July 16, 2016

## CSBA Leadership Institute:

## Spotlight on Student Success and Facilities:

Facilities Financing Options Part III

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## CSBA/DS\&C: Presenters

## Presenters



Dale Scott (President) has served as financial advisor to California school districts for over 30 years. During this time, he has worked throughout the State helping hundreds of districts access the capital markets as well as assisting them in seeking voter-approved debt. He is a frequent guest speaker at municipal bond seminars and school business official conferences. Dale began his career in Municipal Finance in 1979 with the firm Bache Halsey Stuart \& Shields (later Prudential Bache). Prior to forming DS\&C, he managed the Public Finance Department for Crocker Bank and Wells Fargo Bank. He has a Master's degree from Harvard University and a Bachelor's from San Francisco State University. He is the author of Win Win: An Insider's Guide to School Bonds.


Mark Farrell (Senior Financial Advisor) has advised California school and community college districts for over 14 years with expertise in planning general obligation bond programs, certificates of participation, and tax and revenue anticipation notes. He has managed the CSBA sponsored Cash Reserve Program TRAN pool since 2005. Prior to joining DS\&C, Mark was a Managing Director with Piper Jaffray's California education group. Mark has worked on over 250 financings totaling over $\$ 11$ billion for California school districts. He holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania and Masters of Business Administration from the Anderson School at UCLA.

Section One: Background

## CSBA/DS\&C: Background

## School District Finance Facilities Through the Issuance of Municipal Bonds

## GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

- Requires voter approval (55\% or 2/3 of popular vote)
- Debt secured solely by local property taxes - no general fund liability

MELLO-ROOS BONDS

- Requires voter approval (2/3 of landowners - if less than 12, or of popular vote) to create community facilities district (CFD)
- Boundaries and tax method highly flexible
- Secured solely be special taxes levied on CFD


## CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

- No voter approval required
- Lease of existing site to create security sold to investors
- Requires general fund pledge


## CSBA/DS\&C: Background

School District Finance Facilities Through the Issuance of Municipal Bonds

2015 California K-14 New Money Bond Issuance by Number of Issues


Source: California State Treasurer's Office

## CSBA/DS\&C: Background

## Prior to Prop 39, Requirement Was Two-Thirds

## INTRODUCTION

1. What is a tax-exempt bond and why does it matter?
2. What is a general obligation bond?
i. General fund pledge vs. tax lien pledge

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

1. Prior to Prop 13, GO bonds required two-thirds
2. Prop 13 eliminated the ability to sell GO Bonds (1978)
3. Amended in 1986 to once again allow for two-thirds bonds
4. From 1985 to 2000, GO bond win rate was $57 \%$

## CSBA/DS\&C: Background

## Prop 39 Requirements Based on Political Calculations Made in 2000

## PROPOSITION 39 BACKGROUND

1. First attempt (Prop 26 in March 2000) would have lowered voter threshold to $\mathbf{5 0 \% + 1}$
2. Failed in a statewide election by less than $\mathbf{9 0 , 0 0 0}$ votes (less than $\mathbf{1 \%}$ )
3. Prop 39 placed on November 2000 ballot
4. Originally proposed with hard tax rate caps; proposal pulled after industry complaints
5. Replaced with "soft-cap" language
6. Passed in November 2000 (53.4\% yes); enacted January 2001

## CSBA/DS\&C: Background

## Current Requirements

## PROPOSITION 39 REQUIREMENTS

1. $55 \%+1$ voter approval
2. Measures to be placed on general election dates
3. Allows for the funding of equipment
4. Requires $4 / 5$ ths vote of Board seats to be placed on ballot
5. Requires citizens oversight committee and annual audits
6. Tax rate caps placed on tax-rate projections
i. $\$ 30 / \$ 100,000$ of $A V$ for ESDs/HSDs
ii. $\mathbf{\$ 6 0} / \mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ of $A V$ for USDs
iii. $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 / \$ 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ of $A V$ for CCD

Section Two: Preparing to Put a Bond on the Ballot

## CSBA/DS\&C: Bonding Authority

## Bonds Do Not Cost Taxpayer Until Issued

Proposed Financing Plan for $\$ 60$ Million Bond Program


Series B \$20,000,000

After First Sale


## CSBA/DS\&C: Bond Types

## Current Interest Bonds and Capital Appreciation Bonds

| Date | 5.00\% Current Interest Bond |  |  | 5.00\% Capital Appreciation Bond |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Principal | Interest | Total | Principal | Interest | Total |
| Feb 1, 2017 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2017 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2018 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2018 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2019 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2019 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2020 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2020 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2021 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2021 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2022 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2022 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2023 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2023 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2024 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2024 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2025 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2025 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Feb 1, 2026 | - | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | - | - | - |
| Aug 1, 2026 | \$1,000,000 | \$25,000 | \$1,025,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$638,616 | \$1,638,616 |
|  | \$1,000,000 | \$500,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$638,616 | \$1,638,616 |

