City of Glendale

Debt Management Plan

Finance Department
Diane Goke – Chief Financial Officer

June 30, 2011

CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZONA
INCORPORATED IN 1910

CITY COUNCIL

Elaine M. Scruggs
Mayor

Steven E. Frate, Vice Mayor
(Sahuaro District)
Manuel D. Martinez, Councilmember
(Cholla District)
Norma S. Alvarez, Councilmember
(Ocotillo District)

Joyce V. Clark, Councilmember
(Yucca District)
Yvonne J. Knaack, Councilmember
(Barrel District)
H. Philip Lieberman, Councilmember
(Cactus District)

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Edward Beasley, City Manager
Horatio Skeete, Assistant City Manager
Craig Tindall, City Attorney
Pam Hanna, City Clerk
Sherry Schurhammer, Executive Director Financial Services
Diane Goke, Chief Financial Officer

City of Glendale, Arizona
Finance Department
Debt Management Plan
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SECTION I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Purpose of Debt Plan

The Government Finance Officers Association recommends that local governments "should develop a formal debt policy to establish parameters and to provide general direction in the planning and implementation of a debt program." (An Elected Official's Guide to Debt Issuance, p. 11, by J.B. Jurish and Patricia Tigue, Government Finance Officers Association)

The purpose of the City's debt management plan is to manage the issuance of the City's debt obligations and maintain the City's ability to incur debt and other long-term obligations at favorable interest rates for capital improvements, facilities, and equipment beneficial to the City and necessary for essential services. The decision to issue bonds may commit tax revenues for many years into the future, therefore limiting the government's flexibility to respond to changing service priorities, revenue streams or cost structures. This document is not intended to review the City's total financial position, which is accomplished in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Analysis of the City's debt position is important, as growth in the City could result in an increased need for capital financing. Resources, as well as needs, should drive the City's debt issuance program. Decisions regarding the use of debt will be based in part on the long-term needs of the City and the amount of equity (cash) dedicated in a given fiscal year to capital outlay. The information contained herein reflects the current debt status of the City and provides a useful framework for the ongoing debt management process the City has implemented. A disciplined, systematic approach to debt management will allow the City to maintain its excellent credit ratings. Unless otherwise noted, the source for the information presented in this document is the City of Glendale Finance Department.

The Chief Financial Officer has instituted a conservative plan of finance for the City's capital projects.

The main objectives of that plan have been:

- Evaluate all possible funding mechanisms to insure that the City will receive the best possible terms/conditions on transactions
- To use debt structures which match the useful lives of the projects being financed or fall within accepted maturity guidelines
- To utilize revenue-based bond issues, where feasible, e.g. water and sewer and street and highway user bonds
- To utilize excise tax secured bond issues when appropriate
- To finance, on a general obligation basis, the majority of the remaining projects

The following policy consists of a Debt Capacity Analysis followed by a Debt Management Policy. The Debt Capacity Analysis illustrates historical trends for various categories of debt. Explanations of the security for various categories of debt are provided. As of June 30, 2011, $1,123,836,916 of debt is outstanding. The Debt Management Policy provides information about various debt options available to the City. Various debt issuance policies are explained which help provide an orderly issuance process for the City. Debt guidelines have been utilized to maintain the highest possible credit ratings for the City.

Adherence to Debt Related Policies

<u>**Policy**</u>

Use of Bond Insurance

When insurance is purchased directly by the City, the present value of the estimated debt service savings from insurance should be at least equal to or greater than the insurance premium. The bond insurance company will usually be chosen based on an estimate of the greatest net present value insurance benefit (present value of debt service savings less insurance premium).

It is the City's preference to have bond insurance purchased at underwriter's option, if at least two insurance companies are expected to qualify the issue for insurance.

(See p. III-15 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Arbitrage Rebate

It is the City's policy to calculate its arbitrage rebate liability on an annual basis. In conformance with general accounting principles, it is the City's policy to segregate current arbitrage for future payment or credit and to enter such an amount as a liability on its books.

Whenever feasible, the City will structure its financings in such a way as to reduce or eliminate future arbitrage rebate liability.

(See p. III-16 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Continuing Disclosure of City Financial Information

The City will provide annual financial statements and other pertinent information, including the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") upon request and at the expense of the persons making the request. The City has in the past complied with, and intends to fully comply with the "continuing disclosure" rules.

(See p. III-16 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Conduit Securities

The City will encourage all conduit securities to be issued with a complete official statement or other disclosure document; the documents shall clearly describe the limited source of repayment and lack of direct financial support from the City.

The City shall obtain a clear opinion that it shall not be liable for the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the conduit borrower.

(See p. III-17 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Prior Redemption

Bonds issued by the City shall be callable no later than ten years from the date of the issuance. With each issuance of bonds, the City, or its financial advisor, should assess market conditions to determine if a more aggressive (shorter) call can be obtained without significant impact on the bond interest rate.

(See p. III-17 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Use of Long-Term Debt

Long-Term debt issued by the City will be used for capital improvements that cannot be funded with non-debt funds. Long-term debt will not be used for operations.

The term of City debt issues should not extend beyond the useful life of the project or equipment financed. Debt issued by the City should be structured to provide for either level principal or level debt service. Term bonds may be used only if they are subject to mandatory prior redemption. Deferring the repayment of the principal should be avoided except in select instances where it will take a period of time before project revenues are sufficient to pay debt service or where the deferral of principal allows the City to achieve combined level debt service with other outstanding bonds. Ascending debt service should generally be avoided.

(See p. III-18 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Variable Rate Debt

Variable rate debt will be considered on a case-by-case basis. When used, a cap on the rate is recommended. No more than 10% of the City's debt shall be variable rate.

(See p. III-11 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Refunding

The City will generally consider refunding outstanding bonds if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- ❖ Present value savings are at least 3% of the par amount of the refunded bonds.
- ❖ The bonds to be refunded have restrictive or outdated covenants.
- ❖ Restructuring debt is deemed to be desirable.
- ❖ The City may pursue a refunding not meeting the above criteria if:
- ❖ Present value savings exceed the costs of issuing the bonds.
- ❖ Current savings are acceptable when compared to savings that could be achieved by waiting for more favorable interest rates and/or call premiums.

(See p. III-18 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Bond Closings

All bond closings shall be held in Maricopa County unless an out-of-state closing is able to be combined with other City business or circumstances dictate otherwise.

(See p. III-19 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Short-Term Borrowing

Short-term debt, revenue application notes (“RANS”), bond application notes (“BANS”) and tax anticipation notes (“TANS”) should generally not be used by the City. Short-term debt can be avoided by maintaining appropriate fund balances and timing bond issues to coincide with construction draws.

(See p. III-18 for additional information.)

City Practice: Policy Followed

Short-term borrowing or lease/purchase contracts should be considered for financing major operating capital equipment when the Chief Financial Officer, along with the city's financial advisors, determines that this is in the city's best financial interest. Lease/purchase decisions should have the concurrence of the appropriate operating manager.

Short-term debt should not exceed 5% of revenue or 20% of total debt.

Source: 2012 Budget, page 104

General Obligation Debt

The City will maintain a secondary property tax rate to support existing and future property tax supported debt. The City should maintain a general obligation debt service fund balance of at least 10% of next year's property tax supported debt service.

Source: 2012 Budget, page 104

City Practice: Policy Followed. The June 30, 2011 debt service fund balance was $21,250,000 which is 91% of the following year's property tax supported debt service.

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Recent Comments from Bond Rating Agencies

General Obligation Ratings

Standard & Poor's – November 1, 2010

"Standard & Poor's revised its outlook to negative from stable and affirmed its 'AA' underlying rating and long-term rating on Glendale, Ariz.'s outstanding general obligation (GO) bonds. The outlook revision reflects our view of the City's continued drawdown of its reserves in order to balance its budget.

The ratings reflect our view of the City's:

- ❖ Participation in the diverse Phoenix metropolitan statistical area (MSA) economic base,
- ❖ Strong financial management policies, and
- ❖ Strong wealth levels as measured by market value per capita

Partially mitigating our view of the above credit strengths is our view of the City's:

- ❖ Sluggish regional and local economy, which has lead to declining general fund revenues, and
- ❖ Moderate overall net debt burden, including all overlapping and direct tax-supported debt.

...Beginning in fiscal 2009, the City's general fund revenues have been on a declining trend, decreasing by approximately 12% and 5% in fiscals 2009 and 2010, respectively, to approximately $140 million... The City continues to project using approximately $10 million of available reserves to balance its fiscal 2011 operations deficit and projects ending fiscal 2011 with an unreserved fund balance of approximately $17 million, or a strong 11.3% of expenditures...

...The negative outlook reflects our expectation that the City's economy will ultimately stabilize and lead to steady tax revenues, allowing for continued strong levels of financial reserves. However, the City has in recent years relied on its reserves to balance operations. If the economy continues to weaken, and financial reserves decrease substantially, the rating could be lowered"

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Moody's Investors Service – February 9, 2011

"Moody's Investors Service has downgraded the City of Glendale, Arizona's general obligation... to Aa2 from Aa1... In addition... Moody's has revised the outlook on the City's general obligation and related ratings to stable from negative...

...The City's Aa2 general obligation rating reflects its weakened local economy which benefits from its position as a sports and entertainment destination even during the recession, a large tax base, below average socioeconomic indices, and narrowed but still healthy financial reserves which help mitigate the reliance on economically sensitive revenues...

...Spurred by both residential and commercial construction, tax base growth has averaged 11.4% annually for the most recent five-year period, which is slightly above the national median for cities. However, the city's 2010 full market value declined slightly, by 1.9%, and then by a substantial 16.0% in 2011 reflecting the lagged impact of lower property values and slowed commercial construction. Consistent with the expectations of other Phoenix area local governments, Moody's anticipates further tax base declines for Glendale in 2012. Despite these declines, the City's tax base remains substantial at $17.3 billion in 2011, which is above average in size with other similarly rated cities in the western states. The City's secondary assessed value (AV) is comprised of primarily residential property (55%), followed by commercial and industrial entities (40%). The city has relatively little agricultural and vacant land (5%) and build out is estimated in about 10 to 15 years. Top ten taxpayers represent a modest 7.1% of AV, and primarily comprised of a hospital, utilities, a large retail center, and warehouses. According to 2006 - 2008 U.S. Census estimates, wealth indices for Glendale are below the median for Aa1 rated cities nationally with per capita and median family incomes at 91.9% and 99.8% of state levels respectively...

...Despite recent declines in general fund balances, Glendale's financial position remains in line with its peers nationally. The City has experienced large operating deficits over the last two years. In fiscal 2009, Glendale's general fund balance declined by $13.8 million to $52.6 million (35.5% of general fund revenues) and declined by an additional $13.8 million (estimated) in fiscal 2010 to $38.8 million (27.5% of general fund revenues). Although these balances approximate the national median for cities and are well within the norm for cities in its peer group, they are somewhat below the norm for cities in Arizona. The City's excise tax revenues, which typically account for approximately three-fourths of general fund revenues, are comprised of state and local sales taxes, state income taxes, and state motor vehicle in-lieu taxes. Excise tax revenues declined by 7.2% in fiscal 2009 and 8.7% in fiscal 2010 and contributed to the city's operating deficits. Of continued concern, Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues..."

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Water and Sewer Revenue Obligation Ratings

Standard & Poor's – November 1, 2010

"Standard & Poor's assigned its 'AA' rating to Glendale Ariz.'s subordinate-lien water and sewer revenue obligations series 2010A (Build America Bonds). At the same time, Standard & Poor's affirms its 'AA' rating on the City's outstanding water and sewer revenue bonds. The outlook is stable...

The ratings reflect our view of the system's:

❖ Stable service area and economic base,

❖ Adequate water sources to meet demand, and

❖ Strong liquidity...

The City's water and sewer system's financial operations have been healthy, in our view, as evidenced by operating revenues exceeding operating expenditures in each of the last four years...

Liquidity in fiscal 2009 was also what we consider strong, at 206 days' unrestricted cash on hand...

The stable outlook reflects the system's continued strong financial performance and strong system liquidity. The outlook also reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that the system will continue to increase rates, as necessary, to meet the demands of the capital improvement plan and annual ongoing expenses while still maintaining what we consider to be good combined debt service coverage of revenue debt obligations, in line with historical levels. In addition, the outlook for the subordinate-lien bonds reflects our expectation that the subordinate-lien structure will become the system's working lien and that the amount of senior-lien debt will be limited."

Moody's Investors Service – November 3, 2010

"Moody's Investors Service has assigned a Aa3 rating to the City of Glendale, Arizona, Subordinate Lien Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2010A (Taxable Direct Pay Build America Bonds)...

The rating reflect a growing and largely residential customer base, and a history of regular rate increases which have continued to provide satisfactory debt service coverage despite a large capital plan funded primarily with subordinate lien debt...

Coverage of combined senior and subordinate utility debt service was somewhat narrow at 1.32 and 1.24 times in 208 and 2009, respectively, with annual debt service coverage by fiscal 2010 net revenues improving slightly to 1.42 times, and aggregate coverage (which includes debt service attributable to utility supported G.O. bonds) at 1.35 times, just short of meeting management's target of 1.40 to 1.50 times... Moody's believes the Glendale system's debt service coverage levels are somewhat low for Aa3 rated water and sewer enterprises and are well below the median total debt service coverage levels of 1.97 for Aa2 rated systems and 1.71 for Aa3 rated systems...

With the utility's significant capital plan, future coverage levels rely on fairly substantial increases to rates and impact fees. To support the utility's significant future borrowing plans, Moody's expects the City to implement regular rate increases annually for both water and sewer service in order to keep pace with the issuance of additional debt. The current rating assignment is also based upon the expectation that future revenue adjustments will be sufficient to provide annual coverage levels at or above management's 1.4 to 1.5 times aggregate coverage target"

Transportation Revenue Obligation Ratings

Standard & Poor's – September 24, 2007

"Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA' rating, and stable outlook, to Glendale Ariz.'s series 2007 transportation excise tax revenue obligations.

The rating reflects the City's:

- ❖ Underlying credit strengths ('AA' Go debt rating), including its participation in the diverse Phoenix MSA;
- ❖ Solid maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage of 2.1x; and
- ❖ Sound legal covenants with an additional bonds test of 2.0x MADS and 1.5x debt service coverage (DSC).

These strengths are mitigated, in part, by the City's:

- ❖ Absence of an up-front debt service reserve fund, though a 1.75x springing reserve is provided; and
- ❖ Plans for additional bonding against pledged reserves and below average debt amortization...

...Glendale's sound additional bonds test and debt service covenant provide additional credit stability despite the city's plans for additional debt and the absence of a fully funded reserve fund. Sound legal provisions include a 2.0x additional bonds test and an ability to increase the 0.5% transportation excise tax rate without electorate approval if annual DSC reaches 1.5x...

...The stable outlook reflects the expectation that the City's large sales tax base and current excise tax growth will continue to provide adequate MADS coverage and that city management will adhere to its sound legal covenants. In addition, we believe management will effectively monitor its plans for additional needed debt under its long-term transportation capital plan."

Moody's Investors Service – October 5, 2007

"Moody's Investors Service has assigned an A1 rating to Glendale's (AZ) $110.0 million Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations, Series 2007. The current offering is secured by a gross, first-lien pledge on the City's 0.5% transportation tax, which also support local public transportation costs. Proceeds from the current issue will be used for various, voter approved, transportation related capital projects. The A1 rating reflects Moody's expectation that coverage of debt service on both a gross and net basis will remain sound given anticipated economic and population growth, sizeable, but manageable future transportation borrowing plans, and the credit strength provided by the 2.0 times maximum annual debt service additional bonds test. The A1 rating also reflects the City's general credit characteristics including solid financial reserves, which help mitigate the reliance upon economically sensitive revenues. These credit strengths further offset somewhat below average wealth indices and high debt levels."

Municipal Property Corporation Obligations Ratings

Standard & Poor's – April 24, 2008

"Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA+' rating and stable outlook to Glendale Municipal Property Corp., Ariz.'s excise tax revenue bonds series 2008. In addition, Standard & Poor's affirmed its 'AA+' rating on the City's senior- and junior-lien excise tax revenue debt outstanding.

The rating reflects the City's:

- ❖ Underlying credit strengths ("AA" GO debt rating), including its participation in the diverse Phoenix MSA;
- ❖ Strong senior maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage of 5.4x; and
- ❖ Good legal covenants, including a 3x additional bonds test (ABT) for the senior-lien debt.

A mitigating factor is the City's above-average overall net debt burden, including all overlapping and direct tax-supported debt.

...The stable outlook reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that pledged revenues will grow as projected and help Glendale restore debt service coverage to historic levels of over 6.0x. The City's dependence on pledged revenues for general fund operations reduces the likelihood that it will issue additional debt at the expense of lowering debt service coverage..."

Moody's Investors Service – February 9, 2011

"Moody's Investors Service has downgraded the City of Glendale, Arizona's senior lien excise tax rating to Aa3 from Aa2...

...The rating and downgrade reflects the City's high debt burden, high leverage of the City's largest general fund revenue, relatively low debt service coverage of all three liens of excise tax revenue bonds and the declining trend of pledged revenues...

...The current offering significantly increases the amount of the City's total excise tax debt to approximately $592.6 million, which is a contributing factor in the rating assignment. Debt service coverage of the City's excise tax bonds is well below average when compared to the local peer group. In Arizona, excise tax revenues typically comprise two-thirds of operating revenues and, correspondingly, coverage levels for excise tax bonds are strong, generally in the double-digit range. Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide coverage of maximum annual senior lien debt service of 4.8 times...

...Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the City's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal year 2010 general fund revenues (not including transfers). Although new additions to the City's retail base helped mitigate revenue declines during the recession, the sluggish recovery continues to have a negative effect on the growth of pledged revenues. Over the long term, City officials expect to fully support these long term debt obligations from anticipated revenues associated with the economic development projects around the NHL Arena, Cardinal Stadium, and Cabelas primarily from new sales tax dollars..."

Summary

- Bonding should be used to finance or refinance only those capital improvements and long-term assets, or other costs directly associated with financing of projects, which have been determined to be beneficial to a significant proportion of the citizens in the City and for which repayment sources have been identified. Bonding should be used only after considering alternative funding sources, such as project revenues, Federal and State grants and special assessments. (See "Financing Alternatives" on page III-1.)

- The City's Direct Net Tax-Supported Debt should be maintained at a level considered manageable by the rating agencies based upon current economic conditions, including among others, population, per capita income and assessed valuation. (See "Ratio Analysis" on page II-72.)

- The City will maintain a secondary tax property rate to support existing and future property tax supported debt. The City should maintain a general obligation debt service fund balance of at least 10% of next year's property tax supported debt service. (See "General Obligation Bonds" on page II-9.)

- The City should structure all long-term debt with prepayment options except when alternative structures are more advantageous to the City. The City will consider prepaying or defeasing portions of outstanding debt when available resources are identified. (See "Prior Redemption" on page III-17.)

- The Chief Financial Officer should consider refunding outstanding bonds if one or more of the following conditions exist: (1) present value savings are at least 3%, with certain exceptions, of the par amount of the refunded bonds; (2) the bonds to be refunded have restrictive or outdated covenants; or (3) restructuring debt is deemed to be desirable. (See "Refunding" on page III-18.)

- All bond issue requests should be coordinated by the Chief Financial Officer during the annual budget and Capital Improvement Program ("CIP") process. Opportunities for refunding outstanding bonds should be communicated to the Chief Financial Officer. (See "Administration of Policy" and "Initial Review and Communication of Intent" on page III-12.)

- The City should encourage the use of competitive sales for all bond issues unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Negotiated sales will be considered by the Chief Financial Officer only under the conditions set forth herein. (See "Method of Sale" on page III-12.)

- The City will provide the rating agencies who maintain a rating on City securities with all material that has a pertinent bearing on City finances. (See "Continuing Disclosure of City Financial Information" on page III-16.)

- Debt service on outstanding Highway User Revenue bonds will not exceed 45% of revenues. (See "Schedule of Highway User Tax Revenues Street and Highway User Revenue Bonds Debt Service Requirements and Debt Service Coverage" on page II-22)

- The City should pursue Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona financing to determine if it is a viable option for financing water and sewer improvements. (See "The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona" on page III-2.)

- The Chief Financial Officer should review/update the City's Debt Analysis as needed.

- ❖ The City currently requires a clear opinion that it shall not be liable for the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the conduit borrower, such as industrial development bonds. (See "Conduit Securities" on page III-17.)
- ❖ Debt Service covenants represent a further constraint upon the City's ability to issue bonds; such covenants may require the City to increase user rates/excise taxes to maintain required coverage. (See pages II-12, II-19, II-23, and II-29.)

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SECTION II

DEBT CAPACITY ANALYSIS

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II. DEBT CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Debt Issuance History

Founded in 1892 and incorporated in 1910, the City has used debt financing for many years to finance infrastructure. The following charts illustrate a historical account of the amount of debt, as well as categories of debt, outstanding as of June 30, 2011.

Current Debt Situation

It is recognized that all debt, regardless of the source of revenue pledged for repayment, represents some sort of cost to taxpayers or ratepayers. Therefore, all types of City debt/obligations are considered herein. If only a portion of the City's debt was considered, it may be hard to draw a conclusion as to trends, since the City can substitute different types of debt for various projects. While lease-secured and certificate of participation obligations may not be debt under strict legal definitions, future appropriations are still required if the underlying transaction is to continue, which can result in a fixed charge. These lease payments and other non-bond obligations are added as de-facto debt by most security analysts when calculating an issuer's debt ratios.

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OUTSTANDING DEBT OBLIGATIONS

City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

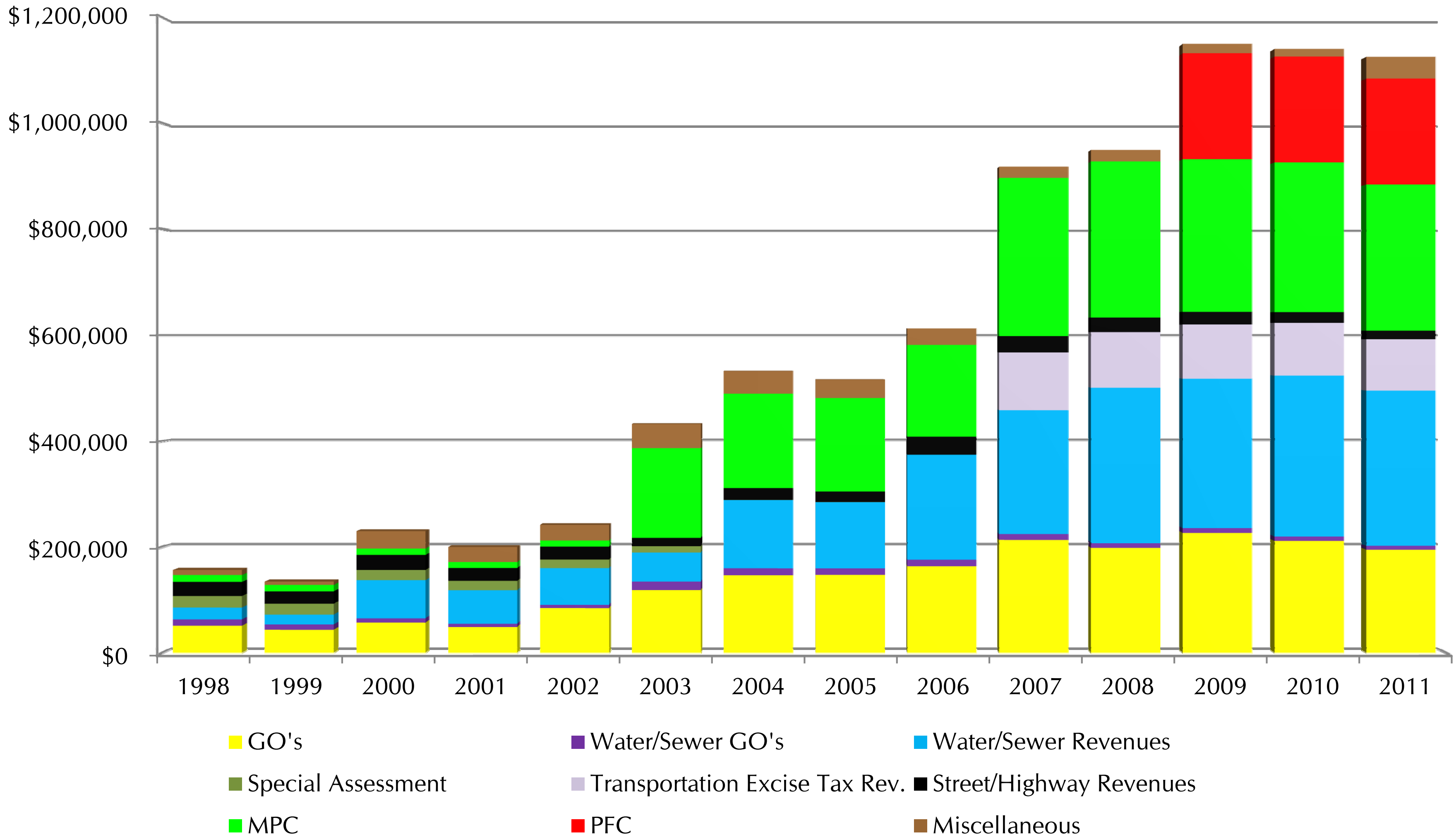
Category of Bonds	Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1] 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
General Obligation (GO)	$50,740,000	$43,025,000	$56,515,000	$48,250,000	$83,970,000	$118,075,000	$145,975,000
Water/Sewer G.O. (WSGO)	11,835,000	10,000,000	8,175,000	6,165,000	6,165,000	15,825,000	13,135,000
Water/Sewer Revenue (WSR)	22,395,270	18,555,270	71,994,796	63,419,737	69,421,000	54,995,463	128,800,401
Special Assessment	21,857,000	20,730,000	19,278,000	17,621,000	16,247,000	12,036,000	109,000
Street/Highway Revenue	26,585,000	23,230,000	28,380,000	24,310,000	24,310,000	15,520,000	22,455,000
Municipal Property Corp.	13,040,000	12,265,000	12,000,000	11,215,000	11,215,000	169,350,000	177,950,000
Miscellaneous							
Capital Lease	5,768,277	4,352,187	26,150,529	22,647,732	25,109,000	27,787,078	25,708,525
Notes Miscellaneous	3,841,102	1,851,659	6,693,486	5,753,786	4,340,000	17,769,383	17,088,502
Total Miscellaneous	9,609,379	6,203,846	32,844,015	28,401,518	29,449,000	45,556,461	42,797,027
TOTAL	$156,061,649	$134,009,116	$229,186,811	$199,382,255	$240,777,000	$431,357,924	$531,221,428

Category of Bonds	Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1] 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Obligation (GO)	$146,680,000	$163,055,464	$212,524,014	$197,738,173	$183,945,000	211,125,000	$194,270,000
Water/Sewer G.O. (WSGO)	12,375,000	12,294,536	11,135,986	10,126,828	9,160,000	8,300,000	7,410,000
Water/Sewer Revenue (WSR)	124,807,737	197,994,986	233,689,129	291,937,502	281,966,700	263,490,000	292,633,143
Special Assessment	75,000	39,000	0	0	0	0	0
Street/Highway Revenue	20,195,000	34,065,000	30,895,000	27,480,000	23,910,000	20,180,000	16,290,000
Trans. Excise Tax Rev.	0	0	0	105,035,000	102,490,000	99,815,000	97,035,000
Municipal Property Corp.	176,065,000	173,280,000	298,050,000	294,130,000	287,555,000	281,955,000	275,370,000
Public Facilities Corp	0	0	0	0	199,750,000	199,750,000	199,750,000
Miscellaneous							
Capital Lease	16,379,101	15,486,304	14,841,000	12,526,000	10,156,000	8,085,000	11,958,918
Notes Miscellaneous	18,575,770	15,585,852	6,278,746	9,045,000	7,637,000	6,288,000	1,416,156
Long-Term Interfund Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,703,699
Total Miscellaneous	34,954,871	31,072,156	21,119,746	21,571,000	17,793,000	14,373,000	41,078,773
TOTAL	$515,152,608	$611,801,142	$807,413,875	$948,018,503	$1,106,569,700	$1,098,988,000	$1,123,836,916

1 The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day. The total outstanding balance therefore reflects the long-term portion, due after July 1, in each year.

SOURCE: City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports 1998-2010 and Finance Department

OUTSTANDING DEBT OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
(000's)



The following table illustrates outstanding debt and other obligations of the City of Glendale.

OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011[1]

	Year Issued	Original Amount	Outstanding Portion Subject to 6% Limit	Outstanding Portion Subject to 20% Limit	Total Balance Outstanding	Year Matures
DIRECT GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT						
Various Purpose G.O. Bonds	2003	66,400,000	0	18,635,000	18,635,000	2018
Various Purpose G.O. Bonds	2004	36,645,000	0	21,955,000	21,955,000	2019
Various Purpose G.O. Bonds	2005	11,960,000	5,285,000	0	5,285,000	2015
Various Purpose G.O. Bonds	2006	29,365,000	5,895,000	15,650,000	21,545,000	2021
Refunding Bonds	2006	9,065,000	0	7,440,000	7,440,000	2015
Various Purpose G.O. Bonds	2007	61,000,000	0	48,140,000	48,140,000	2022
Various Purpose G.O. Bonds	2009	41,650,000	5,040,000	35,340,000	40,380,000	2030
Refunding Bonds	2010	38,300,000	729,242	37,570,758	38,300,000	2022
Total Direct G.O. Bonded Debt			16,949,242	184,730,758	$201,680,000	
Less G.O. Debt Supported by Pledged Revenues[2]					(7,410,000)	
NET GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT					$194,270,000	
WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BONDED DEBT						
Water and Sewer Note Payable[3]	2001	15,400,000			7,502,071	2022
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2003	80,000,000			77,405,000	2028
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2006	80,000,000			76,545,000	2026
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2007	44,500,000			40,850,000	2027
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2008	65,500,000			58,555,000	2028
Water and Sewer Note Payable[4]	2010	6,340,000			6,091,072	2029
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2010	25,685,000			25,685,000	2030
Total Water and Sewer Rev. Bonded Debt					$292,633,143	
STREET & HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDED DEBT						
Street & Highway User Revenue Bonds	2004	14,655,000			7,580,000	2014
Street & Highway User Revenue Bonds	2006	15,745,000			8,710,000	2016
Total Street & Highway User Rev. Bonded Debt					$16,290,000	
TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS						
Trans. Excise Tax Revenue Obligations	2007	109,110,000			97,035,000	2028
Total Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations					$97,035,000	

- table and footnotes continued on following page -

	Year Issued	Original Amount	Outstanding Portion Subject to 6% Limit	Outstanding Portion Subject to 20% Limit	Total Balance Outstanding	Year Matures
GLENDALE MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION						
Subordinate Lien Bonds	2002	5,055,000			5,055,000	2033
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	2003	49,940,000			44,400,000	2033
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds (Taxable)	2003	105,260,000			96,065,000	2033
Subordinate Lien Bonds	2003	7,250,000			7,250,000	2033
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	2004	10,880,000			5,295,000	2014
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	2006	33,250,000			28,360,000	2026
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	2008	32,315,000			32,220,000	2032
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	2008	52,780,000			51,075,000	2033
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds	2008	9,140,000			5,650,000	2015
Total Glendale Municipal Property Corp. Obligations					$275,370,000	
WESTERN LOOP 101 PUBLIC FACILITIES CORPORATION						
Third Lien Excise Tax Bonds	2008	137,495,000			137,495,000	2038
Third Lien Excise Tax Bonds	2008	48,670,000			48,670,000	2038
Third Lien Excise Tax Bonds	2008	13,585,000			13,585,000	2017
Total Public Facilities Corp. Obligations					$199,750,000	
LEASE FINANCINGS						
Equipment Lease	2007	1,368,800			455,818	2016
Refunding Lease	2011	11,503,100			11,503,100	2018
Total Lease Financings					$11,958,918	
NOTE FINANCINGS[5]						
99th & Northern Ave Note	2009	3,540,390			1,416,156	2013
Total Note Financings					$1,416,156	
LONG-TERM INTERFUND LOANS						
Sanitation Fund Loan	2010	959,000			725,699	2014
General Fund Loan	2011	25,000,000			25,000,000	2036
Debt Service Fund Loan	2011	1,978,000			1,978,000	2021
Total Long-Term Interfund Loans					$27,703,699	
GRAND TOTAL					$1,123,836,916	

1 Excludes previously refunded bonds, the payment of which has been provided for with funds and investments held in irrevocable trust accounts.

2 Net revenues from the operation of the City's water and sewer system have been and will be servicing the debt requirements of $7,410,000 aggregate principal amount of water and sewer general obligation bonds. In the event that such revenues should prove to be insufficient or the City elects not to pay debt service requirements on the general obligation bonds from these revenues, this debt would become payable from property taxes.

3 Based on the amortization of $12,911,049.

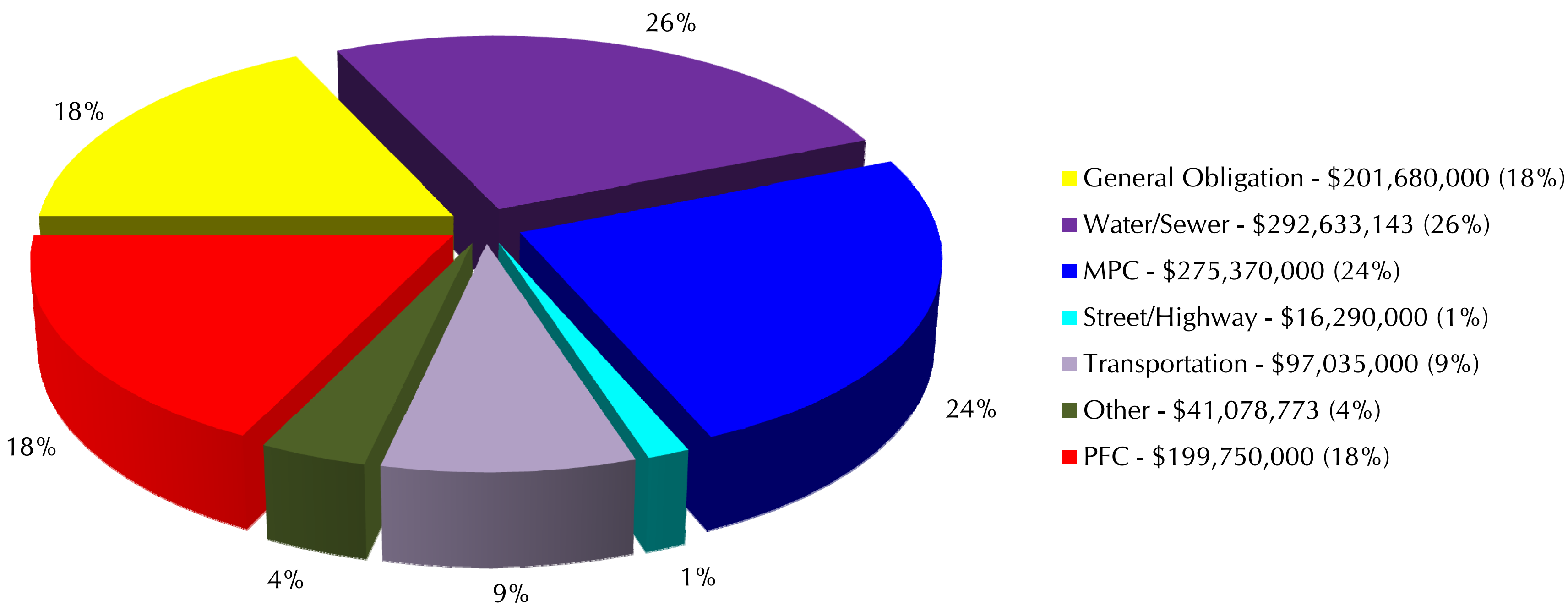
4 Based on the amortization of $6,340,000. To date, the City has drawn $3,232,000. As of June 30, 2011, $2,982,972 is outstanding.

5 Excludes the January 26, 2001 loan agreement (amended August 23, 2002) and Mach 19, 2010 loan agreement with the Wastewater Management Authority of Arizona, which are included in the outstanding water and sewer revenue bonded debt.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the current allocation of outstanding City of Glendale debt and other obligations.

OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



The following table and graph illustrate the debt service to maturity of all City of Glendale debt and other obligations, excluding leases.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY
All Categories of Debt and Other Obligations (Excluding Lease Financings)
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

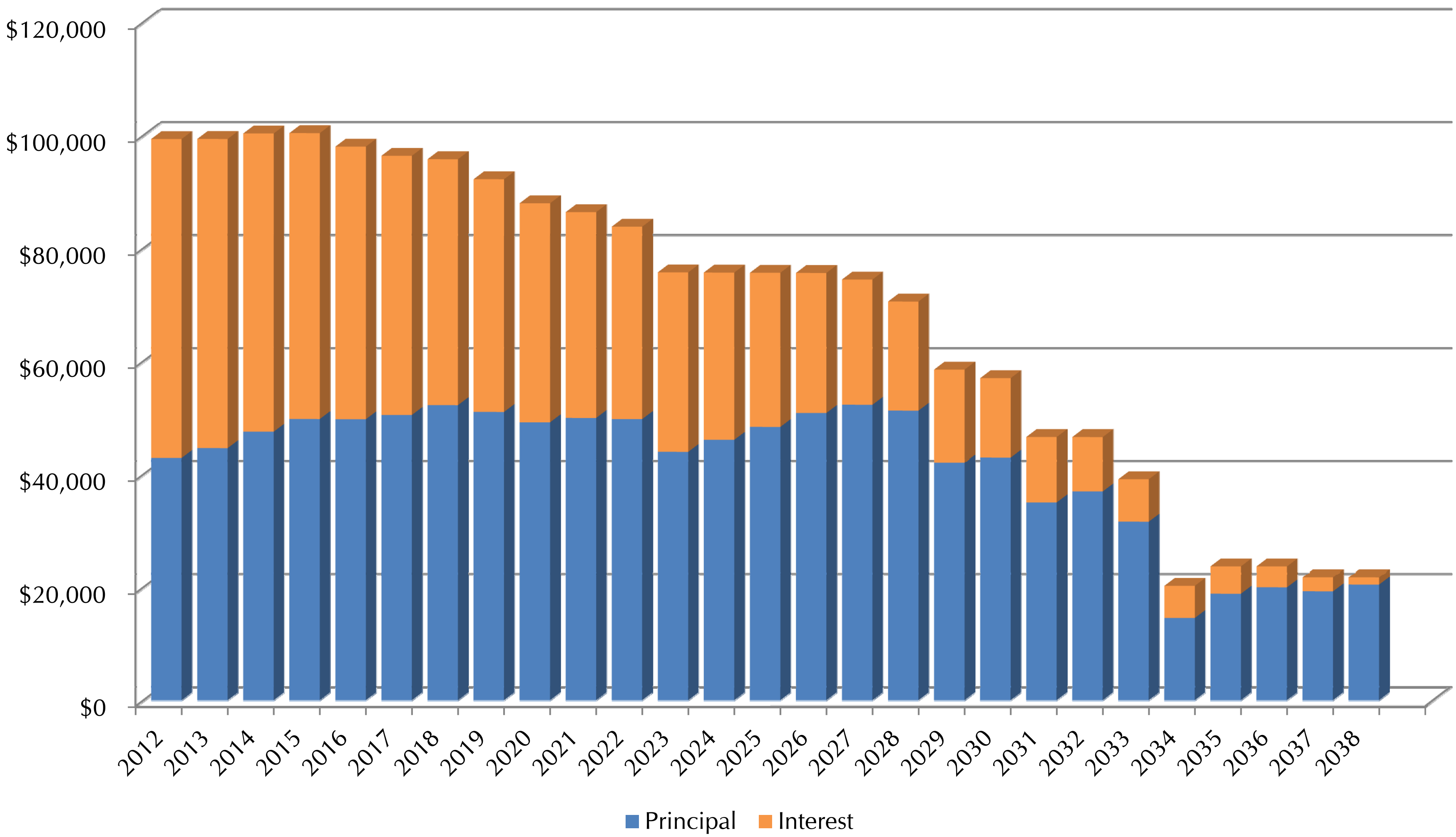
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Principal	Interest[2]	Total Debt Service
2012	$42,897,444	$56,452,832	$99,350,276
2013	44,632,366	54,731,004	99,363,370
2014	47,536,623	52,805,645	100,342,268
2015	49,774,375	50,625,383	100,399,758
2016	49,730,969	48,278,709	98,009,678
2017	50,493,043	45,892,072	96,385,115
2018	52,226,651	43,550,081	95,776,732
2019	51,022,849	41,196,494	92,219,343
2020	49,193,487	38,771,819	87,965,306
2021	49,957,278	36,427,774	86,385,052
2022	49,759,948	34,051,166	83,811,114
2023	43,970,954	31,746,029	75,716,983
2024	46,102,306	29,582,243	75,684,549
2025	48,379,015	27,265,834	75,644,849
2026	50,841,092	24,774,402	75,615,494
2027	52,293,549	22,152,582	74,446,131
2028	51,256,398	19,289,209	70,545,607
2029	42,074,651	16,437,528	58,512,179
2030	42,955,000	14,037,648	56,992,648
2031	35,025,000	11,568,003	46,593,003
2032	36,975,000	9,613,310	46,588,310
2033	31,615,000	7,528,145	39,143,145
2034	14,560,000	5,698,624	20,258,624
2035	18,855,000	4,828,467	23,683,467
2036	19,990,000	3,691,387	23,681,387
2037	19,280,000	2,485,000	21,765,000
2038	20,480,000	1,280,000	21,760,000
TOTAL	$1,111,877,998	$734,761,390	$1,846,639,388

1 The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payment made in fiscal year 2012.

2 Excludes the impact of capitalized interest.

SOURCE: Finance Department

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY
All Categories of Debt and Other Obligations (Excluding Lease Financings)
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



General Obligation Bonds

The general obligation bonds are direct and general obligations of the City and are payable as to both principal and interest from property taxes levied against all of the property within the City subject to taxation. Such taxes may be levied on all taxable property within the City without limitation as to rate, but are limited to statutory provisions to an amount which shall not exceed the total aggregate principal and interest requirements becoming due on the general obligation bonds from the date of issuance to the stated maturity of the general obligation bonds.

The following table illustrates the outstanding General Obligation Bonded debt.

OUTSTANDING GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT[1]
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds	2003	66,400,000	$18,635,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds	2004	36,645,000	21,955,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds	2005	11,960,000	5,285,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds	2006	29,365,000	21,545,000
Refunding Bonds	2006	9,065,000	7,440,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds	2007	61,000,000	48,140,000
Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds	2009	41,650,000	40,380,000
Refunding Bonds	2010	38,300,000	38,300,000
TOTAL			$201,680,000

[1] Includes $7,410,000 Water and Sewer general obligation bonds.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following table and chart illustrate the existing debt service for the outstanding general obligation bonded debt, the majority of which is currently paid by property taxes. The remaining portion is currently paid by Developmental Impact Fees.

The City will strive to maintain a debt service fund balance of at least 10% of next year's debt service in the general obligation debt service fund. The City's June 30, 2011 fund balance was $21,250,000, which is 91% of the following year's net debt service.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

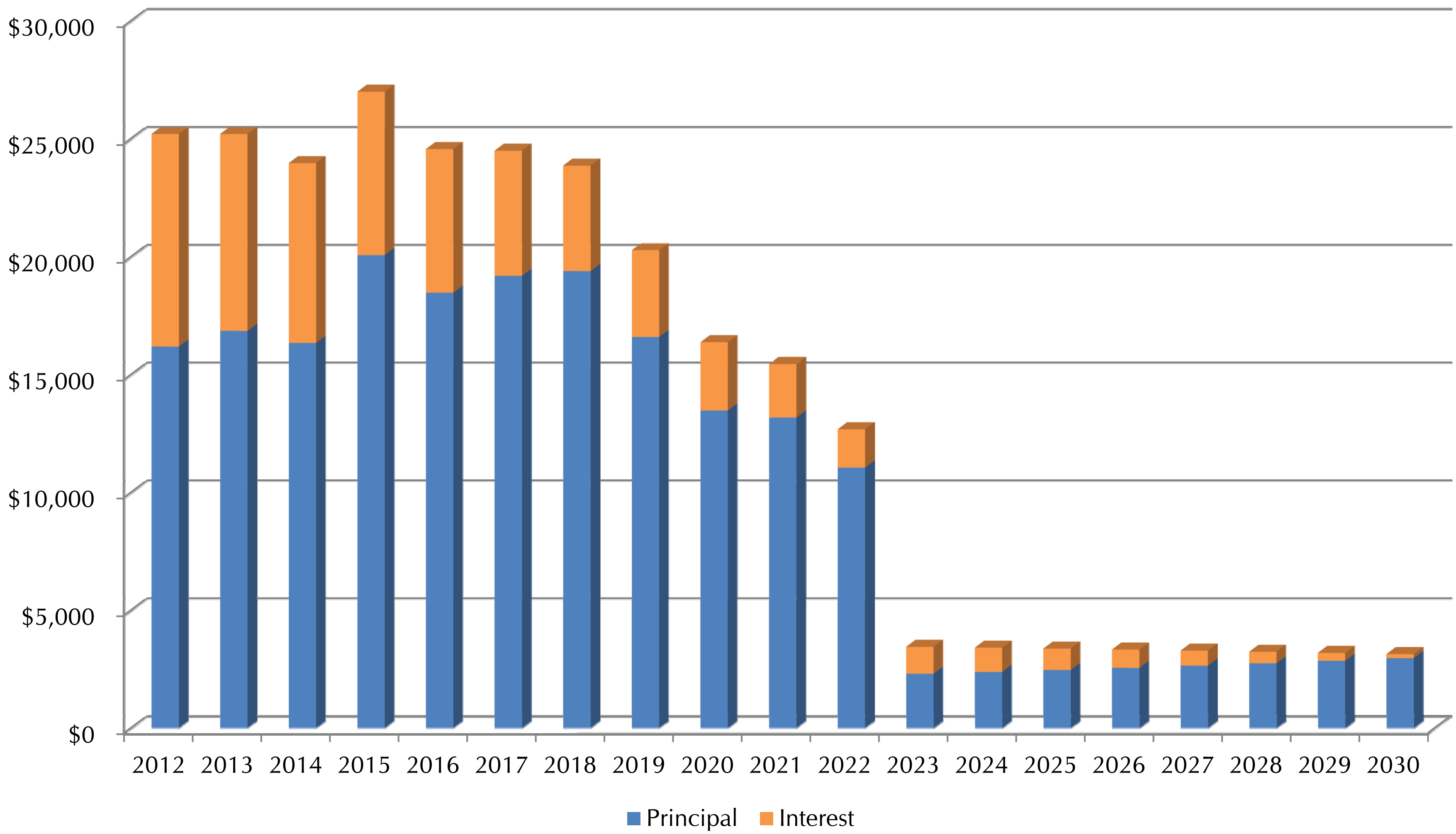
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Less Water/Sewer GO Debt	Less Federal Subsidy Payments[2]	Net Payment
2012	$16,185,000	$9,009,153	$25,194,153	($1,250,550)	($668,632)	$23,274,971
2013	16,850,000	8,345,040	25,195,040	(1,258,550)	(658,552)	23,277,938
2014	16,340,000	7,619,834	23,959,834	(1,260,050)	(647,221)	22,052,563
2015	20,070,000	6,916,678	26,986,678	(1,249,050)	(633,413)	25,104,215
2016	18,475,000	6,079,959	24,554,959	(1,236,050)	(618,224)	22,700,685
2017	19,190,000	5,295,631	24,485,631	(1,226,050)	(593,224)	22,666,357
2018	19,390,000	4,463,269	23,853,269	(1,213,800)	(566,344)	22,073,125
2019	16,595,000	3,688,419	20,283,419	0	(537,040)	19,746,379
2020	13,475,000	2,896,594	16,371,594	0	(505,146)	15,866,448
2021	13,175,000	2,270,469	15,445,469	0	(472,229)	14,973,240
2022	11,045,000	1,629,606	12,674,606	0	(437,345)	12,237,261
2023	2,300,000	1,143,869	3,443,869	0	(400,354)	3,043,515
2024	2,375,000	1,031,744	3,406,744	0	(361,110)	3,045,634
2025	2,460,000	910,025	3,370,025	0	(318,509)	3,051,516
2026	2,550,000	777,800	3,327,800	0	(272,230)	3,055,570
2027	2,645,000	637,550	3,282,550	0	(223,143)	3,059,407
2028	2,745,000	488,769	3,233,769	0	(171,069)	3,062,700
2029	2,850,000	334,363	3,184,363	0	(117,027)	3,067,336
2030	2,965,000	170,488	3,135,488	0	(59,671)	3,075,817
TOTAL	$201,680,000	$63,709,260	$265,389,260	($8,694,100)	($8,260,483)	$248,434,677

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payment made in fiscal year 2012.

[2] In February, 2009, the United States Congress passes the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009. A provision of this Act amended the Tax Code, allowing municipalities to issue fully taxable bonds and receive a subsidy payment directly from the Federal Treasury. Such bonds are hereinafter referred to as "Build-America-Bonds" or "BABs."

SOURCE: Finance Department

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds

The water and sewer revenue bonds are special obligations of the City. The water and sewer revenue bonds and any additional parity bonds hereinafter issued are payable solely from the net revenues of the City's Water and Sewer System (the "System") and do not constitute a debt of the City within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision. Net revenues are calculated as operating revenues, plus non-operating revenues, less operation and maintenance expense (excluding depreciation).

The master ordinance for the water and sewer revenue bonds (the "Master Ordinance") requires that there shall be paid from the net revenues of the System the amounts necessary to maintain a Reserve Account (if created) at a balance equal to the highest principal and interest coming due on the water and sewer revenue bonds together with all outstanding parity bonds in any future twelve month period. The Master Ordinance also provides that in lieu of depositing net revenues of the System into the Reserve Account, the City may purchase one or more Reserve Account surety bonds.

The City has covenanted in the Master Ordinance to establish and maintain schedules of rates, fees and charges for all services supplied by the System which will be sufficient at all times to: pay current expenses of the System; produce an aggregate amount of net revenues in each fiscal year at least equal to 1.2 times the annual debt service requirement due in such fiscal year on all parity bonds then outstanding; make all required payments into bond reserve account; remedy any deficiencies in required deposits, pay debt service on any subordinate obligations, and to pay any amounts owed to the provider of the Reserve Account surety bond for the outstanding parity bonds in such fiscal year.

Under the provisions of the Master Ordinance, the City may issue additional parity bonds secured by the net revenues of the System if either (1) such net revenues of the System for the preceding fiscal year shall have amounted to at least 1.2 times the maximum debt service due in any succeeding fiscal year for all the parity bonds outstanding and any parity bonds to be issued or (2) such net revenues for preceding fiscal year were not less than 1.1 times maximum debt service on all parity bonds and any parity bonds to be issued and net revenues for the first full fiscal year following the date of which the capital improvements to be financed by the proposed parity bonds are expected to be placed in operation are not expected to be less than 1.25 times maximum debt service, as evidenced by a consultant's report. As a result of an amendment to the master ordinance, the City now has the ability to issue variable rate and compound interest bonds. Adjustments in net revenues may be made in certain circumstances; restatement of debt service on variable rate and certain other types of parity debt is permitted; and refunding and compound interest bonds may be issued under different tests.

In December 2003, February 2006, June 2007, March 2008, and November 2010, the City entered into a Trust Agreement with U.S. Bank N.A. as trustee whereby subordinate lien water and sewer revenue obligations were issued. The City covenanted for the benefit of the owners of all subordinate obligations, that it shall at all times establish, maintain and collect rates, fees and other charges for all services furnished by the System which will be fully sufficient at all times to produce Net Revenues which (I) will equal at least 120% of the combined debt service on all senior obligations and all subordinate obligations then outstanding (making certain adjustments in debt service or assumed debt service on variable rate or short-term senior obligations or subordinate obligations), (ii) make all required payments into the Reserve Fund established and maintained under the Trust Agreement, (iii) remedy all deficiencies in payments into any of the funds or accounts maintained under the purchase agreement from prior fiscal years and meet all requirements for debt service on any obligations payable from net revenues on a basis junior and subordinate to the subordinate obligations, and (iv) make all required payments to reserve fund guarantors.

The following table illustrates the outstanding Water and Sewer Revenue Obligation debt.

OUTSTANDING WATER AND SEWER BONDS/OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
Water and Sewer Note Payable[1]	2001	15,400,000	$7,502,071
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2003	80,000,000	77,405,000
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2006	80,000,000	76,545,000
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2007	44,500,000	40,850,000
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2008	65,500,000	58,555,000
Water and Sewer Note Payable[2]	2010	6,340,000	6,091,072
Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations	2010	25,685,000	25,685,000
TOTAL			$292,633,143

[1] Based on the amortization of $12,911,049.
[2] Based on the amortization of $6,340,000.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following table illustrates water and sewer general obligation bonds, which are currently being paid from water and sewer net revenues. Net revenues from the operation of the City's water and sewer system have been and will be servicing the debt requirements of $7,410,000 aggregate principal amount of water and sewer general obligation bonds. In the event that such revenues should prove to be insufficient or the city elects not to pay debt service requirements on the general obligation bonds from revenues, this debt would become payable from property taxes.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS CURRENTLY PAID FROM
WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM REVENUES
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
General Obligation Bonds	2003	13,875,000	$7,410,000
TOTAL			$7,410,000

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following table and chart illustrate the debt service for the revenue and general obligation water and sewer bonds/obligations.

