Board of Selectmen Meeting Village Fire Station – 32 North Street September 27, 2018 – 6:00 PM

Minutes of the Selectmen's Meeting of September 27, 2018

Selectmen Attending: Stuart Barwise, Allen Daggett, Edward W. Hutchins, and Sheila Matthews-Bull

Selectman Absent: Patrick A. Briggs

Others: Michael Claus, Joe Cuetere, Werner Gilliam, Alison Kenneway, Marc LaFlamme, Jennifer Lord, Arlene McMurray, Dan Place, David Powell, Craig Sanford, Chris Simeoni, Laurie Smith

1. Call to Order.

Chair Hutchins called the meeting to order at 6 PM.

2. Approve the September 11 (AM meeting), and 13, 2018, selectmen meeting minutes.

Motion by Selectman Daggett, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to approve the September 11, 2018, morning meeting minutes. **Vote**: 4-0.

Motion by Selectman Daggett, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to approve the September 13, 2018, morning minutes. **Vote**: 4-0.

3. Public Forum (This is an opportunity for anyone who wants to address the Board of Selectmen with any issue that is not on the agenda.).

There were no comments.

4. Public Hearing to adopt the MMA Model Ordinance GA Appendices A to D for the period of October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to open the public hearing to adopt the MMA Model Ordinance GA Appendices A to D for the period of October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019. **Vote**: 4-0.

Chair Hutchins opened the public hearing at 6:01 PM.

General Assistant Director Alison Kenneway explained the GA Ordinance Maximums.

Chair Hutchins closed the public hearing at 6:04 PM.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Hutchins, to adopt the MMA Model Ordinance GA Appendices A to D for the period of October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019. **Vote**: 4-0.

5. Police Presentation of Life Saving Awards and retirement recognition.

Police Chief Craig Sanford presented a Life Saving Award to Chris Simeoni and Marc Laflamme. He said they both saved a life on two separate occasions. He also congratulated Simeoni on his retirement from the Kennebunkport Police Department after 20 years and presented him with a plaque. He was sorry to see him leave the department, but happy he will continue to work for the town in another capacity.

Simeoni thanked everyone and explained that his decision to leave the police force was to have more time to spend with his family.

Chief Sanford also welcomed Dan Place back to the department.

6. Recertify the Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance for the November 6 election.

Town Clerk Tracey O'Roak reported that this Ordinance was required by the Administrative Code to be recertified because some sections were missing when it was initially certified. (See Exhibit A)

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to recertify the Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance for the November 6 election. **Vote**: 4-0.

7. Consider purchase and sale agreement for property located at Tax Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21; Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21A; and Map 12, Block 5, Lot 22.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to sign the purchase and sales agreement for property located at Tax Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21; Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21A; and Map 12, Block 5, Lot 22. **Vote**: 4-0.

Chair Hutchins mentioned that the public will have input on what this property will be used for.

8. Authorize the town manager to execute all necessary documents for real estate closing regarding Tax Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21, Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21A; and Map 12, Block 5, Lot 22.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to authorize the town manager to execute all necessary documents for real estate closing regarding Tax Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21, Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21A; and Map 12, Block 5, Lot 22. **Vote:** 4-0.

9. Authorize bond resolution to issue up to \$10,000,000 in Bonds to acquire

Motion by Selectman Barwise, I move that the resolution entitled, "Resolution to Authorize Town of Kennebunkport to issue up to \$10,000,000 in Bonds to Acquire Certain Parcels of Land," be adopted in form presented to this meeting and that an attested copy of said Resolution be filed with the minutes of this meeting. Seconded by Selectman Daggett. **Vote**: 4-0. (See Exhibit B).

10. Award bid for bond anticipation note.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to award the bid for the bond anticipation note to Norway Savings Bank with the discretion of the Town Manager and Treasurer to determine the term limits. **Vote**: 4-0.

11. Presentation by Joe Cuetera, Financial Advisor of Moors & Cabot regarding bonding options.

Joe Cuetera presented the attached PowerPoint presentation (See Exhibit C).

Motion by Selectman Daggett, seconded by Selectman Barwise, to authorize the Town Manager to hire Joe Cuetera to handle the bond sale. **Vote**: 4-0.

12. Award bid for 3/4 ton truck.

Deputy Director of Public Works Chris Simeoni announced he solicited bids from five vendors and received two responses:

Key Ford \$27,277 Yankee Ford \$27,973

He recommends awarding the bid to Key Ford. He will purchase the truck with proceeds from the backhoe sale.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to award the bid for the ³/₄ ton truck to Key Ford at a cost of \$27,277. **Vote**: 4-0.

13. Award purchase of fuel pumps for public works facility.

Public Works Director Michael Claus reported that he received two quotes for fuel pumps replacement:

Portland Pump \$10,353.19 Adam & Fogg Oil Equipment Company \$11,605.00

Mr. Claus said he does not know of any other dealers in Maine who can service both the pumps and their fueling key system. He recommends awarding the bid to Portland Pump Company. **Motion** by Selectman Daggett, seconded by Selectman Barwise, to award the bid for the replacement fuel pumps to Portland Pump Company at a cost of \$10, 353.19. **Vote:** 4-0.

14. Set public hearing date for the November 6 election for October 25.

Motion by Selectman Matthews-Bull, seconded by Selectman Daggett, to set the public hearing date for the November 6 election for October 25. **Vote**: 4-0.

15. Other business.

There was no other business.

16. Approve the September 27, 2018, Treasurer's Warrant.

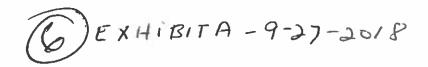
Motion by Selectman Daggett, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to approve the September 27, 2018, Treasurer's Warrant. **Vote**: 4-0.

17. Adjournment.

Motion by Selectman Barwise, seconded by Selectman Matthews-Bull, to adjourn. **Vote**: 4-0.

The meeting adjourned at 6:50 PM.

Submitted by Arlene McMurray Administrative Assistant



RE-CERTIFICATION OF PROPOSED REVISIONS TO WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORDINANCE AND ORDER

The municipal officers of the Town of Kennebunkport hereby re-certify to the municipal clerk of the Town of Kennebunkport pursuant to 30-A M.R.S. § 3002 that attached hereto is a true copy of the proposed revisions to the ordinance entitled "Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance" (the "Revised Ordinance"), to be voted on at a town meeting of the Town of Kennebunkport on November 6, 2018 under the article, "Shall an ordinance entitled 'Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance' be revised?"

It was recently brought to our attention that there were five missing sections in the original certified ordinance. Those sections were always intended to be included in the original proposal but were inadvertently omitted. We are re-certifying in order to meet the requirements of the Administrative Code. As further clarification, the new definitions proposed for the Land Use Ordinance will also be included in the Telecommunications Ordinance.

It is further Ordered, pursuant to 30-A M.R.S. § 3002(1) that the municipal clerk shall keep this certified copy as a public record and shall make copies of the Revised Ordinance available for distribution to the voters of the Town of Kennebunkport from the time of this certification. Copies of the Revised Ordinance shall also be attested by the Town Clerk and posted in the same manner as the warrant calling said town meeting and shall be made available to the voters at said town meeting.

Dated: September 27, 2018		-
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	A majority of the municipal officers of the Town of Kennebunkport	-
A true copy of the proposed revisions to the Ordinance" is attached hereto.	ne Ordinance entitled, "Wireless Telecommunica	tions
Attest: Tracey O'Roak, Town Clerk Town of Kennebunkport		

Wireless Telecommunications Ordinance PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Contents

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Section 1. Title

This Ordinance shall be known and cited as the "Wireless Telecommunications Facilities Siting Ordinance" of Kennebunkport, Maine (hereinafter referred to as the "ordinance").

Section 2. Authority

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the enabling provisions of Article VIII, Part 2, Section 1 of the Maine Constitution; the provisions of Title 30-A M.R.S.A., Section 3001 (Home Rule), and the provisions of the Planning and Land Use Regulation Act, Title 30-A M.R.S.A., Section 4312 et seg.

Section 3. Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to provide a process and a set of standards for the construction of wireless telecommunications facilities in order to:

- Implement a municipal policy concerning the provision of wireless telecommunications services, and the siting of their facilities;
- Establish clear guidelines, standards and time frames for the exercise of municipal authority to regulate wireless telecommunications facilities;
- Allow competition in telecommunications service;
- Encourage the provision of advanced telecommunications services to the largest number of businesses, institutions and residents of Kennebunkport;
- Permit and manage reasonable access to the public rights of way of Kennebunkport for telecommunications purposes on a competitively neutral basis:
- Ensure that all telecommunications carriers providing facilities or services within Kennebunkport comply with the ordinances of Kennebunkport;
- Ensure that Kennebunkport can continue to fairly and responsibly protect the public health, safety and welfare:
- Encourage the colocation of wireless telecommunications facilities and alternative technologies, thus helping to minimize adverse visual impacts on the community;
- Enable Kennebunkport to discharge its public trust consistent with rapidly evolving federal and state regulatory policies, industry competition and technological development;
- Further the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan, while promoting orderly development of the town with minimal impacts on existing uses; and
- Protect the scenic and visual character of the community; and
- Comply with the 2012 Spectrum Act and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as each is amended.

Section 4. Applicability

This local land use ordinance applies to all construction and expansion of wireless telecommunications facilities, except as provided in section 4.1.

- **4.1 Exemptions:** The following are exempt from the provisions of this ordinance:
 - A. *Emergency Wireless Telecommunications Facility.* Wireless communication facilities for emergency communications by public officials or any municipal or quasi-municipal organization currently served by the Town of Kennebunkports Communications Department including, without limitation, the KK&W Water District and colocation by any person or firm, public or private, on any tower owned or operated by the KK&W Water District provided colocation by any private person or firm shall be subject to site plan approval by the Planning Board in addition to other applicable provisions of this ordinance.
 - B. Amateur (ham) radio stations. Amateur (ham) radio stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).
 - C. *Parabolic antenna*. Parabolic Antennas less than seven (7) feet in diameter, that are an accessory use of the property.
 - D. *Maintenance or repair*. Maintenance, repair or reconstruction of a wireless telecommunications facility and related equipment, provided that there is no change in the height or any other dimension of the facility.
 - E. **Temporary wireless telecommunications facility.** Temporary wireless telecommunications facility, in operation for a maximum period of one hundred eighty (180) days.
 - F. Antennas as Accessory Uses. An antenna that is an accessory use to a residential dwelling unit.

Section 5. Review and Approval Authority

- **5.1 Approval Required:** No person shall construct or expand a wireless telecommunication facility without approval of the Code Enforcement Officer (CEO) or the Planning Board as follows:
 - A. Expansion of an Existing Facility and Colocation. Approval by the CEO and issuance of a building permit is required for (1) any expansion of an existing wireless telecommunications facility that increases the height of the facility by no more than 20 feet; (2) accessory use of an existing wireless telecommunications facility; er-(3) collocation on an existing wireless telecommunications facility or alternative tower structure; or (4) installation of small cell facilities on existing utility poles.
 - B. **New Construction**. Approval of the Planning Board and issuance of a building permit is required for construction of <u>alla</u> new wireless telecommunications facilityies; and any expansions or <u>substantial modifications</u> of an existing wireless telecommunications facilityies such as, but not <u>limited to</u>, that

increases <u>in</u> the height of the facility by more than 20 feet <u>or new disturbed</u> area or equipment cabinets <u>outside</u> the area occupied by the existing facility.

5.2 Approval Authority

In accordance with Section 5.1 above, the CEO or Planning Board shall review applications for wireless telecommunications facilities, and make written findings on whether the proposed facility complies with this Ordinance.

