RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK

A Component Unit of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Basic Financial Report
June 30, 2019

Table of Contents

blumshapiro
accounting • tax • advisory

1 Capital Way
Cranston, RI 02910
Tel 401.272.5600
Fax 401.331.4511

blumshapiro.com

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank
Providence, Rhode Island

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (the Bank), a component unit of the State of Rhode Island, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank as of June 30, 2019 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Prior Year Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank as of June 30, 2018 were audited by other auditors whose opinion dated September 26, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank's basic financial statements. The supplementary information contained on pages 39-50 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information for the year ended June 30, 2019 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information schedules for the year ended June 30, 2019 are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The supplementary information schedules for the year ended June 30, 2018, which are the responsibility of management, were included in the prior period financial statements audited by other auditors who stated such information was fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the 2018 basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 20, 2019 on our consideration of the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Blum, Shapiro & Company, P.C.

Cranston, Rhode Island
September 20, 2019

INTRODUCTION

The following is Management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (the "Bank") as of June 30, 2019. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Bank's Financial Report including the companion Notes to financial statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

As outlined in greater detail in the financial statements, the Bank was established in 1989 as a quasi-public corporation. The Bank is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of five members, four of whom are members of the public appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The Rhode Island State General Treasurer, or such officer's designee, who shall be a subordinate within the General Treasurer's department, serves as an ex-officio member.

Consistent with the Bank's mission of serving as Rhode Island's central hub for financing infrastructure improvements for municipalities, businesses, and homeowners, the Board and Management are focused on delivering innovative financing for an array of infrastructure-based projects. In addition to the Bank's legacy clean water (and its companion residential-based lending for the community septic system loan program and the sewer tie-in loan fund), drinking water, and municipal road and bridge programs, the Bank also supports energy efficiency and renewable energy, brownfield remediation and water quality protection financing. Together, these programs improve the State's infrastructure, create jobs, promote economic development and enhance the environment.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As noted above, Management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Bank's financial statements. The Bank's three financial statements include:

1. Statement of Net Position: The statement of net position presents information on the Bank's assets (plus deferred outflows) and liabilities (plus deferred inflows), with the difference between the two amounts as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Bank's net position can serve as a broad indicator of whether the financial position of the Bank is improving or deteriorating.

2. Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position: This statement presents the Bank's operating revenues and expenses, nonoperating revenues and expenses, and changes in net position for the fiscal year.

3. Statement of Cash Flows: The Bank's statement of cash flows is presented on the direct method of reporting, which reflects cash flows from operating activities, capital and related financing, non-capital financing activities, and investing activities.

Consistent with the flow of financial resources measurement focus (which considers whether the financial resources obtained during the accounting period are enough to cover all claims during the same period) and the accrual basis of accounting for governmental agencies, all assets and liabilities and changes in net position are reported upon the occurrence of the underlying event giving rise to that asset or liability and resulting change in net position regardless of the timing of when the cash is received or paid. Consequently, certain revenues and expenses reported in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position will result in cash flows in future periods.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Statement of Net Position – Condensed

	2019	2018	2017
Current assets	$ 486,813,954	$ 465,005,699	$ 438,464,582
Noncurrent assets	1,252,646,608	1,201,190,665	1,212,284,770
Total assets	1,739,460,562	1,666,196,364	1,650,749,352
Deferred outflows of resources (a)	5,378,818	6,489,463	8,086,130
Current liabilities	255,931,433	247,018,749	248,943,343
Non-current liabilities	776,046,506	771,214,463	796,553,519
Total liabilities	1,031,977,939	1,018,233,212	1,045,496,862
Deferred inflows of resources (a)	734,416	716,253	996,065
Net investment in capital assets	269,647	384,721	294,011
Restricted for program purposes	662,135,008	603,540,701	558,830,618
Unrestricted	49,722,370	49,810,940	53,217,926
Total net position	$ 712,127,025	$ 653,736,362	$ 612,342,555

(a) In conjunction with refunding certain above-market rate bonds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded bond(s) is(are) recorded as an amount deferred on refunding – either as an outflow or inflow. Please see Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for more information.

