



Moody's Bond Rating Process

U.S. Seaport Industry

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Agenda

- 1. What are credit ratings?
- 2. U.S. port ratings
- 3. Three Bond types
- 4. Case Study





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What Are Credit Ratings?

- »An independent opinion of credit
- Measures probability of default
 - risk of missed or delayed payment of interest or principal
 - bankruptcy filing
 - > distressed exchange
- >Measures severity of loss in event of default
 - how much investors can ultimately hope to recoup



What Are Credit Ratings?

>Only one component of investment decision

- > do not address relative value, pricing
- > do not replace investor due diligence

Based on information provided

- > public, audited financial statements
- > additional information provided by management
- > not a second audit, not designed to police fraud

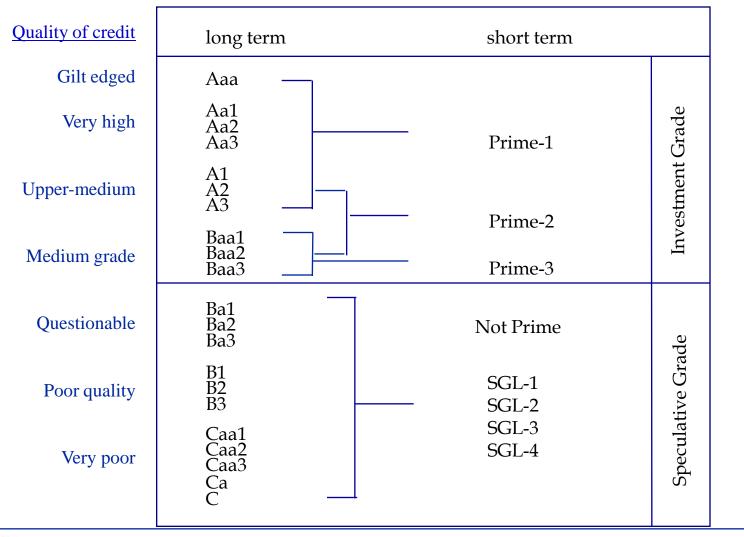


To What Are They Applied?

- Corporate bonds
- Syndicated bank loans
- Sovereign nations
- Municipal obligations
- Infrastructure projects
- Structured transactions
- Bank deposits
- Mutual funds



