## Municipal Bond Basics

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## I. New Money Transactions

- Elements of Size
- Debt Service Structure
- Bond Structure
- Yield(s)


## Il. Why Arbitrage Yield Matters IRS Regulations

- IRS Regulations
- Arbitrage Yield \& Yield Restrictions
- Exceptions to Arbitrage Rebate
- Funds Subject to Rebate

New Money Transactions

## Why Issue Bonds?

- States, cities, counties and other public authorities are responsible for funding public projects such as the construction and upkeep of schools, hospitals, highways, sewers, and universities
- How should issuers fund these capital projects?
- Option 1: Use that treasure chest of funds that's been sitting around.
-What treasure chest of funds???

- Option 2: Save up money (maybe from a newly instituted tax) for a long period of time ( 20 to 30 years) and then build the project once the necessary amount has been saved (i.e., "pay as you go" funding).
- Problem: Issuer needs the project now, the project may also be much more expensive in 20 to 30 years.

- Problem: Unfair - Those that are taxed to fund the project should also be those that benefit from/ use the project (i.e., generational transfer).

- Option 3: Issue Bonds.
- Issuers can procure funds today to build the project they need by borrowing money through a bond issuance.
- The debt service (i.e., principal and interest) on the bonds is paid by the users of the project (i.e., tax-payers, tollpayers, rate-payers).


## Tax Exemption

- The IRS deems bonds that are issued for qualified public projects by municipal governments (e.g., state and local governments) and non-profits entities (e.g., school districts, higher education, toll and transit, airports, public power, health care, etc.) tax-exempt .
- The interest income on these bonds are exempt from federal income taxes.
- Many are also exempt from state income taxes, for owners that reside within those states.
- Why? Because the capital projects funded by these bonds are for the good of the public.
- Due to these exemptions, tax-exempt bonds typically carry lower interest rates than comparable, taxable bonds.

|  | $\frac{\text { Taxable }}{\text { Bond }}$ <br> Market Interest Rate <br> Less Taxes | Tax-exempt <br> Bond |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Effective Interest Rate | $\frac{(3.30 \%)}{6.70 \%}$ |  |

Tao of Municipal Modeling


## Sizing

A government needs to build a new bridge. At the time, the estimated completion was three years and total project costs totaled $\$ 500$ million. Construction for the project began March 15, 2020, although it will take 3 years until all projects became fully operational. As such, revenues securing the debt service (i.e., bridge tolls) become available to pay debt service on the bonds on March 15, 2023.


## Construction Fund Draw Schedule



## Construction Fund Schedule - Gross Funded



## Interest earnings not needed to fund scheduled draws

## Construction Fund Schedule - Net Funded



## Construction Fund (cont'd)

Sources:

| Bond Proceeds: <br> Par Amount | $478,740,000.00$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
|  | $478,740,000.00$ |  |
| Uses: |  |  |
| Project Fund Deposits: <br> Project Fund | $478,739,963.84$ |  |
| Other Uses of Funds: <br> Additional Proceeds | $478,740,000.00$ |  |

## Poll question 1

Which of the following would result in a greater amount of par issued?
A. A net-funded project
B. A gross-funded project

## Cost of Issuance

## Cost of Issuance (cont'd)

| Cost of Issuance | $\$ / 1000$ | Amount |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Bond Counsel | 0.20876 | $100,000.00$ |
| Tax Counsel | 0.03131 | $15,000.00$ |
| Special Counsel | 0.02088 | $10,000.00$ |
| Trustee | 0.00626 | $3,000.00$ |
| Trustee Counsel | 0.00418 | $2,000.00$ |
| Standard \& Poor's | 0.04175 | $20,000.00$ |
| Fitch | 0.04175 | $20,000.00$ |
| Moody's | 0.04175 | $20,000.00$ |
| Financial Advisor | 0.15657 | $75,000.00$ |
| Printer | 0.01044 | $5,000.00$ |
| Miscellaneous | 0.03131 | $15,000.00$ |
|  | 0.59496 | $285,000.00$ |

## Cost of Issuance (cont'd)

Sources:

| Bond Proceeds: <br> Par Amount | $479,025,000.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Uses: | $479,025,000.00$ |
| Project Fund Deposits: <br> Project Fund |  |
| Delivery Date Expenses: <br> Cost of Issuance | $478,739,963.84$ |
| Other Uses of Funds: <br> Additional Proceeds | $285,000.00$ |

## Underwriter's Discount



## Underwriter's Discount (cont'd)

| Underwriter's Discount | $\$ / 1000$ | Amount |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Average Takedown | 3.00000 | $1,441,725.00$ |
| Underwriter's Counsel | 0.11445 | $55,000.00$ |
| MSRB | 0.00104 | 500.00 |
| CUSIP | 0.00062 | 300.00 |
| Dalcomp | 0.03000 | $14,417.25$ |
| SIFMA | 0.03000 | $14,417.25$ |
| Day Loan | 0.02700 | $12,975.53$ |
| Miscellaneous | 0.02081 | $10,000.00$ |
|  | 3.22392 | $1,549,335.03$ |

