

GFOA View (in 2015)

| GFOA View (In 2015) | Current POBs |
|--|---|
| <p>Invested POB proceeds might earn less than borrowing costs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Probability of market earning less than ~4% is low (but they do exist)• Stress test will better quantify risk. |
| <p>“Issuing taxable debt to fund the pension liability increases the jurisdiction’s bonded debt burden and potentially uses up debt capacity...”</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The pension liability is already a “hard” debt.• With GA approval, POB will not count towards 3% cap. |
| <p>Pension bonds are complex instruments that carry considerable risk... and may include swaps or derivatives.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criticism is outdated.• No derivatives, swaps, or variable rates. |

GFOA View (in 2015), continued

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Current POBs

Pension bonds are “typically issued without call options” making it more difficult to refund bonds if interest rates fall or a different debt service structure is desired in the future.

- POB would include 10-year par call provision.

“Pension bonds are frequently structured in a manner that defers the principal payments...”

- **POB would not have any interest-only payment years.**
- Reduced payments would be **minimized**.

“Rating agencies may not view the proposed issuance of Pension bonds as credit positive...”

- Most recent POB transaction are credit-neutral.
- More likely to be credit-positive than credit-negative.