## CSBA/DS\&C: How Bonds Are Structured

## Projected Tax Revenue Calculated by Applying Tax Rate to Assessed Valuation

## Assumptions:

- Current AV = $\$ 10$ billion
- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 25 years
-5\% interest rate
- AV growth rate = 0\%

Result:

- \$75 million of tax revenue over 25 years


Tax Revenue at 0\% Growth
$\qquad$


## CSBA/DS\&C: How Bonds Are Structured

Level Debt Service the Most Conservative


## CSBA/DS\&C: Relationship of AV Growth to Tax Rates

## Actual Cost to Taxpayers is Dependent on Future AV Growth

Assumptions:
Current AV = \$10
billion

- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 25 years
- $5 \%$ interest rate



## CSBA/DS\&C: Statutory Debt Limit

## Statutory Debt Limits Can Be Waived by State



## CSBA/DS\&C: Pre-Election Planning

## Assembling the Team

1. Financial advisor
2. Underwriter
i. Competitive vs. negotiated sale
ii. To be discussed in greater detail but be aware decision is often made at this point without knowing it
3. Bond counsel
4. Pollster
5. Election Consultant
6. Recent AG Opinion re Pre-Election Costs

## CSBA/DS\&C: Preparing to Put a Bond on the Ballot

## Drafting the Project List

1. What can be financed?
i. Construction, acquisition, improvements
ii. Equipment
iii. Occasionally used to repay outstanding debt but should be used with caution
iv. Administrative costs of implementing bond program including election costs, construction management, etc.
2. What can't be financed?
i. Salaries

## CSBA/DS\&C: Building a Tax Rate Model

Relying Solely on Past Growth is Discouraged


## CSBA/DS\&C: Building a Tax Rate Model

## AV Growth @ 3\% per Year



## CSBA/DS\&C: Building a Tax Rate Model

## Beware of Unrealistic AV Growth Rates



## CSBA/DS\&C: Building a Tax Rate Model

## Growth Rate Assumptions Impact Size of Bond Authorization



## CSBA/DS\&C: Building a Tax Rate Model

## Growth Rate Assumptions Impact Size of Bond Authorization



## CSBA/DS\&C: Building a Tax Rate Model

## Additional Bond Series Can Increase Authorization

## Interest:

 \$59.9 million
## Assumptions:

- Current AV = $\$ 10$ billion
- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 31 years
- 5\% interest rate
- AV growth rate = 3\%
- Debt ratio: 1.8:1

Ascending Debt Service-3\% AV Growth/ 3 Series


## CSBA/DS\&C: How CABs Work

## Long Term CABs Were Often Turned to When Tax Rates Had Been Reached

## Assumptions:

- Current AV = \$10 billion
- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 28 years
- $A V$ growth rate $=3 \%$

|  | Series A | Series B | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal | $\$ 57.0$ |  | $\$ 57.0$ |
| Interest | $\$ 52.0$ |  | $\$ 52.0$ |
| Total | $\$ 109.0$ |  | $\$ 109.0$ |
| Debt <br> Ratio | 1.91 |  | 1.91 |



## CSBA/DS\&C: How CABs Work

## Long Term CABs Were Often Turned to When Tax Rates Had Been Reached

## Assumptions:

- Current AV = \$10 billion
- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 28 years
- $A V$ growth rate $=3 \%$

|  | Series A | Series B | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal | $\$ 57.0$ | $\$ 5.5$ | $\$ 62.5$ |
| Interest | $\$ 52.0$ | $\$ 14.0$ | $\$ 66.0$ |
| Total | $\$ 109.0$ | $\$ 19.5$ | $\$ 128.5$ |
| Debt <br> Ratio | 1.91 | 3.55 | 2.06 |



## CSBA/DS\&C: How CABs Work

## CABs Can Be Useful in Utilizing Available Future Tax Revenues

## Assumptions:

- Current AV = \$10 billion
- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 28 years
- AV growth rate $=\mathbf{3 \%}$

|  | Series A | Series B | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal | $\$ 57.0$ |  | $\$ 57.0$ |
| Interest | $\$ 61.8$ |  | $\$ 61.8$ |
| Total | $\$ 118.8$ |  | $\$ 118.8$ |
| Debt <br> Ratio | 2.08 |  | 2.08 |