## Underwriter's Discount (cont'd)

Sources:

| Bond Proceeds: Par Amount | $480,575,000.00$ up from $\$ 479,025,000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 480,575,000.00 |
| Uses: |  |
| Project Fund Deposits: Project Fund | 478,739,963.84 |
| Delivery Date Expenses: Cost of Issuance Underwriter's Discount | $\begin{array}{r} 285,000.00 \\ 1,549,335.03 \\ \hline 1,834,335.03 \end{array}$ |
| Other Uses of Funds: Additional Proceeds | 701.13 |
|  | 480,575,000.00 |

## Poll question 2

In the current market for a typical bond issuance, what items comprise the Underwriter's
Discount?
A. Risk
B. Takedown
C. Expenses
D. Management Fee
E. B and C only
F. B, C and D only
G. All of the above

## Debt Service Reserve Fund

- Security for investors in case the issuer is unable to meet debt service obligations
- Provides short-term liquidity
- Interest generated from DSRF can be used to subsidize other funds (i.e., reduce initial deposit size in project fund) or pay debt service costs
- Sized to meet investor needs, subject to IRS constraints
- Reasonably Required Reserve and Replacement Fund (4-R)
- Lesser of:
- $10 \%$ of Par
- 1.25X Average Annual Debt Service
- Maximum Annual Debt Service ("MADS")


## Debt Service Reserve Fund - Formula Verification

## Annual Debt Service

| Period <br> Ending | Principal | Coupon | Interest | Debt Service |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $01 / 01 / 2021$ |  |  | $12,843,625$ | $12,843,625$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2022$ | $7,565,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $25,498,125$ | $33,063,125$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2023$ | $7,950,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $25,110,250$ | $33,060,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2024$ | $8,360,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $24,702,500$ | $33,062,500$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2025$ | $8,790,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $24,273,750$ | $33,063,750$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2026$ | $9,240,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $23,823,000$ | $33,063,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2027$ | $9,715,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $23,349,125$ | $33,064,125$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2028$ | $10,210,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $22,851,000$ | $33,061,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2029$ | $10,735,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $22,327,375$ | $33,062,375$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2030$ | $11,285,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $21,776,875$ | $33,061,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2031$ | $11,865,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $21,198,125$ | $33,063,125$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2032$ | $12,470,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $20,589,750$ | $33,059,750$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2033$ | $13,110,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $19,950,250$ | $33,060,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2034$ | $13,785,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $19,277,875$ | $33,062,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2035$ | $14,490,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $18,571,000$ | $33,061,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2036$ | $15,235,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $17,827,875$ | $33,062,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2037$ | $16,015,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $17,046,625$ | $33,061,625$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2038$ | $16,835,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $16,225,375$ | $33,060,375$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2039$ | $17,700,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $15,362,000$ | $33,002,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2040$ | $18,610,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $14,454,250$ | $33,064,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2041$ | $19,560,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $13,500,000$ | $32,050,050$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2042$ | $20,565,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $12,496,875$ | $33,061,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2043$ | $21,620,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $11,442,250$ | $33,062,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2044$ | $22,730,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $10,333,500$ | $33,063,500$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2045$ | $23,895,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $9,167,875$ | $33,062,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2046$ | $25,120,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $7,942,500$ | $33,062,500$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2047$ | $26,410,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $6,654,250$ | $33,064,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2048$ | $27,760,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $5,300,000$ | $33,060,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2049$ | $29,185,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $3,876,375$ | $33,061,375$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2050$ | $30,680,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $2,379,750$ | $33,059,750$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2051$ | $32,255,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | 806,375 | $33,061,375$ |
|  | $513,745,000$ |  | $490,958,500$ | $1,004,703,500$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

For illustrative purposes only

|  | Formula Verification |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Component | Formula | Value |
| DSRF | $10 \%$ of Par Amount | $51,374,500.00$ |
| DSRF | $125 \%$ of average annual Debt Service | $-41,86,645.83$ |
| DSRF | Maximum annual Debt Service | $32,05,250.00$ |
| DSRF | Debt Service Reserve Fund | $33,064,250.00$ |

## Debt Service Reserve Fund Earnings

DSRF interest earnings used to offset debt service payments

| Why not Net Fund? | Date | Deposit | Interest <br> @ 4.5\% | Principal | Debt Service | Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 01/01/2021 | $33,064,250$ | 743,945.63 |  | -743,945.63 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2022 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2023 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2024 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2025 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2026 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2027 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2028 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2029 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2030 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064 250 |
|  | 01/01/2031 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2032 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,054,250 |
|  | 01/01/2033 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2034 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2035 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2036 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2037 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2038 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2039 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | $33,064,250$ |
|  | 01/01/2040 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2041 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2042 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2043 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2044 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2045 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2046 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | $33,064,250$ |
|  | $01 / 01 / 2047$ |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | $33,064,250$ |
|  | 01/01/2048 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2049 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2050 |  | 1,487,891.26 |  | -1,487,891.26 | 33,064,250 |
|  | 01/01/2051 |  | 743,945.63 | 33,064,250 | -33,808,195.63 |  |
|  |  | 33,064,250 | 44,636,737.80 | 33,064,250 | -77,700,987.80 |  |

