

What Every Issuer Needs to Know About Arbitrage Rebate

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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 <u>every</u> tax-exempt borrowing and some taxable subsidy obligations



Tax Considerations Timeline

- Arbitrage rebate requirements apply to <u>every</u> tax-exempt borrowing and certain taxable subsidy obligations
- Compliance begins with pre-issuance planning and continues with post-issuance policies and procedures (does it ever end...)

Pre-Issuance

- Timing
- Project Draw Schedule
- Evaluate available exceptions and elections
- Identify investment options

Issuance

- Invest bond proceeds
- Purchase securities, establish FMV
- Revise draw schedule
- Make elections in Tax Certificate

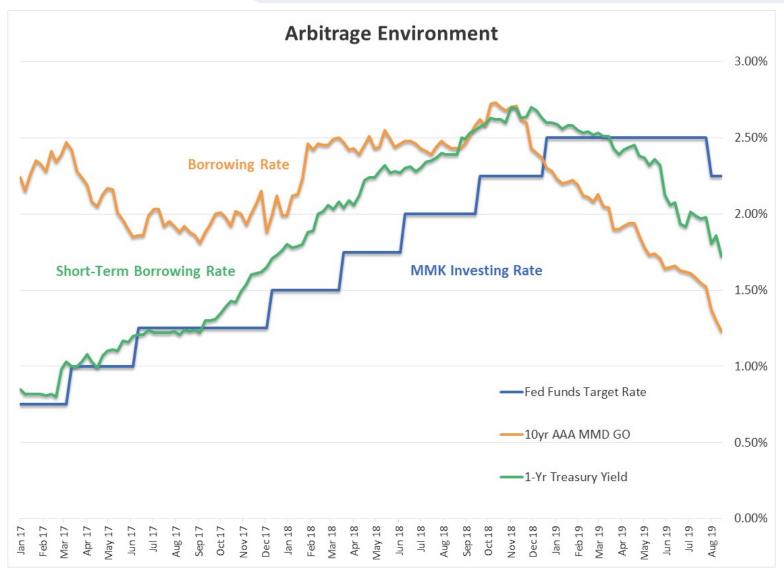
Post-Issuance

- Arbitrage reporting
- Monitor draw schedule
- Monitor investments
- Record retention



Positive Arbitrage – It's Back





 $Sources: Bloomberg, Thomson \ Reuters. \ See \ important \ disclosures \ at \ the \ end \ of \ this \ presentation.$



Arbitrage & Yield Restriction – The Basics

- Arbitrage % = Actual investment earnings yield (–) average borrowing rate (aka, the <u>Arbitrage Yield</u>)
- Arbitrage rebate liability =
 - Earnings of bond proceeds invested in taxable securities less (-)
 - Earnings of bond proceeds invested at the Arbitrage Yield
 - "Positive Arbitrage" = Actual Earnings > Earnings @ arbitrage yield (positive earnings yield spread)
 - "Negative Arbitrage" = Actual Earnings < Earnings @ arbitrage yield (negative earnings yield spread)
- Future value methodology
- Measured on an issue-by-issue basis
- Cumulative from the issue date

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Funds Subject to Rebate

PROCEEDS

+ REPLACEMENT PROCEEDS =

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



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")

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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
- Optional to apply & a simple way to establish compliance
- Must meet each benchmark, no catch-up allowed



^{**} De minimis (lesser of 3% or \$250K) and reasonable retainage (5% spent in 12 months) exceptions may apply for last benchmark

6-Month			
All gross proceeds			
✓ 6 months	100% *		

18-Month				
All new money				
✓	6 months	15%		
✓	12 months	60%		
✓	18 months	100% **		

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2-Year (ACP)		
Construction issues		
✓	6 months	10%
✓	12 months	45%
✓	18 months	75%
✓	24 months	100% **

^{*} Exceptions for 5% of the proceeds of the issue if spent within one year



Yield Restriction Compliance



What is Yield Restriction?