## CSBA/DS\&C: How CABs Work

## CABs Can Be Useful in Utilizing Available Future Tax Revenues

## Assumptions:

- Current AV = \$10 billion
- \$30/\$100,000 tax rate
- Term: 28 years
- $A V$ growth rate $=3 \%$

|  | Series A | Series B | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Principal | $\$ 57.0$ | $\$ 5.5$ | $\$ 62.5$ |
| Interest | $\$ 61.8$ | $\$ 4.6$ | $\$ 66.4$ |
| Total | $\$ 118.8$ | $\$ 10.1$ | $\$ 128.9$ |
| Debt <br> Ratio | 2.08 | 1.84 | 2.06 |



## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Stockton USD CAB Restructuring

Series D CABs Issued in Order to Project Tax Rate Below Prop 39 Limit


## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Stockton USD CAB Restructuring

Stockton CAB Restructure Produced $\$ \mathbf{7 2 . 2}$ million in Taxpayer Savings


* Discounted at arbitrage yield (3.69\%)


## CSBA/DS\&C: CAB Restructuring Bonds

## Over $\mathbf{\$ 2 6 0}$ Million of Taxpayer Dollars Saved by Restructuring CABs

## CAB RESTRUCTURING BENEFITS

- Provides solution to controversial, high-cost CABs
- Creates opportunity to save taxpayers millions of dollars in future interest payments
- Reduces tax burden on future generations
- Increases future bonding capacity

DS\&C CAB Restructuring Program
Recent Successful Transactions

| District | County | Closing <br> Date | \% of CABs <br> Restructured | Net Taxpayer <br> Savings |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stockton USD | San Joaquin | $9 / 11 / 14$ | $30 \%$ | $\$ 72,189,764$ |
| Jefferson Union HSD | San Mateo | $10 / 2 / 14$ | $63 \%$ | $\$ 59,291,624$ |
| Ceres USD | Stanislaus | $2 / 10 / 15$ | $27 \%$ | $\$ 25,174,537$ |
| San Leandro USD | Alameda | $4 / 7 / 15$ | $32 \%$ | $\$ 16,710,426$ |
| Lakeside Union SD | San Diego | $6 / 24 / 15$ | $19 \%$ | $\$ 9,326,795$ |
| Yuba CCD | Yuba | $6 / 30 / 15$ | $42 \%$ | $\$ 14,293,600$ |
| Santee SD | San Diego | $2 / 3 / 2016$ | $57 \%$ | $\$ 19,325,605$ |
| Napa Valley USD | Napa | $1 / 21 / 2016$ | $77 \%$ | $\$ 45,629,676$ |
| Total Taxpayer Savings |  |  |  | $\$ 261,942,027$ |

## CSBA/DS\&C: Tax Rate Extension Bonds

## Tax Rate Extensions Can Work in Special Circumstances

Previous Elections:

- $2000=\$ 10$ million
- $2000=\$ 10$ million


## Quick Notes:

Tax Rate Extension elections often rely on sale of long-term CABs. Handle with care.

## CSBA/DS\&C: Tax Rate Extension Bonds

## Tax Rate Extensions Can Work in Special Circumstances

Previous Elections:

- $2000=\$ 11$ million
- 2008 = \$14 million

New Election

- 2016 = $\$ 11$ million


## Quick Notes:

Tax Rate Extension elections often rely on sale of long-term CABs. Handle with care.

## CSBA/DS\&C: School Facility Improvement District Bonds

## SFIDs Allow for Creation of Special Taxing Areas

Chula Vista ESD:

- $\mathrm{AV}=\$ 27.9$ billion
- Debt Limit = \$349 million

Chula Vista SFID \#1

- AV = \$12.3 billion
- Debt Limit = \$154 million


## Quick Notes:

Allow extra time for creation of SFID.


## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Atascadero USD GO Reauthorization

## Bond Program Stalled Due to Prop 39 Tax Rate Limits and Declining Assessed Value

Actual Series A
Projected Series B Projected Series C

## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Atascadero USD GO Reauthorization Bonds®

## GO Reauthorization Bonds® Do Not Increase Total Amount of Approved Debt

Step 1:
Voters approve Bond Reauthorization


## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Atascadero USD GO Reauthorization

GO Reauthorization Bonds® Allow Immediate Access to Authorized Bonds

$\square$ Actual Series A $\quad$ Projected Series B $\quad \square$ Projected 2015A $\square$ Projected 2017B

## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - East Side UHSD Ed-Tech Bond®

## Conventional GOs Not Designed for Tech Funding



## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - East Side UHSD Ed-Tech Bond®

