

3 Methods to Avoid Unconstitutional Debt

- Revenue Bonds: revenue stream pledged to repay obligation
- Annual Appropriation Leases: leases must be subject to annual appropriation and right to cancel on annual basis
- <u>Elections</u>: voters vote to impose special property tax levy and potentially also issue Bonds repayable from such levy













Constitutional Framework

- W. Va. Constitution Article X, Section 1 limits property tax rates based on location and use of property
- Four classes of property under Article X, Section 1 and W. Va. Code § 11-8-5
 - -Class I: Intangible personal property and certain personal property employed exclusively in agriculture. [No property is currently taxed in this classification.]
 - -Class II: Owner-occupied residential property used exclusively for residential purposes and all farm land used for agricultural purposes by its owner or bona fide tenant.
 - —Class III: All real and personal property situated outside a municipality that is not taxed in Class I or Class II.
 - -Class IV: All property situated inside a municipality that is not taxed in Class I or Class II.













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Maximum Property Tax Regular Levy Rates

 The regular rates of levy may not exceed the following amounts (W. Va. Code § 11-8-6) (Cents per \$100.00 of valuation)

Taxing Authority	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
State:	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.00
County:	14.30	28.60	57.20	57.20
Schools:	22.95	45.90	91.80	91.80
Municipal:	12.50	25.00		50.00
Total	50.00	100.00	150.00	200.00















- General rule under Article X, Section 1
 - 60 percent vote of qualified voters required to exceed regular levies
 - Special levies limited to 3 years
 - No more than a 50% increase over maximum permitted rates













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Historical Limits on School District Debt

- Article X, Section 8 limited school district debt to 3% of the value of the taxable property located in the school district
 - Special property tax levy must be imposed for the repayment of such debt
 - Bonds may not exceed repayment term of 34 years
 - 60% vote of qualified voters required















- Article X, Section 10 (passed 1957, amended in 1982) liberalized school district financing limitations
 - For special levies:
 - Increased permitted term of levy from 3 to 5 years
 - Raised limit above otherwise permitted maximum levy rates from 50% to 100%
 - Lowered required voter approval from 60% to 50%













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School Levy and Bond Amendment

- Article X, Section 10 (passed 1957, amended in 1982) liberalized school district financing limitations
 - For school bonds:
 - Limit of permitted debt raised to 5% of taxable property value
 - Bond levy rates can exceed maximum levy rates by any amount necessary to repay debt if required ratio among property classes is maintained
 - Lowered required voter approval from 60% to 50%



