund is administered by the Water Quality Financing Administration of the Maryland Department of the Environment.

Current Status

Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021: \$209,715,000

Ratings

Bay Restoration Bonds were rated Aa2 by Moody's and AA by S&P.

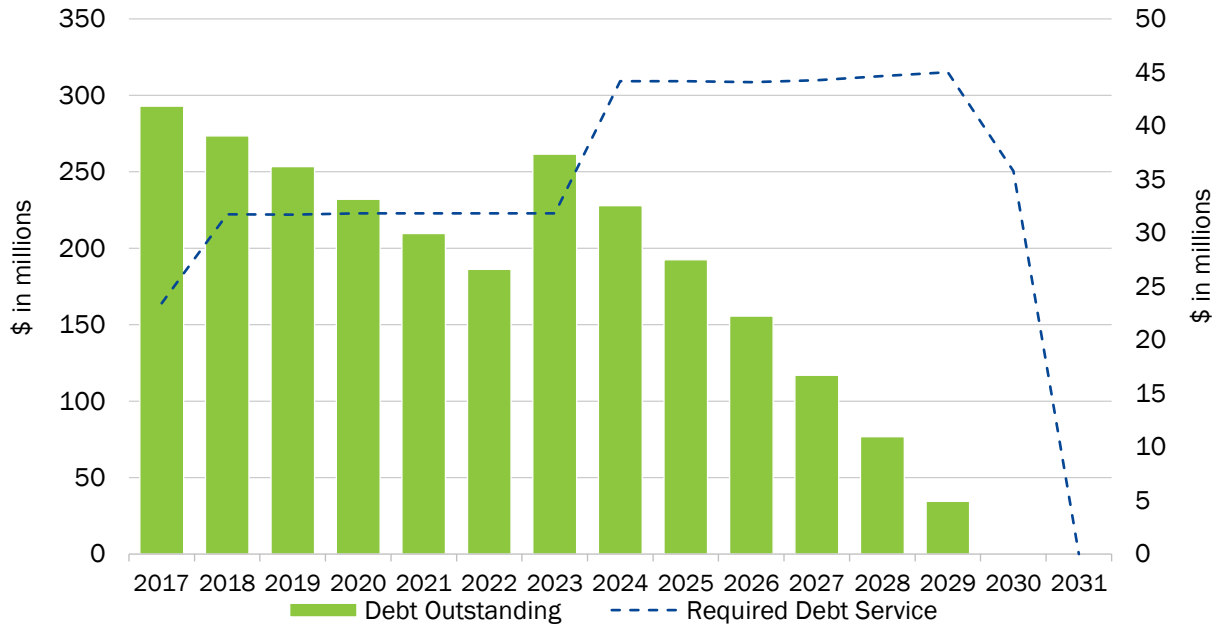
Use of Variable Rate Debt, Bond Insurance, Interest Rate Exchange Agreements and Guaranteed Investment Contracts

The indenture permits the issuance of variable rate debt although none has been issued to date. The structure for the Series 2008, Series 2014 and Series 2015 issues were fixed rate only, with no debt service reserve that may have required guaranteed investment contracts and no bond insurance.

Trends in Bay Restoration Bond Debt

The Water Quality Financing Administration has issued a total of \$320.0 million over three sales in fiscal years 2008, 2014, and 2016. The most recent sale occurred in December 2015 and totaled \$180.0 million. The bonds received a 2.59% true interest cost. Another \$100.0 million issuance is a possibility in fiscal year 2023. Bay Restoration Bond debt outstanding and required debt service for the past five fiscal years and projections for the next 10 fiscal years are shown in **Graph 7** below.

Graph 7: Bay Restoration Debt Outstanding and Required Debt Service



The timing and amount of future bond issuances will depend on the fee revenue attained and project cash flow funding requirements as upgrades of water treatment plants proceed. The following table provides a detailed summary of projected Bay Restoration Bond debt activity.

Summary of Projected Debt Activity Bay Restoration Bonds (\$ in millions)					
Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Year	New Issues	Redeemed	Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Required Debt Service
2022	210	0	23	186	32
2023	186	100	25	262	32
2024	262	0	34	228	44
2025	228	0	35	193	44
2026	193	0	37	156	44
2027	156	0	39	117	44
2028	117	0	40	77	45
2029	77	0	42	34	45
2030	34	0	34	0	36
2031	0	0	0	0	0

III. CAPITAL PROGRAMS

A. State of Maryland Capital Program

Capital Program Structure

The State's annual capital program includes projects funded from General Obligation Bonds, general tax revenues, dedicated tax or fee revenues, federal grants, and auxiliary revenue bonds issued by State agencies.

The General Obligation Bond-financed portion of the capital program consists of an annual Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loan (“MCCBL”). The MCCBL is a consolidation of projects authorized as general construction projects and various Administration-sponsored capital programs, capital grants for non-State-owned projects, and separate individual legislative initiatives.

General Obligation Bond funds are occasionally supplemented with State general fund capital appropriations (“PAYGO”) authorized in the annual operating budget. The amount of funds available to fund capital projects with operating funds varies from year to year. Within the past decade PAYGO appropriations have been as low as \$60,000 in fiscal year 2010 or as high as \$445.7 million in fiscal year 2022.

The operating budget also traditionally includes PAYGO capital programs funded with: (i) a broad range of dedicated taxes, loan repayments, and federal grants such as the State’s Drinking Water Revolving Loan Program and the Water Quality Revolving Loan Program; (ii) individual dedicated revenue sources such as the property transfer tax which supports the State’s land preservation programs; and (iii) specific federal grants which provide funds for armory construction projects, veteran cemetery expansion projects, and housing programs.

State-Owned Facilities

Requests for improvements to State-owned facilities are expected to exceed \$3.8 billion over the next five years. Higher education, correctional and state facilities, including Board of Public Works, comprise the bulk of these requests.

State Capital Grants and Loans

State capital grants and loans are allocated to local governments and non-profit organizations. These grants and loans are primarily used to improve existing and construct new public schools and community college buildings. Grants and loans are also used to restore the Chesapeake Bay, improve and expand access to quality health care, and revitalize existing communities. Future requests for funding are expected to remain high.

Requests for State capital grant and loan programs to be funded with General Obligation Bonds are expected to exceed \$4.6 billion over the next five years.

Legislative Initiatives

Funding requests are also submitted each year by members of the General Assembly to provide financial support for local programs or projects of statewide interest. These bond requests include capital grants to local governments and private non-profit sponsors to support construction of local public and private facilities. These requests are estimated to total \$475.0 million over the next five years based on the past five-year average of \$95.0

million per year.

Summary of Capital Program: FY 2023 – 2027

The total capital requests are estimated at \$10.0 billion for the next five years. By contrast, the Department of Budget and Management anticipates recommending a five-year capital improvement program of approximately \$5.5 billion in General Obligation Bonds (based on the current Capital Improvement Program (“CIP”) levels—the authorization levels recommended by the Committee on October 18, 2021, plus an additional \$10 million annually in fiscal years 2023 - 2027). The total capital program will depend on the amount of general funds and other non-General Obligation Bond sources available for capital funding.

FY 2023 – FY 2027 Requests versus Anticipated Funding (\$ in millions)	
Current and Anticipated Requests	
State-Owned Facilities	\$3,833
Capital Grant Programs	4,576
Miscellaneous Grant Requests to the Governor	1,070
Legislative Initiatives	475
Total Requests*	\$9,954
CDAC Recommendation	5,460
Difference Between Anticipated Requests and Funding Level	\$4,494

*totals may not add due to rounding

Notes: 1) DBM revised its "Legislative Initiatives" methodology in 2020 to include Legislative Initiatives brought forth by MGA members that were not officially requested. This data is available for FY 2021 only - prior years include only official requests.

2) The CDAC Recommendation is not the same level as the Governor's CIP. The CIP included an additional \$10 million annually in FYs 2023-2026 which is consistent with the Spending Affordability Committee's 2020 recommendation. Assuming FY 2027 would also remain \$10 million above the CDAC level, the FY 2023-2027 CIP totals \$5,675 million.

B. Capital Improvement and School Construction Needs

The Public School Facilities Act of 2004 established a State goal to provide \$2.0 billion in State funding over eight years to address deficiencies, or \$250 million per year through fiscal 2013. Since fiscal year 2006, the State has invested a total of \$4.9 billion in public school construction, for an average of \$302 million annually.

In fiscal year 2021, public school construction received \$280.0 million in general obligation bond funding. In fiscal year 2022, the Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loan (MCCBL) included \$285 million for public school construction, including \$220 million in general obligation bonds and \$65 million in bond premiums. The Governor's fiscal year 2022 Capital Improvement Program proposed an annual funding commitment for public school construction of \$216.5 million, per year, through fiscal year 2026. In addition, through the Built to Learn Act of 2020, the Maryland Stadium Authority was authorized to sell up to \$2.2 billion in special revenue bonds to support School Construction. MSA currently conservatively estimates that there will be sufficient funding for debt service to support approximately \$1.8 billion over five years. This funding supplements the public school construction budget.

The Baltimore City Public Schools Construction and Revitalization Act of 2013 (chapter 647 of the Maryland Laws of 2013) allocates \$20.0 million annually from State lottery proceeds, revenues from Baltimore City Public Schools, and Baltimore City Government to

support its multiyear, \$1.1 billion public school construction and renovation initiative. The Maryland Stadium Authority has been authorized to issue up to \$1.1 billion in bonds to fund the initiative and the dedicated State and local funds are pledged to pay debt service for the life of the bonds. Additional information is available at <https://www.mdstad.com/21st-century-schools>.

The enacted MCCBL also included an additional \$20.0 million for local school systems that experienced significant enrollment growth or with relocatable classrooms. The Built to Learn Act of 2020 modified mandatory allocations to \$40 million per year through FY 2026, which is set to increase to \$80 million FY 2027 and every year thereafter. The program is not restricted to specific Local Education Agencies (“LEAs”), but eligibility is determined based upon statutorily described factors. The annual determination of program eligibility resulted in eight of the 24 LEAs being eligible for allocations in at least one fiscal year, since the inception of the program in fiscal year 2016. The fiscal year 2022 capital budget bill appropriated a total of \$60 million, which is \$20 million more than mandated and included specific allocations to six LEAs. Seven LEAs are anticipated to be eligible in fiscal year 2023.

IV. CREDIT RATING AGENCY REPORTS

A. Rating Agency Update

On August 2, 2021, as part of the sale of Maryland's General Obligation Bonds State and Local Facilities Loan of 2021, Second Series, Fitch, Moody's and S&P all reaffirmed their AAA ratings for Maryland's General Obligation debt.

Maryland is one of only thirteen states to hold the coveted AAA rating, the highest possible rating, from all three major rating agencies. S&P has rated the bonds AAA since 1961. Moody's has assigned the bonds a rating of Aaa since 1973, and Fitch Ratings has rated the bonds AAA since 1993. The other twelve states that hold AAA ratings from all three rating agencies are Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

B. Overview of Maryland's Credit

There is broad consensus about the State's credit strengths and challenges. An overview of some of those factors follows but should not be considered exhaustive. Reports issued in conjunction with the State's bond sales are available on our website. The rating agencies also frequently issue general research reports pertaining to credit issues and challenges which are available upon request.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

Though the COVID-19 pandemic has led to significant challenges for the State, all three major rating agencies (Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) reaffirmed the State's AAA-stable bond rating in August 2021.

In their reports, each rating agency noted the impact of the virus but expressed confidence that Maryland can manage the impact with its usual balanced approach towards navigating economic downturns, which has traditionally included a mix of budget reductions, revenue enhancements, and one-time actions to bridge gaps between revenues and expenditures. Each rating agency also highlighted the State's reserve funds that it built up over the last decade, its strong liquidity, and its history of proactively addressing fiscal challenges.

Credit Strengths

Strong fiscal management institutions: One of Maryland's greatest credit strengths is its fiscal management, which is supported by strong institutionalized tools. These include the CDAC process, which ensures State tax-supported debt remains within affordable levels; the Board of Revenue Estimates process, which produces a consensus revenue forecast agreed upon by the different branches of government; the strong Executive budgeting system; the Board of Public Works ("BPW") ability to make midyear spending adjustments; the lack of a supermajority requirement for tax increases; and rapid 15-year amortization of general obligation debt required by the Constitution, among other things.

Track record of excellent fiscal management: The State also has a proven track record of proactive fiscal management. Operating budgets are balanced and nearly always passed within the 90 day legislative session, the BPW has made numerous spending adjustments in response to new revenue information over the years, and adjustments such as tax increases

and reforms to the pension system have been made when necessary. Maryland's "middle temperament" and tradition of proactive cooperation on fiscal matters are subjective but critically important factors in the State's credit rating.

Stable, diversified economy: Maryland has a broad-based, service-oriented economy anchored by the federal government, which has a positive impact on the State's economy overall despite occasional drag caused by dysfunction in the federal government. The State's economy has a long record of resilience and above average performance relative to the nation as a whole. Maryland also tends to have lower unemployment and more high-paying jobs than the national average.

Highly educated population and above average income: The State's population ranks in the top echelon of the U.S. in terms of its educational attainment status and income level, creating a dynamic and reliable revenue base. Policies that help Maryland maintain its status as a highly educated, wealthy state are critical to the State's ability to retain its AAA bond rating.

Credit Challenges

Pensions, debt, and other long-term liabilities: Long-term liabilities in Maryland are considered to be somewhat high relative to peer triple AAA states. The State's debt burden is considered moderate, and the Constitutional requirement to retire debt within fifteen years, though a credit positive overall, leads to higher annual debt service costs. Maryland also directly funds a large portion of school construction needs for its counties, which is unusual among states. Pensions are still below the ideal levels of funded status, and though the rating agencies credit Maryland for its 2011 reforms, they also warn against any backsliding on the reforms that could jeopardize the progress made. Taking steps to manage these long-term liabilities while still meeting Marylanders' need for State services is crucial.

Aging infrastructure and deferred maintenance: Despite the need to manage liabilities, the State continues to have significant need for capital investments that will keep the State economically competitive in the 21st century. Demand for capital projects such as school renovation and replacement, economic development, housing, etc. have consistently far exceeded actual spending, a trend which has accelerated over the last few years. During the Great Recession and years of slow growth that followed, maintenance on State facilities was deferred due to budgetary restraints, leading to a significant backlog that must be addressed. Though it is important to manage long-term liabilities, the State must continue to make investments in its people and infrastructure, while protecting its existing assets to avoid the need for more expensive repairs or replacements in the future.

Revenue challenges caused by suboptimal demographic trends and taxation system: In the State's long-term forecasts, revenues are not expected to keep up with expenditures. As Maryland's Bureau of Revenue Estimates recently reported, this is in part due to depressed revenue growth resulting from the demographic structure of the State's population, in which a growing portion of Marylanders are above prime working age, while prime-age workers themselves are participating in the labor force at lower rates than they have historically³. Policies that attract new immigrants and prime-age workers, retain the workers we have, or encourage participation by those not currently in the workforce can offset this decline.