COMBINED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
WATER AND SEWER BONDS/OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

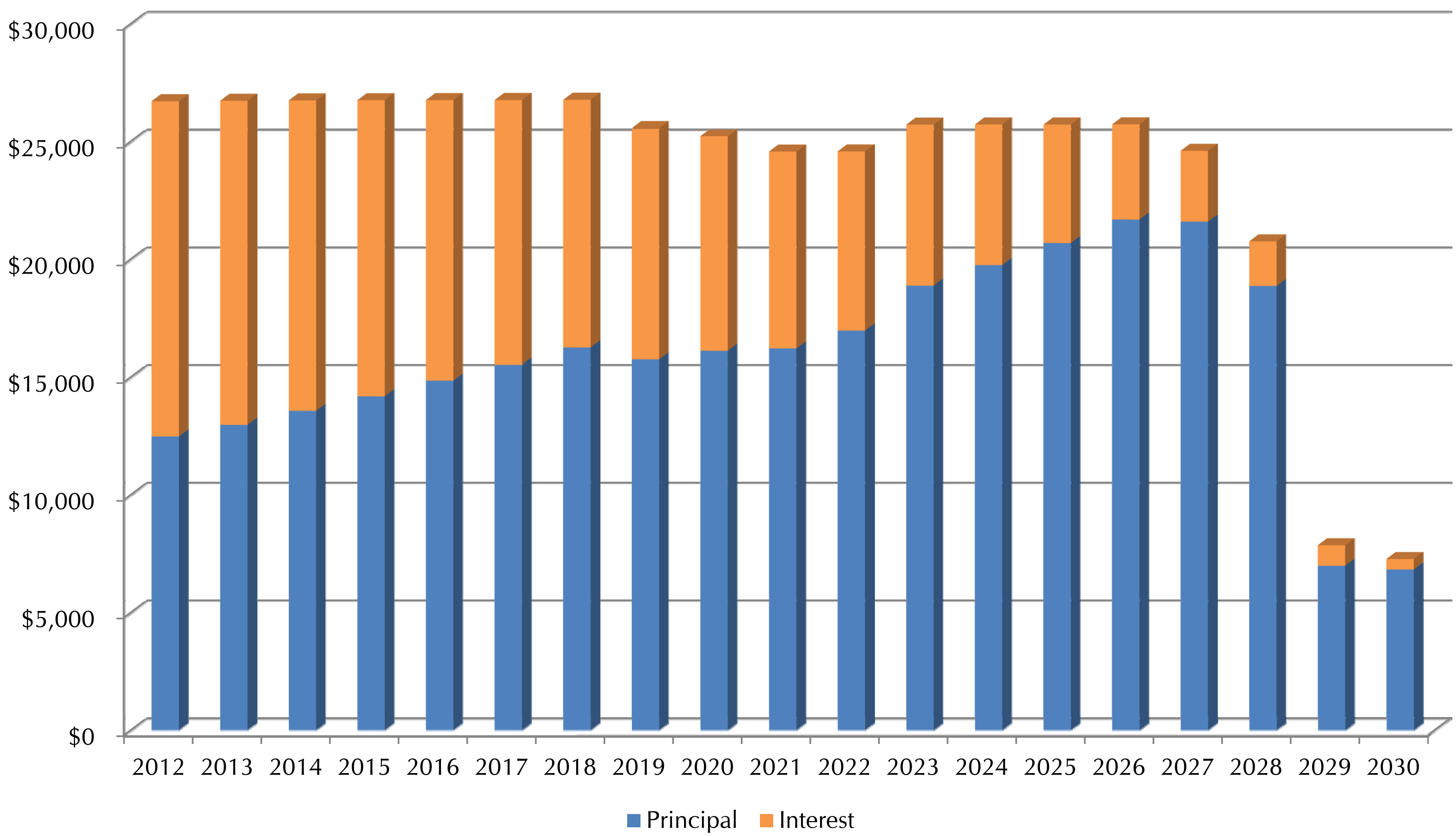
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Water and Sewer Revenue Principal	Water and Sewer Revenue Interest	General Obligation Water and Sewer Principal	General Obligation Water and Sewer Interest	Total Debt Service
2012	$11,551,954	$13,895,459	$925,000	$325,550	$26,697,963
2013	11,998,417	13,460,139	970,000	288,550	26,717,106
2014	12,541,207	12,932,787	1,020,000	240,050	26,734,044
2015	13,120,375	12,371,962	1,060,000	189,050	26,741,387
2016	13,745,969	11,765,123	1,100,000	136,050	26,747,142
2017	14,383,043	11,139,614	1,145,000	81,050	26,748,707
2018	15,061,651	10,484,552	1,190,000	23,800	26,760,003
2019	15,746,849	9,812,566	0	0	25,559,415
2020	16,111,487	9,105,448	0	0	25,216,935
2021	16,209,278	8,353,299	0	0	24,562,577
2022	16,964,948	7,602,868	0	0	24,567,816
2023	18,870,954	6,835,180	0	0	25,706,134
2024	19,742,306	5,967,992	0	0	25,710,298
2025	20,674,015	5,034,705	0	0	25,708,720
2026	21,671,092	4,046,713	0	0	25,717,805
2027	21,583,549	3,010,773	0	0	24,594,322
2028	18,856,398	1,886,270	0	0	20,742,668
2029	6,979,651	872,740	0	0	7,852,391
2030	6,820,000	446,710	0	0	7,266,710
TOTAL	$292,633,143	$149,024,900	$7,410,000	$1,284,100	$450,352,143

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance Department

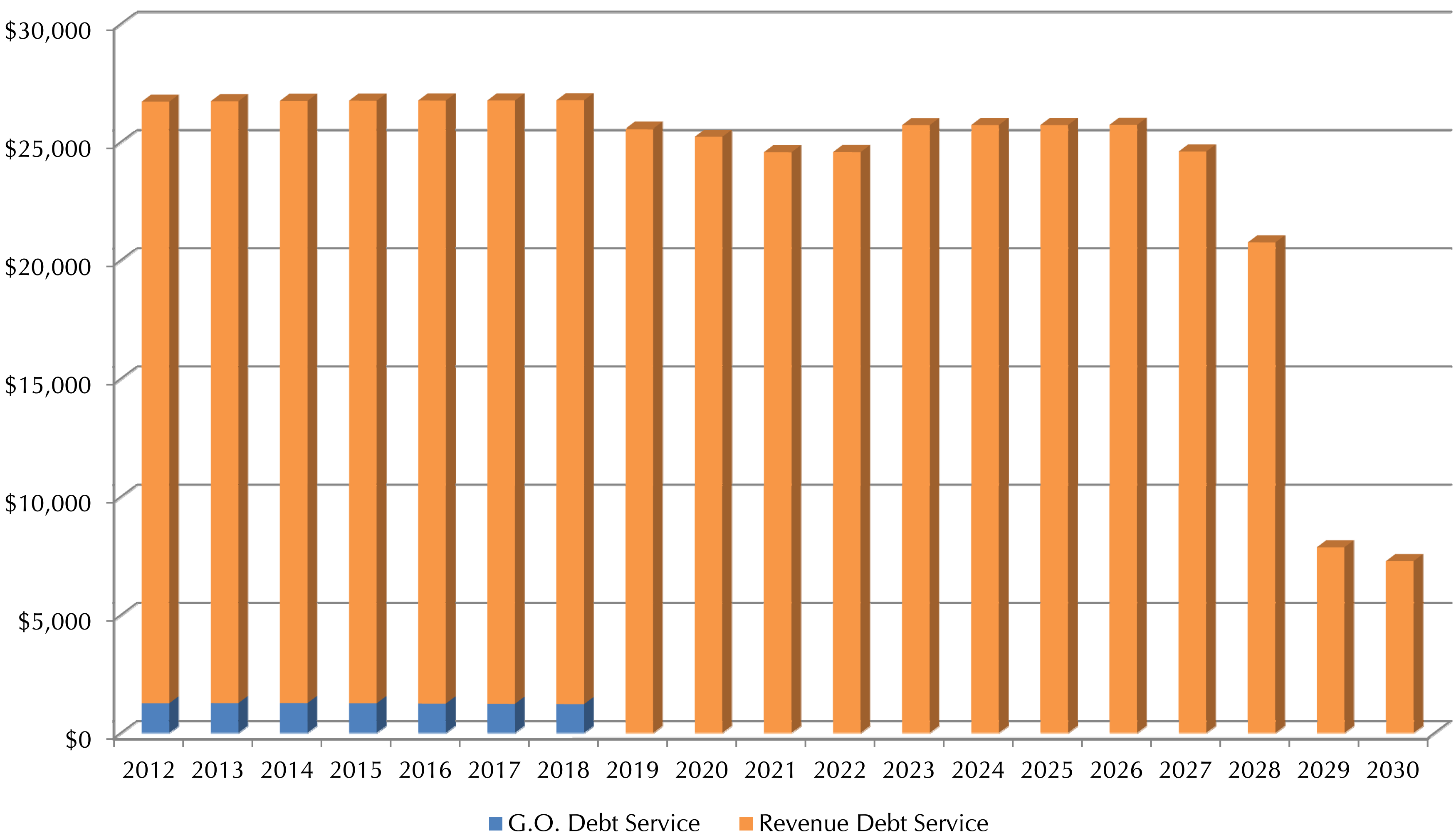
The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing water and sewer revenue bonds/obligations.

COMBINED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BONDS/OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



The following chart illustrates future debt service of both water and sewer revenue and general obligation bonds/obligations.

COMBINED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
REVENUE AND GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BOND HISTORICAL COVERAGE

City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)

	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual
Gross Revenues[1]	$66,646	$69,490	$69,312	$76,987	$81,127
Operating and Maintenance Expenses[2]	(40,825)	(44,247)	(39,420)	(43,628)	(41,550)
Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	$25,821	$25,243	$29,892	$33,359	$39,577
Total Debt Service Requirements	15,583	19,169	23,524	21,107	24,756
Coverage Factor	1.66x	1.32x	1.27x	1.58x	1.60x

1 Operating revenues and non-operating revenues excluding non-cash contributions, gains and losses.

2 Excludes depreciation and non-operating expenses.

3 Principal and interest amounts include debt service on the note payable to the Waste Infrastructure Financing Authority of Arizona for the 2001 and 2011 loans. The City used its 1961 Revenue Bond authorization and 1987 Revenue Bond authorization in obtaining these loans. Therefore, this table includes the loan activity to calculate revenue bond coverage.

SOURCE: Finance Department

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The following table illustrates the City's ability to pay the debt from water and sewer net revenues.

WATER AND SEWER BONDS/OBLIGATIONS
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Water and Sewer Net Revenues[2] (A)	Existing Revenue Debt Service (B)	Revenue Debt Only Annual Coverage (C) = (A/B)	Existing G.O. Debt Service[3] (D)	Total Debt Service (Revenue + G.O.) (E) = (B + D)	Total Debt Service (Revenue + G.O.) Annual Coverage (F) = (A/E)
2012	$39,577,000	$25,447,413	1.56	$1,250,550	$26,697,963	1.48
2013	39,577,000	25,458,555	1.55	1,258,550	26,717,105	1.48
2014	39,577,000	25,473,994	1.55	1,260,050	26,734,044	1.48
2015	39,577,000	25,492,337	1.55	1,249,050	26,741,387	1.48
2016	39,577,000	25,511,093	1.55	1,236,050	26,747,143	1.48
2017	39,577,000	25,522,657	1.55	1,226,050	26,748,707	1.48
2018	39,577,000	25,546,203	1.55	1,213,800	26,760,003	1.48
2019	39,577,000	25,559,415	1.55	0	25,559,415	1.55
2020	39,577,000	25,216,935	1.57	0	25,216,935	1.57
2021	39,577,000	24,562,577	1.61	0	24,562,577	1.61
2022	39,577,000	24,567,816	1.61	0	24,567,816	1.61
2023	39,577,000	25,706,134	1.54	0	25,706,134	1.54
2024	39,577,000	25,710,298	1.54	0	25,710,298	1.54
2025	39,577,000	25,708,720	1.54	0	25,708,720	1.54
2026	39,577,000	25,717,806	1.54	0	25,717,806	1.54
2027	39,577,000	24,594,322	1.61	0	24,594,322	1.61
2028	39,577,000	20,742,668	1.91	0	20,742,668	1.91
2029	39,577,000	7,852,391	5.04	0	7,852,391	5.04
2030	39,577,000	7,266,710	5.45	0	7,266,710	5.45

[1] Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

[2] Net revenues are calculated as operating revenues, plus non-operating revenues, less operation and maintenance expense (excluding depreciation and non-operating expenses) for fiscal year 2011.

[3] Net revenues from the operation of the City's water and sewer system have been and will be servicing the debt requirements of $7,410,000 aggregate principal amount of water and sewer general obligation bonds. In the event that such revenues should prove to be insufficient or the City elects not to pay debt service requirements on the general obligation bonds from revenues, this debt would become payable from property taxes.

SOURCE: Finance Department

Street and Highway User Revenue Bonds

The street and highway user revenue bonds are special obligations of the City. The street and highway user revenue bonds are payable from taxes, fees, charges and other moneys collected by the State and returned to the City for street and highway purposes pursuant to Section 28-1598 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (all such revenue referred to collectively as "Highway User Tax Revenues").

The City reserves the right to issue additional street and highway user revenue bonds which will be paid on a parity basis with the outstanding street and highway user revenue bonds. Parity bonds may be issued if the revenues pledged for payment of the bonds for the preceding twelve-month period exceeds by two times the maximum annual debt service of the existing and proposed bonds.

The street and highway user revenue bonds do not constitute a debt of the City within the meaning of any constitutional, charter or statutory provisions and the holders of the street and highway user revenue bonds will have no right to compel the exercise of the taxing power of the City to pay the principal of or interest on the street and highway user revenue bonds.

Under the provisions of Section 48-681 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, an incorporated city or town may borrow money and issue bonds for the purpose of improving, constructing, reconstructing, acquiring rights-of-way for or maintaining municipal streets and highways. Principal of and interest on bonds issued for such purposes are secured by a pledge of and lien on all revenues received by the city or town issuing the bonds derived from Highway User Tax Revenues.

Highway User Tax Revenues are derived and distributed pursuant to a highway and transportation financing program established by the State Legislature for the benefit of the State, counties within the State and incorporated cities and towns within the State, including the City. The Highway User Tax Revenues are held until distributed in the State highway user revenue fund (the "Arizona Highway Revenue Fund"). Highway User Tax Revenues include a number of sources of revenue. Certain fees and other moneys paid to the motor vehicle division of the Arizona Department of Transportation ("ADOT" or the "Department") constitute Highway User Tax Revenues including, but not limited to, motor vehicle fees, gross weight fees on commercial vehicles, commercial and fleet vehicle registration fees, highway user taxes on commercial vehicles, non-commercial registration fees, license fees, non-resident registration fees, motor vehicle dealer and wrecker fees and charges, motor vehicle and vehicle service transporter fees and taxes and moneys generated from sales, penalties and other charges in connection with abandoned vehicles.

The Arizona Legislature has in the past altered and may in the future alter (1) the type and/or rate of taxes, fees and charges to be deposited into the Arizona Highway Revenue Fund and (2) the allocation of such moneys among ADOT, cities, counties and other purposes.

The following table illustrates the outstanding Street and Highway User Revenue debt.

OUTSTANDING STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
Street and Highway Bonds	2004	14,655,000	$7,580,000
Street and Highway Bonds	2006	15,745,000	8,710,000
TOTAL			$16,290,000

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following table and chart illustrate the existing debt service for the Street and Highway User Revenue Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

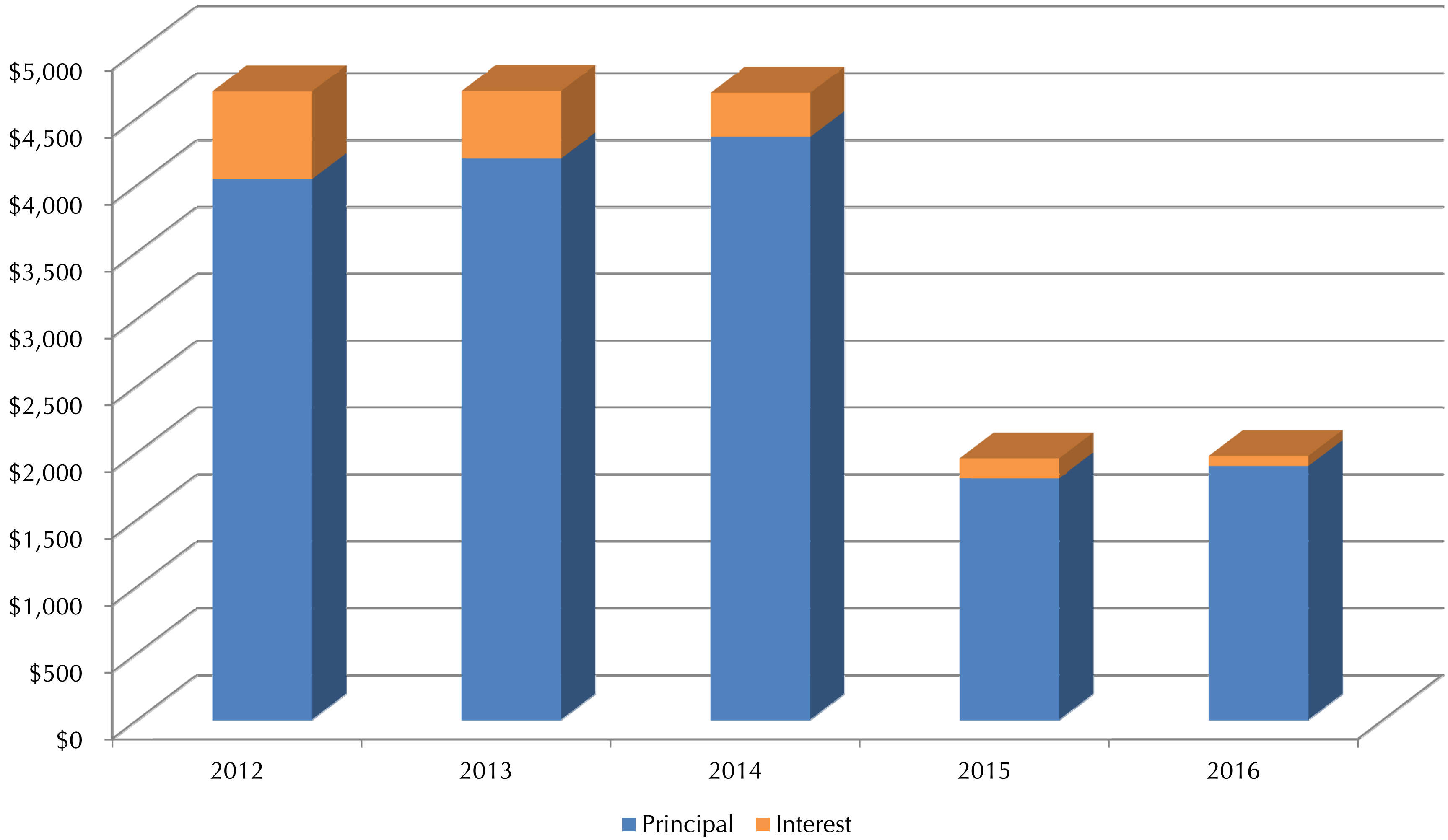
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2012	$4,040,000	$656,338	$4,696,338
2013	4,195,000	503,869	4,698,869
2014	4,355,000	330,875	4,685,875
2015	1,805,000	148,000	1,953,000
2016	1,895,000	75,800	1,970,800
TOTAL	$16,290,000	$1,714,882	$18,004,882

1 The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing Street and Highway User Revenue Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



The following table illustrates historical City receipts of Highway User Tax Revenues, actual debt service on the City's street and highway user revenue bonds and coverage.

STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS HISTORICAL COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual
Revenues	$17,324,000	$16,647,000	$14,575,000	$13,776,000	$13,843,000
Total Debt Service Requirements	4,704,000	4,704,644	4,698,656	4,698,656	4,690,188
Coverage Factor	3.68x	3.54x	3.10x	2.93x	2.95x

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following table illustrates future coverage of the outstanding Street and Highway User Revenue Bonds. It is the City's policy that debt service on street and highway user revenue bonds not exceed 45% of pledged revenues.

STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Highway User Tax Revenues of the City (A)	Outstanding Highway Bonds (B)	Annual Coverage (C) = (A/B)	Percent of Revenues Used (D)/(B/A)
2012	$13,843,000	$4,696,338	2.95	33.93%
2013	13,843,000	4,698,869	2.95	33.94
2014	13,843,000	4,685,875	2.95	33.85
2015	13,843,000	1,953,000	7.09	14.11
2016	13,843,000	1,970,800	7.02	14.24

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance and Budget Departments

Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations

The Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations are special revenue obligations, payable solely from payments to be paid by the City under the Purchase Agreement. The Obligations, the Purchase Agreement, and the obligation to make payments there under do not represent or constitute a general obligation of the City, the State, or any of its political subdivisions.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement, the Obligations are payable by the Trustee from and secured by: (A) payments received by the Trustee from the City under the Purchase Agreement, and (B) amounts from time to time deposited in the funds created under the Trust Agreement and investment earnings on such funds (except for any investment earnings that are required to be rebated to. the United States in order to continue the exclusion of the interest payable on the Obligations from gross income for federal income tax purposes). The Obligations are not secured by any lien on, or in any other way by, the Improvement.

The payments required to be made by the City to the Trustee under the Purchase Agreement are secured by a pledge by the City of a 0.50% transportation excise tax (the "Transportation Excise Taxes") collected and paid to the City and approved by the voters of the City on November 6, 2001. The Transportation Excise Taxes are restricted to public transportation use, and are levied by the City upon persons on account of their business activities within the City. The amount of taxes due are calculated by applying the 0.50% tax rate against the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business activities. Such taxes are collected by the City on a monthly basis.

The Trust Agreement establishes a Reserve Fund to secure payment of the Obligations, but provides that no deposits need to be made into the Reserve Fund for the Obligations if the Transportation Excise Taxes (as set forth in the City's audited financial statements) collected for the preceding fiscal year are at least 1.75 times the highest combined Debt Service (as defined below) on all Parity Obligations for the current or any future fiscal year. In the event that the Transportation Excise Taxes collected for the preceding fiscal year are less than 1.75 times the highest combined Debt Service on all Parity Obligations for the current or any future fiscal year, the City is required to deposit into the Reserve Fund, on the first day of each month, 1/36 of such highest combined annual Debt Service on the Parity Obligations, except for any Parity Obligations for which a separate reserve fund is established or for which no reserve fund is required, until the amount in the Reserve Fund equals the Reserve Fund Requirement. Once the Reserve Fund is funded, it will remain funded.

In the Purchase Agreement, the City covenants and agrees that, so long as any of the Obligations remain outstanding and the principal and interest thereon shall be unpaid or unprovided for, it will not further encumber the Transportation Excise Taxes on a parity basis unless the Transportation Excise Taxes actually collected in 12 consecutive months out of the 18 months immediately preceding the issuance of the Additional Parity Obligations, as certified by the Chief Financial Officer of the City, shall have amounted to at least two times the highest combined Debt Service for any succeeding fiscal year for all Obligations and Additional Parity Obligations, including the Additional Parity Obligations then proposed to be secured by a pledge of the Transportation Excise Taxes. Subject to the foregoing and the other terms and conditions of the Purchase Agreement, the City shall have the right to issue future obligations payable from and secured by the Transportation Excise Taxes on parity with the Obligations.

The following table illustrates the outstanding Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations debt.

OUTSTANDING TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations	2007	109,110,000	$97,035,000
TOTAL			$97,035,000

SOURCE: Finance Department

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The following table and graph illustrate the existing debt service for the Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

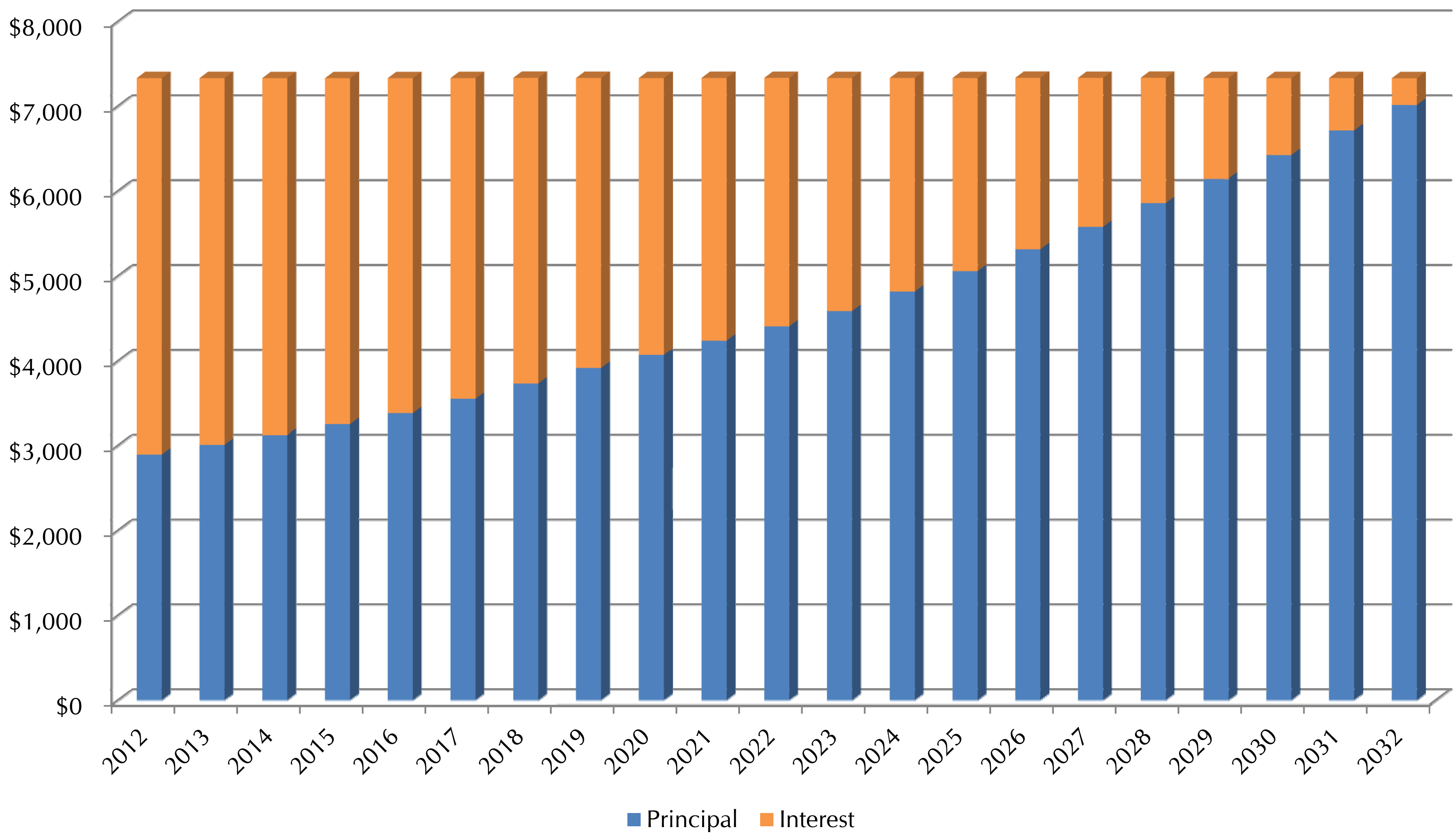
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2012	$2,890,000	$4,436,881	$7,326,881
2013	3,005,000	4,321,281	7,326,281
2014	3,125,000	4,201,081	7,326,081
2015	3,250,000	4,076,081	7,326,081
2016	3,380,000	3,946,081	7,326,081
2017	3,550,000	3,777,081	7,327,081
2018	3,730,000	3,599,581	7,329,581
2019	3,915,000	3,413,081	7,328,081
2020	4,070,000	3,256,481	7,326,481
2021	4,235,000	3,093,681	7,328,681
2022	4,405,000	2,924,281	7,329,281
2023	4,585,000	2,742,575	7,327,575
2024	4,815,000	2,513,325	7,328,325
2025	5,055,000	2,272,525	7,327,525
2026	5,310,000	2,019,825	7,329,825
2027	5,575,000	1,754,325	7,329,325
2028	5,855,000	1,475,575	7,330,575
2029	6,145,000	1,182,825	7,327,825
2030	6,420,000	906,300	7,326,300
2031	6,710,000	617,400	7,327,400
2032	7,010,000	315,450	7,325,450
TOTAL	$97,035,000	$56,845,716	$153,880,716

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



The following table illustrates historical City receipts of Transportation Excise Tax Revenues, actual debt service on the City's Transportation revenue obligations and coverage.

TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS HISTORICAL COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual
Revenues	$25,051,000	$23,672,000	$20,875,000	$19,488,000	$19,486,000
Total Debt Service Requirements	n/a	7,329,803	7,327,331	7,330,081	7,328,081
Coverage Factor		3.23x	2.85x	2.66x	2.66x

SOURCE: Finance Department

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The following table illustrates estimated future coverage of the outstanding Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations.

TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Transportation Excise Tax Revenues of the City (A)	Outstanding Transportation Excise Tax Obligations Debt Service (B)	Annual Coverage (C) = (A/B)	Percent of Revenues Used (D)/(B/A)
2012	$19,486,000	$7,326,881	2.66	37.60%
2013	19,486,000	7,326,281	2.66	37.60
2014	19,486,000	7,326,081	2.66	37.60
2015	19,486,000	7,326,081	2.66	37.60
2016	19,486,000	7,326,081	2.66	37.60
2017	19,486,000	7,327,081	2.66	37.60
2018	19,486,000	7,329,581	2.66	37.61
2019	19,486,000	7,328,081	2.66	37.61
2020	19,486,000	7,326,481	2.66	37.60
2021	19,486,000	7,328,681	2.66	37.61
2022	19,486,000	7,329,281	2.66	37.61
2023	19,486,000	7,327,575	2.66	37.60
2024	19,486,000	7,328,325	2.66	37.61
2025	19,486,000	7,327,525	2.66	37.60
2026	19,486,000	7,329,825	2.66	37.62
2027	19,486,000	7,329,325	2.66	37.61
2028	19,486,000	7,330,575	2.66	37.62
2029	19,486,000	7,327,825	2.66	37.61
2030	19,486,000	7,326,300	2.66	37.60
2031	19,486,000	7,327,400	2.66	37.60
2032	19,486,000	7,325,450	2.66	37.59

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance and Budget Departments

Excise Tax Debt

Municipal Property Corporation

The Municipal Property Corporation, or MPC, is a non-profit organization over which the City exercises an oversight authority, including the appointment of its governing board. The City may enter into an agreement with a Municipal Property Corporation, under which the corporation sells bonds and pays for a capital improvement, with the improvement ultimately being purchased from the corporation by the City over a period of years.

In order for the MPC to market its bonds, the City typically pledges unrestricted excise taxes. Unrestricted excise taxes are generally all excise, transaction privilege, franchise and income taxes which the City now collects or may collect in the future, and which are allocated or apportioned to the City by the State, except for any excise, transaction privilege, franchise and income taxes which under Arizona law must be spent for other purposes, such as the motor vehicle fuel tax, or taxes which have been approved at an election within the City and restricted to certain uses, such as the City's existing public safety tax and transportation tax.

The senior lien bond holders have priority for payment over the subordinate lien bond holders. The City has covenanted with senior lien bond holders that unrestricted excise tax revenues will remain at least three times greater than the amount of debt service on senior lien bonds in any given year. The City has covenanted with subordinate lien bond holders that unrestricted excise taxes will remain at least two times greater than the amount of debt service on senior lien and subordinate lien debt service in any given year. The City further pledges that, before entering into an agreement with the MPC, actual annual excise tax collections will be at least three times the maximum annual debt service payment for all senior MPC bonds. For subordinate bond issues, this test is two times maximum annual debt service on all MPC excise tax bonded obligations.

A limitation is the fact that payments to the MPC or PFC (discussed below) for bond debt service compete for resources with the operating budget. The City is obligated to make payments necessary for MPC and PFC debt service, irrespective of revenues generated by specific projects. MPC and PFC bonds do not constitute a general obligation of the City.

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The following table illustrates the outstanding Municipal Property Corporation debt.

OUTSTANDING MUNICIPAL PROPERTY BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
Senior Lien Excise Tax Bonds			
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2003A	2003	49,940,000	$44,400,000
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2003B	2003	105,260,000	96,065,000
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2004A	2004	10,880,000	5,295,000
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2006A	2006	33,250,000	28,360,000
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2008A	2008	32,315,000	32,220,000
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2008B	2008	56,780,000	51,075,000
Senior Lien Bonds Series 2008C	2008	9,140,000	5,650,000
Total Senior Lien Bonds			$263,065,000
Subordinate Lien Excise Tax Bonds			
Subordinate Lien Bonds Series 2002B	2002	5,055,000	$5,055,000
Subordinate Lien Bonds Series 2003D	2003	7,250,000	7,250,000
Total Subordinate Lien Bonds			$12,305,000
GRAND TOTAL			$275,370,000

SOURCE: Finance Department

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The following table illustrates the projects financed by the existing Municipal Property Corporation debt.

MPC DEBT FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Debt Issue	Use of Proceeds
2002B Certificates of Participation	- Refinanced certain outstanding certificates and financed a portion of the cost to construct and equip the Glendale Arena
2003A and 2003B Bonds	- Paid for the majority of the cost to construct, equip and furnish the Glendale Arena
2003D Certificates of Participation	- Refinanced certain of the 2003B Bonds
2004 Bonds	- Refinanced certain City special improvement district bonds for interest rate savings
2006A Bonds	- To develop, construct, and equip a public safety training facility and construct City infrastructure improvements
2008A and 2008B Bonds	- To build a hotel convention/media center and parking garage, and related costs
2008C Bonds	- To finance Cabelas development infrastructure and related costs
Other Excise Tax Pledges	
Cardinal Stadium Infrastructure	- Pledged Excise Taxes to the AzSTA on a subordinate basis in an amount equal to the excise taxes generated by the Stadium and surrounding stadium parking area, other than excise taxes generated by commercial development on such property.

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The following table and graph illustrate the debt service for the outstanding Municipal Property Corporation Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION BONDS[1]
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2012	$6,990,000	$13,985,921	$20,975,921
2013	7,335,000	13,680,974	21,015,974
2014	7,680,000	13,350,943	21,030,943
2015	6,235,000	12,976,458	19,211,458
2016	6,665,000	12,658,959	19,323,959
2017	9,360,000	12,330,614	21,690,614
2018	9,870,000	11,875,466	21,745,466
2019	10,420,000	11,381,737	21,801,737
2020	11,005,000	10,849,715	21,854,715
2021	11,630,000	10,287,252	21,917,252
2022	12,235,000	9,730,938	21,965,938
2023	12,880,000	9,142,547	22,022,547
2024	14,185,000	8,484,128	22,669,128
2025	14,985,000	7,738,342	22,723,342
2026	15,845,000	6,936,509	22,781,509
2027	14,095,000	6,089,276	20,184,276
2028	14,935,000	5,309,206	20,244,206
2029	15,865,000	4,482,327	20,347,327
2030	16,780,000	3,621,899	20,401,899
2031	17,750,000	2,711,130	20,461,130
2032	18,770,000	1,750,966	20,520,966
2033	19,855,000	716,237	20,571,237
TOTAL	$275,370,000	$190,091,544	$465,461,544

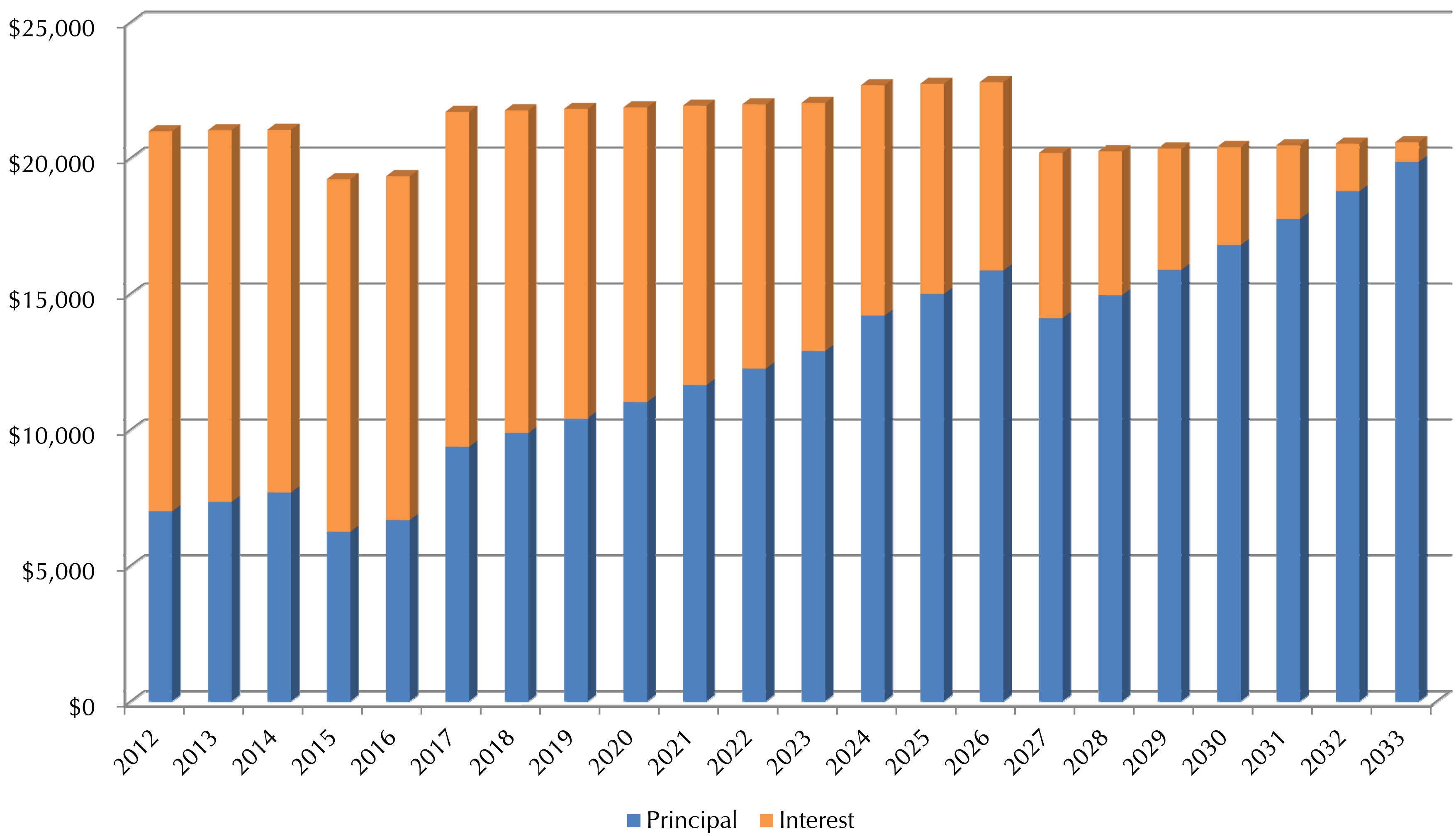
[1] Excludes the pledge of excise taxes to the AzSTA.

[2] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing Municipal Property Corporation Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



The following table illustrates historical City receipts of Unrestricted Excise Tax Revenues and actual debt service on the City's lease payment obligations secured by such Unrestricted Excise Tax collections.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION HISTORICAL COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

	2006-07 Actual	**2007-08 Actual**	**2008-09 Actual**	**2009-10 Actual**	**2010-11 Actual**
Sales Tax Revenues	$67,757,819	$65,565,161	$57,377,810	$53,807,689	$54,884,920
Licenses and Permits	5,290,087	5,461,325	5,311,481	5,129,340	5,231,954
Intergovernmental	50,554,072	56,346,039	55,587,678	49,078,733	42,028,525
Total Pledged Revenues	$123,601,978	$127,372,525	$118,276,969	$108,015,762	$102,145,399
Percent Growth	----	3.05%	-7.14%	-8.68%	-5.43%
MPC Bond Debt Service Requirements	25,530,446	25,016,000	21,344,675	20,400,942	21,186,006
Coverage Factor	4.84x	5.09x	5.54x	5.29x	4.82x

SOURCE: Finance Department

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Based on the City's Unrestricted Excise Tax collections of $102,145,399 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, the following tables set forth the percentage of the City's aggregate lease payment obligations secured by such Unrestricted Excise Tax collections.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION
SENIOR DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending July 1	Excise Tax Revenues[1]	2003 Bonds Debt Service	2004A Bonds Debt Service	2006A Bonds Debt Service	2008A Bonds Debt Service	2008B Bonds Debt Service	2008C Bonds Debt Service	Total Senior Debt Service	Coverage on Senior Debt[2]
2012	$102,145,399	$9,126,716	$1,929,750	$2,650,950	$1,462,256	$3,546,071	$2,000,416	$20,716,159	4.93
2013	102,145,399	9,142,289	1,946,500	2,653,788	1,462,256	3,790,475	1,760,905	20,756,213	4.92
2014	102,145,399	9,194,016	1,958,250	2,650,563	1,462,256	4,040,174	1,465,922	20,771,181	4.92
2015	102,145,399	9,247,856	0	2,652,313	1,702,256	4,299,081	1,050,190	18,951,696	5.39
2016	102,145,399	9,305,396	0	2,650,313	2,802,656	4,305,832	0	19,064,197	5.36
2017	102,145,399	11,674,406	0	2,654,563	2,803,656	4,298,226	0	21,430,851	4.77
2018	102,145,399	11,729,126	0	2,652,313	2,807,456	4,296,809	0	21,485,704	4.75
2019	102,145,399	11,783,272	0	2,653,813	2,813,856	4,291,034	0	21,541,975	4.74
2020	102,145,399	11,841,024	0	2,650,813	2,812,656	4,290,460	0	21,594,953	4.73
2021	102,145,399	11,896,312	0	2,653,313	2,814,056	4,293,808	0	21,657,489	4.72
2022	102,145,399	11,948,728	0	2,651,188	2,815,788	4,290,472	0	21,706,176	4.71
2023	102,145,399	12,004,408	0	2,650,450	2,807,475	4,300,452	0	21,762,785	4.69
2024	102,145,399	12,648,535	0	2,655,325	2,802,975	4,302,531	0	22,409,366	4.56
2025	102,145,399	12,707,170	0	2,650,475	2,804,225	4,301,710	0	22,463,580	4.55
2026	102,145,399	12,762,212	0	2,651,125	2,805,725	4,302,685	0	22,521,747	4.54
2027	102,145,399	12,819,452	0	0	2,802,225	4,302,836	0	19,924,513	5.13
2028	102,145,399	12,877,274	0	0	2,803,725	4,303,445	0	19,984,444	5.11
2029	102,145,399	12,073,946	0	0	2,799,725	4,303,894	0	19,177,565	5.33
2030	102,145,399	12,125,306	0	0	2,802,175	4,303,568	0	19,231,049	5.31
2031	102,145,399	12,185,353	0	0	2,804,675	4,301,852	0	19,291,880	5.29
2032	102,145,399	12,247,087	0	0	1,672,000	5,433,129	0	19,352,216	5.28
2033	102,145,399	5,048,584	0	0	0	7,101,903	0	12,150,487	8.41

[1] Represents 2011 Unrestricted Excise Tax Revenues; does not include Public Safety Tax or Transportation Tax.
[2] Coverage based upon maximum annual debt service compared to Unrestricted Excise Taxes collected for the 2010-11 fiscal year.

Source: City Finance Department

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION
SENIOR AND SUBORDINATE DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending July 1	Excise Tax Revenues[1]	2002 and 2003 Subordinate Debt Service[2]	Combined Senior and Subordinate Bonds[3]	Coverage on Senior and Subordinate Bonds	Excise Tax Revenues (Including Sales Tax Derived from Certain Stadium Revenues)[4]	Subordinate Payments to AzSTA[5]	Combined Senior and Subordinate Debt Service (Including Payments to AzSTA)	Coverage on Senior & Sub. Debt
2012	$102,145,399	$600,513	$21,316,672	4.79	$102,961,787	$816,388	$22,133,060	4.65
2013	102,145,399	600,513	21,356,726	4.78	102,961,787	816,388	22,173,114	4.64
2014	102,145,399	600,513	21,371,694	4.78	102,961,787	816,388	22,188,082	4.64
2015	102,145,399	600,513	19,552,209	5.22	102,961,787	816,388	20,368,597	5.05
2016	102,145,399	600,513	19,664,710	5.19	102,961,787	816,388	20,481,098	5.03
2017	102,145,399	600,513	22,031,364	4.64	102,961,787	816,388	22,847,752	4.51
2018	102,145,399	600,513	22,086,217	4.62	102,961,787	816,388	22,902,605	4.50
2019	102,145,399	600,513	22,142,488	4.61	102,961,787	816,388	22,958,876	4.48
2020	102,145,399	600,513	22,195,466	4.60	102,961,787	816,388	23,011,854	4.47
2021	102,145,399	600,513	22,258,002	4.59	102,961,787	816,388	23,074,390	4.46
2022	102,145,399	600,513	22,306,689	4.58	102,961,787	816,388	23,123,077	4.45
2023	102,145,399	600,513	22,363,298	4.57	102,961,787	816,388	23,179,686	4.44
2024	102,145,399	600,513	23,009,879	4.44	102,961,787	816,388	23,826,267	4.32
2025	102,145,399	600,513	23,064,093	4.43	102,961,787	816,388	23,880,481	4.31
2026	102,145,399	600,513	23,122,260	4.42	102,961,787	816,388	23,938,648	4.30
2027	102,145,399	600,513	20,525,026	4.98	102,961,787	816,388	21,341,414	4.82
2028	102,145,399	600,513	20,584,957	4.96	102,961,787	816,388	21,401,345	4.81
2029	102,145,399	1,486,056	20,663,621	4.94	102,961,787	816,388	21,480,009	4.79
2030	102,145,399	1,485,800	20,716,849	4.93	102,961,787	816,388	21,533,237	4.78
2031	102,145,399	1,484,750	20,776,630	4.92	102,961,787	816,388	21,593,018	4.77
2032	102,145,399	1,483,000	20,835,216	4.90	102,961,787	816,388	21,651,604	4.76
2033	102,145,399	8,563,250	20,713,737	4.93	102,961,787	816,388	21,530,125	4.78

- footnotes shown on following page -

[1] Represents 2011 Unrestricted Excise Tax Revenues; does not include Public Safety Tax or Transportation Tax.

[2] Represents annual rental payments by the City which are due on the January 1 and July 1 preceding each Interest Payment Date of the 2002 and 2003 Subordinate Obligations.

[3] Includes Senior Debt Service Table on previous page.

[4] Calculated by adding estimated payments to AzSTA to Excise Tax Revenues. See footnote 5 below.

[5] Estimated annual payments to AzSTA. Payments are limited to the amount of Unrestricted Excise Tax revenue generated at the NFL stadium and certain property surrounding the NFL stadium.

Source: City Finance Department

Western Loop 101 Public Facilities Corporation

The Western Loop 101 Public Facilities Corporation, or PFC, is a non-profit corporation organized under the Laws of the State of Arizona on December 11, 2007 initially for the purpose of assisting the City in the financing of facilities and related infrastructure improvements for a Major League Baseball spring training facility and related infrastructure. So long as any senior excise tax obligations or subordinate excise tax obligations remain outstanding, the City will not permit the PFC to issue bonds other than bonds which are payable from unrestricted excise taxes on a basis junior and subordinate to the pledge in favor of such senior excise tax obligations and subordinate excise tax obligations. The City maintains significant oversight of the PFC, including appointment of members to the board. The ordinances adopted by the City Council which authorized the formation of the PFC limit it to issuing not more than $200,000,000 of bonds. The City is not prohibited from amending the ordinances and expanding the eligible purposes of the PFC or the amount of bonds which may be issued.

In 2008, the PFC issued $199,750,000 in third-lien excise tax revenue obligations for construction of a spring training facility for the Chicago White Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers. The facility began hosting spring training for the teams in 2009.

Bonds of the PFC are secured by a third lien pledge of unrestricted City sales and excise taxes. Senior and second-lien MPC bondholders have priority of payment over bondholders of the PFC.

The following table outlines the outstanding Public Facilities Corporation debt.

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC FACILITIES CORPORATION BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Year Issued	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds			
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2008A	2008	$137,495,000	$137,495,000
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2008B	2008	48,670,000	48,670,000
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2008C	2008	13,585,000	13,585,000
TOTAL			$199,750,000

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following table and chart illustrate the debt service for the outstanding Public Facilities Corporation Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
PUBLIC FACILITIES CORPORATION BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

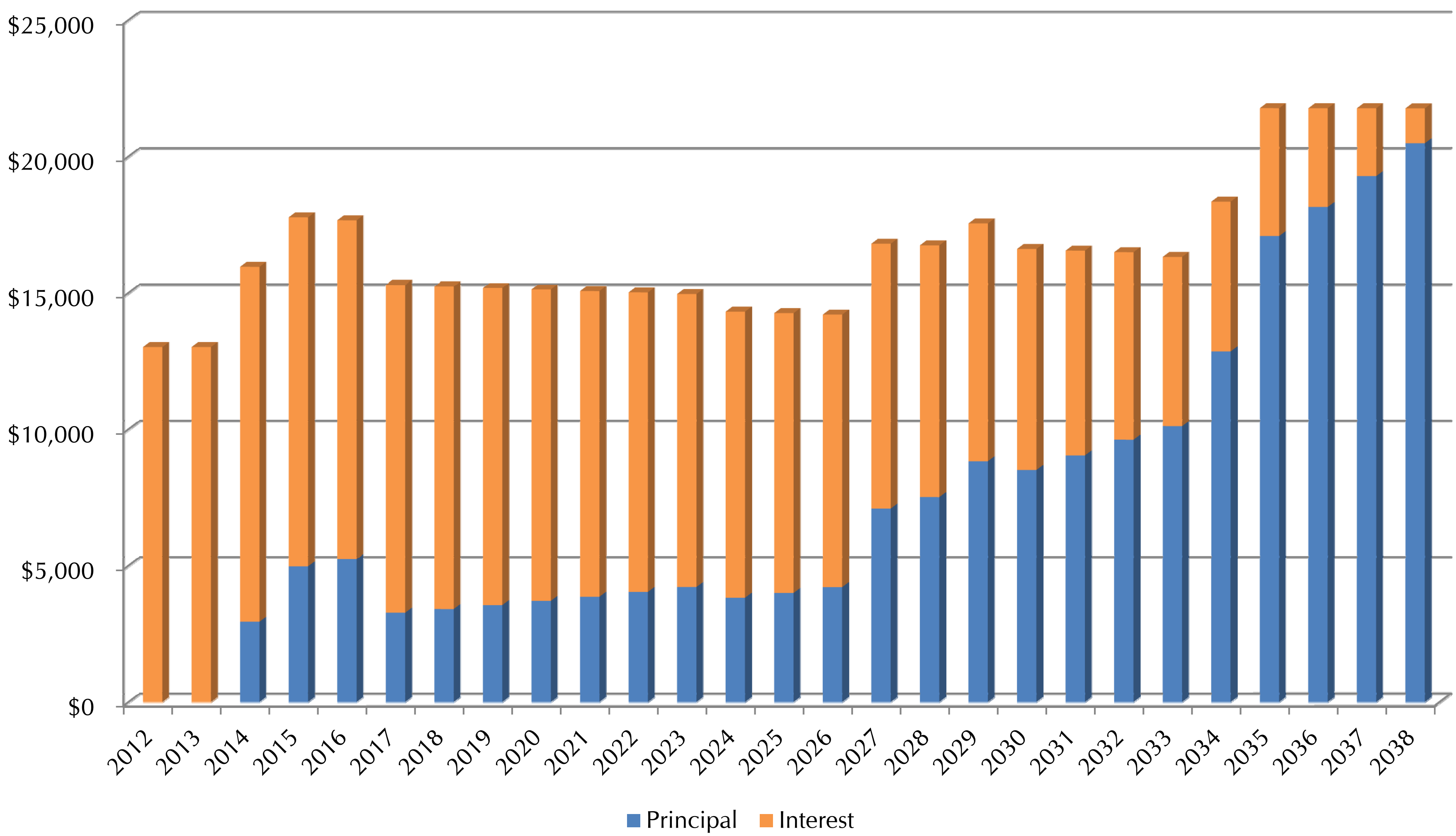
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Principal	Interest	Less: Stabilization Fund Balance & Capitalized Interest	Total Debt Service
2012	$0	$13,010,663	($12,630,663)	$380,000
2013	0	13,010,663	0	13,010,663
2014	2,940,000	13,010,663	0	15,950,663
2015	4,975,000	12,790,163	0	17,765,163
2016	5,240,000	12,417,038	0	17,657,038
2017	3,270,000	12,024,038	0	15,294,038
2018	3,405,000	11,828,788	0	15,233,788
2019	3,550,000	11,630,050	0	15,180,050
2020	3,705,000	11,421,675	0	15,126,675
2021	3,855,000	11,211,050	0	15,066,050
2022	4,035,000	10,982,275	0	15,017,275
2023	4,215,000	10,742,800	0	14,957,800
2024	3,820,000	10,489,900	0	14,309,900
2025	3,995,000	10,260,700	0	14,255,700
2026	4,210,000	9,991,500	0	14,201,500
2027	7,090,000	9,707,800	0	16,797,800
2028	7,510,000	9,227,688	0	16,737,688
2029	8,825,000	8,716,688	0	17,541,688
2030	8,505,000	8,098,938	0	16,603,938
2031	9,040,000	7,503,588	0	16,543,588
2032	9,615,000	6,870,788	0	16,485,788
2033	10,115,000	6,197,738	0	16,312,738
2034	12,850,000	5,489,688	0	18,339,688
2035	17,080,000	4,686,563	0	21,766,563
2036	18,145,000	3,619,063	0	21,764,063
2037	19,280,000	2,485,000	0	21,765,000
2038	20,480,000	1,280,000	0	21,760,000
TOTAL	$199,750,000	$248,705,508	($12,630,663)	$435,824,845

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day, July 1. For example, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, includes the January 1, 2012, interest payment and the July 1, 2012, principal and interest payment. Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing Public Facilities Corporation Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
PUBLIC FACILITIES CORPORATION BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



ALL UNRESTRICTED EXCISE TAX OBLIGATIONS
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

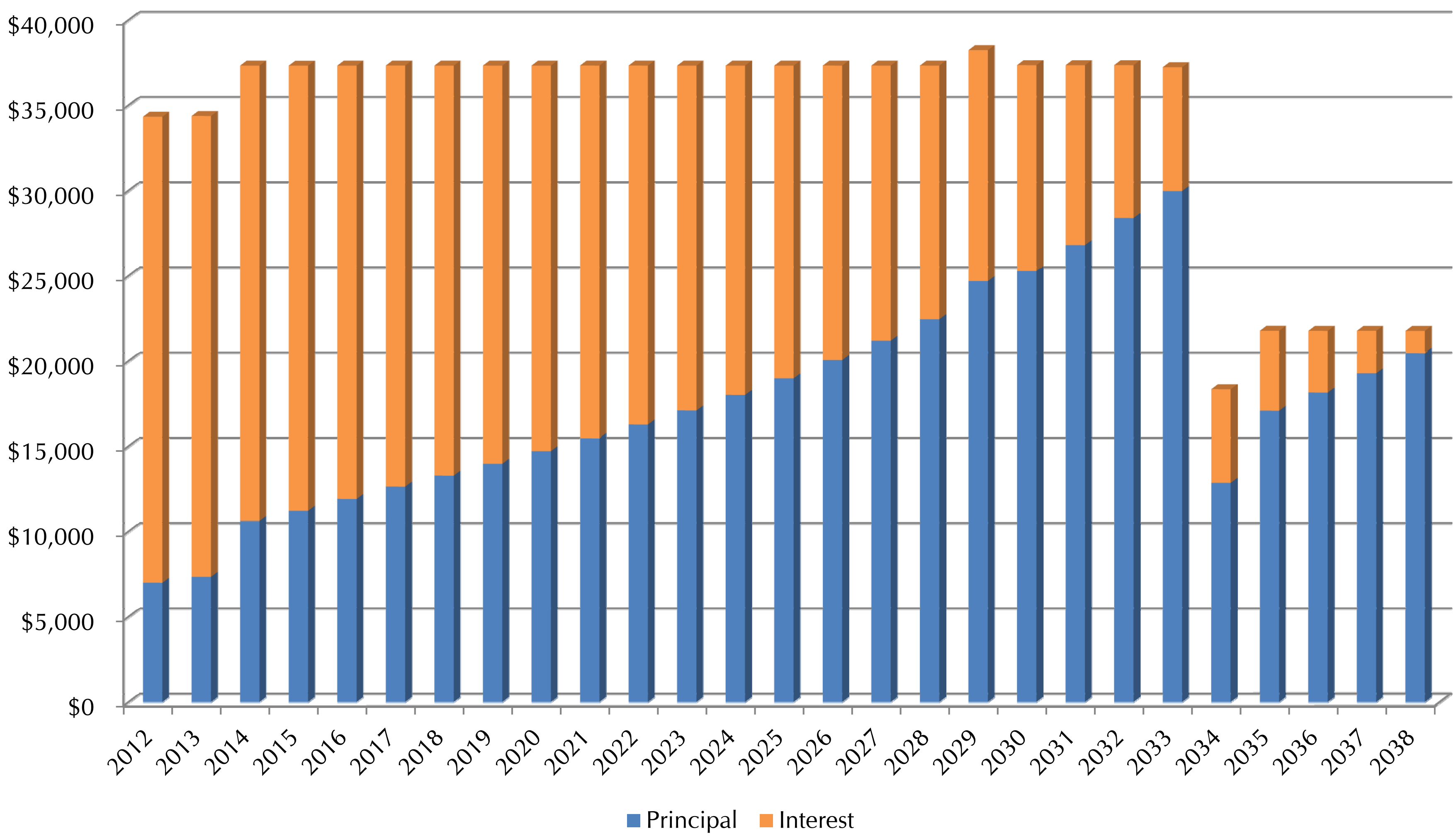
Fiscal Year Ending July 1	Excise Tax Revenues (Including Sales Tax Derived from Certain Stadium Revenues)	Combined Senior and Subordinate Debt Service (Including Payments to AZSTA)	Third Lien Western Loop 101 Public Facilities Corporation Debt[1]				Combined Senior, Subordinate, & Third Lien Debt (Including Payments to AzSTA)	Coverage on Senior, Subordinate, & Third Lien Debt
			2008A Bonds Debt Service	2008B Bonds Debt Service	2008C Bonds Debt Service	Total Third Lien Bonds Debt Service		
2012	$102,961,787	$22,133,060	$260,347	$89,895	$29,758	$380,000	$22,513,060	4.57
2013	102,961,787	22,173,114	8,913,913	3,077,875	1,018,875	13,010,663	35,183,777	2.93
2014	102,961,787	22,188,082	8,913,913	3,077,875	3,958,875	15,950,663	38,138,745	2.70
2015	102,961,787	20,368,597	8,913,913	3,077,875	5,773,375	17,765,163	38,133,760	2.70
2016	102,961,787	20,481,098	8,913,913	3,077,875	5,665,250	17,657,038	38,138,136	2.70
2017	102,961,787	22,847,752	11,013,913	3,817,875	462,250	15,294,038	38,141,790	2.70
2018	102,961,787	22,902,605	11,302,913	3,930,875	0	15,233,788	38,136,393	2.70
2019	102,961,787	22,958,876	11,262,013	3,918,038	0	15,180,051	38,138,927	2.70
2020	102,961,787	23,011,854	11,219,513	3,907,163	0	15,126,676	38,138,530	2.70
2021	102,961,787	23,074,390	11,166,963	3,899,088	0	15,066,051	38,140,441	2.70
2022	102,961,787	23,123,077	11,136,263	3,881,013	0	15,017,276	38,140,353	2.70
2023	102,961,787	23,179,686	11,082,163	3,875,638	0	14,957,801	38,137,487	2.70
2024	102,961,787	23,826,267	10,605,563	3,704,338	0	14,309,901	38,136,168	2.70
2025	102,961,787	23,880,481	10,566,363	3,689,338	0	14,255,701	38,136,182	2.70
2026	102,961,787	23,938,648	10,519,863	3,681,638	0	14,201,501	38,140,149	2.70
2027	102,961,787	21,341,414	12,432,163	4,365,638	0	16,797,801	38,139,215	2.70
2028	102,961,787	21,401,345	12,375,363	4,362,325	0	16,737,688	38,139,033	2.70
2029	102,961,787	21,480,009	12,951,863	4,589,825	0	17,541,688	39,021,697	2.64
2030	102,961,787	21,533,237	12,260,813	4,343,125	0	16,603,938	38,137,175	2.70
2031	102,961,787	21,593,018	12,216,213	4,327,375	0	16,543,588	38,136,606	2.70
2032	102,961,787	21,651,604	12,173,963	4,311,825	0	16,485,788	38,137,392	2.70
2033	102,961,787	21,530,125	12,046,963	4,265,775	0	16,312,738	37,842,863	2.72
2034	102,961,787	816,388	13,544,063	4,795,625	0	18,339,688	19,156,076	5.37
2035	102,961,787	816,388	16,075,938	5,690,625	0	21,766,563	22,582,951	4.56
2036	102,961,787	816,388	16,072,500	5,691,563	0	21,764,063	22,580,451	4.56
2037	102,961,787	816,388	16,070,000	5,695,000	0	21,765,000	22,581,388	4.56
2038	102,961,787	816,388	16,070,313	5,689,688	0	21,760,001	22,576,389	4.56
TOTAL			$310,081,684	$108,834,788	$16,908,383	$435,824,855		

[1] Includes impact of capitalized interest on the 2008 Bonds.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing Municipal Property Corporation Bonds and Public Facilities Corporation Bonds.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
ALL UNRESTRICTED EXCISE TAX OBLIGATIONS (EXCLUDING AZSTA OBLIGATION)
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



Notes and Leases

The City has contracts under capital leases for assets. The following table and chart provide a list of outstanding note and lease obligations.