Section 6. Approval Process

- **6.1 Pre-Application Conference:** All persons seeking approval of the CEO or the Planning Board under this ordinance shall meet with the CEO no less than thirty (30) days before filing an application. At this meeting, the CEO shall explain to the applicant the ordinance provisions, as well as application forms and submissions that will be required under this ordinance.
- **6.2 Application:** All persons seeking approval of the CEO or the Planning Board under this ordinance shall submit an application as provided below. The CEO shall be responsible for ensuring that notice of the application has been published in a newspaper of general circulation in the community.
 - A. *Application for CEO Approval*. Applications for permit approval by the CEO must include the following materials and information:
 - 1. Documentation of the applicants right, title, or interest in the property where the facility is to be sited, including name and address of the property owner and the applicant.
 - A copy of the FCC license for the facility or a signed statement from the owner or operator of the facility attesting that the facility complies with current FCC regulations.
 - Identification of districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture, that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (see 16 U.S.C. 470w(5); 36 CFR 60 and 800).
 - 4. Location map and elevation drawings of the proposed facility and any other proposed structures, showing color, and identifying structural materials.
 - 4.5. For a proposed small cell facility: (a) name and address of the owner(s) of the utility pole; (b) utility pole number; (c) address of nearest property; and (d) structural analysis, signed by a Maine registered professional engineer, attesting to the abilityintegrity of the utility pole to support the small cell facility without any impact to the structural integrity of the utility pole or network of poles.
 - 5.6. For proposed expansion of an existing facility, a signed statement that commits the owner of the facility, and his or her successors in interest, to:

- respond in a timely, comprehensive manner to a request for information from a potential colocation applicant, in exchange for a reasonable fee not in excess of the actual cost of preparing a response;
- 2. negotiate in good faith for shared use by third parties;
- 3. allow shared use if an applicant agrees in writing to pay reasonable charges for colocation;
- 4. require no more than a reasonable charge for shared use, based on community rates and generally accepted accounting principles. This charge may include but is not limited to a pro rata share of the cost of site selection, planning project administration, land costs, site design, construction and maintenance, financing, return on equity, depreciation, and all of the costs of adopting the tower or equipment to accommodate a shared user without causing electromagnetic interference.
- B. Application for Planning Board Approval. An application for approval by the Planning Board must be submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer. The application must include the following information:
 - 1. Documentation of the applicants right, title, or interest in the property on which the facility is to be sited, including name and address of the property owner and the applicant.
 - 2. A copy of the FCC license for the facility, or a signed statement from the owner or operator of the facility attesting that the facility complies with current FCC regulations.
 - 3. A USGS 7.5 minute topographic map showing the location of all structures and wireless telecommunications facilities above 150 feet in height above ground level, except antennas located on roof tops, within a five (5) mile radius of the proposed facility, unless this information has been previously made available to the Town. This requirement may be met by submitting current information (within thirty days of the date the application is filed) from the FCC Tower Registration Database.
 - 4. A site plan:
 - prepared and certified by a <u>Maine registered</u> professional engineer <u>registered in Maine</u> indicating the location, type, and height of the proposed facility, antenna capacity, on-site and abutting off-site land uses, means of access, setbacks from property lines, and all applicable American National Standards Institute (ANSI) technical and structural codes;
 - certification by the applicant that the proposed facility complies with all FCC standards for radio frequency emissions is required; and
 - 3. a boundary survey for the project performed by a land surveyor licensed by the State of Maine.
 - 5. A scenic assessment, consisting of the following:

- 1. Elevation drawings of the proposed facility, and any other proposed structures, showing height above ground level;
- A landscaping plan indicating the proposed placement of the facility on the site; location of existing structures, trees, and other significant site features; the type and location of plants proposed to screen the facility; the method of fencing, the color of the structure, and the proposed lighting method.
- 3. Photo simulations of the proposed facility taken from perspectives determined by the Planning Board, or their designee, during the pre-application conference. Each photo must be labeled with the line of sight, elevation, and with the date taken imprinted on the photograph. The photos must show the color of the facility and method of screening.
- 4. A narrative discussing:
 - i. the extent to which the proposed facility would be visible from or within a designated scenic resource,
 - ii. the tree line elevation of vegetation within 100 feet of the facility, and
 - iii. the distance to the proposed facility from the designated scenic resources noted viewpoints.
- 6. A written description of how the proposed facility fits into the applicants telecommunications network. This submission requirement does not require disclosure of confidential business information.
- 7. Evidence demonstrating that no existing building, site, or structure can accommodate the applicants proposed facility, the evidence for which may consist of any one or more of the following:
 - Evidence that no existing facilities are located within the targeted market coverage area as required to meet the applicants engineering requirements,
 - 2. Evidence that existing facilities do not have sufficient height or cannot be increased in height at a reasonable cost to meet the applicants engineering requirements,
 - Evidence that existing facilities do not have sufficient structural strength to support applicants proposed antenna and related equipment. Specifically:
 - i. Planned, necessary equipment would exceed the structural capacity of the existing facility, considering the existing and planned use of those facilities, and these existing facilities cannot be reinforced to accommodate the new equipment.
 - ii. The applicants proposed antenna or equipment would cause electromagnetic interference with the antenna on the existing towers or structures, or the antenna or equipment on the existing facility would cause interference with the applicants proposed antenna.

- iii. Existing or approved facilities do not have space on which planned equipment can be placed so it can function effectively.
- 4. For facilities existing prior to the effective date of this ordinance, the fees, costs, or contractual provisions required by the owner in order to share or adapt an existing facility are unreasonable. Costs exceeding the pro rata share of a new facility development are presumed to be unreasonable. This evidence shall also be satisfactory for a tower built after the passage of this ordinance;
- 5. Evidence that the applicant has made diligent good faith efforts to negotiate colocation on an existing facility, building, or structure, and has been denied access.
- 8. Identification of districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture, that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (see 16 U.S.C. 470w(5); 36 CFR 60 and 800).
- 9. A signed statement stating that the owner of the wireless telecommunications facility and his or her successors and assigns agree to:
 - respond in a timely, comprehensive manner to a request for information from a potential colocation applicant, in exchange for a reasonable fee not in excess of the actual cost of preparing a response;
 - 2. negotiate in good faith for shared use of the wireless telecommunications facility by third parties:
 - 3. allow shared use of the wireless telecommunications facility if an applicant agrees in writing to pay reasonable charges for colocation;
 - 4. require no more than a reasonable charge for shared use, based on community rates and generally accepted accounting principles. This charge may include but is not limited to a pro rata share of the cost of site selection, planning project administration, land costs, site design, construction, financing, return on equity, depreciation, and all of the costs of adapting the tower or equipment to accommodate a shared user without causing electromagnetic interference. The amortization of the above costs by the facility owner shall be accomplished at a reasonable rate, over the useful life span of the facility.
- 10. A form of surety approved by the Planning Board to pay for the costs of removing the facility if it is abandoned.
- 11. Evidence that a notice of the application has been published in a local newspaper of general circulation in the community.
- **6.3 Submission Waiver:** The CEO or Planning Board, as appropriate, may waive any of the submission requirements based upon a written request of the applicant submitted at the time of application. A waiver of any submission requirement may be granted only

if the CEO or Planning Board finds in writing that due to special circumstances of the application, the information is not required to determine compliance with the standards of this Ordinance.

6.4 Fees:

- A. CEO Application Fee. An application for CEO approval shall include payment of an application fee as determined annually by the Board of Selectmen. of \$250. The application shall not be considered complete until this fee is paid. The applicant is entitled to a refund of the application fee if the application is withdrawn within fifteen (15) days of date of filing, less all expenses incurred by the Town to review the application.
- B. Planning Board Application Fee. An application for Planning Board approval shall include payment of an application fee as determined annually by the Board of Selectmen. of \$500. The application shall not be considered complete until this fee is paid. An applicant is entitled to a refund of the application portion of fee if the application is withdrawn within fifteen (15) days of date of filing, less all expenses incurred by the Town to review the application.
- C. Planning Board Review Fee. An applicant for approval by the Planning Board shall pay all reasonable and customary fees incurred by the Town that are necessary to review the application, including, without limitation, independent engineering, planning, legal or similar professional consulting services. Such review fee shall be assessed for the privilege of review and shall be payable without regard to consultation results or the outcome of the application. The review fee shall be paid in full prior to the start of construction. No building permit may be issued until all review fees have been paid in full.

That portion of the review fee not used shall be returned to the applicant within fourteen (14) days a reasonable period time after of the Planning Boards decision, once it has been determined that all associated costs have been paid.

6.5 Notice of Complete Application: Upon receipt of an application, the CEO shall provide the applicant with a dated receipt. Within five (5) working days of receipt of an application the CEO shall review the application and determine if the application meets the submission requirements. The CEO or Planning Board, as appropriate, shall review any requests for a waiver from the submission requirements and shall act on these requests prior to determining the completeness of the application.

If the application is complete, the CEO shall notify the applicant in writing of this determination and require the applicant to provide a sufficient number of copies of the application to the Planning Board, Code Enforcement Office, Police Department and Fire Department.

If the application is incomplete, the CEO shall notify the applicant in writing, specifying the additional materials or information required to complete the application.

If the application is deemed to be complete, and requires Planning Board review, the CEO shall notify all abutters to the site as shown on the Assessors records, by first-class mail, that an application has been accepted. This notice shall contain a brief description of the proposed activity and the name of the applicant, give the location of a copy of the application available for inspection, and provide the date, time, and place of the Planning Board meeting at which the application will be considered. Failure on the part of any abutter to receive such notice shall not be grounds for delay of any consideration of the application nor denial of the project.

6.6 Public Hearing: For applications for Planning Board approval under Section 5.1(B), a public hearing shall be held within 30 days of the notice of the complete application.

6.76.7 Approval:

A. CEO Approval. Within thirty (30) days of receiving a complete application for approval under section 5.1(A), the CEO shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application in writing, together with the findings on which that decision is based. With the exception of applications for installation of a small cell facility, The CEO shall approve the application if the CEO finds that the application complies with the provisions in Section 7.1 of this ordinance.

For a small cell facility, the CEO shall approve the application if the CEO finds the following:

- (a) the small cell facility does not interfere with the safety and convenience of travel over the public right of way; other existing uses of the utility right of way, and shall not interfere with municipal emergency service communication equipment;
- B. (b) the small cell facility is not located within fifty (50) feet of a residence or sensitive population (including but not limited to schools, hospitals, nursing facilities etc.) If a small cell facility is proposed to be located within fifty (50) feet of a residence or sensitive population then the approval process outlined in 6.7D Planning Board Approval shall be followed.

(b)

- (c) The small cell facility is camouflaged such that it is visually unobtrusive as compared to the preexisting condition of the utility pole or nearby utility poles, including color and scale;
- (d) The dimensions of the antenna does not exceed three (3) feet in height or two (e2) feet in width and associated equipment has a maximum square footage of ten (10) square feet and height of two (2) feet;
- (e) No part of the small cell facility projects from the utility pole further than four (4) feet from its existing height and two (2) feet from its existing width
- C. The small cell facility is proposed by a licensed provided who agrees to comply with all local ordinance, state and federal laws:

A. The entity seeking approval for the small cell facility submits a written commitment to notify the Town within thirty days of cessation of use of the facility and to remove that facility within ninety (90) days of termination of use.

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The CEO shall notify all abutters of the decision to issue a permit under this section. The time period may be extended upon agreement between the applicant and the CEO.

- B.D. Planning Board Approval. Within ninety (90) days of receiving a complete application for approval under section 5.1(BA) or one hundred fifty (150) days of receiving a complete application for approval under section 5.1(B), the Planning Board shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application in writing, together with the findings on which that decision is based. However, if the Planning Board has a waiting list of applications that would prevent the Planning Board from making a decision within the required ninety (90) day time period, then a decision on the application shall be issued within sixty (60) days of the public hearing, if necessary, or within 60 days of the completed Planning Board review. This time period may be extended upon agreement between the applicant and the Planning Board.
- **6.8 Building Permit Required:** No wireless telecommunications facility shall be constructed or expanded without a building permit therefore issued by the CEO.
- **6.9 Zoning:** Notwithstanding any provision in any municipal ordinance to the contrary, small cell facilities and colocated wireless telecommunications facilities or antennas installed on alternative tower structures shall be a permitted use in all zoning districts.

Section 7. Standards of Review

To obtain approval from the CEO or the Planning Board, an application must comply with the standards in this section.

- **7.1 CEO Approval Standards:** An application for approval by the CEO under Section 5.1(A) must meet the following standards.
 - A. The proposed facility is an expansion, accessory use, or colocation to a conforming structure legally existing at the time the application is submitted.
 - B. The applicant has sufficient right, title, or interest to locate the proposed facility on the existing structure.
 - C. The proposed facility increases the height of the existing structure by no more than twenty (20) feet.
 - D. The proposed facility will be constructed with materials and colors that match or blend with the surrounding natural or built environment, to the maximum extent practicable.