³The Bureau of Revenue Estimates studied this problem at length and its report can be found here: <https://www.marylandtaxes.gov/reports/bre-report-data.php>

An additional revenue challenge is that the State’s taxation system is designed for a 20th century economy. The State is transitioning to a service-based economy, meaning a growing sector of the economy is not taxed; likewise, the State has not adjusted for technological change, such as taxing digital goods and subscriptions. The *South Dakota vs. Wayfair, Inc.* decision delivered some rare good news on this front, allowing the State to tax online sales of entities with no physical footprint in Maryland. The State is already seeing significantly increased sales tax revenue from this change.

Federal government dysfunction: Brinksmanship at the federal level, such as forcing a government shutdown or threatening a debt ceiling breach in an attempt to coerce unrelated policy concessions, have an outsized impact on Maryland due to its reliance on the federal government. Shutdowns typically lead to decreases in State revenue; an actual debt ceiling breach would directly impact the State’s rating, since it is unusual for a subordinate state to be rated higher than its sovereign. Management issues at federal agencies that lead to high vacancy rates and churn also directly impact the State’s bottom line.

C. Moody’s 2021 State Debt Medians

In May 2021 Moody’s released its 2021 State Debt Medians Report. This annual report uses various debt measures to compare state debt burdens, which is one of many factors that Moody’s uses to determine state credit quality. Selected measures from the report are summarized in the table below. The Moody’s calculation of debt outstanding as a percent of personal income will differ from the CDAC calculations due to timing variances. For example, the Moody’s reported ratio for 2020 measures net state tax-supported debt as of calendar year-end 2019 compared to personal income as of 2018.

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Maryland</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Net Tax-Supported Debt per Capita	\$2,410	\$1,535	\$1,039	9
Net Tax-Supported Debt as % of Personal Income	3.5%	2.5%	1.9%	13
Net Tax-Supported Debt as % of GDP	3.5%	2.4%	2.0%	12
Debt Service Ratio	6.8%	4.1%	3.9%	8

V. AFFORDABILITY ANALYSIS

The objective of this affordability analysis is to draw a proper balance between two basic interests: the State's capital needs and the State's ability, as measured by the Committee's self-imposed affordability criteria, to repay the debt issued to finance those capital needs.

A. The Concept of Affordability

The ultimate test of debt affordability is the willingness and ability of the State to pay the debt service when due. Apart from revenue sources which are dedicated by law, the allocation of future resources between debt repayment and other program needs is a matter of judgment. A careful and comprehensive determination of affordability should take into consideration the demand for capital projects, the relationship between debt authorization and debt issuance, available and potential funding mechanisms, overall budgetary priorities, and revenues.

The Committee believes that the crux of the concept of affordability is not merely whether or not the State can pay the debt service; rather, affordability implies the ability to manage debt over time to achieve certain goals. Maryland has a long tradition of effectively managing its finances and debt. The challenge of debt management is to provide sufficient funds to meet growing capital needs within the framework of the State's debt capacity, thereby maintaining the AAA credit rating.

B. Affordability Criteria

The Committee has self-imposed affordability criteria which are: State tax-supported debt outstanding should be no more than 4.0% of State personal income; and debt service on State tax-supported debt should require no more than 8.0% of revenues.

C. 2021 Affordability Recommendation

At its October 18, 2021 meeting, the Committee approved a total of \$900 million for new general obligation authorizations by the 2022 General Assembly to support the fiscal year 2023 capital program. The vote was 4-1, with the Treasurer voting against the proposed amount.

In addition to determining and recommending a prudent affordable authorization level for the coming year, the Committee also develops planning assumptions for the State to use in its capital program planning process. The Committee reviewed several options that were projected to maintain debt affordability ratios within the CDAC benchmarks of 4% debt outstanding to personal income and 8% debt service to revenues. The Committee recommended \$1,125 million, \$1,135 million, \$1,145 million, and \$1,155 million for fiscal years 2024 through 2027, respectively.

The Committee recognizes that there are multiple annual authorization levels and patterns that would result in adherence to the benchmarks, depending on future levels of personal income and State revenue. The Committee's planning assumptions for future authorizations will be reviewed in preparation for the 2022 report considering updated

revenue and personal income projections and authorization levels may be adjusted to adhere to these affordability benchmarks.

Current estimates for personal income and revenues were updated in September 2021 to reflect the Board of Revenue Estimates' September forecast, which both support the recommended authorization and adheres to the affordability criteria. Schedules of Personal Income and Revenues are in **Section IX, Schedule A-1 and A-2**, respectively. The Committee reviewed these estimates as well as assumptions for interest rates, authorizations, and issuances at its meeting on October 18. The Committee believes that revenues, personal income and interest rates have been prudently estimated. Any variation to the assumptions for revenues, interest rates, and projected activity in tax-supported debt issuance could impact directly the amount of future tax-supported authorizations and issuances.

The virtue of the annual CDAC process is the ability, if needed, to adjust authorizations in future years should forecasts of personal income and revenues decline or if projections for debt service rise because of increases in interest rates. These reductions to authorizations can be significant. For example, primarily as a result of declining revenues, the projected legislative authorizations of general obligation bonds in the five year period of 2013 - 2017 declined from \$5.6 billion in the 2009 CDAC Report to \$4.7 billion in the 2012 CDAC Report. See the history of projected authorizations in **Schedule B-4** which highlights the effect of the maturity limit of 15 years on the State's General Obligation Bonds and the resulting rapid amortization of current outstanding debt. Debt service on current outstanding debt declines appreciably after about five years.

D. Comparison of Recommendation and Criteria

To analyze the relationship of the Committee's recommendation for general obligation debt to the affordability criteria, each component of tax-supported debt and debt service has been examined.

Debt Outstanding

The rise in total tax-supported debt in **Table 1** below reflects the projected level of authorizations and issuances of general obligation bonds and the increased authorization of transportation bonds as the department approaches its statutory debt limit of \$4.5 billion. Total general obligation debt outstanding rises from \$10.0 billion in fiscal year 2022 to \$10.7 billion in fiscal year 2031. Debt outstanding on Maryland Stadium Authority bonds and Bay Restoration Bonds are projected to decline after projected authorizations in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 respectively.

Debt Outstanding as a Percent of Personal Income

The ratio of debt outstanding to personal income reflects the State's reliance on revenues (sales tax and income tax) that are primarily based on consumption and income. Debt outstanding is measured as of the fiscal year end and personal income is measured as of the calendar year end. For example, the fiscal year 2021 ratio is calculated using debt outstanding as of June 30, 2021 and personal income is projected as of December 2020.

The ratio of State tax-supported debt outstanding to personal income (**Table 1**) peaked at 3.31% in fiscal year 2022 and will decline to 2.16% by fiscal year 2031. At all times, the ratio remains below the affordability criterion of 4.0%.

**State Tax Supported Debt Outstanding
Components and Relationship to Personal Income**

Table 1

State Tax Supported Debt Outstanding (\$ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Consolidated Transportation Bonds	Capital Leases	Stadium Authority	Bay Restoration Bonds	GARVEE Bonds	Supported Debt Outstanding
2017	9,334,205	2,578,385	205,789	84,790	292,880	206,590	12,702,638
2018	9,479,407	2,911,675	208,104	64,760	273,590	129,680	13,067,216
2019	9,606,909	3,342,945	214,560	87,556	253,375	48,865	13,554,210
2020	9,772,468	3,692,190	197,639	75,676	232,075	-	13,970,048
2021	9,912,930	3,672,330	176,849	115,566	209,715	-	14,087,390
2022	10,047,198	3,670,580	165,764	157,441	186,245	-	14,227,228
2023	10,089,843	3,337,270	183,220	143,739	261,605	-	14,015,677
2024	10,138,843	3,428,165	167,953	129,144	227,890	-	14,091,995
2025	10,133,058	3,355,620	136,365	116,364	192,554	-	13,933,961
2026	10,167,630	3,382,685	106,151	104,869	155,596	-	13,916,931
2027	10,246,442	3,327,845	86,758	100,684	117,026	-	13,878,755
2028	10,351,102	2,957,455	70,648	96,329	76,685	-	13,552,219
2029	10,457,428	2,883,085	53,769	91,794	34,490	-	13,520,566
2030	10,557,372	2,811,925	36,252	87,074	-	-	13,492,623
2031	10,656,848	2,739,280	19,585	85,729	-	-	13,501,442

State Tax Supported Debt Outstanding as a Percentage of Personal Income

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Consolidated Transportation Bonds	Capital Leases	Stadium Authority	Bay Restoration Bonds	GARVEE Bonds	Supported Debt Outstanding
2017	2.59%	0.72%	0.06%	0.02%	0.08%	0.06%	3.53%
2018	2.54%	0.78%	0.06%	0.02%	0.07%	0.03%	3.50%
2019	2.44%	0.85%	0.05%	0.02%	0.06%	0.01%	3.44%
2020	2.39%	0.90%	0.05%	0.02%	0.06%	0.00%	3.42%
2021	2.31%	0.86%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.00%	3.29%
2022	2.34%	0.85%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	3.31%
2023	2.27%	0.75%	0.04%	0.03%	0.06%	0.00%	3.15%
2024	2.19%	0.74%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%	0.00%	3.04%
2025	2.10%	0.69%	0.03%	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	2.88%
2026	2.02%	0.67%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.00%	2.77%
2027	1.96%	0.64%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	2.66%
2028	1.89%	0.54%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	2.48%
2029	1.83%	0.50%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	2.36%
2030	1.76%	0.47%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	2.26%
2031	1.70%	0.44%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	2.16%

(a) Reflects presumed authorizations as follows:

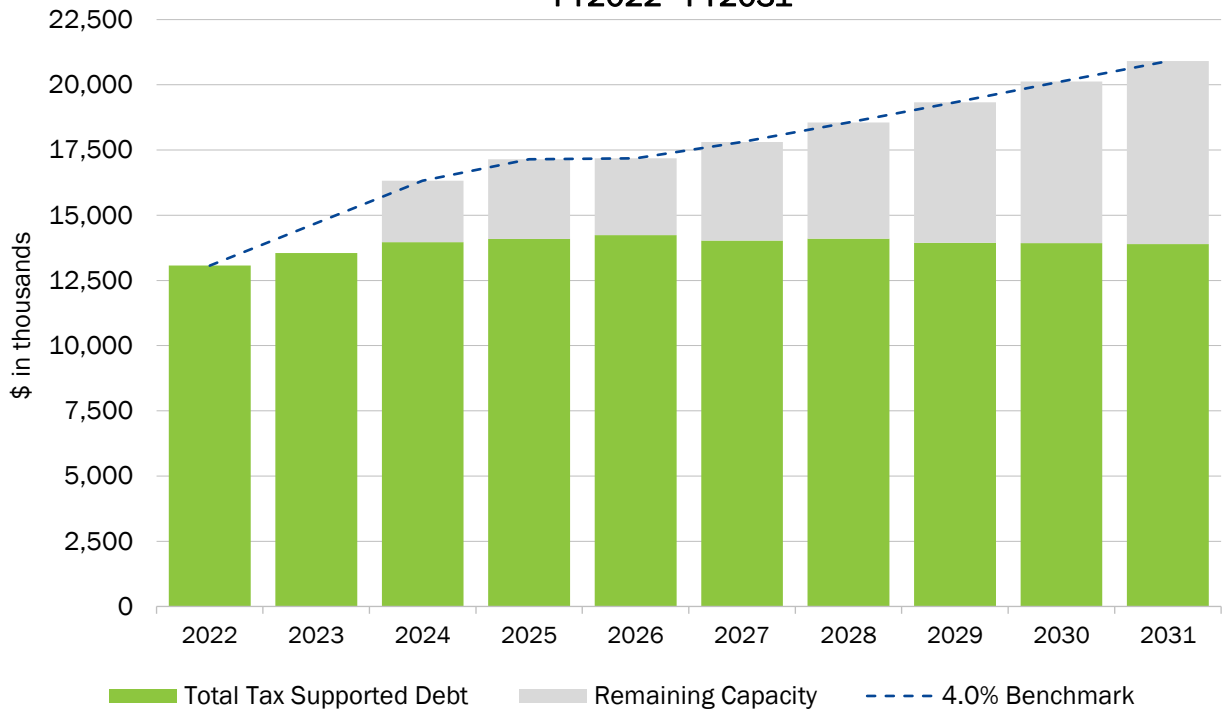
General Assembly Session	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fiscal Year/Capital Budget (\$ in millions)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
	\$1,090	\$1,035	\$1,055	\$1,075	\$1,100

(b) Includes financings for a multi-agency office building in St. Mary's County, district court facilities in Prince George's County, a MDOT headquarters building, shuttle buses at BWI airport, the MDH public health lab and parking facilities at the Annapolis Complex and State Center.

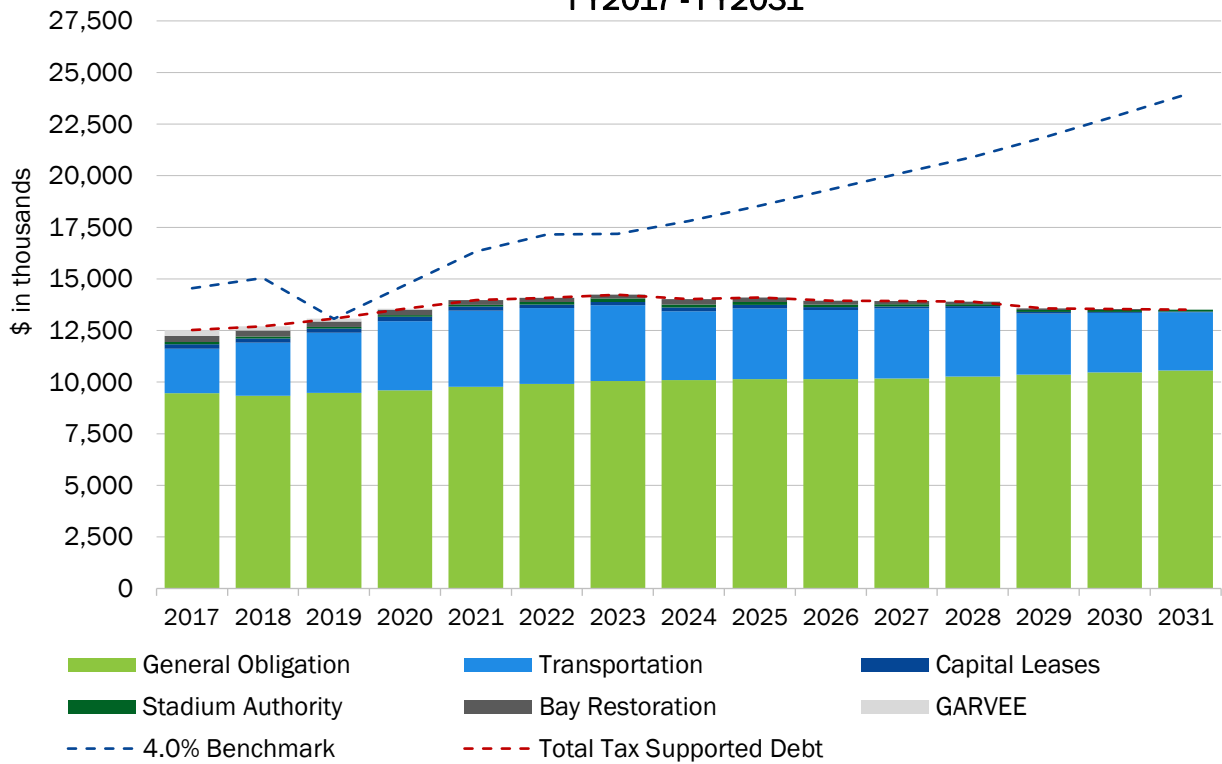
(c) Leases include equipment, video lottery terminals and energy leases that do not have guaranteed energy savings equal to or greater than the debt service.