## Debt Service Reserve Fund - Net Debt Service

## DSRF interest

 earnings| Period <br> Ending | Total Debt Service | Debt Service Reserve Fund | Debt Service |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01/01/2021 | 12,843,625 | 743,945.63 | 12,099,679.37 |
| 01/01/2022 | 33,063,125 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,575,233.74 |
| 01/01/2023 | 33,060,250 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,572,358.74 |
| 01/01/2024 | 33,062,500 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,608.74 |
| 01/01/2025 | 33,063,750 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,575,858.74 |
| 01/01/2026 | 33,063,000 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,575,108.74 |
| 01/01/2027 | 33,064,125 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,576,233.74 |
| 01/01/2028 | 33,061,000 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,573,108.74 |
| 01/01/2029 | 33,062,375 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,483.74 |
| 01/01/2030 | 33,061,875 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,573,983.74 |
| 01/01/2031 | 33,063,125 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,575,233.74 |
| 01/01/2032 | 33,059,750 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,571,855.74 |
| 01/01/2033 | 33,060,250 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,572.358.74 |
| 01/01/2034 | 33,062,875 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,983.74 |
| 01/01/2035 | 33,061,000 | 1,487,891.26 | 31 773,108.74 |
| 01/01/2036 | 33,062,875 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,983.74 |
| 01/01/2037 | 33,061,625 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,573,733.74 |
| 01/01/2038 | 33,060,375 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,572,483.74 |
| 01/01/2039 | 33,062,000 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,108.74 |
| 01/01/2040 | 33,064,250 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,576,358.74 |
| 01/01/2041 | 33,060,000 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,572,108.74 |
| 01/01/2042 | 33,061,875 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,573,983.74 |
| 01/01/2043 | 33,062,250 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,358.74 |
| 01/01/2044 | 33,063,500 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,575,608.74 |
| 01/01/2045 | 33,062,875 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,983.74 |
| 01/01/2046 | 33,062,500 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,574,608.74 |
| 01/01/2047 | 33,064,250 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,576,358.74 |
| 01/01/2048 | 33,060,000 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,572,108.74 |
| 01/01/2049 | 33,061,375 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,573,483.74 |
| 01/01/2050 | 33,059,750 | 1,487,891.26 | 31,571,858.74 |
| 01/01/2051 | 33,061,375 | 33,808,195.63 | -746,820.63 |
|  | 1,004,703,500 | 77,700,987.80 | 927,002,512.20 |

## Debt Service Reserve Fund (cont'd)



## Bond Insurance

- Monoline insurance companies guarantee timely payment of debt service in consideration of an up-front insurance premium
- Premium charged equals a percentage of insured debt service
- Issuer may borrow at rating of insurer

Bond Insurance - Premium Verification

| Period | Annual Debt Service |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ending | Principal | Coupon | Interest | Debt Service |
| $01 / 01 / 2021$ |  |  | $13,007,250$ | $13,007,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2022$ | $7,660,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $25,823,000$ | $33,483,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2023$ | $8,055,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $25,430,125$ | $33,485,125$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2024$ | $8,465,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $25,017,125$ | $33,482,125$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2025$ | $8,900,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $24,583,000$ | $33,483,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2026$ | $9,355,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $24,126,625$ | $33,481,625$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2027$ | $9,835,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $23,646,875$ | $33,481,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2028$ | $10,340,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $23,142,500$ | $33,482,500$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2029$ | $10,870,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $22,612,250$ | $33,482,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2030$ | $11,430,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $22,054,750$ | $33,484,750$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2031$ | $12,015,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $21,468,625$ | $33,483,625$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2032$ | $12,630,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $20,852,500$ | $33,482,500$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2033$ | $13,280,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $20,204,750$ | $33,484,750$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2034$ | $13,960,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $19,523,750$ | $33,483,750$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2035$ | $14,675,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $18,807,875$ | $33,482,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2036$ | $15,430,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $18,055,250$ | $33,485,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2037$ | $16,220,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $17,264,000$ | $33,484,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2038$ | $17,050,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $16,432,250$ | $33,482,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2039$ | $17,925,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $15,557,875$ | $33,482,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2040$ | $18,845,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $14,638,625$ | $33,483,625$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2041$ | $19,810,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $13,672,250$ | $33,482,250$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2042$ | $20,825,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $12,656,375$ | $33,481,375$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2043$ | $21,895,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $11,588,375$ | $33,483,375$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2044$ | $23,020,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $10,465,500$ | $33,485,500$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2045$ | $24,200,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $9,285,000$ | $33,485,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2046$ | $25,440,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $8,044,000$ | $33,484,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2047$ | $26,745,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $6,739,375$ | $33,484,375$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2048$ | $28,115,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $5,367,875$ | $33,482,875$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2049$ | $29,560,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $3,926,000$ | $33,486,000$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2050$ | $31,075,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | $2,410,125$ | $33,485,125$ |
| $01 / 01 / 2051$ | $32,665,000$ | $5.000 \%$ | 816,625 | $33,481,625$ |
|  |  |  | $497,220,500$ | $1,017,510,500$ |
|  | $520,290,000$ |  |  |  |


| Component | Formula | Formula Verification |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| INS | $0.60 \%$ of total Debt Service | $6,105,063.00$ |
| DSRF | $10 \%$ of Par Amount | $52,029,000.00$ |
| DSRF | $125 \%$ of average annual Debt Service | $42,396,270.83$ |
| DSRF | Maximum annual Debt Service | $33,486,000.00$ |
| DSRF | Debt Service Reserve Fund | $33,486,000.00$ |