- E. The proposed facility, to the greatest degree practicable, shall have no unreasonable adverse impact upon districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture, that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (see 16 U.S.C. 470w(5); 36 CFR 60 and 800).
- **7.2 Planning Board Approval Standards:** An application for approval by the Planning Board under Section 5.1(B) must meet the following standards.
 - A. *Location*. New wireless telecommunications facilities <u>installed on new towers</u> may be permitted only in the following district as designated in the Kennebunkport Zoning Ordinance: Free Enterprise Zone.
 - B. **Siting on Municipal Property**. If an applicant proposes to locate a new wireless telecommunications facility, or expand an existing facility on Town property, the applicant must show the following:
 - 1. The proposed location complies with applicable municipal policies and ordinances.
 - 2. The proposed facility will not interfere with the intended purpose of the property.
 - 3. The applicant has adequate liability insurance and a lease agreement with the Town that includes reasonable compensation for the use of the property and other provisions to safeguard the public rights and interests in the property.
 - C. Design for Colocation. A new wireless telecommunications facility and related equipment must be designated and constructed to accommodate expansion for future colocation of at least three additional wireless telecommunications facilities or providers. However, the Planning Board may waive or modify this standard where the district height limitation effectively prevents future colocation.
 - D. *Height*. A new wireless telecommunications facility must be no more than 200 feet in height.
 - E. **Setbacks**. A new or expanded wireless telecommunications facility must comply with the set back requirements for the zoning district in which it is located, or be set back one hundred five percent (105%) of its height from all property lines, whichever is greater. The setback may be satisfied by including the areas outside the property boundaries if secured by an easement. The following exemptions apply:
 - 1. The setback may be reduced by the Planning Board upon a showing by the applicant that the facility is designed to collapse in a manner that will not harm other property.
 - 2. An antenna is exempt from the setback requirement if it extends no more than five (5) feet horizontally from the edge of the structure to which it is attached, and it does not encroach upon an abutting property.

- 2.3. This setback does not apply to the installation of colocated wireless telecommunication facilities or small cell facilities on alternative tower structures.
- F. **Landscaping**. A new wireless telecommunications facility and related equipment must be screened with plants from view by abutting properties, to the maximum extent practicable. Existing plants and natural land forms on the site shall also be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.
- G. *Fencing*. A new wireless telecommunications facility must be fenced to discourage trespass on the facility and to discourage climbing on any structure by trespassers.
- H. Lighting. A new wireless telecommunications facility must be illuminated only as necessary to comply with FAA or other applicable state and federal requirements. However, security lighting may be used as long as it is shielded to be down-directional to retain light within the boundaries of the site, to the maximum extent practicable.
- Color and Materials. A new wireless telecommunications facility must be constructed with materials and colors that match or blend with the surrounding natural or built environment, to the maximum extented practicable. Unless otherwise required, muted colors, earth tones, and subdued hues shall be used.
- J. Structural Standards. A new wireless telecommunications facility must comply with the current Electronic Industries Association/Telecommunications Industries Association (EIA/TIA) 222 Revision Standard entitled "Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Supporting Structures."
- K. *Visual Impact*. The proposed wireless telecommunications facility will have no unreasonable adverse impact upon designated scenic resources within the Town, as identified either in the Towns Comprehensive Plan, or by a State or federal agency.
 - In determining the potential unreasonable adverse impact of the proposed facility upon the designated scenic resources, the Planning Board shall consider the following factors:
 - The extent to which the proposed wireless telecommunications facility is visible above tree line, from the viewpoint(s) of the impacted designated scenic resource;
 - The type, number, height, and proximity of existing structures and features, and background features within the same line of sight as the proposed facility;
 - 3. The extent to which the proposed wireless telecommunications facility would be visible from the viewpoint(s);
 - 4. The amount of vegetative screening;
 - The distance of the proposed facility from the viewpoint and the facilitys facility's location within the designated scenic resource; and
 - 6. The presence of reasonable alternatives that allow the facility to function consistently with its purpose.

- L. **Noise**. During construction, repair, or replacement, operation of a back-up power generator at any time during a power failure, and testing of a back-up generator between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. is exempt from existing municipal noise standards.
- M. *Historic & Archaeological Properties*. The proposed facility, to the greatest degree practicable, will have no unreasonable adverse impact upon a historic district, site or structure which is currently listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
- **7.3 Standard Conditions of Approval:** The following standard conditions of approval shall be a part of any approval or conditional approval issued by the CEO or Planning Board. Where necessary to ensure that an approved project meets the criteria of this ordinance, the Planning Board can impose additional conditions of approval. Reference to the conditions of approval shall be clearly noted on the final approved site plan, and shall include:
 - 1. The owner of the wireless telecommunications facility and his or her successors and assigns agree to:
 - respond in a timely, comprehensive manner to a request for information from a potential colocation applicant, in exchange for a reasonable fee not in excess of the actual cost of preparing a response;
 - 2. negotiate in good faith for shared use of the wireless telecommunications facility by third parties;
 - allow shared use of the wireless telecommunications facility if an applicant agrees in writing to pay reasonable charges for colocation;
 - 4. require no more than a reasonable charge for shared use of the wireless telecommunications facility, based on community rates and generally accepted accounting principles. This charge may include, but is not limited to, a pro rata share of the cost of site selection, planning project administration, land costs, site design, construction and maintenance, financing, return on equity, depreciation, and all of the costs of adapting the tower or equipment to accommodate a shared user without causing electromagnetic interference. The amortization of the above costs by the facility owner shall be accomplished at a reasonable rate, over the life span of the useful life of the wireless telecommunications facility.
 - 2. Upon request by the Town, the applicant shall certify compliance with all applicable FCC radio frequency emissions regulations.

Section 8. Amendment to an Approved Application

Any changes to an approved application must be approved by the CEO or the Planning Board, in accordance with Section 5.

Section 9. Abandonment

A wireless telecommunications facility that is not operated for a continuous period of twelve (12) months shall be considered abandoned. The CEO shall notify the owner of an abandoned facility in writing and order the removal of the facility within ninety (90) days of receipt of the written notice. The owner of the facility shall have thirty (30) days from the receipt of the notice to demonstrate to the CEO that the facility has not been abandoned.

If the Owner fails to show that the facility is in active operation, the owner shall have sixty (60) days to remove the facility. If the facility is not removed within this time period, the Town may remove the facility at the owner's expense. The owner of the facility shall pay all site reclamation costs deemed necessary and reasonable to return the site to its pre-construction condition, including the removal of roads, and reestablishment of vegetation.

If a surety has been given to the Town for removal of the facility, the owner of the facility may apply to the Planning Board for release of the surety when the facility and related equipment are removed to the satisfaction of the Planning Board.

Section 10. Appeals

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the CEO or the Planning Board under this ordinance may appeal the decision to the Board of Appeals as an administrative appeal under the Zoning Ordinance. Written notice of an appeal must be filed with the Board of Appeals within thirty (30) days of the decision. The notice of appeal shall clearly state the reasons for the appeal.

Section 11. Administration and Enforcement

The CEO, as appointed through either the Zoning Ordinance or by the Board of Selectmen or Town or City Council, shall enforce this ordinance. If the CEO finds that any provision of this ordinance has been violated, the CEO shall notify in writing the person responsible for such violation, indicating the nature of the violation, and ordering the action necessary to correct it. The CEO shall order correction of the violation and may take any other legal action to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

The Board of Selectmen, or its authorized agent, is authorized to enter into administrative consent agreements for the purpose of eliminating violations of this ordinance and recovering fines without court action. Such agreements shall not allow a violation of this ordinance to continue unless: (a) there is clear and convincing evidence that the violation occurred as a direct result of erroneous advice given by an authorized municipal official upon which the applicant reasonably relied to its detriment; (b) there is no evidence that the owner acted in bad faith; and (c) the removal of the violation will result in a threat to public health and safety or substantial environmental damage.

Section 12. Penalties

Any person who owns or controls any building or property that violates this ordinance shall be fined in accordance with Title 30-A M.R.S.A. Section 4452. Each day such violation continues after notification by the CEO shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 13. Conflict and Severability

13.1 Conflicts with other Ordinances

Whenever a provision of this ordinance conflicts with or is inconsistent with another provision of this ordinance or of any other ordinance, regulation, or statute, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

13.2 Severability

The invalidity of any part of this ordinance shall not invalidate any other part of this ordinance.

Section 14. Definitions

The terms used in this ordinance shall have the following meanings:

"Alternative Tower Structure" Clock towers, bell steeples, light poles, water towers, electrical transmission line towers, smokestacks, existing buildings, and similar mounting structures that camouflage, or conceal the presence of an Antenna(s).

"Antenna" means any system of poles, panels, rods, reflecting discs or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of radio or electromagnetic frequency signals.

"Antenna/Antenna Array" A system of one or more rods, panels, discs or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of radio frequency signals. These include, but are not limited to, omnidirectional antennas (whips or rods), directional antennas (panels) and parabolic antennas (dish or disc).

"Antenna Height" means the vertical distance measured from the base of the antenna support structure at grade to the highest point of the structure, even if said highest point is an antenna. Measurement of tower height shall include antenna, base pad, and other appurtenances and shall be measured from the finished grade of the facility site. If the support structure is on a sloped grade, then the average between the highest and lowest grades shall be used in calculating the antenna height.

"Colocation" means the use of a wireless telecommunications facility by more than one wireless telecommunications provider.

"Expansion" means the addition of antennas, towers, or other devices to an existing structure.

"FAA" means the Federal Aviation Administration, or its lawful successor.

"FCC" means the Federal Communications Commission, or its lawful successor.

"Height" means the vertical measurement from a point on the ground at the mean finish grade adjoining the foundation as calculated by averaging the highest and lowest finished grade around the building or structure, to the highest point of the building or structure. The highest point shall exclude farm building components, flagpoles, chimneys, ventilators, skylights, domes, water towers, bell towers, church spires, processing towers, tanks, bulkheads, or other building accessory features usually erected at a height greater than the main roofs of buildings.

"Historic or Archaeological Resources" means resources that are:

- 1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for listing on the National Register;
- 2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior to qualify as a registered historic district;
- 3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
- 4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified by Secretary of the Interior through the Maine Historic Preservation Commission; or
- 5. Areas identified by a governmental agency such as the Maine Historic Preservation Commission as having significant value as an historic or archaeological resource and any areas identified in the Town's Comprehensive Plan, which have been listed or are eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

"Historic District" means a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development and identified in the Town's Comprehensive Plan, which is listed or is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Such historic districts may also comprise individual elements separated geographically, but linked by association or history.

"Historic Landmark" means any improvement, building or structure of particular historic or architectural significance to the Town relating to its heritage, cultural, social, economic or political history, or which exemplifies historic personages or important events in local, state or national history identified in the Town's Comprehensive Plan, which have been listed or are eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

"Line of Sight" means the direct view of the object from the designated scenic resource.

"Parabolic Antenna" (also known as a satellite dish antenna) means an antenna which is bowl-shaped, designed for the reception and or transmission of radio frequency communication signals in a specific directional pattern.

"Principal Use" means the use other than one which is wholly incidental or accessory to another use on the same premises.

"Public Recreational Facility" means a regionally or locally significant facility, as defined and identified either by State statute or in the Town's Comprehensive Plan, designed to serve the recreational needs of Kennebunkport property owners.

"Designated Scenic Resource" means that specific location, view, or corridor, as identified as a scenic resource in the Town's Comprehensive Plan or by a State or federal agency, that consists of:

- a three dimensional area extending out from a particular viewpoint on a public way or within a public recreational area, focusing on a single object, such as a mountain, resulting in a narrow corridor, or a group of objects, such as a downtown skyline or mountain range, resulting in a panoramic view corridor; or
- 2. lateral terrain features such as valley sides or woodland as observed to either side of the observer, constraining the view into a narrow or particular field, as seen from a viewpoint on a public way or within a public recreational area.