Issuance Assumptions: (\$ in millions)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
G.O. Issues	\$1,085.0	\$1,030.0	\$1,055.0	\$1,075.0	\$1,095.0
DOT Issues	295.0	0.0	390.0	245.0	340.0
Stadium Authority Issues	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Capital Leases	14.0	51.0	22.5	7.5	7.5
GARVEE Bond Issues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bay Bond Issues	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$1,450.1	\$1,181.0	\$1,467.5	\$1,327.5	\$1,442.5
Personal Income (\$ in billions) (Schedule A-1)	\$429.7	\$445.1	\$463.9	\$483.3	\$503.2

**Graph 8: Tax Supported Debt Outstanding to Personal Income
Available Debt Capacity using the 4.0% Benchmark
FY2022 - FY2031**



**Graph 9: Tax Supported Debt Outstanding to Personal Income
FY2017 - FY2031**



Debt Service

Projected general obligation debt service (**Section IX, Schedule B-4**) assumes that future interest rates are consistent with current forecasts and also assumes authorizations increase by \$10 million through 2030 from the \$900 million recommended for fiscal year 2023 as shown in **Schedule B-1**.

Debt Service as a Percent of Revenues

Compared to the prior criterion, debt service as a percent of revenues is a better measure for State financial management purposes, as the legislature has control of both variables, revenues through the enactment of taxes and fees and debt service through the authorization of debt. It also more accurately reflects the State's ability to repay its debt.

The ratio of annual debt service to revenues (**Table 2a** below) increased to a peak of 7.61% in fiscal year 2018. The ratio then decreases to 6.98% in 2022, has a slight increase to 7.06% in fiscal year 2023, and then continues to decrease to 5.71% in 2031.

State Tax-Supported Debt Service

Table 2A

State Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percent of Revenues

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds ^(a)	Consolidated Transportation Bonds ^(b)	Capital Leases ^(c,d)	Stadium Authority	Bay Restoration Bonds	GARVEE Bonds	Total Tax-Supported Debt Service	Total Revenues	Total Tax-Supported Debt Service as a % of Revenues
2017	1,190,728	307,215	26,641	24,414	23,431	87,452	1,659,881	22,084,172	7.52%
2018	1,234,921	340,060	27,117	23,954	31,756	86,055	1,743,863	22,902,526	7.61%
2019	1,290,652	337,566	27,412	28,479	31,717	86,179	1,802,005	23,887,907	7.54%
2020	1,323,196	355,119	30,762	16,160	31,827	49,940	1,807,004	24,043,699	7.52%
2021	1,277,616	412,440	29,026	19,261	31,829	-	1,770,172	26,757,740	6.62%
2022	1,379,063	455,330	32,156	19,273	31,823	-	1,917,645	27,477,364	6.98%
2023	1,425,469	483,880	40,563	25,345	31,824	-	2,007,081	28,425,899	7.06%
2024	1,456,290	440,761	44,400	24,859	44,186	-	2,010,496	29,319,204	6.86%
2025	1,492,086	457,447	44,892	22,542	44,184	-	2,061,151	30,280,509	6.81%
2026	1,480,124	449,700	42,851	20,435	44,104	-	2,037,214	31,244,564	6.52%
2027	1,516,639	484,900	31,140	12,499	44,267	-	2,089,445	32,068,232	6.52%
2028	1,533,122	495,598	27,081	12,500	44,667	-	2,112,968	33,229,651	6.36%
2029	1,552,473	504,799	27,097	12,504	45,019	-	2,141,892	34,440,178	6.22%
2030	1,577,790	503,339	27,096	12,502	35,768	-	2,156,495	35,689,315	6.04%
2031	1,597,388	477,166	25,581	3,747	-	-	2,103,882	36,875,898	5.71%

(a) Includes payments for Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs).

(b) Does not include debt service on county transportation bonds. Highway user revenues from counties exceed debt service requirements.

(c) Includes financings for a multi-agency office building in St. Mary's County, district court facilities in Prince George's County, a MDOT headquarters building, shuttle buses at BWI airport, the MDH public health lab and parking facilities at the Annapolis Complex and State Center.

(d) Debt service on leases include capital equipment, video lottery terminals and energy leases that do not have guaranteed energy savings equal to or greater than the debt service.

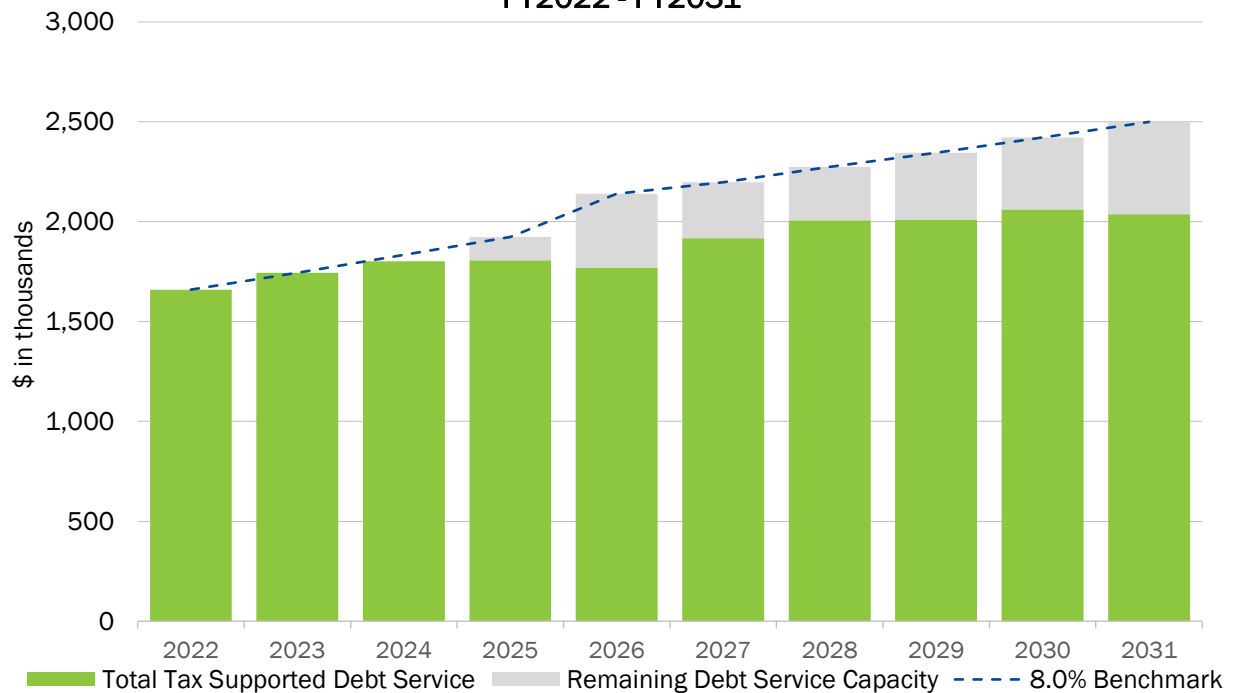
Table 2B

State Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percent of Dedicated Revenues

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Consolidated Transportation Bonds	Capital Leases	Stadium Authority	Bay Restoration Bonds	GARVEE Bonds
2017	6.5%	9.7%	0.1%	110.6%	20.8%	15.9%
2018	6.5%	10.7%	0.1%	108.9%	28.0%	15.7%
2019	6.5%	10.2%	0.1%	129.5%	27.8%	15.7%
2020	6.7%	10.0%	0.2%	73.8%	27.6%	9.1%
2021	5.6%	11.4%	0.1%	145.7%	29.1%	0.0%
2022	5.9%	11.2%	0.1%	145.8%	28.8%	0.0%
2023	5.9%	12.1%	0.2%	201.9%	28.5%	0.0%
2024	5.7%	11.7%	0.2%	206.0%	39.2%	0.0%
2025	5.7%	12.1%	0.2%	183.4%	38.8%	0.0%
2026	5.4%	11.6%	0.2%	181.1%	38.4%	0.0%
2027	5.4%	12.3%	0.1%	372.6%	38.1%	0.0%
2028	5.3%	12.4%	0.1%	372.6%	38.1%	0.0%
2029	5.1%	12.4%	0.1%	372.7%	38.0%	0.0%
2030	5.0%	12.2%	0.1%	372.4%	29.9%	0.0%
2031	4.9%	11.4%	0.1%	111.7%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: Unlike Table 2A, Table 2B ratios are serviced by separate and specific revenue sources and have different denominators; therefore, ratios cannot be added across to provide a sum on combined ratio totals. Refer to "Schedule A-2, Revenue Projections."

Graph 10: Tax Supported Debt Service to Revenues
Available Capacity using the 8.0% Benchmark
FY2022 - FY2031



As indicated by **Table 3**, Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding and Debt Service Stress Test, if the projections for debt service are held constant, limited declines in revenues can still be absorbed and the affordability ratios maintained. Similarly, there is limited capacity for increases in debt service if the revenue projections are held constant and the affordability criteria is 8.0%. Based on the estimates and assumptions in September 2020, the Committee's recommendation is expected to result in a pattern of debt issuances and debt service payments that remain within this 8.0% affordability benchmark.

Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding and Debt Service Stress Test

Table 3

State Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding as a Percentage of Personal Income Under "Stress" Scenarios

Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding (\$000)	Personal Income (\$000)	Current Ratios	Maximum Ratio	Minimum Personal Income (\$000)	Difference ^(a) (\$000)	Additional Affordable Debt Outstanding ^(c)
2021	14,087,390	428,625,090	3.29%	4.00%	352,184,756	76,440,335	3,057,613
2022	14,227,228	429,668,038	3.31%	4.00%	355,680,697	73,987,340	2,959,494
2023	14,015,677	445,147,338	3.15%	4.00%	350,391,914	94,755,424	3,790,217
2024	14,091,995	463,860,787	3.04%	4.00%	352,299,881	111,560,906	4,462,436
2025	13,933,961	483,346,408	2.88%	4.00%	348,349,020	134,997,388	5,399,896
2026	13,916,931	503,222,907	2.77%	4.00%	347,923,276	155,299,631	6,211,985
2027	13,878,755	522,662,322	2.66%	4.00%	346,968,863	175,693,459	7,027,738
2028	13,552,219	546,379,826	2.48%	4.00%	338,805,473	207,574,353	8,302,974
2029	13,520,566	571,787,316	2.36%	4.00%	338,014,158	233,773,159	9,350,926
2030	13,492,623	598,222,652	2.26%	4.00%	337,315,573	260,907,079	10,436,283
2031	13,501,442	625,272,062	2.16%	4.00%	337,536,053	287,736,009	11,509,440

State Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues Under "Stress" Scenarios

Fiscal Year	Debt Service (\$000)	Revenues (\$000)	Current Ratios	Maximum Ratio	Minimum Revenues (\$000)	Difference ^(b) (\$000)	Additional Affordable Debt Service ^(c)
2021	1,770,172	26,757,740	6.62%	8.00%	22,127,150	4,630,590	370,447
2022	1,917,645	27,477,364	6.98%	8.00%	23,970,557	3,506,807	280,545
2023	2,007,081	28,425,899	7.06%	8.00%	25,088,511	3,337,388	266,991
2024	2,010,496	29,319,204	6.86%	8.00%	25,131,204	4,188,000	335,040
2025	2,061,151	30,280,509	6.81%	8.00%	25,764,388	4,516,120	361,290
2026	2,037,214	31,244,564	6.52%	8.00%	25,465,169	5,779,395	462,352
2027	2,089,445	32,068,232	6.52%	8.00%	26,118,065	5,950,168	476,013
2028	2,112,968	33,229,651	6.36%	8.00%	26,412,101	6,817,550	545,404
2029	2,141,892	34,440,178	6.22%	8.00%	26,773,645	7,666,533	613,323
2030	2,156,495	35,689,315	6.04%	8.00%	26,956,193	8,733,121	698,650
2031	2,103,882	36,875,898	5.71%	8.00%	26,298,525	10,577,373	846,190

This table demonstrates the minimum levels to which personal income and revenues could fall without violating the 4.0% and 8.0% criteria on projected debt and debt service levels.

(a) Holding debt outstanding constant, personal income could decline by indicated amounts and affordability ratios would not exceed the 4.0% maximum.

(b) Holding debt service constant, revenues could decline by indicated amounts and affordability ratios would not exceed the 8.0% maximum.

(c) Holding personal income and revenues constant, these figures indicate additional debt outstanding and debt service that is affordable without exceeding current maximum affordability ratios.

Source: Table 1 and 2a

Schedules A-1 and A-2

E. Comparison of Recommendation and Capital Program

The Committee's recommendation of \$900 million in general obligation authorizations provides a commitment for the fiscal year 2023 Capital Improvement Program. However, the program and the recommendations fall short of total funding needs and the Committee recognizes that allocation decisions will have to be made by the Governor and General Assembly.

F. Affordability Risk Analysis

Background

Since 1989, the Committee has included in its Reports an *affordability risk analysis*: the analysis of the risk that a particular five-year General Obligation Bond authorization plan, if followed over time, might lead to a violation of the Committee's affordability criteria, even though the plan was deemed affordable at the time it was proposed. Beginning in its 2007 review, the Committee has examined this risk over a 10-year horizon.

Components of Risk

Economic uncertainty continues as the economic outlook is unstable and potential future federal reductions in employment and procurement could negatively impact Maryland more than most states. In light of this context, the Committee identified and reviewed the following risks in judging the ultimate affordability of its 2021 recommended authorization and the projected future authorizations as described earlier:

- Changes in personal income;
- Changes in and sources of revenues;
- Interest rate risk;
- Changes in the definition of tax-supported debt;
- Changes in the bond issuance plans of non-general obligation issuers of tax-supported debt; and
- Changes within the General Obligation Bond program.

Changes in Personal Income

Significant adjustments to personal income estimates have occurred in the past. These changes result from either after-the-fact measurement changes by federal statisticians or revised projections by the Board of Revenue Estimates, which are used by the Committee. These risks are beyond the Committee's control, but it should be noted that material changes are often limited to the first couple of years following the close of the measurement period and subsequent adjustments generally have been small. Projections of future personal income levels require certain economic and demographic assumptions that may not prove accurate.

Table 3 on the previous page demonstrates that current projections for personal income could decline by no more than \$94.5 billion, or 27.0% of total projected personal income, in fiscal year 2024 without the affordability ratio exceeding the 4.0% maximum. The personal income projections seem prudent as the projected annual growth rates shown in **Schedule A-1** for fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2031 average 3.96%, more than the 3.49% average rate for the 10-year period of 2012 through 2021.