## Bond Insurance (cont'd)

| Sources: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bond Proceeds: <br> Par Amount | $520,290,000.00$ up from \$513,745,000 |
|  | 520,290,000.00 |
| Uses: |  |
| Project Fund Deposits: Project Fund | 478,739,963.84 |
| Other Fund Deposits: <br> Debt Service Reserve Fund | $33,486,000.00 \text { increased MADS = increased DSRF }$ |
| Delivery Date Expenses: <br> Cost of Issuance <br> Underwriter's Discount <br> Bond Insurance |  |
| Other Uses of Funds: <br> Additional Proceeds | 2,037.93 |
|  | 520,290,000.00 |

## Capitalized Interest

- Portion of bond proceeds set aside to pay interest on the bonds for a specified period of time
- Commonly utilized over the construction period of a revenue-producing project to ensure that debt service expense is not required to be paid from project revenues until the project is operational and producing revenues
- Most commonly net-funded
- Capitalized period usually lasts less than three years
- Issuers typically will not amortize principal during capitalized interest periods


## Capitalized Interest (cont'd)

Principal not
amortized during
capitalized interest
period

| Period <br> Ending | Principal | Coupon | Interest | Debt :Capitaiz <br> throu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01/01/2021 |  |  | 15,283,875 | 15,283,875 |
| 61/01/2022 |  |  | 30,567,750 | 30,567,750 |
| 01/01/2023 |  |  | 30,567,750 | 30,567,750 |
| 01/01/2024 |  |  | 30567750 | 30,567,750 |
| 01/01/2025 | 10,970,000 | 5.000\% | 30,293,500 | 41,263,500 |
| 01/01/2026 | 11,530,000 | 5.000\% | 29,731,000 | 41,261,000 |
| 01/01/2027 | 12,120,000 | 5.000\% | 29,139,750 | 41,259,750 |
| 01/01/2028 | 12,745,000 | 5.000\% | 28,518,125 | 41,263,125 |
| 01/01/2029 | 13,395,000 | 5.000\% | 27,864,625 | 41,259,625 |
| 01/01/2030 | 14,085,000 | 5.000\% | 27,177,625 | 41,262,625 |
| 01/01/2031 | 14,805,000 | 5.000\% | 26,455,375 | 41,260,375 |
| 01/01/2032 | 15,565,000 | 5.000\% | 25,696,125 | 41,261,125 |
| 01/01/2033 | 16,365,000 | 5.000\% | 24,897,875 | 41,262,875 |
| 01/01/2034 | 17,205,000 | 5.000\% | 24,058,625 | 41,263,625 |
| 01/01/2035 | 18,085,000 | 5.000\% | 23,176,375 | 41,261,375 |
| 01/01/2036 | 19,010,000 | 5.000\% | 22,249,000 | 41,259,000 |
| 01/01/2037 | 19,985,000 | 5.000\% | 21,274,125 | 41,259,125 |
| 01/01/2038 | 21,010,000 | 5.000\% | 20,249,250 | 41,259,250 |
| 01/01/2039 | 22,090,000 | 5.000\% | 19,171,750 | 41,261,750 |
| 01/01/2040 | 23,225,000 | 5.000\% | 18,038,875 | 41,263,875 |
| 01/01/2041 | 24,415,000 | 5.000\% | 16,847,875 | 41,262,875 |
| 01/01/2042 | 25,665,000 | 5.000\% | 15,595,875 | 41,260,875 |
| 01/01/2043 | 26,980,000 | 5.000\% | 14,279,750 | 41,259,750 |
| 01/01/2044 | 28,365,000 | 5.000\% | 12,896,125 | 41,261,125 |
| 01/01/2045 | 29,820,000 | 5.000\% | 11,441,500 | 41,261,500 |
| 01/01/2046 | 31,350,000 | 5.000\% | 9,912,250 | 41,262,250 |
| 01/01/2047 | 32,955,000 | 5.000\% | 8,304,625 | 41,259,625 |
| 01/01/2048 | 34,645,000 | 5.000\% | 6,614,625 | 41,259,625 |
| 01/01/2049 | 36,425,000 | 5.000\% | 4,837,875 | 41,262,875 |
| 01/01/2050 | 38,290,000 | 5.000\% | 2,970,000 | 41,260,000 |
| 01/01/2051 | 40,255,000 | 5.000\% | 1,006,375 | 41,261,375 |
|  | 611,355,000 |  | 609,686,000 | 1,221,041,000 |

Capitalized Interest (cont'd)
Net Debt Service


## Capitalized Interest (cont'd)

Sources:


## Poll question 3

Issuers may choose to capitalize interest for their bond issue when:
A. The project that the bonds are funding will not produce revenue for several years, while construction is under way.
B. They want to achieve an overall lower par amount of bonds issued.
C. They want to lower the all-in cost of the bonds.
D. They want to use the capitalized interest funds to pay for costs of issuance.