"Small Cell Facility" An antenna, radio, power source and meter, disconnect switch, fiber optic cable, and supporting equipment, if any, installed on a utility pole owned by a regulated public utility and installed within the public right of way.

"Targeted Market Coverage Area" means the area which is targeted to be served by this proposed telecommunications facility.

"Unreasonable Adverse Impact" means that the proposed project would produce an end result which is:

- excessively out-of-character with the designated scenic resources affected, including existing buildings, structures and features within the designated scenic resource, and
- 2. would significantly diminish the scenic value of the designated scenic resource.

"Viewpoint" means that location which is identified either in the Town's Comprehensive Plan or by a federal or State agency, and which serves as the basis for the location and determination of a particular designated scenic resource.

"Wireless Telecommunications Facility" or "Facility" means any structure, antenna, tower, or other device which provides radio/television transmission, commercial-mobile wireless services, unlicensed wireless services, cellular-phone services, specialized mobile radio-communications (SMR), common carrier wireless exchange phone services, specialized mobile radio-communications (SMR), common-carrier-wireless exchange access-services, and personal-communications services (PCS) or pager services.

"Wireless Telecommunications Facility" A facility that transmits, receives, distributes, provides or offers telecommunications services, radio or television signals, or any other spectrum-based transmissions/receptions, together, with the facility's associated antennas, microwave dishes, horns, cables, wires, conduits, ducts, lightning rods,

electronics and other types of equipment for the transmission, receipt, distribution or offering of such signals; wireless communication towers, antenna support structures, and other structures supporting said equipment and any attachments to those structures including guy wires and anchors, equipment buildings, generators, parking areas, utility services, driveways and roads and other accessory features.

"Wireless Telecommunications Facility—Colocated" A Wireless Telecommunications
Facility that is installed on an Alternative Tower Structure instead of a new tower
structure.

Section 15. Effective Date

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this ordinance shall become effective immediately upon passage but shall be retroactive to any application not pending within the meaning of 1 M.R.S.A. Section 302 as of August 26, 1999.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS TO LAND USE ORDINANCE

Amend Article 2, Section 2.2 – Definitions as follows:

Alternative Tower Structure: Clock towers, bell steeples, light poles, water towers, electrical transmission line towers, smokestacks, existing buildings, and similar mounting structures that camouflage, or conceal the presence of an Antenna(s).

Antenna/Antenna Array: A system of one or more rods, panels, discs or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of radio frequency signals. These include, but are not limited to, omnidirectional antennas (whips or rods), directional antennas (panels) and parabolic antennas (dish or disc).

Small Cell Facility: An antenna, radio, power source and meter, disconnect switch, fiber optic cable, and supporting equipment, if any, installed on a utility pole owned by a regulated public utility and installed within the public right of way.

Wireless Telecommunications Facility: A facility that transmits, receives, distributes, provides or offers telecommunications services, radio or television signals, or any other spectrum-based transmissions/receptions, together, with the facility's associated antennas, microwave dishes, horns,

cables, wires, conduits, ducts, lightning rods, electronics and other types of equipment for the transmission, receipt, distribution or offering of such signals; wireless communication towers, antenna support structures, and other structures supporting said equipment and any attachments to those structures including guy wires and anchors, equipment buildings, generators, parking areas, utility services, driveways and roads and other accessory features.

<u>Wireless Telecommunications Facility—Colocated: A Wireless Telecommunications Facility that is installed on an Alternative Tower Structure instead of a new tower structure.</u>

September 27, 2018

Motion: I move that the resolution entitled, "Resolution to Authorize Town of Kennebunkport to Issue up to \$10,000,000 in Bonds to Acquire Certain Parcels of Land," be adopted in form presented to this meeting and that an attested copy of said Resolution be filed with the minutes of this meeting.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE TOWN OF KENNEBUNKPORT TO ISSUE UP TO \$10,000,000 IN BONDS TO ACQUIRE CERTAIN PARCELS OF LAND

Whereas, at a Special Town Meeting duly called and held on September 19, 2018, the voters of the Town of Kennebunkport (the "Town") authorized the Board of Selectmen to issue general obligation bonds or notes of the Town in a principal amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 to pay costs to acquire parcels of land comprising 85+/- acres and identified on the Kennebunkport Tax Maps at Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21 and Map 12, Block 5, Lot 21A, and Map 12, Block 5, Lot 22; (the "Project");

Now therefore, the Board of Selectmen hereby resolves as follows:

- 1. That pursuant to Special Town Meeting approval recited above and section 5772 of Title 30-A of the Maine Revised Statutes, the Treasurer of the Town is authorized to arrange for the issuance and sale of general obligation bonds and notes in anticipation thereof in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$10,000,000.00 (the "Bonds"), which Bonds are for the purpose of financing costs of the Project, and to determine the date(s), maturity(ies), denomination(s), interest rate(s), place(s) of payment, call(s) for redemption with or without premium, form(s), and other details of the Bonds not inconsistent herewith, including execution and delivery of the Bonds against payment therefor, as she may approve;
- 2. That the Bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, countersigned by a majority of the Board of Selectmen, and attested by the Town Clerk under the official seal of the Town, if applicable, and otherwise be in such form and contain such terms and provisions not inconsistent herewith, as they shall approve, their approval to be conclusively evidenced by their execution thereof, and that any signature thereon may be by facsimile to the extent permitted by law;
- 3. That the Bonds be issued in the name of the Town and in registered form transferable only on the registration books of the Town, which registration books may be kept by the Town or its transfer agent, upon surrender thereof with a written instrument of transfer, duly executed by the registered owner or his/her attorney duly authorized in writing;
- 4. That in lieu of physical certificates of any of the Bonds, the Treasurer is authorized to undertake all acts necessary to provide for the issuance and transfer of such Bonds in book-entry form pursuant to the Depository Trust Company Book-Entry Only System, as an alternative to the provisions of the preceding paragraph above regarding physical transfer, and the Treasurer is authorized and empowered to enter into a Letter of Representation or any other contract, agreement or understanding necessary or, in the

Treasurer's opinion, appropriate in order to qualify the Bonds for and participate in the Depository Trust Company Book-Entry Only System;

- 5. That the Treasurer, majority of the Board of Selectmen, and Clerk are authorized from time to time to execute such Bonds as may be required to provide for exchanges or transfers of Bonds authorized hereunder;
- 6. That the Treasurer and Town Manager, acting singly, are authorized to arrange for the sale of the Bonds at public or private sale to such parties, including the Maine Municipal Bond Bank, as the Treasurer or Town Manager determines to be in the Town's interest, to execute and deliver loan agreements and other contracts for that purpose, and to hire such financial advisors, underwriters, registrars, paying agents, transfer agents, and other consultants, if any, as the Treasurer or Town Manager deems necessary to assist with the sale of the Bonds, all on such terms not inconsistent with this Resolution as the Treasurer or Town Manager shall approve;
- 7. That the Treasurer is authorized to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Preliminary Official Statement and an Official Statement for use in the offering and sale of any of the Bonds herein authorized, any such Preliminary Official Statement and Official Statement to be in such form and contain such information as may be approved by the Treasurer, with the advice of a financial advisor and/or bond counsel, and that the use and distribution of any such Preliminary Official Statement and Official Statement in the name and on behalf of the Town in connection with offering the Bonds for sale is approved;
- 8. That the Treasurer is authorized to covenant and agree, on behalf of the Town, for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds, that the Town will file any required reports, make any annual financial or material event disclosure, and take any other actions that may be necessary to ensure that the disclosure requirements imposed by Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, if applicable, are met;
- 9. That the Bonds will not be designated as qualified tax-exempt obligations within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code")
- 10. That no part of the proceeds of the Bonds, as applicable, shall be used, directly or indirectly, to acquire any securities and obligations, the acquisition of which would cause the Bonds to be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of Section 148 of the Code;
- 11. That the Chair and the Treasurer, acting singly, are authorized, as applicable, to covenant on behalf of the Town to file any information report and pay any rebate due to the United States in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, to take all other lawful actions necessary to ensure the interest on the bonds will be excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for purposes of federal income taxation and to refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Bonds to become includable in the gross income of the owners thereof;

- 12. That the Treasurer, Chair, Town Manager, and other proper officials of the Town are authorized and empowered in its name and on its behalf to execute and deliver on behalf of the Town such other documents and certificates as may be required in connection with the issuance and sale of the Bonds; do or cause to be done all such acts and things, not inconsistent herewith, as may be necessary or desirable in order to effect the issuance, sale and delivery of the Bonds and the accomplishment of the Project herein authorized;
- 13. That the Treasurer in consultation with Bond Counsel is authorized to implement written procedures with respect to the Bonds for the purpose of: (i) ensuring timely "remedial action" for any portion of the Bonds that may become "non-qualified bonds," as those terms are defined in the Code and regulations thereunder; and (ii) monitoring the Town's compliance following the issuance of the Bonds with the arbitrage, yield restriction and rebate requirements of the Code and regulations thereunder;
- 14. That if the Treasurer, Selectmen, or Clerk for any reason be unavailable to, as applicable, approve, execute, or attest the Bonds or any related financing documents, the person or persons then acting in any such capacity, whether as assistant, deputy, or otherwise, be authorized to act for such unavailable official with the same force and effect as if such official had himself/herself performed such act;
- 15. That if any of the officers or officials of the Town who have signed, attested, or sealed the Bonds shall cease to be such officers or officials before the Bonds so signed, attested, and sealed shall have been actually authenticated or delivered by the Town, such Bonds nevertheless may be authenticated, delivered, and issued with the same force and effect as though the person or persons who signed, attested, or sealed the Bonds had not ceased to be such officer or official; and also, any such Bonds may be signed, attested, or sealed on behalf of the Town by those persons who, at the actual date of execution of the Bonds, shall be the proper officers or officials of the Town, although at the nominal date of the Bonds any such person shall not have been such officer or official; and

16. That the Town Clerk file an attested copy of this Resolution with the minutes of this meeting.

Dated September 27, 2018

A true copy, attest:

A majority of the Board of Selectmen

Clerk, Town of Kennebunkport

MOORS & CABOT



Financing Considerations...

MOORS & CABOT, INC. Established 1890

Banking & Advisory Group
One Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
Member FINRA, NYSE and SIPC

September 27, 2018



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MOORS & CABOT

management of fixed-income sales, trading and underwriting. Furthermore, he has established the Banking and Advisory Group that through bond issues. Mr. Cuetara has been involved with the origination, sale and distribution of fixed-income securities for over 30 Boston, including Blyth Eastman Dillon and Moseley Hallgarten Estabrook & Weeden. He served as the National Sales Manager at the former Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York City and as the head of Public Finance at Fleet Securities, in years. He started his career at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston followed by the management of various bond departments in provides consultative and advisory services to local municipalities for debt management, fiscal advice and access to debt markets Joseph P. Cuetara is a Senior Vice President with Moors & Cabot's Capital Markets Division. His responsibilities include Portland, Maine and in Boston. Mr. Cuetara joined Moors & Cabot in 1998.

Graduate School at Clark University (Worcester, Massachusetts) as a Doctoral Candidate in Economics. He is registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority as a General Securities Principal and Registered Representative (FINRA Series 7, 24, 63) Mr. Cuetara received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics from the University of Maine (Orono) in 1971 and attended the and is registered with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board as a Municipal Advisor, Municipal Principal and Registered Representative (MSRB Series 50, 52, 53).

Federal Street in Boston, Massachusetts. The firm is a 125+ years old, privately held, Massachusetts corporation and member of the Moors & Cabot, Inc. ("Moors & Cabot") is a brokerage firm established in 1890. Its corporate headquarters are located at One New York Stock Exchange.

In January 1998, Moors & Cabot made a strategic decision to significantly expand its fixed-income activities by enlisting Joseph P. Cuetara to serve as a Senior Vice President & Manager in its Capital Markets Division. Mr. Cuetara enjoys over 45 years of Cabot provides consultative and advisory services to local municipal entities for debt management, fiscal advice and access to the management of all fixed-income sales, trading and underwriting. Through his creation of its Banking & Advisory Group, Moors & debt markets. The firm is now recognized as the "preeminent distributor" of Maine local tax-exempt obligations and the "point of securities market experience, of which the last 31 years have been focused on financial advisory. His responsibilities include inquiry" for local Maine municipal debt. Our focus is to serve local municipal and quasi-municipal entities in the State of Maine. Our commitment is to provide local municipal entities with comprehensive advisory services to suit its unique needs. We develop a market strategy that optimizes when the debt should be sold. Considerations as to the technical as well as the fundamental aspects of the market become instrumental in developing these strategies. In summary, we structure the financing and its timing to the issuer's benefit.

