

City of Crossville, TN Debt Policy

The purpose of this debt policy is to establish a set of parameters by which debt obligations will be undertaken by the City of Crossville, TN. This policy reinforces the commitment of the City and its officials to manage the financial affairs of the City to minimize risk, avoid conflicts of interest and ensure transparency while still meeting the capital needs of the city. A debt management policy signals to the public and the rating agencies that the City is using disciplined and defined approach to financing operating and capital needs and fulfills the requirements of the State of Tennessee regarding the adoption of a debt management policy.

The goal of this policy is to assist decision makers in planning, issuing and managing debt obligations by providing clear direction as to the steps, substance and outcomes desired. In addition, greater stability over the long-term will be generated by the use of consistent guidelines in issuing debt.

DEFINITION OF DEBT: All obligations of the City to repay, with or without interest, in installments and/or at a later date, some amount of money utilized for the purchase, construction, or operation of City resources. This includes but is not limited to notes, bond issues, financing leases, and loans of any type (whether from an outside source such as a bank or from another internal fund).

APPROVAL OF DEBT: Bond anticipation notes, capital outlay notes, grant anticipation notes, tax and revenue anticipation notes (including any interfund loans) and certain non-exempt financing leases will be submitted to the State of Tennessee Comptroller's Division of Local Government Finance and the City Council prior to adoption of the authorizing resolution for capital outlay notes and prior to issuance or entering into all other notes. A plan for refunding debt issues will also be submitted to the Comptroller's Office prior to adoption of the authorizing resolution by the governing body and issuance.

TRANSPARENCY:

- The City shall comply with legal requirements for notice and for public meetings related to debt issuance.
- All notices shall be posted in the customary and required posting locations, including as required by local newspapers, bulletin boards and websites.
- All costs (including principal, interest, issuance, continuing and one-time) shall be clearly presented and disclosed to the citizens, City Council, and other stakeholders in a timely manner.
- The terms and life of each debt issue shall be clearly presented and disclosed to the citizens/members, City Council, and other stakeholders in a timely manner.
- A debt service schedule outlining the rate of retirement for the principal amount shall be clearly presented and disclosed to the citizens/members, City Council, and other stakeholders in a timely manner.

ROLE OF DEBT:

- Long-term debt shall not be used to finance current operations. Long-term debt may be used for capital purchases or construction identified through the capital improvement, regional development, transportation, or master process or plan. Short-term debt may be used for certain projects and equipment financing as well as for operational borrowing; however, the city will minimize the use of short-term cash flow borrowings by maintaining adequate working capital for enterprise funds, available cash for governmental funds and close budget management.
- In accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and state law,
 1. The maturity of the underlying debt will not be more than the useful life of the assets purchased or built with the debt, not to exceed 30 years; however, an exception may be made with respect to federally sponsored loans, provided such an exception is consistent with law and accepted practices.
 2. Debt issued for operating expenses must be repaid within the same fiscal year of issuance or incurrence.

TYPES AND LIMITS OF DEBT:

- The City will seek a limit total outstanding debt obligations to \$7,500 per tax payor or customer of the City., excluding overlapping debt, enterprise debt and revenue debt.
- The limitation on total outstanding debt must be reviewed prior to the issuance of any new debt.
- The City's total outstanding debt obligation will be monitored and reported to the City Council by the Finance Director. The Finance Director shall monitor the maturities and terms and conditions of all obligations to ensure compliance. The Finance Director shall also report to the City Council any matter that adversely affects the credit or financial integrity of the City.
- The City has issued General Obligation and Revenue Bonds in the past and is authorized to issue General Obligation bonds, Revenue bonds, TIFs, loans, notes, financing leases and other debt allowed by law. The City has determined it currently will not issue complex debt instruments such as swaps or derivatives.
- The City will seek to structure debt with level or declining debt service payments over the life of each individual bond issue, loan or other debt obligation.
- As a rule, the City will not backload, use "wrap-around" techniques, balloon payments or other exotic formats to pursue the financing of projects. When refunding opportunities, natural disasters, other non-general fund revenues, or other external factors occur, the City may utilize non-level debt methods. However, the use of such method must be thoroughly discussed in a public meeting and the mayor and governing body must determine such use is justified and in the best interest of the city, as well as submitted to the Comptroller's Office for approval.

- The City may use financing leases (formerly called capital leases) to finance projects. The City will follow the guidance established by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Division of Local Government Finance when assessing potential financing leases. This guidance is pursuant to TCA §9-24-101 “Uniformity in Local Government Lease Financing Act of 2021” and the Division of Local Government Finance’s Debt Manual.
- Bonds backed with a general obligations pledge often have lower interest rates than revenue bonds. The City may use its General Obligation pledge with revenue bond issues when the populations served by the revenue bond projects overlap or significantly are the same as the property tax base of the City. The City Council and management are committed to maintaining rates and fee structures of revenue supported debt at levels that will not require subsidy from the City’s General Fund. [This provision is necessary only if the City has a source of repayment for a revenue bond, such as a water or sewer system.]