Statement of Net Position – as of fiscal period ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018

- Total assets for the period ending June 30, 2019 amounted to $1.739 billion, an increase of $73.3 million, or 4.4%, from the previous year end when total assets amounted to $1.666 billion. The main driver in the increase was growth in loans outstanding, which increased $58.0 million in 2019.

- Total investments amounted to $84.3 million, up $8.4 million from $75.9 million at the end of the previous period. The market continued to present significant challenges for fixed income investors, especially in the second half of the fiscal year when the market rallied sending yields lower and the curve inverted. Against that backdrop, Management was able to selectively enter the market to make strategic purchases that provided yield enhancements above overnight funds.

- Loan originations amounted to a robust $149.1 million in fiscal year 2019 up from $79.3 million in the prior year (excluding C-PACE loans of $2.6 million and $1.7 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively). Originations were well dispersed across all our lending programs. Net of return of principal on existing loans, which equaled $86.6 million, loans outstanding increased 4.5% from $1.286 billion at June 30, 2018 to $1.344 billion at June 30, 2019.

- Net investment in capital assets decreased to $269,647 from $384,721 at June 30, 2018, a net decline of 30%, as depreciation amounted to $141,377 and new capital assets were a modest $26,301 during 2019.

- In response to the increase in loan originations described above, project costs payable (which are committed loan proceeds that have yet to be disbursed and shown in current liabilities) increased $24.3 million and amounted to $176.5 million at June 30, 2019 compared to $152.2 million at the prior year-end.

- Bonds payable amounted to $846.0 million at year-end 2019, an increase of $12.9 million from $833.1 million at the prior year-end. The modest increase, compared to loan originations, emanates from our strategically conserving capital in anticipation of greater loan demand, some of which did not materialize as anticipated as one of our borrowers utilized the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) new Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program to fund the initial stages of a significant infrastructure project. Combining existing sources of capital with $10 million in available State Water Pollution Abatement funds, we met 2019 clean water loan demand of $51.1 million without issuing bonds.

- With the inaugural Efficient Buildings Fund (EBF) bond issue of $18.3 million and other program capital, the Bank paid down $23.3 million in bond anticipation notes (BANs) that were outstanding at year-end June 30, 2018.

- In conjunction with the EBF bond issue, the Bank terminated the interest rate cap hedging transaction that was purchased in 2017 to limit the Bank's exposure to an increase in long-term interest rates during the time the BANs were outstanding. The net proceeds of unwinding the interest rate cap transaction amounted to $1.2 million. These proceeds were utilized by the Bank to increase EBF program capital and served to offset interest expense resulting from an increase in interest rates.

- In addition, late in the fiscal year the Bank refinanced approximately $10.2 million of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund bonds as part of a strategic effort to take advantage of low interest rates and provide financial savings to borrowers. Over the last five years, the Bank has provided $25 million in savings to borrowers by refinancing existing debt at lower interest rates.

- As a result of a required $4.0 million transfer to the State, unrestricted net position was essentially unchanged from the prior year and amounted to $49.7 million. The prior fiscal year also contained a $3.5 million transfer to the State. As noted in the Bank's Financial Report (see Subsequent Events), the Bank is obligated to transfer another $4.0 million to the State by June 30, 2020.

- Overall, the Bank's financial position improved in 2019 as the total net position amounted to $712.1 million at fiscal year-end 2019, an increase of $58.4 million compared to $653.7 million at June 30, 2018. For the fiscal year-end 2018, the net position increased $41.4 million from fiscal year 2017, which amounted to $612.3 million, and as noted above amounted to $653.7 million at the end of fiscal year 2018. The increase was substantially related to non-operating grant income which is the capital used for certain lending programs.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Condensed

