

**Debt Analysis
Executive Summary
March 8, 2018**

Model Parameters:

A reduction in the interest and sinking (I&S) tax rate for the next few years, and holds constant at \$0.465 starting in 2021 (intentionally chosen as this could be the earliest that the next bond election occurs and without a better idea of the size of such election, I felt it is more appropriate to hold at this point).

Bond sales have been estimated at \$90 million per year as future issuances (2017 bond election) and potential needs from future bond elections have not been provided. No new money sales are planned into the model beyond 2027.

Interest rates are held constant as there is a lot of uncertainty after the recent federal tax policy became effective, in relation to municipal bond supply and demand.

Level debt service is utilized for all new money sales. While we know there will be short term assets as well as long term assets, we do not know the balance of each so we are assuming level debt service for the issuance as a whole.

Property tax values grow at the rates previously used in other models. The only change was to the 2018/19 property value growth rate – previous models included 6% and the current model is at 8% growth over our current values.

Refundings are not planned into the model beyond the current refunding being discussed.

State aid is received to offset the \$10,000 increase in the State homestead exemption (2015 session) and with an uncertain legislature, we are assuming this revenue source is a legislative budget cut in the 2021 session.

Definitions:

Level Debt Service: The annual payment owed by LISD for the bond issued result in an equal annual payment each year. While the principal is smaller than the interest in the early years, the inverse occurs in the later years.

Lowest Maximum Annual Debt Service Schedule (MADS): The highest annual payment owed by LISD in any given year is considered the MADS.

Minimize Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs): The conversion of as many CABs to CIBs within the par-to-par constraint.

Summary of Models:

Lowest MADS: Focuses on dis-savings in years 2045, 2046, and 2048 to provide savings in all other years. While the model does not generate much in savings for the refunding, it provides LISD the ability to utilize a level debt service approach for new money issuances while preserving capacity. Significant amounts of excess tax collections remain available for defeasance in future years to continue the initiative to early retire bonds outstanding; however, the concern would be the impact of the model on new money issuances in 2028 and beyond.

Minimize CABs: Focuses on converting as many CABs as possible to CIBs. While the model provides significant savings in years 2042-2049, the additional interest owed in years 2019-2041 could impair future capacity as the revenues fall short of meeting debt service payments starting in 2023.

Hybrid #1: Focuses on converting CABs to CIBs a decade from now to allow for the tax base to mature before continuing the initiative to convert to as many CIBs as possible. While the model provides nominal savings over the next 10 years, it does provide more meaningful savings in 2038, 2042, and 2043. Significant amounts of excess tax collections remain available for defeasance which may be needed to address the pinch in 2027-2029.

Hybrid #2: Focuses on converting CABs to CIBs now, but not to the full extent as the maximum CAB reduction model. While the model provides significant savings in years 2035-2043, the additional interest owed in years 2019-2034 could impair future capacity as the revenues fall short of meeting debt service payments starting in 2028 (with several pinch years prior to 2028).

Financial Analysis of Models:

Models	Estimated Refunding Savings	Estimated Total Debt Service
Lowest MADS *	\$ 3,275	\$ 4,375,426,637
Minimize CABs	\$ 179,523,818	\$ 4,195,906,094
Hybrid #1 *	\$ 63,034,516	\$ 4,305,141,502
Hybrid #2 *	\$ 139,457,346	\$ 4,228,411,096

* Does not factor in all available funds for defeasance

CAB Analysis of Models:

Models	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	2044	2049
Lowest MADS	31%	29%	28%	26%	28%	34%	0%
Minimize CABs	9%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hybrid #1	37%	35%	33%	30%	26%	24%	0%
Hybrid #2	36%	35%	34%	33%	29%	22%	0%
<i>Current</i>	49%	49%	48%	48%	44%	24%	0%

Excludes new money sales, so actual percentage would be lower in each of the future years with the issuance of CIBs to fund new money sales. All percentages are estimates.