Cabot has made a successful capital commitment to the securities business ... as our only business. Our familiarity and experience Moors & Cabot has participated in fixed-income activities since its inception. Our continued existence demonstrates that Moors & with local Maine financings continues the tradition, committed to providing continued market access to Maine communities.



MOORS&CABOT

Town asks voters for \$10M to buy property away from developer before subdivision is built

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — The Board of Selectmen is asking residents to approve \$10 million dollars in a last ditch attempt to buy an 85-acre parcel of land across from the Village Fire Station and secure it for the town, before the current owner moves forward with a planned multi-phased subdivision.

The land, off North Street, was purchased in January of 2006 from the Frink family by CDMK, LLC, a Massachusetts based development group, and approved that same year for a phased subdivision of 80 dwelling units — one dozen in a multiplex building, and the rest of the units in duplexes. The town had the opportunity to purchase the land then, but passed on it, something several members of the Board of Selectmen said was a mistake during Tuesday night's joint meeting with the town Budget Board.



Pat Eriggs, left, and Town Manager Laurie Smith look over a housing project proposal in this 2016 York. County Coast Star file photo. The selectmen are now asking voters to approve \$10 million in funding in an attempt to purchase 85 exiss of property across from the Village Fire Station from a development group before it can build a subdivision them.

A special town meeting has been scheduled for 6 p m, next Wednesday, Sept. 19 at the Village Fire Station on North Street. The full warrant article can be read on the town's website at combe-read on the town's website

The development project, named Olde Port Village, has hit numerous snags over the past 12 years, including last year when a mortgage foreclosure on the property loomed and the town asked voters to approve up to \$5 million to bid at a foreclosure auction. Foreclosure was avoided by developer Thomas Macone, and the auction never happened. Macone said last fall that he intended to continue with the permitting and site work.

Town Manager Laurie Smith told the selectmen and Budget Board members Tuesday that a number of people came to her last fall and expressed interest in the town owning the property if it ever became available again.

Smith met with Macone a few weeks ago to review the bonding requirements, which need to be met before the final stage of development begins. She asked him about the opportunity for the town to purchase the property, and Macone said his intent is to move forward with the project, which would begin construction on the condominiums shortly.

"My sense is he's very close to where he needs to be, and we would be seeing buildozers and heavy equipment in there soon," Town Planner Werner Gilliam told both boards Tuesday.

Smith said the town did extensive research to determine what would be a fair market price to purchase the 85-acre parcel, knowing that other private developers could be making the same move to purchase it from CDMK.

"We are a public entity, so we have to do everything out in the open. This is the town's last opportunity to partake in a buying opportunity. Smith said.

Selectman Stuart Barwise said Tuesday that the town has done its homework on the price. While \$10 million dollars is a hefty price tag. Barwise noted that the location of the property, with access to downtown, and to all of the municipal infrastructure, is a rarity in Kennebunkport.

Selectman Pat Briggs said that it was a key opportunity for the lownspeople to control what goes into such a central hub of a location.

Briggs said voters supported the \$5 million last fall because if the town owns the property it will prevent someone from developing the parcel in a way that would not be in the best interest of the town.



MOORS & CABOT

at its current location. There are a number of possibilities that would benefit our town, and this is our last shot at this," he said.

Barwise said he was strongly in favor of the town trying to purchase the property.

If think this is a historic opportunity that we would be crazy not to give careful attention to. There aren't many places in Kennebunkport that have access to infrastructure and resources like this one does. It is truly unique. From the moment we passed on it 12 years ago to today we have had people tell us we missed an opportunity. They (CDMK) haven't offered it for sale, but we want to make a run at it, and hopefully we will be successful. We have a chance to correct what many view as an oversight of the past. I'm coming out strongly in favor of doing this,"

Comments from both the select and budget boards were universally in favor of putting the question before voters next week.

Budget Board member Kai Leffler said she was very much in favor of approving the \$10 million, noting that opportunities like this are very rare.

Smith said if townspeople support this next week, it would authorize her to move forward with an offer to CDMK. If successful, the \$10 million would be bonded over a 20-year period.

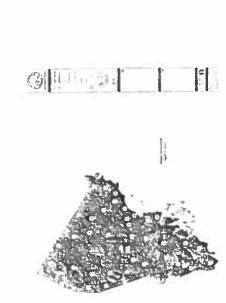
"That would be about \$700,000 a year which figures out to about 36 cents on the tax rate. It's about \$36 a year per \$100,000 in valuation," Smith said "So if you have a \$400,000 house in Kennebunkport it would equate to \$144 a year — or \$12 a month."

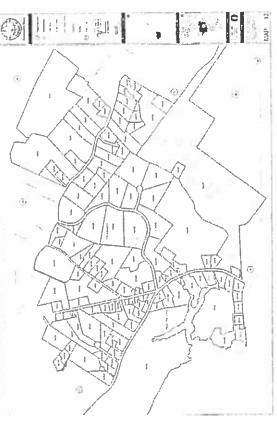
As for the questions around plans for the property, Smith said her simple answer is, there is no plan.

"The property is valuable because of its size and location. People are concerned about development pressures, and housing needs, this could be an opportunity to plan something that integrates well and sets us in a new direction for the future," she said.

"This would be one of the best investments the town could make, Selectman Allen Daggett said,

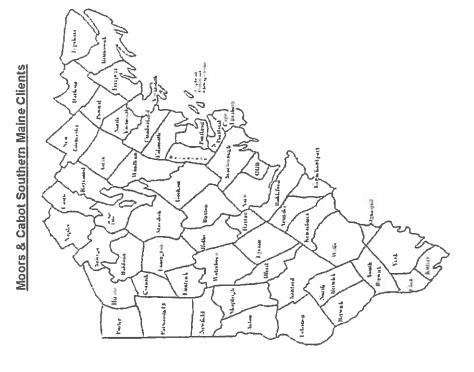
Residents can vote on the measure during the special town meeting next Wednesday, Sept. 19 at 6 p.m. at the Village Fire Station on North Street

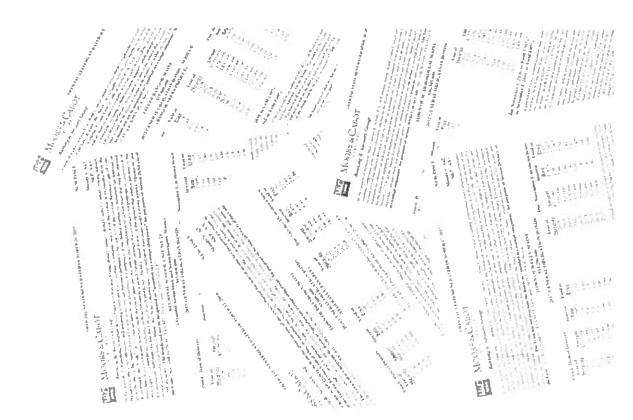














Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30- A, Section 5772 (Municipalities)

A municipality may issue general obligation securities for funding or refunding all or part of its debt and for any purpose for which it may raise money.

- (1)(B) The period of anticipatory borrowing under this subsection shall not exceed 3 years and the time within which these securities are to become due shall not be extended by anticipatory borrowing (1) The time fixed in the vote authorizing their issue; or (2) If no term is specified in that vote, beyond the term permitted by law.
- (3) Securities may be in serial form payable in annual installments, which need not be equal, the total amount of which shall extinguish the entire issue at maturity. The first such installment must be payable within 5 years and the last such installment must be payable within 30 years after the date the securities are issued.
- Term securities may be issued for a period not to exceed 10 years.
- (6) Securities may be issued which are subject to call for redemption with or without premium at the election of the municipality before the date fixed for final payment of the securities, provided: (A.) Specific authority to issue callable securities is contained in the vote authorizing their issue; and (B.) The securities when issued contain provisions setting forth: (1) The method by which the option to call may be exercised; (2) The procedure for payment in the event of call; and (3) The legal effect of making the call.

Fully Taxable Qualitiod §501(c)(3) Socurities? Colleges, universities, health care Other Exemption? Small issue IRB, student toans, mortgage revenue, redevelopment Multi-family housing, airports, wharves, mass transit, sewage, solid waste, electricity, gas, water, hydro, heating or cooling, hazardous 옷 Tax Code - Private Use 5% or more used for loan to non-governmental user Exempt Facility? Private Use? 10% or more private use and security Private Activity Bonds (AMT preference income) Yes Yes Yes 2 "Tax-Exempt"

Bank Carry 0% Deductible

2

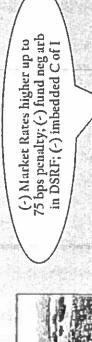
Bank Carry 80% Deductible

Yes

More than \$10 million per year?

Versus the Bond Bank

Maine Municipal Bond Bank



GENERAL RESOLUTION PROGRAM

For municipalities, schools districts, water districts, sewer districts and other program. Under this tax exempt bond financing program, the proposed debt local governments requesting loan financing through the General Resolution municipalities. Click here to learn more about the approval and financing will be paid from a General Resolution pledge of the municipality or process of this program.

A Case in Point ...

April 26, 2017 (rated Aa2/AA+). The most recent comparable public sale that we originated was for Au3/AA City of Bath, on April 11. For Maine Municipal Bond Bank sold its 2017B General Resolution Bonds on compare to 3.29% for MMBB's pool members, or 64 basis points. A \$10 comparison the following shows a \$10,000,000 financing at the Bath Net Interest Rate (on the left) compared to MMBB's Net Interest Rate that it charges the members of the 2017B Series pool. The 2.64% at the Bath rates million, 20-year (and for our financings callable in 10 years with no penalty) shows a difference of approximately \$700,000.

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Scope of Services

Our proposed services encompass coordination of and assistance with all facets of structuring, originating, marketing, sale and closing of the issue. These services include our responsibility to:

- Structure the issue;
- Determine sale timing:
- Prepare the Preliminary and final Official Statement;
- Conduct due diligence meetings in preparation of sale;
- Arrange for the timely production and delivery of the financing documents to all parties including prospective bidders, KISI, The Bond Bin'er and Bloomberg;
- Adequately advertise the sale;
- Secure CUSIP numbers for the issue in a timely manner;
- Act as liaison and coordinate sale activities with pertinent state agencies, credit rating agencies, Bond Counsel, paying agent and others associated with the sale;
- Coordinate bid opening and/or pricing, verify pricing and notification of sale results and details;
- Work with Bond Counsel to assure timely availability of bonds at settlement;
- Coordinate closing with purchaser;
- Arrange for certification of the issue and delivery of the bonds for pre-closing;
- Prepare the calculation and assist in the preparation of the IRS Form 8038-G;
- Forward a sufficient supply of final Official Statements to the purchaser; and
- Submit the Official Statement and MSRB Form G-36(OS) to the NRMSIRs.

Sealed Bid Sales

In preparing for the sale of bonds, the issuer must decide which mode of sale is likely to result in the lowest costs for its debt and to achieve other important policy objectives. This decision is based on the characteristics of the issuer, market conditions, and the type of the financing that is being contemplated. Scaled bid sales enjoy benefits achieved through competition, such as being able to justify that the bonds were sold at the lowest interest cost given the prevailing market conditions or demonstrating to the public that the public access to bonds was conducted fairly.



In preparing for the sale of bonds, the issuer must decide which mode is likely to result in the lowest costs for its debt and to achieve other important policy objectives. This decision is based on:

- The characteristics of the issuer,
- Market conditions, and
- The type of the financing that is being contemplated.