Changes in and Sources of Revenues

Sources of Revenues

Schedule A-2 displays the components of and total tax-supported revenues from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2031. Tax-supported revenues are comprised of a variety of sources that are available to make debt service payments on tax-supported debt. The following paragraphs will discuss some of the major revenue sources in more detail. In general, the estimates are based on current law and do not take into account any possible changes in future tax rates or structures.

General fund revenues are shown as projected by the Board of Revenue Estimates in its most recent forecast as of September 2021. Year to year changes during this period are not significant. Beginning in fiscal year 2027, growth is assumed to hold at 4.0% annually.

Property tax revenue estimates were calculated using assessable base data obtained from the Department of Assessments and Taxation for fiscal years 2022-2023. Property tax revenues are projected to hold around 3.0% annually for fiscal years 2025 through 2031.

Bond premiums and various other Annuity Bond Fund revenues are also included in tax-supported revenues. Bond premiums can be volatile and are not projected on future sales, although some amount may likely occur. Miscellaneous receipts and US Treasury subsidies on Build America bonds, Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Zone Academy Bonds and Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds are included but the amounts are relatively insignificant. The amounts received have been reduced by varying amounts due to sequestration since fiscal year 2014.

Revenues from the Education Trust Fund, which is primarily funded by gaming revenues, and the State property transfer tax may be available for debt service on general obligation bonds to the extent that bonds are used to support school construction or Program Open Space respectively.

The remaining revenues shown in **Schedule A-2** represent the revenues available to pay debt service on the other components of tax-supported debt. These revenues are projected by the entity responsible for issuing and oversight of the bonds and are based on the most currently available data.

Changes in Revenues

Table 3 above demonstrates that, holding debt service constant, current revenue projections could decrease by \$3.3 billion, or 11.7% of total projected revenues, in fiscal year 2023 without the affordability ratio exceeding the 8.0% maximum. If the Board of Revenue Estimates were to reduce the projected revenues it is likely that significant revision of debt authorizations and issuance would be considered at an annual CDAC meeting, as has been past practice.

Interest Rate Risk

Debt service is calculated for future General Obligation Bond assuming coupon and market interest rates of 5.0%. Traditionally, municipal bonds are issued at a 5.0% coupon to meet investor demands for tax-free income. Investors then pay more than the face value of the bond or a premium for receiving the higher interest payment. The premium is placed in the Annuity Bond Fund to cover debt service or to be used as PAYGO funds for capital projects.

Debt service on capital equipment leases is projected using tax-exempt rates of 1.0% for fiscal year 2022, before gradually increasing to 3.0% in fiscal 2031. The most recent actual rates on capital equipment leases were 0.596% for a three-year lease, and 0.790% for a five-year lease. Recent rates are still historically low, but tax-exempt rates are expected to rise slowly. Future Bay Restoration Bond debt service is projected using a weighted average interest rate of 4.5%. The Department of Transportation estimates rates of 4.0% for the fiscal years 2022 through 2028 sales, and 4.2% thereafter.

From time to time, there is discussion of eliminating the federal tax exemption on municipal bonds. Were the State and other municipal issuers to have to issue taxable debt or if tax-exempt debt became less attractive to taxpayers with high income tax rates, municipal interest rates and debt service would likely increase. However, at this time, there is no immediate indication of the potential adoption of any proposal to alter the State's ability to issue tax-exempt debt.

Changes in the Definition of Tax-Supported Debt

Changes in the definition of capital leases dictated by an outside authoritative group could have an impact on the affordability ratios. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) announced new guidance on lease accounting on June 28, 2017, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The new guidance establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases constitute the purchase of a right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The effect of this guidance is to make all leases, other than short-term leases, appear on financial statements in the same way as capital leases currently do. This effectively removes the distinction between operating and capital leases for accounting purposes. However, GASB does not provide advice regarding the treatment of leases for debt affordability purposes, and the Committee is under no obligation to change its current practice.

Changes in Bond Issuance – General Obligation Bonds

Changes within the General Obligation Bond program may arise because of changes in either the types or costs of facilities and other projects financed by General Obligation Bonds or changes in the speed at which authorized bonds are issued.

There do not appear to be any federal regulatory changes that might lead to an acceleration of general obligation debt issuances. Regulatory actions are from time to time announced or proposed and litigation is threatened or commenced which, if implemented or concluded in a particular manner, could adversely affect the market value of the bonds. It cannot be predicted whether any such regulatory action will be implemented, how any particular litigation or judicial action will be resolved, or whether the bonds or the market value thereof would be impacted. Therefore, we have not considered this to be a risk to our interest rate assumptions.

Changes in the types and costs of facilities do not necessarily affect total authorizations but may lead to a re-allocation of resources. The Committee's recommendations are made in terms of a total dollar amount of bonds, not in specific capital projects. Changes in

construction costs, the availability of PAYGO funding, the need for unanticipated new projects, changes in federal tax laws, and a host of other variables influence both the need for General Obligation Bonds and the share of the total allocation allotted to each use. Such changes affect which assets can be acquired within a specific dollar amount of the program. These changes by themselves, however, affect neither the dollar amount of the Committee's assumed authorizations nor the affordability ratios. Therefore, without General Assembly action to alter the total dollars to be authorized in the plan, there is no affordability risk resulting from such changes within the general obligation plan.

While some currently authorized projects will be abandoned or completed for less than authorized, it is assumed that any such amounts will be reallocated to other approved projects through the legislative process. Although some authorizations may ultimately be cancelled, the amount of such cancellations has historically been immaterial to the analysis.

Changes in the timing of issuance of authorized bonds, however, may affect the affordability criteria. Bonds authorized at a General Assembly session are not immediately issued. In fact, just over half of the bonds authorized each year are typically issued within the ensuing two fiscal years and the remaining issuances occur over the next three years. The bonds are sold over an extended period of time as the projects are developed and cash is required for payment. Consequently, the impact of a change in any year's debt authorizations affects issuances over time and impacts debt outstanding with a substantial lag.

Section IX, Schedule B-1, Proposed General Obligation Authorizations and Estimated Issuances converts the recommended levels of new General Obligation Bond authorizations into a projected level of annual issuances; it is assumed that all authorized debt will be issued. In addition to projecting issuances at prescribed levels, the State Treasurer's Office monitors the disbursement of bond proceeds and has adjusted issuance amounts as necessary. Any systematic change altering the speed of bond issuance would impact the amounts of debt outstanding and debt service and consequently affect both of the affordability ratios. The Committee reviewed the issuance projections for the 2020 Report in light of the pattern of recent authorizations and issuances. The following chart compares projected issuances, in CDAC Reports from 2013 to 2020, to actual issuances.

Projected Issuances in CDAC Reports (\$ in millions)					
CDAC Report	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
2014 Projection	1,193	1,239	1,285	1,307	1,333
2015 Projection	1,035	1,014	998	993	993
2016 Projection	1,075	1,050	1,025	1,005	995
2017 Projection	1,025	1,015	1,010	995	995
2018 Projection		1,000	995	995	995
2019 Projection			995	1,075	1,095
2020 Projection				1,075	1,085
2021 Projection					1,090
Actual Issuance	1,075	1,085	1,095	1,015	-

Project cash flows as well as market conditions can explain some of the differences between projections and issuances in a specific fiscal year; however, authorization increases greater than previously projected are likely to have a greater impact. A history of projected authorizations is depicted in the following chart.

Projected General Assembly Authorizations								
(\$ in millions)								
CDAC Report	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
2021								900
2020							1,095	1,105
2019						1,095	1,105	1,115
2018					1,075	995	995	995
2017				995	995	995	995	995
2016			995	995	995	995	995	995
2015		995	995	995	995	995	995	995
2014	1,170	1,180	1,275	1,315	1,355	1,320	1,360	1,400

There was an acceleration of issuance in calendar year 2010 to provide sufficient proceeds for projects like the Intercounty Connector (MD Route 200), for which construction was underway, to take advantage of historically low interest rates and to keep the cash flow of bond proceeds positive and minimize liquidity pressures on the State’s cash accounts. Future substantial acceleration of the issuances of General Obligation Bonds appears unlikely at this time. The current amount of authorizations that are unissued appears reasonable and the amount of bond issuances appears sufficient to meet projected cash flows.

Changes in the Bond Issuance – Other Components of State Tax-Supported Debt

Changes in the bond issuance plans for other issuers of tax-supported debt may include the expansion of existing programs or the creation of a new debt financing program. In the past, significant new debt has factored into the affordability analysis that had not been accounted for or contemplated in the prior years’ report. The impact of previously unplanned debt on the affordability ratios and process resulted in the Committee’s 2011 recommendation that the Administration coordinate the issuance plans for all issuers of tax-supported debt. The Committee has recommended an aggregate total of \$1.323 billion in new issuances in fiscal year 2022. The changes in the issuance plans of other components of tax-supported debt also appear to pose limited risk at this time.

Planned New Tax-Supported Issues for Fiscal Year 2023	
(\$ in millions)	
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,030.0
Maryland Department of Transportation	0.0
Capital Leases	51.0
GARVEEs	0.0
Maryland Stadium Authority	0.0
Bay Restoration Fund	100.0
Total	\$1,181.0

Conclusion

Considering the assumptions and risks noted above, the Committee believes that the variables that factor into the affordability analysis have been estimated prudently and, in many cases, conservatively. The most noteworthy risk appears to be economic uncertainty and the potential impact on personal income and revenues. Because the affordability ratio for debt service to revenues nears the 8.0% benchmark during the forecast period, any variation to the assumptions for revenues, interest rates, and projected activity in tax-supported debt issuance may have a direct impact on future tax-supported authorizations and issuances.

Based on the assumptions outlined in this report, the Committee’s recommendation of \$900 million for the 2022 legislative session and fiscal year 2023 capital program remains

within the debt affordability criteria. The Committee's adopted planning assumptions project \$1,125 million, \$1,135 million, \$1,145 million, and \$1,155 million for fiscal years 2024 through 2027, respectively. With these authorization levels, the debt affordability ratios remain within the CDAC benchmarks of 4% debt outstanding to personal income and 8% debt service to revenues. The affordability analysis presented in this report indicates that the Committee's projection of General Obligation Bond authorizations will continue to be affordable (within debt guidelines) in the future.

VI. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Section 10A of the State Finance and Procurement Article (“SF&P”) establishes the process for forming public-private partnerships (P3s) and associated reporting requirements. The approval of the BPW is required at critical project milestones, including that of a P3 solicitation method and a final agreement. The law also provides that the BPW may not approve a P3 that results in the State exceeding its debt affordability guidelines.

The legislation specified that a project’s debt affordability impact be assessed at two intervals prior to a P3 agreement being signed. The reporting agency must include a preliminary analysis on debt affordability, done in consultation with the Department of Budget and Management, in the pre-solicitation report for a P3 project. Prior to BPW approval of a P3 agreement, the Treasurer, in coordination with the Comptroller, analyzes the impact of the P3 project on the State’s capital debt affordability limits. The annual CDAC report must also include an analysis of the aggregate impact of P3 agreements on the total amount of new State debt that may prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year.

SF&P §8-104 defines tax-supported debt as “State debt...and debt of the Department of Transportation, the Maryland Stadium Authority, and other units of State government which, in the opinion of the Committee, are supported directly or indirectly by State tax revenues.” In past determinations of whether specific projects might result in tax-supported debt, the CDAC has relied upon a review of financial documents and, when necessary, sought guidance from additional sources, including: (1) the Comptroller’s Office, advised by the State’s independent auditor, regarding whether an agreement was considered debt from an accounting perspective; and (2) the Office of the Attorney General, regarding applicable legal precedent in relation to the direct or indirect use of State tax revenues.

In addition, SF&P §8-112 also directs the CDAC, in making its annual estimate of the total amount of new State debt that may prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year, to consider “the criteria that recognized bond rating agencies use to judge the quality of issues of State bonds.” The rating agencies have recently released details on how P3 obligations will be factored into the State’s net tax-supported debt calculations.

In 2016, MDOT selected Purple Line Transit Partners, LLC as the concessionaire for the Purple Line Light Rail Transit Project, the State’s first P3 to fall under Section 10A-203 of the State Finance and Procurement Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The State Treasurer’s Office received an executed version of the P3 Agreement between MDOT and Purple Line Transit Partners, LLC, which it analyzed in coordination with the Comptroller as required by law. The analysis concluded that none of the payments included in the Agreement should count as State tax-supported debt that would impact the State’s capital debt affordability limits. The analysis noted that this conclusion only applied to the State’s CDAC process and that the rating agencies would make their own determinations. The full analysis can be found on the Treasurer’s website at: http://treasurer.state.md.us/media/87631/purple_line_report_4_3final_report.pdf.

On June 10, 2021 the State Treasurer’s Office received a proposed P3 Agreement from the Maryland Transportation Authority, MDOT and Accelerate Maryland Partners, which it analyzed in coordination with the Comptroller. The proposed P3 would add managed toll lanes to I-495 and I-270. In contrast to the Purple Line P3 Agreement, which uses a clearly defined progress, milestone, and availability payment structure, this P3 Agreement uses a progressive

delivery approach, which limits the defined costs to certain predevelopment work but also grants exclusive rights for the future construction and operation of the facility to the concessionaire.

The report ultimately concluded that the impact of that P3 Agreement on the State's capital debt affordability limits could not be determined due to a lack of detail on the actual costs of the P3. It further concluded that even if the costs could be quantified, whether any payments might be considered tax-supported debt and impact the State's capital debt affordability limits would depend on how the payments are structured. Finally, the report recommended updates to Maryland's P3 statute, including funding for outside review of proposed P3 Agreements, additional time for review of Agreements and a requirement that the State's Financial Advisor and Bond Counsel analyze the documents. The full analysis can be found on the Treasurer's website at: http://treasurer.state.md.us/media/87631/purple_line_report_4_3final_report.pdf.

VII. HIGHER EDUCATION DEBT

A. Background

Title 19 of The Education Article (the “Statute”), establishes the revenue bonding framework and authority of the University System of Maryland (“USM”), Morgan State University (“MSU”), St. Mary's College of Maryland (“SMCM”) and Baltimore City Community College (“BCCC”). The Committee is assigned certain duties relevant to higher education debt, as described below.

Regarding the framework for the issuance of higher education debt, the Statute distinguishes between auxiliary facilities (which generate fees or income arising from the use of the facility) and academic facilities (which are primarily instructional, but can include any facilities not defined as auxiliary). The statute also authorizes institutions to issue bonds to finance either auxiliary or academic facilities (maximum terms of 33 and 21 years, respectively) with the stipulation that any academic facilities so financed must first be expressly approved by an act of the General Assembly as to both project and amount.

Furthermore, the Statute specifies fund sources that can be pledged as security as well as those that can be used for debt service payments. Auxiliary fees (fees and rents arising from the use of the auxiliary facility) and academic fees (tuition and student fees) are available to be pledged as security. The systems specifically cannot pledge: (1) a State appropriation; (2) contracts, grants, or gifts; or (3) any other source not expressly authorized by the General Assembly. Debt service on bonds is payable solely from auxiliary fees, academic fees, a State appropriation expressly authorized for that purpose, or revenues from contracts, gifts, or grants, as appropriate.