## Ed-Tech Bonds ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Amortization Matches Technology Useful Life

## Assumptions:

- AV: \$59.9 billion
- \$9/\$100,000 tax rate
- 2\% AV growth per year
- Term: 18 years



## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - East Side UHSD Ed-Tech Bond®

## Ed-Tech Bonds ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Amortization Matches Technology Useful Life

## Assumptions:

- Current AV: \$63.9 billion



## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - East Side UHSD Ed-Tech Bond®



## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - East Side UHSD Ed-Tech Bond®

## Ed-Tech Bonds ${ }^{\circledR}$ Eliminate Nearly All Borrowing Costs



## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - East Side UHSD Ed-Tech Bond®

## Devices and Technology Systems

- Computers, computer tablets and peripheral hardware
- Classroom technology tools
- Smart boards
- Document cameras
- Wireless microphones
- Printers, copiers and scanners
- Teacher-parent communication systems
- Data backup systems
- Classroom and district-wide security system hardware
- Technology equipment for use in science labs


## Software

- Educational software
- Student performance assessment software
- Telecommunications software
- Web site development and maintenance
- Vocational education training software
- Disaster recovery hardware and software
- Classroom and district-wide security software
- Document retention software
- Software related to the overall instructional services, business services, and human relation services of the District
- Remote learning software


## nfrastructure

- Capital technology projects including but not limited to the wiring of data centers, classrooms and school facilities
- Computer and technology wiring, servers, routers, switches and other information devices
- District-wide wireless access infrastructure.


## Implementation

- Installation and upgrading of various technology systems
- Costs of providing training related to the use and implementation of technology projects
- Future technology projects as set forth in the District's Board approved technology plan


## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Kern CCD GO Flex-Bonds ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

## Conventional Bonds Require Taxpayer Payments for 30+ Years

Debt Service/Top Tax Rate: \$25


Assumptions:

- Current AV = \$86.0 billion*
- AV growth: 2.00\%
- Series of bonds: 3
- Term of each bond series: $\mathbf{3 0}$ years
- Interest rate: 4.5\%/4.75\%/5.0\%
*Does not include Mono County

| Alternative A: Conventional |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year | Principal | Interest | Total |
| Series A | 2017 | $\$ 201,570,000$ | $\$ 151,740,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 3 , 3 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Series B | 2020 | $\$ 165,985,000$ | $\$ 160,720,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 6 , 7 0 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Series C | 2023 | $\$ 159,465,000$ | $\$ 174,635,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 3 4 , 1 0 0}, 000$ |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{\$ 5 2 7 , 0 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 4 8 7 , 0 9 5 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 1 4 , 1 1 5 , 0 0}$ |

Conventional Bonds
Project Fund \$527,020,000

## CSBA/DS\&C: Case Study - Kern CCD GO Flex-Bonds ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

## G.O. Flex-Bonds ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Reduce Taxpayer Obligations

Assumptions:

- Current AV = \$86.0 billion*

Debt Service/Top Tax Rate: $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 8 7}$


- Series of bonds: 5
- Term of each bond series: 4 to 5 years
- Interest rate: 2.5\%
*Does not include Mono County
Alternative B: G.O. Flex-Bonds ${ }^{T M}$

|  | Year | Principal | Interest | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series A | 2017 | $\$ 84,535,000$ | $\$ 5,405,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 8 9 , 9 4 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Series B | 2021 | $\$ 91,505,000$ | $\$ 5,850,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 7 , 3 5 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Series C | 2025 | $\$ 99,050,000$ | $\$ 6,330,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 5 , 3 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Series D | 2029 | $\$ 107,215,000$ | $\$ 6,850,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 1 4 , 0 6 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Series E | 2033 | $\$ 144,715,000$ | $\$ 11,180,000$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 5 , 8 9 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Total |  | $\$ \mathbf{5 2 7 , 0 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 , 6 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 5 6 2 , 6 3 5 , 0 0 0}$ |

G.O. Flex-Bonds ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$
 $\$ 451,480,000$

## CSBA/DS\&C: Putting a Bond on the Ballot

## Not All Elections Are Created Equal



## CSBA/DS\&C: Putting a Bond on the Ballot

## Steps in the Process

A. VOTER RESEARCH
B. DRAFTING THE DISTRICT RESOLUTION
C. DRAFTING THE BALLOT LANGUAGE AND PROJECT LIST
D. PREPARING THE TAX RATE STATEMENT

- Beware of political tax rate caps
E. PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION
F. FILING WITH THE COUNTY
G. DRAFTING THE BALLOT ARGUMENT/REBUTTAL
- Who should sign?
H. LEGAL RESTRICTIONS/CAMPAIGN DO'S AND DON'TS