OUTSTANDING NOTES AND LEASES[1]
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

	Year Issued	Original Amount	Total Balance Outstanding	Year Matures
LEASE FINANCINGS				
Equipment Lease	2007	$1,368,200	$455,818	2016
Refunding Lease	2011	11,503,100	11,503,100	2018
Total Lease Financings			$11,958,918	
NOTE FINANCINGS				
99th & Northern Note	2009	3,540,390	1,416,156	2013
Total Note Financings			$1,416,156	
GRAND TOTAL			$13,375,074	

[1] Excludes the January 26, 2001 (amended August 23, 2002) and March 29, 2011 loan agreements with the Wastewater Management Authority of Arizona which are included in the outstanding water and sewer revenue bonded debt.

SOURCE: Finance Department

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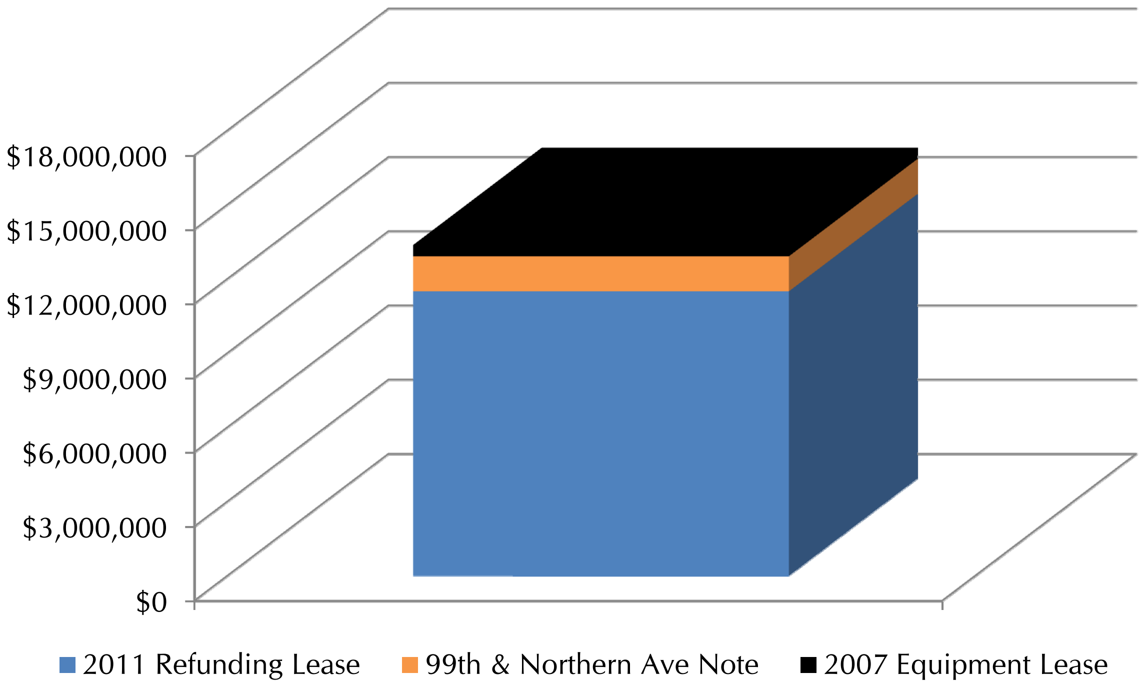
OUTSTANDING NOTES AND LEASES
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



The following table and chart illustrate principal and interest payments on outstanding lease and note obligations of the City of Glendale.

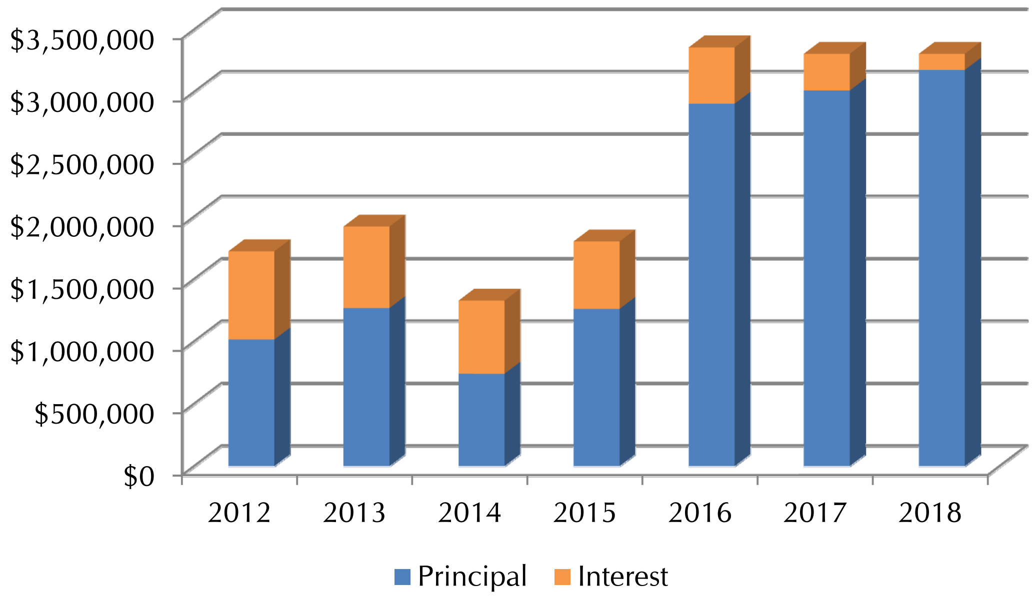
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
NOTE AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2012[1]	$1,014,916	$707,132	$1,722,048
2013	1,267,004	653,555	1,920,559
2014	740,345	586,685	1,327,030
2015	1,260,586	540,848	1,801,434
2016	2,905,123	451,666	3,356,789
2017	3,011,200	293,995	3,305,195
2018	3,175,900	129,195	3,305,095
TOTAL	$13,375,074	$3,363,076	$16,738,150

[1] Includes all payments made in fiscal year 2012.

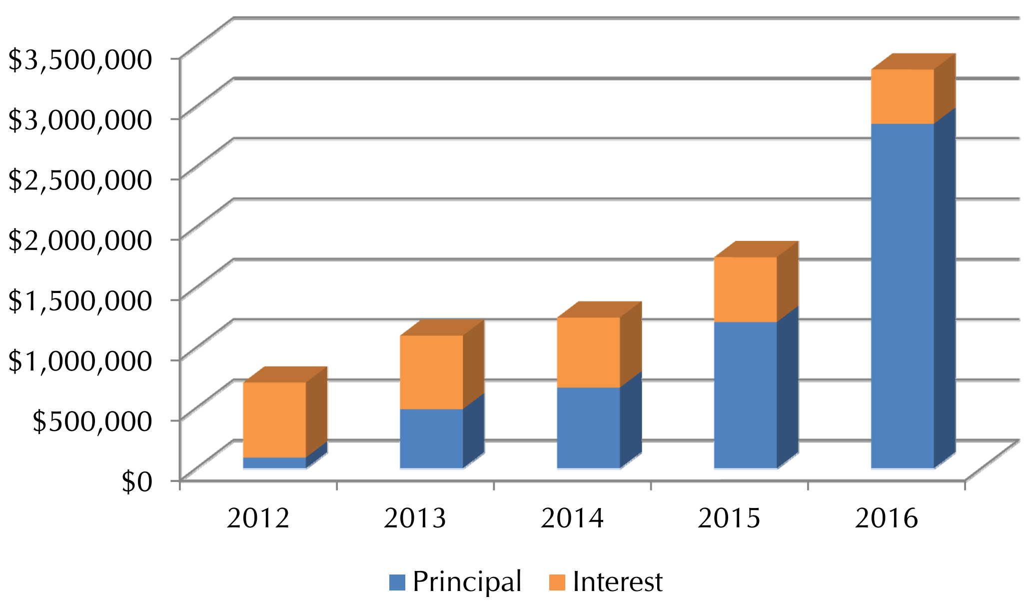
SOURCE: Finance Department

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
NOTE AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



The following chart illustrates principal and interest payments associated with notes and leases that are obligations of the General Fund. This includes the Bank of America Refunding Lease.

GENERAL FUND LEASE AND NOTE OBLIGATIONS
NEXT FIVE YEARS
City of Glendale, AZ
As of June 30, 2011



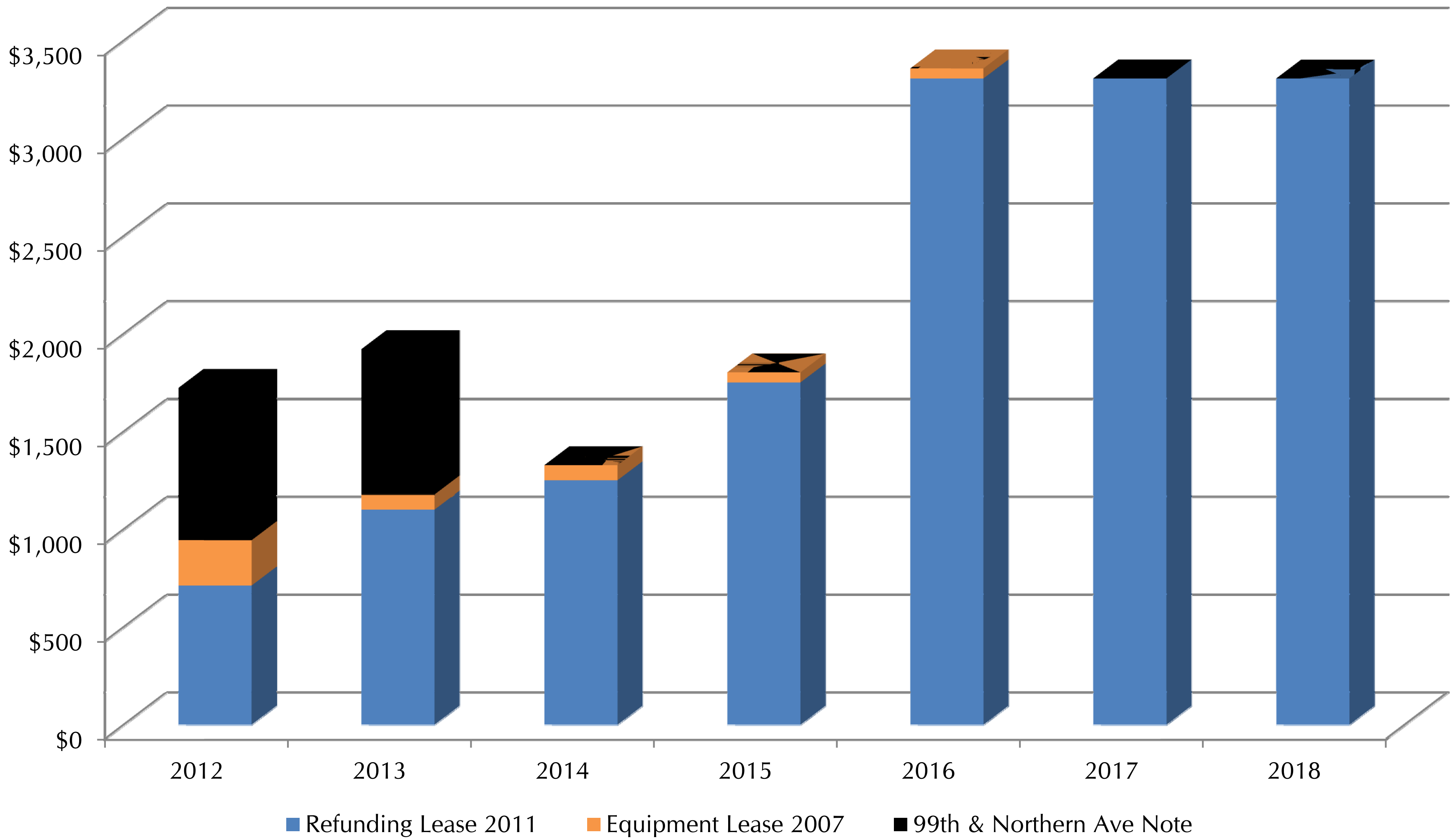
DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY BY LEASE OR NOTE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	2007 Equipment Lease	2011 Refunding Lease	Total Lease Payments
2012	$232,295	$710,867	$943,162
2013	77,181	1,099,895	1,177,076
2014	77,181	1,249,848	1,327,029
2015	51,545	1,749,889	1,801,434
2016	51,545	3,305,244	3,356,789
2017	0	3,305,195	3,305,195
2018	0	3,305,095	3,305,095
TOTAL	$489,747	$14,726,033	$15,215,780

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	2009 99th and Northern Ave Note	Total Note Payments	Combined Lease & Note Payments
2012	$778,886	$778,886	$1,722,049
2013	743,482	743,482	1,920,558
2014	0	0	1,327,030
2015	0	0	1,801,434
2016	0	0	3,356,789
2017	0	0	3,305,195
2018	0	0	3,305,095
TOTAL	$1,522,368	$1,522,368	$16,738,150

SOURCE: Finance Department

DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY BY LEASE OR NOTE
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



LEASE/NOTE FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Lease / Note	Items Financed	Source of Payment
2007 Equipment Lease	Sanitation and Fire Equipment	-General Fund -Sanitation Fund
2009 99th & Northern Ave Note	Acquisition of Building & Land	-Utilities Fund
2011 BofA Refunding Lease	Refinanced - Northern Crossing Note - Hickman/Moto Lease - 2007 ADOT Note	- Sale of Pads - Sales Tax Revenue from development - General Fund - Sale of Land

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Interfund Loans

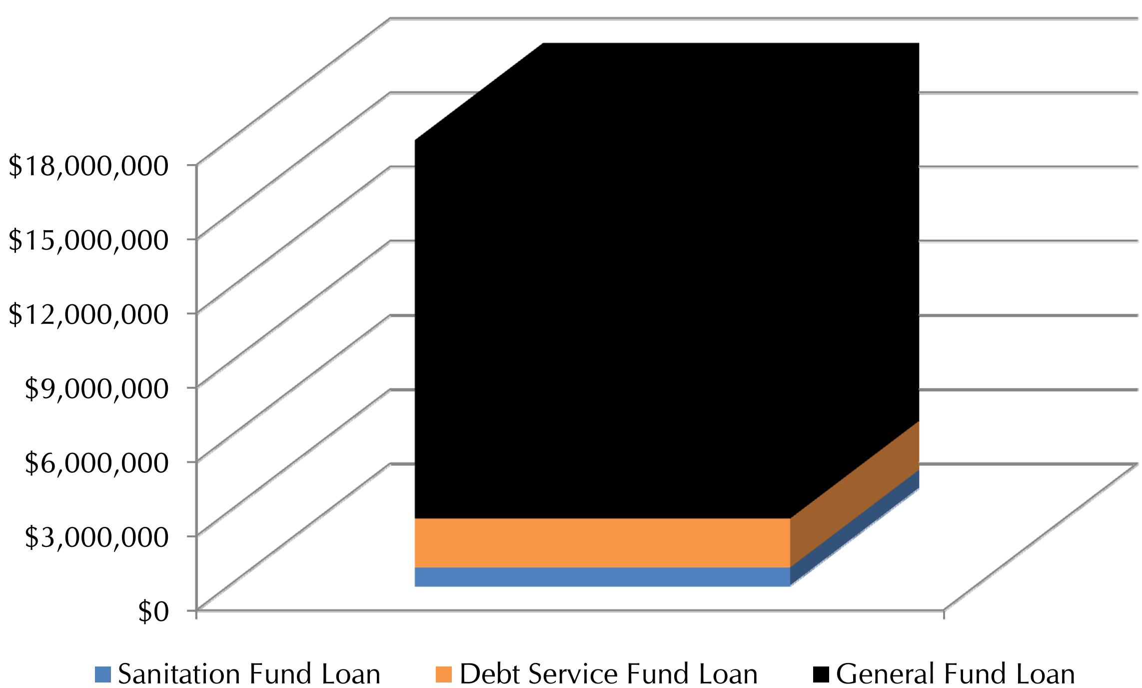
From time to time, loans are extended between City funds for various purposes. The following table and chart outline the long-term loans between City funds/departments.

OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM INTERFUND LOANS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

	Lending Fund	Borrowing Fund	Year Issued	Original Amount	Outstanding Balance	Year Matures
Interfund Loans						
Sanitation Fund Loan	Utilities	Sanitation	2010	959,000	$725,699	2014
Debt Service Fund Loan	General	Debt Service	2011	1,978,000	1,978,000	2021
General Fund Loan	Various	General	2011	25,000,000	25,000,000	2036
Total Interfund Loans					$27,703,699	

SOURCE: Finance Department

OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM INTERFUND LOANS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



The following table illustrates principal and interest payments on outstanding long-term interfund loans of the City of Glendale.

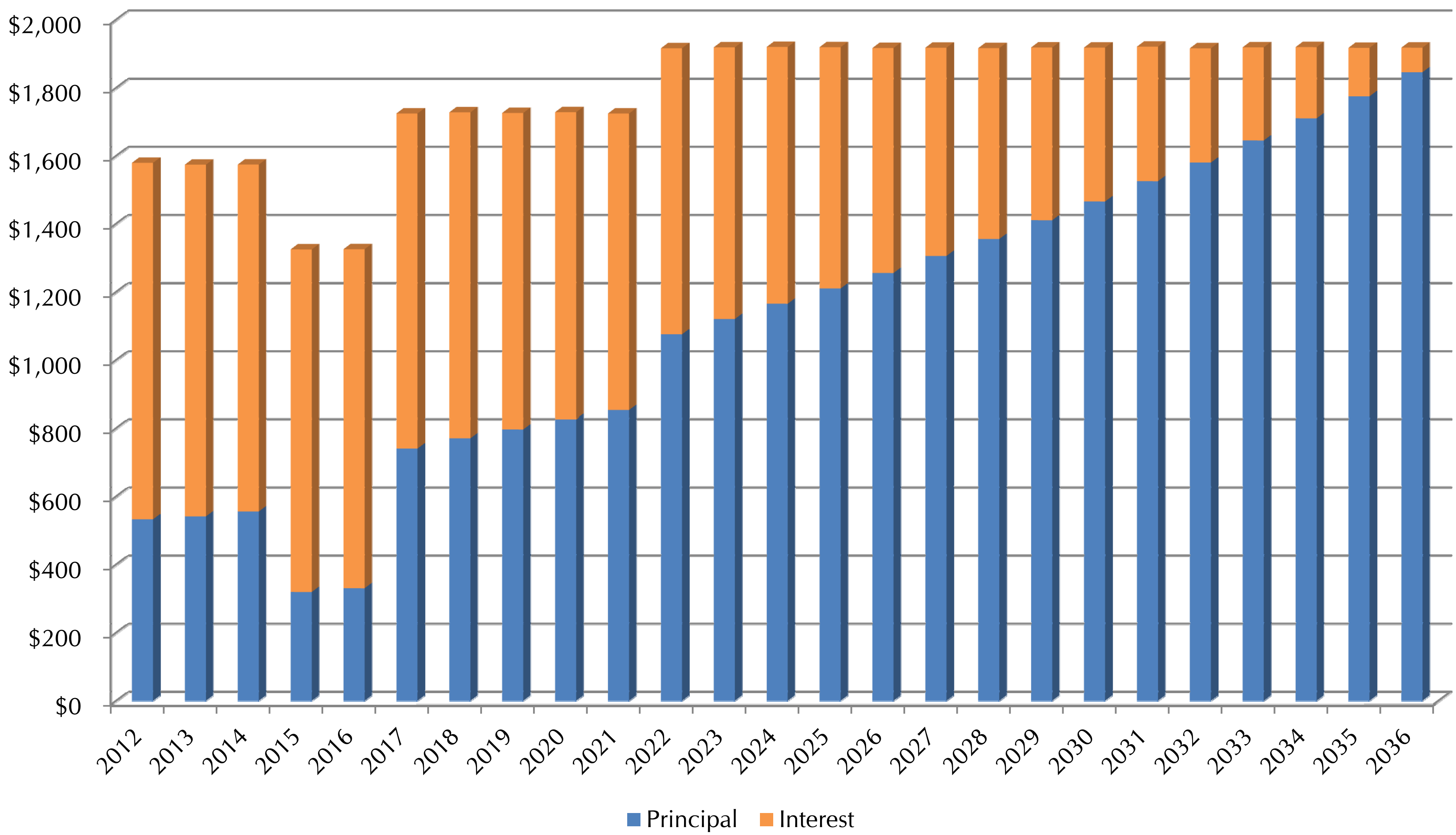
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
LONG-TERM INTERFUND LOANS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2012	$532,412	$1,046,860	$1,579,272
2013	540,871	1,032,885	1,573,756
2014	555,416	1,018,713	1,574,129
2015	319,000	1,005,292	1,324,292
2016	330,000	994,999	1,324,999
2017	740,000	984,344	1,724,344
2018	770,000	957,676	1,727,676
2019	796,000	929,891	1,725,891
2020	827,000	901,156	1,728,156
2021	853,000	871,277	1,724,277
2022	1,075,000	840,448	1,915,448
2023	1,120,000	798,308	1,918,308
2024	1,165,000	754,404	1,919,404
2025	1,210,000	708,736	1,918,736
2026	1,255,000	661,304	1,916,304
2027	1,305,000	612,108	1,917,108
2028	1,355,000	560,952	1,915,952
2029	1,410,000	507,836	1,917,836
2030	1,465,000	452,564	1,917,564
2031	1,525,000	395,136	1,920,136
2032	1,580,000	335,356	1,915,356
2033	1,645,000	273,420	1,918,420
2034	1,710,000	208,936	1,918,936
2035	1,775,000	141,904	1,916,904
2036	1,845,000	72,324	1,917,324
TOTAL	$27,703,699	$17,066,829	$44,770,528

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the principal and interest associated with the existing long-term Interfund Loans.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS
LONG-TERM INTERFUND LOANS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



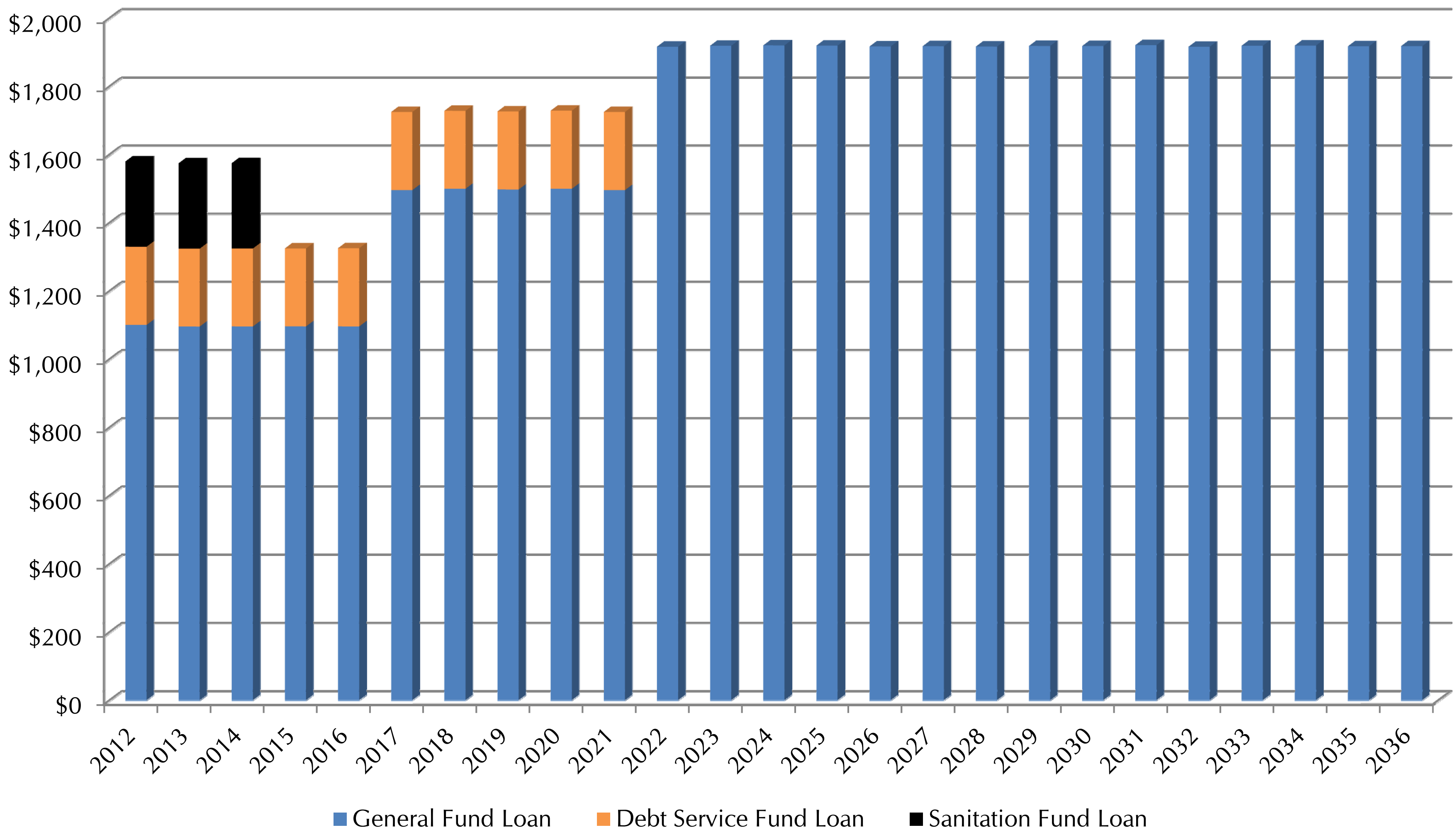
DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY BY INTERFUND LOAN

City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Sanitation Fund Loan	Debt Service Fund Loan	General Fund Loan	Total Loan Payments
2012	$249,877	$229,395	$1,100,000	$1,579,272
2013	249,877	228,583	1,095,296	1,573,756
2014	249,877	228,660	1,095,592	1,574,129
2015	0	228,600	1,095,692	1,324,292
2016	0	229,403	1,095,596	1,324,999
2017	0	229,040	1,495,304	1,724,344
2018	0	228,540	1,499,136	1,727,676
2019	0	228,903	1,496,988	1,725,891
2020	0	229,100	1,499,056	1,728,156
2021	0	229,133	1,495,144	1,724,277
2022	0	0	1,915,448	1,915,448
2023	0	0	1,918,308	1,918,308
2024	0	0	1,919,404	1,919,404
2025	0	0	1,918,736	1,918,736
2026	0	0	1,916,304	1,916,304
2027	0	0	1,917,108	1,917,108
2028	0	0	1,915,952	1,915,952
2029	0	0	1,917,836	1,917,836
2030	0	0	1,917,564	1,917,564
2031	0	0	1,920,136	1,920,136
2032	0	0	1,915,356	1,915,356
2033	0	0	1,918,420	1,918,420
2034	0	0	1,918,936	1,918,936
2035	0	0	1,916,904	1,916,904
2036	0	0	1,917,324	1,917,324
TOTAL	$749,631	$2,289,357	$41,731,540.00	$44,770,528

SOURCE: Finance Department

DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY BY INTERFUND LOAN
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011
(000's)



Debt Limit

The Arizona Constitution provides that the general obligation bonded indebtedness for the City for general municipal purposes may not exceed 6% of the secondary assessed valuation of the taxable property in the City. In addition to the 6% limitation for general municipal purpose bonds, cities may issue general obligation bonds up to an additional 20% of the secondary assessed valuation for supplying such cities with water, sewer, artificial light, or public safety, law enforcement, fire and emergency services, streets and transportation facilities, and for the acquisition and development of land for open space preserves (flood control), parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities.

The following table presents a record of the City's outstanding general obligation indebtedness with respect to its constitutional general obligation debt limitation.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBT LIMITATION
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011[1]

6% Limitation Capacity		20% Limitation Capacity	
6% Limitation[2]	$105,214,165	20% Limitation[2]	$350,713,882
Less Direct Bonded Debt to be Outstanding[3]	(16,949,242)	Less Direct Bonded Debt to be Outstanding[3]	(184,730,758)
Unused 6% Borrowing Capacity	$88,264,923	Unused 20% Borrowing Capacity	$165,983,124

[1] Excludes Debt Service Fund balances.
[2] Based on secondary assessed value for the 2010-11 fiscal year.
[3] For purposes of this table, the debt service payment due on July 1 is considered made in the prior fiscal year.

SOURCE: Finance Department

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The following tables illustrate the City's estimated future general obligation capacity.

CONSTITUTIONAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT CAPACITY – 6% LIMIT

City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Estimated Assessed Value Growth Rates[2]	Assessed Valuation[3] (A)	Outstanding 6% General Obligation Debt (B)	Proposed 6% Debt[4] (C)	Total Outstanding and Proposed Debt (D = B + C)	Constitutional Debt Limit[5] (E)	Available Constitutional Debt Capacity (F = E-D)
2012	—	$1,313,557,625	$12,634,242	$0	$12,634,242	$78,813,458	$66,179,216
2013	-14.37%	1,124,799,394	8,194,242	0	8,194,242	67,487,964	59,293,722
2014	-7.18%	1,043,982,558	2,880,000	0	2,880,000	62,638,953	59,758,953
2015	0.00%	1,043,982,558	0	0	0	62,638,953	62,638,953
2016	5.00%	1,096,181,686	0	0	0	65,770,901	65,770,901
2017	4.00%	1,140,028,953	0	0	0	68,401,737	68,401,737
2018	4.00%	1,185,630,111	0	0	0	71,137,807	71,137,807
2019	4.00%	1,233,055,316	0	0	0	73,983,319	73,983,319
2020	4.00%	1,282,377,528	0	0	0	76,942,652	76,942,652
2021	4.00%	1,333,672,629	0	0	0	80,020,358	80,020,358
2022	4.00%	1,387,019,535	0	0	0	83,221,172	83,221,172
2023	4.00%	1,442,500,316	0	0	0	86,550,019	86,550,019
2024	4.00%	1,500,200,329	0	0	0	90,012,020	90,012,020
2025	4.00%	1,560,208,342	0	0	0	93,612,501	93,612,501
2026	4.00%	1,622,616,675	0	0	0	97,357,001	97,357,001
2027	4.00%	1,687,521,343	0	0	0	101,251,281	101,251,281
2028	4.00%	1,755,022,196	0	0	0	105,301,332	105,301,332
2029	4.00%	1,825,223,084	0	0	0	109,513,385	109,513,385
2030	4.00%	1,898,232,007	0	0	0	113,893,920	113,893,920
2031	4.00%	1,974,161,288	0	0	0	118,449,677	118,449,677
2032	4.00%	2,053,127,739	0	0	0	123,187,664	123,187,664
2033	4.00%	2,135,252,849	0	0	0	128,115,171	128,115,171
2034	4.00%	2,220,662,963	0	0	0	133,239,778	133,239,778
2035	4.00%	2,309,489,481	0	0	0	138,569,369	138,569,369
2036	4.00%	2,401,869,061	0	0	0	144,112,144	144,112,144

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day. The total outstanding balance therefore reflects the long-term portion, due after July 1 in each year.

[2] Provided by the City.

[3] 2012 Secondary assessed valuation provided by the City.

[4] See table "ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES" on page II-60.

[5] Excludes Debt Service Fund balances.

SOURCE: Finance Department

CONSTITUTIONAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT CAPACITY – 20% LIMIT

City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Estimated Assessed Value Growth Rates[2]	Assessed Valuation[3] (A)	Outstanding 20% General Obligation Debt (B)	Proposed 20% Debt[4] (C)	Total Outstanding and Proposed Debt (D = B + C)	Constitutional Debt Limit[5] (E)	Available Constitutional Debt Capacity (F = E-D)
2012	—	$1,313,557,625	$172,860,758	$0	$172,860,758	$262,711,525	$89,850,767
2013	-14.37%	1,124,799,394	160,450,758	0	160,450,758	224,959,879	64,509,121
2014	-7.18%	1,043,982,558	149,425,000	0	149,425,000	208,796,512	59,371,512
2015	0.00%	1,043,982,558	132,235,000	0	132,235,000	208,796,512	76,561,512
2016	5.00%	1,096,181,686	113,760,000	0	113,760,000	219,236,337	105,476,337
2017	4.00%	1,140,028,953	94,570,000	0	94,570,000	228,005,791	133,435,791
2018	4.00%	1,185,630,111	75,180,000	0	75,180,000	237,126,022	161,946,022
2019	4.00%	1,233,055,316	58,585,000	0	58,585,000	246,611,063	188,026,063
2020	4.00%	1,282,377,528	45,110,000	0	45,110,000	256,475,506	211,365,506
2021	4.00%	1,333,672,629	31,935,000	0	31,935,000	266,734,526	234,799,526
2022	4.00%	1,387,019,535	20,890,000	0	20,890,000	277,403,907	256,513,907
2023	4.00%	1,442,500,316	18,590,000	0	18,590,000	288,500,063	269,910,063
2024	4.00%	1,500,200,329	16,215,000	0	16,215,000	300,040,066	283,825,066
2025	4.00%	1,560,208,342	13,755,000	0	13,755,000	312,041,668	298,286,668
2026	4.00%	1,622,616,675	11,205,000	0	11,205,000	324,523,335	313,318,335
2027	4.00%	1,687,521,343	8,560,000	0	8,560,000	337,504,269	328,944,269
2028	4.00%	1,755,022,196	5,815,000	0	5,815,000	351,004,439	345,189,439
2029	4.00%	1,825,223,084	2,965,000	0	2,965,000	365,044,617	362,079,617
2030	4.00%	1,898,232,007	0	0	0	379,646,401	379,646,401
2031	4.00%	1,974,161,288	0	0	0	394,832,258	394,832,258
2032	4.00%	2,053,127,739	0	0	0	410,625,548	410,625,548
2033	4.00%	2,135,252,849	0	0	0	427,050,570	427,050,570
2034	4.00%	2,220,662,963	0	0	0	444,132,593	444,132,593
2035	4.00%	2,309,489,481	0	0	0	461,897,896	461,897,896
2036	4.00%	2,401,869,061	0	0	0	480,373,812	480,373,812

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day. The total outstanding balance therefore reflects the long-term portion, due after July 1 in each year.

[2] Provided by the City.

[3] 2012 Secondary assessed valuation provided by the City.

[4] See table "ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES" on page II-60.

[5] Excludes Debt Service Fund Balances.

SOURCE: Finance Department

There is no formal debt limit for non-general obligation bonds. However, the City's ability to issue non-general obligation bonds is limited to existing additional bonds tests found in the authorizing ordinances and/or project or other revenues available for debt service.

The City has a total of $362,839,000 of general obligation bonds and $10,000,000 of revenue bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 2011. A schedule of authorized bonds is as follows:

VOTER AUTHORIZED GENERAL OBLIGATION AND REVENUE BONDS
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

	Authorized	Issued Through June 30, 2011	Remaining Authorized but Unissued
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS			
Voter Authorized October 20, 1981			
Operations Center	$6,750,000	$550,000	$6,200,000
Voter Authorized March 10, 1987			
Library	9,698,000	8,000,000	1,698,000
Voter Authorized November 2, 1999			
Cultural Facility[1]	18,215,000	4,494,000	13,721,000
Economic Development	50,500,000	17,873,000	32,627,000
Flood Control	38,860,000	38,860,000	0
Government Facilities[1]	40,910,000	16,910,000	24,000,000
Landfill Development	17,000,000	1,460,000	15,540,000
Library	15,398,000	0	15,398,000
Open Space & Trails	53,700,000	3,175,000	50,525,000
Parks & Recreation	57,188,000	57,188,000	0
Public Safety	64,801,000	50,666,000	14,135,000
Transit[1]	6,935,000	185,000	6,750,000
		TOTAL	$172,696,000
Voter Authorized May 15, 2007			
Flood Control	20,554,000	10,522,000	10,032,000
Parks & Recreation	16,155,000	1,518,000	14,637,000
Public Safety	102,638,000	12,300,000	90,338,000
Streets & Parking	79,065,000	11,827,000	67,238,000
		TOTAL	$182,245,000
Grand Total – General Obligation Bonds			**$362,839,000**
REVENUE BONDS			
Voter Authorized November 2, 1999			
Water & Sewer[2]	$10,000,000	0	$10,000,000

[1] Certain General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds can be issued as General Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds or a combination thereof.

[2] To be used exclusively for septic sewer conversion.

SOURCE: Finance Department

Refunding Analysis

The following table illustrates outstanding debt obligations of the City and potential savings from a refinancing of the obligations. The results of this analysis are based on market conditions as of June 30, 2011. Market conditions are subject to change. The City will actively monitor refinancing opportunities and consider a refinancing when conditions specified under "Refunding" on page III-18 are met.

Bond Issue	Amount Outstanding as of June 30, 2011	Callable Portion	Interest Rates	Call Date	Maturity Date	Present Value savings/(loss) if refunded	Savings/(Loss) as % of refunded bonds (3% min)	Comments
General Obligation Bonds								
2003 GO	$18,635,000	$9,850,000	2.00%-5.00%	07/01/2013	07/01/2018	($541,000)	(5.49%)	W&S projects
2004 GO	21,955,000	14,615,000	4.00%-5.00%	07/01/2014	07/01/2019	(353,000)	(2.42%)	
2005 GO	5,285,000	n/a	3.63%-4.00%	n/a	07/01/2015	n/a	n/a	
2006A GO	21,545,000	11,905,000	4.00%-5.00%	07/01/2016	07/01/2021	(752,000)	(6.32%)	
2006B GO[1]	7,440,000	n/a	5.00%	n/a	07/01/2015	n/a	n/a	No advance refunding
2007 GO	48,140,000	24,785,000	4.25%-5.00%	07/01/2017	07/01/2022	(1,709,000)	(6.90%)	
2009 GO[2]	40,380,000	27,360,000	2.25%-5.75%	01/01/2020	07/01/2030	(2,385,000)	(8.72%)	BABs
2010 GO[1]	38,300,000	6,580,000	4.00%-5.00%	01/01/2021	07/01/2022	n/a	n/a	No advance refunding
Water & Sewer Obligations								
2001 WIFA	$7,502,071	$7,502,071	2.28%	01/01/2012	07/01/2020	(473,000)	(6.30%)	
2003 W&S[3]	77,405,000	71,850,000	4.00%-5.00%	07/01/2013	07/01/2028	(3,994,000)	(5.56%)	Reserve fund
2006 W&S[3]	76,545,000	61,145,000	4.00%-5.00%	01/01/2016	07/01/2026	(6,421,000)	(10.50%)	Reserve fund
2007 W&S[3]	40,850,000	28,970,000	4.25%-5.00%	07/01/2017	07/01/2027	(3,419,000)	(11.80%)	Reserve fund
2008 W&S[3]	58,555,000	42,410,000	3.50%-5.00%	01/01/2018	07/01/2028	(4,746,000)	(11.19%)	Reserve fund
2010 WIFA	6,091,072	6,091,072	1.65%	01/01/2012	07/01/2029	(1,359,000)	(22.31%)	
2010 W&S[2,3]	25,685,000	25,685,000	6.20%-6.55%	01/01/2021	07/01/2030	(2,974,000)	(11.58%)	Reserve fund; BABs
Highway User Revenue Bonds								
2004 HURF	$7,580,000	n/a	3.63%-4.00%	n/a	07/01/2014	n/a	n/a	
2006 HURF	8,710,000	n/a	4.00%-4.50%	n/a	07/01/2016	n/a	n/a	
Transportation Revenue Obligations								
2007 Trans	$97,035,000	$77,835,000	4.00%-5.00%	07/01/2017	07/01/2032	(12,216,000)	(15.69%)	

- table continued on following page -

Bond Issue	Amount Outstanding as of June 30, 2011	Callable Portion	Interest Rates	Call Date	Maturity Date	Present Value savings/(loss) if refunded	Savings/(Loss) as % of refunded bonds (3% min)	Comments
Municipal Property Corporation								
2002B MPC[4]	$5,055,000	$5,055,000	5.00%-5.38%	07/01/2012	07/01/2033	(444,000)	(8.78%)	AzMFP
2003A MPC	44,400,000	41,635,000	3.13%-5.00%	07/01/2013	07/01/2033	(4,717,000)	(11.33%)	
2003B MPC[5]	96,065,000	95,195,000	4.10%-5.58%	07/01/2013	07/01/2033	(12,711,000)	(13.35%)	Taxable; Revenue Test
2003D MPC[4]	7,250,000	7,250,000	4.70%	07/01/2013	07/01/2033	(1,200,000)	(16.55%)	AzMFP
2004A MPC	5,295,000	n/a	5.00%	n/a	07/01/2014	n/a	n/a	
2006A MPC	28,360,000	20,990,000	4.25%-5.00%	07/01/2016	07/01/2026	(2,118,000)	(10.09%)	
2008A MPC	32,220,000	27,760,000	4.00%-5.00%	07/01/2018	07/01/2032	(3,772,000)	(13.59%)	
2008B MPC[6]	51,075,000	51,075,000	5.45%-6.16%	01/01/2012	07/01/2033	n/a	n/a	Taxable, Make-Whole
2008C MPC[6]	5,650,000	5,650,000	4.60%-5.02%	01/01/2012	07/01/2015	n/a	n/a	Taxable, Make-Whole
Public Facilities Corporation								
2008A PFC	$137,495,000	$137,495,000	5.75%-7.00%	01/01/2014	07/01/2038	(806,000)	(0.59%)	Savings generated by bonds in 2025-32
2008B PFC	48,670,000	48,670,000	5.00%-7.00%	01/01/2014	07/01/2038	(826,000)	(1.70%)	Savings generated by bonds in 2029-32
2008C PFC[6]	13,585,000	13,585,000	7.50%	01/01/2012	07/01/2017	n/a	n/a	Taxable, Make-Whole
TOTAL	$1,082,758,143	$870,943,143						

[1] Bonds may be refinanced more than 90 days in advance of their respective call date (an "Advance Refunding") only once under federal tax-exemption rules. The bonds highlighted are not currently eligible for a tax-exempt refinancing.

[2] BABs are bonds sold by the City in which the interest is not free from taxation by the federal government. The City instead receives reimbursement from the US Treasury of 35% of the aggregate interest expense. BABs are subject to most tax-exempt bond requirements, including the limitation to one Advance Refunding.

[3] For purposes of this evaluation, the reserve fund requirement for the water & sewer obligations is assumed to have been filled with a reserve fund surety bond. Use of a surety bond is subject to availability.

[4] Bonds issued to the Arizona Municipal Finance Program. Lease payments from the City to the MPC are used to satisfy debt service requirements of an AZMFP bond.

[5] Annual debt service is structured to meet or exceed certain future revenue receipts by the City. Refinancing must not cause the annual debt service requirements to fall below future revenue receipts.

[6] Generally, bonds with a make-whole redemption feature cannot be refinanced for interest savings. This is due to the mechanics of the premium price to be paid to bondholders in order to call their bonds.

Capital Improvement Plan Summary

The following information has been compiled from the City's Capital Improvement Plan ("CIP").

Glendale's CIP or Capital Plan (the "Plan") document is a ten-year roadmap for creating, maintaining and paying for Glendale's present and future infrastructure needs. The Plan is designed to ensure that capital improvements will be made when and where they are needed, and that the City will have the funds to pay for and maintain them regardless of changes in the external economic environment.

Glendale's elected officials determine the broad parameters for adding new capital improvement projects to the CIP. City staff members from all departments participate in an extensive review of past project accomplishments and the identification of new projects for inclusion in the CIP. The City Council's commitment to the needs and desires of Glendale's citizens is an important factor considered during the capital planning process, along with ensuring that projects remain within legal limits and financial resources.

Once the projects are selected for inclusion in the Plan, staff must decide which projects need to be implemented in each of the first five years. Determining how and when to schedule projects is a complicated process. It must take into account all of the variables that affect the city's ability to generate the funds to pay for these projects without jeopardizing its ability to provide routine, ongoing services and one-time or emergency services when needed.

The City Council will review all projects, consider citizen requests and evaluate financial, management and planning staff recommendations before making the final decision about which projects should be included in the annual CIP. After the new Plan is adopted by the City Council, the CFO will update the City's Debt Management Plan to ensure that the debt service costs for capital projects (i.e., bond principal and interest expenses) are adequately addressed in the annual operating budget.

Capital improvements are the "bricks and mortar" of the City: streets, water treatment and reclamation plants, parks and park buildings and major, one-time acquisitions of equipment are all considered capital improvements. Projects in the capital improvement plan generally cost more than $50,000 and last at least five years.

Arizona law requires a vote of the people for the sale of all general obligation and certain revenue bonds. Glendale voters have been highly supportive of the City's capital program. Nearly all bond ballot issues have been approved by the voters, often by majorities exceeding 60%.

Guidelines and Policies Used in Developing the Capital Improvement Plan

City Council directives and the City's financial policies also affect the use and issuance of bonds for CIP projects. Glendale's CIP must comply with the following requirements and limitations without requiring an increase in the secondary property tax rate.

The Capital Plan must:

- Support City Council goals and objectives;
- Satisfactorily address all state and City legal and financial limitations;
- Maintain the City's favorable bond ratings and financial integrity;
- Ensure that all geographic areas of the City have comparable quality and types of services defined in the Public Facilities section of the General Plan.

Capital projects should:

- Prevent the deterioration of the City's existing infrastructure and respond to and anticipate future growth in the City;
- Encourage and sustain Glendale's economic development;
- Be financed through growth in the tax base or development fees, when possible, if constructed in response to residential or commercial development;
- Be responsive to the needs of residents and businesses, within the constraints of reasonable taxes and fees;
- Take maximum advantage of improvements provided by other units of government where appropriate.

The following table illustrates proposed bond issues.

ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES[1, 2]
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Type of Financing	Fiscal Year 2011/12	Fiscal Year 2012/13	Fiscal Year 2013/14	Fiscal Year 2014/15	Fiscal Year 2015/16
6% General Obligation Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
20% General Obligation Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
Water / Sewer Revenue	0	9,000,000	0	10,000,000	36,500,000
Transportation Revenue	13,000,000	0	0	11,000,000	0
Highway User Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Property Corp. Bonds	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	$13,000,000	$9,000,000	$0	$21,000,000	$36,500,000

1 The actual amount and timing of future bonds will be determined by construction spending requirements, City growth patterns, bond market conditions and other factors. Amounts are subject to approval by the City Council on a year by year basis as part of City's annual Capital Improvement Plan update.

2 This table excludes anticipated bond issues for refinancing purposes. For fiscal year 2011-12, the City is evaluating the issuance of up to $70,000,000 in bonds to refinance existing Municipal Property Corporation Bonds. The impact of these refunding bonds on the City's debt capacity will not be known until the transaction is closed in early 2012.

SOURCE: City of Glendale Finance and Budget Departments

The following table and graph illustrates the impact of issuing the proposed water and sewer revenue bonds listed in table "ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES" on page II-60. The proceeds of the proposed water and sewer revenue bonds/obligations will be used to finance projects approved by the City Council in the Capital Improvement Plan.

PROPOSED WATER AND SEWER GENERAL OBLIGATION, REVENUE BONDS, AND REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Water and Sewer Net Revenues[2] (A)	Existing General Obligation and Revenue Debt Service[3] (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed Revenue Bonds/Obligations[4]			Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage[5] (H = A/G)
				Principal (D)	Interest (E)	Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)		
2012	$39,577,000	$26,697,963	1.48	$0	$0	$0	$26,697,963	1.48
2013	39,577,000	26,717,105	1.48	0	0	0	26,717,105	1.48
2014	39,577,000	26,734,044	1.48	280,000	427,500	707,500	27,441,544	1.44
2015	39,577,000	26,741,387	1.48	295,000	414,200	709,200	27,450,587	1.44
2016	39,577,000	26,747,143	1.48	605,000	900,188	1,505,188	28,252,331	1.40
2017	39,577,000	26,748,707	1.48	1,740,000	2,695,700	4,435,700	31,184,407	1.27
2018	39,577,000	26,760,003	1.48	1,830,000	2,609,500	4,439,500	31,199,503	1.27
2019	39,577,000	25,559,415	1.55	1,920,000	2,518,838	4,438,838	29,998,253	1.32
2020	39,577,000	25,216,935	1.57	2,020,000	2,423,725	4,443,725	29,660,660	1.33
2021	39,577,000	24,562,577	1.61	2,110,000	2,323,650	4,433,650	28,996,227	1.36
2022	39,577,000	24,567,816	1.61	2,220,000	2,219,113	4,439,113	29,006,929	1.36
2023	39,577,000	25,706,134	1.54	2,330,000	2,109,125	4,439,125	30,145,259	1.31
2024	39,577,000	25,710,298	1.54	2,445,000	1,993,688	4,438,688	30,148,986	1.31
2025	39,577,000	25,708,720	1.54	2,565,000	1,872,550	4,437,550	30,146,270	1.31
2026	39,577,000	25,717,806	1.54	2,690,000	1,745,463	4,435,463	30,153,269	1.31
2027	39,577,000	24,594,322	1.61	2,825,000	1,612,188	4,437,188	29,031,510	1.36
2028	39,577,000	20,742,668	1.91	2,970,000	1,472,213	4,442,213	25,184,881	1.57
2029	39,577,000	7,852,391	5.04	3,110,000	1,325,050	4,435,050	12,287,441	3.22
2030	39,577,000	7,266,710	5.45	3,265,000	1,170,950	4,435,950	11,702,660	3.38

- table and footnotes continued on following page -

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Water and Sewer Net Revenues[2] (A)	Existing General Obligation and Revenue Debt Service[3] (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed Revenue Bonds/Obligations[4] Principal (D)	Interest (E)	Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)	Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage[5] (H = A/G)
2031	39,577,000	0	n/a	3,430,000	1,009,163	4,439,163	4,439,163	8.92
2032	39,577,000	0	n/a	3,600,000	839,200	4,439,200	4,439,200	8.92
2033	39,577,000	0	n/a	3,780,000	660,813	4,440,813	4,440,813	8.91
2034	39,577,000	0	n/a	3,260,000	473,500	3,733,500	3,733,500	10.60
2035	39,577,000	0	n/a	3,420,000	310,500	3,730,500	3,730,500	10.61
2036	39,577,000	0	n/a	2,790,000	139,500	2,929,500	2,929,500	13.51
TOTAL		$450,352,144		$55,500,000	$33,266,317	$88,766,317	$539,118,461	

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day.

[2] Net revenues are calculated as operating revenues, plus non-operating revenues, less operation and maintenance expense (excluding depreciation and non-operating expenses).

[3] Net revenues from the operation of the City's water and sewer system have been and will be servicing the debt requirements of $7,410,000 aggregate principal amount of water and sewer general obligation bonds. In the event that such revenues should prove to be insufficient or the City elects not to pay debt service requirements on the general obligation bonds from revenues, this debt would become payable from property taxes.

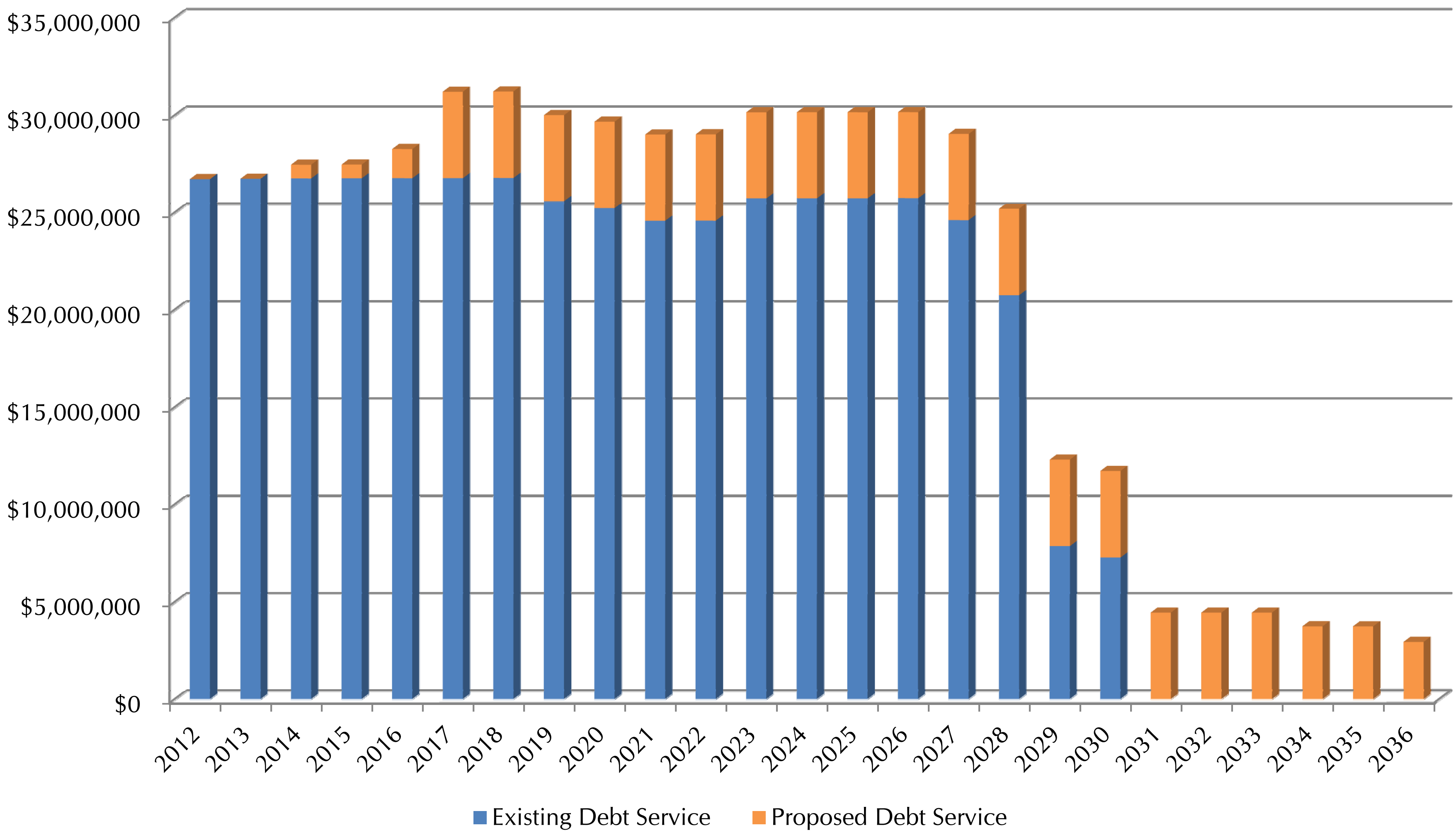
[4] Generally, additional bonds may only be issued when coverage of existing and proposed bonds is 1.2 times or greater.