B. CDAC Duties

The Committee is directed to:

1. "...review on a continuing basis the size and condition of any debt of the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and Baltimore City Community College;"
2. "In preparing an estimate with respect to the authorization of any new State debt" [i.e., general obligation debt] to "take into account as part of the affordability analysis any debt for academic facilities to be issued by a System;" and
3. "...submit to the Governor and the General Assembly the Committee's estimate of the amount of new bonds for academic facilities that may prudently be authorized in the aggregate for the next fiscal year by the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and the Baltimore City Community College."

To satisfy the Committee’s responsibilities in this area, representatives from all four institutions presented debt information to the Committee at its October 14, 2021 meeting. A summary of the information presented and the committee’s consideration of higher education debt is discussed in the sections below.

C. Size and Condition of Higher Education Debt

University System of Maryland (“USM”)

Bond Activity

Since 1989, the General Assembly has authorized bonds totaling \$1.1 billion for various USM academic facilities. Of this amount, \$30.0 million was authorized by the 2021 General Assembly (Chapter 111, Laws of Maryland, 2021).

In fiscal year 2021, USM issued new debt and engaged in both tax-exempt and taxable refinancing. USM reports its bond debt outstanding at \$1,157,490,000 (at par value) on June 30, 2021. USM has no revolving loan program bonds and has not used interest rate exchange agreements or guaranteed investment contracts. Projected issuances through fiscal year 2027 are shown in **Table 4** on the next page.

The bonds are rated as follows: Fitch, AA+; S&P, AA+; and Moody’s, Aa1. All ratings have a stable outlook. USM credit strengths include strong state operating and capital support, sound financial operations and a large, diverse revenue base. Credit challenges noted by the rating agencies include potential increased nationwide competition for high school graduates and State budget pressure. According to a 2015 report, Moody’s median rating for 211 public universities is A1.

Other Debt and Capital Lease Activity

USM has \$24,068,218 of Other Debt and Capital Lease Obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2021. **Section II.D, Lease and Conditional Purchase Financings**, in this CDAC Report lists the energy leases, including those for the University System, that are not included in the CDAC affordability analysis because the annual guaranteed savings equals or exceeds the annual debt service on the leases.

Debt Management Policy

The USM debt management policy outlines criteria to protect bond ratings, interest rate management strategies, definitions of all types of debt and their impacts on debt capacity and a process to assess a project’s impact on debt capacity. The policy was revised in April 2018 to reflect the current planning metrics used by USM. The policy requires debt be managed so that:

1. Debt service does not exceed 4.0% of operating revenues plus State Appropriations; and
2. Available resources must be at least 90% of direct debt, adjusted for outstanding commitments, both cash and debt-funded.

Table 4, on page 47, shows that debt service is expected to be 3.11% of operating revenues plus State appropriations in fiscal year 2021 and projects compliance with the debt policy standard through 2026. Available resources include net assets of USM and its affiliated foundations with adjustments for certain long term liabilities. An analysis of the ratio of available resources to debt outstanding is contained in the table below, which includes actual data for fiscal years 2017 through 2020 and estimates for fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

University System Maryland Ratio of Available Resources to Debt Outstanding (\$ in millions)			
Fiscal Year	Available Resources adjusted for claims*	Debt Outstanding plus commitments*	Ratios of Available Resources to Debt Outstanding*
2017	\$1,738	\$1,466	119%
2018	\$1,838	\$1,454	126%
2019	\$1,945	\$1,471	132%
2020	\$1,976	\$1,554	127%
2021(Proj.)	\$1,847	\$1,549	119%
2022(Est.)	\$1,917	\$1,585	121%

*Reflects audited financial statement amounts for unrestricted fund balances and debt outstanding, adjusted for unspent commitments.

St. Mary's College of Maryland ("SMCM")

Bond Activity

As of June 30, 2021, SMCM had a total of \$42.1 million in revenue bonds outstanding. Moody's underlying rating for SMCM debt is A2 with a stable outlook as of the most recent update in August 2021. SMCM does not have any interest rate exchange agreements or guaranteed investment contracts. SMCM has 1 interest rate cap agreement outstanding related to a previous loan which has now been paid off. The agreement expired in 2020 and termination was deemed uneconomic at the time the previous loan was extinguished.

Lease Activity

MSU has previously utilized capital leases with the State Treasurer's Office Capital Equipment Lease-Purchase Program for financing related to an energy performance contract. As of June 30, 2021, no debt was outstanding for capital leases.

Morgan State University ("MSU")

MSU bonds are currently rated A+ by S&P and rated A1 with Moody's. S&P confirmed its rating in July 2020, but the outlook was downgraded to negative. Moody's outlook was confirmed as stable in a May 2021 update. There were no revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 because of the paydown of the 1993 bonds on July 1, 2020 and the defeasance of the 2012 revenue bonds in October 2020. MSU does not have any interest rate exchange agreements, variable rate bonds or guaranteed investment contracts nor are any of their bonds insured.

In October of 2020, Morgan State University initiated \$69.8 million in Future Advance Project Funding Bonds from the U.S. Department of Education as part of the HBCU Capital Financing Loan Program, Series 2020-5 for \$21.3 million, Series 2020-6 for \$16.5 million, and Series 2020-7 for \$32.0 million. The funds will be used for University Projects including the Public Safety Building at the new Northwood Town Center and the new dining facility, which is part of a P3-privatized student housing project. In November of 2018, Morgan State University initiated \$25.0 million Future Advance Project Funding Bonds, Series A 2018-5 HBCU Loan for University Projects. This loan was closed in October 2020 with the issuance of the new HBCU debt. When funds are disbursed from the HBCU loan accounts to the University, they are used to reimburse MSU for incurred expenses for construction or renovation projects. Interest is only incurred after disbursement funds are sent to MSU and each installment disbursement has its own debt service payment schedule. Total amounts disbursed under the 2020 and 2018 HBCU loans was \$25.3 million and \$8.4 million, respectively.

Total disbursements under the HBCU loan program of \$33.7 million were forgiven and satisfied by the U.S. Department of Education pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. As a result, MSU had no debt outstanding at June 30, 2021. Debt outstanding under the HBCU Loan program is not included in Revenue bonds outstanding.

Lease Activity

MSU has previously utilized capital leases with the State Treasurer's Office Capital Equipment Lease-Purchase Program for financing facilities and technology equipment and has also entered into other capital leases independently. As of June 30, 2021, \$9.0 million in debt outstanding remained for all its capital leases.

Baltimore City Community College ("BCCC")

Bond Activity

BCCC has no bonds outstanding and has no plans to issue bonds in fiscal year 2022. BCCC is currently re-examining the feasibility of various projects that might be funded by the issuance of academic and/or auxiliary bonds or capital leases in the next ten years. The college is focusing its efforts on finding solutions which serve the students and community and align with the mission of the College.

Lease Activity

BCCC had \$0.6 million in capital leases outstanding as of June 30, 2021.

D. Incorporating Higher Education Academic Debt into the Affordability Analysis

The statutory language of the Committee's charge states: "In preparing an estimate with respect to the authorization of any new State debt [i.e., general obligation debt], the Committee shall take into account as part of the affordability analysis any debt for academic facilities to be issued by a system." This language, however, is not explicit regarding the meaning of "take into account."

The statute does not direct the Committee on specific action, nor does it include higher education debt as a component of State tax-supported debt for purposes of the capacity criteria or affordability analysis. Consequently, the Committee's recommendations relating to new authorizations of general obligation debt and higher education academic debt are made independently for the following reasons:

1. The rating agencies do not consider debt issued by institutions of higher education as State tax-supported debt. The debt of the systems, either currently outstanding or related to future issuances, is not included by the rating agencies in determining the rating of the State's General Obligation Bonds.
2. Both the statutory structure of higher education debt and the current budgetary policies related to higher education debt underscore the separation of higher education debt and tax-supported debt. The Statute provides that higher education debt may not be secured by a pledge of the issuer's general fund appropriation. The Statute further provides that no general funds may be used to pay debt service unless specifically authorized in the budget.

3. The revenue sources that secure the bonds are under the direct control of the systems and not directly subject to the approval of either the Governor or the General Assembly.

The Committee believes that its analysis, discussions, and deliberations of higher education debt levels, capacity, and needs address the legislative intent to take into account higher education academic debt.

E. 2021 Recommended Authorization for Higher Education Academic Debt

The Committee's charge is to submit an "estimate of the amount of new bonds for academic facilities that may prudently be authorized in the aggregate for the next fiscal year by University System Maryland, Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland and the Baltimore City Community College." This charge, therefore, requires the Committee to distinguish between burdens imposed by academic debt and those imposed by auxiliary debt in arriving at a recommendation for academic debt alone. From a credit analyst's point of view, however, the aggregate level of a system's debt is critical.

One approach to determining a prudent amount of new academic debt to be authorized is to start with the aggregate level of debt that each system anticipates issuing. If it is estimated that the level of debt is prudent over time, then it is reasonable for the Committee to accept the aggregate total and also to accept the breakdown between academic and auxiliary debt as proposed by the System.

The guidelines initially adopted by the Committee to judge debt manageability are those contained in the rating methodology used by one of the major rating agencies. Five of the factors S&P uses to rate a public institution's debt (over a time frame of several years) are: (1) the rating of the State; (2) the State's general financial support for higher education as a whole; (3) the State's financial support for the particular institution; (4) the institution's demand and financial factors; and (5) the security pledge. The first, second, and fifth factors are the same for all four systems. All systems benefit from the State's AAA rating; all are part of public higher education in Maryland; and all can offer the same types of security.

S&P's third factor looks at the trends in State appropriations to the four systems. The fourth factor, the institution's demand and financial factors, encompasses a host of data dealing with the student body, financial performance, and components of debt.

Table 4 displays information on the debt of each of the four higher education systems, compliance with statutory limitations, and financial performance.

1. Legislation limits the aggregate principal amount of revenue bonds outstanding and the present value of capital lease payments, less the amount of any reserves established therefore, for both academic and auxiliary facilities. The current statutory limits are \$1.4 billion for USM, \$88.0 million for MSU, \$60.0 million for SMCM, and \$65.0 million for BCCC. All four higher education systems are within the statutory limits as of June 30, 2021.
2. A key measurement of financial performance frequently used by credit analysts is debt burden; that is, debt service as a percentage of operating revenues plus State

appropriations. For USM, debt is managed so that the ratio does not exceed 4.5%, the limit established in the USM debt policy.

For purposes of this analysis and for the CDAC recommendation, the relevant measure is debt burden. As can be seen from the final column in **Table 4**, for USM its debt issuance plan would result in a debt burden level well below the 4.5% maximum mandated by USM's debt management policy.

TABLE 4

HIGHER EDUCATION DEBT
(\$ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Projected Issuances		Debt Outstanding as of June 30		Debt Service for Fiscal Year		Total Debt Service	Revenues	Ratio of Debt Service to Revenues
	Auxiliary	Academic	Bonds	Leases	Bonds	Leases			
(see note)									
University System Of Maryland									
2021	\$83,000	\$32,000	\$1,157,490	\$24,068	\$134,334	\$6,319	\$140,653	\$4,528,380	3.11%
2022	83,000	32,000	1,173,156	17,749	137,723	6,152	144,042	5,028,380	2.86
2023	83,000	32,000	1,185,433	16,597	142,859	3,689	149,011	5,128,948	2.91
2024	83,000	32,000	1,192,574	12,908	142,567	4,489	146,256	5,231,527	2.80
2025	83,000	32,000	1,200,007	10,919	137,745	1,894	142,234	5,336,157	2.67
2026	83,000	32,000	1,212,262	9,025	140,792	2,100	142,686	5,442,880	2.62
2027	83,000	32,000	1,221,470	6,925	147,523	2,117	149,640	5,551,738	2.70
Morgan State University									
2021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,038	\$0	\$2,159	\$2,159	\$224,388	0.96%
2022	0	0	0	7,131	0	2,159	2,159	231,120	0.93
2023	0	0	0	5,167	0	2,159	2,159	238,053	0.91
2024	0	0	0	3,146	0	2,159	2,159	245,195	0.88
2025	0	0	0	1,064	0	2,159	2,159	252,551	0.85
2026	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	2,987	260,128	1.15
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267,931	0.00
St. Mary's College of Maryland									
2021	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,038	\$3,034	\$0	\$3,034	\$68,929	4.40%
2022	0	0	0	7,131	3,816	0	3,816	72,185	5.29
2023	0	0	0	5,167	3,791	0	3,791	75,868	5.00
2024	0	0	0	3,146	3,786	0	3,786	77,385	4.89
2025	0	0	0	1,064	3,429	0	3,429	78,933	4.34
2026	0	0	0	0	3,153	0	3,153	80,512	3.92
2027	0	0	0	0	3,032	0	3,032	82,122	3.69
Baltimore City Community College									
2021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$622	\$0	\$99	\$99	\$80,000	0.12%
2022	0	0	0	562	0	99	99	85,500	0.12
2023	0	0	0	498	0	99	99	85,500	0.12
2024	0	0	0	429	0	99	99	85,500	0.12
2025	0	0	0	355	0	99	99	85,500	0.12
2026	0	0	0	277	0	99	99	85,500	0.12
2027	0	0	0	193	0	307	307	85,500	0.36

Note: Revenues include operating Revenues plus State appropriations.

CDAC has concluded that the overall level of debt is prudent over time and therefore recommends a limit of \$30.0 million for new academic facilities bonds for the University System of Maryland for fiscal year 2023. Morgan State University, St. Mary's College of Maryland and Baltimore City Community College do not propose to issue bonds for academic facilities in fiscal year 2023.

VIII. APPENDICES

Appendix A: History of the Capital Debt Affordability Committee

Duties

The creation of the Capital Debt Affordability Committee was an outgrowth of two events: the dramatic increase in outstanding debt during the mid-1970's due to the creation of the State's school construction program and the release in June 1974 of the Department of Legislative Services' two year study on the State's debt picture, titled "An Analysis and Evaluation of the State of Maryland's Long-Term Debt: 1958 - 1988." In response to this study and the rising level of State debt, the 1978 General Assembly enacted the current SF&P §8-104, *et seq.*, which created the Capital Debt Affordability Committee and process.

The 1989 General Assembly further expanded the Committee's charge as part of legislation relating to higher education debt (Chapter 93, Laws of Maryland, 1989). The statute requires the Committee to review on a continuing basis the size and condition of any debt of the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, and St. Mary's College of Maryland; take any debt issued for academic facilities into account as part of the Committee's affordability analysis with respect to the estimate of new authorizations of general obligation debt; and, finally, to submit to the Governor and the General Assembly an estimate of the amount of new bonds for academic facilities that may prudently be authorized in the aggregate for the next fiscal year by the University System of Maryland, Morgan State University, and St. Mary's College of Maryland. The 1994 General Assembly added Baltimore City Community College to the list of higher education institutions that the Committee reviews and the 2009 General Assembly expanded the debt authorization for Baltimore City Community College to academic as well as auxiliary facilities.