Tao of Municipal Modeling - Debt Structure


## Level Debt Service



## Level Principal Amortization

60,000,000


## Deferred Principal Amortization



## Accelerated Principal Amortization

120,000,000


## Uniform vs. Proportional Debt Service

## UNIFORM DEBT SERVICE

PROPORTIONAL DEBT SERVICE


## Poll question 4

Which debt service structure would result in the lowest overall aggregate dollar cost of debt service if all other variables are held constant (project fund amount, coupons, yields, issuance costs, etc.), in a normal yield curve environment?
A. Level debt service
B. Equal principal
C. Accelerated principal
D. Deferred principal

Tao of Municipal Modeling — Bond Structure

## Coupon/Yield Relationships

For a given coupon, the price an investor is willing to pay for a bond is inversely related to the yield.

|  | Original Issue Discount (OID) | Par Bond | Original Issue Premium (OIP) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Rule |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coupon=Yield } \\ Љ \\ \text { Price }=100 \end{gathered}$ | Coupon>Yield <br> Price>100 |
| Example (20-year bond)* | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coupon=4.00\% } \\ \text { Yield=5.00\% } \\ \text { Price }=87.448 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coupon=5.00\% } \\ \text { Yield=5.00\% } \\ \text { Price }=100.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coupon=6.00\% } \\ \text { Yield }=5.00 \% \\ \text { Price }=112.551 \end{gathered}$ |

*Assumes settlement date of $1 / 1 / 06$ and final maturity of $1 / 1 / 26$

## Issuer/Investor Preferences

- Given the same proceeds and present value of debt service, you would think an issuer would be essentially indifferent between issuing OID, Par, or OIP Bonds

|  | OID | Par | OIP |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Par Amount | $55,860,000$ | $50,000,000$ | $42,565,000$ |
| Coupon | $3.000 \%$ | $3.75 \%$ | $5.000 \%$ |
| Yield | $3.750 \%$ | $3.75 \%$ | $3.750 \%$ |
| Price | $89.513 \%$ | $100.000 \%$ | $117.478 \%$ |
| Proceeds | $50,001,962$ | $50,000,000$ | $50,004,511$ |

Assumes 20 year bond

- Retail investors are typically less sensitive to coupon
- Typically "buy and hold"
- Less sensitive to market discount rules
- Retail-only order periods allow par bonds to be pre-sold
- Demand is strongest in years 1-10 and 20
- Institutional investors are NOT indifferent to coupon
- Interest rate views (price protection, coupon reinvestment, duration and convexity management)
- Possible tax implications (market discount rule)
- Cash flow needs (replace refunded higher coupon bonds)


## Price Volatility

- Premium bonds provide price protection against rising interest rates.
- Discount bonds provide opportunity for investors to enhance their return in falling rate environment.



## Pricing Callable Bonds

- Depending on the type of bond an investor holds, the call option an issuer holds may affect the yield that the investor expects

|  | Par | Discount | Premium |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Settlement Date | $10 / 1 / 2007$ | $10 / 1 / 2007$ | $10 / 1 / 2007$ |
| Maturity | $10 / 1 / 2027$ | $10 / 1 / 2027$ | $10 / 1 / 2027$ |
| Call | $10 / 1 / 2017$ | $10 / 1 / 2017$ | $10 / 1 / 2017$ |
| Price* | 100 | 87.448 | 112.551 |
| Coupon | $5.000 \%$ | $4.000 \%$ | $6.000 \%$ |
| Yield (to Maturity) | $5.000 \%$ | $5.000 \%$ | $5.000 \%$ |
| Yield (to Call) | $5.000 \%$ | $5.660 \%$ | $4.432 \% * *$ |

*to maturity
**Yield to worst

- If a callable premium bond is called, the investor receives a lower yield than originally represented ("yield to worst")


## Pricing of Callable Premium Bonds

- MSRB rules require issuers to sell OIPs at the price and yield that constitutes the worst case for the investor (i.e., lower yield, higher price).
- A higher coupon premium bond has a better chance of being called, but a bigger "kick" to maturity if it is not called.

| Delivery Date | 10/1/07 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturity Date | 10/1/27 |  |
| Coupon | 6.000\% |  |
| Price to Maturity (PTM) | 112.551 | Issuer's best case (bonds |
| YTM | 5.000\% | called) / Investor's worst |
| Call Date | 10/1/17 | case |
| Call Price | 100.000 |  |
| Yield to Worst (at call date) | 4.432\% | Issuer's worst |
| Price to Call (PTC) | 112.556 | called) / |
| Yield to Maturity (YTM) | 5.000\% | case carstor |

$$
(\Delta=.57 \%=\text { "Kick to Maturity") }
$$

## Pricing of Callable Premium Bonds (cont'd)

- Callable premium bonds are usually denoted with an asterisk or footnote when priced to a date other than the final maturity date.