[5] The proposed bonds/obligations are not affordable under rate increases adopted to date.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the City's existing and proposed water and sewer general obligation and revenue debt service.

PROPOSED WATER AND SEWER GENERAL OBLIGATION, REVENUE BONDS, AND REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



The following table and graph illustrates the impact of issuing the proposed transportation revenue bonds listed in table "ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES" on page II-60.

PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Transportation Net Revenues[2] (A)	Existing Transportation Obligation Debt Service (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed Revenue Obligations[3] Principal (D)	Proposed Revenue Obligations[3] Interest (E)	Proposed Revenue Obligations[3] Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)	Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage (H = A/G)
2012	$19,486,000	$7,326,881	2.66	$0	$0	$0	$7,326,881	2.66
2013	19,486,000	7,326,281	2.66	270,000	650,000	920,000	8,246,281	2.36
2014	19,486,000	7,326,081	2.66	285,000	636,500	921,500	8,247,581	2.36
2015	19,486,000	7,326,081	2.66	300,000	622,250	922,250	8,248,331	2.36
2016	19,486,000	7,326,081	2.66	540,000	1,184,750	1,724,750	9,050,831	2.15
2017	19,486,000	7,327,081	2.66	565,000	1,157,188	1,722,188	9,049,269	2.15
2018	19,486,000	7,329,581	2.66	595,000	1,128,350	1,723,350	9,052,931	2.15
2019	19,486,000	7,328,081	2.66	625,000	1,097,988	1,722,988	9,051,069	2.15
2020	19,486,000	7,326,481	2.66	660,000	1,066,088	1,726,088	9,052,569	2.15
2021	19,486,000	7,328,681	2.66	685,000	1,032,400	1,717,400	9,046,081	2.15
2022	19,486,000	7,329,281	2.66	725,000	997,438	1,722,438	9,051,719	2.15
2023	19,486,000	7,327,575	2.66	765,000	960,425	1,725,425	9,053,000	2.15
2024	19,486,000	7,328,325	2.66	800,000	921,375	1,721,375	9,049,700	2.15
2025	19,486,000	7,327,525	2.66	845,000	880,538	1,725,538	9,053,063	2.15
2026	19,486,000	7,329,825	2.66	885,000	837,400	1,722,400	9,052,225	2.15
2027	19,486,000	7,329,325	2.66	930,000	792,225	1,722,225	9,051,550	2.15
2028	19,486,000	7,330,575	2.66	975,000	744,750	1,719,750	9,050,325	2.15
2029	19,486,000	7,327,825	2.66	1,030,000	694,975	1,724,975	9,052,800	2.15
2030	19,486,000	7,326,300	2.66	1,080,000	642,388	1,722,388	9,048,688	2.15
2031	19,486,000	7,327,400	2.66	1,135,000	587,250	1,722,250	9,049,650	2.15
2032	19,486,000	7,325,450	2.66	1,195,000	529,300	1,724,300	9,049,750	2.15

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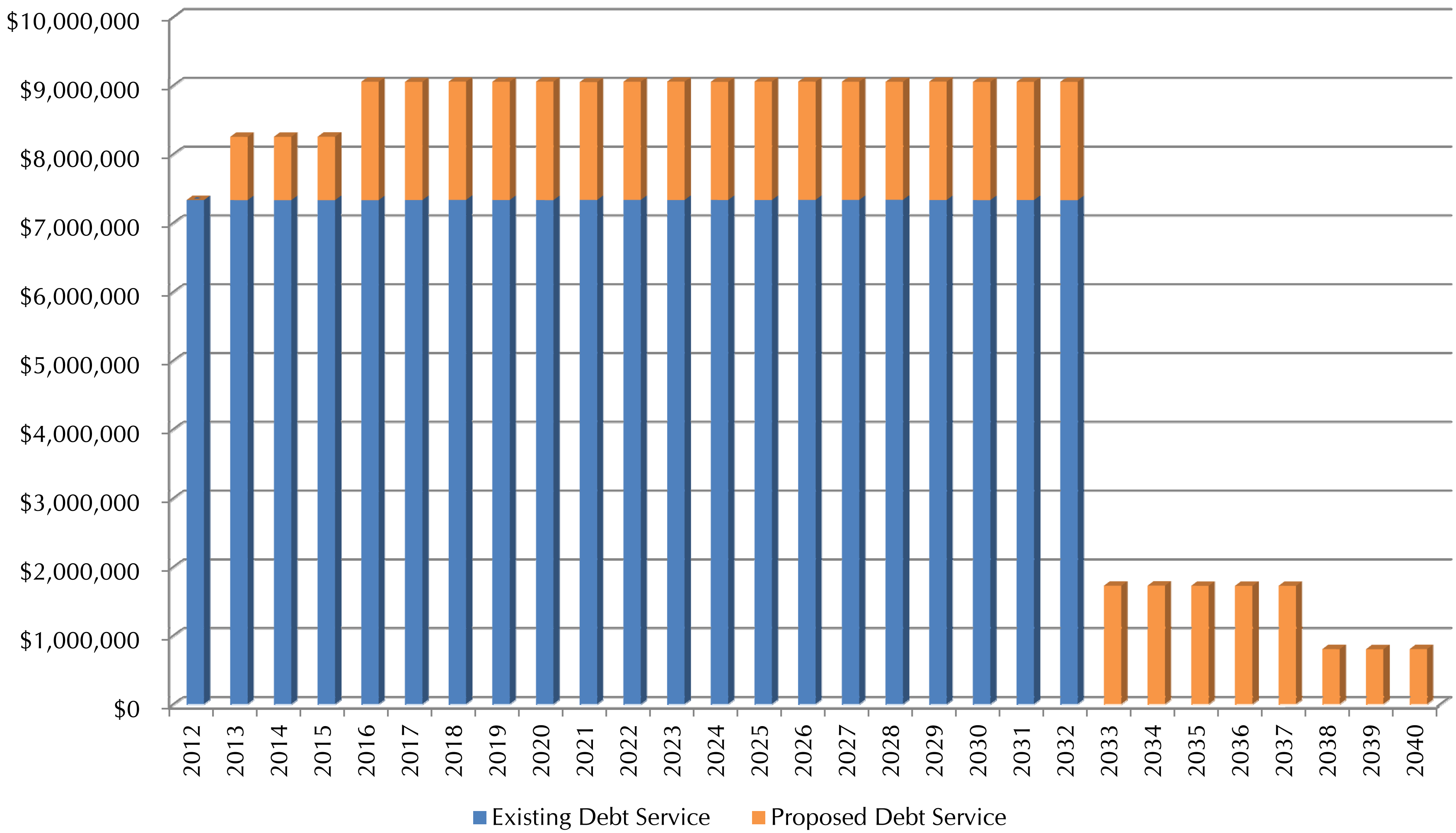
Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Transportation Net Revenues[2] (A)	Existing Transportation Obligation Debt Service (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed Revenue Obligations[3]			Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage (H = A/G)
				Principal (D)	Interest (E)	Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)		
2033	19,486,000	0	n/a	1,255,000	468,288	1,723,288	1,723,288	11.31
2034	19,486,000	0	n/a	1,320,000	404,213	1,724,213	1,724,213	11.30
2035	19,486,000	0	n/a	1,385,000	336,813	1,721,813	1,721,813	11.32
2036	19,486,000	0	n/a	1,455,000	266,088	1,721,088	1,721,088	11.32
2037	19,486,000	0	n/a	1,530,000	191,788	1,721,788	1,721,788	11.32
2038	19,486,000	0	n/a	685,000	113,663	798,663	798,663	24.40
2039	19,486,000	0	n/a	720,000	77,700	797,700	797,700	24.43
2040	19,486,000	0	n/a	760,000	39,900	799,900	799,900	24.36
TOTAL		$153,880,716		$24,000,000	$19,062,031	$43,062,031	$196,942,747	

[1] The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day.
[2] For purposes of this table, no increase in net revenue is projected.
[3] Generally, additional bonds may only be issued when coverage of existing and proposed bonds is 2.0 times or greater.

SOURCE: Finance Department

The following chart illustrates the City's proposed transportation debt service.

PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



The following table and graph illustrates the impact of issuing the proposed street and highway revenue bonds listed in table "ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES" on page II-60.

PROPOSED STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Highway User Tax Revenues of the City (A)	Existing HURF Bond Debt Service (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed Future Bonds[2] Principal (D)	Proposed Future Bonds[2] Interest (E)	Proposed Future Bonds[2] Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)	Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage (H = A/G)
2012	$13,843,000	$4,696,338	2.95	$0	$0	$0	$4,696,338	2.95
2013	13,843,000	4,698,869	2.95	0	0	0	4,698,869	2.95
2014	13,843,000	4,685,875	2.95	0	0	0	4,685,875	2.95
2015	13,843,000	1,953,000	7.09	0	0	0	1,953,000	7.09
2016	13,843,000	1,970,800	7.02	0	0	0	1,970,800	7.02
TOTAL		$18,004,882		$0	$0	$0	$18,004,882	

1 The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day.
2 Generally, additional bonds may only be issued when coverage of existing and proposed bonds is 2.0 times or greater.

SOURCE: Finance and Budget Departments

The following chart illustrates the City's existing and proposed debt service payable from highway user revenues.

PROPOSED STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

The following table and graph illustrates the impact of issuing the proposed municipal property corporation bonds listed in table "ESTIMATED FUTURE BOND SALES" on page II-60.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE BONDS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Excise Tax Revenues[2] (A)	Existing MPC Debt Service[3] (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed MPC Bonds[4] Principal (D)	Proposed MPC Bonds[4] Interest (E)	Proposed MPC Bonds[4] Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)	Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage (H = A/G)
2012	$102,961,787	$30,842,975	3.34	$0	$0	$0	$30,842,975	3.34
2013	102,961,787	35,183,777	2.93	0	0	0	35,183,777	2.93
2014	102,961,787	38,138,745	2.70	0	0	0	38,138,745	2.70
2015	102,961,787	38,133,760	2.70	0	0	0	38,133,760	2.70
2016	102,961,787	38,138,136	2.70	0	0	0	38,138,136	2.70
2017	102,961,787	38,141,790	2.70	0	0	0	38,141,790	2.70
2018	102,961,787	38,136,393	2.70	0	0	0	38,136,393	2.70
2019	102,961,787	38,138,927	2.70	0	0	0	38,138,927	2.70
2020	102,961,787	38,138,530	2.70	0	0	0	38,138,530	2.70
2021	102,961,787	38,140,441	2.70	0	0	0	38,140,441	2.70
2022	102,961,787	38,140,353	2.70	0	0	0	38,140,353	2.70
2023	102,961,787	38,137,487	2.70	0	0	0	38,137,487	2.70
2024	102,961,787	38,136,168	2.70	0	0	0	38,136,168	2.70
2025	102,961,787	38,136,182	2.70	0	0	0	38,136,182	2.70
2026	102,961,787	38,140,149	2.70	0	0	0	38,140,149	2.70
2027	102,961,787	38,139,215	2.70	0	0	0	38,139,215	2.70
2028	102,961,787	38,139,033	2.70	0	0	0	38,139,033	2.70
2029	102,961,787	39,021,697	2.64	0	0	0	39,021,697	2.64
2030	102,961,787	38,137,175	2.70	0	0	0	38,137,175	2.70
2031	102,961,787	38,136,606	2.70	0	0	0	38,136,606	2.70
2032	102,961,787	38,137,392	2.70	0	0	0	38,137,392	2.70

- table and footnotes continued on following page -

Fiscal Year Ending June 30[1]	Excise Tax Revenues[2] (A)	Existing MPC Debt Service[3] (B)	Annual Coverage of Existing Debt Service (C = A/B)	Proposed MPC Bonds[4] Principal (D)	Proposed MPC Bonds[4] Interest (E)	Proposed MPC Bonds[4] Annual Debt Service (F = D + E)	Total Debt Service (G = B + F)	Annual Coverage (H = A/G)
2033	102,961,787	37,842,863	2.72	0	0	0	37,842,863	2.72
2034	102,961,787	19,156,076	5.37	0	0	0	19,156,076	5.37
2035	102,961,787	22,582,951	4.56	0	0	0	22,582,951	4.56
2036	102,961,787	22,580,451	4.56	0	0	0	22,580,451	4.56
2037	102,961,787	22,581,388	4.56	0	0	0	22,581,388	4.56
2038	102,961,787	22,576,389	4.56	0	0	0	22,576,389	4.56
2039	102,961,787	816,388	126.12	0	0	0	816,388	126.12
2040	102,961,787	816,388	126.12	0	0	0	816,388	126.12
2041	102,961,787	816,388	126.12	0	0	0	816,388	126.12
2042	102,961,787	816,388	126.12	0	0	0	816,388	126.12
TOTAL		$942,120,601		$0	$0	$0	$942,120,601	

1 The fiscal year ending June 30 includes the payment of principal and interest on the following day.

2 For purposes of this table, no increase in net revenue is projected. Excise tax revenues shown include revenues generated around the University of Phoenix Stadium.

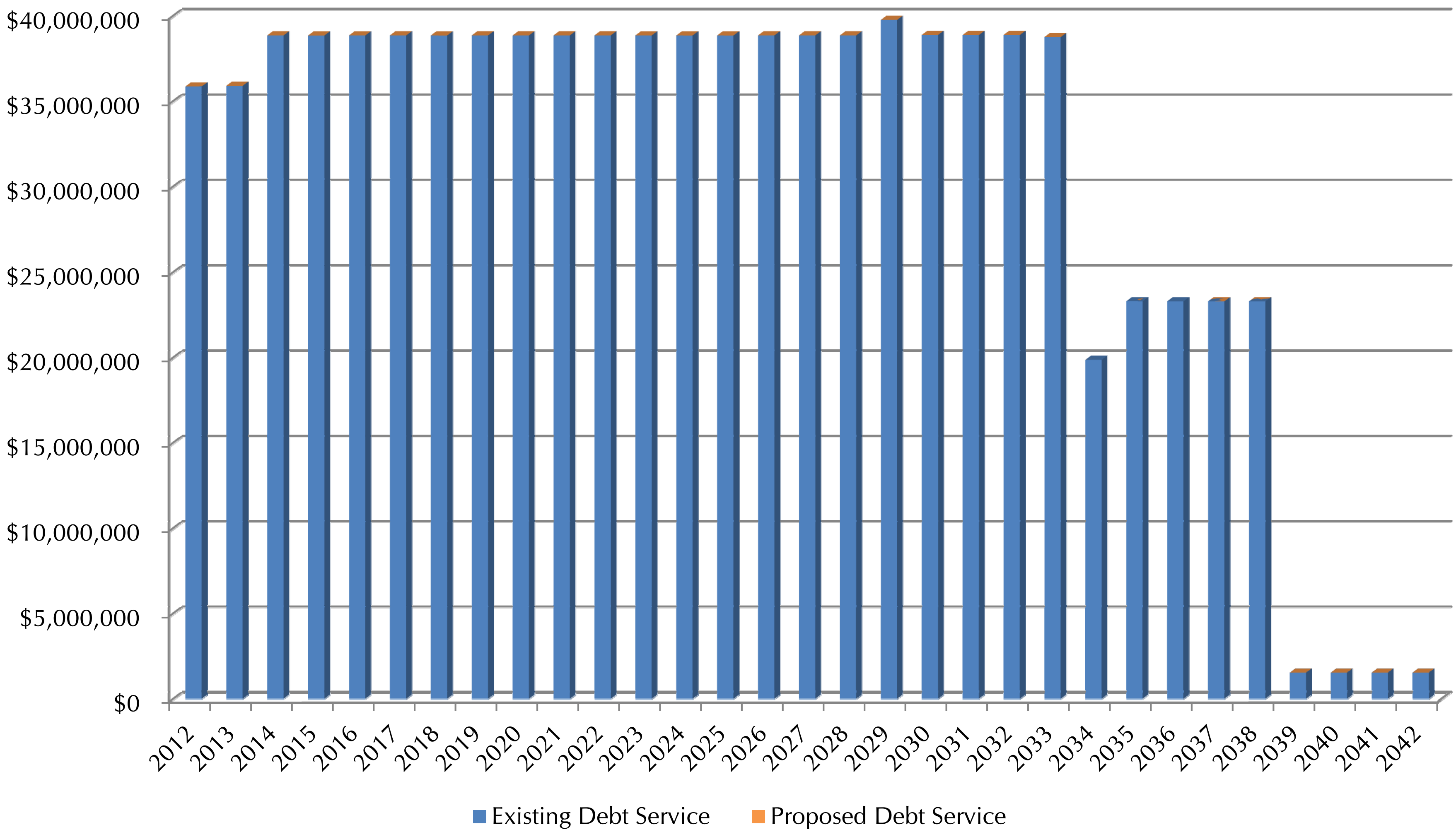
3 Includes outstanding senior lien MPC debt, subordinate lien MPC debt, subordinate lien payments to the AzSTA, and third lien payments made by the Public Facilities Corporation.

4 Generally, additional bonds may only be issued when coverage of existing and proposed bonds is 2.0 times or greater.

SOURCE: Finance and Budget Departments

The following chart illustrates the City's proposed municipal property corporation debt service.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE BONDS
FINANCING SUMMARY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011



Ratio Analysis

Many analysts use debt ratios to analyze debt levels. Commonly used debt ratios of comparably-sized cities will provide one measure against which the City of Glendale can assess its debt burden.

To measure the size or magnitude of the City's debt, rating analysts compare direct net debt to the population. This is the Direct Net Debt Per Capita Ratio shown below. The taxable value of the City is a measure of the City's wealth and also reflects the capacity of the City's ability to service debt. The ratio of Direct Net Debt to Taxable Value, also shown below, is the comparison of direct net debt to the City's taxable value.

There are an infinite number of ratios which could be calculated to measure the City's debt burden. This analysis will focus on ratios commonly used by rating analysts instead of creating customized ratios. Since the City has no control over overlapping governments, overlapping debt is excluded from this analysis.

The following table illustrates how the City's Direct Net Debt is calculated.

DIRECT NET DEBT
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

OUTSTANDING DEBT	Actual 06/30/07	Actual 06/30/08	Actual 06/30/09	Actual 06/30/10	Actual 06/30/11
General Obligation	$212,524,014	$197,738,173	$183,945,000	$211,125,000	194,270,000
GO's Supported by Water/Sewer Revenues	11,135,986	10,126,828	9,160,000	8,300,000	7,410,000
Street & Highway User Revenue	30,895,000	27,480,000	23,910,000	20,180,000	16,290,000
Water & Sewer Revenue[1]	233,689,129	291,937,502	281,966,700	303,739,916	292,633,143
Municipal Property Corporation	298,050,000	294,130,000	287,555,000	281,955,000	275,370,000
Public Facilities Corporation	0	0	199,750,000	199,750,000	199,750,000
Capital Leases	14,840,735	12,526,000	10,156,000	8,085,000	11,958,918
Notes	6,278,746	9,045,000	7,637,000	6,288,000	1,416,156
Special Assessment	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation Excise Tax Revenue	0	105,035,000	102,490,000	99,815,000	97,035,000
Long-Term Interfund Loans	0	0	0	0	27,703,699
Gross Direct Debt	$807,413,610	$948,018,503	$1,106,569,700	$1,139,237,916	$1,123,836,916
Less: Bonds Supported by Water & Sewer Revenues					
General Obligation	(11,135,986)	(10,126,828)	(9,160,000)	(8,300,000)	(7,410,000)
Revenue	(233,689,129)	(291,937,502)	(281,966,700)	(303,739,916)	(292,633,143)
Net Direct Debt	$562,588,495	$645,954,173	$815,443,000	$827,198,000	$823,793,773
Population Estimate	244,772	248,731	249,811	250,222	250,222
Full Value of Taxable Property[2]	$10,350,063,000	$16,733,845,908	$20,635,556,972	$17,333,074,126	$17,333,074,126
Net Direct Debt Per Capita	2,298.42	2,597.00	3,264.24	3,305.86	3,292.25
Ratio of Net Direct Debt to Full Value (%)	5.44	3.86	3.95	4.77	4.75

[1] Includes the City's loan agreements with the Wastewater Infrastructure Financing Authority.

[2] Estimated full cash value of taxable property is the total market value of the taxable property less estimated exempt property within the City.

SOURCE: Finance Department

Rating Agency Analysis

The most recent rating agency reports from Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Rating Group have been inserted in Appendix A.

Rating agencies provide an independent assessment of the relative creditworthiness of municipal securities. The rating system consists of letter grades that convey each agency's assessment of the ability and willingness of a borrower to repay its debt in full and on time. Many investors rely upon these letter grades as a means of assessing the likelihood of repayment.

Credit ratings issued by the bond rating agencies are a major factor in determining the cost of borrowed funds in the municipal bond market. Determination of a credit rating by a rating agency is based on the rating agency's assessment of the credit worthiness of an issuer with respect to a specific obligation. In addition to analyzing the administrative and fiscal management of the City, the rating analysts analyze the debt burden and economic base. Rating analysts review many factors not addressed in this document to determine bond ratings.

DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Description
High Grade		
Aaa	AAA	The highest rating assigned to a debt instrument, indicating an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Bonds in this category are often referred to as "gilt-edge" securities.
Aa1 Aa2 Aa3	AA+ AA AA-	High-quality bonds by all standards with strong capacity to pay principal and interest and are judged to be of high quality by all standards. These bonds are rated lower primarily because the margins of protection are less strong than those for Aaa and AAA.
Medium Investment Grade		
A1 A2 A3	A+ A A-	These bonds possess many favorable investment attributes, but elements that suggest a susceptibility to impairment given adverse economic changes may be present.
Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	Bonds are regarded as having adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, but certain protective elements may be lacking in the event of adverse economic conditions that could lead to a weakened capacity for payment.
Speculative		
Ba1 Ba2 Ba3	BB+ BB BB-	Bonds regarded as having only moderate protection of principal and interest payments during both good and bad times.
B1 B2 B3	B+ B B-	Bonds that generally lack characteristics of other desirable investments and have greater vulnerability to default. Assurance of interest and principal payments over any long period of time may be small.

The following table illustrates a history of the City's various debt ratings.

DEBT RATING HISTORY
City of Glendale, Arizona
As of June 30, 2011

Type of Debt	Rating[1]			
	Moody's	**Date Rating Assigned**	**Standard & Poor's**	**Date Rating Assigned**
General Obligation	A	November 1956	A+	April 1984
	A1	December 1978	AA-	October 1986
	Aa3	July 1994	AA	May 1998
	Aa2	May 1997		
	Aa1	May 2010		
	Aa2	February 2011		
Water & Sewer Revenues				
- Senior Lien	A	July 1989	A	November 1987
	Aa3	September 1999	A+	November 1995
	Aa2	May 2010	AA	June 2000
- Subordinate Lien				
	A2	December 2003	AA-	December 2003
	A1	February 2008	AA	February 2006
	Aa3	May 2010		
Street & Highway Revenues	A1	July 1994	A+	January 1977
	Aa3	May 2000	AA-	June 2004
	Aa2	May 2010	AA	September 2006
Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations	A1	October 1997	AA	September 2007
	Aa3	May 2010		
Municipal Property Corp.				
- Senior Lien	Aa3	October 1999	AA-	October 1999
	Aa2	May 2010	AA+	September 2006
	Aa3	February 2011		
- Subordinate Lien	A1	July 2002	AA-	July 2002
	Aa3	May 2010	AA+	September 2006
	A1	February 2011		
Western Loop 101 Public Facilities Corp.	A2	October 2008	AA	October 2008
	A1	May 2010		
	A2	February 2011		
Master Lease	Aa3	June 2000		

[1] This table only reflects the dates on which the City's bond/lease ratings changed and does not include rating confirmations.

SECTION III

DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY

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III. DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY

Financing Alternatives

General

Before considering which method of financing may be the most appropriate, the City should evaluate all potential funding sources. These sources include intergovernmental grants from federal, state or other sources; state revolving funds or loan pools, current revenues and fund balances, private sector contributions through impact fees or public/private partnerships and leasing.

Below are several financing methods the City may utilize to achieve its capital financing objectives.

Pay-As-You-Go Financing

The pay-as-you-go method of funding means simply that capital projects are paid for in cash from the government's current revenue base and that the municipality does not issue bonds and then repay those borrowings over time.

The use of pay-as-you-go financing has several advantages. For example, pay-as-you-go financing will result in saving the amount of interest which otherwise would be paid on bonds issued to finance the program. Furthermore, when economic conditions deteriorate due to normal business cycles, or otherwise, the government is not encumbered by as much debt service. Pay-as-you-go contributions provide greater budgetary flexibility than does a debt issue, as contributions can be reduced in a given budget year. At the same time, the jurisdiction's long-term debt capacity is preserved for the future when even larger projects leave the government little alternative but to borrow money. Finally, lower debt ratios may have a positive effect upon the jurisdiction's credit rating.

There are several disadvantages to relying on current revenues to finance capital improvements. Exclusive reliance upon pay-as-you-go funds for capital improvements means that existing residents are obliged to pay for improvements that will benefit new residents who relocate to the area after the expenditure is made. Also, the large capital outlay required for some projects may result in an onerous tax burden if the jurisdiction is forced to finance the expenditure within a single budget. The City must be careful to ensure that the use of current revenues for capital projects does not diminish its availability to respond to emergencies.

Many improvements and pieces of equipment are included in the operating budget on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City's financial policies include a goal that "ongoing operating costs should be supported by ongoing, stable revenue sources." Thus, recurring equipment replacement needs--such as patrol cars or street sweepers--and recurring maintenance costs--such as street chip sealing and pool replastering--should be funded through the operating budget.

In addition to these recurring needs, capital improvements can also be partially or completely paid for on a cash basis in order to avoid the interest costs incurred in other financing mechanisms. A good example of this is water and sewer capital improvements that are partially funded through the development fee revenues in the utility's operating budget.

In many cases, pay-as-you-go financing is impractical due to the cost of the capital improvement and the need to build the project at one time instead of in phases over a period of years.

Grants

Government grants stem from a variety of sources, but the majority of grant revenues for capital projects come from the national and state governments. Often they require a city matching contribution, as in the case of Federal Transportation Administration capital grants and Federal Aviation Administration grants. Most grants require an application from the City, identifying specific improvements or equipment that will be purchased with the grant money. Others, like the Community Development Block Grant, are based on an "entitlement" amount, but even here the uses of the grant funds must be approved by the U.S. Government.

Other Alternatives

Other alternatives include interest rate subsidized loan programs (such as the Arizona Wastewater Revolving Fund) and other financing programs which the State may offer.

The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona

In 1987, Congress significantly changed the structure under which local governments finance clean water and wastewater treatment projects. Previously, the federal government made direct grants to localities for specific projects. These grants covered a significant percentage of costs, primarily for plant construction. In 1987, construction grants were phased out. Instead, annual capitalization grants now are provided to each state to establish a fund to make loans to local governmental units for clean water and wastewater facility financing. The State, through its Department of Environmental Quality has created a revolving fund. By utilizing the grants, along with required matching funds, the State is able to offer subsidized loans to local governments.

Bank Loans/Private Placements

Bank loans have been used by the City for a variety of purposes. In some cases, bank financing is used to provide temporary funding pending long term bond financing or used to provide permanent financing for various projects.

The advantage of bank financing generally relates to their inherent flexibility. The specifications on a bank loan can be tailored to the needs of the specific transaction. Such specifications include, whether or not the loan will be fully funded at closing or will be structured as a line of credit with a draw down component, the frequency of debt service payments (monthly, quarterly, semiannually, etc.), the term of the loan and the term of an interest only period before amortizing payments begin. The transaction costs associated with obtaining bank financing are normally relatively small. The City enjoys the flexibility to refinance bank loans or to retire loans prior to maturity, since most loans are fully pre-payable.

Bonds

The following section illustrates financing structures which have been used by the City in previous financings and which may be used in the future. Because of the high cost of funding certain capital improvements, governments are generally not able to accumulate enough cash from current revenues to pay for necessary improvements. Bonds permit governments to acquire assets as needed rather than wait until a sufficient amount of cash has been built up.

Within each category there are many different types of financing instruments available to the City depending on legal constraints, investor demand, capital market activity and the type of project being financed. The different types of financing instruments are discussed in the next section. Included here are brief summaries of financing alternatives that are currently pertinent to the City of Glendale.

General Obligation Bonds – The security for a general obligation ("G.O.") bond is the taxing power of the state or local government. An issuer selling a G.O. bond secured by its full faith and credit attaches to that issue its broadest pledge, making the security of these bonds very high. The full faith and credit backing of a G.O. bond includes the pledge of all general revenues, unless specifically limited, as well as the legal means to raise tax rates to cover debt service. The public entity is authorized to levy property taxes or to draw from other unrestricted revenue streams such as sales or income taxes to pay the bonds' principal and interest. Primarily due to this superior security, interest rates on these bonds are generally lowest of any public securities. Prior to issuance, Arizona G.O. bonds must have a majority vote approval from the residents of the state, City, or municipality issuing the bonds.

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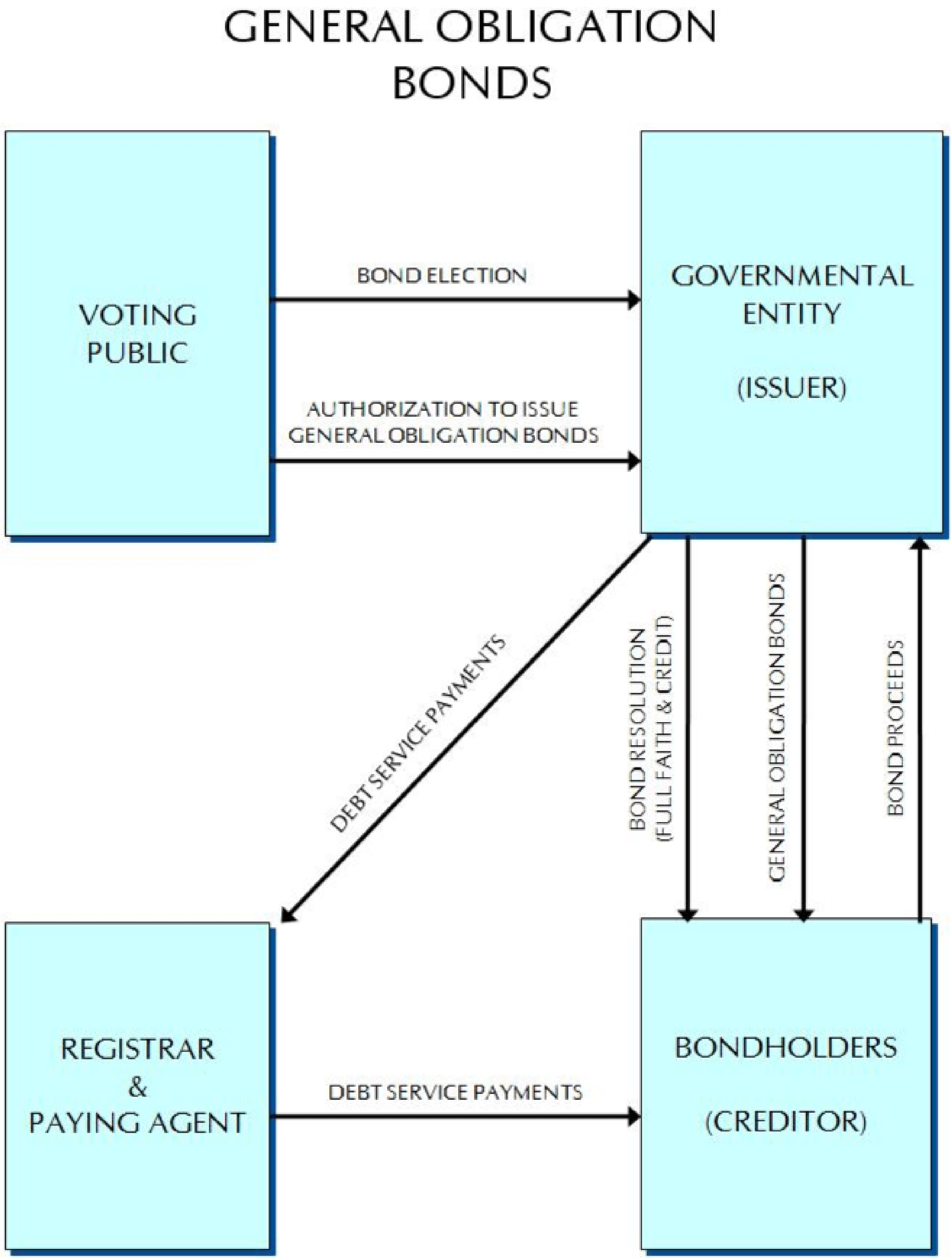
The following flow chart illustrates the flow of funds associated with general obligation bonds.



Revenue Bonds – Revenue bonds are issued to finance a specific revenue-generating project and are sometimes secured by the revenues of that project. Reserve funds (when appropriate), certain restrictive covenants and additional bonds coverage tests also provide security on revenue bonds. Revenue bond financing provides a method of matching the capital cost of a facility to the ultimate user by amortizing the bond issue in annual installments over a period of years. Revenue bonds enable state and local governments to finance a wide range of projects including: bridges, airports, water and sewer treatment facilities, health care facilities, waste water recovery, public power projects and housing projects. Depending on the type of project financed, the issuing entity pays debt service from either user fees, tolls, concessions, lease-back arrangements or revenues from the acquired or constructed facility.

Certain Arizona state or local government revenue bonds must have a majority voter approval prior to their date of issuance. Because revenue bonds are not backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer and the underlying security is only the revenue stream pledged to pay bond principal and interest, revenue bonds do not burden the constitutional or statutory debt limitation placed on municipal entities.

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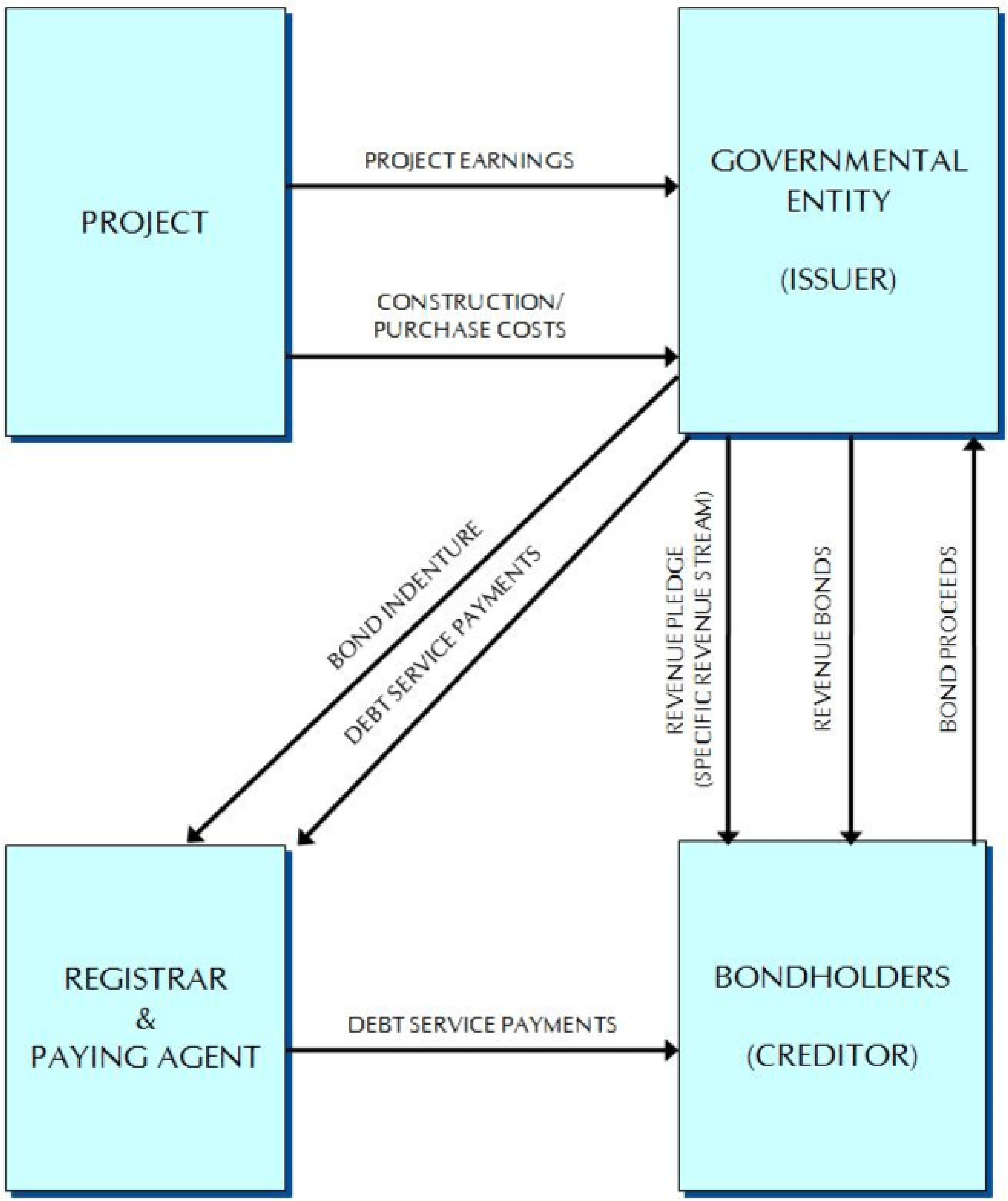
The following flow chart illustrates the flow of funds associated with revenue bonds.

REVENUE BONDS



Lease-Purchase Obligations – The City may enter into lease purchase obligations with third party lessors to facilitate the financing of equipment or other capital improvements. This financing technique, when subject to annual appropriation and certain other conditions, provides the equivalent of long-term financing through a lease (with a mandatory purchase provision) that does not constitute indebtedness under a state or local government's constitutional debt limit and does not require voter approval. In a lease-purchase transaction the asset being financed can include new capital asset needs, assets under existing lease agreements, or, in some cases, equipment purchased in the past for which the government or municipal unit would prefer to be reimbursed and pay over time.

A lease-purchase financing is a contractual arrangement between a unit of government usually a state, City or municipality (the "lessee") for financing the acquisition of assets for the governmental unit. The lessor, in a municipal lease transaction, is responsible for acquiring the assets per instructions given by the lessee and receives lease payments from the lessee over the life of the agreement. The lessee has complete control and responsibility for the assents during the contract term and must provide maintenance, insurance and general safekeeping of the assets. At the end of the term of the contract and upon fulfillment of all contractual obligations, title to the assets is normally transferred to the state, City or municipality.

Leases are generally funded as an operating expense from the City's general fund. The obligations are not backed by a property tax pledge. Therefore, property taxes cannot be increased to make the required lease payments. If the City enters into a large volume of lease purchase obligations, it may find it difficult to make necessary lease payments. This is due to the fact that all funds used to support the leases necessarily will be allocated from other City operations.

The security for a lease-purchase financing is the lease payments made by the lessee and, where legally permitted, also the asset being financed. The lessor typically assigns all rights and obligations to the trustee, who will act on its behalf. The City has issued lease revenue bonds through the Municipal Property Corporation.

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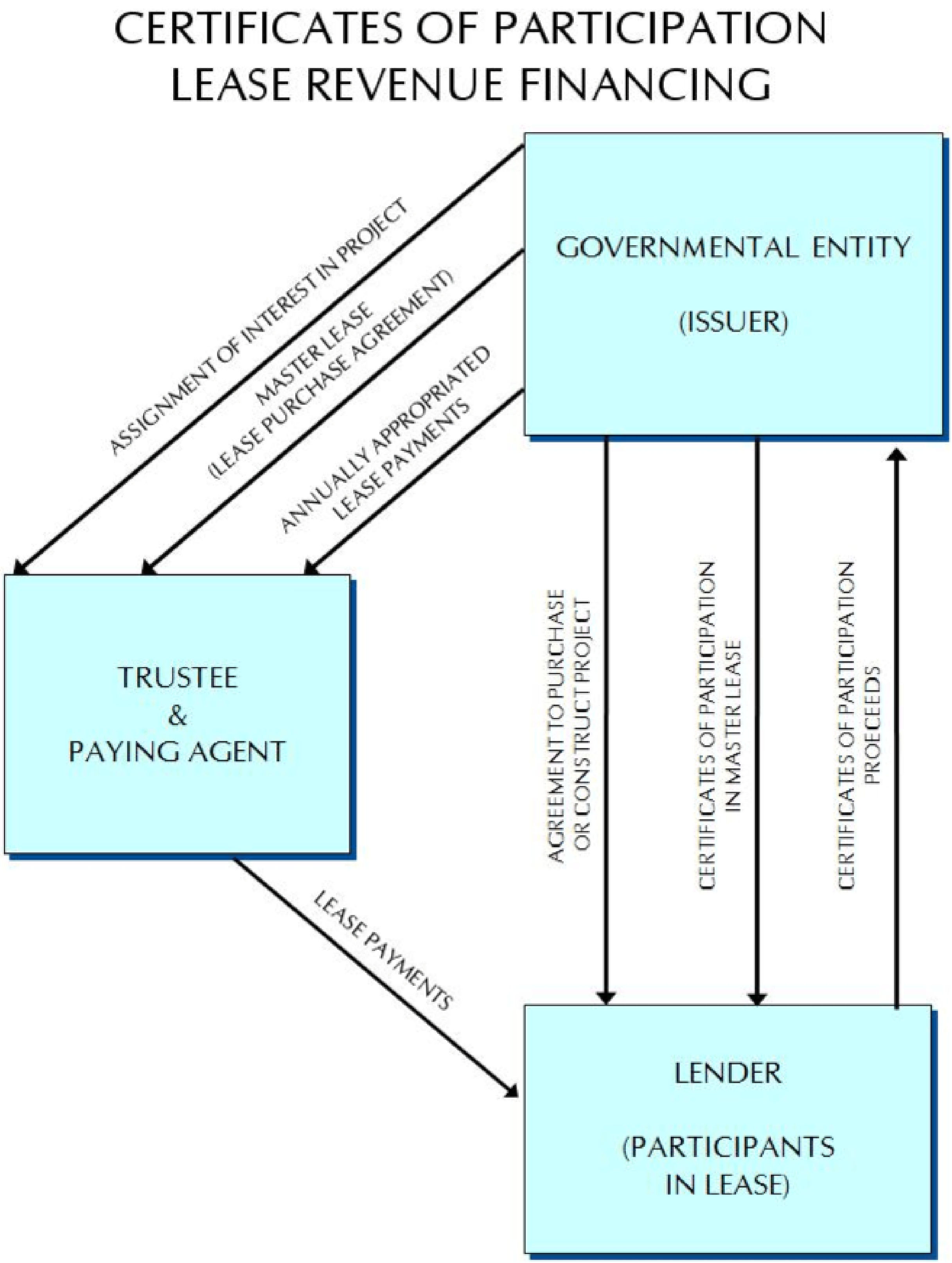
The following flow chart illustrates the flow of funds associated with lease-purchase obligation bonds.



Local Improvement Districts – Local Improvement Districts are a legally designated geographic area located within the City which, through the consent of the affected property owners, pay for basic infrastructure and public improvements to the area through a supplemental assessment. This financing approach achieves the objective of tying the repayment of debt to those property owners who most directly benefit from the improvements financed. While local improvement district ("LID") bonds are not subject to specific debt limits, they do face several practical constraints: 1) affected property owners must agree to the district; 2) LID debt appears in the City's financial statements as obligations of the City and can effect bond ratings; 3) LID's often include a "general" City contribution (for the share of improvements that benefits property owners outside the district), which must be financed with other sources. While the establishment of an improvement district and the issuance of debt on its behalf does not legally obligate the City for the repayment of its debt (but does result in a contingent liability for the City as described in the next paragraph), the City has to carefully structure these financings to protect against any use of the City's general obligation capacity.

If any lot, piece of parcel of land included within the boundaries of a district is sold for nonpayment of the special assessment levied and assessed by the City thereon and if there is no purchaser for any such lot, piece or parcel of land offered for sale, the City is required to purchase such lot, piece or parcel of land for the remaining balance due on the assessment. In the event of such purchase, the City is required to appropriate from its general fund or the treasury of the City the amount bid for such purpose and place the amount in the special fund.

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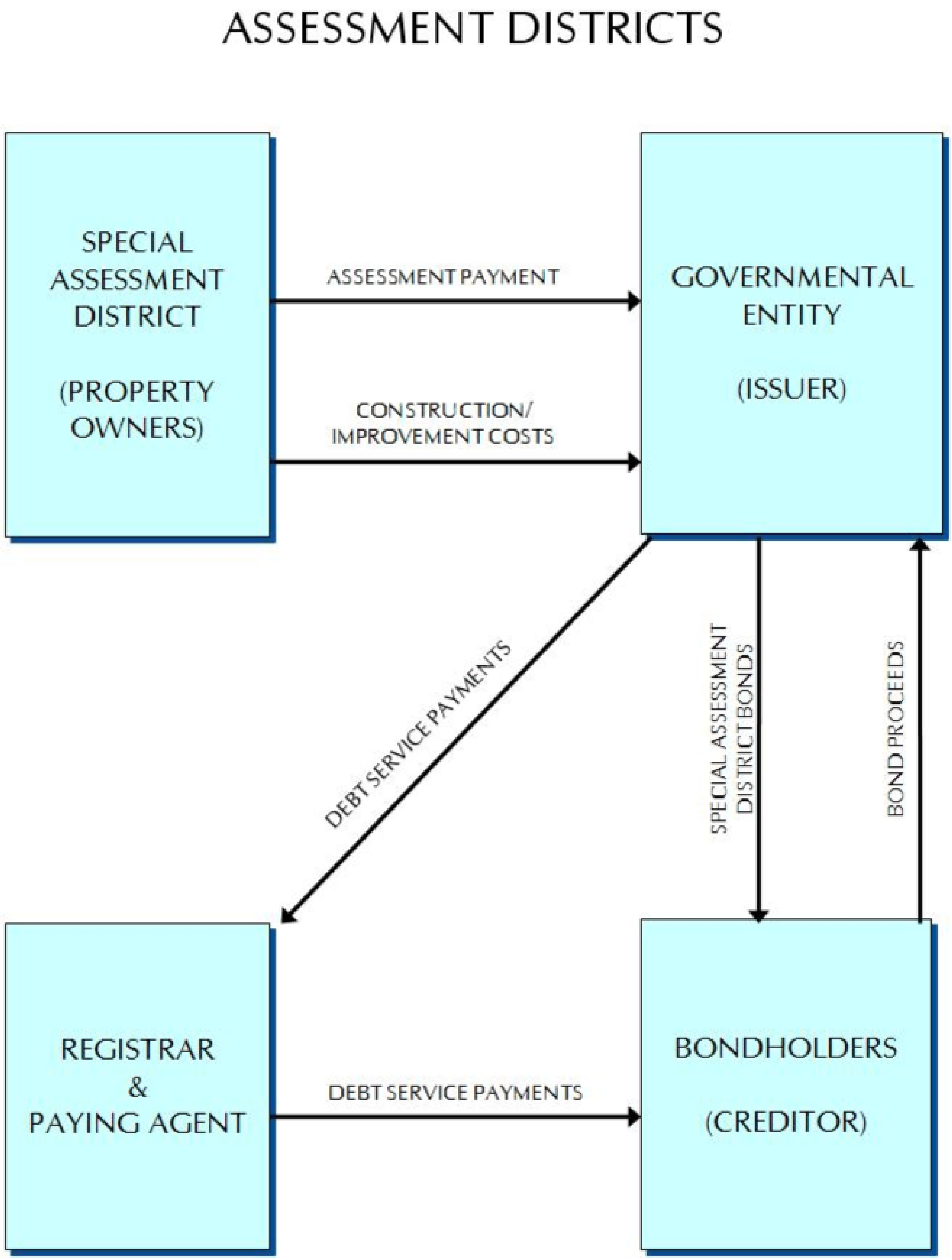
The following flow chart illustrates the flow of funds associated with local improvement district bonds.



Community Facilities District Bonds – The Arizona Community Facilities District Act went into effect on September 30, 1988. This law allows a municipality to establish a Community Facilities District within its boundaries to finance public infrastructure and enhanced municipal services in qualifying areas. The law provides alternative public financing mechanisms for these purposes that can either tax or assess only the benefitted property owners in the district. As a result, districts provide landowners/developers with new alternatives for financing the public infrastructure facilities required to make their land develop able. Districts provide the means of passing on the costs of public infrastructure, which were traditionally borne by landowners/developers up-front, to the ultimate owners of the land.

Infrastructure improvements that can be financed through a district are as follows:

- Water and wastewater facilities;
- Drainage and flood control facilities;
- Streets and parking facilities;
- Pedestrian, equestrian and bicycling facilities;
- Pedestrian malls, parks and open space areas;
- Landscaping and water features;
- Public buildings;
- Lighting and traffic control systems;
- School sites and facilities; and
- Equipment related to the above items.

The City has created one community facilities district (governed by the City Council members, acting ex officio) comprising the NFL stadium site and certain surrounding land. The community facilities district is not authorized to issue general obligation bonds. The district has not issued any bonds, and there are no current plans to issue bonds.

Bond Variations

The following is a list of financing vehicles currently available to the City.

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Capital Appreciation Bonds ("CABS") are deeply discounted bonds bearing little or no interest. The yield is determined by the price of the bond. For example, a current interest bond with a 20-year maturity being a 7% coupon would be sold at par ($1,000), however, the same bond without a semi-annual coupon payment being made to the investor would be sold at $252. At maturity, the investor would receive $1,000.

The purpose and benefit of the CAB is to delay debt service payments to later years. CAB's are sometimes used to place debt burdens on eventual users of public facilities. Such a financing mechanism might be used in conjunction with more commonly used coupon bearing bonds to levelize the total debt service. (See "Use of Long-Term Debt" on page III-18 for the City's policy regarding the use of CAB's.)

Variable Rate Debt

Variable rate instruments permit the municipality to capture the lower interest rates available to borrowers for very short debt maturities. While the issuer may receive an interest rate benefit, it assumes the risk of upward movements in the levels of tax-exempt interest rates or shifts in the market acceptability of short term debt. There is a limit on the maximum rate which can be paid by the City on its variable rate obligations. This rate is the maximum rate authorized by the City's bond ordinance. (See "Use of Long-Term Debt" on page III-18 for the City's policy regarding the use of variable rate debt.)

Taxable Alternatives

Taxable financing alternatives can be placed in two categories: taxable municipal debt and developer financing encouraged by the municipality. The taxable municipal market has developed as a consequence of the negative impact of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 which eliminated the tax-exempt market as an alternative for many municipal financing needs. The area most dramatically affected is the issuance of industrial development bonds commonly used by municipalities to encourage economic development within their boundaries. These obligations have been used to finance infrastructure for private developers or build municipal facilities which are not deemed to be necessary for an essential public purpose. The City would issue taxable debt which would be used to develop city services designed to benefit a developer's project. The yield on these obligations is closely tied to Treasury obligations with a comparable average life and is more expensive debt than would be attainable in the tax-exempt market.

Debt Issuance Policies

Administration of Policy

With the exception of those responsibilities specifically assigned by state statute to the City Manager, the Chief Financial Officer is ultimately responsible for administration of City financial policies. The City Council is responsible for the approval of any form of City borrowing and the details associated therewith. The Chief Financial Officer coordinates the administration and issuance of debt, as designated by the City Manager.

The Chief Financial Officer is also responsible for attestation of disclosure and other bond related documents. References to the "City Manager or his designee" in bond documents are hereinafter assumed to assign the Chief Financial Officer as the "designee" for administration of this policy.

Initial Review and Communication of Intent

All borrowing requests shall be communicated to and coordinated by the Chief Financial Officer during the annual budget process and/or as a part of a Capital Improvement Program request. Opportunities for refunding shall originate with or be communicated to the Chief Financial Officer. Justification and requested size of the bond issue must be presented as well as the proposed timing of the bond issue.

The Chief Financial Officer will evaluate each debt proposal comparing it with other competing interests within the City. All requests will be considered in accordance with the City's overall adopted priorities. The Chief Financial Officer will coordinate the issuance of all debt including: size of issuance, debt structuring, repayment sources and determination of mix (e.g., debt financing versus pay-as-you-go) and method of sale.

Method of Sale

There are two ways bonds can be sold: competitive (public) or negotiated sale. Competitive and negotiated sales provide for one or more pricings, depending upon market conditions or other factors. Either method can provide for changing issue size, maturity amounts, term bond features, etc. The timing of competitive and negotiated sales is generally related to the requirements of the City's agenda requirement and applicable publication rules.

Competitive Sale

With a competitive sale, any interested underwriter(s) is invited to submit a proposal to purchase an issue of bonds. The bonds are awarded to the underwriter(s) presenting the best bid according to stipulated criteria set forth in the notice of sale. The best bid is usually determined based on the lowest overall interest rate. Competitive sales should be used for all issues unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

Negotiated Sale

A negotiated sale is a securities sale through an exclusive arrangement between the issuer and an underwriter or underwriting syndicate. At the end of successful negotiations, the issue is awarded to the underwriters.

Negotiated underwriting may be considered upon recommendation of the Chief Financial Officer based on one or more of the following criteria:

- Extremely large issue size
- Complex financing structure (i.e., variable rate financings, new derivatives and certain revenue issues, taxable bonds, etc.) which provides a desirable benefit to the City
- Comparatively lesser credit rating
- Other factors which lead the Chief Financial Officer to conclude that a competitive sale would not be effective.

Underwriter Selection for Negotiated Sale

- The Chief Financial Officer may establish a list of pre-qualified underwriters when a negotiated sale is anticipated. The list will be based on firms that have submitted, as a part of the syndicate, bids for City competitive bond issues during the past five years.
- The request for proposal ("RFP") will be sent by the Chief Financial Officer to every underwriter on the list. The format of the RFP will be determined by the Chief Financial Officer. Spread quotation for: (1) management fee, (2) direct expenses, (3) underwriting fee and (4) takedown (or sales concession) will be obtained from each firm.
- The proposals will be evaluated on responsiveness, experience and cost.

- ❖ The book-running senior manager and other members of the underwriting syndicate will be designated by the Chief Financial Officer and ratified by the City Council. It is the City's intent, once a team is established, to provide equal opportunity for the position of book-running senior manager. The Chief Financial Officer will rotate the book-running senior manager on a deal by deal basis (i.e., when more than one issue is being sold for the same project having different dated dates), to provide equal opportunity to all members of the syndicate.

- ❖ The underwriting team should be balanced with firms having institutional, retail and regional sales strengths. Qualified minority and/or woman owned firms will be included in the underwriting team and will be given an equal opportunity to be senior manager.

- ❖ The size of issue will determine the number of members in the underwriting team and whether more than one senior manager is desirable.

Underwriting spread

Before work commences on a bond issue to be sold at negotiated sale, the underwriter shall provide the Chief Financial Officer a detailed estimate of all components of their compensation. Such estimates should be contained in the RFP or provided immediately after their designation as underwriter. An updated estimate of the expense component of gross spread must be provided to the Chief Financial Officer by the book-running senior manager no later than one week prior to the day of pricing.

Establishment of a Selling Group

When deemed appropriate by the Chief Financial Officer, a selling group will also be established to assist the underwriting team in the marketing of the bond issue.

Priority of Orders

The priority of orders to be established for negotiated sales is as follows:

- ❖ Glendale and Arizona Investors

- ❖ Group Orders

- ❖ Designated Orders

- ❖ Member Orders

For underwriting syndicates with three or more underwriters, a three firm rule for net designated orders will be established as follows.

- ❖ The designation of takedown on net designated orders is to benefit at least three firms of the underwriting team.

- ❖ No more than 50% of the takedown may be designated to any one firm. No less than 10% of the takedown will be designated to any one firm.

Retentions

If the use of retentions is desirable, the Chief Financial Officer will approve the percentage (up to 30%) of term bonds to be set aside. The amount of total retention will be allocated to each member of the underwriting team in accordance with their respective underwriting liability, which is approved by the Chief Financial Officer.

Allocation of Bonds

- ❖ The book-running senior manager will be responsible for ensuring that the overall allocation of bonds meets the City's goals of obtaining the best price for the issue and a balanced distribution of the bonds.

- ❖ The Chief Financial Officer must approve the final bond allocation process with input from the book-running senior manager.

Use of Bond Insurance

Bond insurance is an insurance policy purchased by an issuer or an underwriter for either an entire issue or specific maturities, which guarantees the payment of principal and interest. This security provides a higher credit rating and thus a lower borrowing cost for an issuer.