The 2004 General Assembly added to the duties of the Committee in the Public School Facilities Act of 2004 (Chapters 306, 307, Laws of Maryland, 2004, uncodified Section 11), in which it directed the Committee to annually "review the additional school construction funding needs as identified in the 2004 Task Force to Study Public School Facilities report and ... make a specific recommendation regarding additional funding for school construction when recommending the State's annual debt limit." The statute also directed that the Committee "include a multiyear funding recommendation that will provide stability in the annual funding for school construction", but the 2009 General Assembly repealed the requirement that the Committee annually review the school construction needs and make a specific recommendation regarding additional funding (Chapter 485, Laws of Maryland 2009).

Chapter 641 of the Laws of 2010 requires the CDAC to analyze and report on the aggregate impact of Public-Private Partnership agreements on the total amount of new State debt that may prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year.

Membership

Since 1979, the Committee's members have been the State Treasurer (Chair), the Comptroller, the Secretaries of Budget and Management and Transportation, and one public member appointed by the Governor. Chapter 445, Laws of Maryland, 2005 expanded the membership of the Committee with the addition of the Chair of the Capital Budget Subcommittee of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and the Chair of the Capital

Budget Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations as non-voting *ex officio* members.

Definition of Tax-Supported Debt

In addition to the duties previously noted, the Committee has generally reviewed other types of public debt issued by State or State-created authorities or agencies. In keeping with a narrow interpretation of its statutory charge, the Committee's efforts through 1986 focused mainly on bringing the State's general obligation debt in line with certain parameters. In 1987, however, the Committee began to adopt a more comprehensive view of State debt that included all tax-supported debt in addition to general obligation debt.

This broader view was adopted in recognition of the fact that the rating agencies and investment community take a more comprehensive view of a state's debt when analyzing its obligations. Summaries of rating agency reports indicated that the measure of debt used was "net tax-supported debt", that is, the sum of general obligation debt, consolidated and county transportation debt (net of sinking funds), capital lease commitments, and tax or bond anticipation notes.

The more comprehensive view of debt also recognized that other forms of long-term commitments were becoming more common. Capital leases, particularly lease purchase obligations, were more visible, if not more widely used. The bonds issued by the Maryland Stadium Authority for the Baltimore stadiums are supported by lease arrangements; the State had consolidated a significant amount of equipment lease obligations; and the Motor Vehicle Administration was using the capital lease method for expanding or relocating its service center network. Although these leases do not represent debt in the constitutional sense, any default on these leases would be viewed by the market as similar to a default on State bonds. This broader view was ultimately codified and included in the Committee's statutory charge by Chapter 241, Laws of Maryland, 1989.

The Committee considered in 2004 the question of whether Bay Restoration Bonds constitute a new component of State tax-supported debt for purposes of debt affordability calculations. The Bay Restoration Fee is applied broadly across the State and is not directly tied to the use of specific water treatment plants. There is a consensus among counsel that the maturity of the bonds must be limited to 15 years, the maximum for "State debt." As a result, the Committee concluded that the Bay Restoration Bonds are State tax-supported debt.

The 2005 General Assembly expanded the scope of what the Committee considers in Chapters 471, 472, Laws of Maryland, 2005, by explicitly recognizing debt issued by MDOT under Title 4, Subtitle 6 of the Transportation Article, or by the Maryland Transportation Authority ("MTA") under Title 4, Subtitle 3 of that Article, when "secured by a pledge of future federal aid from any source" (e.g., GARVEE Bonds) as "tax-supported debt." Thus, this type of debt must be taken into account both in the annual authorization recommendation and in consideration of the amount of tax-supported debt.

It is useful to note that the bond rating agencies are not uniform in their treatment of the federal-revenue backed debt when assessing the State's situation. Two of the agencies do include GARVEEs as tax-supported debt outstanding; the remaining agency considers it a "gray area" and would not include them as long as the bonds are "stand alone," that is, not backed by the State's full faith and credit. All three agencies also noted that to the extent the State includes GARVEEs as tax-supported, it would be appropriate to include the supporting

federal revenue stream that backs the bonds when considering the debt service affordability criterion of 8.0% of State revenues. Further, one of the two bond rating agencies that include GARVEEs as tax-supported debt stated that they did so for their own analytic purposes, but would accept and understand if a State did otherwise for affordability determination purposes.

In accordance with SF&P §8-104(c), leases are considered tax-supported debt when the lease or unit of State government is “supported directly or indirectly by State tax revenues”. However, SF&P §8-104 was amended in the 2011 Session by Chapter 163 of the 2011 Laws of Maryland. Effective June 1, 2011, tax-supported debt does not include capital leases used to finance energy performance contracts if, as determined by the committee, energy savings that are guaranteed by the contractor:

- (i) equal or exceed the capital lease payments on an annual basis; and
- (ii) are monitored in accordance with reporting requirements adopted by the Committee.

History of Debt Affordability Criteria

Based upon an analysis of available material and consultation with a number of financial experts, the following affordability criteria were developed by the Committee for the analysis of general obligation debt in 1979:

- Outstanding debt should be no more than 3.2% of State personal income;
- Adjusted debt service should be no more than 8.0% of State revenues; and
- New authorizations should be kept in the range of redemptions of existing debt over the near term.

Criteria 1 and 2 represented traditional measures and criterion 3 reflected a discretionary policy position that the State should reduce debt. The Committee at that time declared that, given the high debt level of the mid-late 1970’s, the first two criteria were goals to be achieved over time, and the final criterion became controlling over the short term.

In 1987, while retaining the first and second criteria for evaluating the expanded definition of debt and debt service, the Committee concluded that the third criterion was no longer an applicable guideline. The basis for its conclusion was threefold. First, the high ratings of the State's General Obligation and Transportation Bonds indicated that the existing level of debt and the planned increases were acceptable to the rating agencies. Second, pressing legislative and executive commitments required an increase in the level of bonded debt to finance needed transportation and other projects. Third, adherence to the criterion tied yearly authorizations to events of 15 years before, thereby producing highly variable bond authorizations inconsistent with either good debt management or a stable capital program.

In 1988, a detailed survey of credit analysts was undertaken to obtain their views on the Committee's comprehensive approach to reviewing debt and to the criteria the Committee had been using for ten years. The survey affirmed the Committee's decision to take an expanded view of debt. In addition, criteria 1 and 2 were almost universally approved. This position was reinforced in discussion with investment banks and bond rating agencies in July 2005. Indeed, the rating agencies have repeatedly cited the Capital Debt Affordability process and criteria as major reasons for awarding Maryland AAA status.

The 2007 Capital Debt Affordability Committee Report (Section VII) documented the Committee's review of its affordability criteria, initiated at the request of the General Assembly. The Committee concluded the 2007 Report with a recommendation for the continued study and evaluation of the criteria in 2008. That recommendation was followed and, after thorough analysis by the Committee and staff, and following consultation with the rating agencies and the State's financial advisor, the Committee voted to retain the 8.0% debt service to revenues criterion and to change the debt outstanding to personal income criterion from 3.2% to 4.0%. A complete report of the process undertaken by the Committee to change the criterion is in Section V of the Report of the CDAC on Recommended Debt Authorizations for Fiscal Year 2009.

In 2008, as part of the 2007 and 2008 review of variables incorporated in the affordability criteria, the Committee standardized the calculation of revenues for all components of tax-supported debt. Beginning in the 2008 analysis, revenues for GARVEE Bonds and Bay Restoration Bonds are no longer limited to their respective debt service as had been the prior practice. Revenues for GARVEE Bonds and Bay Restoration Bonds include all federal capital highway revenues and bay restoration fees respectively. This adjustment matches the convention that has been used by CDAC for all other tax-supported debt. For instance, debt service on General Obligation Bonds is measured using all available revenues from the general fund, bond premiums and real property taxes and revenues were not restricted solely to debt service on General Obligation Bonds.

Actual affordability ratios for 2004 through 2019 are in ***Schedule C-2***.

History of Authorizations

In its 1992 report, while reaffirming its belief in the theories underlying its prior recommendations, the Committee recommended that the six-year program originally recommended in 1988 be reduced, due principally to the severe national and state economic downturn. The 1992 recommendation acknowledged that the persistent recession had depressed the levels of personal income and that the structural changes in Maryland's economy would deter near term resumption of the State's rapid growth in personal income. The 1992 program also recognized that, while there had been no abatement in the population growth and need for services, cost inflation and, therefore, total need had been lower than originally projected in the years between 1988 and 1991. Considering all of these factors, the Committee recommended limiting authorization increases to 3%, based at that time on the prevailing inflation rate plus 1%. In earlier years, the recommended out-year increases had varied between 3-5%, usually incorporating some estimate of inflation plus need.

In the years between 1993 and 2002, the State's economy and personal income recovered significantly but, due to the availability of general PAYGO funds, the guideline increase of 3% was generally observed and incorporated in future year projections. As debt authorizations grew at a slower rate than personal income, the level of "unused" debt capacity increased. Between 2002 and 2008, the inclusion of Bay Restoration Bonds and GARVEEs as State tax-supported debt and the increases in the authorizations of General Obligation Bonds absorbed virtually all of the previously unused debt capacity. The recommendations for General Obligation Bond authorizations in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were over the amount that would have been recommended had the 3.0% growth rate been maintained. In 2006 and 2007, the \$100 million increases extended to future years. In 2008 and 2009, \$150 million was projected as a one-time increase for each year.

In 2010, CDAC recommended an authorization of \$925.0 million which was \$215.0 million below the 2009 CDAC recommendation. The 2010 Committee also adjusted future authorization levels to remain within the CDAC self-imposed affordability benchmarks. These future levels were essentially unchanged in the 2011 CDAC Report. In December 2011, the CDAC increased its original recommendation by \$150 million. In October 2014, at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management, the CDAC increased the authorization recommendation by \$75 million to address the growing project backlog. The out-year assumptions were also increased by \$75 million through fiscal year 2020. In October 2015, at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management, the Committee reduced the authorization from the 2014 CDAC planned amount of \$1,180 million to \$995 million, a reduction of \$185 million. The \$995 million authorization was carried forward in future fiscal years until 2019 when the authorization was increased to \$1.095 billion with annual increases of about 1%.

For a history of recent authorizations and issuances, see Section V of the 2020 CDAC Report, "*Changes in Bond Issuance – General Obligation Bonds.*"

Appendix B: History of Maryland Stadium Authority ("MSA") Financings

Oriole Park at Camden Yards. Currently the MSA operates Oriole Park at Camden Yards, which opened in 1992. MSA's notes and bonds are lease-backed revenue obligations, the payment of which is secured by, among other things, an assignment of revenues received under a lease of Oriole Park at Camden Yards from MSA to the State. The rental payments due from the State under that lease are subject to annual appropriation by the General Assembly. Revenues to fund the lease payments are generated from a variety of sources, including lottery revenues, the net operating revenues of MSA, and \$1.0 million from the City of Baltimore each year.

In April 2010, MSA issued the Sports Facilities Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 Bonds, in the amount of \$10.0 million; the proceeds of which were used for capital repairs to Oriole Park. The Series 2010 Bonds matured in December 2013. Also in December 2013, MSA issued the Sports Facilities Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2013, in the amount of \$8.7 million. The proceeds were used to refinance the Sports Facilities Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2010. The Series 2013 bonds will mature in December 2023. The annual debt service amount is approximately \$1.0 million. The amount outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$2.8 million. MSA's share of lottery revenues are pledged for these bonds, therefore they are not considered tax-supported debt and not included in the CDAC affordability analysis.

In August 2011, MSA issued the Sports Facilities Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 Bonds, in the amount of \$11.1 million. The proceeds were used for capital repairs to the warehouse located at the Camden Yards Complex. The Series 2011 Bonds matured in 2014 and subsequently, MSA issued the Sports Facilities Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2014, in the amount of \$9.6 million. The proceeds were used to refinance the Sports Facilities Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2011. The Series 2014 bonds will mature in 2024. The annual debt service amount is approximately \$1.1 million. The amount outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$4.2 million. MSA's share of lottery revenues are pledged for these bonds; therefore they are not considered tax-supported debt and not included in the CDAC affordability analysis.

In November 2009, MSA entered into a contract with Pepco Energy Services to provide \$6.0 million of energy upgrades and enhancements to Oriole Park at Camden Yards and the adjoining warehouse. MSA is financing the upgrades and enhancements under the State's Energy Performance Contract Lease-Purchase Program over 12 years. Some of the upgrades and enhancements include the replacement of a chiller and cooling tower, replacement of light fixtures and upgrades to the generator plant. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2021 was \$1.0 million. This lease is included in the CDAC affordability analysis because the guaranteed annual savings was terminated.

In May 2019, MSA issued \$34.4 million in Sports Facilities Taxable Lease Revenue Bonds (Warehouse Issue), Series 2019B. The proceeds will be used for various projects related to the warehouse, parking lot controls and improvements to the walkways between Oriole Park at Camden Yards and M&T Bank Stadium along with issuance costs. The bonds are structured with interest only payments until March 2027 and will mature in 2047. The bonds are solely secured by an assignment of revenues received under a lease of the project from MSA to the State. The annual debt service amount through fiscal year 2027 is approximately \$1.2 million and then will increase to \$3.4 million starting in fiscal year 2028 until the bonds mature. The amount outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$34.4 million.

The amount outstanding of MSA's bonds and leases included in the CDAC analysis related to the Oriole Park at Camden Yards project totaled \$42.4 million as of June 30, 2021.

Ravens Stadium. MSA currently operates M&T Bank Stadium, which opened in 1998. In connection with the construction of that facility, MSA sold \$87.6 million in lease-backed revenue bonds in 1996. The proceeds from the MSA's bonds, along with cash available from State lottery proceeds, investment earnings, contributions from the Ravens and other sources were used to pay project design and construction expenses of approximately \$229.0 million. The bonds are solely secured by an assignment of revenues received under a lease of the project from MSA to the State. In June 1998, MSA entered into an agreement to implement a synthetic fixed rate refinancing of the football lease-backed revenue bonds using a combination of variable rate refunding obligations and forward interest rate exchange agreements. As provided under the agreements, the savings of \$2.6 million were paid to MSA. MSA issued Maryland Stadium Authority Sports Facilities Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds Football Stadium Issue Series 2007 in the amount of \$73.5 million; \$73.1 million of which was used to call the outstanding principal balance on the 1996 Series Bonds, with the balance of the proceeds used for closing costs. The 1996 Series Bonds were called in 2007 in accordance with the swap agreement. The annual debt service amount is approximately \$6.5 million. The bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$27.3 million.

In May 2019, MSA issued \$20.6 million in Sports Facilities Tax-Exempt Lease Revenue Bonds (Football Stadium Issue), Series 2019A. The proceeds will be used for various projects at M&T Bank Stadium. The bonds are structured to mature in 2026, the same time as the Series 2007, and are solely secured by an assignment of revenues received under a lease of the project from MSA to the State. The annual debt service amount is approximately \$3.7 million. The amount outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$15.8 million.

In November 2009 MSA entered into a contract with Pepco Energy Services to provide energy upgrades and enhancements to the stadium at a cost of approximately \$2.5 million. MSA is financing the upgrades and enhancements under the State's Energy Performance Contract Lease-Purchase Program over 12 years. The outstanding balance as of June 30,

2021 was \$0.4 million. This lease is included in the CDAC affordability analysis because the guaranteed annual savings was terminated.