It is important to note that an issue is not likely to meet all of the conditions that favor one mode of sale over the other. A primary objective in selecting the mode of sale is to choose the one that will generate the most interest for the issuers' bonds among underwriters and, more importantly,

Sealed bid sales enjoy benefits achieved through competition, such as being able to justify that the bonds were sold at the lowest interest cost given he prevailing market conditions or demonstrating to the public that the public access to bonds was conducted fairly, which must be weighed against educed opportunities to generate prior investor interest in the securities. Conversely, issuers contemplating a negotiated sale know that they have greater flexibility in structuring their financing, determining their offering date or in developing a marketing plan to attract investors; yet, they also risk that the price negotiated for the bonds may be lower than would have been obtained in a sealed bid offering. Regardless of the mode of sale that is chosen, the issuer needs to look for opportunities to achieve the most flexibility, the greatest competition, and the most knowledge in order to obtain the lowest overall cost of financing its debt. The table on the other side displays a summary of conditions favoring either mode of sale. It is arguable that a sealed bid sale forces the issuer to become hostage to the market as the time and sale date must be established well in advance. Thus, a penalty rate may be assigned to the issue if the inflexibility of this process forces the issuer into a temporarily weak market. However, the shrewd selection of an experienced Municipal Advisor mitigates this infrequent occurrence as the experienced advisor is qualified to project the forward calendar with a measurable level of certainty.

This allowed the enjoyment of economies of scale vis-a-vis costs of issuance; as well as permitting lower quality credits more attractive rates. The give-up, however, was that the local credits "name" in the market lost familiarity. Interestingly, the Bond Bank uses the negotiated sale mode. The Maine Municipal Bond Bank, established in 1972, has served local Maine communities well by pooling debt into a common plan of financing.

In the last few years more and more issuers have recognized the merits in access to debt financing via an "individual sale". Since 1990 over 60 local municipal entities in Maine have sought this financing alternative. However, due to the unseasoned nature of local Maine names in the market, many issued through a negotiated sale.

municipalities may again borrow long-term debt at competitive rates, on their time frame, while satisfying the concern of its taxpayers that they are issuance of a variety of local Maine names, many local issuers may now easily enjoy access to the market via the sealed bid mode. Thus, local Times have now changed ... for the better! Due to a greater application of ratings to "individual sale" issuers; and the greater frequency of receiving the lowest interest rate for their debt. Convenience and value!



COMPETITIVE vs. NEGOTIATED SALES: Summary of Conditions Favoring Each Method of Sale

TOTO LEADER	CONDITIONS FAVORING A COMPETITIVE SALE	CONDITIONS FAVORING A NEGOTIATED SALE
Pledged Revenues	General Obligation or Strong System Revenue	Project Supported Revenues
Security Structure (for Revenue Bonds)	Conventional Resolut on and Cash Flow; Rate Covenant and Coverage	Unusual or Weak Covenants; Subordinated Debt
Debt Instrument	Traditional Senal and Term, Full Coupon Bonds	Use of Innovative Structuring, Denvative Products, Structure to Attract Particular Investors (e.g., Discount Bonds), etc
CREDIT QUALITY	'A or better	Below Single 'A'
Rating Outlook	Stable	Weak but Improving, or Under Stress
ISSUER CHARACTERISTICS		
Type of Organization	Broad-Based Ganeral Purpose Borrower	Special Purpose, Independent Authority
Frequency of Issuance	Regular Borrower in Public Market	New or Infrequent Issuer
Markel Awareness	Active Secondary Market with Broad Investor Base	Little or No Institutional Awareness of Issuer, Historical Antipathy
Investor Comfart	Well-Knawn, Stable Issuer	issuer Expenencing Significant Financial, Legal or Other Problems
MARKET CONDITIONS		
Interest Rates	Stable, Predictable Market	Votatite or Declining Market
Supply and Demand	Strong Investor Demand, Good Liquidily, Light Forward Calendar	Oversoid Market, Heavy Supply
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS		
Participation in Sale of Bonds	Broad Market Participation Desired for Sale of Bonds	Desire to Direct Business to OBE or Local/Regional Firms
Stimulation of Investor Interest	Broad Market Participation Desired for Purchase of Bonds	Desire to Direct Business to Local/Regional Investors

Source. A Practitioner's Guide to Effective Debt Managament: Competitive v. Negotiated (1994). Government Finance Officers Association, Chicago, Illinois.



MOORS & CABOT INVESTMENTS

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS TOWN OF KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

prior to starting We will require the following inform

inancial: One (1) set of the FY 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 Aud One (1) set of the FY 2018 Audit (when available) One (1) set of the FY 2018 and 2098 Budget One (1) current Capital Improvement Plan (if any) Amortization schedules of all prior debt, showing annual principal payments and each year's interest rate.

Legal:

One (1) copy of the Town's Charter (if any)	☐ One (1) copy of each Order that provided authorization for the project(s) to be financed	☐ One (1) copy of ballot(s) that the voters of the Town approved for each project, if required (and vote count, if available)	 A brief (one paragraph; or forward voter info materials, if available) summary description of the project(s) and project costs to be financed
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Any files on websites or available electronically will be greatly appreciated

amortized, and in which year that the first principal payment

should occur

A list, by project, of the years that each project is to be

Driving the Process.

2013 Audit

each financing. This will identify all of the aspects of the financing process and provide the issuer with comfort tha the financing(s) are proceeding on schedule. We find this to We typically provide our standard form of Chronology fo be a convenient tool in that it enables us to: (i) plan ou respective schedules well in advance; (ii) provide the issue with a total overview of the process; and (iii) allow us to continually monitor the process, thus keeping on schedule throughout the financing.

allows everyone to: (i) know who the responsible parties are facsimile numbers of all parties, for all parties. The entire Distribution receives notification of the proposed sale and i copy of the Chronology at the outset of the financing. As the financing process matures, all salient parties are notified a: List of all parties who will be involved in the financing. This (ii) prevent inadvertently forgetting parties who should be informed; and (iii) have the correct addresses, telephone and prescribed by the Chronology. Thus, all parties receive it: respective instructions, requests and financing documents n addition to the Chronology, we prepare a Distribution ncluding Official Statements, in a timely manner.

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(212) 504-9262

David Nloore dinoore@ross.com



DECLARATION OF OFFICIAL INTENT

The Internal Revenue Service promulgated its final reimbursement regulations, effective March 2, 1992, with respect to expenses previously advanced from sources other than tax-exempt securities (e.g., reserves) whereby the borrower may wish to ultimately use tax-exempt bond proceeds to reimburse itself. One of the requirements is that the borrower make a "Declaration of Official Intent".

A Declaration of Official Intent is imperative for a governmental unit to the extent it intends to expend any monies prior to financing a project. Although certain 'preliminary expenditures' are allowed under Treasury Regulation 1.103-18 without previously declaring official intent, any other monies expended prior to the date of the declaration are not eligible for tax-exempt financing.

The Declaration of Official Intent is an extremely straightforward process. Declaring official intent does not bind the government to go ahead with a financing, nor does it authorize the unit, or any of its officers, to proceed with the financing. It simply establishes the governmental entity's intent to reimburse itself for monies expended in pursuit of a project with proceeds of tax-exempt bonds.

Tax Aspects of Governmental Debt Issuance

DEEMED QUALIFIED AND DESIGNATED

The Tax Reform Act of 1986, as amended, (i) eliminated the ability of bank portfolios to enjoy tax-exempt status from the purchase of certain municipal new issues (i.e., from "large issuers") and (ii) limited the ability of bank portfolios to enjoy only 80% of the tax-exemption of all other municipal issues (i.e., from "small issuers"). This is encompassed in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Section 265(B).

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In summary, the Code states that subject to an exception for the obligations of issuers of a limited amount of tax-exempt obligations for a calendar year (i.e., currently \$10 million), the Code denies a deduction for that portion of the interest expense of a financial institution that is allocable to interest received on bonds. To the extent that the municipal issuer issues an amount not greater than \$10 million in "new money" each calendar year, its bonds may be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code and, in the case of certain financial institutions (within the meaning of Section 265(b)(5) of the Code), a deduction is allowed for 80% of that portion of such financial institutions' interest expense allocable to interest on bonds. The market may provide up to a 20 basis point (a basis point being .01%; the difference between 5.00% and 5.20% is 20 basis points) lower interest rate for an issue deemed qualified and designated ("Q&D").

Pooled Financings

While constituent issues that comprise a "pooled" financing, such as through a Bond Bank, may severally be small issuers the Code looks to the conduit, not the underlying municipal entities, as the issuer. Therefore, pooled issues do not typically enjoy Q&D status in that they historically borrow more than \$10 million in a calendar year. Thus, the potential for savings as a Q&D issue via a pooled financing is not typically available.

Summary

An issuer may structure and time their issues to allow Q&D status for projects, even though the actual project may exceed the \$10 million threshold. This is done with the issuance of Bond Anticipation Notes ("BANs") and/or separate bond issues which time the proposed issues appropriately to (i) comply with the Code, yet (ii) provide sufficient requisite proceeds through the project's phases.



ARBITRAGE/REBATE

The following intends to be a brief summary of some of the more significant provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as they relate to the requirement that certain profits from the investment of bond proceeds be rebated to the United States government, pursuant to Section 148 of the Code.

Arbitrage Defined

True arbitrage is the selling of a security in one market and simultaneously buying a substantially equivalent security in another, for the purpose of making a profit on the price difference. This is most often done to take advantage of inefficiencies between two markets and, as such, may have a stigma because a profit results without added value being created.

borrowing money) at tax-exempt rates and then investing unexpended proceeds arbitrage refers to selling securities (i.e., at higher taxable rates. This generally results in a net profit for the amount offsets the As applied to municipal finance, however, overall the partially 5 expense which borrowing invested interest

Arbitrage Abused

A few municipal issuers took serious advantage of the arbitrage opportunity. Further, the U.S. Treasury argued that municipal issuers in general had shown a tendency to maximize arbitrage profits. Therefore, the Treasury felt compelled to restrict the earnings on a municipal issue which seemed to be beyond monies raised for actual municipal purposes. The Treasury set regulations in 1989, as amended, which required certain profits from the investment of bond proceeds to be rebated to the Treasury.

The Code allows certain exceptions to rebate [26 CFR 1.148 of the Code]

Rebate Exceptions:

- (1) "Small Issuer" Exception. To the extent that a municipal issuer who has general taxing powers reasonably expects to issue not more than \$5 million in principal amount of debt for governmental purposes in a calendar year, no rebate need be calculated or paid: or
- (2) "Additional School Small Issuer"
 Exception. The above \$5 million may be increased by the lesser of: \$15 million (additional \$10 million) or so much as the aggregate face amount of bonds, attributable to financing the construction of public school facilities.

- (3) "Six Month Expenditure" Exception.
 Any municipal issuer who expends the entire proceeds of a debt issue within six months of the issuance date will not suffer a rebate calculation or payments;
- (4) "Eighteen Month Expenditure"
 Exception. If the rebate requirement is met for all amounts not included in this exception, and all gross proceeds of this issue qualify for the initial temporary period under Section 1.148-2(e)(2) of the Treasury Regulations, no rebate will be owed if the proceeds are spent at least according to the following schedule:

Time	within six months	7	within 18 months
%	10%	9	100
	Θ	€	€

(5) "Construction Bonds" or "Twenty-four Month Construction" Exception. If the proceeds of an issue are used to finance construction of property owned by a governmental unit no rebate will be owed if the proceeds are spent at least according to the following schedule:

	within six months	within 12 months	within 18 months	two years
%	within	within	within	within
Time	10%	45	75	100
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Advertise the Sale



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Town of Scanoreugn, Manne - 2003 Bond Stang (Principal Payments) (Spik & Deferral School Princ by 2 pris. Levid Pbl.)