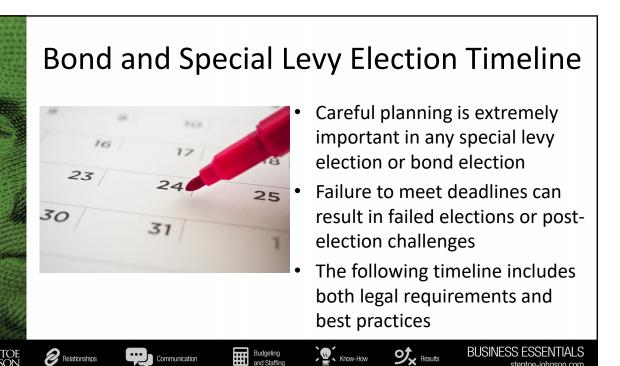


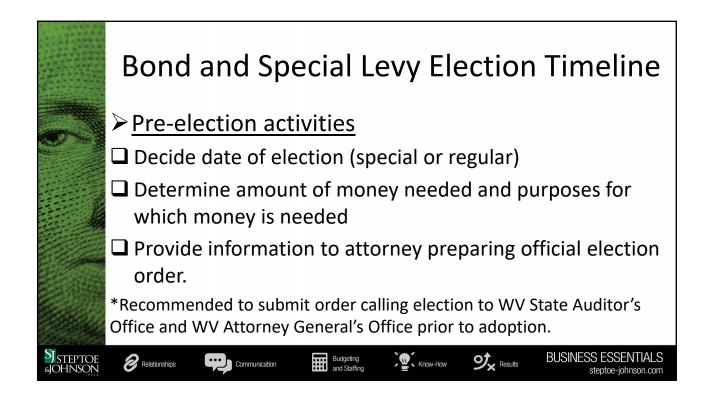


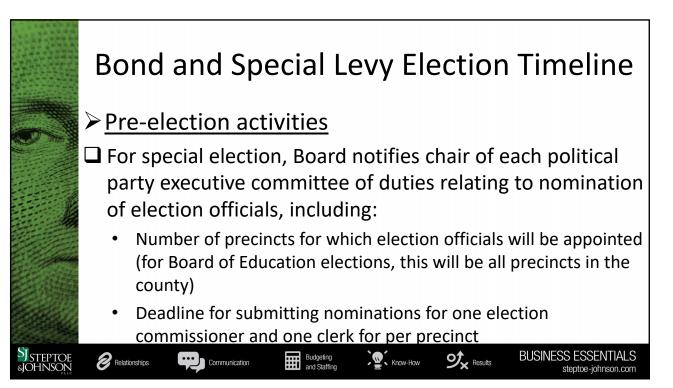




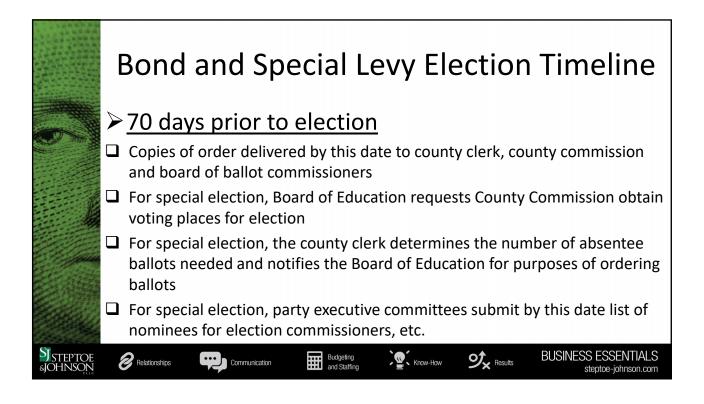


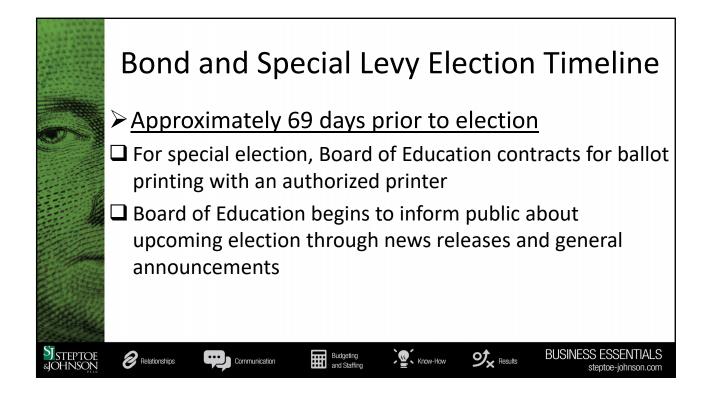


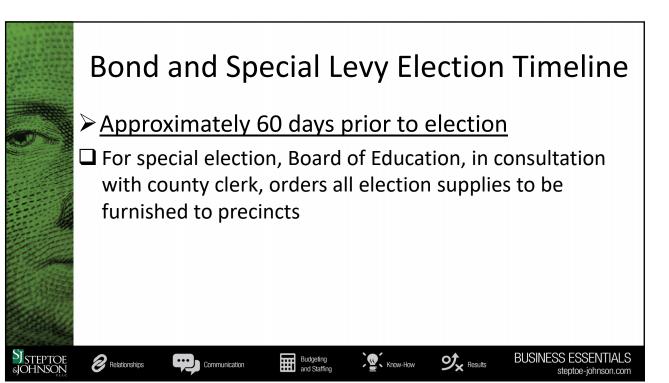




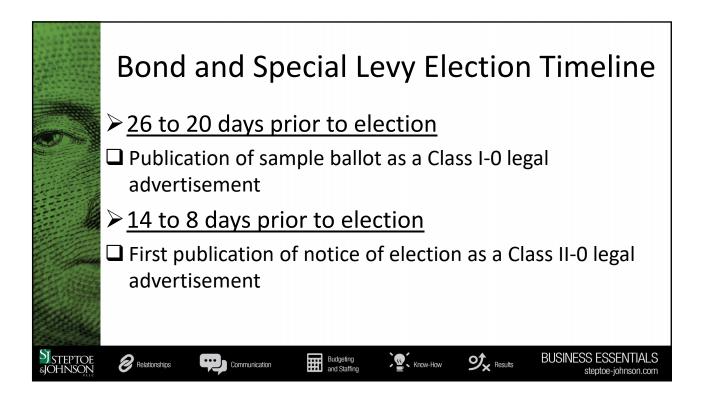


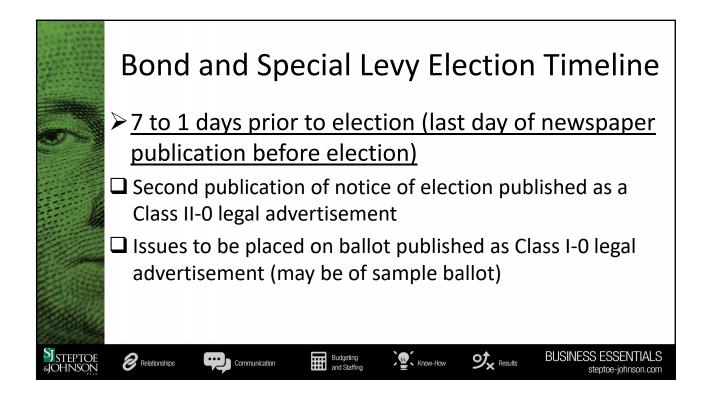


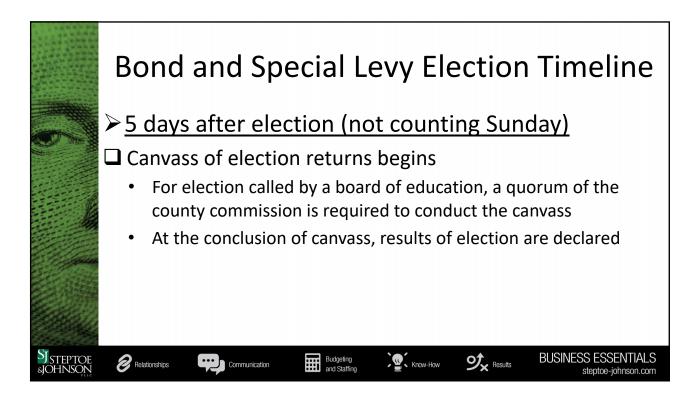




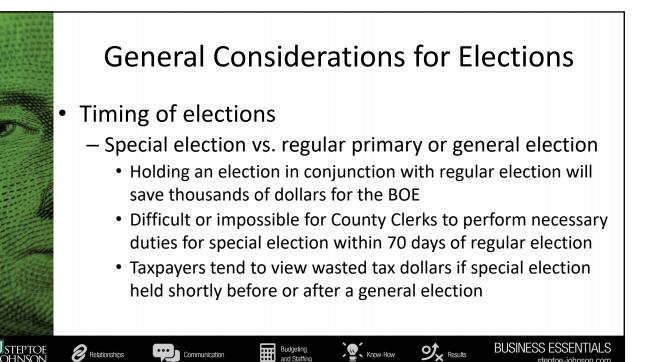


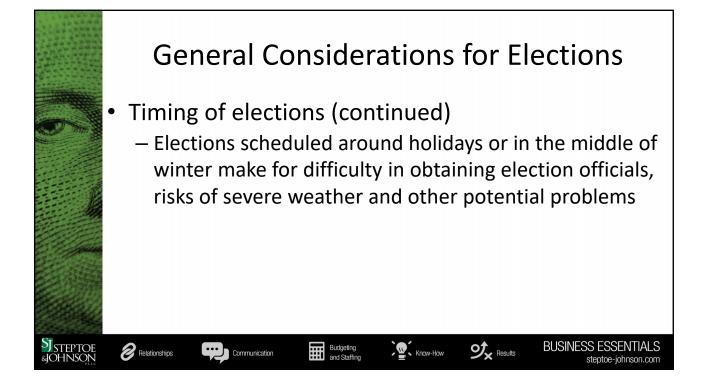












General Considerations for Elections

- Advocacy and Use of Public Funds in Support of Bond and Levy Elections
 - BOE and employees cannot use public funds, public time or public materials to advocate passage of Bond/special levy election













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General Considerations for Elections

- Advocacy and Use of Public Funds in Support of Bond and Levy Elections (continued)
 - BOE may provide, at public expense, strictly factual information about:
 - Amount of funds to be raised
 - Purposes for which those funds will be used
 - Effect of the levies on bonds and property tax rates













General Considerations for Elections

- Advocacy and Use of Public Funds in Support of Bond and Levy Elections (continued)
 - Public funds, time, resources may not be used to provide information about a levy or bond which implies or states a position supporting a levy or bond
 - Examples of terms not permitted to be used: "improved services", "better programs", "more competitive salaries", "high quality facilities"













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Timeline for Imposing Property Tax Levies