The amount outstanding of MSA's bonds and leases included in the CDAC affordability analysis related to the stadium projects totaled \$85.9 million as of June 30, 2021.

Ocean City Convention Center. In October 2019, MSA issued approximately \$21.4 million in Ocean City Facility Expansion Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2019C. Proceeds from the sale, including premium, will be used to fund 60% of the cost to expand the Ocean City Convention Center, two years of capitalized interest and the cost of issuance. The amount deposited into the project fund was approximately \$22.5 million, along with a \$500,000 State grant to the Town of Ocean City and the issuance of debt by the Town of Ocean City resulting in \$15.0 million for construction, for a project budget of \$38.0 million. The annual debt service is projected at \$1.6 million starting in fiscal year 2022. The bonds will mature in 2038. The bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$20.9 million.

MSA will continue to pay one-half of the annual operating deficits of the facility through December 2059. The 2021 contribution to the operating deficit and capital improvements funds is approximately \$1.5 million. The project is expected to generate direct and indirect tax benefits to the State that offset the costs (debt service, operating deficit, and the deposit to the capital improvements fund).

Montgomery County Conference Center. In January 2003, MSA issued \$23.2 million in lease-backed revenue bonds in connection with the construction of a conference center in Montgomery County. The conference center is adjacent and physically connected to a Marriott Hotel, which was privately financed. The center cost \$33.5 million and was financed through a combination of funding from Montgomery County and MSA. MSA does not have any operating risk.

In November 2012, MSA refinanced the outstanding balance of \$16.0 million. A new fixed rate series was issued in the amount of \$13.6 million with \$13.3 million plus \$2.3 million in premium being used to call the Series 2003 Bonds and the balance used for interest and transactional costs. The annual debt service on the Series 2012 Bonds is approximately \$1.6 million. The bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$4.2 million.

Hippodrome Theater. In July 2002, MSA issued \$20.3 million in taxable lease-backed revenue bonds in connection with the renovation and construction of the Hippodrome Theater as part of Baltimore City's West Side Development. Renovation costs of \$63.0 million were financed by various public and private sources. MSA does not have any operating risk for the project, which was completed in February 2004.

In July 2012, MSA refinanced the outstanding balance of \$13.7 million. A new fixed rate series was issued in the amount of \$14.1 million, with \$13.7 million being used to call the Series 2002 Bonds and the balance used for interest and transactional costs. The annual debt service on the Series 2012 Bonds is approximately \$1.6 million. The bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$1.5 million.

Camden Station Renovation. In February 2004, MSA issued \$8.7 million in taxable lease-backed revenue bonds in connection with the renovation of the historic Camden Station located at the Camden Yards Complex in Baltimore, Maryland. The cost of the renovation was

\$8.0 million. MSA has executed lease agreements for the entire building, with the Babe Ruth Museum leasing approximately 22,600 square feet since May 2000 and Geppi's Entertainment Museum leasing the balance of the building since early fall 2006. To date, the building is not leased and the debt service has been subsidized by MSA. The average annual debt service for these bonds is \$0.8 million. Bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$2.9 million.

Baltimore City Public School Construction. In April 2016, MSA issued \$320.0 million, Series 2016 Maryland Stadium Authority Baltimore City Public Schools ("BCPS") Construction and Revitalization Program Revenue Bonds. Approximately \$66.1 million in bond premium was generated from the transaction. The proceeds of \$386.1 million were used for issuance costs and construction costs for BCPS. Interest is payable semiannually at the rate of 5.00% per annum on May 1st and November 1st. This bond will mature May 1, 2046. The annual debt service is secured by the funds received from Baltimore City, BCPS and the Maryland Lottery; therefore, they are not considered tax-supported debt and not included in the CDAC affordability analysis. The annual debt service is approximately \$20.8 million. Bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2020 totaled \$299.1 million.

In January 2018, MSA issued \$426.4 million, Series 2018A Maryland Stadium Authority BCPS Construction and Revitalization Program Revenue Bonds. There was approximately \$70.0 million in bond premium generated from the transaction. The proceeds of \$496.4 million will be used for issuance costs and construction costs for the BCPS. Interest is payable semiannually at the rate of 5.00% per annum on May 1st and November 1st. This bond will mature May 1, 2047. The annual debt service is secured by the funds received from Baltimore City, BCPS and the Maryland Lottery, therefore, they are not considered tax-supported debt and not included in the CDAC affordability analysis. The annual debt service is approximately \$27.3 million. Bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$405.8 million.

In July 2020, the Authority issued the third series of tax-exempt revenues bonds in connection with the replacement and renovation of Baltimore City Public Schools. There were two series of bonds issued. Series A had a par amount of \$194.0 million and Series B had a par amount of \$34.0 million for a total par value of \$228.0. The proceeds will be used to complete all 28 projects. The security pledge for the bonds is the same as the first and second series. The transaction generated about \$114.3 million in premium that will be used for the project costs. The annual debt service is approximately \$11.5 million. Bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$228.0 million.

In July 2020, the Authority issued a federally taxable refunding bond for certain maturities from the Series 2016 and Series 2018A bonds. Series 2020C had a par amount of \$296.3 million. These proceeds will be used to payoff the Series 2016 and Series 2018A bonds that were refunded under this series. The series 2016 bonds are callable in 2026 and the series 2018A bonds are callable in 2028. The security pledge for the bonds is the same as the other series. Debt service will range from \$11.8 to \$23.6 million annually. Together with the other series, total debt service is \$60.0 million. Bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$287.7 million.

Racing and Community Development Act of 2020. During the 2020 legislative session, the Racing and Community Development Act of 2020 was passed. Under the Act, the Maryland Stadium Authority is authorized to issue up to \$375.0 million in revenue bonds with

the proceeds being used to fund the replacement of the Pimlico Race Course and Laurel Park. Starting in fiscal year 2022, and continuing annually until the bonds have matured, \$17.0 million in lottery funds will be deposited into the Racing and Community Development Financing Fund which will be used primarily for the payment of debt service. Funds from the Race Tracks Facility Renewal Account, the Purse Dedication Account and the Park Heights Community Development will be used to repay lottery as received by the Maryland Stadium Authority.

Built to Learn Act of 2020. During the 2021 legislative session, the Built to Learn Act of 2020 (the “Act”) was passed. Under this Act, the Maryland Stadium Authority will be authorized to issue up to \$2.2 billion in revenue bonds with the proceeds being used to fund the replacement or renovation of public schools throughout the State of Maryland. The Act will use up to \$125.0 million from the State’s Education Trust Fund. The Stadium Authority expects to sell the first series of bonds before November 30, 2021 with an approximate par value of \$520 million.

Hagerstown Multi-Use Sports and Events Facility. During the 2021 legislative session, the Hagerstown Multi-Use Sports and Events Facility bill was passed. This bill allows the Maryland Stadium Authority to issue up to \$59.5 million in bonds with the proceeds being used to acquire land, design, and build a multi-use stadium in Hagerstown, Maryland. The debt service will be funded with a general fund appropriation of \$3.75 million annually until the bonds are retired. The Maryland Stadium Authority anticipates issuing the bonds in early 2022.

IX. SCHEDULES

Schedule A-1: Maryland Personal Income and Population

Calendar Year	Personal Income	% Change	Population	% Change
2007	267,774,000,000		5,653,000	
2008	280,995,000,000	4.94%	5,685,000	0.57%
2009	279,901,000,000	-0.39%	5,730,000	0.79%
2010	288,737,000,000	3.16%	5,773,552	0.76%
2011	304,388,000,000	5.42%	5,849,337	1.31%
2012	314,160,000,000	3.21%	5,896,817	0.81%
2013	312,370,000,000	-0.57%	5,937,480	0.69%
2014	322,609,000,000	3.28%	5,974,162	0.62%
2015	337,212,000,000	4.53%	6,003,541	0.49%
2016	349,267,000,000	3.57%	6,027,958	0.41%
2017	360,251,000,000	3.14%	6,055,807	0.46%
2018	373,146,000,000	3.58%	6,083,338	0.45%
2019	393,764,592,156	5.53%	6,055,803	-0.45%
2020	408,098,669,356	3.64%	6,065,440	0.16%
2021	428,625,090,417	5.03%	6,046,435	-0.31%
2022	429,668,037,791	0.24%	6,058,439	0.20%
2023	445,147,337,942	3.60%	6,078,072	0.32%
2024	463,860,787,143	4.20%	6,093,829	0.26%
2025	483,346,407,879	4.20%	6,106,288	0.20%
2026	503,222,907,081	4.11%	6,116,826	0.17%
2027	522,662,322,033	3.86%	6,125,781	0.15%
2028	546,379,825,704	4.54%	6,132,537	0.11%
2029	571,787,316,204	4.65%	6,137,329	0.08%
2030	598,222,652,420	4.62%	6,140,872	0.06%
2031	625,272,062,029	4.52%	6,143,504	0.04%

3.53%	Average Rate of personal income growth for 10-year period 2010 through 2019
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3.58%	Median rate of personal income growth for 10-year period 2010 through 2019
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Sources: Personal income
2002-2020 Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
2021-2031 Forecast: BRE September 2021 forecast
Population
2000-2020 Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
2021-2031 Forecast: Moody's Analytics September 2021 forecast

Schedule A-2: Maryland State Tax-Supported Revenue Projections

Maryland State Tax-Supported Revenue Projections (\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	General Fund	% Change	Property Taxes	% Change	Premium and Misc. ABF Receipts	Federal Interest Subsidy	Educational Trust Fund (VLT revenues)	Transfer Taxes	Blueprint Fund (Online Sales Tax)	Total	Transportation Revenues	Stadium Related Revenues	GARVEE Revenues	Bay Restoration Fund	Total Revenues	% Change
2016	16,082.6		747.0		171.2	11.5	379.6	191.8	-	17,583.7	3,132.0	22.0	465.8	112.9	21,316.4	
2017	16,698.7	3.8%	773.1	3.5%	91.2	11.5	451.2	210.1	-	18,235.8	3,165.0	22.1	548.6	112.7	22,084.2	3.60%
2018	17,372.5	4.0%	800.8	3.6%	153.0	11.5	496.7	217.9	-	19,052.4	3,166.0	22.0	548.6	113.5	22,902.5	3.71%
2019	18,199.0	4.8%	828.5	3.5%	119.6	11.6	542.7	207.6	-	19,909.1	3,294.0	22.0	548.6	114.2	23,887.9	4.30%
2020	18,695.4	2.7%	207.6	-74.9%	251.0	11.7	426.4	213.7	-	19,805.9	3,552.0	21.9	548.6	115.3	24,043.7	0.65%
2021	20,831.0	11.4%	892.4	329.8%	212.3	10.9	281.4	269.3	506.9	23,004.2	3,631.0	13.2	-	109.3	26,757.7	11.29%
2022	21,176.4	1.7%	906.5	1.6%	47.2	8.3	195.4	283.1	671.0	23,287.7	4,066.0	13.2	-	110.4	27,477.4	2.69%
2023	22,346.5	5.5%	922.8	1.8%	134.0	7.3	-	297.5	610.7	24,318.8	3,983.0	12.6	-	111.5	28,425.9	3.45%
2024	23,508.6	5.2%	939.1	1.8%	-	6.2	-	316.8	642.8	25,413.5	3,781.0	12.1	-	112.6	29,319.2	3.14%
2025	24,377.7	3.7%	967.3	3.0%	-	4.9	-	322.3	686.2	26,358.5	3,796.0	12.3	-	113.7	30,280.5	3.28%
2026	25,196.6	3.4%	996.3	3.0%	-	2.6	-	322.5	734.4	27,252.4	3,866.0	11.3	-	114.9	31,244.6	3.18%
2027	25,873.2	2.7%	1,026.2	3.0%	-	0.9	-	322.3	784.3	28,006.8	3,942.0	3.4	-	116.0	32,068.2	2.64%
2028	26,908.1	4.0%	1,056.9	3.0%	-	0.2	-	327.1	815.7	29,108.1	4,001.0	3.4	-	117.2	33,229.7	3.62%
2029	27,984.4	4.0%	1,088.6	3.0%	-	-	-	332.0	848.3	30,253.5	4,065.0	3.4	-	118.4	34,440.2	3.64%
2030	29,103.8	4.0%	1,121.3	3.0%	-	-	-	337.0	882.3	31,444.4	4,122.0	3.4	-	119.6	35,689.3	3.63%
2031	30,267.9	4.0%	1,154.9	3.0%	-	-	-	342.1	917.6	32,682.5	4,190.0	3.4	-	-	36,875.9	3.32%

Schedule B-1: Proposed General Obligation Authorizations and Estimated Issuances

Proposed Authorization (\$ in millions)

FY	Legislative Session	Proposed Authorization	Rate of Increase
2022	2021	1,095	
2023	2022	900	-22%
2024	2023	1,125	20%
2025	2024	1,135	1%
2026	2025	1,145	1%
2027	2026	1,155	1%
2028	2027	1,165	1%
2029	2028	1,175	1%
2030	2029	1,185	1%
2031	2030	1,195	1%

Projected Issuance of New Authorization (\$ in millions)

Auth. Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total
2022	339	274	219	164	99	-	-	-	-	-	1,095
2023	-	279	225	180	135	81	-	-	-	-	900
2024	-	-	349	281	225	169	101	-	-	-	1,125
2025	-	-	-	352	284	227	170	102	-	-	1,135
2026	-	-	-	-	355	286	229	172	103	-	1,145
2027	-	-	-	-	-	358	289	231	173	104	1,155
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	291	233	175	1,060
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	294	235	893
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	296	664
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	370
Total	339	553	793	977	1,097	1,121	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,180	9,542
Prior Authorization	746	477	262	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578
Total Projected Issuance	1,085	1,030	1,055	1,075	1,095	1,120	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,180	11,120

Projected Bond Sales by Fiscal Year (\$ in millions)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total
1st Sale	545.0	520.0	535.0	545.0	555.0	565.0	580.0	585.0	590.0	595.0	5,615
2nd Sale	540.0	510.0	520.0	530.0	540.0	555.0	570.0	575.0	580.0	585.0	5,505
Total	1,085.0	1,030.0	1,055.0	1,075.0	1,095.0	1,120.0	1,150.0	1,160.0	1,170.0	1,180.0	11,120

Schedule B-2: Projected General Obligation Authorized But Unissued Debt

(\$ in millions)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total
Beginning Balance	2,573	2,578	2,443	2,513	2,573	2,618	2,653	2,668	2,683	2,698	
PLUS: New Authorizations^(a)	1,095	900	1,125	1,135	1,145	1,155	1,165	1,175	1,185	1,195	11,275
LESS: Total Bonds Issued^(b)	1,085	1,030	1,055	1,075	1,095	1,120	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,180	11,120
Ending Balance	2,583	2,453	2,523	2,583	2,633	2,668	2,683	2,698	2,713	2,728	

Summary

Authorized but Unissued at 7/1/2021	2,572,652
Total Authorizations	11,120,000
Total Issuances	<u>-11,275,000</u>
Total Authorized but Unissued at 6/30/31	<u>2,417,652</u>

(a) Authorizations are shown in the fiscal year of the legislative session to support the capital program of the following year.