	2019	2018	2017
Interest income – loans	$ 24,640,810	$ 24,698,553	$ 23,595,347
Interest income – investments	9,084,762	5,493,509	1,893,511
Other operating income	6,996,449	6,286,730	6,309,227
Grant income – operating	2,582,228	2,471,194	2,593,311
Total operating revenues	43,304,249	38,949,986	34,391,396
Interest expense	22,244,946	22,915,654	21,812,018
Other operating expenses:			
Principal forgiveness	2,133,647	1,909,903	1,546,296
Consulting fees to partner agencies	4,118,416	2,121,685	3,410,220
General administrative	3,608,355	3,244,014	3,568,234
Professional fees	1,150,832	1,150,249	582,430
Total operating expenses	33,256,196	31,341,505	30,919,198
Operating income	10,048,053	7,608,481	3,472,198
Grant income – non-operating	52,342,610	37,285,326	21,093,042
Less; intergovernmental transactions	4,000,000	3,500,000	-
Change in net position	58,390,663	41,393,807	24,565,240
Net position, beginning of year	653,736,362	612,342,555	587,777,315
Net position, end of year	$ 712,127,025	$ 653,736,362	$ 612,342,555

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018

- The Bank's operating revenues amounted to $43.3 million for 2019, an increase of $4.4 million, or 11%, from $38.9 million for 2018. As noted below, investment income was the main driver for the increase. While interest income on loans was essentially unchanged from the prior year, other operating income, which consists of loan origination and servicing fees, increased $709,719 and amounted to $7.0 million in fiscal year 2019 compared to $6.3 million a year earlier.

- Owing to generally higher yields on the short-end of the curve (the Fed made four 25 basis point tightening moves in calendar year 2018), together with our continued execution of a more rigorous investment strategy meant to better match the duration of investments to the expected duration of disbursements, investment income increased by $3.6 million in 2019 and amounted to $9.1 million compared to $5.5 million in 2018.

- Grant income – operating, which represents drinking water capital grant drawdowns from EPA for further payment to the partner agency for their oversight of the program, increased $111,034 in 2019 and amounted to $2.6 million in fiscal year 2019.

- Interest expense, net of premium amortization, decreased $670,708 and amounted to $22.2 million compared to $22.9 million in the prior year. The decrease was attributed to both lower average bonds outstanding (of approximately $6 million) and the benefit from prior refundings.

- Principal forgiveness increased $224,000 as capital grants from EPA (which have a principal forgiveness component) increased appreciably in 2018.

- Consulting fees to partner agencies increased $2.0 million and amounted to $4.1 million compared to $2.1 in 2018. Most of the increase was related to a $1.7 million drawdown from EPA made in the prior year and paid in fiscal year 2019.

- The Banks general administrative expenses increased $364,341 and amounted to $3.6 million compared to $3.2 million in the prior fiscal year. Reflecting increased staffing to support the Bank's expanded mission, compensation and benefit expense represented roughly half of the increase in fiscal year 2019.

- Professional fees amounted to $1.2 million in 2019, essentially unchanged from the prior year.

- Grant income – non-operating amounted to $52.3 million in 2019 compared to $37.3 million for the prior fiscal year. Capital grant drawdowns from EPA are recorded under this caption and make up most of such income. In addition to an increase in capitalization grants received from EPA, the Bank also received $10 million in State Water Pollution Abatement funds and $12.5 million in capital for the Municipal Road and Bridge program.

LENDING ACTIVITY

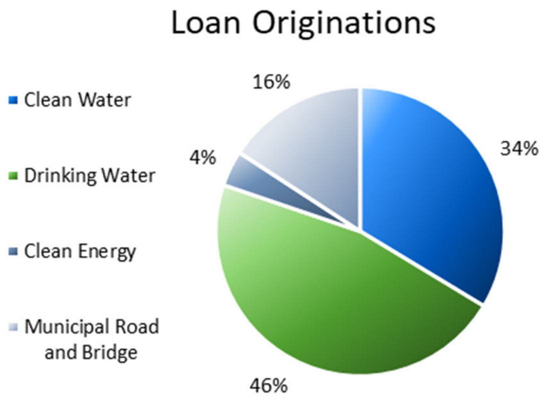
As shown in the table below, during fiscal year 2019 the Bank originated almost $152 million in new loans (inclusive of C-PACE lending), including Narragansett Bay Commission ($45 million), City of Woonsocket ($42.8 million), Westerly ($15 million), Providence Water Company ($15.7 million), Bristol County Water Authority ($3.9 million), Barrington ($6.0 million), Portsmouth Water & Fire District ($3.1 million), and Harrisville Fire District ($2.9 million), among others. The Harrisville loan utilized full-principal forgiveness financing for a major water distribution improvement in the Burrillville villages of Harrisville and Oakland to replace a well-based system which has been impacted by contamination. In addition to this loan, the Bank also originated full-principal forgiveness financing for a small system in Tiverton.

