

LET'S BOND!

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING ALLOWABLE BOND EXPENDITURES

Presented By Ann Kennedy

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

- Backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing agency
- Paid for by increasing local property taxes above the limit imposed by Proposition 13
- Because they involve an increase in property taxes, they require voter approval

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

are commonly used to finance:



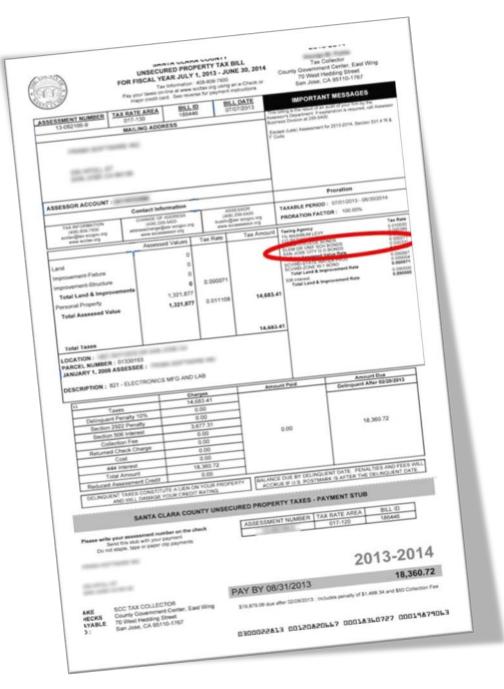






WHO PAYS? THE TAXPAYERS DO!

A tax is levied on property tax bills of the voters in the county(ies) that passed the ballot measure supporting the general obligation bonds.



JUNE 1986

California voters approve Prop 46

NOVEMBER 2000

California voters approve **Prop 39**Strict Accountability in Local School
Construction Bonds Act of 2000



PRIOR BOND LAW VS. PROP 39 BOND

| Specific Project list | Voluntary | Mandatory |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Oversight Committee | Voluntary | Mandatory |
| Annual Audits | Voluntary | Mandatory |
| Permissible Use | Acquisition and improvement of real property (includes land and portables but not furnishings and equipment) | Acquisition and construction of school facilities and furnishings, equipping and leasing of school facilities |



Now what?

REGULATIONS

Expenditures made with Bond proceeds must meet **State** and **IRS requirements**





You can't spend the money on anything you want!



REGULATIONS

- Must be used for capital expenditure
- Useful life calculation

NO OPERATING EXPENSES ALLOWED!



REGULATIONS

Risk when there is non-compliance

- Loss of tax exempt status
- Penalties
- Potential impact on credit rating

Opportunities for the future

 If a program is identified as having operated out of compliance, approvals, validations and authorizations can be challenged in the future.

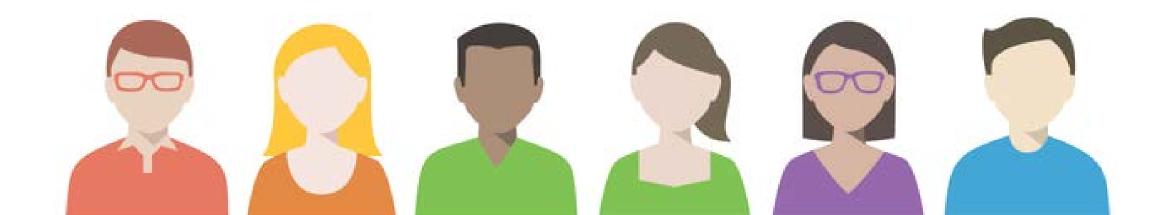


STATE REGULATIONS

- Projects/expenditures must follow the intent of the law
- Project type must be represented in the ballot language
- Expenditures must be related to the scope of a project represented on the Board Approved Specific Project List (project name, scope and budget)

PUBLIC PERCEPTION

- Can cause one of the greatest challenges to a current and or future program
- Should not be disregarded



THINGS TO CONSIDER...

- Short term purchases financed over long term
- Unmet promises
- Changing plans
- Dollars spent on re-dos

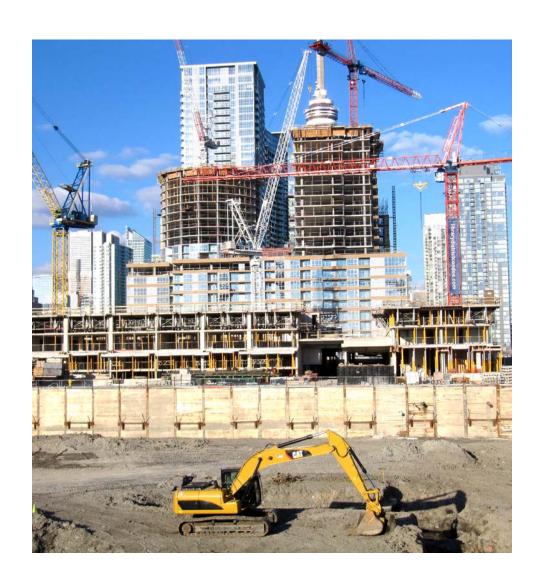
Purchases must meet IRS and State regulations!