(b) As projected in Appendix B-1

Schedule B-3: Projected General Obligation Debt Outstanding

General Obligation Debt Outstanding

(\$ in thousands)

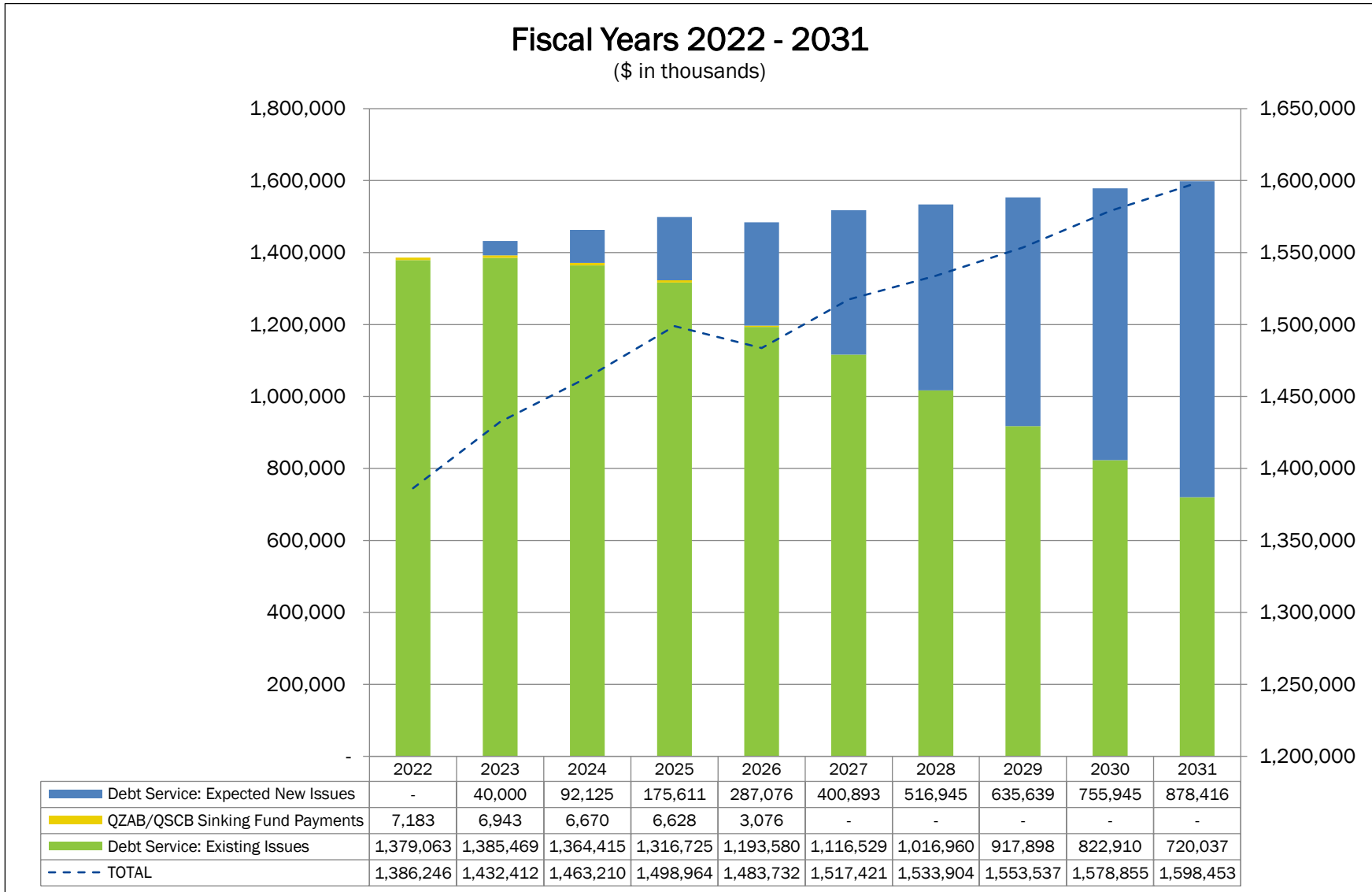
Fiscal Year	Outstanding at Beginning of FY	PLUS: New GO Debt Issues	LESS: Redemptions	LESS: Refundings	Outstanding at End of FY
2022	9,912,930	1,085,000	950,732	-	10,047,198
2023	10,047,198	1,030,000	987,355	-	10,089,843
2024	10,089,843	1,055,000	1,005,999	-	10,138,843
2025	10,138,843	1,075,000	1,080,785	-	10,133,058
2026	10,133,058	1,095,000	1,060,428	-	10,167,630
2027	10,167,630	1,120,000	1,041,189	-	10,246,442
2028	10,246,442	1,150,000	1,045,340	-	10,351,102
2029	10,351,102	1,160,000	1,053,674	-	10,457,428
2030	10,457,428	1,170,000	1,070,056	-	10,557,372
2031	10,557,372	1,180,000	1,080,524	-	10,656,848
		11,120,000	10,376,082	-	

Summary

Outstanding at 7/1/2021	9,912,930
Total GO Issued	11,120,000
Total GO Redeemed	<u>-10,376,082</u>
Outstanding at 6/30/31	<u>10,656,848</u>

(a) As projected in Appendix B-1

Schedule B-4: Projected General Obligation Debt Service and Sinking Fund Payments



Schedule C-1: Historical Data – General Obligation Debt

Summary of Authorizations
(\$ in thousands)

Summary of Debt Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Summary of Authorizations (\$ in thousands)				Summary of Debt Activity (\$ in thousands)					Total Debt Service
	Authorized ^(a)	Cancelled	New Issuances	Authorized but Unissued	New Issuances	Refunding	Redeemed	Refunded	Outstanding at Fiscal Year End	
2005	679,807	6,730	784,043	1,835,488	784,043	855,840	348,180	882,155	4,511,826	553,783
2006	690,000	1,004	750,000	1,774,484	750,000	-	393,355	-	4,868,471	625,208
2007	821,126	4,645	679,378	1,911,587	679,378	-	405,695	-	5,142,154	654,055
2008	935,000	2,749	779,986	2,063,852	779,986	-	428,310	-	5,493,830	692,539
2009	1,112,000	1,939	845,563	2,328,350	845,563	65,800	464,725	66,825	5,873,643	744,799
2010	1,214,543	7,026	1,140,883	2,394,984	1,140,883	798,080	482,754	806,630	6,523,222	777,523
2011	940,902	4,127	974,718	2,357,041	974,718	-	515,094	-	6,982,846	834,833
2012	1,090,324	4,525	1,112,400	2,330,440	1,112,400	393,295	542,179	405,260	7,541,102	878,208
2013	1,079,549	6,116	1,043,230	2,360,643	1,043,230	348,930	564,299	363,160	8,005,803	915,982
2014	1,164,625	7,305	979,549	2,538,413	979,549	236,855	613,979	245,880	8,362,348	980,738
2015	1,047,625	3,694	1,022,625	2,559,720	1,022,625	1,015,074	658,368	1,064,465	8,677,214	1,027,003
2016	1,001,680	3,307	1,540,625	2,017,467	1,540,625	-	752,554	-	9,465,285	1,120,994
2017	1,069,823	1,345	679,680	2,406,265	679,680	465,685	786,140	490,305	9,334,205	1,190,728
2018	1,075,000	2,300	1,079,823	2,399,142	1,079,823	785,340	835,446	884,515	9,479,406	1,234,921
2019	1,085,000	1,337	1,000,000	2,507,805	1,000,000	-	872,498	-	9,606,908	1,290,652
2020	1,095,000	25,153	1,095,000	2,482,652	1,095,000	232,230	904,346	257,325	9,772,467	1,323,196
2021	1,105,000	-	1,015,000	2,572,652	1,105,000	471,390	851,598	494,330	10,002,929	1,270,433

(a) Authorizations for a fiscal year represent those authorizations effective for that fiscal year.

Schedule C-2: History of Affordability Ratios

Tax-Supported Debt		
Calendar Year	Debt as a % of Personal Income ⁽¹⁾	Debt Service as % of Revenues ⁽²⁾
2005	2.56%	5.54%
2006	2.56%	5.55%
2007	2.68%	5.40%
⁽³⁾ 2008	2.75%	5.55%
⁽⁴⁾ 2009	3.21%	6.21%
2010	3.34%	6.85%
2011	3.14%	6.57%
2012	3.23%	6.64%
2013	3.33%	6.60%
2014	3.39%	6.86%
2015	3.40%	6.90%
2016	3.49%	7.27%
2017	3.54%	7.58%
2018	3.51%	7.42%
2019	3.44%	7.56%
2020	3.42%	7.44%
2021	3.29%	6.62%

(1) The criterion for debt outstanding to personal income was 3.2% from 1979-2007 and increased to 4.0% in 2008.

(2) The criterion for debt service to revenues has been 8.0% since 1979.

(3) GARVEE Bonds were first issued in 2007 and included in tax-supported debt beginning in that year.

(4) Bay Restoration Bonds were first issued in 2008 and included in tax-supported debt in that year.

Schedule C-3: Historical Data – Department of Transportation Debt

Historical Data - Department of Transportation Debt Consolidated Transportation Bonds

(\$ in thousands)

Summary of Debt Activity							Summary of Debt Service (d)						
Fiscal Year	Gross Debt Outstanding Beginning of Year			Deceased	Gross Debt Outstanding End of Year			Net Debt Outstanding End of Year	Deposits to Refunding Sinking Fund		Principal Redeemed	Interest	Total
	of Year	Issued	Redeemed		Fund(s) Balance (c)	of Year	of Year	of Year	of Year	of Year			
1981	\$399,865.00	\$120,000.00		(a)	\$0	\$0	\$519,865						
1982	519,865	60,000			60,000	519,865							
1983	519,865	40,000		0	60,000	499,865	240,601	259,264	20,924	60,000	32,884	113,808	
1984	499,865	0		0	0	499,865	283,617	216,248	20,924	0	29,219	50,143	
1985	499,865	0		0	0	499,865	335,241	164,624	20,924	0	29,219	50,143	
1986	499,865	0		354,865 (b)	3,000	142,000	29,299	112,701	10,462	3,000	19,547	33,009	
1987	142,000	100,000		0	7,000	235,000	48,317	186,683	0	7,000	12,919	19,919	
1988	235,000	0		0	8,000	227,000	58,953	168,047	0	8,000	15,685	23,685	
1989	227,000	100,000		0	17,000	310,000	68,162	241,838	0	17,000	18,195	35,195	
1990	310,000	260,000		0	20,000	550,000	67,309	482,691	0	20,000	28,842	48,842	
1991	550,000	310,000		0	18,000	842,000	68,329	773,671	0	18,000	46,261	64,261	
1992	842,000	120,000		0	21,000	941,000	66,230	874,770	0	21,000	59,211	80,211	
1993	941,000	75,000		0	56,200	959,800	39,901	919,899	0	56,200 (e)	61,445	117,645	
1994	959,800	543,745	(f)	457,800	25,455	1,020,290	27,570	992,720	0	25,455	56,423	81,878	
1995	1,020,290	75,000		0	47,785	1,047,505	32,338	1,015,167	0	47,785	52,841	100,626	
1996	1,047,505	0		0	69,880	977,625	30,940	946,685	0	69,880	51,526	121,406	
1997	977,625	50,000		0	88,245	939,380	15,495	923,885	0	88,245	47,448	135,693	
1998	939,380	93,645	(g)	91,200	97,810	844,015	0	844,015	0	97,810	44,959	142,769	
1999	844,015	0		0	94,885	749,130	0	749,013	0	94,885	38,025	132,910	
2000	749,130	75,000		0	99,360	724,770	0	724,770	0	99,360	35,873	135,233	
2001	724,770	0		0	76,720	648,050	0	648,050	0	76,720	32,954	109,674	
2002	648,050	150,000		0	83,900	714,150	0	714,150	0	83,900	29,278	113,178	
2003	714,150	607,405	(h)	46,500	313,810	961,245	0	961,245	0	313,810	34,204	348,014	
2004	961,245	395,900	(i)	77,500	93,995	1,185,650	0	1,185,650	0	93,995	40,915	134,910	
2005	1,185,650	0		0	115,705	1,069,945	0	1,069,945	0	115,705	53,950	169,655	
2006	1,069,945	100,000		0	91,470	1,078,475	0	1,078,475	0	91,470	49,702	141,172	
2007	1,078,475	100,000		0	67,425	1,111,050	0	1,111,050	0	67,425	50,999	118,424	
2008	1,111,050	226,755		0	68,990	1,268,815	0	1,268,815	0	68,990	52,400	121,390	
2009	1,268,815	390,000		0	76,210	1,582,605	0	1,582,605	0	76,210	66,145	142,355	
2010	1,582,605	140,000		0	77,595	1,645,010	0	1,645,010	0	77,595	73,358	150,953	
2011	1,645,010	0		0	83,170	1,561,840	0	1,561,840	0	83,170	75,492	158,662	
2012	1,561,840	276,435	(j)	172,800	102,845	1,562,630	0	1,562,630	0	102,845	71,370	174,215	
2013	1,562,630	165,000		0	109,340	1,618,290	0	1,618,290	0	109,340	70,968	180,308	
2014	1,618,290	325,000		0	130,620	1,812,670	0	1,812,670	0	130,620	76,614	207,234	
2015	1,812,670	661,250	(k)	301,255	152,415	2,020,250	0	2,020,250	0	152,415	79,989	232,404	
2016	2,020,250	300,000		0	174,165	2,146,085	0	2,146,085	0	174,165	90,193	264,358	
2017	2,146,085	892,525	(l)	253,040	207,185	2,578,385	0	2,578,385	0	207,185	100,030	307,215	
2018	2,578,385	555,000		0	221,710	2,911,675	0	2,911,675	0	221,710	118,350	340,060	
2019	2,911,675	630,680		0	199,410	3,342,945	0	3,342,945	0	199,410	138,156	337,566	
2020	3,342,945	490,000		0	205,755	3,627,190	0	3,627,190	0	205,755	151,166	356,921	
2021	3,627,190	300,000		0	254,860	3,672,330	0	3,672,330	0	254,860	157,580	412,440	

(a) Includes \$60 million Consolidated Transportation Bonds plus a one-year Bond Anticipation Note for \$60 million. The one-year BAN was re-issued the following year.

(b) Represents a defeasance of the balance remaining of the series 1978 refunding bonds.

(c) For bonds issued prior to July 1, 1989, sinking fund balances reflect the net effect of: deposits into the fund, one calendar year in advance, of debt service; fund earnings; and payments, from the sinking fund, to bondholders. Bonds issued after July 1, 1989 do not require such a sinking fund.

(d) Amounts may differ from budgetary amounts.

(e) Includes early redemptions of \$30 million.

(f) MDOT sold two issues of refunding bonds in FY 94:
\$211.985 million to refund \$204.0 million
\$291.760 million to refund \$253.8 million

(g) MDOT issued \$93.645 million refunding bonds.

(h) MDOT issued \$75.9 million refunding bonds.

(i) MDOT issued \$161.435 million refunding bonds.

(j) MDOT issued \$259.715 million refunding bonds.

(k) MDOT issued \$242.525 million refunding bonds.