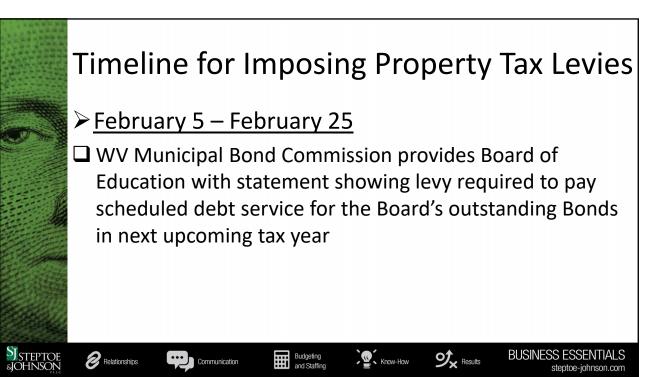


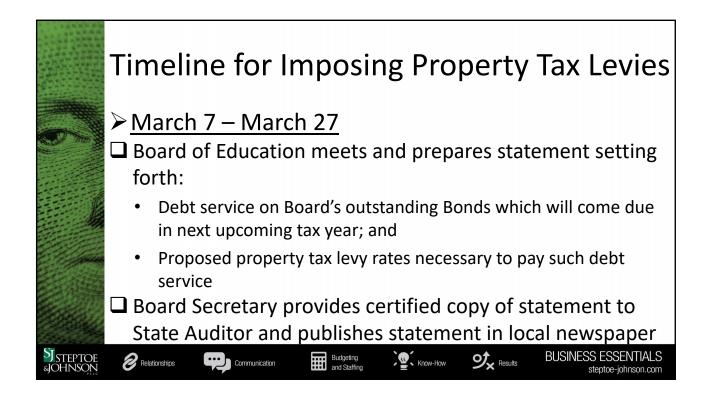


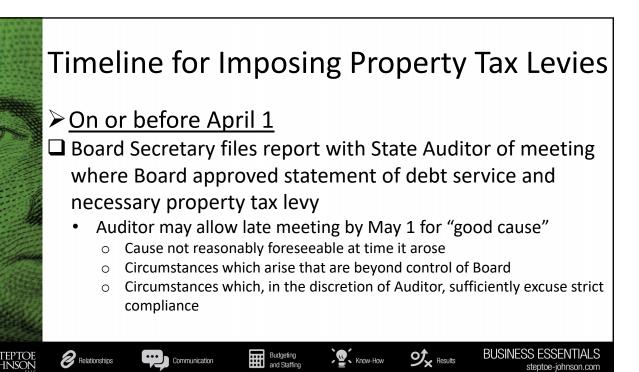


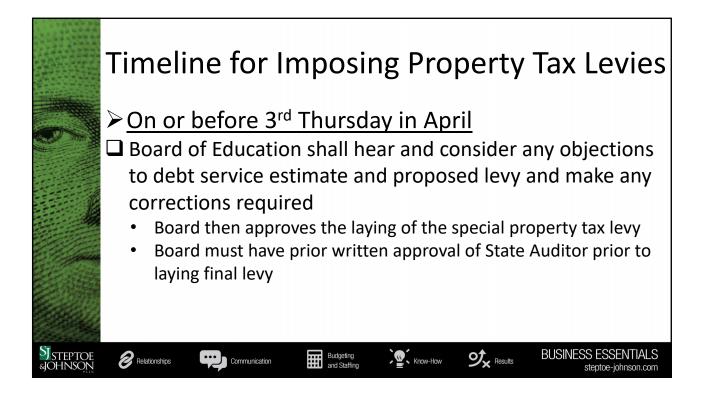


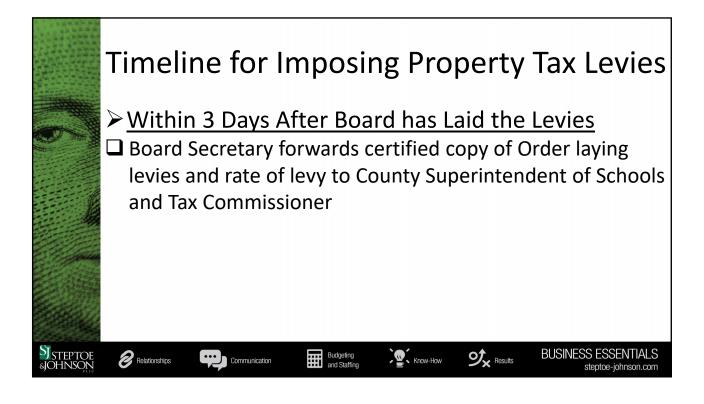


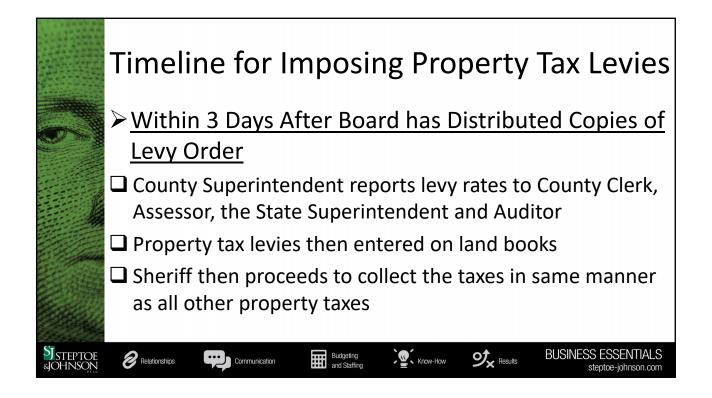












Procedures and Legal Requirements Following Successful Bond Election

 As soon as practicable after official results of election, Board must transmit to Attorney General duly certified copy of all orders, ordinances, notices, advertisements, affidavits, resolutions and records of all the proceedings connected with or pertaining to the Bond issue













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Procedures and Legal Requirements Following Successful Bond Election