Bond insurance can be purchased directly by the City prior to the bond sale (direct purchase) or at the underwriter's option and expense (underwriter's option). The City will attempt to qualify its bond issues for insurance with bond insurance companies rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service and AAA by Standard & Poor's Corporation.

The decision to purchase insurance directly versus underwriter option is based on:

- ❖ volatile markets

- ❖ current investor demand for insured bonds

- ❖ level of insurance premiums

- ❖ ability of the City to purchase bond insurance from bond proceeds

When insurance is purchased directly by the City, the present value of the estimated debt service savings from insurance should be at least equal to or greater than the insurance premium. The bond insurance company will usually be chosen based on an estimate of the greatest net present value insurance benefit (present value of debt service savings less insurance premium).

It is the City's preference to have insurance purchased at underwriter's option, if at least two insurance companies are expected to qualify the issue for insurance.

Derivatives

The term "derivatives" refers to a wide array of financial products that are dependent for their value on (or "derived" from) an underlying financial instrument (e.g., stocks, bonds or foreign currencies), a commodity, or an index representing values of groups of such instruments or assets. Some of the most commonly used derivatives are swaps, options, futures, forwards and a variety of structured securities.

Extensive investigation and a clear understanding of the risks should be gained before complex structures are used. The City will consider the use of derivatives in its debt instruments on a case-by-case basis. The decision to use derivatives will be based on the potential benefits as compared to the potential risks. As much as feasibly possible, the City will use competitive bidding to price derivative products.

Arbitrage Rebate

Arbitrage is the practice of simultaneously buying and selling an item in different markets to profit from a spread in prices or yields resulting from market conditions.

With reference to municipal bonds, arbitrage profits are made by selling tax-exempt bonds and investing the proceeds in higher-yielding taxable securities. Municipal issuers are allowed to make arbitrage profits under certain, restricted conditions, but Section 103(c) of the Internal Revenue Code prohibits the sale of tax-exempt bonds primarily for the purpose of making arbitrage profits.

Arbitrage rebate refers the amount of arbitrage that must be "rebated" to the federal government. For example, if an issuer sells bonds at 6%, it can keep all interest earnings up to 6%. Interest earnings above 6%, if any, represent "arbitrage" and must be "rebated" to the federal government.

It is the City's policy to calculate its arbitrage rebate liability on an annual basis. In conformance with general accounting principles, it is the City's policy to segregate current arbitrage for future payment or credit and to enter such an amount as a liability on its books.

Whenever feasible, the City will structure its financings in such a way as to reduce or eliminate future arbitrage rebate liability.

Continuing Disclosure of City Financial Information

The City will provide annual financial statements and other pertinent credit information, including the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") upon request and at the expense of the persons making the request. Copies of all periodic reports may also be made available by any other means maintained by the City to provide information to persons wishing to receive it.

The City will provide the rating agencies who maintain a rating on City securities with all material that has a pertinent bearing on City finances.

The City expects that copies of official statements for future issuances of its bonds will be available through recognized municipal repositories. The City makes no representation as to the frequency with which it may issue bonds in the future.

On November 10, 1994, the Securities and Exchange Commission released final "continuing disclosure" rules (the "Rules") for municipal bond issues. The rules amend existing Rule 15c2-12. The Rules, which in general is effective on July 3, 1995, impacts nearly every issuer of municipal securities. The stated purpose of the Rules is to deter fraud and manipulation in the municipal securities market by prohibiting the underwriting and subsequent recommendation of securities for which adequate information is not available. Essentially, unless an exemption applies, no underwriter can purchase or sell bonds in an offering of more than $1,000,000 after July 3, 1995 unless it has reasonably determined that an issuer promised to provide future detailed financial information. The City has in the past complied with, and intends to fully comply with the "continuing disclosure" Rules.

Conduit Securities

A conduit security is a bond issued by a state or local government (or in Arizona, by an industrial development authority, such as the Glendale IDA) to finance a project for use by a third party. In many instances, the money is loaned to a private enterprise or nonprofit corporation for its own use. Payment of principal and interest depends upon the financial performance of the ultimate borrower, whether it is a unit of government or a private enterprise. The term "conduit" refers to the fact that the issuing party undertakes no commitment to pay or guarantee the timely payment of debt service. When the credit of a private company or non-profit corporation is offered as the principal source of security for bondholders, the securities often are called "private activity" bonds.

An industrial development bond (IDB) is a common example of a conduit financing. Repayment depends upon the corporation's financial performance each year. For this reason, these bonds carry higher rates of interest than conventional G.O. and revenue bonds. However, the federal tax exemption provided to purchasers of the bonds makes this alternative cheaper for the corporation than borrowing under its own name in the corporate market.

While the Glendale IDA actually issues conduit bonds, the City must approve such issuance. The City will encourage all conduit securities to be issued with a complete official statement or other disclosure document; the documents shall clearly describe the limited source of repayment and lack of direct financial support from the City.

The City shall obtain a clear opinion that it shall not be liable for the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the conduit borrower.

Prior Redemption

Bonds issued by the City should be callable no later than ten years from the date of issuance. With each issuance of bonds, the City, or its financial advisor, should assess market conditions to determine if a more aggressible (shorter) call can be obtained without significant impact on the bond interest rate. In order to reduce its outstanding debt, the City should consider prepaying or defeasing outstanding debt when available resources are identified.

Investment of Bond Proceeds

The City will invest bond proceeds in accordance with its General Investment Policy and the appropriate bond indenture.

Use of Long-Term Debt

Not for Operations – Long-Term debt issued by the City will be used for capital improvements that cannot be funded with non-debt funds. Long-term debt will not be used for operations.

Maturity Structures – The term of City debt issues should not extend beyond the useful life of the project or equipment financed.

Debt issued by the City should be structured to provide for either level principal or level debt service. Term bonds may be used only if they are subject to mandatory prior redemption. Deferring the repayment of principal should be avoided except in select instances where it will take a period of time before project revenues are sufficient to pay debt service or where the deferral of principal allows the City to achieve combined level debt service with other outstanding bonds. Ascending debt service should generally be avoided.

Variable Rate Debt – Variable rate debt will be considered on a case-by-case basis. When used, a cap on the rate is recommended. No more than 10% of the City's debt should be variable rate.

Capital Appreciation Bonds – Capital Appreciation Bonds ("CABS") should be considered only to achieve level debt service with other outstanding bonds. CABS may also be considered in order to achieve an economic benefit as compared to a traditional current interest bond structure.

Use of Short-Term Debt

Short-term debt, such as revenue anticipation notes ("RANS"), bond anticipation notes ("BANS") and tax anticipation notes ("TANS") should generally not be used by the City. Short-term debt can be avoided by maintaining appropriate fund balances and timing bond issues to coincide with construction draws.

Refunding

A refunding is generally the underwriting of a new bond issue whose proceeds are used to redeem an outstanding issue. Key definitions are described as follows:

Advance Refunding – A method of providing for payment of debt service on a bond until the first call date or designated call date from available funds. An advance refunding is done by issuing a new bond or using available funds and investing the proceeds in an escrow account in a portfolio of U.S. government securities structured to provide enough cash flow to pay debt service on the refunded bonds.

Current Refunding – The duration of the escrow is 90 days or less.

Gross Savings – Difference between debt service on refunding bonds and refunded bonds less any contribution from a reserve or debt service fund.

Present Value Savings – Present value of gross savings discounted at the refunding bond yield to the closing date plus accrued interest less any contribution from a reserve or debt service fund.

Prior to beginning a refunding bond issue the City will review an estimate of the savings achievable from the refunding. The City may also review a pro forma schedule estimating the savings assuming that the refunding is done at various points in the future.

The City will generally consider refunding outstanding bonds if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- ❖ Present value savings are at least 3% of the par amount of the refunded bonds.
- ❖ The bonds to be refunded have restrictive or outdated covenants.
- ❖ Restructuring debt is deemed to be desirable.

The City may pursue a refunding not meeting the above criteria if:

- ❖ Present value savings exceed the costs of issuing the bonds.
- ❖ Current savings are acceptable when compared to savings that could be achieved by waiting for more favorable interest rates and/or call premiums.

Bond Closings

All bond closings shall be held in Maricopa County unless an out-of-state closing is able to be combined with other City business or circumstances dictate otherwise.

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SECTION IV

INDEX

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IV. INDEX

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APPENDIX A

RATING AGENCY REPORTS

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GENERAL OBLIGATION RATINGS

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STANDARD
&POOR'S

Global Credit Portal
RatingsDirect®

November 1, 2010

Summary:
Glendale, Arizona; General Obligation

Primary Credit Analyst:
Alda A Mostofi, San Francisco (1) 415-371-5061; alda_mostofi@standardandpoors.com

Secondary Credit Analyst:
Misty Newland, San Francisco (1) 415-371-5073; misty_newland@standardandpoors.com

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Summary:

Glendale, Arizona; General Obligation

Credit Profile		
US$46.73 mil GO rfdg bnds ser 2010 due 07/01/2030		
Long Term Rating	AA/Negative	New
Glendale GO		
Long Term Rating	AA/Negative	Outlook Revised

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services revised its outlook to negative from stable and affirmed its 'AA' underlying rating (SPUR) and long-term rating on Glendale, Ariz.'s outstanding general obligation (GO) bonds. The outlook revision reflects our view of the city's continued drawdown of its reserves in order to balance its budget. At the same time, Standard & Poor's assigned its 'AA' rating to the city's series 2010 GO bonds.

The ratings reflect our view of the city's:

- Participation in the diverse Phoenix metropolitan statistical area (MSA) economic base,
- Strong financial management policies, and
- Strong wealth levels as measured by market value per capita.

Partially mitigating our view of the above credit strengths is our view of the city's:

- Sluggish regional and local economy, which has lead to declining general fund revenues, and
- Moderate overall net debt burden, including all overlapping and direct tax-supported debt.

An unlimited ad valorem tax on all taxable property within the city secures the bonds.

The 57-square-mile city of Glendale is in Maricopa County in the northwest portion of the Phoenix MSA, nine miles from downtown Phoenix, Ariz. The city's population has increased steadily to an estimated 249,811 in 2009. The local economy is centered on the aerospace, communications, health, chemical, and agriculture industries. In addition to the many employment opportunities throughout the MSA, the city's leading employers include Luke Air Force Base (8,037 employees), Wal-Mart (2,020), and Banner Thunderbird Health System (2,500). The city is also home to the Phoenix Coyotes hockey team, which the NHL has owned since the prior owners filed for bankruptcy, and it is our understanding the negotiations regarding the sale of the franchise are still in place, but are planned to be finalized by the end of the 2010 calendar year. Income indicators for the city are good based on household effective buying income (EBI), at 104% of the national average, though adequate at 87% of the national average when measured on a per capita basis.

Full cash value had increased by an annual average rate of 5% from fiscal 2006 to 2010 to $20.6 billion even though fiscal 2010 full cash value was nearly 2% lower than the previous year. Similar to other cities in Arizona, real estate values have come under pressure for the past two years, as reflected by the full cash value for fiscal 2011 being 16% lower than the prior year, at $17.3 billion. The city's resident wealth, measured by market value per capita (full cash value) is considered by us to be strong, measuring $69,107 for fiscal 2011, compared to a very strong $82,602 for fiscal 2010. Secondary assessed value for fiscal 2011 is nearly 19% lower than the previous year, at $1.73 billion. The city projects that an additional 10% to 15% reduction in secondary AV is likely for fiscal 2012 as well.

Beginning in fiscal 2009, the city's general fund revenues have been on a declining trend, decreasing by approximately 12% and 5% in fiscals 2009 and 2010, respectively, to approximately $140 million. Management attributes the decline in general fund revenues mainly to the decline in the city's state shared revenues and motor vehicle-in lieu revenues, resulting from lower consumer spending. The fiscal 2010 ending unreserved fund balance is projected by management to be approximately $15 million lower than the previous year, at $27 million or still a very strong 17.7% of expenditures. Management is projecting the declining revenue trend to continue into fiscal 2011 with the general fund revenues declining by approximately 2%, down to $137 million. Management has expressed to us that it has taken steps to reduce fiscal 2011 expenditures mainly through the elimination of certain positions, which is projected to result in approximately $7.3 million in expenditure reductions. The city continues to project using approximately $10 million of available reserves to balance its fiscal 2011 operations deficit and projects ending fiscal 2011 with an unreserved fund balance of approximately $17 million, or a strong 11.3% of expenditures.

We consider the city's management practices "good" under our Financial Management Assessment (FMA) methodology. An FMA of "good" indicates our view that practices exist in most areas although not all may be formalized or regularly monitored by government officials. Highlights of the city's policies and practices include quarterly budget reports to the city council, longer-term financial planning that incorporates major revenue and expense line items, and a 10-year, annually updated capital plan that identifies funding sources. The city has a formal written reserve policy that requires a general reserve that equals at least 10% of the general fund revenues. The city has a formal debt management policy.

Overlapping debt is moderate at $4,434 per capita and 5.4% of property market value. The city's debt service carrying charges are considered by us to be high, at 25.7% of expenditures as of the end of audited fiscal 2009. Although management has expressed that approximately $400 million in remaining GO bond issuance authorization remains, it does not project issuing any GO bonds in the near future. Glendale issues sales tax revenue (excise tax) bonds through its municipal property corporation. The city offers other postemployment benefits (OPEB) to its employees, and based on a July 1, 2007 study conducted by the city, its unfunded accrual actuarial liability (UAAL) was $101 million, with an annual required contribution of $11 million. The city funds its UAAL on a pay-as-you-go basis. The city also participates in three defined benefit pension plans for its personnel: Arizona State Retirement System, Public Safety Personnel Retirement System, and Elected Officials Retirement System.

Outlook

The negative outlook reflects our expectation that the city's economy will ultimately stabilize and lead to steady tax revenues, allowing for continued strong levels of financial reserves. However, the city has in recent years relied on its reserves to balance its operations. If the economy continues to weaken, and financial reserves decrease substantially, the rating could be lowered.

Related Criteria And Research

USPF Criteria: GO Debt, Oct. 12, 2006

Ratings Detail (As Of November 1, 2010)		
Glendale GO bnds ser 2006 A		
Long Term Rating	AA/Negative	Outlook Revised
Unenhanced Rating	NR(SPUR)	
Glendale GO		
Unenhanced Rating	AA(SPUR)/Negative	Outlook Revised

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.

Complete ratings information is available to RatingsDirect subscribers on the Global Credit Portal at www.globalcreditportal.com and RatingsDirect subscribers at www.ratingsdirect.com. All ratings affected by this rating action can be found on Standard & Poor's public Web site at www.standardandpoors.com. Use the Ratings search box located in the left column.

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Moody's
INVESTORS SERVICE

New Issue: MOODY'S DOWNGRADES GLENDALE, ARIZONA'S G.O. AND EXCISE TAX RATINGS; OUTLOOK REVISED TO STABLE FROM NEGATIVE

Global Credit Research - 09 Feb 2011

APPROXIMATELY $$815.6 MILLION OF DEBT AFFECTED

Glendale (City of) AZ
Municipality
AZ

Moody's Rating

ISSUE		RATING
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt)		A1
Sale Amount	$107,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	02/15/11	
Rating Description	Sales and Use Tax, Second Lien	
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Taxable Second Lien Series 2011B		A1
Sale Amount	$9,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	02/15/11	
Rating Description	Sales and Use Tax, Second Lien	

Moody's Outlook Stable

Opinion

NEW YORK, Feb 9, 2011 -- Moody's Investors Service has downgraded the City of Glendale, Arizona's general obligation and excise tax ratings as follows: the city's general obligation rating (affecting $223.0 million in outstanding bonds)was revised to Aa2 from Aa1; the senior lien excise tax rating (affecting $269.7 million) was revised to Aa3 from Aa2, the second lien excise tax rating (affecting $123.2 million, including the current offering) was revised to A1 from Aa3; and the third lien excise rating (affecting $199.8 million) was revised to A2 from A1. The current credit review was conducted in conjunction with the city's upcoming offering of Glendale Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt) and Taxable Second Lien Series 2011B in the aggregate amount of approximately $110.9 million. In addition to these rating actions, Moody's has revised the outlook on the city's general obligation and related ratings to stable from negative. The current offering is secured by rental payments to be made by the city to the corporation under a lease agreement; the city's obligation to make lease payments is unconditional and not subject to appropriation. The city has pledged a second lien on its excise tax revenues, which consist of unrestricted local sales and use taxes, state shared revenues, and other fees and charges to make such payments. Additionally, the city has pledged future parking revenues (if any) associated with arena events to the Series 2011 bonds.

RATING RATIONALE

The rating and downgrade reflects the city's high debt burden, high leverage of the city's largest general fund revenue, relatively low debt service coverage of all three liens of excise tax revenue bonds and the declining trend of pledged revenues. The city's Aa2 general obligation rating reflects its weakened local economy which benefits from its position as a sports and entertainment destination even during the recession, a large tax base, below average socioeconomic indices, and narrowed but still healthy financial reserves which help mitigate the reliance on economically sensitive revenues.

PLEDGED EXCISE TAX REVENUES, WHICH HAVE DECLINED IN RECENT YEARS, PROVIDE NARROWED, YET ADEQUATE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

The current offering significantly increases the amount of the city's total excise tax debt to approximately $592.6 million, which is a contributing factor in the rating assignment. Debt service coverage of the city's excise tax bonds is well below average when compared to the local peer group. In Arizona, excise tax revenues typically comprise two-thirds of operating revenues and, correspondingly, coverage levels for excise tax bonds are strong, generally in the double-digit range. Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide coverage of maximum annual senior lien debt service of 4.8 times. With the addition of the current offering, fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide maximum annual second lien debt service coverage of 3.4 times, and third lien coverage of 2.4 times.

Pledged revenues include Glendale's unrestricted local sales and use tax collections derived from a 1.2% tax rate, the city's distribution of state shared sales and income tax monies, as well as various franchise fees, licenses and permit revenues. In fiscal 2010, the local sales tax revenues comprised 49.8% of the pledged excise tax revenues, the state-shared sales tax revenues 16.5%, state-shared income tax revenues 29.0%, and licenses and permits 4.7%. From fiscal 2005 to 2010, Glendale's excise tax collections increased at a somewhat flat average annual rate of 1.9%. This figure includes a 7.2% decline in fiscal 2009 and an 8.7% decline in fiscal 2010. The city currently estimates that total fiscal 2011 excise tax revenues will decline again by 5.6%; the city sales tax will be between $55.5 million (a 3.1% increase over 2010); state-shared sales taxes projected at $17.7 million (a 0.5% decline over 2010); and state-shared income taxes projected at $23.7 million (a 24.4% decline over 2010). Moody's notes that given the two-year lag in the disbursement of income tax revenues to local governments, the fiscal 2011 amount is known. Licenses and permit revenues are budgeted to be flat (a modest 0.8% increase).

Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues (not including transfers). Although new additions to the city's retail base helped mitigate revenue declines during the recession, the sluggish recovery continues to have a negative effect on the growth of pledged revenues. Over the long term, city officials expect to fully support these long term debt obligations from anticipated revenues associated with the economic development projects around the NHL Arena, Cardinal Stadium, and Cabela's primarily from new sales tax dollars, parking revenues, and event ticket surcharges.

CURRENT OFFERING FUNDS THE PURCHASE OF PARKING RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH NHL FRANCHISE; LEGAL CHALLENGE MAY RESULT IN ADDITIONAL RISK TO BOND HOLDERS

The bonds fund the purchase of the rights to parking facilities attributable to the Jobing.com Arena, a 17,500 seat multipurpose facility which is owned by the city and is home to the Phoenix Coyotes, a National Hockey League team. The city will purchase the right to receive parking revenues from the parking facilities (approximately 5,500 surface lot spaces) from the Coyotes new owners. Glendale constructed the Jobing.com Arena in 2003 and the hockey team is the primary tenant. Following the bankruptcy filing of the former owner of the team and an attempt to sell the Coyotes to a potential buyer seeking move it to Canada, the NHL purchased the assets and liabilities of the former team owner and former arena manager. The NHL now plan to sell the Phoenix Coyotes, including the parking rights to Coyotes Newco, LLC. Using the proceeds of the Series 2011 bonds, the city will obtain all of the rights to charge and to receive revenues in connection with the right to use 5,500 parking spaces for events at the arena. In addition, the team, the arena manger and the city will enter into an arena lease and management agreement (ALMA), to be executed and delivered concurrently with the delivery of the current offering, as well as a 30 season use and non-relocation agreement with the team.

The current offering is subject to litigation risk. The Goldwater Institute is currently conducting an investigation of this transaction and has threatened litigation if the institute feels that the transaction constitutes a "gift of public funds". In addition to the bond counsel opinion, the city has engaged a special counsel to provide an "enforceability opinion" which states that the agreements between the city and the team are legal, valid and binding obligations. The opinion relies, in part, upon a market valuation report performed by CBRE Consulting which evaluates the value of benefits the city will receive from the purchase of the parking rights and other benefits.

ADEQUATE LEGAL PROVISIONS SECURE CURRENT OFFERING OF SECOND LIEN EXCISE TAX BONDS; ABSENCE OF FULLY-FUNDED DEBT SERVICE RESERVE IS A CREDIT WEAKNESS

The legal provisions under the trust indenture are satisfactory, given that rental payments from the city to the corporation are unconditional and are not subject to annual appropriation. The rental payments are secured by a second lien pledge on the city's excise tax revenues (more fully described below) and a lien on parking revenues attributable to the facilities. Currently, parking at the arena is free, so there are no pledged parking revenues at this time. Legal provisions delineate an additional bonds test and rate covenant for combined senior, and junior lien obligations of 2.0 times and seniors only of 3.0 times. There is no debt service reserve requirement for the second lien obligations, which Moody's believes is a credit weakness. An approximately $8.6 million revenue stabilization account funded with proceeds of the Series 2011B bonds provides a modest amount of additional bondholder security. Amounts in the revenue stabilization fund may be used at the direction of the city to pay debt service on 2011 bonds, upon a determination by the city that the amount of revenues derived by the city from the parking facilities during the preceding fiscal year is less than rental payments related to debt service on the Series 2011 bonds for the current fiscal year. Moody's notes, however, that the city is not obligated to replace any amounts withdrawn from the revenue stabilization fund.

COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION SLOWING AS A RESULT OF THE STAGNANT RECOVERY FROM THE RECESSION

Glendale's economy is characterized by growing commercial and residential activity with a significant military presence. Luke Air Force Base is the city's largest employer with over 8,000 employees including reserves and civilians. Other major employers within the city include retail, health care, local government and manufacturing. The American Automobile Association operates a regional corporate office in Glendale with approximately 1,175 employees. The Jobing.com Arena, as well as the University of Phoenix Stadium, home to the Arizona Cardinals, together with a new spring training stadium for Chicago White Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers are expected to increase the city's destination appeal and further boost sales and use tax revenues over the long term. The hockey arena, which is located near Loop 101 and Glendale Avenue, is also used for concerts and other similar events.

Spurred by both residential and commercial construction, tax base growth has averaged 11.4% annually for the most recent five-year period, which is slightly above the national median for cities. However, the city's 2010 full market value declined slightly, by 1.9%, and then by a substantial 16.0% in 2011 reflecting the lagged impact of lower property values and slowed commercial construction. Consistent with the expectations of other Phoenix area local governments, Moody's anticipates further taxbase declines for Glendale in 2012. Despite these declines, the city's taxbase remains substantial at $17.3 billion in 2011, which is above average in size with other similarly rated cities in the western states. The city's secondary assessed value (AV) is comprised of primarily residential property (55%), followed by commercial and industrial entities (40%). The city has relatively little agricultural and vacant land (5%) and build out is estimated in about 10 to 15 years. Top ten taxpayers represent a modest 7.1% of AV, and primarily comprised of a hospital, utilities, a large retail center, and warehouses. According to 2006 - 2008 U.S. Census estimates, wealth indices for Glendale are below the median for Aa1 rated cities nationally with per capita and median family incomes at 91.9% and 99.8% of state levels respectively.

NARROWED, YET STILL HEALTHY RESERVE LEVELS DESPITE RECENT OPERATING DEFICITS

Despite recent declines in general fund balances, Glendale's financial position remains in line with its peers nationally. The city has experienced large operating deficits over the last two years. In fiscal 2009, Glendale's general fund balance declined by $13.8 million to $52.6 million (35.5% of general fund revenues) and declined by an additional $13.8 million (estimated) in fiscal 2010 to $38.8 million (27.5% of general fund revenues). Although these balances approximate the national median for cities and are well within the norm for cities in its peer group, they are somewhat below the norm for cities in Arizona. The city's excise tax revenues, which typically account for approximately three-fourths of general fund revenues, are comprised of state and local sales taxes, state income taxes, and state motor vehicle in-lieu taxes. Excise tax revenues declined by 7.2% in fiscal 2009 and 8.7% in fiscal 2010 and contributed to the city's operating deficits. Of continued concern, Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues.

In response to its budget challenges, the city implemented ongoing and one-time cuts in fiscal 2009 and additionally implemented ongoing cuts at the start of fiscal 2010 and continuing into fiscal 2011. The city's overall authorized staffing peaked in fiscal year 2009 at 2,200 FTE's and is at

1,971 for fiscal year 2011, a reduction of 234 FTE's or 10.5%. Challenges for the city's fiscal 2011 financial operations remain however. Although expenditures are approximately $2.1 million (2.8%) below budget for the first six months of the fiscal year, general fund revenues are $4.3 million below budget ($5.8%). Given the stagnant economy, Moody's believes there is a high likelihood that additional budgetary pressures will remain through fiscal 2012. Moody's considers the city's practice of maintaining healthy general fund reserves an important credit factor given the city's dependence on economically sensitive local and state revenue streams. Over the long term, Moody's expects management to maintain healthy general fund reserves to offset reliance on local and state sales taxes.

DEBT LEVELS EXPECTED TO REMAIN HIGH

With the current offering, Glendale's direct and overall debt burdens remain high and are well above similarly rated cities across the nation. The city's direct debt burden of 4.8% is nearly five times the national median of 1.0%. Overall debt measures 6.9% of full value, well in excess of national medians for all cities of 2.6%. Approximately 69% of the city's direct debt is attributable to the $592.6 million in excise tax debt which will be outstanding with the current offering. Management has no near-term general fund borrowing plans.

What could move the rating - UP

- Substantial appreciation in socioeconomic measures

- Significant improvement in financial performance resulting in reserve levels that outpace the city's rating peer group

What could change the rating - DOWN

- Continued deterioration of financial position

- Prolonged downturn in the local economy

- Continued decline in excise tax revenues

- Significant additional leveraging of general fund resources

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects Moody's expectation that slowly stabilizing economic conditions in the region will enable the city to maintain its current satisfactory financial position despite ongoing budgetary challenges. The outlook also anticipates that future general fund secured borrowing will be minimal until economic conditions rebound and debt affordability improves.

KEY STATISTICS

Coverage of senior lien MADS by FY 2010 pledged excise tax revenues: 4.8 times

Coverage of second lien MADS by FY 2010 pledged excise tax revenues: 3.4 times

Coverage of third lien MADS by FY 2010pledged excise tax revenues: 2.4 times

Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues: $108.0 million

Average annual growth in pledged revenues, 2005 to 2010: 1.9%

2009 estimated population: 249,811

2006 - 2008 estimated per capita income: $23,351 (91.1% of state)

2006 - 2008 estimated median family income: $60,351 (99.8% of state)

2006 - 2008 estimated median housing value: $236,000 (100.6% of state)

Full value, 2011: $17.3 billion

Average annual growth in full value, 2006 to 2011: 11.4%

Full value per capita: $69,332

Direct debt burden: 4.8%

Overall debt burden: 6.9%

FY10 general fund balance: $38.8 million (27.6% of revenues)

FY10 available general fund balance: $29.5 million (21.0% of revenues)

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY

The principal methodology used in this rating was Piercing the G.O. Ceiling published in December, 2008.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Information sources used to prepare the credit rating are the following: parties involved in the ratings, parties not involved in the ratings, public information, and confidential and proprietary Moody's Analytics information.

Moody's Investors Service considers the quality of information available on the credit satisfactory for the purposes of assigning a credit rating.

Moody's adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources Moody's considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, Moody's is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the rating process.

Please see ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on Moodys.com for the last rating action and the rating history.

The date on which some Credit Ratings were first released goes back to a time before Moody's Investors Service's Credit Ratings were fully digitized and accurate data may not be available. Consequently, Moody's Investors Service provides a date that it believes is the most reliable and accurate based on the information that is available to it. Please see the ratings disclosure page on our website www.moodys.com for further information.

Please see the Credit Policy page on Moodys.com for the methodologies used in determining ratings, further information on the meaning of each rating category and the definition of default and recovery.

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WATER AND SEWER REVENUE OBLIGATIONS RATINGS

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STANDARD
&POOR'S

Global Credit Portal
RatingsDirect®

November 1, 2010

Summary:
Glendale, Arizona; Water/Sewer

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Table Of Contents

Summary:

Glendale, Arizona; Water/Sewer

Credit Profile		
US$25.67 mil subord lien wtr & swr rev obligs (Taxable Direct Pay Babs) ser 2010A due 06/30/2030		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New
US$. mil subord lien wtr & swr rev obligs (Tax-Exempt) ser 2010B due 06/30/2030		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New
Glendale subord lien wtr & swr (AGM)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale subord lien wtr/swr		
Unenhanced Rating	AA(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale wtr & swr subord lien		
Unenhanced Rating	AA(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA' rating to Glendale, Ariz.'s subordinate-lien water and sewer revenue obligations series 2010A (Build America Bonds). At the same time, Standard & Poor's affirmed its 'AA' rating on the city's outstanding water and sewer revenue bonds. The outlook is stable.

The ratings reflect our view of the system's:

- Stable service area and economic base,
- Adequate water sources to meet demand, and
- Strong liquidity.

The bonds are secured by a subordinate lien on the city's water and sewer net revenues. The system's senior lien remains open and currently secures two Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) loans. We understand the proceeds of the bonds will be used to finance certain capital improvement projects.

The city has stated that it intends to designate the series 2010A bonds as BABs, as authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The city expects the bonds, under ARRA, to qualify for a cash subsidy from the U.S. Treasury equivalent to 35% of the amount of each interest payment, and an interest subsidy has been included under the definition of revenues, according to the bond documents. The city has elected to directly receive the federal subsidy.

The 57-square-mile city of Glendale is in Maricopa County in the northwest part of the Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), nine miles from downtown Phoenix, Ariz. The city's population has increased steadily to an estimated 249,811 in 2009. The local economy is centered on the aerospace, communications, health, chemical, and agriculture industries. In addition to the many employment opportunities throughout the MSA, the city's leading employers include Luke Air Force Base (8,037 employees), Wal-Mart (2,020), and Banner Thunderbird Health

System (2,500). The city is also home to the Phoenix Coyotes hockey team, which the NHL has owned since the prior owners filed for bankruptcy, and it is our understanding the negotiations regarding the sale of the franchise are still taking place, however the city has expressed to us that negotiations with a potential buyer may be finalized prior to the end of this calendar year. Income indicators for the city are good based on a household effective buying income (EBI) of 104% of the national average, though adequate at 87% of the national average when measured on a per capita basis.

The city owns deep water wells and three treatment plants. Treatment plant water sources are supplied by Salt River Reservoir District (Cholla and Oasis treatment plants), accounting for 52% of the water supply, and the Central Arizona Project water (Pyramid Peak treatment plant). The city shares its capacity of The Pyramid Peak treatment plant with the city of Peoria. The system serves more than 61,000 active connections in a 57 square-mile service area that covers Glendale and a portion of unincorporated area outside of the city. For fiscal 2010, the city projects that nearly 90% of the system's connections will be considered residential, with the remainder being commercial connections. The city's total water treatment supply capacity is projected by the city to be 94.1 million gallons per day (mgd), which is well above the average daily demand of 50 mgd.

Water rates have increased six times during fiscals 2005-2010, with fiscal 2010 seeing a rise of 12%. The city has expressed that fiscal 2011 rates will increase by 12% as well. The city completed a comprehensive rate study in February 2010 that identifies future expenditure and rate adjustment needs. Currently, residential water rates comprise a base charge (which varies by size of meter) and four block-tiered rates. The city estimates that the median residential customer charge for 7,500 gallons per month of water would be $25.48, plus an additional $38.04 per month for sewer services. We consider the city's 10 largest customers to be very diverse, accounting for 2.3% of annual water sales.

The city's water and sewer system's financial operations have been healthy, in our view, as evidenced by operating revenues exceeding operating expenditures in each of the past four years. The city has two senior-lien obligations under a 2001 and 2010 Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) agreement. Fiscal 2010 pledged revenue coverage of the maximum annual debt service (MADS) on the senior lien is strong at 23x. We calculate that the same year's pledged operating revenues cover MADS on the combined senior and subordinate debt by a good level, 1.26x, and 1.3x MADS with the inclusion of impact fees. Although not legally pledged, the city has expressed that the system supports GO obligation debt. Combined coverage, including the GO supported debt for fiscal 2010 is projected to be 1.25x. For fiscal 2011, based on the approved rate increases, we project coverage of the senior and subordinate obligations to be a strong 1.61x MADS (including impact fees).

Liquidity in fiscal 2009 was also what we consider strong, at 206 days' unrestricted cash on hand. We understand that management intends to fund the majority of the projected $250 million, five-year capital improvement plan with subordinate-lien revenue bonds in the next five years.

Legal covenants for both junior- and senior-lien debt include a rate covenant that requires 1.2x annual debt service coverage. The two-tiered additional bonds test requires either: 1.2x maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage by current fiscal year revenues or 1.10x MADS and 1.25x MADS coverage by current fiscal year revenues and the succeeding fiscal year's revenues, respectively.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects the system's continued strong financial performance and strong system liquidity. The outlook also reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that the system will continue to increase rates, as necessary, to meet the demands of the capital improvement plan and annual ongoing expenses while still maintaining what we consider to be good combined debt service coverage of revenue debt obligations, in line with historical levels. In addition, the outlook for the subordinate-lien bonds reflects our expectation that the subordinate-lien structure will become the system's working lien and that the amount of senior-lien debt will be limited.

Related Criteria And Research

- USPF Criteria: Key Water And Sewer Utility Credit Ratio Ranges, Sept.15, 2008
- USPF Criteria: Standard & Poor's Revises Criteria For Rating Water, Sewer, And Drainage Utility Revenue Bonds, Sept. 15, 2008

Complete ratings information is available to RatingsDirect subscribers on the Global Credit Portal at www.globalcreditportal.com and RatingsDirect subscribers at www.ratingsdirect.com. All ratings affected by this rating action can be found on Standard & Poor's public Web site at www.standardandpoors.com. Use the Ratings search box located in the left column.

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Moody's
INVESTORS SERVICE

New Issue: MOODY'S ASSIGNS Aa3 RATING TO GLENDALE WATER & SEWER REVENUE BONDS

Global Credit Research - 03 Nov 2010

APPROXIMATELY 291.1 MILLION IN SUBORDINATE LIEN DEBT AFFECTED

Glendale (City of) AZ Water & Sewer Ent.
Water/Sewer
AZ

Moody's Rating

ISSUE		RATING
Subordinate Lien Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations, Series 2010A (Taxable Direct Pay Build America Bonds)		Aa3
Sale Amount	$15,670,000	
Expected Sale Date	11/08/10	
Rating Description	Water & Sewer Revenue	
Subordinate Lien Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations, Series 2010B (Tax Exampt)		Aa3
Sale Amount	$10,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	11/08/10	
Rating Description	Water & Sewer Revenue	

Opinion

NEW YORK, Nov 3, 2010 -- Moody's Investors Service has assigned a Aa3 rating to the City of Glendale, Arizona, Subordinate Lien Water and Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2010A (Taxable Direct Pay Build America Bonds) and Series 2010B (Tax Exempt) in the aggregate amount of $25.7 million. The rating affects approximately $291 million in outstanding subordinate lien water and sewer bonds. The current offering is secured by a subordinate lien pledge on the water and sewer system net revenues. The bulk of the bond proceeds will finance system improvements including expansion of wastewater treatment facilities, replacement and rehabilitation of water lines, upgrades to an existing water treatment plant, the construction of a new water treatment plant and associated transmission lines, and other capital improvements.

RATING RATIONALE

The rating reflects a growing and largely residential customer base, and a history of regular rate increases which have continued to provide satisfactory debt service coverage despite a large capital plan funded primarily with subordinate lien debt.

COMBINED UTILITY SERVES CITY OF GLENDALE

The combined water and sewer system primarily serves the City of Glendale (GO rated Aa1 with negative outlook), with a total population of approximately 249,811. The utility's customers are largely residential in nature with 61,110 water and 56,709 sewer accounts. Growth in water and sewer customer accounts has averaged 0.5% and 0.4% annually, respectively, since 2005 with growth conservatively projected to slow slightly going forward. The water system utilizes surface water primarily from the Salt River Project (52%), as well as Central Arizona Project water and supplemented by eight city-owned and operated wells. Water production capacity currently totals 105.1 MGD and is supplied from three water treatment plants (90.5 MGD) and various city wells (14.6 MGD). This treatment capacity compares favorably to an average treatment level of 47.7 MGD and maximum of 71.8 MGD (2009). Storage capacity from tanks and reservoirs totals over 67 MG providing additional flexibility to meet peak demands. At build-out, the city anticipates that a total water treatment capacity of 119 MGD will be required. To address growth, officials plan to construct two new treatment plants by 2015.

The city's wastewater treatment system consists of three treatment plants, two of which are city-owned and operated. At the 91st Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant, the city owns 13.2 MGD of plant capacity. This facility is operated by the City of Phoenix and is jointly owned by the cities of Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe and Glendale. The city's two other reclamation facilities, with a combined treatment capacity of 16.0 MGD, are both operating below average daily flows. The city also owns the Glendale Aquifer Recharge Facility that has a capacity to recharge up to 7 MGD of treated effluent for which the city receives well water credits from the state.

SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL PLAN TO BE SUPPORTED BY SUBORDINATE LIEN DEBT

The current offering is the fifth issuance of subordinate lien debt which comprises the bulk of the combined utility's obligations at $291.1 million, compared to $14.6 million in senior debt (comprised of two state loans) and $8.9 million in general obligation utility debt. With a debt ratio of about 43.2% for fiscal 2010 (unaudited), the utility's debt levels slightly exceed median levels for combined utility systems. Payout of principal is also somewhat slower than typical at 43.0% in ten years, but not inconsistent with the useful life of the assets. Moody's notes that future borrowing for the utility is expected to be significant to support the city's capital improvement plan (CIP). The total water and sewer CIP budget for the next ten years beginning in FY11 is approximately $575 million and will be funded with additional bonds on an annual basis. The CIP supports water and sewer treatment projects, replacement of water and sewer lines, and security enhancements for other water and sewer facilities. Officials expect a majority of CIP related debt will be issued as subordinate lien revenue bonds.

SIGNIFICANT RATE AND FEE INCREASES EXPECTED TO SUPPORT FUTURE CAPITAL NEEDS; TOTAL DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE HAS BEEN SATISFACTORY

Since 2001, Glendale has made regular rate adjustments including substantial double-digit increases for both systems including 11% for each system in 2010 and 12% in 2011. The recent rate increases were especially important in offsetting declines in impact fee revenues, especially over the last three years, and contracting from comprising a peak of 12.9% of 2006 gross revenues compared to 1.2% in 2010. Coverage of annual debt service on the senior lien bonds has been favorable in recent years and was 4.17 times in fiscal 2010. Moody's expects coverage of debt service on the senior lien obligations to remain ample given that future borrowing will largely be comprised of subordinate lien debt and a modest amount of senior lien state loans.

Coverage of combined senior and subordinate utility debt service was somewhat narrow at 1.32 and 1.24 times in 2008 and 2009, respectively, with annual debt service coverage by fiscal 2010 net revenues improving slightly to 1.42 times, and aggregate coverage (which includes debt service attributable to utility supported G.O. bonds) at 1.35 times, just short of meeting management's target of 1.40 to 1.50 times. Including the current offering of subordinate lien bonds, 2010 net revenues provided 1.31 times coverage of peak senior and subordinate lien debt service due to increased subordinate lien debt service requirements. Moody's believes the Glendale systems' debt service coverage levels are somewhat low for a Aa3 rated water and sewer enterprise and are well below the median total debt service coverage levels of 1.97 for Aa2 rated systems and 1.71 for Aa3 rated systems..

The city has maintained healthy cash balances in the utility over the last five years. Net working capital as a percent of gross revenues averaged 61.4% from FY 2006 to FY 2010 with an average of 392 days cash on hand over the same period. These figures remained healthy in fiscal 2010 at 66.2% ($51.0 million) and 390 days.

With the utility's significant capital plan, future coverage levels rely on fairly substantial increases to rates and impact fees. To support the utility's significant future borrowing plans, Moody's expects the city to implement regular rate increases annually for both water and sewer service in order to keep pace with the issuance of additional debt. The current rating assignment is also based upon the expectation that future revenue adjustments will be sufficient to provide annual coverage levels at or above management's 1.4 to 1.5 times aggregate coverage target.

SATISFACTORY LEGAL PROVISIONS

The current offering is secured by a subordinate lien pledge on the water and sewer system net revenues. Currently, the only senior lien obligations are state loans in the amount of $14.6 million. The rate covenant and additional bonds test are equal to 1.2 times annual debt service on combined senior and subordinate obligations. Legal provisions are satisfactory with a standard debt service reserve requirement equal to the lesser of 10% of par, MADS, or 125% of average annual debt service. The reserve requirement is expected to be met with a surety from Assured Guaranty.

KEY STATISTICS

Type of system: Retail Water & Sewer

Estimated service area population: 249,811

Number of water customers, 2010: 61,110

Number of sewer customers, 2010: 56,709

Water customer average annual growth, 2005 - 2010: 0.5%

Sewer customer average annual growth, 2005 - 2010: 0.4%

Fiscal 2009 Ratios

Operating ratio: 60.6%

Senior lien annual debt service coverage: 3.12x

Senior & subordinate lien annual debt service coverage: 1.24x

Total annual debt service coverage (includes system supported G.O. bonds): 1.18x

Net working capital as a % of gross revenues: 59.6% ($41.3 million)

Days cash on hand: 412

Debt ratio: 46.0%

Fiscal 2010 Ratios (unaudited)

Operating ratio: 57.6%

Senior lien annual debt service coverage: 4.17x

Senior & subordinate lien annual debt service coverage: 1.42x

Total annual debt service coverage (includes system supported G.O. bonds): 1.35x

Total maximum annual debt service coverage: 1.25x

Net working capital as a % of gross revenues: 66.2% ($51.0 million)

Days cash on hand: 390

Debt ratio: 43.2%

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY

The principal methodology used in rating Glendale (City of) AZ was Analytical Framework for Water and Sewer System Ratings rating methodology published in August 1999. Other methodologies and factors that may have been considered in the process of rating this issuer can also be found on Moody's website.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Information sources used to prepare the credit rating are the following: parties involved in the ratings, public information.

Moody's Investors Service considers the quality of information available on the credit satisfactory for the purposes of assigning a credit rating.

MOODY'S adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources MOODY'S considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, MOODY'S is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the rating process.

Please see ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on Moodys.com for the last rating action and the rating history.

The date on which some Credit Ratings were first released goes back to a time before Moody's Investors Service's Credit Ratings were fully digitized and accurate data may not be available. Consequently, Moody's Investors Service provides a date that it believes is the most reliable and accurate based on the information that is available to it. Please see the ratings disclosure page on our website www.moodys.com for further information.

Please see the Credit Policy page on Moodys.com for the methodologies used in determining ratings, further information on the meaning of each rating category and the definition of default and recovery.

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HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS RATINGS

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RatingsDirect Publication Date
April 4, 2006

Glendale, Arizona

Credit Profile

US$15.745 mil st & hwy user rev bnds ser 2006 due 07/01/2016 Sale date: 11-APR-2006	AA-

AFFIRMED

Outstanding gast tax bnds	AA-
Outstanding st & hwy user rev & rfdg	AA-(SPUR)
OUTLOOK:	STABLE

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA-' standard long-term rating, and stable outlook, to Glendale, Ariz.'s series 2006A and 2006B street and highway user revenue bonds.

Standard & Poor's also affirmed its 'AA-' standard long-term rating and Standard & Poor's underlying rating (SPUR), and stable outlook, on the city's preexisting street and highway user revenue debt.

The ratings reflect:

- Steady pledged revenue growth and solid 3.4x maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage from fiscal 2005 revenues,
- Glendale's strong diversified economic base ('AA' GO debt rating),
- Rapid maturity of debt and limited plans for additional parity debt, and
- Sound 2x historical additional bonds test.

Mitigating factors include:

- The absence of a debt service reserve account, and
- The potential for changes to the statutory allocation of highway user revenues or fluctuations in motor vehicle registrations and motor vehicle fuel consumption that could lower coverage.

A first-lien pledge on highway user revenues distributed to the city secures the bonds.

Glendale, in the northwest portion of the Phoenix MSA in Maricopa County, is Arizona's fourth-largest city. The city's population growth has been steady. Population increased by an average of 2.4% annually over the past five years to an estimated 236,030 in 2005. Revenue allocations to Glendale increased by an average of 4% annually since fiscal 2000 to $15.9 million in fiscal 2005. Fiscal 2005 revenues cover pro forma MADS in 2012 by 3.4x. The formula for the state's revenue distribution is based on proportional population growth for cities within Maricopa County. Management estimates a small decline in Glendale's distribution of highway user revenue fund money in fiscal 2007 to $15.8 million due to the mid-decade U.S. Census and the rapid population growth rate of other cities within the county, which exceed Glendale's population growth rate.

Including the series 2006 issuance, the city will have roughly $36 million of street- and highway-supported debt outstanding that is scheduled to retire by 2016. Officials plan to issue an additional $6.5 million of highway user revenue fund debt in fiscal 2010. Legal provisions for the sale of additional debt require a minimum 2x MADS coverage by pledged revenues in the preceding 12-month period. The legal structure, however, does not require a debt service reserve account.

Total state highway user tax revenues increased by an average of 4% annually since fiscal 2000 to $1.245 billion in fiscal 2005. The state collects highway user revenues, including motor vehicle fuel taxes, and registration; license; and motor carrier fees, which it then distributes monthly to cities according to a formula based on population and point-of-fuel sales. Cities receive revenues distributed from a 27.5% share of the state fund; and cities with a population in excess of 300,000 receive an additional distribution based on a total 3% share of collections. Glendale officials expect to receive this additional distribution once its population reaches 300,000, which management, based on its current general master plan, forecasts will occur between 2015 and 2020.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects the expectation that the city's allocation of highway user revenues will continue to grow based on statewide trends and that the city's issuance of minimal additional parity debt within the next few years should allow it to maintain sound debt service coverage levels.

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New Issue: Glendale (City of) AZ

MOODY'S ASSIGNS Aa3 RATING TO CITY OF GLENDALE, AZ., STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS SERIES 2006

APPROXIMATELY $36 MILLION IN PARITY DEBT AFFECTED, INCLUDING CURRENT OFFERING

Municipality
AZ

Moody's Rating

ISSUE	RATING
Street and Highway User evenue Bonds, Series 2006	Aa3

Sale Amount	$15,745,000
Expected Sale Date	04/11/06
Rating Description	Highway User Revenue Fund Bonds

Opinion

NEW YORK, Apr 7, 2006 -- Moody's Investors Service has assigned an Aa3 rating to the City of Glendale, Arizona, Street and Highway User Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 in the approximate amount of $15.7 million. Bond proceeds will finance the purchase of right of ways for various highway and street corridor improvements. The current offering is secured by a first lien on the city's highway user tax revenues, including motor fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees, which are collected by the state and distributed to municipalities based upon population and point of sale. At this time, Moody's affirms the Aa3 rating on the city's outstanding parity lien debt totaling $20.2 million. The Aa3 rating reflects sound coverage of peak debt service by pledged revenues, no plans for future parity debt until 2010, and satisfactory legal provisions. The city's general credit characteristics as an Aa2 general obligation rated city were also incorporated into the rating including continued economic development, tax base expansion, and return to solid financial reserves, which help mitigate the reliance upon economically sensitive revenues. These credit strengths further offset somewhat below average wealth indices and high debt levels. For additional information on the city's general credit rating, please refer to the City of Glendale's New Issuer Report, published on April 7, 2006.

SOUND COVERAGE OF PEAK DEBT SERVICE BY PLEDGED REVENUES

Moody's expects pledged revenues will continue to provide sound coverage of debt service given no plans for additional borrowing in the near term and anticipated modest revenue growth. Pledged revenues in fiscal 2005 totaled $15.9 million providing a sound 3.4 times coverage of peak debt service (in 2013), up from fiscal 2003 levels of 2.6 times. Improvement in coverage is attributable to lower peak debt service as well as growth in pledged revenues, which have averaged nearly 4% increases annually over the last five years. Receipts up to February 2006 are healthy and measure 6% above prior year collections during the same period.

Highway user revenue fund (HURF) revenues are comprised primarily of motor fuel taxes (54%), followed by vehicle license fees (26%) and registration fees

(12%). These revenues are collected by the state with allocations made to cities based upon a formula that incorporates relative population and point of sale. Pledged revenues not used for debt service are restricted to highway-related capital projects.

LIMITED HURF BORROWING PLANS & SATISFACTORY LEGAL PROVISIONS

No additional HURF borrowing is planned until 2010, at which time management anticipates issuing $6.5 million in bonds. The city's HURF bond debt structure is typical for its security class with 95% of debt principal amortized within ten years. Satisfactory legal provisions include an additional bonds test equal to two times maximum annual debt service. Typical of other Arizona city HURF bonds, the current offering does not include a debt service reserve.

KEY STATISTICS

2005 Estimated population: 236,030

2005 Pledged revenues: $15.9 million

Coverage of MADS by FY05 pledged revenues: 3.4 times

Payout of principal on HURF debt only (10 years): 95%

Average annual growth in pledged revenues, 2000 to 2005: 3.98%

Additional Bonds Test: 2 times peak debt service

Debt service reserve: none

Direct debt burden: 4.1%

Overall debt burden: 5.9%

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TRANSPORTATION REVENUE OBLIGATION RATINGS

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RatingsDirect Publication Date
Sept. 24, 2007

Glendale, Arizona

Credit Profile		
US$110. mil transp excise tax oblig ser 2007 due 06/30/2037		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA' rating, and stable outlook, to Glendale, Ariz.'s series 2007 transportation excise tax revenue obligations.

The rating reflects the city's:

- Underlying credit strengths ('AA' GO debt rating), including its participation in the diverse Phoenix MSA;
- Solid maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage of 2.1x; and
- Sound legal covenants with an additional bonds test of 2.0x MADS and 1.5x debt service coverage (DSC).

These strengths are mitigated, in part, by the city's:

- Absence of an upfront debt service reserve fund, though a 1.75x springing reserve is provided; and
- Plans for additional bonding against pledged revenues and below-average debt amortization.

An electorate-approved 0.5% transportation excise tax passed in 2001, levied to fund transportation improvements and transit programs, secures the obligations. The sales tax, which became effective Jan. 1, 2002, does not have a termination date; officials will use proceeds to fund ongoing transit operating costs.

The 57-square-mile Glendale is in Maricopa County in the northwest Phoenix MSA, nine miles from downtown Phoenix, Ariz. Population has increased steadily to an estimated 244,770 in 2007. Full cash value has also increased by an average of 5% annually over the past five years to $10.3 billion in fiscal 2007. Market value of $42,000 per capita, however, reflects below-average wealth levels compared with similar size cities nationwide. Per capita retail sales accounted for 100% of the national level in 2006.

The city's pledged transportation excise tax revenues have increased by an average of 11.5% annually over the past three years to an estimated $25 million for fiscal 2007, providing solid MADS coverage at 2.17x occurring in 2013. Pledged excise tax revenue collections were also 11% higher through the first three quarters of fiscal 2007 compared with fiscal 2006 levels. Retail development, which has primarily caused collections to increase, is the largest excise tax category, accounting for 16% of fiscal 2007 pledged tax revenues. Excise sales associated with large amusement facilities — such as the National Football League's (NFL) Arizona Cardinals and National Hockey League's (NHL) Phoenix Coyotes — account for 12% of total excise tax revenues. Construction, which should decline due to a slowing housing market, is the next leading excise tax category, generating just 4.4% of total revenues. Conservative excise tax growth projections estimate 4%-7% growth from fiscals 2009-2012. The largest sales tax generator provides roughly 8% of total sales tax revenues.

Glendale's sound additional bonds test and debt service covenant provide additional credit stability despite the city's plans for additional debt and the absence of a fully funded reserve fund. Sound legal provisions include a 2.0x additional bonds test and an ability to increase the 0.5% transportation excise tax rate without electorate approval if annual DSC reaches 1.5x. Officials dedicate pledged revenues solely to funding transportation needs, increasing the likelihood of bonding down to the 2x additional bonds test. Management plans to issue $114 million over the next five years to extend transportation improvement projects and has preliminary plans to issue roughly $36 million in 2008. Legal provisions also provide for a springing reserve account, in which the city will begin to support a reserve fund if, in any year, DSC declines below 1.75x. If transportation excise tax revenues produce DSC of less than 1.75x, management will begin supporting the reserve fund at a rate of one-thirty-sixth for 36 months.

Amortization of principle should slow with 28% of principal being retired over 10 years and 70% being retired over 20 years.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects the expectation that the city's large sales tax base and current excise tax growth will continue to provide adequate MADS coverage and that city management will adhere to its sound legal covenants. In addition, we believe management will effectively monitor its plans for additional needed debt under its long-term transportation capital plan.

A Strong And Diverse Tax Base

The local economy is centered on aerospace, communications, health, chemical, and agriculture industries. In addition to the many employment opportunities throughout the MSA, Glendale's leading employers include:

- Luke Air Force Base (8,400 employees),
- Arrowhead Towne Center (2,500), and
- Banner Thunderbird Health System (2,036).

The city's 3.7% unemployment in 2006 was below the state's 4.2% rate and the nation's 4.6% rate. City median household effective buying income was a slightly above-average 104% of national levels in 2006, but per capita effective buying income indicators are below the national average at roughly 89%.

Secondary assessed value growth has increased by a significant 7.5% annually over the past five years to $1.37 billion in fiscal 2007. A new multipurpose NFL stadium — serving as the new site of the annual college football Fiesta Bowl, as well as hosting the Super Bowl in 2008 — and an NHL arena have opened over the past couple of years. Additional commercial and retail development around the arena and stadium has opened within the past year, including a new AMC theater, restaurants, and a Cabela's outdoor retail store. City officials expect completion of several hotels and a conference center, as well as further office and condominium development, in the area within the next year, which should contribute to additional assessed value and sales tax growth.

Transportation Capital Improvements Increase Transit Use

The Glendale Onboard Transportation Plan consists of 50 different projects to improve service for all transportation modes, including transit, street, bicycle, pedestrian, and aviation. Glendale residents indicated that having transportation choices and being connected to regional activities and employment centers were important. A citizen's transportation oversight committee, created in 2002, ensures the completion of electorate-approved program projects in a timely and cost-effective manner. Management is creating a new transportation management plan to help identify and prioritize capital projects for the next five years.

All modes of transit have experienced increases in use; overall transit ridership is up by 76% since 2001. Management has already completed more than 20 projects under the 25-year long-term capital plan. Current projects under construction include the Northern Parkway's 12.5-mile extension and pedestrian enhancements to the downtown area. Management will use pledged 0.5% transportation excise tax revenues to fund half the transportation plan. Federal, state, and regional programs will fund 43% of the plan while bonds, ridership fares, and city general funds will support the remainder.

Ratings Detail (As Of 24-Sep-2007)		
Glendale transp excise tax oblig ser 2007 due 06/30/2032		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New Rating

New Issue: Glendale (City of) AZ

MOODY'S ASSIGNS A1 RATING TO GLENDALE'S TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS SERIES 2007

$110 MILLION OF DEBT AFFECTED

Municipality
AZ

Moody's Rating

ISSUE		RATING
Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations		A1
Sale Amount	$110,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	10/16/07	
Rating Description	Revenue bonds	

Opinion

NEW YORK, Oct 5, 2007 -- Moody's Investors Service has assigned an A1 rating to Glendale's (AZ) $110.0 million Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations, Series 2007. At this time Moody's also affirms the city's Aa2 G.O. bond rating and the Aa3 rating on the city's general excise tax obligations. The current offering is secured by a gross, first-lien pledge on the city's 0.5% transportation excise tax, which also support local public transportation costs. Proceeds from the current issue will be used for various, voter approved, transportation related capital projects. The A1 rating reflects Moody's expectation that coverage of debt service on both a gross and net basis will remain sound given anticipated economic and population growth, sizeable, but manageable future transportation borrowing plans, and the credit strength provided by the 2.0 times maximum annual debt service additional bonds test. The A1 rating also reflects the city's general credit characteristics including solid financial reserves, which help mitigate the reliance upon economically sensitive revenues. These credit strengths further offset somewhat below average wealth indices and high debt levels.