USE OF HEIGHTENED RISK DEBT:

- As defined in state law, heightened risk debt is debt that contains: a variable interest rate; and interest rate reset provision; or a put option where the holder of the debt can demand repayment with a certain notice. The City recognizes the value of heightened risk debt obligations and that cities have greatly benefitted from the use of heightened risk debt in the financing of needed infrastructure and capital improvements.
- However, the City also recognizes there are inherent risks associated with the use of heightened risk debt and will implement steps to mitigate these risks, including:
 1. When considering heightened risk debt, municipal officials will:
 - Use such obligations only when they fully understand the associated risks; and
 - Evaluate alternative financing options that avoid heightened-risk terms.
 2. The City will annually include in its budget an interest rate assumption for any outstanding variable rate debt that takes market fluctuations affecting the rate of interest into consideration.
 3. Prior to entering into any heightened risk debt obligation that is backed by insurance and secured by a liquidity provider, the City Council shall be informed of the potential effect on rates as well as any additional costs that might be incurred should the insurance fail.
 4. Prior to entering into any heightened risk debt obligation that is backed by a letter of credit provider, the City Council shall be informed of the potential effect on rates as well as any additional costs that might be incurred should the letter of credit fail.
 5. Prior to entering into any heightened risk debt obligation, the City Council will be informed of any terms, conditions, fees or other costs associated with the prepayment of variable rate debt obligations.

6. The City shall consult with persons familiar with the arbitrage rules to determine applicability, legal responsibility and potential consequences associated with any variable rate debt obligation.
7. The City will not consider any debt obligations with a put option, as defined by TCA 9-21-409, unless the put option date is clearly stated in the obligation and the obligation requires at least 120 days' notice of ability to force repayment before the final maturity.
8. The City will not consider any debt obligation with an interest rate reset provision as defined by TCA 9-21-409, unless the interest rate reset date or interval is clearly stated in the obligation and the obligation requires at least 60 days' notice of an interest rate change.
9. Prior to entering into any heightened risk debt obligation, the City shall obtain approval from the Comptroller's Office.
10. The State Funding Board suggests that public entities may wish to include a maximum amount, level, or percentage of heightened risk debt that the public entity is will to have outstanding at any time. We, Crossville, TN, believe that heightened risk debt should not exceed 80% of our total debt.

USE OF DERIVATIVES:

- The City chooses not to use derivatives or other exotic financial structures in the management of the City's debt portfolio.
- Prior to any reversal of this provision:
 1. A written management report outlining the potential benefits and consequences of utilizing these structures must be submitted to the City Council; and
 2. The City Council must adopt a specific amendment to this policy concerning the use of derivatives or interest rate agreements that complies with the State Fund Board Guidelines.

COSTS OF DEBT:

- All costs associated with the initial issuance or incurrence of debt, management and repayment of debt (including interest, principal, and fees or charges) shall be disclosed prior to action by the City Council in accordance with the notice requirements stated above.
- In cases of variable interest or non-specified costs, detailed explanation of the assumptions shall be provided along with the complete estimate of total costs anticipated to be incurred as part of the debt issue.
- Costs related to the repayment of debt, including liabilities for future years, shall be provided in context of the annual budgets from which such payments will be funded (i.e., General Obligations bonds in context of the General Fund, Revenue bonds in context of the dedicated revenue stream and related expenditures, loans and notes).

REFINANCING OUTSTANDING DEBT:

- The City will refund debt when it is in the best financial interest of the City to do so, and the Financial Director shall have the responsibility to analyze outstanding bond issues for refunding opportunities. The Comptroller's Office must review the refunding plan prior to the decision being approved by the governing body, and all plans for current or advance refunding (no longer tax-exempt) of debt must be in compliance with state laws and regulations.
- The Finance Director will consider the following issues when analyzing possible refunding opportunities.
 1. Onerous Restrictions – Debt may be refinanced to eliminate onerous or restrictive covenants contained in existing debt documents, or to take advantage of changing financial conditions or interest rates.
 2. Restructuring for Economic Purposes – They City will refund debt when it is in the best financial interest of the City to do so. Such refunding may include restructuring to meet unanticipated revenue expectations, achieve cost savings, mitigate irregular debt service payments, or to release reserve funds. Current refunding opportunities may be considered by the Finance Director if the refunding generates positive present value savings, and the Finance Director must establish a minimum present value savings threshold for any refinancing.
 3. Term of Refunding Issues – The City will refund bonds within the term of the originally issued debt. However, the Finance Director may consider maturity extension, when necessary to achieve a desired outcome, provided such extension is legally permissible. The Finance Director may also consider shortening the term of the originally issued debt to realize greater savings. The remaining useful life of the financed facility and the concept of inter-generational equity should guide this decision.
 4. Escrow Structuring – The City shall utilize the least costly securities available in structuring refunding escrows. Under no circumstances shall an underwriter, agent or financial advisor sell escrow securities to the City from its own account.
 5. Arbitrage – The city shall consult with persons familiar with the arbitrage rule to determine applicability, legal responsibility, and potential consequences associated with any refunding.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