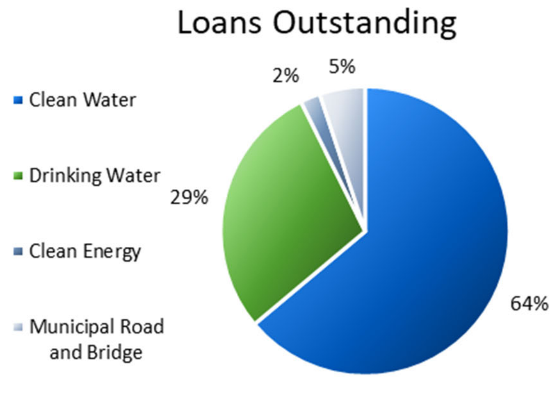
Overall, originations were well diversified by lending program and funded a variety of important infrastructure-based projects. 2019 originations were up sharply across all programs, except for clean energy-related lending, compared to 2018. While the lending pipeline for clean energy-related projects remains robust, regulatory matters impacting the borrowers have delayed certain projects from closing. Management anticipates that these projects will be funded in the coming fiscal year.

Sector	2019	2018	2017
Clean Water	$ 51,065,000	$ 31,086,500	$ 42,873,000
Drinking Water	70,642,496	20,050,000	19,272,095
Municipal Road and Bridge	24,000,000	17,449,000	8,000,000
Clean Energy*	6,053,584	12,452,503	18,903,685
Total	$ 151,761,080	$ 81,038,003	$ 89,048,780

*Included in the caption are C-PACE loans which utilize third-party capital providers. Such lending amounted to $2.6 million, $1.7 million, and $1.7 million in 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

The charts below summarize originations for 2019 and outstanding loans at June 30, 2019 – each by program:





REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Bank's financial activity. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact us at: 235 Promenade Street, Suite 119, Providence, Rhode Island 02908, telephone number (401) 453-4430 or email us at info@riib.org.

Statements of Net Position – June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Unrestricted:		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	$ 26,196,135	$ 26,872,936
Restricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents	271,145,536	263,218,580
Investments	84,299,052	75,894,887
Total restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	355,444,588	339,113,467
Other current assets:		
Unrestricted:		
Prepaid expenses, other assets and other receivables	215,576	164,373
Restricted:		
Prepaid expenses, other assets and receivables	2,786	1,205,268
Service fees receivable	1,839,608	1,848,329
Loans receivable	91,665,408	85,282,047
Accrued interest receivable:		
Loans	8,514,703	8,375,045
Investments	2,935,150	2,144,234
Total current assets	486,813,954	465,005,699
Noncurrent assets:		
Unrestricted:		
Loans receivable	90,710,006	95,441,005
Capital assets - property and equipment, net	269,647	384,721
Total unrestricted noncurrent assets	90,979,653	96,825,726
Restricted:		
Loans receivable	1,161,666,955	1,105,364,939
Total noncurrent assets:	1,252,646,608	1,201,190,665
Total assets	1,739,460,562	1,666,196,364
Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,378,818	6,489,463
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Project costs payable	176,468,877	152,184,256
Bonds payable	71,161,672	62,946,251
Notes payable	-	23,345,000
Accrued interest payable	7,302,390	7,568,460
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	611,922	842,760
Accrued arbitrage rebate	386,572	132,022
Total current liabilities	255,931,433	247,018,749
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable	774,797,831	770,125,014
Accrued arbitrage rebate	1,248,675	1,089,449
Total noncurrent liabilities	776,046,506	771,214,463
Total liabilities	1,031,977,939	1,018,233,212
Deferred Inflows of Resources	734,416	716,253
Net position		
Net investments in capital assets	269,647	384,721
Restricted for program purposes	662,135,008	603,540,701
Unrestricted	49,722,370	49,810,940
Total net position	$ 712,127,025	$ 653,736,362

See notes to financial statements.

Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating revenues:		
Interest income - loans	$ 24,640,810	$ 24,698,553
Interest income - Investments	9,084,762	5,493,509
Loan servicing fees	5,506,824	5,455,415
Loan origination fees	1,489,625	831,315
Grant income - program administration	2,582,228	2,471,194
Total operating revenues	43,304,249	38,949,986
Operating expenses:		
Interest expense, net of premium amortization	22,244,946	22,915,654
Program administration, partner agencies	4,118,416	2,121,685
Principal forgiveness	2,133,647	1,909,903
Compensation and benefits	1,660,530	1,446,083
Debt issuance	1,302,147	1,144,944
Professional services	534,625	475,060
Legal	247,323	240,129
Correspondent and trustee	245,518	277,970
Information technology	147,619	201,262
Marketing	123,891	107,090
Audit and accounting	71,533	101,820
Financial advisory	51,833	55,270
Occupancy and office expense	170,727	171,164
Depreciation	141,377	99,700
Insurance	31,778	29,405
Business and travel	19,367	26,247
Dues and subscriptions	6,731	17,364
Seminars	4,188	755
Total operating expenses	33,256,196	31,341,505
Operating income	10,048,053	7,608,481
Non-operating revenue:		
Grant income and other contributed capital	52,342,610	37,285,326
Non-operating expenses:		
Intergovernmental transactions	4,000,000	3,500,000
Change in net position	58,390,663	41,393,807
Net position, beginning of the year	653,736,362	612,342,555
Net position, end of the year	$ 712,127,025	$ 653,736,362

See notes to financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows – Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loan repayments	$ 86,623,322	$ 81,429,099
Operating grants	2,582,228	2,471,194
Origination fees	1,489,625	831,315
Loan servicing fees	5,515,545	5,381,764
Investment income	8,293,846	4,673,745
Loan disbursements	(129,536,395)	(99,914,093)
Payments for goods and services	(5,255,778)	(4,285,115)
Bond issuance costs	(1,302,147)	(595,467)
Payments for personnel-related costs	(1,257,857)	(1,535,725)
Net cash used for operating activities	(32,847,611)	(11,543,283)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(34,879)	(190,410)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Bond issuance	91,696,938	38,789,015
Repayment of bond principal	(70,279,410)	(48,885,000)
Proceeds from (payments on) notes payable	(23,345,000)	6,000,000
Non-operating grants	52,342,602	37,284,669
Intergovernmental transactions	(4,000,000)	(3,500,000)
Interest paid on bonds	(22,511,017)	(22,565,321)
Proceeds from termination of interest rate cap	1,215,000	-
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	25,119,113	7,123,363
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest income - loans	24,501,152	24,050,852
Arbitrage rebate paid to U.S. Treasury	(92,395)	(1,024,042)
Proceeds from (purchases of) investments, net	(9,395,225)	28,269,993
Net cash provided by investing activities	15,013,532	51,296,803
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	290,091,516	243,405,043
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	$ 297,341,671	$ 290,091,516
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash used for operating activities:		
Operating income	$ 10,048,053	$ 7,609,138
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	141,377	99,700
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts, net	8,529,289	8,514,773
Increase in investment receivable	(790,916)	(1,038,138)
Interest income - loans	(24,640,810)	(24,698,553)
Interest expense	13,715,615	14,618,589
Loan principal forgiveness	2,133,647	1,909,903
Increase in loans receivable, net	(42,913,074)	(18,484,994)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	1,151,280	(200,269)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(230,795)	200,219
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable - service fees	8,722	(73,651)
Net cash used for operating activities	$ (32,847,612)	$ (11,543,283)
Supplementary cash flow information:		
Noncash transactions:		
Increase in loans receivable issued related to project costs payable	$ 15,041,303	$ 23,001,709
Increase in fair value of investments	$ 3,166,031	$ 4,127,438

See notes to financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization: Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (Bank) was established in 1989 by the State of Rhode Island (State) General Assembly, under Chapter 46-12.2 of the Rhode Island General Laws (1986) as amended. While the Bank is a body politic and corporate and public instrumentality of the State, it has a distinct legal existence separate from the State and is not considered a department of State government. For financial reporting purposes, the Bank is considered a component unit of the State.