MATURITY DATES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES AND PRICES

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Due } \\ \text { (Julv 1) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Principal Amount(\$) | Interest <br> Rate(\%) | Price | $\begin{gathered} \text { Due } \\ \text { (Julv 1) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Principal Amount(\$) | Interest <br> Rate(\%) | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 | 3,350,000 | 3.000 | 100.937 | 2015 | 22,025,000 | 5.000 | $110.850^{\circ}$ |
| 2006 | 3,495,000 | 4.000 | 103.556 | 2016 | 18,450,000 | 4.000 | $101.118^{\circ}$ |
| 2007 | 3,635,000 | 5.000 | 107.481 | 2017 | 10,955,000 | 4.125 | $101.071^{\circ}$ |
| 2008 | 3,810,000 | 3.000 | 102.072 | 2018 | 5,755,000 | 4.250 | $101.185^{\circ}$ |
| 2009 | 3,930,000 | 5.000 | 109.616 | 2019 | 6,000,000 | 4.250 | $100.548^{*}$ |
| 2010 | 4,125,000 | 5.000 | 110.122 | 2020 | 6,255,000 | 4.250 | 100.000 |
| 2011 | 12,285,000 | 5.000 | 110.705 | 2021 | 6,520,000 | 4.375 | $100.347^{\circ}$ |
| 2012 | 12,810,000 | 5.000 | 111.108 | 2022 | 6,805,000 | 4.200 | 98.156 |
| 2013 | 13,240,000 | 5.000 | 111.317 | 2023 | 7,090,000 | 4.300 | 98.228 |
| 2014 | 9,620,000 | 5.000 | 111.629 | 2024 | 7,395,000 | 4.500 | 99.734 |

[^0]
## Bond Pricing Reports for Callable Premium Bonds

Maturity
Dond Component

## Poll question 5

Callable premium bonds must be represented to investors in the Official Statement using which yield option?
A. The lowest possible yield achieved between the bond's first optional redemption date and its maturity date.
B. The highest possible yield achieved between the bond's first optional redemption date and its maturity date
C. A 0\% yield.
D. Offering yields are not shown on the Official Statement.

## Mandatory Redemption Provisions

- What are the implications if you are selling 30-year bonds and investors are only interested in years 1-24 and year 30?

- Debt service structure will not be level
- Yields may have to increase in order to interest buyers in years 25-29 (increased cost to issuer)
- To mitigate this, underwriters may spread out the 30 year maturity amount amongst the 25-30 year maturities as mandatory sinking funds. All maturities will be priced to the 30 year maturity.



## Mandatory Redemption Provisions (cont'd)

$\$ 87,230,000$ ISSUE 26A BONDS (AMT) MATURITY SCHEDULE $\dagger$

|  | Principal Amount | Interest Rate | Initial Reoffering $\qquad$ Yield | Maturity Date (May 1) | Principal Amount | Interest Rate | Initial Reoffering Yield |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2003 | \$1,275,000 | 5.00\% | 4.15\% | 2011 | \$2,030,000 | 5.00\% | 4.65\% |
| 2004 | 1,350,000 | 5.00 | 4.23 | 2012 | 2,150,000 | 5.00 | 4.75 |
| 2005 | 1,430,000 | 5.00 | 4.28 | 2013 | 2,280,000 | 5.00 | 4.85 |
| 2006 | 1,515,000 | 5.00 | 4.32 | 2014 | 2,415,000 | 5.00 | 4.95 |
| 2007 | 1,610,000 | 5.00 | 4.35 | 2015 | 2,560,000 | 5.00 | 5.03 |
| 2008 | 1,705,000 | 5.00 | 4.45 | 2016 | 2,715,000 | 5.00 | 5.10 |
| 2009 | 1,805,000 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 2017 | 2,875,000 | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| 2010 | 1,915,000 | 5.00 | 4.55 | 2018 | 3,050,000 | 5.00 | 5.20 |
| $\$ 14,150,0005.25 \%$ Term Bonds Due May 1, 2022-Yield $5.30 \%$ : <br> \$17,855,000 5.25\% Term Bonds Due "May "', "2026-"Yield 5"35\%" <br> $\$ 22,545,0005.25 \%$ Term Bonds Due May 1, 2030-Yield 5.37\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Mandatory Redemption Provisions (cont'd)

## Mandatory Redemption

The Issue 26 Bonds are also subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates, in part, by lot, from mandatory sinking fund payments, at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the date of redemption, but without premium, on May 1 in the years and in the amounts set forth below:

ISSUE 26A - (AMT)

|  | 2022 Term Bonds |  | 2026 Term Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sinking Fund <br> Payment Date <br> (May 1) | Sinking Fund <br> Payment Amount | Sinking Fund <br> Payment Date <br> (May 1) | Sinking Fund <br> Payment Amount |  |
| 2019 | $\$ 3,235,000$ |  |  |  |
| 2020 | $3,430,000$ | 2023 | $\$ 4,085,000$ |  |
| 2021 | $3,635,000$ | 2024 | $4,325,000$ |  |
| $2022 \dagger$ | $3,850,000$ | 2025 | $4,585,000$ |  |
|  |  | $2026 \dagger$ | $4,860,000$ |  |

## Optional Redemption Provisions

## Optional Redemption

The Bonds, or portions thereof in integral multiples of $\$ 5,000$, maturing on and after March 1, 2029 are subject to redemption at the option of the Commonwealth prior to scheduled maturity on and after March 1, 2028, as a whole or in part (and if in part, within one or more maturities) at any time and from time to time, in any order of maturity determined by the Commonwealth and by lot within a maturity in such manner as the Commonwealth in its discretion may determine, on at least 30 days (but not more than 60 days) notice, at a redemption price equal to par ( $100 \%$ of stated principal amount) plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