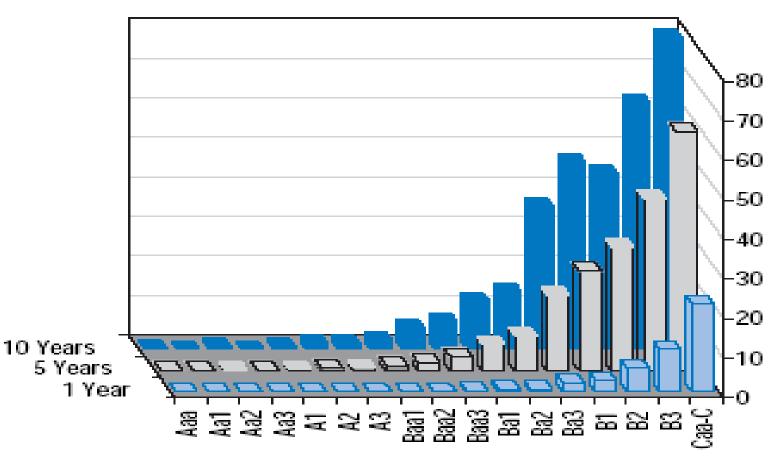
The Rating Scale





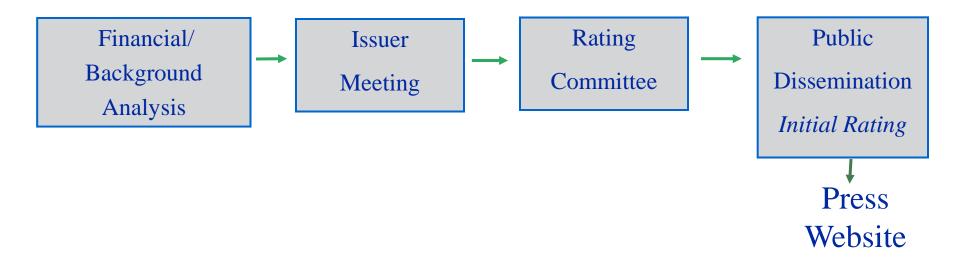
Default Rates: The Empirical Record

One, Five, and Ten Year Default Rates by Rating Category



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The Rating Process



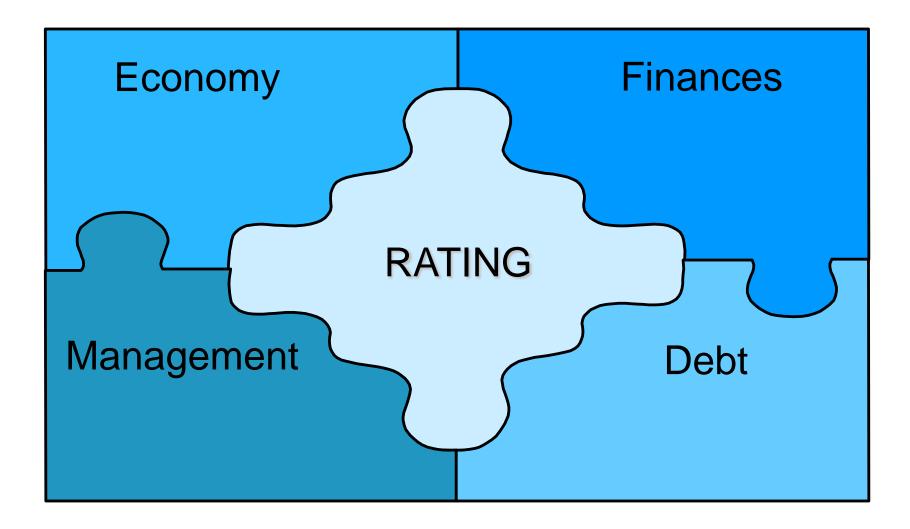


US Port Ratings

- Three types:
 - General Obligation/Tax-backed bonds
 - > Tax supported
 - May include port revenues
 - Port revenue bonds
 - > Based primarily on port generated revenues
 - May have tax or implicit gov't support
 - Project finance bonds
 - > Based solely on project revenues
 - No other recourse

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Tax Supported Overview - Moody's Rating Factors





Tax Supported - Key Analytical Variables

Economy

- Size and growth trends
- ≻Type of Economy
- Job gains or losses; Unemployment rate
- >Wealth indicators and poverty rates

Management

- >Ability and willingness to tax or raise fees
- Flexibility to cut expenses
- Policies and practices for example, reserves
- > How do actual financial results compare with their budget?
- Procedures for enacting laws
- Financial disclosure practices



Tax Supported - Key Analytical Variables

Debt

Relative debt levels to population or size of tax base.

> Debt schedule- do they pay it off quickly or push it out into the future?

How much variable rate debt?

>Do they issue debt to help balance their budget?

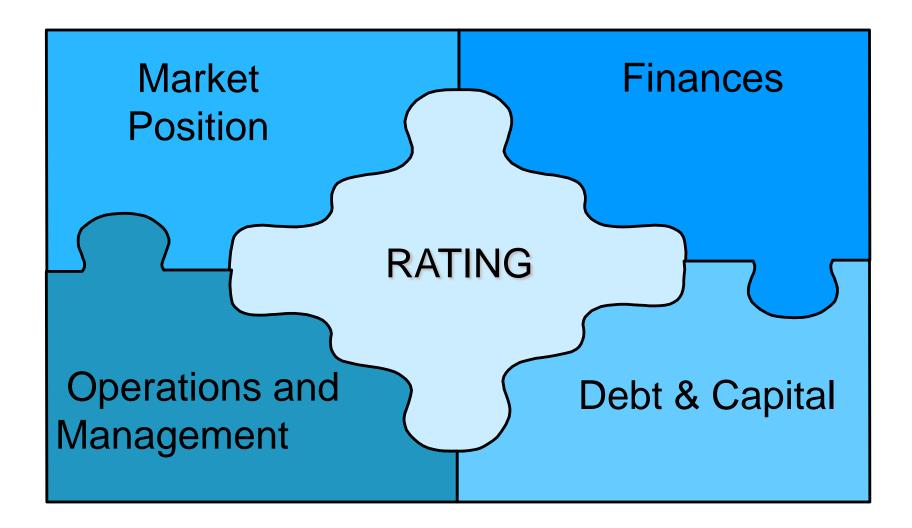
Finances

- Balance sheet and liquidity
- >Operating flexibility Do they run a surplus or deficit?
- Revenue raising ability/Tax limits

Budget assumptions – are they reasonable?