In accordance with the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No.14*, The Financial Reporting Entity,* GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units – an Amendment of GASB Statement 14*, and GASB Statement No. 61*, the Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34,* the financial statements must present the Bank and its component units, which, for the periods included here, there were none in existence. As noted above, however, the Bank is considered a component unit of the State and, accordingly, its financial statements are incorporated with and into the financial statements of the State.

The Bank is governed by a Board of Directors (Board) consisting of five members, four of whom are members of the public appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the state senate. The General Treasurer, or such officer's designee, who shall be a subordinate within the General Treasurer's department, shall serve as an ex-officio member. While it appoints a voting majority of the Bank's governing board, the state bears no responsibility for the Bank's debt.

Description of business: The Bank is the central hub for financing infrastructure improvements for municipalities, businesses, and homeowners in the State. The Bank manages programs that finance infrastructure projects including clean water, drinking water, transportation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, brownfield remediation, and stormwater and climate resiliency. The Bank actively supports and finances infrastructure investments through the origination of loans and mobilization of public and private capital. Projects financed through the Bank serve to help build and maintain a strong system of infrastructure which boosts economic productivity in both the short- and long-term while enhancing the state's environment.

Pursuant to an operating agreement between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Bank, the Bank manages the state's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, CWSRF and DWSRF, respectively. The SRF programs, which were authorized by Federal legislation (the Water Quality Act of 1987 for the CWSRF and the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 for the DWSRF), were established to provide a perpetual source of capital for water infrastructure that protects public health and the environment. SRFs provide eligible borrowers with below market loans and other forms of low-cost financing to build, repair and improve wastewater (e.g., sewage treatment and stormwater management) and drinking water infrastructure.

The SRF programs are "revolving" in nature because the revenue received by the Bank from borrower debt service payments is greater than the debt service the Bank owes on its bonds and these excess funds, together with residual amounts released from reserve funds as the Bank's debt is retired, are used to originate new loans to borrowers that are pledged as a source of payment and security, for new SRF bonds or for other eligible purposes.

In addition, since the SRFs were established, Congress has provided an annual federal grant, called a "capitalization grant," to add to the available capital of the SRFs. States are required to match 20% of the capitalization grant with state funds. Federal and state contributions, as well as revolved funds, are limited to specific uses by laws and regulations, the operating agreement noted above, and a capitalization grant agreement with the EPA. Because of these limitations on use, these funds are classified as "restricted" on the statements of net position.

The Bank's SRF programs are leveraged by issuing bonds to provide additional funds to finance program-eligible projects. Federal and state grants and other monies available to the Bank are pledged to secure the bonds by either funding reserves or financing loans pledged to the bonds. Earnings on these pledged

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

assets are used to pay a portion of the debt service on the related bonds, thereby allowing for a reduction in the borrowers' loan repayment obligation. Generally, the Bank lends to borrowers at 67% and 75% of the current market rate for the CWSRF and DWSRF, respectively. In addition to providing low-cost financing, including interim financing, for eligible projects, the Bank's SRF programs primary activities include the issuance of debt, the investment of program funds, and the management and coordination of the programs. Through June 30, 2019, the Bank has originated approximately $1.354 billion and $538.6 million in CWSRF and DWSRF loans, respectively.

In addition to the CWSRF and DWSRF, the Bank also manages the following programs:

Program	Summary
Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (Brownfields RLF)	The Fund provides financing for the remediation of properties contaminated with hazardous substances. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM), in partnership with the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation (RICC), is responsible for producing a project priority list (PPL) of eligible sites for the Bank to provide financing. In June 2016, the Bank was awarded an initial grant of $820,000 from the EPA.
Clean Water and Stormwater Infrastructure Fund (CWSWIF)	The Fund provides financial assistance to eligible borrowers to develop water pollution control abatement projects. In addition, the CWSWIF provides upfront capital to municipalities and organizations who have received reimbursement grants for design and construction of green stormwater infrastructure projects. To date, the Bank has originated $10.3 million in CWSWIF loans.
Commercial – Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE)	C-PACE provides financing for a broad array of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects (and related improvements) in commercial and industrial properties. As the Bank does not directly provide financing for C-PACE loans, property owners are free to arrange financing directly with one of the Bank's third-party capital providers. The program produced its first round of loans during the spring of 2017 and has now issued $6.1 million in C-PACE loans for a variety of projects.
Community Septic System Loan Program (CSSLP)	Included in the CWSRF program, CSSLP provides discounted financing to communities to address nonpoint source pollution abatement issues with end loans being offered to residents with cesspools or substandard septic systems. The DEM is responsible for producing a PPL of eligible communities for the Bank to provide financing. Revolved capital from CWSRF provides funding for this program. Since the inception of the program, the Bank has originated $19.1 million in CSSLP loans.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Program	Summary
Efficient Buildings Fund (EBF)	The Fund provides financing to municipalities and quasi-public agencies for renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements. The Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources is responsible for producing a PPL of eligible projects for the Bank to provide financing. Bank capital is supplemented by allocated rate-payer funds and Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) proceeds. To date, the Bank has funded $31.3 million in EBF projects.
Municipal Road and Bridge Revolving Fund (MRB)	The Fund provides financing to municipalities for transportation-based infrastructure projects. The Rhode Island Department of Transportation is responsible for producing a PPL of eligible projects for the Bank to provide financing. Funding for the program is provided by the State through legislative appropriations and premiums received on state bond issuances. To date, the Bank has originated $74.7 million in MRB loans.
Rhode Island Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (including the Facility Plan Loan Program (FPLP) and the Sewer Tie-In Loan Fund (STILF))	The Fund provides discounted financing for water pollution abatement projects that do not meet the requirements of the CWSRF. In addition, under the FPLP, the Fund also provides financing to municipalities for the completion of water pollution abatement project facility plans, and amendments or updates to such plans. The Fund also supports the STILF program which, like CSSLP, allows communities to borrow funds to address nonpoint source wastewater pollution abatement issues with end loans being offered to residents to connect to the local sewer systems. These programs are funded through capitalization grants from state general obligation bond issues. Between the two programs, the Bank has originated $59 million in such loans.
Water Quality Protection Charge (WQPC) Fund	The WQPC Fund provides financing for the protection of watershed lands to help ensure water quality. This Fund accounts for water quality protection charges received from various Rhode Island water suppliers. The WQPC provides funding to water suppliers for watershed protection land acquisition, water pipe replacement, and other related projects.

The Bank does not possess the power to raise or collect taxes of any kind or to establish any generally applicable fees and charges, other than loan origination and servicing fees charged directly to those borrowers that receive financing from the Bank. The Bank, at its discretion, may also charge cost of issuance fees to borrowers.

Basis of accounting: The accompanying basic financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the GASB. GASB is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Bank is engaged only in “business-type” activities and its operations are financed and operated in a manner like a non-governmental business, where the intent is that the costs of providing services is financed through user charges. The financial statements of the Bank are prepared using the

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

flow of financial resources measurement focus (which shows the extent to which financial resources obtained during a period are sufficient to cover expenses incurred during that period against financial resources) and the accrual basis of accounting as specified by the GASB requirements for a special purpose entity engaged solely in business-type activities.

Revenue recognition: Operating income emanates through the origination and servicing of loans to eligible borrowers and includes revenues (i.e., interest income on loans and related investments) and expenses incurred in loan-related business activities and other program management expenses. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Funding from Federal capitalization grants and state matching grants are reported as nonoperating revenue. Federal capitalization grant revenue is recognized in accordance with funding availability schedules contained within the individual grant agreements. Revenue recognition associated with these grants is based on the standard principles of eligibility, including timing requirements. The Bank recognizes grant revenue upon acceptance of its request for drawdowns by the grantor agency (EPA) and satisfaction of qualifying commitments and all other grant requirements.

The Bank's Federal capitalization grants, beginning with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) grant, required that a portion of the grant funds be provided as additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness, grants, or negative interest loans. The Bank provides the additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness, which is recorded as an operating expense.