The City shall require all professionals engaged in the process of issuing debt to clearly disclose all compensation and consideration received related to services provided in the debt issuance process by both the City and the lender to conduit issuer, if any. This includes “soft” costs or compensation in lieu of direct payments.

- Counsel: The City shall enter into an engagement letter agreement with each lawyer of law firm representing the City in a debt transaction. No engagement letter is required for any lawyer who is an employee of the City or a lawyer or law firm which is under a general appointment or contract to serve as counsel to the City. The City does not need an engagement letter with counsel not representing the City, such as underwriter's counsel.
- Financial Advisor: If the city chooses to hire financial advisors) The City shall enter into a written agreement with each person or firm serving as financial advisor for debt management and transactions. Ongoing relationships with a financial advisor should be reviewed every three years.
 1. Whether in a competitive sale or negotiated sale, the financial advisor shall not be permitted to bid on, privately place or underwrite an issue for which they are or have been providing advisory services for the issuance or broker any other debt transactions for the City.
- Underwriter: If there is an underwriter, the City shall require the Underwriter to clearly identify itself in writing (e.g., in a response to a request for proposals or in promotional materials provided to an issuer) as an underwriter and not as a financial advisor from the earliest stages of its relationship with the City with respect to that issue. The Underwriter must clarify its primary role as a purchaser of securities in an arm's-length commercial transaction and that it has financial and other interests that differ from those to the Entity. The Underwriter in a publicly offered, negotiated sale shall be required to provide pricing information both as to interest rates and to takedown per maturity to the City Council or Finance Director in advance of the pricing of the debt. Underwriter relationship will be reviewed at each new issuance of debt by the City.

CONFLICTS:

- Professionals involved in a debt transaction hired or compensated by the City shall be required to disclose to the City existing client and business relationships between and among the professionals to a transaction (including but not limited to financial advisor, swap advisor, bond counsel, swap counsel, trustee, paying agent, liquidity or credit enhancement provider, underwriter, counterparty, and remarking agent), as well as conduit issuers, sponsoring organizations and program administrators. This disclosure shall include that information reasonably sufficient to allow the City to appreciate the significance of the relationships.
- Professionals who become involved in the debt transaction as a result of a bid submitted in a widely and publicly advertised competitive sale conducted using an industry standard, electronic bidding platform are not subject to this disclosure. No disclosure is required that would violate any rule or regulation of professional conduct.

REVIEW OF POLICY:

This policy shall be reviewed at least annually by the City Council with the approval of the annual budget. Any amendments shall be considered and approved in the same process as the initial adoption of the Policy, with opportunity for public input.

ADOPTION OF REIMBURSEMENT RESOLUTIONS:

The City may adopt reimbursement resolutions with the intent to reimburse operating accounts from proceeds derived from the sale of tax-exempt or taxable debt to include operating fund disbursed for the following:

- Constructing additions or improvements to the infrastructure of the City or System;
- Purchasing equipment;
- Defeasing or retiring any outstanding debt;
- Paying for costs such as engineering, architectural or other professional services;
- Costs associated with the issuance of tax-exempt or taxable debt.

Reimbursement resolutions shall be adopted by the City Council sixty days prior to the expenditure of funds for capital projects and equipment. Said resolution does not require the City to issue debt for capital expenditures, but is intended to assist the City in achieving financial efficiencies that may exist from time to time.

EXCEPTIONS TO DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY:

Exceptions to the policy shall be approved by the City Council.

COMPLIANCE:

The Finance Director is responsible for ensuring compliance with the policy.

References:

T.C.A. §§ 7-51-9010 thru 911 – Contracts, Leases, and Lease Purchase Agreements.

T.C.A. § 9, Part 21 – Local Government Public Obligations Law

T.C.A. § 9-24-101 – Uniformity in Local Government Lease Financing Act of 2021 Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) [Debt Management Policy \(gfoa.org\)](http://gfoa.org)

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, _____.

Mayor

City Clerk