## Bond Statistics - Offsets in Calculations Differ

|  | TIC | All-in-TIC | Arbitrage Yield |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Par Value | $200,000,000$ | $200,000,000$ | $200,000,000$ |
| + Accrued Interest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| + Premium (Discount) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - Underwriter's Discount | $(2,000,000)$ | $(2,000,000)$ |  |
| - Cost of Issuance Expense |  | $(300,000)$ |  |
| - Other Amounts |  | $(1,533,066)$ | $(1,533,066)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Target Value | $198,000,000$ | $196,166,934$ | $198,466,934$ |

Bond Insurance

## All Discount with Semi-Annual Debt Service

| Target Value |
| :--- |
| Target Date (Delivery Date) |
| Yield |


| TIC | All-in-TIC | Arbitrage Yield |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $198,000,000$ | $196,166,934$ | $198,466,934$ |
| $5 / 7 / 2015$ | $5 / 7 / 2015$ | $5 / 7 / 2015$ |
| $5.218445 \%$ | $5.420231 \%$ | $5.167482 \%$ |


| SEMI-ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dates | Par | Coupon | Interest | Debt Service |
| 5/7/2015 |  |  |  |  |
| 7/1/2015 |  |  | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| 1/1/2016 | 15,900,000 | 5.00\% | 5,000,000 | 20,900,000 |
| 7/1/2016 |  |  | 4,602,500 | 4,602,500 |
| 1/1/2017 | 16,695,000 | 5.00\% | 4,602,500 | 21,297,500 |
| 7/1/2017 |  |  | 4,185,125 | 4,185,125 |
| 1/1/2018 | 17,530,000 | 5.00\% | 4,185,125 | 21,715,125 |
| 7/1/2018 |  |  | 3,746,875 | 3,746,875 |
| 1/1/2019 | 18,405,000 | 5.00\% | 3,746,875 | 22,151,875 |
| 7/1/2019 |  |  | 3,286,750 | 3,286,750 |
| 1/1/2020 | 19,325,000 | 5.00\% | 3,286,750 | 22,611,750 |
| 7/1/2020 |  |  | 2,803,625 | 2,803,625 |
| 1/1/2021 | 20,295,000 | 5.00\% | 2,803,625 | 23,098,625 |
| 7/1/2021 |  |  | 2,296,250 | 2,296,250 |
| 1/1/2022 | 21,310,000 | 5.00\% | 2,296,250 | 23,606,250 |
| 7/1/2022 |  |  | 1,763,500 | 1,763,500 |
| 1/1/2023 | 22,375,000 | 5.00\% | 1,763,500 | 24,138,500 |
| 7/1/2023 |  |  | 1,204,125 | 1,204,125 |
| 1/1/2024 | 23,495,000 | 5.00\% | 1,204,125 | 24,699,125 |
| 7/1/2024 |  |  | 616,750 | 616,750 |
| 1/1/2025 | 24,670,000 | 5.00\% | 616,750 | 25,286,750 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 200,000,000 |  | 55,511,000 | 255,511,000 |


| BOND STATISTICS |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| TIC | All-In-TIC | Arb Yield |
|  |  |  |
| $1,488,454$ | $1,488,015$ | $1,488,565$ |
| $20,211,752$ | $20,185,946$ | $20,218,279$ |
| $4,337,756$ | $4,327,962$ | $4,340,234$ |
| $19,562,012$ | $19,498,671$ | $19,578,052$ |
| $3,746,338$ | $3,730,539$ | $3,750,341$ |
| $18,944,120$ | $18,845,700$ | $18,969,073$ |
| $3,185,627$ | $3,165,964$ | $3,190,615$ |
| $18,354,806$ | $18,223,593$ | $18,388,115$ |
| $2,654,114$ | $2,632,552$ | $2,659,591$ |
| $17,795,110$ | $17,633,205$ | $17,836,261$ |
| $2,150,305$ | $2,128,648$ | $2,155,813$ |
| $17,265,527$ | $17,074,845$ | $17,314,052$ |
| $1,672,732$ | $1,652,634$ | $1,677,850$ |
| $16,758,993$ | $16,541,359$ | $16,814,444$ |
| $1,220,141$ | $1,203,113$ | $1,224,482$ |
| $16,276,402$ | $16,033,489$ | $16,338,370$ |
| 791,286 | 778,711 | 794,496 |
| $15,818,194$ | $15,551,522$ | $15,886,307$ |
| 384,944 | 378,083 | 386,698 |
| $15,381,389$ | $15,092,386$ | $15,455,296$ |
|  |  |  |
| $198,000,000$ | $196,166,934$ | $198,466,934$ |

## Definitions

- True Interest Cost (TIC):

Rate, compounded semi-annually, necessary to discount the amounts payable on the respective 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.

- All-In True Interest Cost (AIC):

Discount rate, assuming semiannual compounding and a 30/360-day calendar, which is the net present value (NPV) of all payments of principal, interest, and future expenses equal to the par amount of bonds plus accrued interest plus premium less original issue discount less insurance premium less costs of issuance less other up front expenses, as applicable. The cashflows can be discounted to either the delivery date or the dated date.

