# Presentation on Refunding of Variable Rate Bonds 

May 11, 2023
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Interest rate and market conditions still favor the full refinancing of the bonds.

Authority staff and PFM Financial Advisors distributed an RFP and received 10 responses.

- All proposals confirmed the viability of our proposed plan.

5 of the firms were interviewed.

3 of the firms were selected for the potential transaction.

Bank of America: senior manager

Wells Fargo: co-manager

Siebert Williams Shank: co-manager

Board for approval of the transaction during the June $16^{\text {th }}$ Meeting.

Our projected closing date for the transaction will be early July, if market conditions remain stable.

If market conditions change, there is potential for a revised transaction or the delaying the transaction until the right market conditions arrive.

# Sacramento Transportation Authority 

Market Update and Refunding Analysis

Presented by PFM Financial Advisors LLC
May 11, 2023

1. Market Update \& Refunding Analysis
2. Appendix: STA Debt Profile
3. Market Update \& Refunding Analysis

Taxable rates have increased = lowering STA's swap terminationcost
Tax exempt rates have remained relatively low = STA's borrowing costs are attractive

## 10-yr Tax Exempt vs. 10-yr Taxable Rates



The cost to terminate STA's interest rate swaps is currently near the low-point compared to the last five years -Termination costs reached $\$ 140$ million during the low-rate period of the pandemic and are now approximately $\$ 39$ million

STA's Swap Termination Cost
Jan 2018 - May 2023


- Issue fixed rate bonds to:
- Refund $\$ 318.3$ million of variable rate bonds
- Pay for $\$ 39$ million termination cost of eliminating the interest rate swaps
- Secure call option on the new bonds to refinance in 2033 for potential debt service savings
- Pros
- Eliminates all variable rate bonds and interest rate swaps
- Simplifies portfolio and reduces risk
- Provides flexibility to refund fixed rate bonds in 2033 for potential future savings
- Eliminates any uncertainty with upcoming (June 2023) LIBOR index transition
- Cons
- Current rates increase total debt service costs by $\$ 9.32$ million (NPV) through 2039: 2\% increase
- Would reduce funding available for the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program


Refunding all of the variable rate bonds and terminating the interest rate swaps by issuing new fixed rate bonds would increase debt service by $\$ 9.3$ million (Net Present Value) through 2039: a 2\% increase in debt service through 2039

The new bonds could be refunded in 2033 with the potential for savings at that time

| Date | Prior Debt Sevice | Refunding Debt <br> Service | Gross Savings | NPV Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 / 30 / 2024$ | $11,745,771.26$ | $10,890,050.69$ | $855,720.57$ | $871,742.93$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2025$ | $12,713,901.29$ | $15,136,750.00$ | $(2,422,848.71)$ | $(2,317,471.82)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2026$ | $12,737,325.37$ | $15,136,750.00$ | $(2,399,424.63)$ | $(2,233,669.82)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2027$ | $12,772,318.04$ | $15,136,750.00$ | $(2,364,431.96)$ | $(2,142,698.56)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2028$ | $12,795,742.04$ | $15,136,750.00$ | $(2,341,007.96)$ | $(2,065,652.35)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2029$ | $34,456,408.07$ | $34,636,750.00$ | $(180,341.93)$ | $(132,834.82)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2030$ | $35,685,281.47$ | $35,874,375.00$ | $(189,093.53)$ | $(138,022.84)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2031$ | $35,587,140.28$ | $35,773,625.00$ | $(186,484.72)$ | $(133,734.07)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2032$ | $35,660,324.08$ | $35,845,125.00$ | $(184,800.92)$ | $(130,202.74)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2033$ | $35,663,234.68$ | $35,848,250.00$ | $(185,015.32)$ | $(128,573.25)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2034$ | $35,745,161.68$ | $35,929,500.00$ | $(184,338.32)$ | $(129,954.50)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2035$ | $35,754,422.11$ | $35,940,250.00$ | $(185,827.89)$ | $(128,220.18)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2036$ | $35,831,368.70$ | $36,017,000.00$ | $(185,631.30)$ | $(125,527.25)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2037$ | $35,804,438.68$ | $35,991,875.00$ | $(187,436.32)$ | $(125,636.12)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2038$ | $35,876,456.48$ | $36,066,000.00$ | $(189,543.52)$ | $(126,145.54)$ |
| $6 / 30 / 2039$ | $35,874,791.94$ | $36,064,625.00$ | $(189,833.06)$ | $(125,542.48)$ |
| Total | $\$ 454,704,086.17$ | $\$ 465,424,425.69$ | $\mathbf{( \$ 1 0 , 7 2 0 , 3 3 9 . 5 2 )}$ | $\mathbf{( \$ 9 , 3 1 2 , 1 4 3 . 4 0 )}$ |

If STA refunds the callable bonds in 2033 , the debt service savings is $\$ 15.3$ million (net present value)

- Future rate assumption: The 20-year average of tax-exempt rates

Net overall savings of $\$ 5.9$ million from the 2023 potential issuance

| Date | Prior Debt Sevice | Refunding Debt <br> Service | Gross Savings | NPV Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 / 20 / 2034$ | $3,983,750.00$ |  | $3,983,750.00$ | $3,952,037.12$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2035$ | $35,940,250.00$ | $33,559,875.00$ | $2,380,375.00$ | $2,340,938.33$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2036$ | $36,017,000.00$ | $33,640,625.00$ | $2,376,375.00$ | $2,300,326.71$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2037$ | $35,991,875.00$ | $33,612,875.00$ | $2,379,000.00$ | $2,266,749.15$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2038$ | $36,066,000.00$ | $33,684,750.00$ | $2,381,250.00$ | $2,233,326.82$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2039$ | $36,064,625.00$ | $33,686,625.00$ | $2,378,000.00$ | $2,195,337.17$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 4 , 0 6 3 , 5 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 6 8 , 1 8 4 , 7 5 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 8 7 8 , 7 5 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 2 8 8 , 7 1 5 . 3 0}$ |



