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Topics Addressed

- Financing Avenues
- Types of Debt
- Non-Debt Options
- Credit Assessment

Public Financing Avenues



Two Main Routes for Financing Available

Public Bond Offering

- An entity sells its bonds to an underwriter who resells the bonds to Retail or Institutional Investors on an established securities market.
- Investors will often base investment decisions on the Public Debt Rating, among other credit factors.

Private Placement

- An entity places its bonds or notes directly with a Bank or other Financial Institution.
- The Purchasers of this type of debt are required to complete their own independent credit analysis.
- Ongoing credit surveillance is required, just like any other Commercial Loan.



Types of Debt

Main Types of Private Placement Debt

General Obligation Bonds

- Limited Tax or Unlimited Tax
- Voted or Non-Voted
- Generally, the full faith and credit and taxing power of the subdivision is pledged to pay debt service

Revenue Bonds

- Backed by a specific revenue stream only, such as revenues from a water and sewer enterprise fund, income tax levy, sales tax, etc.
- Banks tend to view these as less secure than a general obligation bond

Anticipation Notes

- Typically used for short-term financing for projects until tax revenue is collected or a long-term Bond is issued
- Maturities around six months one year

Special Assessment Bonds / Notes

 Tax Increment Financing, typically for areas within a municipality that are being re-developed

Work with Counsel or Municipal Advisor to determine which type of debt best suits your needs



Overview of Direct Debt Limits by Political Subdivision

Counties

 Aggregate principal for unvoted GO debt may not exceed 1% of assessed valuation

School Districts

- May not incur indebtedness greater than 1/10 of 1% without a vote of its electors
- Total voted and unvoted debt may not exceed 9% of its assessed valuation, however permission from the state is needed to exceed 4% of the assessed valuation

Cities

- Unvoted net indebtedness must not exceed 5.5% of its tax valuation
- Total net indebtedness must not exceed 10.5% of its tax valuation

Townships

- Limited Home Rule Townships may issue unvoted, general obligation limited tax debt up to 5.5% of its tax valuation
- These Townships may not incur voted & unvoted debt in excess of 10.5% of their tax valuation

Partner with Counsel to ensure your entity stays within ORC debt limitations

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7 Internal Use

Indirect Debt Limit

Also known as the Ten-Mill Limit, this prohibits the taxation of property greater than 1% of valuation (ten mills) without a vote of the electorate. This applies to overlapping subdivisions.



Total Millage of the Issuer and any overlapping subdivisions pledged to debt service may not exceed ten mills in the aggregate.



Non-Debt Options



Two Main Non-Debt Options

Lease Purchase Agreements

- Typically partner with local bank on specific lease purchase financing documents
- Used to acquire necessary equipment, vehicles, and software
- Lease payments are subject to annual appropriation, therefore are not considered in debt calculations
- Source of repayment is still required

Certificates of Participation (COPS)

- Common for larger lease-purchase financings
- Rent payments are securitized as Certificates of Participation for investors
- Similar to a bond, but less secure due to payments being subject to appropriation
- Requires more in-depth documentation, including a ground lease, lease agreement, lease assignment agreement, and trust indenture



Examples of Leased Property

The assets that a municipality may need to finance are varied; examples include:

- Agricultural equipment
- Manufacturing and mining machinery
- Vessels and containers
- Trucks and transportation equipment
- Construction and off-road equipment
- Business, retail and office equipment
- IT equipment and software
- Renewable energy & energy efficiency equipment







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Credit Assessment

Purchasing Debt from a Bank's Perspective: The Credit Assessment Process

1. The Request

- Pledge, Term, Source of Repayment
- Repayment Analysis Debt Service Coverage Ratio

2. Underlying Economics of the Issuer's Service Area

- Characteristics and Nature of the Local Economy
- Composition: Urban, Suburban, Agricultural, Rural
- Diverse or Concentrated Economy
- Population Attributes
- Tax Base

3. Financial Performance / Financial Statements

- Operating Statement Trends: Revenues, Expenses, Fund Balances
- Balance Sheet Trends: Liquidity, Fixed Asset Trends, Leverage: Funded Debt and Other Obligations, Other Reserves, Tax Base

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Internal Use

Purchasing Debt from a Bank's Perspective: The Credit Assessment Process

	District 1	District 2	District 3
Revenue			
Local Revenues	17,032,310	30,631,296	33,103,323
State Revenues	7,833,548	16,502,870	72,942,614
Other Revenues	10,241,777	12,335,621	28,728,681
Total Revenue	35,107,635	59,469,787	134,774,618
Expenditures			
Instruction	21,424,906	35,548,866	81,291,397
Support Services	11,914,512	35,890,724	53,795,883
Capital Outlay	-	959	2,429,054
Debt Service	12,627	-	-
Other	933,241	441,720	646,737
Total Expenditures	34,285,286	71,882,269	138,163,071
Excess of Revenues/Expenditures	822,349	(12,412,482)	(3,388,453)
Other Sources (Uses)	(400,000)	(1,581,583)	356,932
Net Change in Fund Balance	422,349	(13,994,065)	(3,031,521)
Fund Balance Beginning	8,208,796	(37,683,487)	29,113,425
Fund Balance Ending	8,631,145	(51,677,552)	26,081,904
Fund Balance as % of Expenditures	25.2%	-71.9%	18.9%



Purchasing Debt from a Bank's Perspective: The Credit Assessment Process

4. Management Assessment

- Frequent turnover of management
- Cases of institutional fraud

5. Material Litigation

- Pending litigation outstanding
- Mention of material litigation in Financial Audit

6. Review of Current Events



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Questions?



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