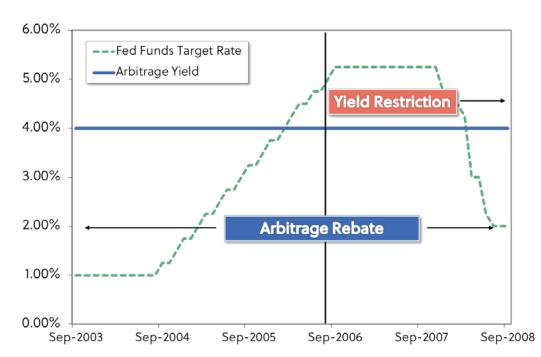
- Like rebate, restriction against investing above the arbitrage yield
- Only applies to proceeds that are subject to yield restriction
- Exceptions apply
- Temporary periods
 - Exception for "Reasonably Required" Reserve Fund
 - Minor Portion



Arbitrage Rebate vs. Yield Restriction

- Arbitrage Rebate and Yield Restriction are separate calculations
- Yield Restriction only applies to proceeds that are subject to yield restriction
- Cannot blend positive arbitrage of yield restricted proceeds with negative arbitrage of unrestricted proceeds
- Exceptions apply
 - Exception for "Reasonably Required" Reserve Fund
 - Minor Portion
 - Temporary periods

Could the next 5 years produce a similar interest rate environment?





Yield Restriction Compliance Methods

- Active Yield Restriction
 - Investments must be purchased at fair market value
- Yield Reduction Payments
 - Rebate like payments
 - Limited availability for advance refunding issues
- Other Options
 - Longer construction fund temporary period (5-years vs. 3-years)
 - Waiver of temporary period at issuance



Calculation Requirements & Timing



Calculation & Filing Requirements

- Payment due no later than 60 days after the computation date
 - No later than 5-years after the issue date, and every 5-years thereafter until the final maturity date
 - At least 90% of the liability
 - · As of final maturity date, 100% of the liability
- Submit check & IRS Form 8038-T
- Do not submit calculations
- No filing required if no payment is due





Late Payments

- Governmental bonds (including qualified 501(c)(3) bonds)
 - 50% of rebate amount, plus interest
- Private activity bonds
 - 100% of rebate amount, plus interest
- Interest computed @ underpayment rate (reset quarterly)
- Late payment explanation required
- Penalty (excluding interest) is typically waived if:
 - Liability plus interest is paid within 180 days after the date the failure was discovered
 - Bonds not under audit
 - Late payment not caused by "willful neglect"



Refunds

- Bond issues may be eligible for a refund
 - Rebate payment made after first 5-year period, offsetting negative arbitrage thereafter
 - Computational error
- Request must be filed no later than 2 years after the final computation date PLUS 60 days.
 - File a Form 8038-R
 - Prior 8038-T (proof of prior payment)
 - Calculation related to payment
 - Additional documents generally requested by the IRS
- May want to consider potential audit risk before filing
- IRS will not pay interest on prior payment



Record Retention

- Life of the Bonds + 3 years
- If the Bonds are refunded, life of refunding bonds + 3 years
- Consider separate document collection, storage and destruction policies for bond related records
- Consider electronic storage systems

DO NOT DESTROY:

- Board minutes, resolutions
- Appraisals
- ✓ Bond transcripts
- ✓ Newspaper ads, misc. correspondence
- Investment records
- Expenditure histories
- ✓ Invoices
- ✓ IRS Filings
- Records related to acquisition of investment agreements and interest rate swaps
- Payments for credit facilities
- ✓ Arbitrage rebate and yield restriction compliance reports





Tips for a Smooth Process

- Be familiar with your documents especially the tax or non-arbitrage certificate located in the bond transcript.
- Create a file to retain information needed for the calculation right after the bond closing.
 - Avoids having to find records from 5-years ago
 - Consider hiring a consultant when the bonds are issued
- Schedule your calculation 60 days after the calculation date is not a lot of time, we suggest starting the process at least 60 days in advance of the calculation date.
- Know the exceptions if your bond counsel indicates you are eligible for an exception, find out which one, and what that means for the issue.
- Keep your calculations current consider having calculations prepared more frequently then at the 5-year date.
 - Can help in keeping an eye on spending exceptions
 - Allows you to plan for a future liability
- Ask Questions!



Let's see what you've learned...



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