- Arbitrage Yield:
"Arbitrage" refers to the difference between the interest rate at which bonds are issued, a.k.a. the Arbitrage Yield, and the interest rate at which bond proceeds are invested, a.k.a. the Investment Yield. If the Investment Yield exceeds the Arbitrage Yield, the dollar difference in earnings is "positive arbitrage" and must be rebated to the IRS unless certain exceptions are met. Common exceptions are for "small issuers" and for issuers who meet certain "spend-down" requirements. Conversely, if the Investment Yield is less than the Arbitrage Yield, the dollar difference in earnings is "negative arbitrage" and no rebate is owed.


## Definitions (cont'd)

- Net Interest Cost (NIC):

A method of computing the interest expense to the issuer of bonds, which may serve as the basis of award in a competitive sale. NIC takes into account any premium or discount applicable to the issue, as well as the dollar amount of coupon interest payable over the life of the issue. NIC does not take into account the time value of money (as would be done in other calculation methods, such as the "true interest cost" (TIC) method). The term "net interest cost" refers to the overall rate of interest to be paid by the issuer over the life of the bonds. (Disadvantage: No consideration for time value of money)

Total coupon interest payments + premium(discount)
Bond Years

Why Arbitrage Yield Matters IRS Regulations

## IRS Regulations of Municipal Bonds

- Benefit of tax-exempt bonds:
- Cost of financing is generally lower for issuers - public benefit for public projects
- Interest paid to bondholders is not includable in their gross income for federal income tax purposes.
- This tax-exempt status remains throughout the life of the bonds provided that all applicable federal tax laws are satisfied both at the time the bonds are issued and throughout the term of the bonds.
- Federal Laws
- Tax Code 1954 and 1986-§ 103, 141-150
- Constitution
- Regulations
- Rulings, Revenue Procedures, Private Letter Rulings
- Primary objectives of federal laws
- No private activity
- No arbitrage


## Arbitrage Rebate \& Yield Restriction - It's the Law

- To prevent abuses, the tax code limits the permitted uses of tax-exempt bonds
- Prevents issuance of more bonds than are necessary
- Prevents issuance of bonds earlier than is necessary
- Prevents bonds from remaining outstanding longer than is necessary
- In other words, borrow what you need, when you need it, for an appropriate duration based on what is being financed.
- Tax law and Regulations create financial disincentives (i.e., arbitrage rebate) to prevent issuance of tax-exempt debt for profit-driven reasons
- Yield restriction - IRC Section 148(b)
- Arbitrage rebate - IRC Section 148(f)
- Overlapping requirements - "Belt \& Suspenders"
- Applies to every tax-exempt borrowing and some taxable subsidy obligations


## Exceptions to Arbitrage Rebate

- The Small Issuer Exception
- The Spending Exceptions
- 6-month spending exception
- 18-month spending exception
- 2-year spending exception
- "Bona Fide" Debt Service Fund exception
- Electing to pay the $1.5 \%$ penalty in lieu of rebate
- Investing in tax-exempt obligations (eliminating the "arbitrage")


## Small Issuer Exception

- Calendar year exception
- \$5 million of governmental bonds for municipalities
- $\$ 15$ million per year for public school construction
- Requirements
- General taxing powers
- Governmental bonds (not private activity bonds)
- At least 95\% of the proceeds must be used for local governmental activities
- Exclusion of current refunding issue in certain circumstances


## Spending Exceptions - Can Be Internally Monitored

- "Reward" for spending bond proceeds quickly
- Allowed to keep positive arbitrage
- Simple way to establish compliance (no FV, no yields)
- Must meet each benchmark, no catch-up allowed
* Exceptions for $5 \%$ of the proceeds of the issue if spent within one year
** De minimis (lesser of $3 \%$ or $\$ 250 \mathrm{~K}$ ) and reasonable retainage ( $5 \%$ spent in 12 months) exceptions may apply for last benchmark

| 6-Month |
| :---: |
| All gross proceeds |
| $\checkmark 6$ months $100 \%$ * |
|  |


| 18-Month |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | All new money |
| $\checkmark$ | 6 months $\quad 15 \%$ |
| $\checkmark$ | 12 months $60 \%$ |
| $\checkmark$ | 18 months $100 \%$ ** |
|  |  |

## 2-Year (ACP)

## Construction issues

| $\checkmark$ | 6 months |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\checkmark$ | $10 \%$ |
| $\checkmark$ | 12 months |
| $\checkmark$ | $45 \%$ |
| $\checkmark$ | 18 months |
| $\checkmark$ | $75 \%$ |
| $\checkmark$ | 24 months $100 \%$ ** |

## Funds Subject to Rebate

## PROCEEDS <br> GROSS PROCEEDS

Sale Proceeds /
Investment Proceeds

- Project / Construction Funds
- Capitalized Interest Funds
- Debt Service Reserve Funds
- Escrow Funds
- Costs of Issuance Funds
- Interest earnings

Transferred Proceeds
Any of the above

Cash / Equity /
Revenue Funded

- Debt Service Funds
- Debt Service Reserve Funds
- Any "Pledged" Fund

All subject to Rebate
Exceptions may apply

# Thank you. 

## Disclosures

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[^0]:    * These 2004 Bonds are priced to the July 1, 2014 call date.