TYPES OF PURCHASES

- ✓ New construction
- Renovation
- Small capital repairs
- ✓ Site improvements
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ FF&E
- ✓ Technology

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION

- "Bricks and Mortar"
- Capital Improvements
- Pay attention to the **Building**Envelope
- Scope should be clearly defined regarding what's in and out of the project



SMALL CAPITAL REPAIRS

 Must be a capital improvement, not an operational issue (e.g. Elevator Repair)





SITE IMPROVEMENT

- Safety & Accessibility (e.g. Lighting, ADA, irrigation)
- Beautification? No!





INFRASTRUCTURE

Utilities



Technology



FURNITURE, FIXTURES & EQUIPMENT (FF&E)

Allowable for the support of education



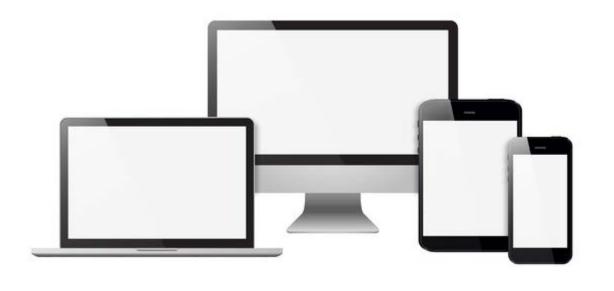
What about a refrigerator for a staff break room?

EQUIPMENT

- Mobile equipment is sometimes allowable (e.g. a generator used for a specific construction project.).
- Automobiles are allowable when the ballot language includes the purchase of them.







FIXED VS. MOBILE

Why do we care?

FIXED VS. MOBILE HARDWARE

For the **Measure B Bond Programs** this was defined to be:

- ✓ Allowable items: Laptops
- × Non-allowable items: Phones, subscriptions for internet services

"used for, and or in support of, education"

ARE TABLETS ALLOWED?

HARDWARE

Educational Support

- Student/Faculty
- Administration



SOFTWARE

Integral to Equipment Function - Allowable

 Enterprise System - Only components essential to operation of the equipment

Stand Alone Packages - No!



CAPITAL vs. NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

To Acquire vs. To Use

TO ACQUIRE

- If an expenditure results in the purchase of a license/item (the District has ownership of the item after the purchase is made) then the expenditure could be considered a capital expenditure.
- General accounting definitions related to thresholds must also apply.

TO USE

• If the expenditure results in a right to use (license), then ownership is not gained from the purchase and likely this expenditure is a non-capital expenditure and therefore not acceptable in most circumstances under the bond.

ASSET TRACKING IS REQUIRED

All furniture, fixtures, equipment and technology purchases must be tracked if purchased with bond dollars.

It is an audit requirement.



BAD MONEY, AKA: THE 5% RULE

The IRS will **allow 5%** of general obligation bonds (calculated per series) to be spent on **non-capital** expenditures.



Don't assume... track!

NON-ALLOWABLE EXPENDITURES

- Extended Maintenance/ Performance plans
- **X** Service Plans
- **X** Warranties
- X Licensing
- × Supplies

- Purchases made on a payment schedule
- × Decommissioning
- × Training
- **×** "Beautification projects"
- × "Policy projects"



The following are only acceptable under very specific circumstances and within specific formula calculations done by Bond and Tax Counsel and should only be pursued with bond funds when legal counsel is consulted.

- Life Cycle Management Legal counsel will support this up to decommissioning. Decommissioning is not an allowable bond expense.
- Renting/Leasing Only under very specific conditions!
- Income generation Bond expenditures that result in income generation must be reviewed by Bond Counsel.
- Avoid "Forced" Industry Standard and Bundling

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING



Planning and tracking is key

When a program is challenged, the program must be able to show how it is following a **Board Approved** plan.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING

- The Plan(s) must be verified against the Master Bond Project List/Ballot Language
- Incorporate risk tolerance decisions
- Guide the process
- The purchases must conform to the Facilities and Technology Plans for the District. These should be written documents, approved by the Board of Trustees.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING

- Technology Master Plan The Technology Master Plan for the District provides the guiding principles and plan for the District as a whole.
- Operational Plan for Technology
- Tracking/documentation Again, this is of the utmost importance and care should be taken that the documents represent the reality of the situation.

SAFEGUARD FOR COMPLIANT PURCHASES

- Discuss all "grey area" purchases think like an auditor
- Communicate project goals with cash flow to underwriters during bond sale planning activities
- Document intent and purchase how it fits into the plan
- Follow your plan or edit your plan as appropriate through the proper amendment process
- Bond Counsel seek out counsel when appropriate

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR PURCHASES

- All Purchase Requisitions must have the project name, project number and scope documented
- All purchases must have a budget
- All Purchase Requisitions should tie to a plan
- All purchases must meet accountability requirements for capital expenditure (i.e. hardware supporting education, infrastructure supporting technology), IRS and State regulation compliance and District Standards
- All purchases must go through the standard approvals

QUESTIONABLE PURCHASES

Purchases that may not clearly fall into the ballot language, bond list or are not a capital expenditure

DEPENDENT PURCHASES

If the purchase results in an item that will be dependent upon other components or infrastructure, and is not part of an approved written scope or plan, then the purchase should be reviewed. (Examples: Security Cameras, IP Phones, Hand Dryers)

TRYING OUT OUR EVALUATION ABILITY

- Bird Remediation
- Outreach Program
- Five-year Educational Plan Update
- Auto purchase
- Leaf blower
- Elevator repair
- Landscape installation



...allowable expenditure?

QUESTIONS?