Rates would need be +120 bps ( $1.20 \%$ ) above their 20 -year average in order to stay above (\$9.3) million in debt service savings and breakeven compared to today's increase in debt service costs

2033 rates equivalent to the 20 -year average $+1.20 \%=\$ 9.3$ million in debt service savings through 2039

| Date | Prior Debt Sevice | Refunding Debt <br> Service | Gross Savings | NPV Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 / 20 / 2034$ | $3,983,750.00$ |  | $3,983,750.00$ | $3,928,800.63$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2035$ | $35,940,250.00$ | $34,765,125.00$ | $1,175,125.00$ | $1,141,506.97$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2036$ | $36,017,000.00$ | $34,844,375.00$ | $1,172,625.00$ | $1,108,190.09$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2037$ | $35,991,875.00$ | $34,819,750.00$ | $1,172,125.00$ | $1,077,697.91$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2038$ | $36,066,000.00$ | $34,896,875.00$ | $1,169,125.00$ | $1,045,823.06$ |
| $6 / 20 / 2039$ | $36,064,625.00$ | $34,896,125.00$ | $1,168,500.00$ | $1,016,969.35$ |
| Total | $\$ 184,063,500.00$ | $\$ 174,222,250.00$ | $\$ 9,841, \mathbf{2 5 0 . 0 0}$ | $\$ 9,318,988.02$ |



Appendix

|  | Sacramento Transportation Authority Debt Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STA has outstanding debt in the par amount | SERIES | OUTSTANDING PAR | FINAL MATURITY | MODE | SBPADIRECT PURCHASE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EXPIRATION/ } \\ & \text { TENDER DATE } \end{aligned}$ | REMARKETING AGENT |
| of $\$ 342.5$ million | 2009C | \$106,100,000 | 10/1/2038 | Weekly VRDB | US Bank N.A. SBPA | 11/20/2027 | US Bank |
|  | 2014A | \$106,100,000 | 10/1/2038 | Weekly VRDB | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. | 10/30/2024 | Wells Fargo |
|  | 2015A | \$106,100,000 | 10/1/2038 | Weekly VRDB | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. | 5/12/2023 | JP Morgan |
|  | 2022 | \$24,245,000 | 10/1/2027 | Fixed Rate | N/A | N/A | N/A |
|  | TOTAL | \$342,545,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]| ASSOCIATED SERIES | AUTHORITY PAYS | AUTHORITY RECIEVES | EFFECTIVE DATE | TERMINATION DATE | NOTIONAL AMOUNT | COLLATERAL <br> THRESHOLD <br> AMOUNTS <br> Aa3/AA+ | COUNTERPARTY | CURRENT MARKET VALUATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009C | 3.74\% | 67\% of 1-month LIBOR | 10/1/2009 | 10/1/2038 | 106,100,000 | Not Applicable | Bank of America N.A. | (\$13,668,994) |
| 2014A | 3.74\% | 67\% of 1-month LIBOR | 10/1/2009 | 10/1/2038 | 106,100,000 | Not Applicable | Goldman Sachs Capital Markets | (\$12,125,253) |
| 2015A | 3.67\% | 67\% of 3-month LIBOR | 10/1/2009 | 10/1/2038 | 106,100,000 | Not Applicable | JP Morgan Chase Bank N. A | (\$13,666,532) |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  | \$318,300,000 |  |  | (\$39,460,779) |

[^1]

- STA's all-in cost of capital on the interest rate swaps is $4.01 \%$, including all ancillary fees

| Total Cost of Interest Rate Swap |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| STA Pays |  |
| Swap Fixed Rate | $3.71 \%$ |
| Fees to Remarketing Agents | $0.06 \%$ |
| Fees to Liquidity Providers | $0.37 \%$ |
| Positive STA Bond/Swap Differential | $(0.12 \%)$ |
| All in Cost: | $\mathbf{4 . 0 1 \%}$ |

Annual Debt Service ranges from $\$ 13.7$ million in FY2023-28 to $\$ 36.1$ million in FY2029-39

Annual Debt Service (DS)
Coverage (with FY2022 budgeted revenues $=\$ 164.4$ million)

- Annual DS coverage through 2028: 8.86x
- Maximum Annual DS coverage: $4.55 x$

Total Debt Service


- An interest rate swap is a contract between two counterparties to exchange interest rate payments over time.
- Purpose: the swap contract locks in the fixed rate.


## SWAP CONTRACT



Bank Counterparties

- Bank of America
- Goldman Sachs
- JP Morgan
- The swap locks in the rate - the variable rate bonds raise funds for projects
- To the extent that variable-rate-1 = variable-rate-2 (i.e., inflows equal outflows) STA's net payment is the fixed swap rate

STA Variable Rate Bonds


# Thank You 


[^0]:    The Authority's three swaps have a market valuation of (\$39.46 million)

    None of the swaps have a collateral posting requirement and all swaps have performed as anticipated

[^1]:    Market Valuations are dated 5/01/2023 from PFM Swap Advisors