Port Revenue Bond Overview - Moody's Rating Factors





Port Revenue - Key Analytical Variables

Market Position

>Location and size; local area economy

- Demand for port services
- > Operational restrictions

Operations and Management

- Governance structure
- >Ability and willingness to tax or raise fees
- Flexibility to cut expenses

Scope and nature of operations

- Policies and practices for example, reserves
- >How do actual financial results compare with their budget?
- ➤Major partners and shipping lines
- > Facilities and infrastructure

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Port Revenue - Key Analytical Variables

Debt & Capital

> Debt levels relative to operating revenues

- Debt service structure (amortization schedule)
- ≻How much variable rate debt?
- Need for future debt expected

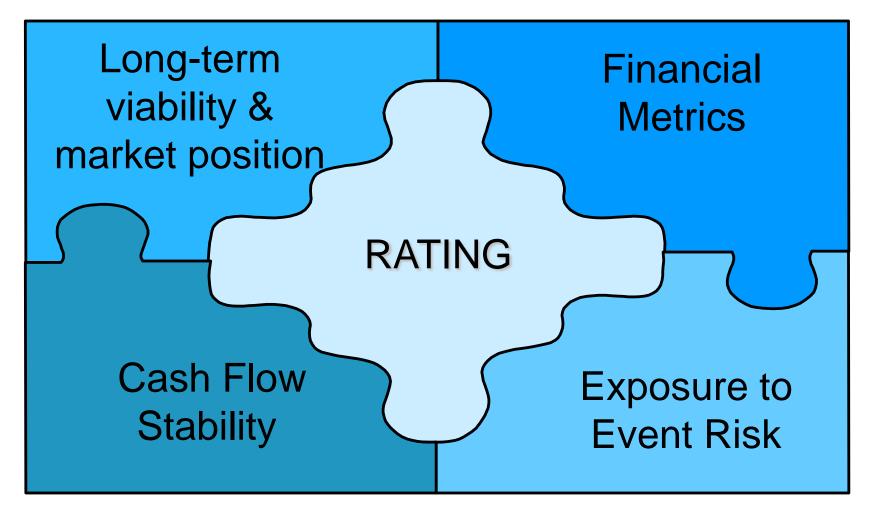
Finances

Financial performance - revenue and expenditure trends

- Revenue diversity and stability
- Debt service coverage by net revenues
- Reserve funds / Cash on hand
- Expense drivers
- Is there any tax support?



Project Finance Bond Overview - Moody's Rating Factors



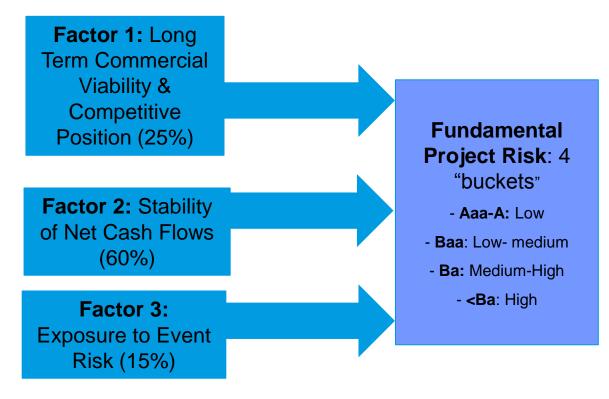


Types of Rated Projects



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High Level Framework





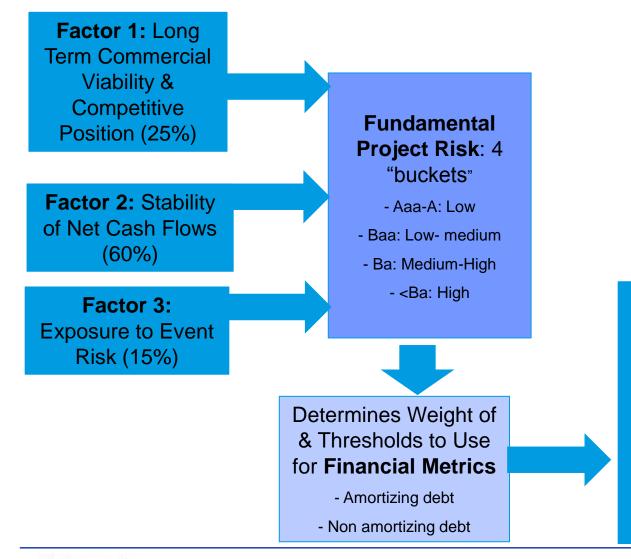
Project Finance Risk Buckets

	Low	Low-Med.	MedHigh	<u>High Risk</u>
Fundamental Project Risk	80%	70%	60%	50%
Financial Metrics Weight	20%	30%	40%	50%