SOUND LEGAL PROVISIONS

Sound legal provisions for the current sale include an additional bonds test of 2.0 times maximum annual debt service (MADS). In addition, a debt service reserve requirement will be triggered should pledged revenues fall below 1.75 times MADS, requiring full funding over a three year period. The reserve requirement is equal to the lesser of MADS, 125% of annual debt service, or 10% of par. Unlike most excise tax obligations, the city has also included a 1.5 times rate covenant from prior year's revenues, although the city's ability and willingness to raise the dedicated, voter-approved tax rate remains to be tested.

SATISFACTORY COVERAGE LEVELS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE GIVEN RECENT LOCAL SALES TAX GROWTH AND GROWING ECONOMY DESPITE SIGNIFICANT BORROWING PROGRAM

Moody's believes that Glendale's population growth and economic expansion will continue to provide support for future growth in the sales tax, and continue to provide satisfactory debt service coverage. The 0.5% transportation sales tax was approved by voters in 2001, with collections beginning in fiscal 2002, to finance city transportation expenses including a multi-year capital program and operations for public transportation. Security for the current offering is provided by a gross, first-lien pledge from the city's 0.5% transportation excise tax, which receipts are collected by the city on a monthly basis with debt service payments remitted to the trustee twice a year. Transportation sales tax receipts have increased an average of 11.5% annually between FY04 and FY06 to about $23.2 million in fiscal 2006. Unaudited FY07 results indicate a 7.9% increase and the city has budgeted a 10.2% increase in fiscal 2008.

Given the limited nature of the dedicated tax revenue stream and the predominately capital-intensive transportation program, coverage of debt service is lower than levels offered by the city's general excise tax bonds (rated Aa3), but still satisfactory. Maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage in fiscal 2009 was a satisfactory 3.01 times by fiscal 2006 gross pledged revenues and 1.86 times, net of transportation operation and maintenance (O&M) expenses (comprised of primarily dial-a-ride services and fixed bus routes). Unaudited fiscal 2007 pledged revenues indicate improved MADS coverage levels on a gross and net basis at 3.25 times and 2.03 times, respectively. Annual debt service coverage by pledged revenues in fiscal 2006 and unaudited 2007 are similar given essentially level debt service payments through maturity (2032). Over the next five years, officials anticipate issuing an additional $114 million in parity obligations. Projected annual debt service coverage on a gross basis is expected to range between 2.17 times and 4.57 times. Pledged revenue growth assumptions are somewhat aggressive in the early years at roughly 8.5%, but resume more moderate levels of 4.0% thereafter.

CONTINUED COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION

Glendale's economy is characterized by growing commercial and residential activity with a significant military presence. Luke Air Force Base is the city's largest employer with approximately 8,400 employees including reserves and civilians. The base was identified for realignment as part of the most recent BRAC decision although city officials do not expect significant job losses or economic impacts. Other major employers within the city include retail, health care, local government and manufacturing. In early 2006, American Automobile Association announced plans to open a regional corporate office in Glendale with plans to eventually hire up to 1,400 employees over a three year period. The city's NHL ice hockey facility, and recently completed Cardinals' National Football League (NFL) stadium, together with potential construction of a spring training stadium for two professional teams are expected to increase the city's destination appeal and further boost sales and use tax revenues. The new football stadium is the home of the Tostitos Fiesta Bowl and has been selected as the host of the 2008 Super Bowl. In addition, the city has recently completed phase one of the 6.5 million square foot Westgate City Center, a 225-acre mixed-use development that is expected to include retail entities, hotels, residential and office properties.

Tax base growth has averaged 17.2% annually over the last five years, above the median for national Aa2 cities; the city's 2008 full market value jumped nearly 62% to approximately $16.7 billion in 2008, which is consistent in size with other similarly rated cities in the western states. The city's 2007 secondary assessed value (AV) was comprised of primarily residential property (61%), followed by commercial and industrial entities (35%); the city has relatively little agricultural and vacant land (4%) and build out is estimated in about 10 to 15 years. Top ten taxpayers represent a modest 6.2% of AV (2007), and primarily comprised of utilities, a large retail center, and warehouses. Construction activity remains healthy and, in recent years, has been increasingly supported by commercial development, although residential activity continues at a steady pace as well. According to the 2005 mid-decade American Community Survey, wealth indices for Glendale have changed marginally since the 2000 census and remain below the median for Aa2 rated cities nationally with per capita and median family incomes at 89% and 113% of state levels, respectively; full value per capita is also below the Aa2 median at $68,365.

SOLID RESERVE LEVELS MAINTAINED, MITIGATING RELIANCE ON ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE REVENUE STREAMS

Glendale's general fund balance totaled a healthy $72.4 million (48.1% of general fund revenues) in fiscal 2006, well above the national median for similarly rated cities with approximately $58.8 million as an unreserved and undesignated balance (39.0%); this represented the city's fourth year of consecutive increases to general fund reserves. For fiscal 2007, unaudited results indicate the total general fund balance drawn down to between $50 and $55 million to pay down an existing lease obligation as well as one time capital expenditures; fiscal 2008 is budgeted to mirror fiscal 2007. Moody's considers the city's practice of maintaining general fund reserve levels above the Aa2 national city median as an important credit factor given the city's dependence on economically sensitive local and state revenue streams. Fiscal 2006 general fund revenues were supported primarily by city sales tax revenues (39%), followed by state shared revenues, including state income tax revenues (15%) and state shared sales taxes (15%); property tax revenues comprised only a small portion of total general fund revenues (2%). Management conservatively budgeted city sales tax revenue growth to be just over 6% in both FY07 and FY08, below the city's five-year historical average of 9.7% annually. Revenues from state income taxes are budgeted to increase over 20% annually in FY07 and again in FY08. The sizeable increases are expected because of above average state net income tax collections in 2006 (28.5% increase from 2005). Over the near term, Moody's believes the city's financial operations will remain sound supported by continued annual growth in local sales taxes as well as relatively healthy growth in state revenues. Over the long term, Moody's expects management to maintain healthy general fund reserves to offset reliance on local and state sales taxes.

Glendale has been successful in obtaining voter approval to exceed the statutorily imposed expenditure limit which was raised in 2000 by voters. As of 2006, the city's expenditures were $83.9 million below the limit, providing the city with adequate financial flexibility. No estimates are available at this time on the size of the city's other post employment benefit liability although management indicates that a study is currently underway.

HIGH DEBT LEVELS DUE TO AGGRESSIVE BORROWING

Moody's expects Glendale's debt profile to remain high and in excess of national medians for Aa2-rated cities given significant future borrowing plans. Net of self-supporting G.O. debt, the city's direct and overall debt as a percentage of full value are 4.1% and 5.2%, respectively. Payout of the current sale is a slow 28% in ten years. Management expects to issue parity transportation excise tax supported debt annually in amounts ranging between $10 million and $36 million over the next five years. The city also retains approximately

$404.5 million in authorized but unissued G.O. bonds and expect to issue general obligation debt annually. In addition, in June 2006, the city drew down the maximum $87 million on a Municipal Property Corporation (MPC) Line of Credit transaction secured by a senior lien on excise tax revenues. Management anticipates refinancing the MPC Line of Credit within the next year although the type and nature of the security are not known at this time.

Including the recent MPC Line of Credit, Moody's notes the amount of excise tax debt service supported by the general fund is somewhat high, but currently remains manageable given healthy annual general fund revenue growth and maintenance of a healthy general fund balance. For example, 2007 annual excise tax debt service represented approximately 15% of fiscal 2006 general fund revenues and 30% of the city's FY06 total general fund balance. Further, total maximum annual debt service in 2009 for excise supported borrowing, not including the current borrowing, was nearly 17% of FY06 general fund revenues and about 33% of the city's FY06 total general fund balance.

Management notes that additional debt beyond items detailed above, may be issued for various economic development projects as the need arises. Glendale's current credit quality is based upon the assumption that the city will continue to maintain a manageable level of debt through continued tax base growth, payout of debt principal, and controlled debt issuances. Future credit reviews will focus on the city's ability to support excise tax debt service from general fund revenues, and, to the degree that the city issues non-general purpose debt, management's ability to identify revenue streams that will sufficiently cover debt service.

KEY STATISTICS:

2007 Full value: $16.7 billion

2007 Estimated population: 246,531

Average annual growth in full value, 2003 to 2008: 17.2%

Full value per capita: $68,365

2005 Per capita income: $20,699 (88.6% of state)

2005 Median family income: $58,058 (112.8% of state)

Direct debt burden: 4.1%

Overall debt burden: 5.2%

FY06 General fund balance: $72.4 million (48.1% of revenues)

FY06 unreserved and undesignated general fund balance: $58.8 million (39.0% of revenues)

Gross coverage of maximum annual debt service by FY06 pledged revenues: 3.01 times

Net coverage of maximum annual debt service by FY06 pledged revenues: 1.86 times

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MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION RATINGS

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STANDARD & POOR'S

PUBLIC FINANCE

Glendale Municipal Property Corp., Arizona

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RatingsDirect Publication Date
April 24, 2008

Credit Profile		
US$95. mil exc tax rev bnds (Glendale) ser 2008 due 07/01/2033		
Long Term Rating	AA+/Stable	New
Glendale excise tax		
Long Term Rating	AA+/Stable	Affirmed

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA+' rating and stable outlook to Glendale Municipal Property Corp., Ariz.'s excise tax revenue bonds series 2008. In addition, Standard & Poor's affirmed its 'AA+' rating on the city's senior- and junior-lien excise tax revenue debt outstanding.

The rating reflects the city's:

- Underlying credit strengths (AA general obligation debt rating), including its participation in the diverse Phoenix metropolitan statistical area (MSA);
- Strong senior maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage of 5.4x; and
- Good legal covenants, including a 3x additional bonds test (ABT) for the senior-lien debt.

A mitigating factor is the city's above-average overall net debt burden, including all overlapping and direct tax-supported debt.

Rental payments made by Glendale under a lease agreement with the city's municipal corporation, payable from a pledge of the city's excise, transaction privilege, franchise, and income tax revenues, secure the bonds.

Glendale serves an estimated population of 237,516 in the northwest portion of the Phoenix MSA. Per capita retail sales represented 95% of the national level in 2005. The local economy is centered on the aerospace, communications, health, chemical, and agriculture industries. The city's leading employers include Luke Air Force Base (8,400 employees), Arrowhead Towne Center (2,500), and Banner Thunderbird Health System (2,500). The city's 3.3%

unemployment rate in 2007 was below the nation's 4.6% rate. The median household effective buying income in 2007 was slightly above average at 104% of national levels, although per capita effective buying income indicators are adequate at roughly 88% of the nation's level. Market value per capita of $70,453 is up from the $42,000 a couple of years ago, reflecting the 60% increase in assessed value in the last three years.

The city has seen the opening of a new multipurpose National Football League stadium for the Arizona Cardinals and National Hockey League arena for the Coyotes. The stadium hosted the Super Bowl in 2008, and will serve as the site of the annual Fiesta Bowl college football game. Additional commercial and retail development around the arena and stadium opened within the past year, including a new AMC theater, restaurants, and a Cabela's outdoor-equipment retail store. The city anticipates the completion of several hotels, a conference center, and additional office and condominium development in the area within the next year. These projects should contribute to additional sales tax growth. All of these retail-related businesses have caused the per capita retail sales to increase to 115% of the U.S. average.

Senior-lien MADS coverage by pledged revenues is strong at 5.47x, based on fiscal 2007 unrestricted excise tax revenue collections. Fiscal 2007 pledged revenues provided strong coverage of 5.3x combined junior and senior MADS. Legal provisions for the senior debt include an ABT that requires a minimum coverage level of 3x MADS and a springing debt service reserve fund. The ABT for the junior-lien debt requires a minimum 2x MADS coverage.

Pledged revenues consist of four major sources, including a 1.3% transaction privilege and use tax, state-shared sales and income taxes, and licenses and fees. Between fiscals 2001 and 2007, average pledged revenue growth was very strong at about 6.5% annually, reaching roughly $123.6 million in fiscal 2007. The city estimates that the largest sales tax generator represents roughly 8% of total city sales taxes.

Primary general fund revenue sources include the sales tax (39%) and state-shared revenues (41%). The city's sales tax revenue for the first three quarters of fiscal 2007 is up 11% from the prior-year period. Glendale's financial position has remained strong, with the unreserved general fund balance representing more than 31% of expenditures. Officials reported a $50.8 million unreserved general fund balance, or a strong 31% of expenditures and transfers, at fiscal year-end 2006, including $3 million of designated fund balance.

Amortization of parity excise tax revenue debt outstanding, which is structured to match expected projected revenues, is slow, with 36% of principal outstanding retired over 10 years and 75% retired over 20 years.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that pledged revenues will grow as projected and help Glendale restore debt service coverage to historic levels of over 6.0x. The city's dependence on pledged revenues for general fund operations reduces the likelihood that it will issue additional debt at the expense of lowering debt service coverage.

Ratings Detail (As Of 24-Apr-2008)		
Glendale certs of part bnds ser 14 (AMBAC)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale excise tax (AMBAC)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale transp excise tax (MBIA)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Upgraded
Glendale (Arizona Mun Fing Prog of 1992) excise tax (AMBAC)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale Mun Prop Corp, Arizona		
Glendale, Arizona		
Glendale Mun Prop Corp excise tax (AMBAC)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale Mun Prop Corp (Glendale) excise tax (AMBAC)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.

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MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

New Issue: MOODY'S DOWNGRADES GLENDALE, ARIZONA'S G.O. AND EXCISE TAX RATINGS; OUTLOOK REVISED TO STABLE FROM NEGATIVE

Global Credit Research - 09 Feb 2011

APPROXIMATELY $$815.6 MILLION OF DEBT AFFECTED

Glendale (City of) AZ
Municipality
AZ

Moody's Rating

ISSUE		RATING
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt)		A1
Sale Amount	$107,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	02/15/11	
Rating Description	Sales and Use Tax, Second Lien	
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Taxable Second Lien Series 2011B		A1
Sale Amount	$9,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	02/15/11	
Rating Description	Sales and Use Tax, Second Lien	

Moody's Outlook Stable

Opinion

NEW YORK, Feb 9, 2011 -- Moody's Investors Service has downgraded the City of Glendale, Arizona's general obligation and excise tax ratings as follows: the city's general obligation rating (affecting $223.0 million in outstanding bonds)was revised to Aa2 from Aa1; the senior lien excise tax rating (affecting $269.7 million) was revised to Aa3 from Aa2, the second lien excise tax rating (affecting $123.2 million, including the current offering) was revised to A1 from Aa3; and the third lien excise rating (affecting $199.8 million) was revised to A2 from A1. The current credit review was conducted in conjunction with the city's upcoming offering of Glendale Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt) and Taxable Second Lien Series 2011B in the aggregate amount of approximately $110.9 million. In addition to these rating actions, Moody's has revised the outlook on the city's general obligation and related ratings to stable from negative. The current offering is secured by rental payments to be made by the city to the corporation under a lease agreement; the city's obligation to make lease payments is unconditional and not subject to appropriation. The city has pledged a second lien on its excise tax revenues, which consist of unrestricted local sales and use taxes, state shared revenues, and other fees and charges to make such payments. Additionally, the city has pledged future parking revenues (if any) associated with arena events to the Series 2011 bonds.

RATING RATIONALE

The rating and downgrade reflects the city's high debt burden, high leverage of the city's largest general fund revenue, relatively low debt service coverage of all three liens of excise tax revenue bonds and the declining trend of pledged revenues. The city's Aa2 general obligation rating reflects its weakened local economy which benefits from its position as a sports and entertainment destination even during the recession, a large tax base, below average socioeconomic indices, and narrowed but still healthy financial reserves which help mitigate the reliance on economically sensitive revenues.

PLEDGED EXCISE TAX REVENUES, WHICH HAVE DECLINED IN RECENT YEARS, PROVIDE NARROWED, YET ADEQUATE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

The current offering significantly increases the amount of the city's total excise tax debt to approximately $592.6 million, which is a contributing factor in the rating assignment. Debt service coverage of the city's excise tax bonds is well below average when compared to the local peer group. In Arizona, excise tax revenues typically comprise two-thirds of operating revenues and, correspondingly, coverage levels for excise tax bonds are strong, generally in the double-digit range. Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide coverage of maximum annual senior lien debt service of 4.8 times. With the addition of the current offering, fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide maximum annual second lien debt service coverage of 3.4 times, and third lien coverage of 2.4 times.

Pledged revenues include Glendale's unrestricted local sales and use tax collections derived from a 1.2% tax rate, the city's distribution of state shared sales and income tax monies, as well as various franchise fees, licenses and permit revenues. In fiscal 2010, the local sales tax revenues comprised 49.8% of the pledged excise tax revenues, the state-shared sales tax revenues 16.5%, state-shared income tax revenues 29.0%, and licenses and permits 4.7%. From fiscal 2005 to 2010, Glendale's excise tax collections increased at a somewhat flat average annual rate of 1.9%. This figure includes a 7.2% decline in fiscal 2009 and an 8.7% decline in fiscal 2010. The city currently estimates that total fiscal 2011 excise tax revenues will decline again by 5.6%; the city sales tax will be between $55.5 million (a 3.1% increase over 2010); state-shared sales taxes projected at $17.7 million (a 0.5% decline over 2010); and state-shared income taxes projected at $23.7 million (a 24.4% decline over 2010). Moody's notes that given the two-year lag in the disbursement of income tax revenues to local governments, the fiscal 2011 amount is known. Licenses and permit revenues are budgeted to be flat (a modest 0.8% increase).

Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues (not including transfers). Although new additions to the city's retail base helped mitigate revenue declines during the recession, the sluggish recovery continues to have a negative effect on the growth of pledged revenues. Over the long term, city officials expect to fully support these long term debt obligations from anticipated revenues associated with the economic development projects around the NHL Arena, Cardinal Stadium, and Cabela's primarily from new sales tax dollars, parking revenues, and event ticket surcharges.

CURRENT OFFERING FUNDS THE PURCHASE OF PARKING RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH NHL FRANCHISE; LEGAL CHALLENGE MAY RESULT IN ADDITIONAL RISK TO BOND HOLDERS

The bonds fund the purchase of the rights to parking facilities attributable to the Jobing.com Arena, a 17,500 seat multipurpose facility which is owned by the city and is home to the Phoenix Coyotes, a National Hockey League team. The city will purchase the right to receive parking revenues from the parking facilities (approximately 5,500 surface lot spaces) from the Coyotes new owners. Glendale constructed the Jobing.com Arena in 2003 and the hockey team is the primary tenant. Following the bankruptcy filing of the former owner of the team and an attempt to sell the Coyotes to a potential buyer seeking move it to Canada, the NHL purchased the assets and liabilities of the former team owner and former arena manager. The NHL now plan to sell the Phoenix Coyotes, including the parking rights to Coyotes Newco, LLC. Using the proceeds of the Series 2011 bonds, the city will obtain all of the rights to charge and to receive revenues in connection with the right to use 5,500 parking spaces for events at the arena. In addition, the team, the arena manger and the city will enter into an arena lease and management agreement (ALMA), to be executed and delivered concurrently with the delivery of the current offering, as well as a 30 season use and non-relocation agreement with the team.

The current offering is subject to litigation risk. The Goldwater Institute is currently conducting an investigation of this transaction and has threatened litigation if the institute feels that the transaction constitutes a "gift of public funds". In addition to the bond counsel opinion, the city has engaged a special counsel to provide an "enforceability opinion" which states that the agreements between the city and the team are legal, valid and binding obligations. The opinion relies, in part, upon a market valuation report performed by CBRE Consulting which evaluates the value of benefits the city will receive from the purchase of the parking rights and other benefits.

ADEQUATE LEGAL PROVISIONS SECURE CURRENT OFFERING OF SECOND LIEN EXCISE TAX BONDS; ABSENCE OF FULLY-FUNDED DEBT SERVICE RESERVE IS A CREDIT WEAKNESS

The legal provisions under the trust indenture are satisfactory, given that rental payments from the city to the corporation are unconditional and are not subject to annual appropriation. The rental payments are secured by a second lien pledge on the city's excise tax revenues (more fully described below) and a lien on parking revenues attributable to the facilities. Currently, parking at the arena is free, so there are no pledged parking revenues at this time. Legal provisions delineate an additional bonds test and rate covenant for combined senior, and junior lien obligations of 2.0 times and seniors only of 3.0 times. There is no debt service reserve requirement for the second lien obligations, which Moody's believes is a credit weakness. An approximately $8.6 million revenue stabilization account funded with proceeds of the Series 2011B bonds provides a modest amount of additional bondholder security. Amounts in the revenue stabilization fund may be used at the direction of the city to pay debt service on 2011 bonds, upon a determination by the city that the amount of revenues derived by the city from the parking facilities during the preceding fiscal year is less than rental payments related to debt service on the Series 2011 bonds for the current fiscal year. Moody's notes, however, that the city is not obligated to replace any amounts withdrawn from the revenue stabilization fund.

COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION SLOWING AS A RESULT OF THE STAGNANT RECOVERY FROM THE RECESSION

Glendale's economy is characterized by growing commercial and residential activity with a significant military presence. Luke Air Force Base is the city's largest employer with over 8,000 employees including reserves and civilians. Other major employers within the city include retail, health care, local government and manufacturing. The American Automobile Association operates a regional corporate office in Glendale with approximately 1,175 employees. The Jobing.com Arena, as well as the University of Phoenix Stadium, home to the Arizona Cardinals, together with a new spring training stadium for Chicago White Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers are expected to increase the city's destination appeal and further boost sales and use tax revenues over the long term. The hockey arena, which is located near Loop 101 and Glendale Avenue, is also used for concerts and other similar events.

Spurred by both residential and commercial construction, tax base growth has averaged 11.4% annually for the most recent five-year period, which is slightly above the national median for cities. However, the city's 2010 full market value declined slightly, by 1.9%, and then by a substantial 16.0% in 2011 reflecting the lagged impact of lower property values and slowed commercial construction. Consistent with the expectations of other Phoenix area local governments, Moody's anticipates further taxbase declines for Glendale in 2012. Despite these declines, the city's taxbase remains substantial at $17.3 billion in 2011, which is above average in size with other similarly rated cities in the western states. The city's secondary assessed value (AV) is comprised of primarily residential property (55%), followed by commercial and industrial entities (40%). The city has relatively little agricultural and vacant land (5%) and build out is estimated in about 10 to 15 years. Top ten taxpayers represent a modest 7.1% of AV, and primarily comprised of a hospital, utilities, a large retail center, and warehouses. According to 2006 - 2008 U.S. Census estimates, wealth indices for Glendale are below the median for Aa1 rated cities nationally with per capita and median family incomes at 91.9% and 99.8% of state levels respectively.

NARROWED, YET STILL HEALTHY RESERVE LEVELS DESPITE RECENT OPERATING DEFICITS

Despite recent declines in general fund balances, Glendale's financial position remains in line with its peers nationally. The city has experienced large operating deficits over the last two years. In fiscal 2009, Glendale's general fund balance declined by $13.8 million to $52.6 million (35.5% of general fund revenues) and declined by an additional $13.8 million (estimated) in fiscal 2010 to $38.8 million (27.5% of general fund revenues). Although these balances approximate the national median for cities and are well within the norm for cities in its peer group, they are somewhat below the norm for cities in Arizona. The city's excise tax revenues, which typically account for approximately three-fourths of general fund revenues, are comprised of state and local sales taxes, state income taxes, and state motor vehicle in-lieu taxes. Excise tax revenues declined by 7.2% in fiscal 2009 and 8.7% in fiscal 2010 and contributed to the city's operating deficits. Of continued concern, Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues.

In response to its budget challenges, the city implemented ongoing and one-time cuts in fiscal 2009 and additionally implemented ongoing cuts at the start of fiscal 2010 and continuing into fiscal 2011. The city's overall authorized staffing peaked in fiscal year 2009 at 2,200 FTE's and is at

1,971 for fiscal year 2011, a reduction of 234 FTE's or 10.5%. Challenges for the city's fiscal 2011 financial operations remain however. Although expenditures are approximately $2.1 million (2.8%) below budget for the first six months of the fiscal year, general fund revenues are $4.3 million below budget ($5.8%). Given the stagnant economy, Moody's believes there is a high likelihood that additional budgetary pressures will remain through fiscal 2012. Moody's considers the city's practice of maintaining healthy general fund reserves an important credit factor given the city's dependence on economically sensitive local and state revenue streams. Over the long term, Moody's expects management to maintain healthy general fund reserves to offset reliance on local and state sales taxes.

DEBT LEVELS EXPECTED TO REMAIN HIGH

With the current offering, Glendale's direct and overall debt burdens remain high and are well above similarly rated cities across the nation. The city's direct debt burden of 4.8% is nearly five times the national median of 1.0%. Overall debt measures 6.9% of full value, well in excess of national medians for all cities of 2.6%. Approximately 69% of the city's direct debt is attributable to the $592.6 million in excise tax debt which will be outstanding with the current offering. Management has no near-term general fund borrowing plans.

What could move the rating - UP

- Substantial appreciation in socioeconomic measures

- Significant improvement in financial performance resulting in reserve levels that outpace the city's rating peer group

What could change the rating - DOWN

- Continued deterioration of financial position

- Prolonged downturn in the local economy

- Continued decline in excise tax revenues

- Significant additional leveraging of general fund resources

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects Moody's expectation that slowly stabilizing economic conditions in the region will enable the city to maintain its current satisfactory financial position despite ongoing budgetary challenges. The outlook also anticipates that future general fund secured borrowing will be minimal until economic conditions rebound and debt affordability improves.

KEY STATISTICS

Coverage of senior lien MADS by FY 2010 pledged excise tax revenues: 4.8 times

Coverage of second lien MADS by FY 2010 pledged excise tax revenues: 3.4 times

Coverage of third lien MADS by FY 2010pledged excise tax revenues: 2.4 times

Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues: $108.0 million

Average annual growth in pledged revenues, 2005 to 2010: 1.9%

2009 estimated population: 249,811

2006 - 2008 estimated per capita income: $23,351 (91.1% of state)

2006 - 2008 estimated median family income: $60,351 (99.8% of state)

2006 - 2008 estimated median housing value: $236,000 (100.6% of state)

Full value, 2011: $17.3 billion

Average annual growth in full value, 2006 to 2011: 11.4%

Full value per capita: $69,332

Direct debt burden: 4.8%

Overall debt burden: 6.9%

FY10 general fund balance: $38.8 million (27.6% of revenues)

FY10 available general fund balance: $29.5 million (21.0% of revenues)

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY

The principal methodology used in this rating was Piercing the G.O. Ceiling published in December, 2008.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Information sources used to prepare the credit rating are the following: parties involved in the ratings, parties not involved in the ratings, public information, and confidential and proprietary Moody's Analytics information.

Moody's Investors Service considers the quality of information available on the credit satisfactory for the purposes of assigning a credit rating.

Moody's adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources Moody's considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, Moody's is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the rating process.

Please see ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on Moodys.com for the last rating action and the rating history.

The date on which some Credit Ratings were first released goes back to a time before Moody's Investors Service's Credit Ratings were fully digitized and accurate data may not be available. Consequently, Moody's Investors Service provides a date that it believes is the most reliable and accurate based on the information that is available to it. Please see the ratings disclosure page on our website www.moodys.com for further information.

Please see the Credit Policy page on Moodys.com for the methodologies used in determining ratings, further information on the meaning of each rating category and the definition of default and recovery.

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WESTERN LOOP 101 PUBLIC FACILITIES CORPORATION BONDS RATINGS

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STANDARD & POOR'S

RatingsDirect®

October 14, 2008

Summary:

Glendale, Arizona; Sales Tax

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Table Of Contents

Summary:

Glendale, Arizona; Sales Tax

Credit Profile		
US$137.495 mil fac bnds (Glendale) ser 2008A dtd 10/30/2008 due 07/01/2017-2024 2028 2033 2038		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New
US$48.670 mil Infrastructure bnds (Glendale) ser 2008B dtd 10/30/2008 due 07/01/2017-2028 2033 2038		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New
US$13.585 mil Taxable bnds (Glendale) ser 2008C dtd 10/30/2008 due 07/01/2017		
Long Term Rating	AA/Stable	New
Glendale Mun Prop Corp, Arizona		
Glendale, Arizona		
Glendale Mun Prop Corp (Glendale) excise tax		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Rationale

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its 'AA' to the Western Loop 101 Public Facility Corporation, Ariz.'s series 2008A-C third-lien excise tax revenue bonds, issued on behalf of the City of Glendale. In addition, Standard & Poor's affirmed its 'AA+' underlying rating (SPUR) on the city's outstanding excise tax bonds, issued by the Glendale Municipal Property Corporation.

The ratings reflect the city's:

- Underlying credit strengths ('AA' GO debt rating), including its participation in the diverse Phoenix MSA;
- Third lien maximum annual debt service (MADS) coverage of 3.2x; and
- Good legal covenants, including a 2x additional bonds test (ABT) for the third-lien debt.

Mitigating factors include the city's above average overall net debt burden, including all overlapping and direct tax-supported debt.

Rental payments made by Glendale under a lease agreement with the city's Western Loop 101 Public Facility Corporation -- payable from a pledge of the city's excise, transaction privilege, franchise, and income tax revenues -- secure the bonds. The financing is similar to existing bonds that are secured by a first and second lien through the city's municipal property corporation.

Glendale serves an estimated population of 237,516 in the northwest portion of the Phoenix MSA. Per capita retail sales represented 95% of the national level in 2005. The local economy is centered on the aerospace, communications, health, chemical, and agriculture industries. The city's leading employers include Luke Air Force Base (8,400 employees), Arrowhead Towne Center (2,500), and Banner Thunderbird Health System (2,500). The city's 3.3% unemployment rate in 2007 was below the nation's 4.6% rate. The city's median household effective buying income in 2007 was slightly above average at 104% of national levels, although per capita effective buying income indicators are more at the adequate level at roughly 88% of the nation's level. Market value per capita of

$70,453 is up dramatically from its level of $42,000 a couple of years ago, reflecting the 60% increase in assessed value (AV) during the past three years.

In the past couple of years, the city has seen the opening of a new multipurpose National Football League stadium for the Arizona Cardinals and National Hockey League arena for the Coyotes. The stadium will serve as the site of the annual Fiesta Bowl college football game and hosted the Super Bowl in 2008. Additional commercial and retail development around the arena and stadium has opened within the past year, including a new AMC theater, restaurants, and a Cabela's outdoor retail store.

Overall coverage including first, second, and third lien debt coverage is a good 3.2x, while coverage of just senior debt is 5.5x, based on fiscal 2008 unrestricted excise tax revenue collections. Legal provisions for the senior lien debt includes an ABT of 3x MADS and a springing debt service reserve fund to be funded in the current year if coverage drops below 3x. These series 2008A-C third-lien bonds have a 2x ABT, but the reserve is also springing, at 2x, and would be funded during a three-year period.

Pledged revenues consist of four major sources, including a 1.3% transaction privilege and use tax, state-shared sales and income taxes, and licenses and fees. Between fiscals 2001 and 2007, average pledged revenue growth was very strong, but slowed somewhat to a 3% growth rate in 2008, when unaudited sales tax revenues totaled $127.2 million.

Primary general fund revenue sources include the sales tax (39%) and state-shared revenues (41%). The city's sales tax revenue collections have come in 11% higher in the first three quarters of fiscal 2007 than in the same period during the prior year. Glendale's financial position has remained strong in the past few years, with the unreserved general fund balance representing more than 31% of expenditures.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects our expectation that the trend in pledged revenue will remain favorable, and will support good coverage of combined debt service even as more senior debt is planned.

Ratings Detail (As Of October 14, 2008)		
Glendale Mun Prop Corp, Arizona		
Glendale, Arizona		
Glendale Mun Prop Corp (Glendale) excise tax (FSA)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Glendale Mun Prop Corp excise tax		
Unenhanced Rating	AA+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.

Complete ratings information is available to subscribers of RatingsDirect, the real-time Web-based source for Standard & Poor's credit ratings, research, and risk analysis, at www.ratingsdirect.com. All ratings affected by this rating action can be found on Standard & Poor's public Web site at www.standardandpoors.com; under Credit Ratings in the left navigation bar, select Find a Rating, then Credit Ratings Search.

Moody's
INVESTORS SERVICE

New Issue: MOODY'S DOWNGRADES GLENDALE, ARIZONA'S G.O. AND EXCISE TAX RATINGS; OUTLOOK REVISED TO STABLE FROM NEGATIVE

Global Credit Research - 09 Feb 2011

APPROXIMATELY $$815.6 MILLION OF DEBT AFFECTED

Glendale (City of) AZ
Municipality
AZ

Moody's Rating

ISSUE		RATING
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt)		A1
Sale Amount	$107,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	02/15/11	
Rating Description	Sales and Use Tax, Second Lien	
Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Taxable Second Lien Series 2011B		A1
Sale Amount	$9,000,000	
Expected Sale Date	02/15/11	
Rating Description	Sales and Use Tax, Second Lien	

Moody's Outlook Stable

Opinion

NEW YORK, Feb 9, 2011 -- Moody's Investors Service has downgraded the City of Glendale, Arizona's general obligation and excise tax ratings as follows: the city's general obligation rating (affecting $223.0 million in outstanding bonds)was revised to Aa2 from Aa1; the senior lien excise tax rating (affecting $269.7 million) was revised to Aa3 from Aa2, the second lien excise tax rating (affecting $123.2 million, including the current offering) was revised to A1 from Aa3; and the third lien excise rating (affecting $199.8 million) was revised to A2 from A1. The current credit review was conducted in conjunction with the city's upcoming offering of Glendale Municipal Property Corporation Excise Tax Revenue Bonds, Second Lien Series 2011A (Tax-Exempt) and Taxable Second Lien Series 2011B in the aggregate amount of approximately $110.9 million. In addition to these rating actions, Moody's has revised the outlook on the city's general obligation and related ratings to stable from negative. The current offering is secured by rental payments to be made by the city to the corporation under a lease agreement; the city's obligation to make lease payments is unconditional and not subject to appropriation. The city has pledged a second lien on its excise tax revenues, which consist of unrestricted local sales and use taxes, state shared revenues, and other fees and charges to make such payments. Additionally, the city has pledged future parking revenues (if any) associated with arena events to the Series 2011 bonds.

RATING RATIONALE

The rating and downgrade reflects the city's high debt burden, high leverage of the city's largest general fund revenue, relatively low debt service coverage of all three liens of excise tax revenue bonds and the declining trend of pledged revenues. The city's Aa2 general obligation rating reflects its weakened local economy which benefits from its position as a sports and entertainment destination even during the recession, a large tax base, below average socioeconomic indices, and narrowed but still healthy financial reserves which help mitigate the reliance on economically sensitive revenues.

PLEDGED EXCISE TAX REVENUES, WHICH HAVE DECLINED IN RECENT YEARS, PROVIDE NARROWED, YET ADEQUATE DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

The current offering significantly increases the amount of the city's total excise tax debt to approximately $592.6 million, which is a contributing factor in the rating assignment. Debt service coverage of the city's excise tax bonds is well below average when compared to the local peer group. In Arizona, excise tax revenues typically comprise two-thirds of operating revenues and, correspondingly, coverage levels for excise tax bonds are strong, generally in the double-digit range. Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide coverage of maximum annual senior lien debt service of 4.8 times. With the addition of the current offering, fiscal 2010 pledged revenues provide maximum annual second lien debt service coverage of 3.4 times, and third lien coverage of 2.4 times.

Pledged revenues include Glendale's unrestricted local sales and use tax collections derived from a 1.2% tax rate, the city's distribution of state shared sales and income tax monies, as well as various franchise fees, licenses and permit revenues. In fiscal 2010, the local sales tax revenues comprised 49.8% of the pledged excise tax revenues, the state-shared sales tax revenues 16.5%, state-shared income tax revenues 29.0%, and licenses and permits 4.7%. From fiscal 2005 to 2010, Glendale's excise tax collections increased at a somewhat flat average annual rate of 1.9%. This figure includes a 7.2% decline in fiscal 2009 and an 8.7% decline in fiscal 2010. The city currently estimates that total fiscal 2011 excise tax revenues will decline again by 5.6%; the city sales tax will be between $55.5 million (a 3.1% increase over 2010); state-shared sales taxes projected at $17.7 million (a 0.5% decline over 2010); and state-shared income taxes projected at $23.7 million (a 24.4% decline over 2010). Moody's notes that given the two-year lag in the disbursement of income tax revenues to local governments, the fiscal 2011 amount is known. Licenses and permit revenues are budgeted to be flat (a modest 0.8% increase).

Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues (not including transfers). Although new additions to the city's retail base helped mitigate revenue declines during the recession, the sluggish recovery continues to have a negative effect on the growth of pledged revenues. Over the long term, city officials expect to fully support these long term debt obligations from anticipated revenues associated with the economic development projects around the NHL Arena, Cardinal Stadium, and Cabela's primarily from new sales tax dollars, parking revenues, and event ticket surcharges.

CURRENT OFFERING FUNDS THE PURCHASE OF PARKING RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH NHL FRANCHISE; LEGAL CHALLENGE MAY RESULT IN ADDITIONAL RISK TO BOND HOLDERS

The bonds fund the purchase of the rights to parking facilities attributable to the Jobing.com Arena, a 17,500 seat multipurpose facility which is owned by the city and is home to the Phoenix Coyotes, a National Hockey League team. The city will purchase the right to receive parking revenues from the parking facilities (approximately 5,500 surface lot spaces) from the Coyotes new owners. Glendale constructed the Jobing.com Arena in 2003 and the hockey team is the primary tenant. Following the bankruptcy filing of the former owner of the team and an attempt to sell the Coyotes to a potential buyer seeking move it to Canada, the NHL purchased the assets and liabilities of the former team owner and former arena manager. The NHL now plan to sell the Phoenix Coyotes, including the parking rights to Coyotes Newco, LLC. Using the proceeds of the Series 2011 bonds, the city will obtain all of the rights to charge and to receive revenues in connection with the right to use 5,500 parking spaces for events at the arena. In addition, the team, the arena manger and the city will enter into an arena lease and management agreement (ALMA), to be executed and delivered concurrently with the delivery of the current offering, as well as a 30 season use and non-relocation agreement with the team.

The current offering is subject to litigation risk. The Goldwater Institute is currently conducting an investigation of this transaction and has threatened litigation if the institute feels that the transaction constitutes a "gift of public funds". In addition to the bond counsel opinion, the city has engaged a special counsel to provide an "enforceability opinion" which states that the agreements between the city and the team are legal, valid and binding obligations. The opinion relies, in part, upon a market valuation report performed by CBRE Consulting which evaluates the value of benefits the city will receive from the purchase of the parking rights and other benefits.

ADEQUATE LEGAL PROVISIONS SECURE CURRENT OFFERING OF SECOND LIEN EXCISE TAX BONDS; ABSENCE OF FULLY-FUNDED DEBT SERVICE RESERVE IS A CREDIT WEAKNESS

The legal provisions under the trust indenture are satisfactory, given that rental payments from the city to the corporation are unconditional and are not subject to annual appropriation. The rental payments are secured by a second lien pledge on the city's excise tax revenues (more fully described below) and a lien on parking revenues attributable to the facilities. Currently, parking at the arena is free, so there are no pledged parking revenues at this time. Legal provisions delineate an additional bonds test and rate covenant for combined senior, and junior lien obligations of 2.0 times and seniors only of 3.0 times. There is no debt service reserve requirement for the second lien obligations, which Moody's believes is a credit weakness. An approximately $8.6 million revenue stabilization account funded with proceeds of the Series 2011B bonds provides a modest amount of additional bondholder security. Amounts in the revenue stabilization fund may be used at the direction of the city to pay debt service on 2011 bonds, upon a determination by the city that the amount of revenues derived by the city from the parking facilities during the preceding fiscal year is less than rental payments related to debt service on the Series 2011 bonds for the current fiscal year. Moody's notes, however, that the city is not obligated to replace any amounts withdrawn from the revenue stabilization fund.

COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION SLOWING AS A RESULT OF THE STAGNANT RECOVERY FROM THE RECESSION

Glendale's economy is characterized by growing commercial and residential activity with a significant military presence. Luke Air Force Base is the city's largest employer with over 8,000 employees including reserves and civilians. Other major employers within the city include retail, health care, local government and manufacturing. The American Automobile Association operates a regional corporate office in Glendale with approximately 1,175 employees. The Jobing.com Arena, as well as the University of Phoenix Stadium, home to the Arizona Cardinals, together with a new spring training stadium for Chicago White Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers are expected to increase the city's destination appeal and further boost sales and use tax revenues over the long term. The hockey arena, which is located near Loop 101 and Glendale Avenue, is also used for concerts and other similar events.

Spurred by both residential and commercial construction, tax base growth has averaged 11.4% annually for the most recent five-year period, which is slightly above the national median for cities. However, the city's 2010 full market value declined slightly, by 1.9%, and then by a substantial 16.0% in 2011 reflecting the lagged impact of lower property values and slowed commercial construction. Consistent with the expectations of other Phoenix area local governments, Moody's anticipates further taxbase declines for Glendale in 2012. Despite these declines, the city's taxbase remains substantial at $17.3 billion in 2011, which is above average in size with other similarly rated cities in the western states. The city's secondary assessed value (AV) is comprised of primarily residential property (55%), followed by commercial and industrial entities (40%). The city has relatively little agricultural and vacant land (5%) and build out is estimated in about 10 to 15 years. Top ten taxpayers represent a modest 7.1% of AV, and primarily comprised of a hospital, utilities, a large retail center, and warehouses. According to 2006 - 2008 U.S. Census estimates, wealth indices for Glendale are below the median for Aa1 rated cities nationally with per capita and median family incomes at 91.9% and 99.8% of state levels respectively.

NARROWED, YET STILL HEALTHY RESERVE LEVELS DESPITE RECENT OPERATING DEFICITS

Despite recent declines in general fund balances, Glendale's financial position remains in line with its peers nationally. The city has experienced large operating deficits over the last two years. In fiscal 2009, Glendale's general fund balance declined by $13.8 million to $52.6 million (35.5% of general fund revenues) and declined by an additional $13.8 million (estimated) in fiscal 2010 to $38.8 million (27.5% of general fund revenues). Although these balances approximate the national median for cities and are well within the norm for cities in its peer group, they are somewhat below the norm for cities in Arizona. The city's excise tax revenues, which typically account for approximately three-fourths of general fund revenues, are comprised of state and local sales taxes, state income taxes, and state motor vehicle in-lieu taxes. Excise tax revenues declined by 7.2% in fiscal 2009 and 8.7% in fiscal 2010 and contributed to the city's operating deficits. Of continued concern, Moody's notes that the amount of debt service supported by the general fund is substantial, reflective of management's decision to highly leverage the city's primary operating resource. Total maximum annual excise tax debt service will represent a substantial 28.6% of fiscal 2010 general fund revenues.

In response to its budget challenges, the city implemented ongoing and one-time cuts in fiscal 2009 and additionally implemented ongoing cuts at the start of fiscal 2010 and continuing into fiscal 2011. The city's overall authorized staffing peaked in fiscal year 2009 at 2,200 FTE's and is at

1,971 for fiscal year 2011, a reduction of 234 FTE's or 10.5%. Challenges for the city's fiscal 2011 financial operations remain however. Although expenditures are approximately $2.1 million (2.8%) below budget for the first six months of the fiscal year, general fund revenues are $4.3 million below budget ($5.8%). Given the stagnant economy, Moody's believes there is a high likelihood that additional budgetary pressures will remain through fiscal 2012. Moody's considers the city's practice of maintaining healthy general fund reserves an important credit factor given the city's dependence on economically sensitive local and state revenue streams. Over the long term, Moody's expects management to maintain healthy general fund reserves to offset reliance on local and state sales taxes.

DEBT LEVELS EXPECTED TO REMAIN HIGH

With the current offering, Glendale's direct and overall debt burdens remain high and are well above similarly rated cities across the nation. The city's direct debt burden of 4.8% is nearly five times the national median of 1.0%. Overall debt measures 6.9% of full value, well in excess of national medians for all cities of 2.6%. Approximately 69% of the city's direct debt is attributable to the $592.6 million in excise tax debt which will be outstanding with the current offering. Management has no near-term general fund borrowing plans.

What could move the rating - UP

- Substantial appreciation in socioeconomic measures

- Significant improvement in financial performance resulting in reserve levels that outpace the city's rating peer group

What could change the rating - DOWN

- Continued deterioration of financial position

- Prolonged downturn in the local economy

- Continued decline in excise tax revenues

- Significant additional leveraging of general fund resources

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects Moody's expectation that slowly stabilizing economic conditions in the region will enable the city to maintain its current satisfactory financial position despite ongoing budgetary challenges. The outlook also anticipates that future general fund secured borrowing will be minimal until economic conditions rebound and debt affordability improves.

KEY STATISTICS

Coverage of senior lien MADS by FY 2010 pledged excise tax revenues: 4.8 times

Coverage of second lien MADS by FY 2010 pledged excise tax revenues: 3.4 times

Coverage of third lien MADS by FY 2010pledged excise tax revenues: 2.4 times

Fiscal 2010 pledged revenues: $108.0 million

Average annual growth in pledged revenues, 2005 to 2010: 1.9%

2009 estimated population: 249,811

2006 - 2008 estimated per capita income: $23,351 (91.1% of state)

2006 - 2008 estimated median family income: $60,351 (99.8% of state)

2006 - 2008 estimated median housing value: $236,000 (100.6% of state)

Full value, 2011: $17.3 billion

Average annual growth in full value, 2006 to 2011: 11.4%

Full value per capita: $69,332

Direct debt burden: 4.8%

Overall debt burden: 6.9%

FY10 general fund balance: $38.8 million (27.6% of revenues)

FY10 available general fund balance: $29.5 million (21.0% of revenues)

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY

The principal methodology used in this rating was Piercing the G.O. Ceiling published in December, 2008.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Information sources used to prepare the credit rating are the following: parties involved in the ratings, parties not involved in the ratings, public information, and confidential and proprietary Moody's Analytics information.

Moody's Investors Service considers the quality of information available on the credit satisfactory for the purposes of assigning a credit rating.

Moody's adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources Moody's considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, Moody's is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the rating process.

Please see ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on Moodys.com for the last rating action and the rating history.

The date on which some Credit Ratings were first released goes back to a time before Moody's Investors Service's Credit Ratings were fully digitized and accurate data may not be available. Consequently, Moody's Investors Service provides a date that it believes is the most reliable and accurate based on the information that is available to it. Please see the ratings disclosure page on our website www.moodys.com for further information.

Please see the Credit Policy page on Moodys.com for the methodologies used in determining ratings, further information on the meaning of each rating category and the definition of default and recovery.

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APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS

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Additional Bonds Test – A requirement that future additional bonds, that will have a claim to revenues already pledged to outstanding revenue bonds, can only be issued if certain financial or other requirements are met.

Advance Refunding – A method of providing for the payment of debt service on a bond until the first call date or maturity. An advance refunding is generally pursued to achieve debt service savings for the issuer. An advance refunding is done by issuing a new municipal bond and investing the proceeds in a portfolio of U.S. government securities structured to provide enough cash flow to pay debt service on the refunded bonds. The old issue can then be said to be advance refunded.

Amortization – The payment of debt through scheduled payments.

Arbitrage – Generally, transactions by which securities are bought and sold in different markets at the same time for the sake of the profit arising from a difference in prices in the two markets. With respect to the issuance of municipal bonds, arbitrage generally refers to the difference between the interest paid on the bonds issued and the interest earned by investing the bond proceeds. Arbitrage profits are permitted on bond proceeds for various temporary periods after issuance of municipal bonds. Internal Revenue Service regulations govern arbitrage of municipal bond proceeds.

Balloon Payment – An inordinately large loan principal payment on a single date.

Bid – A proposal to purchase bonds, offered for sale either in a competitive offering or on a negotiated basis, specifying the interest rate(s) for each maturity, plus a premium or minus a discount.

Bond – Interest-bearing written obligation issued by governments and corporations when they borrow money. The issuer agrees to pay a fixed principal sum on a specified date and at a specified rate of interest.

Bidding Syndicate – Groups of underwriters that act together to submit a proposal to underwrite a bond issue.

Bond Counsel or Bond Approving Counsel – An attorney (or firm of attorneys) retained by the issuer to give a legal opinion that 1) the issuer is authorized to issue bonds, 2) the issuer has met all legal requirements necessary for issuance and 3) interest on the proposed bonds will be exempt from federal income taxation. Typically, bond counsel will prepare, or review and advise the issuer regarding authorizing resolutions, official statements, validation proceedings and litigation.

Bond Insurance – Insurance purchased by an issuer or underwriter which guarantees the payment of principal and interest on the bonds. This additional security usually provides a higher credit rating and thus a lower borrowing cost for an issuer.

Bond Proceeds – The funds the issuer receives from its bond sale.

Bond Holder – The owner of a bond to whom payments of principal and interest are made. The owner of a bearer bond is the person having possession of it, while the owner of a registered bond is the person whose name is noted on the bond register.

Bond Register – a record of the names and addresses of bondholders kept on behalf of an issuer. Generally, the Bond Registrar is the paying agent.

Bond Resolution – The document representing action of the issuer authorizing the issuance and sale of municipal bonds. Issuance of the bonds is usually approved in the authorizing resolution or ordinance, and the sale is usually authorized in a separate document known as the "sale" or "award" resolution. All of such resolutions, read together, constitute the bond resolution, which describes the nature of the obligation and the issuer's duties to the bondholders.

Callable Bond – A bond which permits or requires the issuer to redeem the obligation before the stated maturity date at a specified price, usually at or above par by giving notice of redemption in a manner specified in the bond resolution.

Closing – The meeting of concerned parties on the date of delivery to sign bonds and various legal documents and to physically deliver the bonds in exchange for payment of the purchase price. The parties at closing usually include representatives of the issuer, financial advisor, bond counsel and the purchaser (underwriters). Sometimes a pre-closing meeting is held on the day before delivery to review the adequacy of the closing procedures and documents.

Competitive Bid or Competitive Bidding – A method of submitting proposals to purchase a new issue of bonds by which the bonds are awarded to the underwriting syndicate presenting the best bid according to stipulated criteria set forth in the notice of sale; usually the lowest interest cost. Underwriting bonds in this manner is also referred to as a competitive or public sale.

Covenant or Bond Covenant – The issuer's enforceable promise to do or refrain from doing some act. With respect to municipal bonds, covenants are generally stated in the bond resolution. Covenants commonly made in connection with a bond issue include covenants to charge fees for use of the financed project sufficient to provide required pledged revenues (rate covenant); to maintain casualty insurance on the project; to complete, maintain and operate the project; not to sell or encumber the project; not to issue parity bonds unless certain earnings tests are met (additional bond covenant); and not to take actions which would cause the bonds to be arbitrage bonds, i.e., violate IRS regulations, concerning levels of permitted investment earnings.

Coverage – The ratio of annual pledged revenues available to pay debt service, as compared to the annual debt service requirement. This ratio is one indication of the margin of safety for payment of debt service.

Dated Date – The date of a bond issue, printed on each bond, from which interest usually starts to accrue.

Due Diligence – The investigation of a bond issue, generally by the financial advisor and bond counsel, or other issuers counsel, to ensure that all material facts relating to the issue have been disclosed to potential buyers in the official statement.

Financial Advisor – With respect to a new issue of municipal bonds, a consultant who advises the issuer on matters relating to the bonds, such as structure, timing, marketing, fairness of pricing, terms and bond ratings. Such consultant may be employed in a capacity unrelated to a new issue of municipal securities, such as advising on cash flow and investment matters. The financial advisor is sometimes referred to as a fiscal consultant or fiscal agent.

Good Faith Deposit – An amount of money, usually 2% of the par value of an issue of securities, given by bidders to issuers when they bid for competitive issues. The sum, given as a cashier's, certified check or surety bond, is returned to the bidder if the bid is rejected.

Lease – A conditional sales agreement under which a municipal government leases equipment, using borrowed funds, that it acquires at the end of the lease period. The loans are secured by the equipment itself and debt service payments are subject to annual appropriation.

Legal Opinion – The written statement of a lawyer trained in municipal bond law that the bond complies with bond law, especially with regard to its tax-exempt status.

Negotiated Sale – A securities sale through an exclusive arrangement between the issuer and an underwriter or underwriting syndicate. This form of issuance provides one or more pricings, where the underwriters solicit potential buyers for the securities. Based on investor interest, the features of the securities may be altered to accommodate market demand. At the end of successful negotiations, the issue is awarded to the underwriters.

Notice of Sale – A printed document announcing and soliciting bids for the bonds. It is generally an appendix to the Preliminary Official Statement. It includes pertinent details of bidding requirements, date and time of sale and a brief description of the purpose of the issue.

Official Statement – An offering document prepared by the issuer that contains information on the municipality and the security pledged to meet principal and interest; also known as a prospectus. Before the issue is priced it is known as the Preliminary Official Statement (POS); afterwards a final Official Statement is distributed (OS).

Parity Bonds – Separate bond issues which have the same lien against pledged revenues as a prior issue.

Pledged Revenues – The money promised to the payment of debt service and other deposits required by the resolution.

Ratings – Generally, the series of letters used by the bond rating agencies to designate the credit quality of a bond issuer's securities.

Serial Bonds – Bonds whose principal is repaid in installments, generally once a year.

Underwriting – The process of purchasing an issue of municipal bonds from the issuer and selling the bonds to investors.

Underwriter – The broker or dealer who buys the new issue of securities from the issuer and sells the bonds to investors.