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Market Timing

WINDHAM HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT - PLAN OF FINANCING

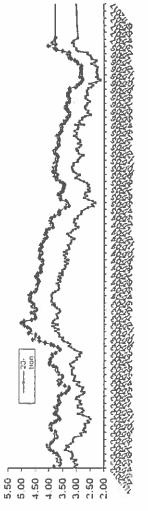
a a	Comments	Amount	Sub-Total by Pro	Purpose	Exception	Small Issuer	Small Issuer Addi'l School	Bank Ouzlified & Designated
10-Dc:-01 6 Nov-01 13-£1-ar-02	10-0ct-01 State Board Concept Approval 6 Nov-01 Elistnet Referendum 10-ti-ar-02 State Board Final Funding Approval	ancept Appro ndum nel Funding ≠	vai ppovad					
21-4-23-63	2002 BAtts (cad 00/29/02) (due 01/13/03)	5,000,000 2,010,000 2,190,000	2,130,000	Si Caur Si Qual Local Skn	2002 Small Issuer 2002 Andti Sin Sm. Issuer 2002 Andti Sin Sm. Issuer	5,000,000	2 810 000 2,130 000	5 000 c. 3 2 810 033 2 160 033
	Total 2002	14,000 CDJ	Courtessass			conjecn's	5,000 000	13 303 65
18-Dec-02	ec.02 2003 BAHs 5,000,000 (aug BH02A0) 2,500,000 (due B44B00) 4,205,500 2,150,000 (1,204,500 (1,500,000)	5,000,000 2,810,000 4,225,500 2,150,000 1,204,500 1,504,500 16,500,000	St Oual St Cual 12.105.605 St Cual Local Sch 1,334.500 Local Sch 1,600.600 Rouds		Retra (202 Small issuen Retra (202 Small issuen Retra (202 Small issuen) Retra (202 Small issuen) Retra (202 Small issuen) Retra (202 Small issuen) Retra (202 Small issuen)	000 000 5	2 819 900 2.190 900 0 0 0 0 0 5 904 900	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×
15 -101-03	Bonds (and 6201/03) (aue 1/101/04 to 1/101/34)	2.810 000 4.2810 000 4.285 500 13.501 000 1,244 500 1,744 500 1,744 500 1,000 000	\$1 Qual \$1 Qual \$1 Qual \$1 Qual (cc al Sch (cc al Sch (Si Cual Si Cual Si Cual Si Cual Si Cual Si Si S	Red 9 G002 Sm Sm Island) Red 9 G002 Acts Sch Sm Island) Red 9 gelunn Beregood Red 10 see (14 door Exerption Red 9 gelunn Exerption Red 10 see (14 door Exerption) Red 10 see (14 door Exerption)	References	Red 33 Red 33 Red 33 Red 34 Red 33	000000000

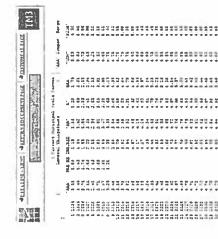


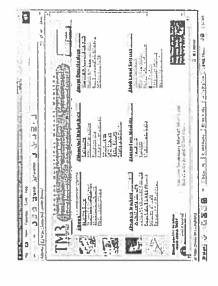
Tech Resources



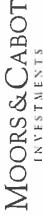
Market Trend











Industry Standard Definitions of NIC and TIC

"NET INTEREST COST (or "NIC") is a common method of computing the interest expense to the issuer of issuing bonds, which usually serves as the basis of award in a competitive sale. NIC takes into account any premium and discount paid on the issue. NIC represents the dollar amount of coupon interest payable over the life of a serial issue, without taking into account the time value of money (as would be done in other calculation methods, such as the "true interest cost" method). While the term "net interest cost" actually refers to the dollar amount of the ssuer's interest cost, it is also used to refer to the overall rate of interest to be paid by the issuer over the life of the bonds. The formula for calculating the NIC rate is:

Total Coupon Interest Payments + Discount (or – Premium) Bond Years

TRUE INTEREST COST (or "TIC") is also known as "Canadian Interest Cost". Under this compounded semi-annually, necessary to discount the amounts payable on the respective method of computing the borrowing issuer's cost, interest cost is defined as the rate, principal and interest payment dates to the purchase price received for the new issue securities. TIC computations produce a figure slightly different from the net interest cost (NIC) method since TIC considers the time value of money while NIC does not."

Source: Glossary of Municipal Securities Terms, Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, 1985.

The TIC bid discourages early year's high coupon or later year's deep discount bidding, and is most compatible with compliance with the issuer's concern with present value. Furthermore, this is currently the most commonly used method for bidding on bond issues.

or not a particular investment with a specified future cash flow is a good investment. This is based upon the premise that one dollar paid today is worth more than a dollar paid in future years. Present Value to demonstrate the projected future expense. As such, an analysis assigns an implicit time value on money by measuring the effect of foregoing the return from potential future investment of money. In summary, the Absolute Savings are the actual numbers of dollars paid over the life of the issue. Present The time value of money, or "Present Value" undertake computations that are used to determine whether includes evaluating any borrowing where money is paid today over the future stream of such borrowing, Value is the actual value today of amounts paid over the life of the issue.



Following the Bid

- Provide for the entire interface for the closing, including arranging for certification of the bonds, their delivery to DTC and providing the purchaser with wire instructions and closing letters well in advance of the closing date; D
- Provide debt service schedules, by project, and then consolidated into a common plan of financing; \square
- ☑ Provide these schedules to the Town, Bond Counsel and the Paying Agent;
- incorporate final changes to the final Official Statement and arrange for a sufficient supply to be produced, thereon; Σ
- Provide the purchaser with 100 copies of the final Official Statements;
- Further advise that the purchaser at its own expense, may obtain additional copies with our assistance, by arrangement with the printer; Σ
- Complete drafts of the MSRB Form G-36(OS) and send final Official Statements to the MSRB and the NRSMIRs. Σ

On the closing date ...

- ② Obtain a release of the Opinion being held in escrow from Bond Counsel;
- Verify the wire transfer(s), notify the paying agent and the underwriter that the wires have been received ; and
- Settle the issue with DTC.

We also ...:

- Have software for calculations and have current IRS Forms 8038, 8038-G, 8038-GC and 8038-T, in-house; $oldsymbol{\Sigma}$
- Are skilled in the proper calculations and preparation of these documents; and
- Will prepare a draft of the IRS Form 8038-G and provide this to Bond Counsel in a timely manner, before closing. Σ

CUSIP Identification Numbers

"It is anticipated that CUSIP identification numbers will be printed on the Bonds. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Bonds will be paid for by the City provided, however, that the City assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers."

issue, or to a unique interest rate of the same maturity, which is usually printed on the face of the individual certificate of an issue. CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures) is an identification number assigned to each maturity of an CUSIPs are intended to help facilitate the identification and clearance of municipal securities.



Continuing Disclosure

"In order to assist the underwriter in with the Securities the benefit of the owners of the Bonds "Certificate"), the proposed form of which is provided in APPENDIX C. complying with the Securities Exchange Commission's Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"), the City will covenant for to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the Rule Report") and to provide notices of the signers of the Bonds, and incorporated by reference in the Bonds. The City by not later than 270 days after the end a "Continuing The Certificate will be executed by the of each fiscal year (the "Annual occurrence of certain enumerated events, if material. The covenants will has never failed to comply in all material respects with any previous financial material events in accordance with the Rule. information or notices of Certificate" provide .⊑ undertakings to contained Disclosure



MOORS & CABOT

NVESTMENTS



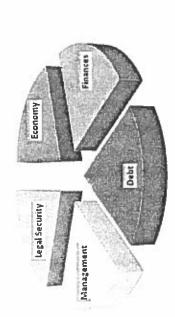
EMMA® - Electronic Municipal Market Access The Official Source for Municipal Disclosures and Market Data

Annual Financial Disclosure Filing Workbook

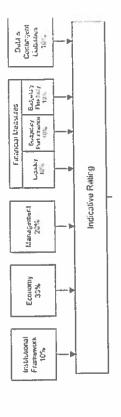
Joseph P. Cuetara, Senior Vice President (617) 314-0258 www.moorscabot.com



Rating Criteria



S&P Methodology



Tax Base See (full va Full Value Per Capita	Weam Imedan sam Fund Balance (% of a Fund Balance Trend Cash Balance (% of a	Cash Balance Viend Institutional Framewo Operating History Dark to First Value	Debt to Revenue Alcody's adjusted Na
Factor Weighting 30%	305	20%	
Forest Ration Factors Whichland Economyfian Base 30% Full Value Page page	Finances	Management	**************************************
Potential Rating Change Driver Significant development in the local tax base driving continued growth in total property values.	Increased or decreased diversification of local tax base. Loss of key industry or employer with no work-out plan.	Expected augmentation (or loss) of financial flexibility.	continue.
•	• •	• •	•
Credit Factors Economy		Finances	

 Significant increase in debt obligations without correlating 	development to offset tax-base leveraging.	 Utilization of debt structure not appropriately matched to ass
Debt		

set's useful life. implementation of new strategies that are expected to augment (c detract) from operating flexibility. Change in political environment that affects ability to react to unanticipated events. Management

Indenture for non-tax backed debt; Regulatory agency permissior Financial flexibility: Unlimited, Limited or Restrictive. • **Legal Security**

Moody's Methodology

Fundance Tax Base 30% Full value) Full Value Per Capilia Cash Balance (** of reverues) Cash	Boad Rating Factors (1)	Factor	Parity Sub-latton	Sub-la Weigh
20 % % 00 % %	Fronchyffax Base	1	Tax Base Size (full value)	10%
30% 20% 20%			Full Value Per Capita	2
# %02 #02			Weath (medan (amily income)	10%
%00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Finances	30%	Fund Balance (% of revenues)	10,%
203:			Fund Balance Trend (5-year change)	åķ dn
200			Cash Balance (% of revenues)	10%
20%			Cash Balance Trend (5-year change)	5,5
30%	Hanananan	20%	Institutenal Framework	10%
20%			Occusion Heldin	10%
	DanielDenember	20%	Debt to Fusi Value	15°
Altooy Esquated Nat Penson Labelly (3-yr ave) to Fulk Value 11300/ Sadusted Nat Penson Labelly (3-yr ave) to Revenue			Debt to Revenue	10 10 10
8100d/ s-adusted Nat Pension Liability (3-yr ave) to Revenue			Attoody's adjusted Net Pension Labilly (3-yr ave) to Full Varue	ST.
			\$100dy's-adjusted Nat Pentsion Liability (3-yr ave) to Revenue	19. 19.



Moody's Long-term Ratings

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") Bonds carrying the same rating are not claimed to be of absolutely equal quality, but are in a broad sense absolutely equal quality, but are in a broad sense alike in position of rak. The ratings involve judgments about the future, including an appraisal of long-term risks and the recognition of many statistical and nonsitestical factors. The quality of a bond may change over its like and therafore a change from the initial rating disignation may occur at any time. Moody's applies numenical modifiers (1, 2 and 3) in each rating classification. The modifier 1 indicates that the issue ratiks in the lower end of its gradation; the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ratiks in the lower end of its category. The classes of gradation are.

Aaa ratings, assigned for issues judged to be of the best quality, carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as 'gilt edged'. Interest payments are protected by a farge or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are takely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundam entally strong position of such issues.

As ratings, assigned for issues judged to be of high quality by all standards and, together with Asa, comprise what are generally known as high grade' bonds. These are rated lower because margins of protection may not be as large as in Asa issues, or fluctuation of protective elements may be of grader amplitude, or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than Asa securities.

A ratings, assigned for issues judged to possess many favorable investment attributes, are considered upper-medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa ratings, assigned for issues judged to be considered as medium-grade obligations, are neither highly protected nor poorly secured.

S&P's Long-term Ratings

Issue credir ratings are based, in varying degrees, on Standard & Poor's analysis of the following considerations: Letelibood of payment—capacity and willingness of the cidipor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in a coordance with the terms of the obligation; Naure of and provisions of the obligation; Naure of and provisions of the obligation, Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankupicly, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankupicy and other laws affecting creditors' nights.

Issueratings are an assessment of default risk but may incorporate an assessment of relative senicrity or ultimate recovery in the event of default.

AAA

An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highestrated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circum stances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

888

An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Plus (+) orminus (-)

The ratings from may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Speculative Grade

Ba or BB rated debt has less near-tern vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.

B rated debt has greater winerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal.

Caa or CCC rated debt has a current identifiable vulnerability to default, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay inherest and repay principal.

Ca or CC ratings are typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied Caa or CCC rating.

C ratings are typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied Caa or CCC- rating. The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed, but debt service payments are continued.