- Prior to Advertisement of Bond Sale
 - Attorney General shall approve or disapprove the validity of Bond issue
 - AG shall notify Board of Education of approval or disapproval by mail
 - Notify the people of the School District of approval or disapproval by causing notice to be published as a Class II legal ad



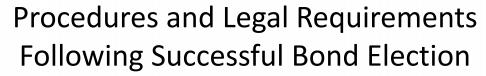












- Within the 10 days following last publication of Attorney General approval, an appeal of AG approval may be filed with WV Supreme Court
- If no appeal within 10 days, or if Court declines to hear appeal, the AG approval shall be final and the Bond issue together with property tax necessary to repay Bonds shall thereafter be incontestable













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Procedures and Legal Requirements Following Successful Bond Election

- Board shall advertise Bonds for sale pursuant to a Notice of Sale
 - Either sealed bids or an electronic bidding procedure (now predominant)
 - Class II legal ad to be published in School District
 - Ad also published in Bond Buyer or comparable publication
 - First publication at least 14 days prior to bid opening















Procedures and Legal Requirements Following Successful Bond Election

- Board must adopt Resolution authorizing bond issue
 - Establish maximum principal amount and interest rate (within limits of Bond Election Order)
 - Specify that Bonds are payable at WV Municipal Bond Commission offices
 - Provide for property tax levy sufficient to pay debt service on the Bonds













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Procedures and Legal Requirements Following Successful Bond Election

- Board must adopt Resolution authorizing bond issue (continued)
 - Specify repayment term of Bonds not to exceed 34 years
 - Specify redemption rights (rights to repay prior to maturity)
 - Approve the form of the Bonds
 - Specify whether Board elects to use electronic bidding procedure for sale of the Bonds













Bond Requirements and Restrictions

- No BOE may have Bonds outstanding in an amount which exceeds 5% of value of taxable property located in the County
- No Bonds shall be issued by BOE for purpose of providing funds for current expenses of school district (operating expenses)
 - Interest payable on Bonds during construction period of financed projects and for six months thereafter is permitted (capitalized interest)













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Bond Requirements and Restrictions



- Principal to be repaid either annually or semi-annually
- Principal repayment to begin not more than 3 years after issue date
- Principal repayment amounts shall be as equal as possible in each year
 - Variance between smallest and largest principal payments may not exceed 5% of the principal amount of the issue



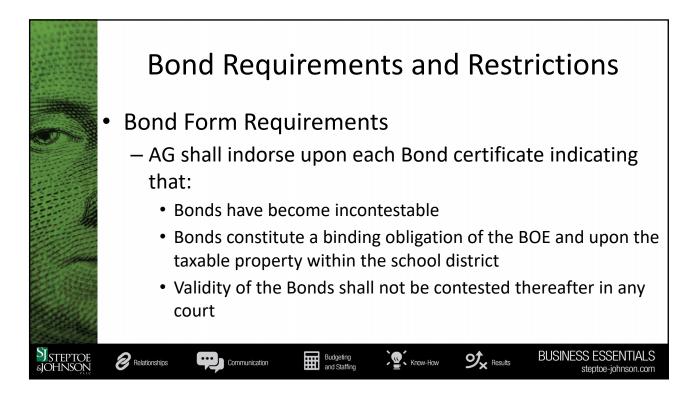












Bond Requirements and Restrictions Bond Form Requirements (continued) A Bond which contains a recital that "It is certified that this bond is authorized by and is issued in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution and Statutes of the State of West Virginia" and also contains the endorsement of the AG as above described shall be incontestable

Budgeting and Staffing

Relationships

Communication

Sk Results

Know-How

Bond Requirements and Restrictions

- Bond Form Requirements (continued)
 - Bonds must be issued only in registered form (vs. "bearer" Bonds)
 - Bonds must be signed by Board President and countersigned by the Board Secretary
 - Each Bond must have the BOE seal affixed to the certificate















