

Town of Queen Creek, Arizona

Municipal Bond Information

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RBC Capital Markets®

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Table of Contents

Section 1	Bond Basics
Section 2	Community Facilities District
Section 3	Tax Increment Financing



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Bond Basics

SECTION 1



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Bond Basics

- Common types of bonds issued by Arizona municipalities include:
 - General Obligation Bonds – Property Taxes
 - Excise Tax Revenue Bonds – Sales Taxes
 - Certificates of Participation – General Fund
 - Special District Bonds (i.e. Improvement Districts, Community Facilities Districts)

- Most municipal bonds receive ratings from independent rating agencies
 - “Aaa/AAA” is the highest in the investment grade category
 - Rating level and interest rate are inversely correlated
 - The higher the rating, the lower the interest rate on the bonds
 - Queen Creek – “A” category

Community Facilities District

SECTION 2



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CFDs in Arizona

- 22 Cities/Towns have CFDs to date – no Counties currently have CFDs
 - Apache Junction
 - Buckeye
 - Carefree
 - Casa Grande
 - Coolidge
 - Florence
 - Fountain Hills
 - Glendale
 - Goodyear
 - Litchfield Park
 - Marana
 - Mesa
 - Peoria
 - Phoenix
 - Prescott
 - Prescott Valley
 - Scottsdale
 - Sahuarita
 - Show Low
 - Surprise
 - Tempe
 - Youngtown

- Of the \$637.4 Million in CFD bond issues, approximately 75% have been issued as general obligation bonds

What is a CFD?

- A Community Facilities District is a separate political subdivision of the State
- Created by municipality for primary purposes of *financing* public infrastructure
- Has authority to construct, acquire, operate and maintain public infrastructure (broadly defined).
- Governed by City/Town Council or County Board of Supervisors (if District is less than 600 acres)

Types of Debt Issuance

- General Obligation Bonds
 - Requires an election of qualified electors or landowners within the District
 - Bonds are payable from ad valorem property tax levied against all property within the District which is unlimited as to rate and amount
- Special Assessment Bonds
 - Similar to Arizona Improvement Districts
 - Costs are assessed to properties receiving benefit of the infrastructure
 - The special assessments have a first lien on the property, subject to general property taxes
- Revenue Bonds
 - No bond election required
 - Revenue – generating facility or enterprise (i.e., water or sewer utility)

CFD Financing “Continuum of Risk”

More Risk

- Under-capitalized developer
- Lower land values
- Uncertainty with respect to homebuilder contracts and/or absorption
- Bonds issued prior to sufficient land value existing

Less Risk

- Well-capitalized developer
- Higher land values
- Signed homebuilder contracts
- Bonds issued to reimburse developer for construction expenditures after land value has increased

Tax Increment Financing

SECTION 3



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Tax Increment Financing

Tax Increment Financing (“TIF”) a financing mechanism for public infrastructure paid for with a tax increment. Historical use is that the area to be designated as a TIF is so blighted that little or no new development or growth would take place in the area without the use of the TIF.

- Property Tax TIF
 - Define an area (usually blighted, slated for redevelopment, etc.) and value property within it – “Base Value/Base Year”
 - As values grow over time, the difference between the base value and the new value is the “increment” that will be used to calculate the new tax revenue stream
 - Tax revenues are “diverted” to the TIF – no revenues go to overlapping jurisdictions
 - Tax revenues leveraged through bonds to fund improvements in the redevelopment area

- 49 States have statutory/constitutional authority for property tax TIF programs
 - Which one does not??