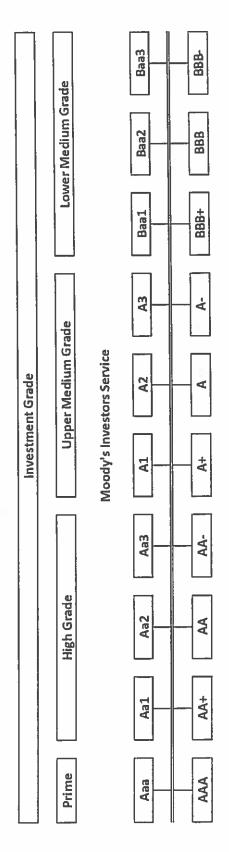
CI ratings are reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.

D rated debt indicates payment default. This rating is also used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

N.R. indicates that the debt is not rated by a bond rating agency.



Bond Rating Ranges



Standard & Poor's Ratings Services

Interest Spread by Basis Points ("bp"); 1 bp = 0.01%; e.g.; 2.00% vs 2.01% = 1 bps

-	1	
Lower Medium Grade	Base +50 to 90 bps; 10 to 25 bps within tranche	2,50% to 2,90%
Upper Medium Grade	Base +25 to 40 bps; 5 to 10 bps within tranche	2.25% to 2.40%
High Grade	Base +10 to 15 bps; 3 to 5 bps within tranche	2.10% to 2.15%
Prime	Base	2.00%
		е. Б.

RULE: 10 bps for \$10,000,000 for 20 years $\approx \$100,000$



Our Approach to the Rating Process ...

If the Issuer wishes to sell its debt in the public market it is imperative that you are rated. This is consistent with industry standard for a public market issuer, such as the Issuer, and is especially appropriate as, due to the consolidations of many banks into a few, (a) its portfolios are being managed at its corporate headquarters (in most instances out of state); as well as (b) the in most instances out of state). This is exacerbated by (c) the shift consolidations of portfolio managers in its trust departments (again, of purchases of municipal debt from professional institutional money managers (having been the next largest purchases of bonds) to individual ("retail") investors.

The above fundamental changes have been a catalyst for the trend But we contend, and are able to prove quantitatively, that this is poor advice that will cost greater interest expense, that far outweighs the rating fee. Thus, despite the extra expense of a of seeking two ratings! Other prospective Municipal Advisors may second rating, it has been our experience that there are benefits. advise application to only one rating agency ... "to save money" Having two agencies review the credit provides:

- A competitive environment that encourages the other agency to "sharpen their pencil"
- Another view that mitigates the other agency's rating, if less than anticipated.
- An incentive to participate in site visits. Our S&P for visits were an incentive for Moody's.
- If the issue is insured a second rating would be obtained anyway. By applying for the rating before the sale, the issuer has the additional advantage of the uninsured "underlying"
- Broader market access, in that "out-of-region" portfolios' may require two ratings.

bids for our financings. Also, the market perceives (i) that if only In this way we typically receive a more bidders and, thus, lower

THE BOND BUYER

Market Values Moody's Ratings More than S&P's, Study Says

by Robert Shvin DEC 12, 2011 6.58pm EU

Band buyers place muse weight on Moody's Investors Service ratings than on Mandard & Poor's raturgs, according to a recent Loop Capital Markets study.

Lasp Capial also hasked at boosts with a rating from only one of the two rating finns. The from bound that mixing a Mosaly's enting that more than bejec the majoret on what the market would demand for yield as did myseng a taking from S&P.

Loop Capital Maters examined 99,444 to des completentation year in its study. It excured a multiple regression model with Moody's and Standard & Fool's fetter fadings converted into unathers as independent variables. It is has beclued the return on the SAF 500, a measure of volatility, conjewn site, years to worst perfect, and years to worst squared as independent infavorables, friendly, whether re not the bond was missing either a Moody's or SAF rating was included as a categorical independent variable.

The unsulandardized coefficient for the Misody's rating was 16.77 whereas for the Shandard & Poor's rating it was 10.90, in other winds, for each one-noted decrease in the Moody's rating there was an additional 16.77 basis point increase in the spread. The figures indicate that a one-motivishiff from Moody's rating has \$45% more impact than a one noted shift from SAP. the department aniable was the trading spread reliative to Numerical Markat Data's triple-A scale.

The coefficient for missing Moraly's rating is 13.64 as compared with a coefficient for missing NAP rating of 5.64. The statistics indicate that missing a Moraly's rating, with all other factors held constant, has 140% invaringant on the special than missing a N&P rating.

The "p" values for these four makependents an arbies are all below, 10011. In other words, the statistical model any aftere is less than a one in 10,000 chains then been variables do not impact the dependent variable. The adjusted "K" square for the madel to 0 bit.

"H's hence for issues to be said the hold rating agencies, but if you're only going to have one you're better with Moody's," said Clais Moc, clief Strategial for Loop Capital Markes.

"We're not trying to impopt SSP, ... thus general perception is already found in the marketplace ... The question for freeenals associate Nick Largon] and I was it it holds up to gatistical serutory. ... And the second thing was to see if these differences are large or small."

Loop is dong this stady in part because the muori market hard thad much statutical analysis. More said. "We feel it's important to bring a stronger spanifiative edge to studying the market."

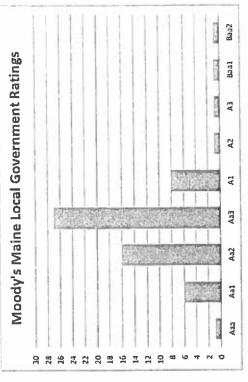
Asked to comment on the study, Mondy's spokesman David Lackson said, "This gats into the market priving aspect, which is beyond what we cover or discuss, so we'll have to pass on this."

We have not had the opportunity to review the full new arch, so we cannot connecte on K_{i}^{*} and NAP spekerana Othymba Fadahansi.

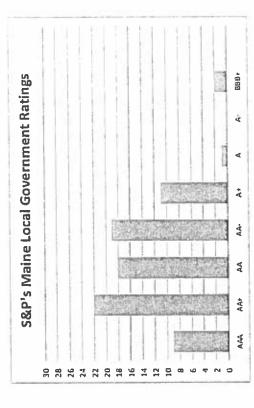
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NR NR NR NR NR Aa3 Aa3 Aa3 NR Aa3 Aa3 Aa3 Aa3 /ocational Region 8, MCST Cumberland Cnty Civic Cntr Portand Wtr Dis (Port Swr.) Kennebunk Sewer District Portland Wtr Dis (Wtr.) RSU No. 13 RSU No. 13 (COPs) RSU No. 21 RSU No. 23 RSU No. 57 Wels-Ogunqui CSD Yarmouth WD District Aubum Sewer Dist Aubum Water Dist Current Long-term Bond Ratings (Maine) Linc-Sag Jail Auth No Jay WD Pontand Jetpon Bruns& Tops WD So Benwck WD Municipality Somerset Cnty MSAD No. 15 MSAD No. 51 South Portland St. George Kennebec WD South Benyick Freeport Swr Rumford WD Brewer HSD Local Maine Governments Ken Lt & Pr RSU No. 1 RSU No 5 Westbrook ecomaine Topsham Materville Windham Yarmouth York Cnty Winthrop Whislaw Wels York \$ \$ \$ \$ Moody's S&P Rating NR Aa2 Aa2 Aa3 Aa3 Old Orchard Beach Casco Cape Elizabeth Castine Cumberland Cumberland Cnfy New Gloudester Pans Twn Pittsfield Twn Hancock Cnty Presque Isle Manchester Bangor Bar Hartor Farmington Kennebunk Harpswell Knox Cnty Raymond **Enunswick** Ecothbay Biddeford Fatmouth Hallowell sle sboro Lewiston Camden Elsworth Freeport Lladison Portland Augusta Gorham hermon Brever. Kittery Aubum Oneno Gray



Source: Moody's Investors Service (ratings as of May 15, 2018)



Source: S&P Global Ratings (ratings as of May 15, 2018)

Scarborough



Why Moors & Cabot?

- A difference in the delivery of services.
- Answering the question before it is asked ... or to answer the question that has not been thought of
- Do not "learn on our client's dime" ... we innovate and find the solution.
- Proven experience ... both the regional and the national marketplace.
- Demonstrated exacting standards in the quality of the product that is delivered to the rating agencies.
- Extensive knowledge and experience ... State Rules and policy, the requirements of federal tax law, Maine statute and regulations.
- Your best advocate for your impression on the ratings agencies' debt, management and economic characteristics.
- A difference with a distinction in the quality of the delivery of investment banking services.
- The selection and appointment of Moors & Cabot as its Municipal Advisor for its financings is in the best interests of our clients.

We hope that you consider using our services



Fees & Expenses

per \$1,000 of par value of bonds issued by issue size as We will provide Advisory Services to the Town at a rate summarized in the below table; with a complete schedule to the right:

Fee Breakpoint Summary

(\$ snld)	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,000	000'(\$0
(ber 000)	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.25	flat \$50,000	\$1.00
Issue Size	Up to \$10,000,000	\$10,000,001 to \$20,000,000	\$20,000,001 to \$32,000,000	\$32,000,001 to \$50,000,000	\$50,000,001 and greater

Advisory Expenses (Example)

pdf POS i-Deal Prospectus (maximum) Computer Postage to Bidders Overnight Mail
Advertising to Bidders Bond printing: Transportation
riensportation,
Total Advisory Expenses

Bond Anticipation Notes

seller of bond issues that provide permanent financing(s) for the BANs. Our scale fee to originate and sell Bond Anticipation Notes ("BANs") is 50¢/000 plus expenses. We waive this fee(s) conditioned on our being the originator and

Figure Advisory Services for Bond Source Moons & Catol five Schedule

क्राक्र	23.230	200	2 33	11,230	32,000	22.75	33,56	n i	37.53	10,503	17.75	34 000	38,750	25.00	20 0	21,750	95																	20.00	20.00	50,000	यर ज	20,05	70505	10,000	20,000	\$0,000	20.00	200.35		60,000	2000	200	50,442	95,000	COLOR
14.0 25.000	OCT OS	200	2000	TUTS	SQ.DE	20,000	7000	2000	3	2000	0.00%	20,00	PC COL	000	No or	aus	870	O DO	203	2000	O STOCK	n de	2,00%	SOLUCI	adox.	OF STORY	2003	TOTAL STATE	20000	2000	20105	Samo	order.	2005	SODO	SQLDW	00005	N S	9000	20,000	20000	ordis	NOW.								
\$125/000	11,750	9	15.00	(F) (F)	17,130	an no	70 2	200	1 2	35,000	A H	27.50	28,750	e de la	1120	37.75	35.600	15.24	37,500	27	000	277	13.70	45,000	9	97/27	9		2 2	37,12	25,000	36.13	57.50	200	61.253	J. 500	37.3	CON TO	67.40	(F. 18)	COTTON	71.25	12.55 13.15		- 4			116 '80	10,121	त्र क्य	115.00
\$5.000	07.9	a de la	223	1250	14000	1350	000	2 2 2	25.50	23,000	24500	25,010	27,500	200	0504	11546	35.00.0	32.20	1400	0% S	O I	3 5	45.50	47,000	9	33	51500	Nac.	22.0	37,50	02155	05,50	9000	200	64.54kb	00029	02.61	3 2 2	2,0072	73500	77,000	7450	ACCE.	7		94000	117500	125,000	110000	11/500	155 000
0001 See 652.00,000 651.50,000 651.25,000	2.00	8	9 9	ממחכז	17,000	801	211	16.100	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100	NO SE	25 000	30,000	32 (12)	2 2	25 (27)	2000	1 27	THE CO.	16,000	20 1	9 5	3 2	2	X OB	MD (29	20.03	3		7000	77,010	27 (0.00	75.00		67 000	2,000	K	1 2	9 (BE)	37	26.100	60 %	100.000	777		120000	152 (100	000	1000	00000	20000
Deal See	207	2,000	935	20%	500	202	800	000	11 010	12,000	13,011	14,043	15.000	1000	0077	March March	2000	3	22,000	27.000	a de la	2000	2002	24,000	21910	1000	34.500	2007	2007	2004	34,030	20,000	NOW.	Diagram of the second	41.000	2,000	200	0.00	100	20,000	24,000	CCO'R	2003	1		0000	25,000	30.00	20.00	000.00	100,000