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APPENDIX C

DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULES

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City of Glendale, AZ
Outstanding General Obligation & Other Debt
As of June 30, 2011

Issue	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Amount Issued	Outstanding Portion Subject to 6% Limit	Outstanding Portion Subject to 20% Limit	Total Principal Outstanding	Page #
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS						**Combined Debt Service**	C-3
Various Purpose Bonds 2003	03/01/2003	07/01/2018	66,400,000	0	18,635,000	18,635,000	C-4 & C-5
Various Purpose Bonds 2004	06/01/2004	07/01/2019	36,645,000	0	21,955,000	21,955,000	C-6
Various Purpose Bonds 2005	06/01/2005	07/01/2015	11,960,000	5,285,000	0	5,285,000	C-7
Various Purpose Bonds 2006A	05/02/2006	07/01/2021	29,365,000	5,895,000	15,650,000	21,545,000	C-8
Refunding Bonds 2006B	05/02/2006	07/01/2015	9,065,000	0	7,440,000	7,440,000	C-9
Various Purpose Bonds 2007	07/12/2007	07/01/2022	61,000,000	0	48,140,000	48,140,000	C-10
Various Purpose Bonds 2009	12/22/2009	07/01/2030	41,650,000	5,040,000	35,340,000	40,380,000	C-11
Refunding Bonds 2010	11/30/2010	07/01/2022	38,300,000	729,242	37,570,758	38,300,000	C-12
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT				$16,949,242	$184,730,758	$201,680,000	
Less GO debt supported by pledged revenues						(7,410,000)	C-13
NET GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT						$194,270,000	
WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BONDS/OBLIGATIONS						**Combined Debt Service**	C-14
Senior Lien Water & Sewer Debt						**Combined Debt Service**	C-15
Water & Sewer Note (WIFA)	01/26/2001	07/01/2022	15,400,000			7,502,071	C-16
Water & Sewer Note (WIFA)	03/19/2010	07/01/2029	6,340,000			6,091,072	C-17
						$13,593,143	
Senior Lien Water & Sewer Debt						**Combined Debt Service**	C-18
Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations 2003	12/16/2003	07/01/2028	80,000,000			77,405,000	C-19
Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations 2006	02/28/2006	07/01/2026	80,000,000			76,545,000	C-20
Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations 2007	06/27/2007	07/01/2027	44,500,000			40,850,000	C-21
Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations 2008	03/19/2008	07/01/2028	65,500,000			58,555,000	C-22
Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations 2010	11/30/2010	07/01/2030	25,685,000			25,685,000	C-23
						$279,040,000	
TOTAL WATER & SEWER REVENUE BONDS/OBLIGATIONS						$292,633,143	
STREET AND HIGHWAY USER REVENUE BONDS						**Combined Debt Service**	C-24
Street & Highway User Bonds 2004	06/01/2004	07/01/2014	14,655,000			7,580,000	C-25
Street & Highway User Bonds 2006	05/02/2006	07/01/2016	15,745,000			8,710,000	C-26
						$16,290,000	
TRANSPORTATION EXCISE TAX REVENUE OBLIGATIONS						**Combined Debt Service**	C-27
Transportation Excise Tax Rev. Obligs. 2007	11/06/2007	07/01/2032	109,110,000			97,035,000	C-28
						97,035,000	
LEASES						**Combined Debt Service**	C-29
Comerica Equipment Lease	03/29/2007	03/30/2016	1,368,800			455,818	C-30
Bank of America Refunding Lease	06/01/2011	03/01/2018	11,503,100			11,503,100	C-31
						$11,958,918	
NOTES/OTHER DEBT						**Combined Debt Service**	C-32
99th & Northern Ave Note	04/01/2009	04/01/2013	3,540,390			1,416,156	C-33
						$1,416,156	
UNRESTRICTED EXCISE TAX OBLIGATIONS						**Combined Debt Service**	C-34
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION DEBT						**Combined Debt Service**	C-35
Senior Lien MPC Debt						**Combined Debt Service**	C-36
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2003A	05/27/2003	07/01/2033	49,940,000			44,400,000	C-37
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2003B	05/27/2003	07/01/2033	105,260,000			96,065,000	C-38
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2004A	05/01/2004	07/01/2014	10,880,000			5,295,000	C-39
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2006A	06/14/2006	07/01/2026	33,250,000			28,360,000	C-40
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2008A	06/10/2008	07/01/2032	32,315,000			32,220,000	C-41
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2008B	06/10/2008	07/01/2033	52,780,000			51,075,000	C-42
Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2008C	06/10/2008	07/01/2015	9,140,000			5,650,000	C-43
						263,065,000	
Subordinate Lien MPC Debt						**Combined Debt Service**	C-44
Subordinate Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2002B	07/01/2002	08/01/2033	5,055,000			5,055,000	C-45
Subordinate Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2003D	07/01/2003	08/01/2033	7,250,000			7,250,000	C-46
						12,305,000	
TOTAL MUNICIPAL PROPERTY CORPORATION DEBT						$275,370,000	
PUBLIC FACILITIES CORPORATION DEBT						**Combined Debt Service**	C-47
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2008A	10/30/2008	07/01/2038	137,495,000			137,495,000	C-48
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2008B	10/30/2008	07/01/2038	48,670,000			48,670,000	C-49
Third Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds 2008C	10/30/2008	07/01/2017	13,585,000			13,585,000	C-50
						199,750,000	
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED EXCISE TAX OBLIGATIONS						$475,120,000	
INTERFUND LOANS						**Combined Debt Service**	C-51
Sanitation Fund Loan	06/30/2010	06/30/2014	959,000			725,699	C-52
Debt Service Fund Loan	06/30/2011	06/30/2021	1,978,000			1,978,000	C-53
General Fund Loan	06/30/2011	06/30/2036	25,000,000			25,000,000	C-54
TOTAL INTERFUND LOANS						$27,703,699	
TOTAL DEBT						$1,123,836,917	

TOTAL ALL DEBT (Excludes Lease Financings)

Date	Principal	Annual Principal	Interest	Annual Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011						
	0.00		27,667,582.20		27,667,582.20	
2012	42,897,444.25	42,897,444.25	28,785,250.20	56,452,832.39	71,682,694.45	99,350,276.64
	0.00		26,831,357.74		26,831,357.74	
2013	44,632,365.74	44,632,365.74	27,899,646.24	54,731,003.98	72,532,011.98	99,363,369.72
	0.00		25,893,466.13		25,893,466.13	
2014	47,536,623.35	47,536,623.35	26,912,179.13	52,805,645.27	74,448,802.48	100,342,268.62
	0.00		24,810,045.72		24,810,045.72	
2015	49,774,374.73	49,774,374.73	25,815,337.72	50,625,383.44	75,589,712.45	100,399,758.17
	0.00		23,641,855.01		23,641,855.01	
2016	49,730,969.31	49,730,969.31	24,636,853.51	48,278,708.52	74,367,822.82	98,009,677.83
	0.00		22,453,863.75		22,453,863.75	
2017	50,493,043.39	50,493,043.39	23,438,207.75	45,892,071.50	73,931,251.14	96,385,114.89
	0.00		21,296,202.60		21,296,202.60	
2018	52,226,651.13	52,226,651.13	22,253,878.60	43,550,081.20	74,480,529.73	95,776,732.33
	0.00		20,133,301.92		20,133,301.92	
2019	51,022,848.74	51,022,848.74	21,063,192.42	41,196,494.35	72,086,041.16	92,219,343.09
	0.00		18,935,331.73		18,935,331.73	
2020	49,193,486.59	49,193,486.59	19,836,487.73	38,771,819.47	69,029,974.32	87,965,306.06
	0.00		17,778,250.37		17,778,250.37	
2021	49,957,277.72	49,957,277.72	18,649,526.87	36,427,777.24	68,606,804.59	86,385,054.96
	0.00		16,605,359.16		16,605,359.16	
2022	49,759,948.02	49,759,948.02	17,445,807.16	34,051,166.32	67,205,755.18	83,811,114.34
	0.00		15,473,860.46		15,473,860.46	
2023	43,970,953.88	43,970,953.88	16,272,168.46	31,746,028.93	60,243,122.34	75,716,982.81
	0.00		14,413,919.44		14,413,919.44	
2024	46,102,305.88	46,102,305.88	15,168,323.44	29,582,242.89	61,270,629.32	75,684,548.77
	0.00		13,278,548.88		13,278,548.88	
2025	48,379,014.89	48,379,014.89	13,987,284.88	27,265,833.76	62,366,299.77	75,644,848.65
	0.00		12,056,548.91		12,056,548.91	
2026	50,841,092.16	50,841,092.16	12,717,852.91	24,774,401.81	63,558,945.07	75,615,493.97
	0.00		10,770,236.77		10,770,236.77	
2027	52,293,549.27	52,293,549.27	11,382,344.77	22,152,581.55	63,675,894.04	74,446,130.82
	0.00		9,364,128.38		9,364,128.38	
2028	51,256,398.13	51,256,398.13	9,925,080.38	19,289,208.76	61,181,478.51	70,545,606.89
	0.00		7,964,846.03		7,964,846.03	
2029	42,074,651.10	42,074,651.10	8,472,682.03	16,437,528.06	50,547,333.13	58,512,179.16
	0.00		6,792,541.93		6,792,541.93	
2030	42,955,000.00	42,955,000.00	7,245,105.93	14,037,647.85	50,200,105.93	56,992,647.85
	0.00		5,586,433.60		5,586,433.60	
2031	35,025,000.00	35,025,000.00	5,981,569.60	11,568,003.20	41,006,569.60	46,593,003.20
	0.00		4,638,976.95		4,638,976.95	
2032	36,975,000.00	36,975,000.00	4,974,332.95	9,613,309.90	41,949,332.95	46,588,309.90
	0.00		3,627,362.40		3,627,362.40	
2033	31,615,000.00	31,615,000.00	3,900,782.40	7,528,144.80	35,515,782.40	39,143,144.80
	0.00		2,744,843.75		2,744,843.75	
2034	14,560,000.00	14,560,000.00	2,953,779.75	5,698,623.50	17,513,779.75	20,258,623.50
	0.00		2,343,281.25		2,343,281.25	
2035	18,855,000.00	18,855,000.00	2,485,185.25	4,828,466.50	21,340,185.25	23,683,466.50
	0.00		1,809,531.25		1,809,531.25	
2036	19,990,000.00	19,990,000.00	1,881,855.25	3,691,386.50	21,871,855.25	23,681,386.50
	0.00		1,242,500.00		1,242,500.00	
2037	19,280,000.00	19,280,000.00	1,242,500.00	2,485,000.00	20,522,500.00	21,765,000.00
	0.00		640,000.00		640,000.00	
2038	20,480,000.00	20,480,000.00	640,000.00	1,280,000.00	21,120,000.00	21,760,000.00
	$1,111,877,998.28	$1,111,877,998.28	$734,761,391.68	$734,761,391.68	$1,846,639,389.96	$1,846,639,389.96

Total General Obligation Debt Service

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011							
01/01/2012		4,504,576.25	4,504,576.25				
07/01/2012	16,185,000	4,504,576.25	20,689,576.25	25,194,152.50	4,315,000	11,870,000	16,185,000
01/01/2013		4,172,520.00	4,172,520.00				
07/01/2013	16,850,000	4,172,520.00	21,022,520.00	25,195,040.00	4,440,000	12,410,000	16,850,000
01/01/2014		3,809,916.88	3,809,916.88				
07/01/2014	16,340,000	3,809,916.88	20,149,916.88	23,959,833.75	5,314,242	11,025,758	16,340,000
01/01/2015		3,458,338.75	3,458,338.75				
07/01/2015	20,070,000	3,458,338.75	23,528,338.75	26,986,677.50	2,880,000	17,190,000	20,070,000
01/01/2016		3,039,979.38	3,039,979.38				
07/01/2016	18,475,000	3,039,979.38	21,514,979.38	24,554,958.75	0	18,475,000	18,475,000
01/01/2017		2,647,815.63	2,647,815.63				
07/01/2017	19,190,000	2,647,815.63	21,837,815.63	24,485,631.25	0	19,190,000	19,190,000
01/01/2018		2,231,634.38	2,231,634.38				
07/01/2018	19,390,000	2,231,634.38	21,621,634.38	23,853,268.75	0	19,390,000	19,390,000
01/01/2019		1,844,209.38	1,844,209.38				
07/01/2019	16,595,000	1,844,209.38	18,439,209.38	20,283,418.75	0	16,595,000	16,595,000
01/01/2020		1,448,296.88	1,448,296.88				
07/01/2020	13,475,000	1,448,296.88	14,923,296.88	16,371,593.75	0	13,475,000	13,475,000
01/01/2021		1,135,234.38	1,135,234.38				
07/01/2021	13,175,000	1,135,234.38	14,310,234.38	15,445,468.75	0	13,175,000	13,175,000
01/01/2022		814,803.13	814,803.13				
07/01/2022	11,045,000	814,803.13	11,859,803.13	12,674,606.25	0	11,045,000	11,045,000
01/01/2023		571,934.38	571,934.38				
07/01/2023	2,300,000	571,934.38	2,871,934.38	3,443,868.75	0	2,300,000	2,300,000
01/01/2024		515,871.88	515,871.88				
07/01/2024	2,375,000	515,871.88	2,890,871.88	3,406,743.75	0	2,375,000	2,375,000
01/01/2025		455,012.50	455,012.50				
07/01/2025	2,460,000	455,012.50	2,915,012.50	3,370,025.00	0	2,460,000	2,460,000
01/01/2026		388,900.00	388,900.00				
07/01/2026	2,550,000	388,900.00	2,938,900.00	3,327,800.00	0	2,550,000	2,550,000
01/01/2027		318,775.00	318,775.00				
07/01/2027	2,645,000	318,775.00	2,963,775.00	3,282,550.00	0	2,645,000	2,645,000
01/01/2028		244,384.38	244,384.38				
07/01/2028	2,745,000	244,384.38	2,989,384.38	3,233,768.75	0	2,745,000	2,745,000
01/01/2029		167,181.25	167,181.25				
07/01/2029	2,850,000	167,181.25	3,017,181.25	3,184,362.50	0	2,850,000	2,850,000
01/01/2030		85,243.75	85,243.75				
07/01/2030	2,965,000	85,243.75	3,050,243.75	3,135,487.50	0	2,965,000	2,965,000
	$201,680,000	$63,709,256.25	$265,389,256.25	$265,389,256.25	$16,949,242	$184,730,758	$201,680,000

2003 General Obligation Various Purpose Bonds

				Total	Annual	Allocation of GO Debt		
Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Payment	Payment	6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			361,575.00	361,575.00				
07/01/2012	4,285,000	4.000%	361,575.00	4,646,575.00	5,008,150.00	0	4,285,000	4,285,000
01/01/2013			275,875.00	275,875.00				
07/01/2013	4,500,000	5.000%	275,875.00	4,775,875.00	5,051,750.00	0	4,500,000	4,500,000
01/01/2014			163,375.00	163,375.00				
07/01/2014	1,020,000	5.000%	163,375.00	1,183,375.00	1,346,750.00	0	1,020,000	1,020,000
01/01/2015			137,875.00	137,875.00				
07/01/2015	1,060,000	5.000%	137,875.00	1,197,875.00	1,335,750.00	0	1,060,000	1,060,000
01/01/2016			111,375.00	111,375.00				
07/01/2016	1,100,000	5.000%	111,375.00	1,211,375.00	1,322,750.00	0	1,100,000	1,100,000
01/01/2017			83,875.00	83,875.00				
07/01/2017	1,145,000	5.000%	83,875.00	1,228,875.00	1,312,750.00	0	1,145,000	1,145,000
01/01/2018			55,250.00	55,250.00				
07/01/2018	5,525,000	2.000%	55,250.00	5,580,250.00	5,635,500.00	0	5,525,000	5,525,000
01/01/2019			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2019	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2020	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2021	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2022	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$18,635,000		$2,378,400.00	$21,013,400.00	$21,013,400.00	$0	$18,635,000	$18,635,000

2003 General Obligation Various Purpose Bonds
(Water & Sewer Portion)

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			162,775.00	162,775.00				
07/01/2012	925,000	4.000%	162,775.00	1,087,775.00	1,250,550.00	0	925,000	925,000
01/01/2013			144,275.00	144,275.00				
07/01/2013	970,000	5.000%	144,275.00	1,114,275.00	1,258,550.00	0	970,000	970,000
01/01/2014			120,025.00	120,025.00				
07/01/2014	1,020,000	5.000%	120,025.00	1,140,025.00	1,260,050.00	0	1,020,000	1,020,000
01/01/2015			94,525.00	94,525.00				
07/01/2015	1,060,000	5.000%	94,525.00	1,154,525.00	1,249,050.00	0	1,060,000	1,060,000
01/01/2016			68,025.00	68,025.00				
07/01/2016	1,100,000	5.000%	68,025.00	1,168,025.00	1,236,050.00	0	1,100,000	1,100,000
01/01/2017			40,525.00	40,525.00				
07/01/2017	1,145,000	5.000%	40,525.00	1,185,525.00	1,226,050.00	0	1,145,000	1,145,000
01/01/2018			11,900.00	11,900.00				
07/01/2018	1,190,000	2.000%	11,900.00	1,201,900.00	1,213,800.00	0	1,190,000	1,190,000
01/01/2019			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2019	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2020	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2021	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2022	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$7,410,000		$1,284,100.00	$8,694,100.00	$8,694,100.00	$0	$7,410,000	$7,410,000

2004 Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			485,246.88	485,246.88				
07/01/2012	2,350,000	4.000%	485,246.88	2,835,246.88	3,320,493.75	0	2,350,000	2,350,000
01/01/2013			438,246.88	438,246.88				
07/01/2013	2,440,000	4.000%	438,246.88	2,878,246.88	3,316,493.75	0	2,440,000	2,440,000
01/01/2014			389,446.88	389,446.88				
07/01/2014	2,550,000	4.250%	389,446.88	2,939,446.88	3,328,893.75	0	2,550,000	2,550,000
01/01/2015			335,259.38	335,259.38				
07/01/2015	2,665,000	4.125%	335,259.38	3,000,259.38	3,335,518.75	0	2,665,000	2,665,000
01/01/2016			280,293.75	280,293.75				
07/01/2016	2,795,000	4.250%	280,293.75	3,075,293.75	3,355,587.50	0	2,795,000	2,795,000
01/01/2017			220,900.00	220,900.00				
07/01/2017	2,915,000	5.000%	220,900.00	3,135,900.00	3,356,800.00	0	2,915,000	2,915,000
01/01/2018			148,025.00	148,025.00				
07/01/2018	3,050,000	5.000%	148,025.00	3,198,025.00	3,346,050.00	0	3,050,000	3,050,000
01/01/2019			71,775.00	71,775.00				
07/01/2019	3,190,000	4.500%	71,775.00	3,261,775.00	3,333,550.00	0	3,190,000	3,190,000
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2020	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2021	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2022	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$21,955,000		$4,738,387.50	$26,693,387.50	$26,693,387.50	$0	$21,955,000	$21,955,000

2005 Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			101,706.25	101,706.25				
07/01/2012	1,250,000	3.625%	101,706.25	1,351,706.25	1,453,412.50	1,250,000	0	1,250,000
01/01/2013			79,050.00	79,050.00				
07/01/2013	1,295,000	3.875%	79,050.00	1,374,050.00	1,453,100.00	1,295,000	0	1,295,000
01/01/2014			53,959.38	53,959.38				
07/01/2014	1,345,000	3.875%	53,959.38	1,398,959.38	1,452,918.75	1,345,000	0	1,345,000
01/01/2015			27,900.00	27,900.00				
07/01/2015	1,395,000	4.000%	27,900.00	1,422,900.00	1,450,800.00	1,395,000	0	1,395,000
01/01/2016			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2016	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2017			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2017	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2018			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2018	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2019			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2019	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2020	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2021	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2022	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$5,285,000		$525,231.25	$5,810,231.25	$5,810,231.25	$5,285,000	$0	$5,285,000

2006A Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			485,765.63	485,765.63				
07/01/2012	1,785,000	5.000%	485,765.63	2,270,765.63	2,756,531.25	1,785,000	0	1,785,000
01/01/2013			441,140.63	441,140.63				
07/01/2013	1,850,000	4.000%	441,140.63	2,291,140.63	2,732,281.25	1,850,000	0	1,850,000
01/01/2014			404,140.63	404,140.63				
07/01/2014	1,925,000	5.000%	404,140.63	2,329,140.63	2,733,281.25	1,925,000	0	1,925,000
01/01/2015			356,015.63	356,015.63				
07/01/2015	2,000,000	4.000%	356,015.63	2,356,015.63	2,712,031.25	335,000	1,665,000	2,000,000
01/01/2016			316,015.63	316,015.63				
07/01/2016	2,080,000	5.000%	316,015.63	2,396,015.63	2,712,031.25	0	2,080,000	2,080,000
01/01/2017			264,015.63	264,015.63				
07/01/2017	2,170,000	4.125%	264,015.63	2,434,015.63	2,698,031.25	0	2,170,000	2,170,000
01/01/2018			219,259.38	219,259.38				
07/01/2018	2,260,000	4.375%	219,259.38	2,479,259.38	2,698,518.75	0	2,260,000	2,260,000
01/01/2019			169,821.88	169,821.88				
07/01/2019	2,370,000	4.500%	169,821.88	2,539,821.88	2,709,643.75	0	2,370,000	2,370,000
01/01/2020			116,496.88	116,496.88				
07/01/2020	2,490,000	4.500%	116,496.88	2,606,496.88	2,722,993.75	0	2,490,000	2,490,000
01/01/2021			60,471.88	60,471.88				
07/01/2021	2,615,000	4.625%	60,471.88	2,675,471.88	2,735,943.75	0	2,615,000	2,615,000
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2022	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$21,545,000		$5,666,287.50	$27,211,287.50	$27,211,287.50	$5,895,000	$15,650,000	$21,545,000

2006B General Obligation Refunding Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			186,000.00	186,000.00				
07/01/2012	1,715,000	5.000%	186,000.00	1,901,000.00	2,087,000.00	0	1,715,000	1,715,000
01/01/2013			143,125.00	143,125.00				
07/01/2013	1,810,000	5.000%	143,125.00	1,953,125.00	2,096,250.00	0	1,810,000	1,810,000
01/01/2014			97,875.00	97,875.00				
07/01/2014	1,905,000	5.000%	97,875.00	2,002,875.00	2,100,750.00	0	1,905,000	1,905,000
01/01/2015			50,250.00	50,250.00				
07/01/2015	2,010,000	5.000%	50,250.00	2,060,250.00	2,110,500.00	0	2,010,000	2,010,000
01/01/2016			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2016	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2017			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2017	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2018			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2018	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2019			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2019	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2020	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2021	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2022	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$7,440,000		$954,500.00	$8,394,500.00	$8,394,500.00	$0	$7,440,000	$7,440,000

2007 Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			1,095,293.75	1,095,293.75				
07/01/2012	3,520,000	4.250%	1,095,293.75	4,615,293.75	5,710,587.50		3,520,000	3,520,000
01/01/2013			1,020,493.75	1,020,493.75				
07/01/2013	3,660,000	4.250%	1,020,493.75	4,680,493.75	5,700,987.50		3,660,000	3,660,000
01/01/2014			942,718.75	942,718.75				
07/01/2014	3,805,000	4.250%	942,718.75	4,747,718.75	5,690,437.50		3,805,000	3,805,000
01/01/2015			861,862.50	861,862.50				
07/01/2015	3,960,000	4.250%	861,862.50	4,821,862.50	5,683,725.00		3,960,000	3,960,000
01/01/2016			777,712.50	777,712.50				
07/01/2016	4,120,000	4.250%	777,712.50	4,897,712.50	5,675,425.00		4,120,000	4,120,000
01/01/2017			690,162.50	690,162.50				
07/01/2017	4,290,000	4.500%	690,162.50	4,980,162.50	5,670,325.00		4,290,000	4,290,000
01/01/2018			593,637.50	593,637.50				
07/01/2018	4,485,000	5.000%	593,637.50	5,078,637.50	5,672,275.00		4,485,000	4,485,000
01/01/2019			481,512.50	481,512.50				
07/01/2019	4,710,000	5.000%	481,512.50	5,191,512.50	5,673,025.00		4,710,000	4,710,000
01/01/2020			363,762.50	363,762.50				
07/01/2020	4,945,000	4.500%	363,762.50	5,308,762.50	5,672,525.00		4,945,000	4,945,000
01/01/2021			252,500.00	252,500.00				
07/01/2021	5,195,000	5.000%	252,500.00	5,447,500.00	5,700,000.00		5,195,000	5,195,000
01/01/2022			122,625.00	122,625.00				
07/01/2022	5,450,000	4.500%	122,625.00	5,572,625.00	5,695,250.00		5,450,000	5,450,000
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0	0.000%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0
	$48,140,000		$14,404,562.50	$62,544,562.50	$62,544,562.50	$0	$48,140,000	$48,140,000

2009 Various Purpose General Obligation Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			955,188.75	955,188.75				
07/01/2012	1,280,000	2.250%	955,188.75	2,235,188.75	3,190,377.50	1,280,000	0	1,280,000
01/01/2013			940,788.75	940,788.75				
07/01/2013	1,295,000	2.500%	940,788.75	2,235,788.75	3,176,577.50	1,295,000	0	1,295,000
01/01/2014			924,601.25	924,601.25				
07/01/2014	1,315,000	3.000%	924,601.25	2,239,601.25	3,164,202.50	1,315,000	0	1,315,000
01/01/2015			904,876.25	904,876.25				
07/01/2015	1,335,000	3.250%	904,876.25	2,239,876.25	3,144,752.50	1,150,000	185,000	1,335,000
01/01/2016			883,182.50	883,182.50				
07/01/2016	1,880,000	3.800%	883,182.50	2,763,182.50	3,646,365.00	0	1,880,000	1,880,000
01/01/2017			847,462.50	847,462.50				
07/01/2017	1,920,000	4.000%	847,462.50	2,767,462.50	3,614,925.00	0	1,920,000	1,920,000
01/01/2018			809,062.50	809,062.50				
07/01/2018	1,970,000	4.250%	809,062.50	2,779,062.50	3,588,125.00	0	1,970,000	1,970,000
01/01/2019			767,200.00	767,200.00				
07/01/2019	2,025,000	4.500%	767,200.00	2,792,200.00	3,559,400.00	0	2,025,000	2,025,000
01/01/2020			721,637.50	721,637.50				
07/01/2020	2,090,000	4.500%	721,637.50	2,811,637.50	3,533,275.00	0	2,090,000	2,090,000
01/01/2021			674,612.50	674,612.50				
07/01/2021	2,155,000	4.625%	674,612.50	2,829,612.50	3,504,225.00	0	2,155,000	2,155,000
01/01/2022			624,778.13	624,778.13				
07/01/2022	2,225,000	4.750%	624,778.13	2,849,778.13	3,474,556.25	0	2,225,000	2,225,000
01/01/2023			571,934.38	571,934.38				
07/01/2023	2,300,000	4.875%	571,934.38	2,871,934.38	3,443,868.75	0	2,300,000	2,300,000
01/01/2024			515,871.88	515,871.88				
07/01/2024	2,375,000	5.125%	515,871.88	2,890,871.88	3,406,743.75	0	2,375,000	2,375,000
01/01/2025			455,012.50	455,012.50				
07/01/2025	2,460,000	5.375%	455,012.50	2,915,012.50	3,370,025.00	0	2,460,000	2,460,000
01/01/2026			388,900.00	388,900.00				
07/01/2026	2,550,000	5.500%	388,900.00	2,938,900.00	3,327,800.00	0	2,550,000	2,550,000
01/01/2027			318,775.00	318,775.00				
07/01/2027	2,645,000	5.625%	318,775.00	2,963,775.00	3,282,550.00	0	2,645,000	2,645,000
01/01/2028			244,384.38	244,384.38				
07/01/2028	2,745,000	5.625%	244,384.38	2,989,384.38	3,233,768.75	0	2,745,000	2,745,000
01/01/2029			167,181.25	167,181.25				
07/01/2029	2,850,000	5.750%	167,181.25	3,017,181.25	3,184,362.50	0	2,850,000	2,850,000
01/01/2030			85,243.75	85,243.75				
07/01/2030	2,965,000	5.750%	85,243.75	3,050,243.75	3,135,487.50	0	2,965,000	2,965,000
	$40,380,000		$23,601,387.50	$63,981,387.50	$63,981,387.50	$5,040,000	$35,340,000	$40,380,000

2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment	Allocation of GO Debt 6%	20%	Total
07/01/2011								
01/01/2012			833,800.00	833,800.00				
07/01/2012			833,800.00	833,800.00	1,667,600.00	0	0	0
01/01/2013			833,800.00	833,800.00				
07/01/2013			833,800.00	833,800.00	1,667,600.00	0	0	0
01/01/2014			833,800.00	833,800.00				
07/01/2014	2,475,000	4.000%	833,800.00	3,308,800.00	4,142,600.00	729,242	1,745,758	2,475,000
01/01/2015			784,300.00	784,300.00				
07/01/2015	5,645,000	4.000%	784,300.00	6,429,300.00	7,213,600.00	0	5,645,000	5,645,000
01/01/2016			671,400.00	671,400.00				
07/01/2016	6,500,000	4.000%	671,400.00	7,171,400.00	7,842,800.00	0	6,500,000	6,500,000
01/01/2017			541,400.00	541,400.00				
07/01/2017	6,750,000	4.000%	541,400.00	7,291,400.00	7,832,800.00	0	6,750,000	6,750,000
01/01/2018			406,400.00	406,400.00				
07/01/2018	2,100,000	5.000%	406,400.00	2,506,400.00	2,912,800.00	0	2,100,000	2,100,000
01/01/2019			353,900.00	353,900.00				
07/01/2019	4,300,000	5.000%	353,900.00	4,653,900.00	5,007,800.00	0	4,300,000	4,300,000
01/01/2020			246,400.00	246,400.00				
07/01/2020	3,950,000	5.000%	246,400.00	4,196,400.00	4,442,800.00	0	3,950,000	3,950,000
01/01/2021			147,650.00	147,650.00				
07/01/2021	3,210,000	5.000%	147,650.00	3,357,650.00	3,505,300.00	0	3,210,000	3,210,000
01/01/2022			67,400.00	67,400.00				
07/01/2022	3,370,000	4.000%	67,400.00	3,437,400.00	3,504,800.00	0	3,370,000	3,370,000
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2023	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2024	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2025	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2026	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2027	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2028	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2029	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00				
07/01/2030	0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
	$38,300,000		$11,440,500.00	$49,740,500.00	$49,740,500.00	$729,242	$37,570,758	$38,300,000

Combined Water & Sewer Portions of General Obligation Bonds

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011				
01/01/2012		162,775.00	162,775.00	
07/01/2012	925,000	162,775.00	1,087,775.00	1,250,550.00
01/01/2013		144,275.00	144,275.00	
07/01/2013	970,000	144,275.00	1,114,275.00	1,258,550.00
01/01/2014		120,025.00	120,025.00	
07/01/2014	1,020,000	120,025.00	1,140,025.00	1,260,050.00
01/01/2015		94,525.00	94,525.00	
07/01/2015	1,060,000	94,525.00	1,154,525.00	1,249,050.00
01/01/2016		68,025.00	68,025.00	
07/01/2016	1,100,000	68,025.00	1,168,025.00	1,236,050.00
01/01/2017		40,525.00	40,525.00	
07/01/2017	1,145,000	40,525.00	1,185,525.00	1,226,050.00
01/01/2018		11,900.00	11,900.00	
07/01/2018	1,190,000	11,900.00	1,201,900.00	1,213,800.00
01/01/2019		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2019	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2020		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2020	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2021		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2021	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2022		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2022	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2023		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2023	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2024		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2024	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2025		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2025	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2026		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2026	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2027		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2027	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2028		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2028	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2029		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2029	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2030		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2030	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	$7,410,000	$1,284,100.00	$8,694,100.00	$8,694,100.00

Total Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011				
01/01/2012		6,947,729.60	6,947,729.60	
07/01/2012	11,551,954	6,947,729.60	18,499,683.85	25,447,413.44
01/01/2013		6,730,069.27	6,730,069.27	
07/01/2013	11,998,417	6,730,069.27	18,728,486.01	25,458,555.27
01/01/2014		6,466,393.33	6,466,393.33	
07/01/2014	12,541,207	6,466,393.33	19,007,600.68	25,473,994.02
01/01/2015		6,185,981.19	6,185,981.19	
07/01/2015	13,120,375	6,185,981.19	19,306,355.92	25,492,337.12
01/01/2016		5,882,561.71	5,882,561.71	
07/01/2016	13,745,969	5,882,561.71	19,628,531.02	25,511,092.73
01/01/2017		5,569,806.95	5,569,806.95	
07/01/2017	14,383,043	5,569,806.95	19,952,850.34	25,522,657.29
01/01/2018		5,242,275.90	5,242,275.90	
07/01/2018	15,061,651	5,242,275.90	20,303,927.03	25,546,202.93
01/01/2019		4,906,283.22	4,906,283.22	
07/01/2019	15,746,849	4,906,283.22	20,653,131.96	25,559,415.19
01/01/2020		4,552,724.21	4,552,724.21	
07/01/2020	16,111,487	4,552,724.21	20,664,210.80	25,216,935.01
01/01/2021		4,176,649.52	4,176,649.52	
07/01/2021	16,209,278	4,176,649.52	20,385,927.24	24,562,576.76
01/01/2022		3,801,433.96	3,801,433.96	
07/01/2022	16,964,948	3,801,433.96	20,766,381.98	24,567,815.94
01/01/2023		3,417,590.01	3,417,590.01	
07/01/2023	18,870,954	3,417,590.01	22,288,543.89	25,706,133.91
01/01/2024		2,983,996.17	2,983,996.17	
07/01/2024	19,742,306	2,983,996.17	22,726,302.05	25,710,298.22
01/01/2025		2,517,352.70	2,517,352.70	
07/01/2025	20,674,015	2,517,352.70	23,191,367.59	25,708,720.30
01/01/2026		2,023,356.68	2,023,356.68	
07/01/2026	21,671,092	2,023,356.68	23,694,448.84	25,717,805.52
01/01/2027		1,505,386.32	1,505,386.32	
07/01/2027	21,583,549	1,505,386.32	23,088,935.59	24,594,321.92
01/01/2028		943,134.75	943,134.75	
07/01/2028	18,856,398	943,134.75	19,799,532.88	20,742,667.64
01/01/2029		436,370.01	436,370.01	
07/01/2029	6,979,651	436,370.01	7,416,021.11	7,852,391.11
01/01/2030		223,355.00	223,355.00	
07/01/2030	6,820,000	223,355.00	7,043,355.00	7,266,710.00
	$292,633,143	$149,024,901.03	$441,658,044.31	$441,658,044.31

Total Senior Lien Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011				
01/01/2012		135,772.72	135,772.72	
07/01/2012	1,006,954	135,772.72	1,142,726.97	1,278,499.69
01/01/2013		125,093.64	125,093.64	
07/01/2013	1,043,417	125,093.64	1,168,510.38	1,293,604.02
01/01/2014		114,023.96	114,023.96	
07/01/2014	1,081,207	114,023.96	1,195,231.31	1,309,255.27
01/01/2015		102,549.32	102,549.32	
07/01/2015	1,120,375	102,549.32	1,222,924.05	1,325,473.37
01/01/2016		90,654.84	90,654.84	
07/01/2016	1,160,969	90,654.84	1,251,624.15	1,342,278.98
01/01/2017		78,325.07	78,325.07	
07/01/2017	1,203,043	78,325.07	1,281,368.46	1,359,693.54
01/01/2018		65,544.03	65,544.03	
07/01/2018	1,246,651	65,544.03	1,312,195.16	1,377,739.18
01/01/2019		52,295.10	52,295.10	
07/01/2019	1,291,849	52,295.10	1,344,143.84	1,396,438.94
01/01/2020		38,561.08	38,561.08	
07/01/2020	971,487	38,561.08	1,010,047.67	1,048,608.76
01/01/2021		28,517.65	28,517.65	
07/01/2021	339,278	28,517.65	367,795.37	396,313.01
01/01/2022		25,727.09	25,727.09	
07/01/2022	349,948	25,727.09	375,675.11	401,402.19
01/01/2023		22,848.76	22,848.76	
07/01/2023	360,954	22,848.76	383,802.64	406,651.41
01/01/2024		19,879.92	19,879.92	
07/01/2024	372,306	19,879.92	392,185.80	412,065.72
01/01/2025		16,817.70	16,817.70	
07/01/2025	384,015	16,817.70	400,832.59	417,650.30
01/01/2026		13,659.18	13,659.18	
07/01/2026	396,092	13,659.18	409,751.34	423,410.52
01/01/2027		10,401.32	10,401.32	
07/01/2027	408,549	10,401.32	418,950.59	429,351.92
01/01/2028		7,041.00	7,041.00	
07/01/2028	421,398	7,041.00	428,439.13	435,480.14
01/01/2029		3,575.01	3,575.01	
07/01/2029	434,651	3,575.01	438,226.11	441,801.11
01/01/2030		0.00	0.00	
07/01/2030	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	$13,593,143	$1,902,574.78	$15,495,718.06	$15,495,718.06

Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds Series 2001 (WIFA)

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			85,673.65	85,673.65	
07/01/2012	750,197.59	2.284%	85,673.65	835,871.24	921,544.90
01/01/2013			77,106.40	77,106.40	
07/01/2013	778,585.07	2.284%	77,106.40	855,691.47	932,797.86
01/01/2014			68,214.95	68,214.95	
07/01/2014	808,046.73	2.284%	68,214.95	876,261.68	944,476.64
01/01/2015			58,987.06	58,987.06	
07/01/2015	838,623.21	2.284%	58,987.06	897,610.27	956,597.33
01/01/2016			49,409.98	49,409.98	
07/01/2016	870,356.72	2.284%	49,409.98	919,766.70	969,176.69
01/01/2017			39,470.51	39,470.51	
07/01/2017	903,291.02	2.284%	39,470.51	942,761.53	982,232.04
01/01/2018			29,154.93	29,154.93	
07/01/2018	937,471.55	2.284%	29,154.93	966,626.48	995,781.40
01/01/2019			18,449.00	18,449.00	
07/01/2019	972,945.47	2.284%	18,449.00	991,394.47	1,009,843.47
01/01/2020			7,337.96	7,337.96	
07/01/2020	642,553.80	2.284%	7,337.96	649,891.76	657,229.73
	$7,502,071.16		$867,608.90	$8,369,680.06	$8,369,680.06

Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds Series 2010 (WIFA)

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			50,099.07	50,099.07	
07/01/2012	256,756.66	1.645%	50,099.07	306,855.73	356,954.80
01/01/2013			47,987.24	47,987.24	
07/01/2013	264,831.67	1.645%	47,987.24	312,818.91	360,806.16
01/01/2014			45,809.00	45,809.00	
07/01/2014	273,160.62	1.645%	45,809.00	318,969.62	364,778.63
01/01/2015			43,562.26	43,562.26	
07/01/2015	281,751.52	1.645%	43,562.26	325,313.78	368,876.04
01/01/2016			41,244.85	41,244.85	
07/01/2016	290,612.59	1.645%	41,244.85	331,857.44	373,102.29
01/01/2017			38,854.56	38,854.56	
07/01/2017	299,752.37	1.645%	38,854.56	338,606.93	377,461.50
01/01/2018			36,389.10	36,389.10	
07/01/2018	309,179.58	1.645%	36,389.10	345,568.68	381,957.78
01/01/2019			33,846.10	33,846.10	
07/01/2019	318,903.27	1.645%	33,846.10	352,749.37	386,595.47
01/01/2020			31,223.12	31,223.12	
07/01/2020	328,932.79	1.645%	31,223.12	360,155.91	391,379.03
01/01/2021			28,517.65	28,517.65	
07/01/2021	339,277.72	1.645%	28,517.65	367,795.37	396,313.01
01/01/2022			25,727.09	25,727.09	
07/01/2022	349,948.02	1.645%	25,727.09	375,675.11	401,402.19
01/01/2023			22,848.76	22,848.76	
07/01/2023	360,953.88	1.645%	22,848.76	383,802.64	406,651.41
01/01/2024			19,879.92	19,879.92	
07/01/2024	372,305.88	1.645%	19,879.92	392,185.80	412,065.72
01/01/2025			16,817.70	16,817.70	
07/01/2025	384,014.89	1.645%	16,817.70	400,832.59	417,650.30
01/01/2026			13,659.18	13,659.18	
07/01/2026	396,092.16	1.645%	13,659.18	409,751.34	423,410.52
01/01/2027			10,401.32	10,401.32	
07/01/2027	408,549.27	1.645%	10,401.32	418,950.59	429,351.92
01/01/2028			7,041.00	7,041.00	
07/01/2028	421,398.13	1.645%	7,041.00	428,439.13	435,480.14
01/01/2029			3,575.01	3,575.01	
07/01/2029	434,651.10	1.645%	3,575.01	438,226.11	441,801.11
	$6,091,072.12		$1,034,965.88	$7,126,038.00	$7,126,038.00

Total Subordinate Lien Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011				
01/01/2012		6,811,956.88	6,811,956.88	
07/01/2012	10,545,000	6,811,956.88	17,356,956.88	24,168,913.75
01/01/2013		6,604,975.63	6,604,975.63	
07/01/2013	10,955,000	6,604,975.63	17,559,975.63	24,164,951.25
01/01/2014		6,352,369.38	6,352,369.38	
07/01/2014	11,460,000	6,352,369.38	17,812,369.38	24,164,738.75
01/01/2015		6,083,431.88	6,083,431.88	
07/01/2015	12,000,000	6,083,431.88	18,083,431.88	24,166,863.75
01/01/2016		5,791,906.88	5,791,906.88	
07/01/2016	12,585,000	5,791,906.88	18,376,906.88	24,168,813.75
01/01/2017		5,491,481.88	5,491,481.88	
07/01/2017	13,180,000	5,491,481.88	18,671,481.88	24,162,963.75
01/01/2018		5,176,731.88	5,176,731.88	
07/01/2018	13,815,000	5,176,731.88	18,991,731.88	24,168,463.75
01/01/2019		4,853,988.13	4,853,988.13	
07/01/2019	14,455,000	4,853,988.13	19,308,988.13	24,162,976.25
01/01/2020		4,514,163.13	4,514,163.13	
07/01/2020	15,140,000	4,514,163.13	19,654,163.13	24,168,326.25
01/01/2021		4,148,131.88	4,148,131.88	
07/01/2021	15,870,000	4,148,131.88	20,018,131.88	24,166,263.75
01/01/2022		3,775,706.88	3,775,706.88	
07/01/2022	16,615,000	3,775,706.88	20,390,706.88	24,166,413.75
01/01/2023		3,394,741.25	3,394,741.25	
07/01/2023	18,510,000	3,394,741.25	21,904,741.25	25,299,482.50
01/01/2024		2,964,116.25	2,964,116.25	
07/01/2024	19,370,000	2,964,116.25	22,334,116.25	25,298,232.50
01/01/2025		2,500,535.00	2,500,535.00	
07/01/2025	20,290,000	2,500,535.00	22,790,535.00	25,291,070.00
01/01/2026		2,009,697.50	2,009,697.50	
07/01/2026	21,275,000	2,009,697.50	23,284,697.50	25,294,395.00
01/01/2027		1,494,985.00	1,494,985.00	
07/01/2027	21,175,000	1,494,985.00	22,669,985.00	24,164,970.00
01/01/2028		936,093.75	936,093.75	
07/01/2028	18,435,000	936,093.75	19,371,093.75	20,307,187.50
01/01/2029		432,795.00	432,795.00	
07/01/2029	6,545,000	432,795.00	6,977,795.00	7,410,590.00
01/01/2030		223,355.00	223,355.00	
07/01/2030	6,820,000	223,355.00	7,043,355.00	7,266,710.00
	$279,040,000	$147,122,326.25	$426,162,326.25	$426,162,326.25

Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2003

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			1,921,500.00	1,921,500.00	
07/01/2012	2,725,000	4.000%	1,921,500.00	4,646,500.00	6,568,000.00
01/01/2013			1,867,000.00	1,867,000.00	
07/01/2013	2,830,000	5.000%	1,867,000.00	4,697,000.00	6,564,000.00
01/01/2014			1,796,250.00	1,796,250.00	
07/01/2014	2,975,000	5.000%	1,796,250.00	4,771,250.00	6,567,500.00
01/01/2015			1,721,875.00	1,721,875.00	
07/01/2015	3,120,000	5.000%	1,721,875.00	4,841,875.00	6,563,750.00
01/01/2016			1,643,875.00	1,643,875.00	
07/01/2016	3,280,000	5.000%	1,643,875.00	4,923,875.00	6,567,750.00
01/01/2017			1,561,875.00	1,561,875.00	
07/01/2017	3,445,000	5.000%	1,561,875.00	5,006,875.00	6,568,750.00
01/01/2018			1,475,750.00	1,475,750.00	
07/01/2018	3,615,000	5.000%	1,475,750.00	5,090,750.00	6,566,500.00
01/01/2019			1,385,375.00	1,385,375.00	
07/01/2019	3,795,000	5.000%	1,385,375.00	5,180,375.00	6,565,750.00
01/01/2020			1,290,500.00	1,290,500.00	
07/01/2020	3,985,000	5.000%	1,290,500.00	5,275,500.00	6,566,000.00
01/01/2021			1,190,875.00	1,190,875.00	
07/01/2021	4,185,000	5.000%	1,190,875.00	5,375,875.00	6,566,750.00
01/01/2022			1,086,250.00	1,086,250.00	
07/01/2022	4,395,000	5.000%	1,086,250.00	5,481,250.00	6,567,500.00
01/01/2023			976,375.00	976,375.00	
07/01/2023	5,740,000	5.000%	976,375.00	6,716,375.00	7,692,750.00
01/01/2024			832,875.00	832,875.00	
07/01/2024	6,030,000	5.000%	832,875.00	6,862,875.00	7,695,750.00
01/01/2025			682,125.00	682,125.00	
07/01/2025	6,330,000	5.000%	682,125.00	7,012,125.00	7,694,250.00
01/01/2026			523,875.00	523,875.00	
07/01/2026	6,645,000	5.000%	523,875.00	7,168,875.00	7,692,750.00
01/01/2027			357,750.00	357,750.00	
07/01/2027	6,980,000	5.000%	357,750.00	7,337,750.00	7,695,500.00
01/01/2028			183,250.00	183,250.00	
07/01/2028	7,330,000	5.000%	183,250.00	7,513,250.00	7,696,500.00
	$77,405,000		$40,994,750.00	$118,399,750.00	$118,399,750.00

Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2006

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			1,788,915.63	1,788,915.63	
07/01/2012	3,590,000	4.000%	1,788,915.63	5,378,915.63	7,167,831.25
01/01/2013			1,717,115.63	1,717,115.63	
07/01/2013	3,745,000	5.250%	1,717,115.63	5,462,115.63	7,179,231.25
01/01/2014			1,618,809.38	1,618,809.38	
07/01/2014	3,925,000	5.250%	1,618,809.38	5,543,809.38	7,162,618.75
01/01/2015			1,515,778.13	1,515,778.13	
07/01/2015	4,140,000	5.250%	1,515,778.13	5,655,778.13	7,171,556.25
01/01/2016			1,407,103.13	1,407,103.13	
07/01/2016	4,355,000	5.000%	1,407,103.13	5,762,103.13	7,169,206.25
01/01/2017			1,298,228.13	1,298,228.13	
07/01/2017	4,570,000	5.000%	1,298,228.13	5,868,228.13	7,166,456.25
01/01/2018			1,183,978.13	1,183,978.13	
07/01/2018	4,800,000	5.000%	1,183,978.13	5,983,978.13	7,167,956.25
01/01/2019			1,063,978.13	1,063,978.13	
07/01/2019	5,040,000	5.000%	1,063,978.13	6,103,978.13	7,167,956.25
01/01/2020			937,978.13	937,978.13	
07/01/2020	5,295,000	5.000%	937,978.13	6,232,978.13	7,170,956.25
01/01/2021			805,603.13	805,603.13	
07/01/2021	5,560,000	4.125%	805,603.13	6,365,603.13	7,171,206.25
01/01/2022			690,928.13	690,928.13	
07/01/2022	5,785,000	4.125%	690,928.13	6,475,928.13	7,166,856.25
01/01/2023			571,612.50	571,612.50	
07/01/2023	6,030,000	4.250%	571,612.50	6,601,612.50	7,173,225.00
01/01/2024			443,475.00	443,475.00	
07/01/2024	6,280,000	4.500%	443,475.00	6,723,475.00	7,166,950.00
01/01/2025			302,175.00	302,175.00	
07/01/2025	6,565,000	4.500%	302,175.00	6,867,175.00	7,169,350.00
01/01/2026			154,462.50	154,462.50	
07/01/2026	6,865,000	4.500%	154,462.50	7,019,462.50	7,173,925.00
	$76,545,000		$31,000,281.25	$107,545,281.25	$107,545,281.25

Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2007

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			980,093.75	980,093.75	
07/01/2012	1,775,000	4.250%	980,093.75	2,755,093.75	3,735,187.50
01/01/2013			942,375.00	942,375.00	
07/01/2013	1,840,000	4.250%	942,375.00	2,782,375.00	3,724,750.00
01/01/2014			903,275.00	903,275.00	
07/01/2014	1,930,000	4.375%	903,275.00	2,833,275.00	3,736,550.00
01/01/2015			861,056.25	861,056.25	
07/01/2015	2,010,000	5.000%	861,056.25	2,871,056.25	3,732,112.50
01/01/2016			810,806.25	810,806.25	
07/01/2016	2,110,000	5.000%	810,806.25	2,920,806.25	3,731,612.50
01/01/2017			758,056.25	758,056.25	
07/01/2017	2,215,000	5.000%	758,056.25	2,973,056.25	3,731,112.50
01/01/2018			702,681.25	702,681.25	
07/01/2018	2,330,000	4.375%	702,681.25	3,032,681.25	3,735,362.50
01/01/2019			651,712.50	651,712.50	
07/01/2019	2,430,000	4.375%	651,712.50	3,081,712.50	3,733,425.00
01/01/2020			598,556.25	598,556.25	
07/01/2020	2,535,000	5.000%	598,556.25	3,133,556.25	3,732,112.50
01/01/2021			535,181.25	535,181.25	
07/01/2021	2,660,000	5.000%	535,181.25	3,195,181.25	3,730,362.50
01/01/2022			468,681.25	468,681.25	
07/01/2022	2,795,000	5.000%	468,681.25	3,263,681.25	3,732,362.50
01/01/2023			398,806.25	398,806.25	
07/01/2023	2,935,000	5.000%	398,806.25	3,333,806.25	3,732,612.50
01/01/2024			325,431.25	325,431.25	
07/01/2024	3,085,000	5.000%	325,431.25	3,410,431.25	3,735,862.50
01/01/2025			248,306.25	248,306.25	
07/01/2025	3,235,000	5.000%	248,306.25	3,483,306.25	3,731,612.50
01/01/2026			167,431.25	167,431.25	
07/01/2026	3,395,000	5.000%	167,431.25	3,562,431.25	3,729,862.50
01/01/2027			82,556.25	82,556.25	
07/01/2027	3,570,000	4.625%	82,556.25	3,652,556.25	3,735,112.50
	$40,850,000		$18,870,012.50	$59,720,012.50	$59,720,012.50

Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2008

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			1,302,018.75	1,302,018.75	
07/01/2012	2,455,000	3.500%	1,302,018.75	3,757,018.75	5,059,037.50
01/01/2013			1,259,056.25	1,259,056.25	
07/01/2013	2,540,000	3.500%	1,259,056.25	3,799,056.25	5,058,112.50
01/01/2014			1,214,606.25	1,214,606.25	
07/01/2014	2,630,000	3.750%	1,214,606.25	3,844,606.25	5,059,212.50
01/01/2015			1,165,293.75	1,165,293.75	
07/01/2015	2,730,000	4.000%	1,165,293.75	3,895,293.75	5,060,587.50
01/01/2016			1,110,693.75	1,110,693.75	
07/01/2016	2,840,000	4.000%	1,110,693.75	3,950,693.75	5,061,387.50
01/01/2017			1,053,893.75	1,053,893.75	
07/01/2017	2,950,000	4.000%	1,053,893.75	4,003,893.75	5,057,787.50
01/01/2018			994,893.75	994,893.75	
07/01/2018	3,070,000	4.000%	994,893.75	4,064,893.75	5,059,787.50
01/01/2019			933,493.75	933,493.75	
07/01/2019	3,190,000	4.125%	933,493.75	4,123,493.75	5,056,987.50
01/01/2020			867,700.00	867,700.00	
07/01/2020	3,325,000	4.250%	867,700.00	4,192,700.00	5,060,400.00
01/01/2021			797,043.75	797,043.75	
07/01/2021	3,465,000	5.000%	797,043.75	4,262,043.75	5,059,087.50
01/01/2022			710,418.75	710,418.75	
07/01/2022	3,640,000	4.500%	710,418.75	4,350,418.75	5,060,837.50
01/01/2023			628,518.75	628,518.75	
07/01/2023	3,805,000	4.500%	628,518.75	4,433,518.75	5,062,037.50
01/01/2024			542,906.25	542,906.25	
07/01/2024	3,975,000	4.750%	542,906.25	4,517,906.25	5,060,812.50
01/01/2025			448,500.00	448,500.00	
07/01/2025	4,160,000	5.000%	448,500.00	4,608,500.00	5,057,000.00
01/01/2026			344,500.00	344,500.00	
07/01/2026	4,370,000	5.000%	344,500.00	4,714,500.00	5,059,000.00
01/01/2027			235,250.00	235,250.00	
07/01/2027	4,590,000	5.000%	235,250.00	4,825,250.00	5,060,500.00
01/01/2028			120,500.00	120,500.00	
07/01/2028	4,820,000	5.000%	120,500.00	4,940,500.00	5,061,000.00
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	$58,555,000		$27,458,575.00	$86,013,575.00	$86,013,575.00

Water & Sewer Revenue Obligations Series 2010

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2012			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2013			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2013			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2014			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2014			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2015			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2015			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2016			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2016			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2017			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2017			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2018			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2018			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2019			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2019			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2020			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2020			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2021			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2021			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2022			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2022			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2023			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2023			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2024			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2024			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2025			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2025			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2026			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2026			819,428.75	819,428.75	1,638,857.50
01/01/2027			819,428.75	819,428.75	
07/01/2027	6,035,000	6.200%	819,428.75	6,854,428.75	7,673,857.50
01/01/2028			632,343.75	632,343.75	
07/01/2028	6,285,000	6.350%	632,343.75	6,917,343.75	7,549,687.50
01/01/2029			432,795.00	432,795.00	
07/01/2029	6,545,000	6.400%	432,795.00	6,977,795.00	7,410,590.00
01/01/2030			223,355.00	223,355.00	
07/01/2030	6,820,000	6.550%	223,355.00	7,043,355.00	7,266,710.00
	$25,685,000		$28,798,707.50	$54,483,707.50	$54,483,707.50

Total Street & Highway User Revenue Bonds

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011				
01/01/2012		328,168.75	328,168.75	
07/01/2012	4,040,000	328,168.75	4,368,168.75	4,696,337.50
01/01/2013		251,934.38	251,934.38	
07/01/2013	4,195,000	251,934.38	4,446,934.38	4,698,868.75
01/01/2014		165,437.50	165,437.50	
07/01/2014	4,355,000	165,437.50	4,520,437.50	4,685,875.00
01/01/2015		74,000.00	74,000.00	
07/01/2015	1,805,000	74,000.00	1,879,000.00	1,953,000.00
01/01/2016		37,900.00	37,900.00	
07/01/2016	1,895,000	37,900.00	1,932,900.00	1,970,800.00
	$16,290,000	$1,714,881.25	$18,004,881.25	$18,004,881.25

Street & Highway User Revenue and Refunding Bonds Series 2004

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			145,456.25	145,456.25	
07/01/2012	2,435,000	3.625%	145,456.25	2,580,456.25	2,725,912.50
01/01/2013			101,321.88	101,321.88	
07/01/2013	2,525,000	3.875%	101,321.88	2,626,321.88	2,727,643.75
01/01/2014			52,400.00	52,400.00	
07/01/2014	2,620,000	4.000%	52,400.00	2,672,400.00	2,724,800.00
	$7,580,000		$598,356.25	$8,178,356.25	$8,178,356.25

Street & Highway User Revenue Bonds Series 2006

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			182,712.50	182,712.50	
07/01/2012	1,605,000	4.000%	182,712.50	1,787,712.50	1,970,425.00
01/01/2013			150,612.50	150,612.50	
07/01/2013	1,670,000	4.500%	150,612.50	1,820,612.50	1,971,225.00
01/01/2014			113,037.50	113,037.50	
07/01/2014	1,735,000	4.500%	113,037.50	1,848,037.50	1,961,075.00
01/01/2015			74,000.00	74,000.00	
07/01/2015	1,805,000	4.000%	74,000.00	1,879,000.00	1,953,000.00
01/01/2016			37,900.00	37,900.00	
07/01/2016	1,895,000	4.000%	37,900.00	1,932,900.00	1,970,800.00
	$8,710,000		$1,116,525.00	$9,826,525.00	$9,826,525.00

Total Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011				
01/01/2012		2,218,440.63	2,218,440.63	
07/01/2012	2,890,000	2,218,440.63	5,108,440.63	7,326,881.25
01/01/2013		2,160,640.63	2,160,640.63	
07/01/2013	3,005,000	2,160,640.63	5,165,640.63	7,326,281.25
01/01/2014		2,100,540.63	2,100,540.63	
07/01/2014	3,125,000	2,100,540.63	5,225,540.63	7,326,081.25
01/01/2015		2,038,040.63	2,038,040.63	
07/01/2015	3,250,000	2,038,040.63	5,288,040.63	7,326,081.25
01/01/2016		1,973,040.63	1,973,040.63	
07/01/2016	3,380,000	1,973,040.63	5,353,040.63	7,326,081.25
01/01/2017		1,888,540.63	1,888,540.63	
07/01/2017	3,550,000	1,888,540.63	5,438,540.63	7,327,081.25
01/01/2018		1,799,790.63	1,799,790.63	
07/01/2018	3,730,000	1,799,790.63	5,529,790.63	7,329,581.25
01/01/2019		1,706,540.63	1,706,540.63	
07/01/2019	3,915,000	1,706,540.63	5,621,540.63	7,328,081.25
01/01/2020		1,628,240.63	1,628,240.63	
07/01/2020	4,070,000	1,628,240.63	5,698,240.63	7,326,481.25
01/01/2021		1,546,840.63	1,546,840.63	
07/01/2021	4,235,000	1,546,840.63	5,781,840.63	7,328,681.25
01/01/2022		1,462,140.63	1,462,140.63	
07/01/2022	4,405,000	1,462,140.63	5,867,140.63	7,329,281.25
01/01/2023		1,371,287.50	1,371,287.50	
07/01/2023	4,585,000	1,371,287.50	5,956,287.50	7,327,575.00
01/01/2024		1,256,662.50	1,256,662.50	
07/01/2024	4,815,000	1,256,662.50	6,071,662.50	7,328,325.00
01/01/2025		1,136,287.50	1,136,287.50	
07/01/2025	5,055,000	1,136,287.50	6,191,287.50	7,327,575.00
01/01/2026		1,009,912.50	1,009,912.50	
07/01/2026	5,310,000	1,009,912.50	6,319,912.50	7,329,825.00
01/01/2027		877,162.50	877,162.50	
07/01/2027	5,575,000	877,162.50	6,452,162.50	7,329,325.00
01/01/2028		737,787.50	737,787.50	
07/01/2028	5,855,000	737,787.50	6,592,787.50	7,330,575.00
01/01/2029		591,412.50	591,412.50	
07/01/2029	6,145,000	591,412.50	6,736,412.50	7,327,825.00
01/01/2030		453,150.00	453,150.00	
07/01/2030	6,420,000	453,150.00	6,873,150.00	7,326,300.00
01/01/2031		308,700.00	308,700.00	
07/01/2031	6,710,000	308,700.00	7,018,700.00	7,327,400.00
01/01/2032		157,725.00	157,725.00	
07/01/2032	7,010,000	157,725.00	7,167,725.00	7,325,450.00
	$97,035,000	$56,845,768.75	$153,880,768.75	$153,880,768.75