High Level Framework



Scoring Represents "Steady State Operational Risk Profile". Adjustments for:

-Construction Risk

- Dedicated Liquidity

- Project Finance Features

- Refinancing Risk

- LGD

- Other

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Seaport Bonds Examples

Tax Supported

- ➢Port of Olympia GOULT A1
- Port of Everett (WA) GOLT Aa3

Port Revenue

➢Port of Long Beach – Aa2

➢Port of Beaumont (TX) – A2

Project Finance Revenue

Ports America Chesapeake – Baa3

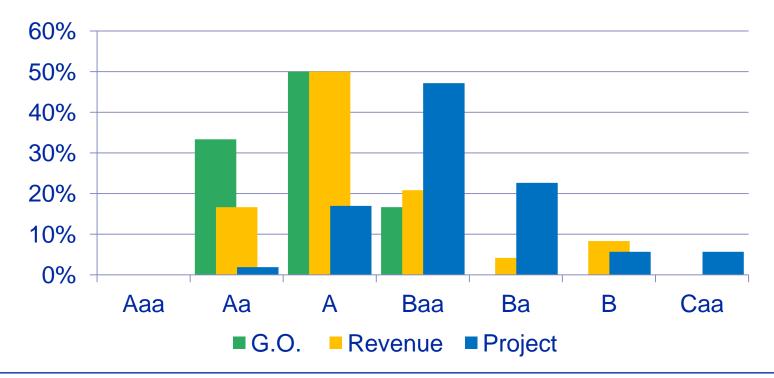


Rating Distributions

Why?

- > G.O. Debt Tax raising pressures typically less than competitive pressures
- >Revenue debt- Faces competitive pressure, benefits from implicit support

> Project debt- subject to greater competition, idiosyncratic risk



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Case Study- Ports America Chesapeake Baltimore Seagirt Terminal Concession

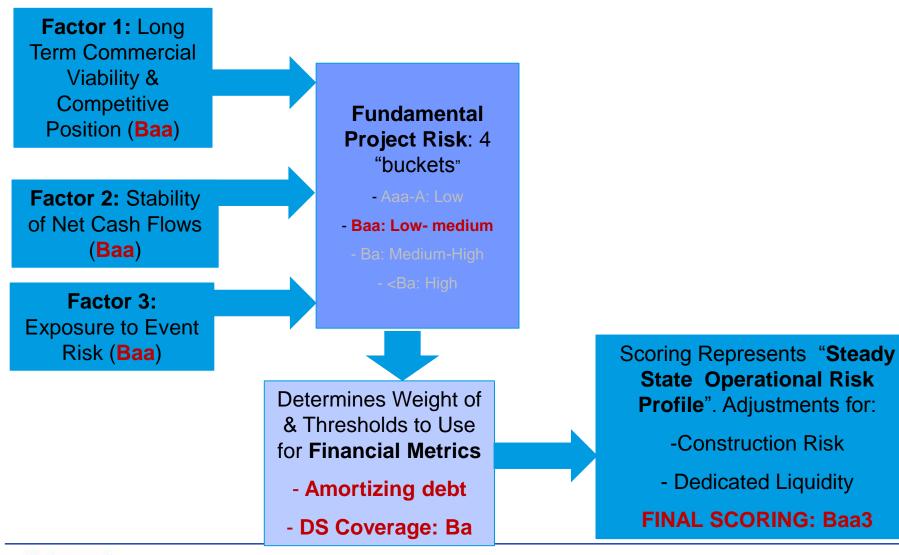
>50 year concession to operate and improve Seagirt Marine Terminal

- >Only container terminal at the port
- >Two bond series' total \$249 million
 - > A- \$167 million to acquire the terminal from the Maryland Port Administration
 - > B- \$82 million to finance construction of 4th SPP-capable berth at terminal
 - > \$75 million equity contribution from Ports America Chesapeake

Bonds rated Baa3

- Key components:
 - > Relatively strong market position, but competition exists
 - > Projected cash flow metrics are robust, debt to capital ratio is high
 - Limited construction risk
 - Experienced operator (Ports America); highly leveraged equity sponsor (Highstar Capital)
 - > High degree of customer concentration
 - Sound contractual protections

Scoring Framework- Seagirt



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