Transportation Excise Tax Revenue Obligations Series 2007

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			2,218,440.63	2,218,440.63	
07/01/2012	2,890,000	4.000%	2,218,440.63	5,108,440.63	7,326,881.25
01/01/2013			2,160,640.63	2,160,640.63	
07/01/2013	3,005,000	4.000%	2,160,640.63	5,165,640.63	7,326,281.25
01/01/2014			2,100,540.63	2,100,540.63	
07/01/2014	3,125,000	4.000%	2,100,540.63	5,225,540.63	7,326,081.25
01/01/2015			2,038,040.63	2,038,040.63	
07/01/2015	3,250,000	4.000%	2,038,040.63	5,288,040.63	7,326,081.25
01/01/2016			1,973,040.63	1,973,040.63	
07/01/2016	3,380,000	5.000%	1,973,040.63	5,353,040.63	7,326,081.25
01/01/2017			1,888,540.63	1,888,540.63	
07/01/2017	3,550,000	5.000%	1,888,540.63	5,438,540.63	7,327,081.25
01/01/2018			1,799,790.63	1,799,790.63	
07/01/2018	3,730,000	5.000%	1,799,790.63	5,529,790.63	7,329,581.25
01/01/2019			1,706,540.63	1,706,540.63	
07/01/2019	3,915,000	4.000%	1,706,540.63	5,621,540.63	7,328,081.25
01/01/2020			1,628,240.63	1,628,240.63	
07/01/2020	4,070,000	4.000%	1,628,240.63	5,698,240.63	7,326,481.25
01/01/2021			1,546,840.63	1,546,840.63	
07/01/2021	4,235,000	4.000%	1,546,840.63	5,781,840.63	7,328,681.25
01/01/2022			1,462,140.63	1,462,140.63	
07/01/2022	4,405,000	4.125%	1,462,140.63	5,867,140.63	7,329,281.25
01/01/2023			1,371,287.50	1,371,287.50	
07/01/2023	4,585,000	5.000%	1,371,287.50	5,956,287.50	7,327,575.00
01/01/2024			1,256,662.50	1,256,662.50	
07/01/2024	4,815,000	5.000%	1,256,662.50	6,071,662.50	7,328,325.00
01/01/2025			1,136,287.50	1,136,287.50	
07/01/2025	5,055,000	5.000%	1,136,287.50	6,191,287.50	7,327,575.00
01/01/2026			1,009,912.50	1,009,912.50	
07/01/2026	5,310,000	5.000%	1,009,912.50	6,319,912.50	7,329,825.00
01/01/2027			877,162.50	877,162.50	
07/01/2027	5,575,000	5.000%	877,162.50	6,452,162.50	7,329,325.00
01/01/2028			737,787.50	737,787.50	
07/01/2028	5,855,000	5.000%	737,787.50	6,592,787.50	7,330,575.00
01/01/2029			591,412.50	591,412.50	
07/01/2029	6,145,000	4.500%	591,412.50	6,736,412.50	7,327,825.00
01/01/2030			453,150.00	453,150.00	
07/01/2030	6,420,000	4.500%	453,150.00	6,873,150.00	7,326,300.00
01/01/2031			308,700.00	308,700.00	
07/01/2031	6,710,000	4.500%	308,700.00	7,018,700.00	7,327,400.00
01/01/2032			157,725.00	157,725.00	
07/01/2032	7,010,000	4.500%	157,725.00	7,167,725.00	7,325,450.00
	$97,035,000		$56,845,768.75	$153,880,768.75	$153,880,768.75

Total Leases

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
	107,555.45	319,175.88	426,731.33	
2012	199,282.94	317,148.46	516,431.40	943,162.72
	275,891.60	312,660.92	588,552.52	
2013	283,034.23	305,489.69	588,523.92	1,177,076.44
	365,388.97	298,130.85	663,519.82	
2014	374,956.09	288,553.77	663,509.86	1,327,029.68
	622,017.47	278,723.81	900,741.28	
2015	638,568.32	262,124.27	900,692.59	1,801,433.87
	1,433,327.66	245,081.52	1,678,409.18	
2016	1,471,795.59	206,584.02	1,678,379.61	3,356,788.80
	1,485,500.00	167,051.70	1,652,551.70	
2017	1,525,700.00	126,943.20	1,652,643.20	3,305,194.90
	1,566,800.00	85,749.30	1,652,549.30	
2018	1,609,100.00	43,445.70	1,652,545.70	3,305,095.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00		
	$11,958,918.32	$3,256,863.08	$15,215,781.40	$15,215,781.40

Comerica Equipment Lease 2007

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
03/30/2011		3.770%			
09/30/2011	107,555.45		8,592.18	116,147.63	
03/30/2012	109,582.94		6,564.76	116,147.70	232,295.32
09/30/2012	34,091.60		4,499.12	38,590.72	
03/30/2013	34,734.23		3,856.49	38,590.72	77,181.44
09/30/2013	35,388.97		3,201.75	38,590.72	
03/30/2014	36,056.09		2,534.67	38,590.76	77,181.48
09/30/2014	23,917.47		1,855.01	25,772.48	
03/30/2015	24,368.32		1,404.17	25,772.49	51,544.97
09/30/2015	24,827.66		944.82	25,772.48	
03/30/2016	25,295.59		476.82	25,772.41	51,544.90
	$455,818		$33,929.78	$489,748.10	$489,748.10

Bank of America Refinancing Lease 2011

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
06/01/2011		5.400%			
09/01/2011			310,583.70	310,583.70	
03/01/2012	89,700.00		310,583.70	400,283.70	710,867.40
09/01/2012	241,800.00		308,161.80	549,961.80	
03/01/2013	248,300.00		301,633.20	549,933.20	1,099,895.00
09/01/2013	330,000.00		294,929.10	624,929.10	
03/01/2014	338,900.00		286,019.10	624,919.10	1,249,848.20
09/01/2014	598,100.00		276,868.80	874,968.80	
03/01/2015	614,200.00		260,720.10	874,920.10	1,749,888.90
09/01/2015	1,408,500.00		244,136.70	1,652,636.70	
03/01/2016	1,446,500.00		206,107.20	1,652,607.20	3,305,243.90
09/01/2016	1,485,500.00		167,051.70	1,652,551.70	
03/01/2017	1,525,700.00		126,943.20	1,652,643.20	3,305,194.90
09/01/2017	1,566,800.00		85,749.30	1,652,549.30	
03/01/2018	1,609,100.00		43,445.70	1,652,545.70	3,305,095.00
	$11,503,100		$3,222,933.30	$14,726,033.30	$14,726,033.30

Total Notes

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2012	708,078.00	70,808.00	778,886.00	778,886.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2013	708,078.00	35,404.00	743,482.00	743,482.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00		
	$1,416,156	$106,212.00	$1,522,368.00	$1,522,368.00

99th & Northern Ave Note

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
04/01/2011				
04/01/2012	708,078.00	70,808.00	778,886.00	778,886.00
04/01/2013	708,078.00	35,404.00	743,482.00	743,482.00
04/01/2014			0.00	0.00
04/01/2015			0.00	0.00
04/01/2016			0.00	0.00
04/01/2017			0.00	0.00
04/01/2018			0.00	0.00
04/01/2019			0.00	0.00
04/01/2020			0.00	0.00
04/01/2021			0.00	0.00
04/01/2022			0.00	0.00
	$1,416,156.00	$106,212.00	$1,522,368.00	$1,522,368.00

Total Unrestricted Excise Tax Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
		13,668,666.98	13,668,666.98	
2012	6,990,000	13,668,666.98	20,658,666.98	34,327,333.95
		13,516,193.48	13,516,193.48	
2013	7,335,000	13,516,193.48	20,851,193.48	34,367,386.95
		13,351,177.80	13,351,177.80	
2014	10,620,000	13,351,177.80	23,971,177.80	37,322,355.60
		13,053,685.15	13,053,685.15	
2015	11,210,000	13,053,685.15	24,263,685.15	37,317,370.30
		12,708,373.30	12,708,373.30	
2016	11,905,000	12,708,373.30	24,613,373.30	37,321,746.60
		12,347,700.55	12,347,700.55	
2017	12,630,000	12,347,700.55	24,977,700.55	37,325,401.10
		12,022,501.70	12,022,501.70	
2018	13,275,000	12,022,501.70	25,297,501.70	37,320,003.40
		11,676,268.70	11,676,268.70	
2019	13,970,000	11,676,268.70	25,646,268.70	37,322,537.40
		11,306,070.03	11,306,070.03	
2020	14,710,000	11,306,070.03	26,016,070.03	37,322,140.05
		10,919,525.85	10,919,525.85	
2021	15,485,000	10,919,525.85	26,404,525.85	37,324,051.70
		10,526,981.45	10,526,981.45	
2022	16,270,000	10,526,981.45	26,796,981.45	37,323,962.90
		10,113,048.58	10,113,048.58	
2023	17,095,000	10,113,048.58	27,208,048.58	37,321,097.15
		9,657,388.90	9,657,388.90	
2024	18,005,000	9,657,388.90	27,662,388.90	37,319,777.80
		9,169,896.18	9,169,896.18	
2025	18,980,000	9,169,896.18	28,149,896.18	37,319,792.35
		8,634,379.73	8,634,379.73	
2026	20,055,000	8,634,379.73	28,689,379.73	37,323,759.45
		8,068,912.95	8,068,912.95	
2027	21,185,000	8,068,912.95	29,253,912.95	37,322,825.90
		7,438,821.75	7,438,821.75	
2028	22,445,000	7,438,821.75	29,883,821.75	37,322,643.50
		6,769,882.28	6,769,882.28	
2029	24,690,000	6,769,882.28	31,459,882.28	38,229,764.55
		6,030,793.18	6,030,793.18	
2030	25,285,000	6,030,793.18	31,315,793.18	37,346,586.35
		5,277,733.60	5,277,733.60	
2031	26,790,000	5,277,733.60	32,067,733.60	37,345,467.20
		4,481,251.95	4,481,251.95	
2032	28,385,000	4,481,251.95	32,866,251.95	37,347,503.90
		3,627,362.40	3,627,362.40	
2033	29,970,000	3,627,362.40	33,597,362.40	37,224,724.80
		2,744,843.75	2,744,843.75	
2034	12,850,000	2,744,843.75	15,594,843.75	18,339,687.50
		2,343,281.25	2,343,281.25	
2035	17,080,000	2,343,281.25	19,423,281.25	21,766,562.50
		1,809,531.25	1,809,531.25	
2036	18,145,000	1,809,531.25	19,954,531.25	21,764,062.50
		1,242,500.00	1,242,500.00	
2037	19,280,000	1,242,500.00	20,522,500.00	21,765,000.00
		640,000.00	640,000.00	
2038	20,480,000	640,000.00	21,120,000.00	21,760,000.00
	$475,120,000	$446,293,545.40	$921,413,545.40	$921,413,545.40

Total MPC Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
		7,163,335.73	7,163,335.73	
2012	6,990,000	7,163,335.73	14,153,335.73	21,316,671.45
		7,010,862.23	7,010,862.23	
2013	7,335,000	7,010,862.23	14,345,862.23	21,356,724.45
		6,845,846.55	6,845,846.55	
2014	7,680,000	6,845,846.55	14,525,846.55	21,371,693.10
		6,658,603.90	6,658,603.90	
2015	6,235,000	6,658,603.90	12,893,603.90	19,552,207.80
		6,499,854.55	6,499,854.55	
2016	6,665,000	6,499,854.55	13,164,854.55	19,664,709.10
		6,335,681.80	6,335,681.80	
2017	9,360,000	6,335,681.80	15,695,681.80	22,031,363.60
		6,108,107.95	6,108,107.95	
2018	9,870,000	6,108,107.95	15,978,107.95	22,086,215.90
		5,861,243.70	5,861,243.70	
2019	10,420,000	5,861,243.70	16,281,243.70	22,142,487.40
		5,595,232.53	5,595,232.53	
2020	11,005,000	5,595,232.53	16,600,232.53	22,195,465.05
		5,314,000.85	5,314,000.85	
2021	11,630,000	5,314,000.85	16,944,000.85	22,258,001.70
		5,035,843.95	5,035,843.95	
2022	12,235,000	5,035,843.95	17,270,843.95	22,306,687.90
		4,741,648.58	4,741,648.58	
2023	12,880,000	4,741,648.58	17,621,648.58	22,363,297.15
		4,412,438.90	4,412,438.90	
2024	14,185,000	4,412,438.90	18,597,438.90	23,009,877.80
		4,039,546.18	4,039,546.18	
2025	14,985,000	4,039,546.18	19,024,546.18	23,064,092.35
		3,638,629.73	3,638,629.73	
2026	15,845,000	3,638,629.73	19,483,629.73	23,122,259.45
		3,215,012.95	3,215,012.95	
2027	14,095,000	3,215,012.95	17,310,012.95	20,525,025.90
		2,824,978.00	2,824,978.00	
2028	14,935,000	2,824,978.00	17,759,978.00	20,584,956.00
		2,411,538.53	2,411,538.53	
2029	15,865,000	2,411,538.53	18,276,538.53	20,688,077.05
		1,981,324.43	1,981,324.43	
2030	16,780,000	1,981,324.43	18,761,324.43	20,742,648.85
		1,525,939.85	1,525,939.85	
2031	17,750,000	1,525,939.85	19,275,939.85	20,801,879.70
		1,045,858.20	1,045,858.20	
2032	18,770,000	1,045,858.20	19,815,858.20	20,861,716.40
		528,493.65	528,493.65	
2033	19,855,000	528,493.65	20,383,493.65	20,911,987.30
		0.00	0.00	
2034	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2035	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2036	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2037	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2038	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	$275,370,000	$197,588,045.40	$472,958,045.40	$472,958,045.40

Total Senior Lien MPC Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
		6,863,079.48	6,863,079.48	
2012	6,990,000	6,863,079.48	13,853,079.48	20,716,158.95
		6,710,605.98	6,710,605.98	
2013	7,335,000	6,710,605.98	14,045,605.98	20,756,211.95
		6,545,590.30	6,545,590.30	
2014	7,680,000	6,545,590.30	14,225,590.30	20,771,180.60
		6,358,347.65	6,358,347.65	
2015	6,235,000	6,358,347.65	12,593,347.65	18,951,695.30
		6,199,598.30	6,199,598.30	
2016	6,665,000	6,199,598.30	12,864,598.30	19,064,196.60
		6,035,425.55	6,035,425.55	
2017	9,360,000	6,035,425.55	15,395,425.55	21,430,851.10
		5,807,851.70	5,807,851.70	
2018	9,870,000	5,807,851.70	15,677,851.70	21,485,703.40
		5,560,987.45	5,560,987.45	
2019	10,420,000	5,560,987.45	15,980,987.45	21,541,974.90
		5,294,976.28	5,294,976.28	
2020	11,005,000	5,294,976.28	16,299,976.28	21,594,952.55
		5,013,744.60	5,013,744.60	
2021	11,630,000	5,013,744.60	16,643,744.60	21,657,489.20
		4,735,587.70	4,735,587.70	
2022	12,235,000	4,735,587.70	16,970,587.70	21,706,175.40
		4,441,392.33	4,441,392.33	
2023	12,880,000	4,441,392.33	17,321,392.33	21,762,784.65
		4,112,182.65	4,112,182.65	
2024	14,185,000	4,112,182.65	18,297,182.65	22,409,365.30
		3,739,289.93	3,739,289.93	
2025	14,985,000	3,739,289.93	18,724,289.93	22,463,579.85
		3,338,373.48	3,338,373.48	
2026	15,845,000	3,338,373.48	19,183,373.48	22,521,746.95
		2,914,756.70	2,914,756.70	
2027	14,095,000	2,914,756.70	17,009,756.70	19,924,513.40
		2,524,721.75	2,524,721.75	
2028	14,935,000	2,524,721.75	17,459,721.75	19,984,443.50
		2,111,282.28	2,111,282.28	
2029	14,955,000	2,111,282.28	17,066,282.28	19,177,564.55
		1,705,524.43	1,705,524.43	
2030	15,820,000	1,705,524.43	17,525,524.43	19,231,048.85
		1,275,939.85	1,275,939.85	
2031	16,740,000	1,275,939.85	18,015,939.85	19,291,879.70
		821,108.20	821,108.20	
2032	17,710,000	821,108.20	18,531,108.20	19,352,216.40
		330,243.65	330,243.65	
2033	11,490,000	330,243.65	11,820,243.65	12,150,487.30
		0.00	0.00	
2034	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2035	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2036	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2037	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2038	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	$263,065,000	$184,881,220.40	$447,946,220.40	$447,946,220.40

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2003A

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			1,038,990.63	1,038,990.63	
07/01/2012	1,390,000	3.125%	1,038,990.63	2,428,990.63	3,467,981.25
01/01/2013			1,017,271.88	1,017,271.88	
07/01/2013	1,375,000	3.125%	1,017,271.88	2,392,271.88	3,409,543.75
01/01/2014			995,787.50	995,787.50	
07/01/2014	1,395,000	4.000%	995,787.50	2,390,787.50	3,386,575.00
01/01/2015			967,887.50	967,887.50	
07/01/2015	1,410,000	5.000%	967,887.50	2,377,887.50	3,345,775.00
01/01/2016			932,637.50	932,637.50	
07/01/2016	1,475,000	5.000%	932,637.50	2,407,637.50	3,340,275.00
01/01/2017			895,762.50	895,762.50	
07/01/2017	2,160,000	5.000%	895,762.50	3,055,762.50	3,951,525.00
01/01/2018			841,762.50	841,762.50	
07/01/2018	2,255,000	5.000%	841,762.50	3,096,762.50	3,938,525.00
01/01/2019			785,387.50	785,387.50	
07/01/2019	2,340,000	5.000%	785,387.50	3,125,387.50	3,910,775.00
01/01/2020			726,887.50	726,887.50	
07/01/2020	2,420,000	5.000%	726,887.50	3,146,887.50	3,873,775.00
01/01/2021			666,387.50	666,387.50	
07/01/2021	2,530,000	4.000%	666,387.50	3,196,387.50	3,862,775.00
01/01/2022			615,787.50	615,787.50	
07/01/2022	2,625,000	4.000%	615,787.50	3,240,787.50	3,856,575.00
01/01/2023			563,287.50	563,287.50	
07/01/2023	1,390,000	4.125%	563,287.50	1,953,287.50	2,516,575.00
01/01/2024			534,618.75	534,618.75	
07/01/2024	1,430,000	4.125%	534,618.75	1,964,618.75	2,499,237.50
01/01/2025			505,125.00	505,125.00	
07/01/2025	1,455,000	5.000%	505,125.00	1,960,125.00	2,465,250.00
01/01/2026			468,750.00	468,750.00	
07/01/2026	1,520,000	5.000%	468,750.00	1,988,750.00	2,457,500.00
01/01/2027			430,750.00	430,750.00	
07/01/2027	1,595,000	5.000%	430,750.00	2,025,750.00	2,456,500.00
01/01/2028			390,875.00	390,875.00	
07/01/2028	1,660,000	5.000%	390,875.00	2,050,875.00	2,441,750.00
01/01/2029			349,375.00	349,375.00	
07/01/2029	2,505,000	5.000%	349,375.00	2,854,375.00	3,203,750.00
01/01/2030			286,750.00	286,750.00	
07/01/2030	2,590,000	5.000%	286,750.00	2,876,750.00	3,163,500.00
01/01/2031			222,000.00	222,000.00	
07/01/2031	2,715,000	5.000%	222,000.00	2,937,000.00	3,159,000.00
01/01/2032			154,125.00	154,125.00	
07/01/2032	2,845,000	5.000%	154,125.00	2,999,125.00	3,153,250.00
01/01/2033			83,000.00	83,000.00	
07/01/2033	3,320,000	5.000%	83,000.00	3,403,000.00	3,486,000.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$44,400,000		$26,946,412.50	$71,346,412.50	$71,346,412.50

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2003B

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			2,634,367.50	2,634,367.50	
07/01/2012	390,000	4.100%	2,634,367.50	3,024,367.50	5,658,735.00
01/01/2013			2,626,372.50	2,626,372.50	
07/01/2013	480,000	4.230%	2,626,372.50	3,106,372.50	5,732,745.00
01/01/2014			2,616,220.50	2,616,220.50	
07/01/2014	575,000	5.280%	2,616,220.50	3,191,220.50	5,807,441.00
01/01/2015			2,601,040.50	2,601,040.50	
07/01/2015	700,000	5.280%	2,601,040.50	3,301,040.50	5,902,081.00
01/01/2016			2,582,560.50	2,582,560.50	
07/01/2016	800,000	5.280%	2,582,560.50	3,382,560.50	5,965,121.00
01/01/2017			2,561,440.50	2,561,440.50	
07/01/2017	2,600,000	5.280%	2,561,440.50	5,161,440.50	7,722,881.00
01/01/2018			2,492,800.50	2,492,800.50	
07/01/2018	2,805,000	5.280%	2,492,800.50	5,297,800.50	7,790,601.00
01/01/2019			2,418,748.50	2,418,748.50	
07/01/2019	3,035,000	5.280%	2,418,748.50	5,453,748.50	7,872,497.00
01/01/2020			2,338,624.50	2,338,624.50	
07/01/2020	3,290,000	5.280%	2,338,624.50	5,628,624.50	7,967,249.00
01/01/2021			2,251,768.50	2,251,768.50	
07/01/2021	3,530,000	5.280%	2,251,768.50	5,781,768.50	8,033,537.00
01/01/2022			2,158,576.50	2,158,576.50	
07/01/2022	3,775,000	5.280%	2,158,576.50	5,933,576.50	8,092,153.00
01/01/2023			2,058,916.50	2,058,916.50	
07/01/2023	5,370,000	5.280%	2,058,916.50	7,428,916.50	9,487,833.00
01/01/2024			1,917,148.50	1,917,148.50	
07/01/2024	6,315,000	5.580%	1,917,148.50	8,232,148.50	10,149,297.00
01/01/2025			1,740,960.00	1,740,960.00	
07/01/2025	6,760,000	5.580%	1,740,960.00	8,500,960.00	10,241,920.00
01/01/2026			1,552,356.00	1,552,356.00	
07/01/2026	7,200,000	5.580%	1,552,356.00	8,752,356.00	10,304,712.00
01/01/2027			1,351,476.00	1,351,476.00	
07/01/2027	7,660,000	5.580%	1,351,476.00	9,011,476.00	10,362,952.00
01/01/2028			1,137,762.00	1,137,762.00	
07/01/2028	8,160,000	5.580%	1,137,762.00	9,297,762.00	10,435,524.00
01/01/2029			910,098.00	910,098.00	
07/01/2029	7,050,000	5.580%	910,098.00	7,960,098.00	8,870,196.00
01/01/2030			713,403.00	713,403.00	
07/01/2030	7,535,000	5.580%	713,403.00	8,248,403.00	8,961,806.00
01/01/2031			503,176.50	503,176.50	
07/01/2031	8,020,000	5.580%	503,176.50	8,523,176.50	9,026,353.00
01/01/2032			279,418.50	279,418.50	
07/01/2032	8,535,000	5.580%	279,418.50	8,814,418.50	9,093,837.00
01/01/2033			41,292.00	41,292.00	
07/01/2033	1,480,000	5.580%	41,292.00	1,521,292.00	1,562,584.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$96,065,000		$78,977,055.00	$175,042,055.00	$175,042,055.00

Reflects $7,250,000 refinancing of 2033 maturity on July 1, 2003.

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2004A

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			132,375.00	132,375.00	
07/01/2012	1,665,000	5.000%	132,375.00	1,797,375.00	1,929,750.00
01/01/2013			90,750.00	90,750.00	
07/01/2013	1,765,000	5.000%	90,750.00	1,855,750.00	1,946,500.00
01/01/2014			46,625.00	46,625.00	
07/01/2014	1,865,000	5.000%	46,625.00	1,911,625.00	1,958,250.00
01/01/2015			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2015			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2016			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2016			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2017			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2017			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2018			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2018			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2019			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2019			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2020			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2021			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2022			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2023			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2024			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2025			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2026			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2027			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2028			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2029			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2030			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2031			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2031			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2032			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2032			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2033			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2033			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$5,295,000		$539,500.00	$5,834,500.00	$5,834,500.00

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2006A

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			652,975.00	652,975.00	
07/01/2012	1,345,000	4.250%	652,975.00	1,997,975.00	2,650,950.00
01/01/2013			624,393.75	624,393.75	
07/01/2013	1,405,000	4.500%	624,393.75	2,029,393.75	2,653,787.50
01/01/2014			592,781.25	592,781.25	
07/01/2014	1,465,000	5.000%	592,781.25	2,057,781.25	2,650,562.50
01/01/2015			556,156.25	556,156.25	
07/01/2015	1,540,000	5.000%	556,156.25	2,096,156.25	2,652,312.50
01/01/2016			517,656.25	517,656.25	
07/01/2016	1,615,000	5.000%	517,656.25	2,132,656.25	2,650,312.50
01/01/2017			477,281.25	477,281.25	
07/01/2017	1,700,000	4.250%	477,281.25	2,177,281.25	2,654,562.50
01/01/2018			441,156.25	441,156.25	
07/01/2018	1,770,000	5.000%	441,156.25	2,211,156.25	2,652,312.50
01/01/2019			396,906.25	396,906.25	
07/01/2019	1,860,000	5.000%	396,906.25	2,256,906.25	2,653,812.50
01/01/2020			350,406.25	350,406.25	
07/01/2020	1,950,000	5.000%	350,406.25	2,300,406.25	2,650,812.50
01/01/2021			301,656.25	301,656.25	
07/01/2021	2,050,000	4.250%	301,656.25	2,351,656.25	2,653,312.50
01/01/2022			258,093.75	258,093.75	
07/01/2022	2,135,000	4.250%	258,093.75	2,393,093.75	2,651,187.50
01/01/2023			212,725.00	212,725.00	
07/01/2023	2,225,000	4.500%	212,725.00	2,437,725.00	2,650,450.00
01/01/2024			162,662.50	162,662.50	
07/01/2024	2,330,000	4.500%	162,662.50	2,492,662.50	2,655,325.00
01/01/2025			110,237.50	110,237.50	
07/01/2025	2,430,000	4.500%	110,237.50	2,540,237.50	2,650,475.00
01/01/2026			55,562.50	55,562.50	
07/01/2026	2,540,000	4.375%	55,562.50	2,595,562.50	2,651,125.00
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2027			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2028			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2029			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2030			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2031			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2031			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2032			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2032			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2033			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2033			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$28,360,000		$11,421,300.00	$39,781,300.00	$39,781,300.00

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2008A

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			731,128.13	731,128.13	
07/01/2012			731,128.13	731,128.13	1,462,256.25
01/01/2013			731,128.13	731,128.13	
07/01/2013			731,128.13	731,128.13	1,462,256.25
01/01/2014			731,128.13	731,128.13	
07/01/2014			731,128.13	731,128.13	1,462,256.25
01/01/2015			731,128.13	731,128.13	
07/01/2015	240,000	4.000%	731,128.13	971,128.13	1,702,256.25
01/01/2016			726,328.13	726,328.13	
07/01/2016	1,350,000	4.000%	726,328.13	2,076,328.13	2,802,656.25
01/01/2017			699,328.13	699,328.13	
07/01/2017	1,405,000	4.000%	699,328.13	2,104,328.13	2,803,656.25
01/01/2018			671,228.13	671,228.13	
07/01/2018	1,465,000	4.000%	671,228.13	2,136,228.13	2,807,456.25
01/01/2019			641,928.13	641,928.13	
07/01/2019	1,530,000	4.000%	641,928.13	2,171,928.13	2,813,856.25
01/01/2020			611,328.13	611,328.13	
07/01/2020	1,590,000	4.000%	611,328.13	2,201,328.13	2,812,656.25
01/01/2021			579,528.13	579,528.13	
07/01/2021	1,655,000	4.125%	579,528.13	2,234,528.13	2,814,056.25
01/01/2022			545,393.75	545,393.75	
07/01/2022	1,725,000	4.250%	545,393.75	2,270,393.75	2,815,787.50
01/01/2023			508,737.50	508,737.50	
07/01/2023	1,790,000	5.000%	508,737.50	2,298,737.50	2,807,475.00
01/01/2024			463,987.50	463,987.50	
07/01/2024	1,875,000	5.000%	463,987.50	2,338,987.50	2,802,975.00
01/01/2025			417,112.50	417,112.50	
07/01/2025	1,970,000	5.000%	417,112.50	2,387,112.50	2,804,225.00
01/01/2026			367,862.50	367,862.50	
07/01/2026	2,070,000	5.000%	367,862.50	2,437,862.50	2,805,725.00
01/01/2027			316,112.50	316,112.50	
07/01/2027	2,170,000	5.000%	316,112.50	2,486,112.50	2,802,225.00
01/01/2028			261,862.50	261,862.50	
07/01/2028	2,280,000	5.000%	261,862.50	2,541,862.50	2,803,725.00
01/01/2029			204,862.50	204,862.50	
07/01/2029	2,390,000	4.500%	204,862.50	2,594,862.50	2,799,725.00
01/01/2030			151,087.50	151,087.50	
07/01/2030	2,500,000	4.500%	151,087.50	2,651,087.50	2,802,175.00
01/01/2031			94,837.50	94,837.50	
07/01/2031	2,615,000	4.500%	94,837.50	2,709,837.50	2,804,675.00
01/01/2032			36,000.00	36,000.00	
07/01/2032	1,600,000	4.500%	36,000.00	1,636,000.00	1,672,000.00
01/01/2033			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2033			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$32,220,000		$20,444,075.00	$52,664,075.00	$52,664,075.00

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2008B

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			1,538,035.48	1,538,035.48	
07/01/2012	470,000	5.446%	1,538,035.48	2,008,035.48	3,546,070.95
01/01/2013			1,525,237.38	1,525,237.38	
07/01/2013	740,000	5.446%	1,525,237.38	2,265,237.38	3,790,474.75
01/01/2014			1,505,087.18	1,505,087.18	
07/01/2014	1,030,000	5.446%	1,505,087.18	2,535,087.18	4,040,174.35
01/01/2015			1,477,040.28	1,477,040.28	
07/01/2015	1,345,000	5.446%	1,477,040.28	2,822,040.28	4,299,080.55
01/01/2016			1,440,415.93	1,440,415.93	
07/01/2016	1,425,000	5.446%	1,440,415.93	2,865,415.93	4,305,831.85
01/01/2017			1,401,613.18	1,401,613.18	
07/01/2017	1,495,000	5.446%	1,401,613.18	2,896,613.18	4,298,226.35
01/01/2018			1,360,904.33	1,360,904.33	
07/01/2018	1,575,000	5.446%	1,360,904.33	2,935,904.33	4,296,808.65
01/01/2019			1,318,017.08	1,318,017.08	
07/01/2019	1,655,000	6.077%	1,318,017.08	2,973,017.08	4,291,034.15
01/01/2020			1,267,729.90	1,267,729.90	
07/01/2020	1,755,000	6.077%	1,267,729.90	3,022,729.90	4,290,459.80
01/01/2021			1,214,404.23	1,214,404.23	
07/01/2021	1,865,000	6.077%	1,214,404.23	3,079,404.23	4,293,808.45
01/01/2022			1,157,736.20	1,157,736.20	
07/01/2022	1,975,000	6.077%	1,157,736.20	3,132,736.20	4,290,472.40
01/01/2023			1,097,725.83	1,097,725.83	
07/01/2023	2,105,000	6.077%	1,097,725.83	3,202,725.83	4,300,451.65
01/01/2024			1,033,765.40	1,033,765.40	
07/01/2024	2,235,000	6.077%	1,033,765.40	3,268,765.40	4,302,530.80
01/01/2025			965,854.93	965,854.93	
07/01/2025	2,370,000	6.077%	965,854.93	3,335,854.93	4,301,709.85
01/01/2026			893,842.48	893,842.48	
07/01/2026	2,515,000	6.157%	893,842.48	3,408,842.48	4,302,684.95
01/01/2027			816,418.20	816,418.20	
07/01/2027	2,670,000	6.157%	816,418.20	3,486,418.20	4,302,836.40
01/01/2028			734,222.25	734,222.25	
07/01/2028	2,835,000	6.157%	734,222.25	3,569,222.25	4,303,444.50
01/01/2029			646,946.78	646,946.78	
07/01/2029	3,010,000	6.157%	646,946.78	3,656,946.78	4,303,893.55
01/01/2030			554,283.93	554,283.93	
07/01/2030	3,195,000	6.157%	554,283.93	3,749,283.93	4,303,567.85
01/01/2031			455,925.85	455,925.85	
07/01/2031	3,390,000	6.157%	455,925.85	3,845,925.85	4,301,851.70
01/01/2032			351,564.70	351,564.70	
07/01/2032	4,730,000	6.157%	351,564.70	5,081,564.70	5,433,129.40
01/01/2033			205,951.65	205,951.65	
07/01/2033	6,690,000	6.157%	205,951.65	6,895,951.65	7,101,903.30
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$51,075,000		$45,925,446.20	$97,000,446.20	$97,000,446.20

Senior Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2008C

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			135,207.75	135,207.75	
07/01/2012	1,730,000	4.596%	135,207.75	1,865,207.75	2,000,415.50
01/01/2013			95,452.35	95,452.35	
07/01/2013	1,570,000	4.776%	95,452.35	1,665,452.35	1,760,904.70
01/01/2014			57,960.75	57,960.75	
07/01/2014	1,350,000	4.869%	57,960.75	1,407,960.75	1,465,921.50
01/01/2015			25,095.00	25,095.00	
07/01/2015	1,000,000	5.019%	25,095.00	1,025,095.00	1,050,190.00
01/01/2016			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2016			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2017			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2017			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2018			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2018			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2019			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2019			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2020			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2020			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2021			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2021			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2022			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2022			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2023			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2023			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2024			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2024			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2025			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2025			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2026			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2026			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2027			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2027			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2028			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2028			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2029			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2029			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2030			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2030			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2031			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2031			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2032			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2032			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2033			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2033			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$5,650,000		$627,431.70	$6,277,431.70	$6,277,431.70

Total Subordinate Lien MPC Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2012	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2013	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2014	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2015	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2016	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2017	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2018	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2019	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2020	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2021	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2022	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2023	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2024	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2025	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2026	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2027	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2028	0	300,256.25	300,256.25	600,512.50
		300,256.25	300,256.25	
2029	910,000	300,256.25	1,210,256.25	1,510,512.50
		275,800.00	275,800.00	
2030	960,000	275,800.00	1,235,800.00	1,511,600.00
		250,000.00	250,000.00	
2031	1,010,000	250,000.00	1,260,000.00	1,510,000.00
		224,750.00	224,750.00	
2032	1,060,000	224,750.00	1,284,750.00	1,509,500.00
		198,250.00	198,250.00	
2033	8,365,000	198,250.00	8,563,250.00	8,761,500.00
		0.00	0.00	
2034	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2035	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2036	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2037	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	
2038	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	$12,305,000	$12,706,825.00	$25,011,825.00	$25,011,825.00

Subordinate Lien Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2002B

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2012			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2013			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2013			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2014			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2014			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2015			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2015			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2016			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2016			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2017			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2017			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2018			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2018			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2019			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2019			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2020			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2020			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2021			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2021			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2022			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2022			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2023			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2023			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2024			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2024			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2025			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2025			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2026			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2026			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2027			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2027			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2028			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2028			129,881.25	129,881.25	259,762.50
01/01/2029			129,881.25	129,881.25	
07/01/2029	$910,000	5.375%	129,881.25	1,039,881.25	1,169,762.50
01/01/2030			105,425.00	105,425.00	
07/01/2030	960,000	5.375%	105,425.00	1,065,425.00	1,170,850.00
01/01/2031			79,625.00	79,625.00	
07/01/2031	1,010,000	5.000%	79,625.00	1,089,625.00	1,169,250.00
01/01/2032			54,375.00	54,375.00	
07/01/2032	1,060,000	5.000%	54,375.00	1,114,375.00	1,168,750.00
01/01/2033			27,875.00	27,875.00	
07/01/2033	1,115,000	5.000%	27,875.00	1,142,875.00	1,170,750.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$5,055,000		$5,210,325.00	$10,265,325.00	$10,265,325.00

Subordinate Lien Refunding Excise Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2003D

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2012			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2013			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2013			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2014			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2014			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2015			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2015			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2016			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2016			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2017			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2017			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2018			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2018			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2019			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2019			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2020			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2020			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2021			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2021			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2022			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2022			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2023			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2023			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2024			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2024			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2025			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2025			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2026			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2026			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2027			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2027			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2028			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2028			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2029			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2029			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2030			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2030			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2031			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2031			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2032			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2032			170,375.00	170,375.00	340,750.00
01/01/2033			170,375.00	170,375.00	
07/01/2033	$7,250,000	4.700%	170,375.00	7,420,375.00	7,590,750.00
01/01/2034			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2035			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2036			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2037			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2037			0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2038			0.00	0.00	
07/01/2038			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$7,250,000		$7,496,500.00	$14,746,500.00	$14,746,500.00

Total PFC Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
		6,505,331.25	6,505,331.25	
2012	0	6,505,331.25	6,505,331.25	13,010,662.50
		6,505,331.25	6,505,331.25	
2013	0	6,505,331.25	6,505,331.25	13,010,662.50
		6,505,331.25	6,505,331.25	
2014	2,940,000	6,505,331.25	9,445,331.25	15,950,662.50
		6,395,081.25	6,395,081.25	
2015	4,975,000	6,395,081.25	11,370,081.25	17,765,162.50
		6,208,518.75	6,208,518.75	
2016	5,240,000	6,208,518.75	11,448,518.75	17,657,037.50
		6,012,018.75	6,012,018.75	
2017	3,270,000	6,012,018.75	9,282,018.75	15,294,037.50
		5,914,393.75	5,914,393.75	
2018	3,405,000	5,914,393.75	9,319,393.75	15,233,787.50
		5,815,025.00	5,815,025.00	
2019	3,550,000	5,815,025.00	9,365,025.00	15,180,050.00
		5,710,837.50	5,710,837.50	
2020	3,705,000	5,710,837.50	9,415,837.50	15,126,675.00
		5,605,525.00	5,605,525.00	
2021	3,855,000	5,605,525.00	9,460,525.00	15,066,050.00
		5,491,137.50	5,491,137.50	
2022	4,035,000	5,491,137.50	9,526,137.50	15,017,275.00
		5,371,400.00	5,371,400.00	
2023	4,215,000	5,371,400.00	9,586,400.00	14,957,800.00
		5,244,950.00	5,244,950.00	
2024	3,820,000	5,244,950.00	9,064,950.00	14,309,900.00
		5,130,350.00	5,130,350.00	
2025	3,995,000	5,130,350.00	9,125,350.00	14,255,700.00
		4,995,750.00	4,995,750.00	
2026	4,210,000	4,995,750.00	9,205,750.00	14,201,500.00
		4,853,900.00	4,853,900.00	
2027	7,090,000	4,853,900.00	11,943,900.00	16,797,800.00
		4,613,843.75	4,613,843.75	
2028	7,510,000	4,613,843.75	12,123,843.75	16,737,687.50
		4,358,343.75	4,358,343.75	
2029	8,825,000	4,358,343.75	13,183,343.75	17,541,687.50
		4,049,468.75	4,049,468.75	
2030	8,505,000	4,049,468.75	12,554,468.75	16,603,937.50
		3,751,793.75	3,751,793.75	
2031	9,040,000	3,751,793.75	12,791,793.75	16,543,587.50
		3,435,393.75	3,435,393.75	
2032	9,615,000	3,435,393.75	13,050,393.75	16,485,787.50
		3,098,868.75	3,098,868.75	
2033	10,115,000	3,098,868.75	13,213,868.75	16,312,737.50
		2,744,843.75	2,744,843.75	
2034	12,850,000	2,744,843.75	15,594,843.75	18,339,687.50
		2,343,281.25	2,343,281.25	
2035	17,080,000	2,343,281.25	19,423,281.25	21,766,562.50
		1,809,531.25	1,809,531.25	
2036	18,145,000	1,809,531.25	19,954,531.25	21,764,062.50
		1,242,500.00	1,242,500.00	
2037	19,280,000	1,242,500.00	20,522,500.00	21,765,000.00
		640,000.00	640,000.00	
2038	20,480,000	640,000.00	21,120,000.00	21,760,000.00
	$199,750,000	$248,705,500.00	$448,455,500.00	$448,455,500.00

Third Lien Excise Tax Bonds Series 2008A

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	
07/01/2012			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	8,913,912.50
01/01/2013			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	
07/01/2013			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	8,913,912.50
01/01/2014			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	
07/01/2014			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	8,913,912.50
01/01/2015			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	
07/01/2015			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	8,913,912.50
01/01/2016			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	
07/01/2016			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	8,913,912.50
01/01/2017			4,456,956.25	4,456,956.25	
07/01/2017	2,100,000	6.000%	4,456,956.25	6,556,956.25	11,013,912.50
01/01/2018			4,393,956.25	4,393,956.25	
07/01/2018	2,515,000	6.000%	4,393,956.25	6,908,956.25	11,302,912.50
01/01/2019			4,318,506.25	4,318,506.25	
07/01/2019	2,625,000	6.000%	4,318,506.25	6,943,506.25	11,262,012.50
01/01/2020			4,239,756.25	4,239,756.25	
07/01/2020	2,740,000	5.750%	4,239,756.25	6,979,756.25	11,219,512.50
01/01/2021			4,160,981.25	4,160,981.25	
07/01/2021	2,845,000	6.000%	4,160,981.25	7,005,981.25	11,166,962.50
01/01/2022			4,075,631.25	4,075,631.25	
07/01/2022	2,985,000	6.000%	4,075,631.25	7,060,631.25	11,136,262.50
01/01/2023			3,986,081.25	3,986,081.25	
07/01/2023	3,110,000	6.000%	3,986,081.25	7,096,081.25	11,082,162.50
01/01/2024			3,892,781.25	3,892,781.25	
07/01/2024	2,820,000	6.000%	3,892,781.25	6,712,781.25	10,605,562.50
01/01/2025			3,808,181.25	3,808,181.25	
07/01/2025	2,950,000	7.000%	3,808,181.25	6,758,181.25	10,566,362.50
01/01/2026			3,704,931.25	3,704,931.25	
07/01/2026	3,110,000	7.000%	3,704,931.25	6,814,931.25	10,519,862.50
01/01/2027			3,596,081.25	3,596,081.25	
07/01/2027	5,240,000	7.000%	3,596,081.25	8,836,081.25	12,432,162.50
01/01/2028			3,412,681.25	3,412,681.25	
07/01/2028	5,550,000	7.000%	3,412,681.25	8,962,681.25	12,375,362.50
01/01/2029			3,218,431.25	3,218,431.25	
07/01/2029	6,515,000	7.000%	3,218,431.25	9,733,431.25	12,951,862.50
01/01/2030			2,990,406.25	2,990,406.25	
07/01/2030	6,280,000	7.000%	2,990,406.25	9,270,406.25	12,260,812.50
01/01/2031			2,770,606.25	2,770,606.25	
07/01/2031	6,675,000	7.000%	2,770,606.25	9,445,606.25	12,216,212.50
01/01/2032			2,536,981.25	2,536,981.25	
07/01/2032	7,100,000	7.000%	2,536,981.25	9,636,981.25	12,173,962.50
01/01/2033			2,288,481.25	2,288,481.25	
07/01/2033	7,470,000	7.000%	2,288,481.25	9,758,481.25	12,046,962.50
01/01/2034			2,027,031.25	2,027,031.25	
07/01/2034	9,490,000	6.250%	2,027,031.25	11,517,031.25	13,544,062.50
01/01/2035			1,730,468.75	1,730,468.75	
07/01/2035	12,615,000	6.250%	1,730,468.75	14,345,468.75	16,075,937.50
01/01/2036			1,336,250.00	1,336,250.00	
07/01/2036	13,400,000	6.250%	1,336,250.00	14,736,250.00	16,072,500.00
01/01/2037			917,500.00	917,500.00	
07/01/2037	14,235,000	6.250%	917,500.00	15,152,500.00	16,070,000.00
01/01/2038			472,656.25	472,656.25	
07/01/2038	15,125,000	6.250%	472,656.25	15,597,656.25	16,070,312.50
	$137,495,000		$181,240,237.50	$318,735,237.50	$318,735,237.50

Third Lien Excise Tax Bonds Series 2008B

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	
07/01/2012			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	3,077,875.00
01/01/2013			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	
07/01/2013			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	3,077,875.00
01/01/2014			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	
07/01/2014			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	3,077,875.00
01/01/2015			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	
07/01/2015			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	3,077,875.00
01/01/2016			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	
07/01/2016			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	3,077,875.00
01/01/2017			1,538,937.50	1,538,937.50	
07/01/2017	740,000	5.000%	1,538,937.50	2,278,937.50	3,817,875.00
01/01/2018			1,520,437.50	1,520,437.50	
07/01/2018	890,000	5.375%	1,520,437.50	2,410,437.50	3,930,875.00
01/01/2019			1,496,518.75	1,496,518.75	
07/01/2019	925,000	5.500%	1,496,518.75	2,421,518.75	3,918,037.50
01/01/2020			1,471,081.25	1,471,081.25	
07/01/2020	965,000	5.500%	1,471,081.25	2,436,081.25	3,907,162.50
01/01/2021			1,444,543.75	1,444,543.75	
07/01/2021	1,010,000	5.750%	1,444,543.75	2,454,543.75	3,899,087.50
01/01/2022			1,415,506.25	1,415,506.25	
07/01/2022	1,050,000	5.750%	1,415,506.25	2,465,506.25	3,881,012.50
01/01/2023			1,385,318.75	1,385,318.75	
07/01/2023	1,105,000	6.000%	1,385,318.75	2,490,318.75	3,875,637.50
01/01/2024			1,352,168.75	1,352,168.75	
07/01/2024	1,000,000	6.000%	1,352,168.75	2,352,168.75	3,704,337.50
01/01/2025			1,322,168.75	1,322,168.75	
07/01/2025	1,045,000	6.000%	1,322,168.75	2,367,168.75	3,689,337.50
01/01/2026			1,290,818.75	1,290,818.75	
07/01/2026	1,100,000	6.000%	1,290,818.75	2,390,818.75	3,681,637.50
01/01/2027			1,257,818.75	1,257,818.75	
07/01/2027	1,850,000	6.125%	1,257,818.75	3,107,818.75	4,365,637.50
01/01/2028			1,201,162.50	1,201,162.50	
07/01/2028	1,960,000	6.250%	1,201,162.50	3,161,162.50	4,362,325.00
01/01/2029			1,139,912.50	1,139,912.50	
07/01/2029	2,310,000	7.000%	1,139,912.50	3,449,912.50	4,589,825.00
01/01/2030			1,059,062.50	1,059,062.50	
07/01/2030	2,225,000	7.000%	1,059,062.50	3,284,062.50	4,343,125.00
01/01/2031			981,187.50	981,187.50	
07/01/2031	2,365,000	7.000%	981,187.50	3,346,187.50	4,327,375.00
01/01/2032			898,412.50	898,412.50	
07/01/2032	2,515,000	7.000%	898,412.50	3,413,412.50	4,311,825.00
01/01/2033			810,387.50	810,387.50	
07/01/2033	2,645,000	7.000%	810,387.50	3,455,387.50	4,265,775.00
01/01/2034			717,812.50	717,812.50	
07/01/2034	3,360,000	6.250%	717,812.50	4,077,812.50	4,795,625.00
01/01/2035			612,812.50	612,812.50	
07/01/2035	4,465,000	6.250%	612,812.50	5,077,812.50	5,690,625.00
01/01/2036			473,281.25	473,281.25	
07/01/2036	4,745,000	6.250%	473,281.25	5,218,281.25	5,691,562.50
01/01/2037			325,000.00	325,000.00	
07/01/2037	5,045,000	6.250%	325,000.00	5,370,000.00	5,695,000.00
01/01/2038			167,343.75	167,343.75	
07/01/2038	5,355,000	6.250%	167,343.75	5,522,343.75	5,689,687.50
	$48,670,000		$63,152,762.50	$111,822,762.50	$111,822,762.50

Third Lien Excise Tax Bonds Series 2008C

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
07/01/2011					
01/01/2012			509,437.50	509,437.50	
07/01/2012			509,437.50	509,437.50	1,018,875.00
01/01/2013			509,437.50	509,437.50	
07/01/2013			509,437.50	509,437.50	1,018,875.00
01/01/2014			509,437.50	509,437.50	
07/01/2014	2,940,000	7.500%	509,437.50	3,449,437.50	3,958,875.00
01/01/2015			399,187.50	399,187.50	
07/01/2015	4,975,000	7.500%	399,187.50	5,374,187.50	5,773,375.00
01/01/2016			212,625.00	212,625.00	
07/01/2016	5,240,000	7.500%	212,625.00	5,452,625.00	5,665,250.00
01/01/2017			16,125.00	16,125.00	
07/01/2017	430,000	7.500%	16,125.00	446,125.00	462,250.00
	$13,585,000		$4,312,500.00	$17,897,500.00	$17,897,500.00

Total Interfund Loans

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
			0.00	
2012	532,412.00	1,046,860.00	1,579,272.00	1,579,272.00
			0.00	
2013	540,871.00	1,032,884.50	1,573,755.50	1,573,755.50
			0.00	
2014	555,416.00	1,018,713.00	1,574,129.00	1,574,129.00
			0.00	
2015	319,000.00	1,005,292.00	1,324,292.00	1,324,292.00
			0.00	
2016	330,000.00	994,998.50	1,324,998.50	1,324,998.50
			0.00	
2017	740,000.00	984,344.00	1,724,344.00	1,724,344.00
			0.00	
2018	770,000.00	957,676.00	1,727,676.00	1,727,676.00
			0.00	
2019	796,000.00	929,890.50	1,725,890.50	1,725,890.50
			0.00	
2020	827,000.00	901,156.00	1,728,156.00	1,728,156.00
			0.00	
2021	853,000.00	871,276.50	1,724,276.50	1,724,276.50
			0.00	
2022	1,075,000.00	840,448.00	1,915,448.00	1,915,448.00
			0.00	
2023	1,120,000.00	798,308.00	1,918,308.00	1,918,308.00
			0.00	
2024	1,165,000.00	754,404.00	1,919,404.00	1,919,404.00
			0.00	
2025	1,210,000.00	708,736.00	1,918,736.00	1,918,736.00
			0.00	
2026	1,255,000.00	661,304.00	1,916,304.00	1,916,304.00
			0.00	
2027	1,305,000.00	612,108.00	1,917,108.00	1,917,108.00
			0.00	
2028	1,355,000.00	560,952.00	1,915,952.00	1,915,952.00
			0.00	
2029	1,410,000.00	507,836.00	1,917,836.00	1,917,836.00
			0.00	
2030	1,465,000.00	452,564.00	1,917,564.00	1,917,564.00
			0.00	
2031	1,525,000.00	395,136.00	1,920,136.00	1,920,136.00
			0.00	
2032	1,580,000.00	335,356.00	1,915,356.00	1,915,356.00
			0.00	
2033	1,645,000.00	273,420.00	1,918,420.00	1,918,420.00
			0.00	
2034	1,710,000.00	208,936.00	1,918,936.00	1,918,936.00
			0.00	
2035	1,775,000.00	141,904.00	1,916,904.00	1,916,904.00
			0.00	
2036	1,845,000.00	72,324.00	1,917,324.00	1,917,324.00
	$27,703,699.00	$17,066,827.00	$44,770,526.00	$44,770,526.00

Sanitation Fund Loan

Date	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011				
2012	237,412.00	12,465.00	249,877.00	249,877.00
2013	241,871.00	8,006.00	249,877.00	249,877.00
2014	246,416.00	3,461.00	249,877.00	249,877.00
2015			0.00	0.00
2016			0.00	0.00
2017			0.00	0.00
2018			0.00	0.00
2019			0.00	0.00
2020			0.00	0.00
2021			0.00	0.00
2022			0.00	0.00
2023			0.00	0.00
2024			0.00	0.00
2025			0.00	0.00
2026			0.00	0.00
2027			0.00	0.00
2028			0.00	0.00
2029			0.00	0.00
2030			0.00	0.00
2031			0.00	0.00
2032			0.00	0.00
2033			0.00	0.00
2034			0.00	0.00
2035			0.00	0.00
2036			0.00	0.00
	$725,699.00	$23,932.00	$749,631.00	$749,631.00

Debt Service Fund Loan

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011					
2012	175,000.00	2.750%	54,395.00	229,395.00	229,395.00
2013	179,000.00	2.750%	49,582.50	228,582.50	228,582.50
2014	184,000.00	2.750%	44,660.00	228,660.00	228,660.00
2015	189,000.00	2.750%	39,600.00	228,600.00	228,600.00
2016	195,000.00	2.750%	34,402.50	229,402.50	229,402.50
2017	200,000.00	2.750%	29,040.00	229,040.00	229,040.00
2018	205,000.00	2.750%	23,540.00	228,540.00	228,540.00
2019	211,000.00	2.750%	17,902.50	228,902.50	228,902.50
2020	217,000.00	2.750%	12,100.00	229,100.00	229,100.00
2021	223,000.00	2.750%	6,132.50	229,132.50	229,132.50
2022			0.00	0.00	0.00
2023			0.00	0.00	0.00
2024			0.00	0.00	0.00
2025			0.00	0.00	0.00
2026			0.00	0.00	0.00
2027			0.00	0.00	0.00
2028			0.00	0.00	0.00
2029			0.00	0.00	0.00
2030			0.00	0.00	0.00
2031			0.00	0.00	0.00
2032			0.00	0.00	0.00
2033			0.00	0.00	0.00
2034			0.00	0.00	0.00
2035			0.00	0.00	0.00
2036			0.00	0.00	0.00
	$1,978,000.00		$311,355.00	$2,289,355.00	$2,289,355.00

General Fund Loan

Date	Principal	Rate	Interest	Total Payment	Annual Payment
2011					
2012	120,000	3.920%	980,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00
2013	120,000	3.920%	975,296.00	1,095,296.00	1,095,296.00
2014	125,000	3.920%	970,592.00	1,095,592.00	1,095,592.00
2015	130,000	3.920%	965,692.00	1,095,692.00	1,095,692.00
2016	135,000	3.920%	960,596.00	1,095,596.00	1,095,596.00
2017	540,000	3.920%	955,304.00	1,495,304.00	1,495,304.00
2018	565,000	3.920%	934,136.00	1,499,136.00	1,499,136.00
2019	585,000	3.920%	911,988.00	1,496,988.00	1,496,988.00
2020	610,000	3.920%	889,056.00	1,499,056.00	1,499,056.00
2021	630,000	3.920%	865,144.00	1,495,144.00	1,495,144.00
2022	1,075,000	3.920%	840,448.00	1,915,448.00	1,915,448.00
2023	1,120,000	3.920%	798,308.00	1,918,308.00	1,918,308.00
2024	1,165,000	3.920%	754,404.00	1,919,404.00	1,919,404.00
2025	1,210,000	3.920%	708,736.00	1,918,736.00	1,918,736.00
2026	1,255,000	3.920%	661,304.00	1,916,304.00	1,916,304.00
2027	1,305,000	3.920%	612,108.00	1,917,108.00	1,917,108.00
2028	1,355,000	3.920%	560,952.00	1,915,952.00	1,915,952.00
2029	1,410,000	3.920%	507,836.00	1,917,836.00	1,917,836.00
2030	1,465,000	3.920%	452,564.00	1,917,564.00	1,917,564.00
2031	1,525,000	3.920%	395,136.00	1,920,136.00	1,920,136.00
2032	1,580,000	3.920%	335,356.00	1,915,356.00	1,915,356.00
2033	1,645,000	3.920%	273,420.00	1,918,420.00	1,918,420.00
2034	1,710,000	3.920%	208,936.00	1,918,936.00	1,918,936.00
2035	1,775,000	3.920%	141,904.00	1,916,904.00	1,916,904.00
2036	1,845,000	3.920%	72,324.00	1,917,324.00	1,917,324.00
	$25,000,000		$16,731,540.00	$41,731,540.00	$41,731,540.00