Fund accounting: To ensure compliance with the limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Bank, the accounts of the Bank are maintained in individual funds – essentially by program as described above. For the presentation of the Bank's financial position and results of operations, these funds are presented on a consolidated basis.

Cash and cash equivalents: The Bank's cash equivalents include cash deposits at financial institutions and institutional money market accounts. The Bank's policy is to treat all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased as cash and cash equivalents.

Investments: Investments with maturity dates of greater than one year at the time of purchase are reported at fair value using quoted market prices. Fair value is defined by GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB 72), as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

As more fully disclosed in Footnote 3 "Investments," the Bank's investments as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 consisted of U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. agency obligations (e.g., FannieMae, FreddieMac, and the Federal Home Loan Bank), municipal bonds, and GICs. The Bank's various indentures or depository and administrative payment agreements (DAPAs) governing its outstanding bond issues restrict the Bank's ability to invest the proceeds of bonds issued. In addition to those listed above, permitted investments under either an indenture or DAPA, include, for example, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, money market funds, and commercial paper – each subject to specific ratings and/or other restrictions. Management actively manages its investment portfolio with a focus on asset allocation, diversification, and duration within the parameters of the permitted investments.

In accordance with Section 35-10.1-7 of the General Laws of the State, dealing with the collateralization of public deposits, all certificates of deposits with maturities of greater than 60 days and all deposits in institutions that do not meet its minimum capital standards as required by its Federal regulator must be collateralized. The Bank did not have any deposits in fiscal year 2019 and 2018 which required collateralization.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investment income: All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is reported as revenue in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position except for the guaranteed investment contracts (GIC) that is reported at contract value. Contract value represents contributions made under the contract plus earnings, less withdrawals and administrative expense.

Property and equipment: Property and equipment are stated at cost. The Bank's threshold for capitalizing any individual item is $5,000. Depreciation is determined using a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset per the following schedule:

Asset Category	Estimated Useful Life
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Equipment, furniture, and fixtures	3 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	7 – 20 years

Bond issuance costs: Bond issuance costs are recorded as operating expenses as incurred.

Allowance for loan losses: Management reviews loan receivable balances and borrowers on a continual basis for possible uncollectible amounts. In the event management determines a specific need for an allowance, provision for loss will then be provided. Should a borrower default on a loan, potential remedies are contained in the loan agreement which is backed by the full taxing power of the borrowing municipality in the form of a general obligation pledge or in the full revenue collecting ability of the Bank's revenue borrowers. Further, the Indenture of Trust (Indenture) as it relates to the Local Interest Subsidy Trust (LIST) serves as a debt service reserve fund. An allowance for loan losses has not been established at either June 30, 2019 or June 30, 2018 since historical collection experience has shown amounts to be fully collectible when due.

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources: A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period and a deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period. Both deferred inflows and outflows are reported in the statement of net position but are not recognized in the financial statements as revenues and expenses until the period to which they relate. Deferred inflows and outflows of resources of the Bank consist entirely of deferred refunding costs.

The Bank has refunded certain bond obligations which had the effect of reducing aggregate debt service. The difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded bonds is recorded as an amount deferred on refunding. The deferred amount on refunding is amortized over the remaining life of the refunded bonds, or the life of the new bonds, whichever is shorter. The amortization amount is a component of interest expense.

Accrued arbitrage rebate: The Bank has bonds outstanding which are subject to arbitrage limitations. The term "arbitrage rebate" refers to the required payment to the U.S. Treasury Department (Treasury) of earnings received on applicable tax-exempt bond proceeds that are invested at a higher yield than the yield of the tax-exempt bond issue. The Bank's ultimate rebate of arbitrage earnings on these issues is contingent on numerous factors, but principally yields on invested proceeds. The amount the Bank will be required to remit to the Treasury could differ materially from the estimated liability – even in the near term.

Based on calculations that were performed as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Bank had accrued arbitrage rebate liabilities totaling $1,635,247 and $1,221,471, respectively. During 2019 and 2018, the Bank paid to the Treasury $92,395 and $1,024,042, respectively. The rebate obligations are generally computed and adjusted, as applicable, on an annual basis in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Treasury. Required rebates are generally due and payable in five-year intervals during the life of debt issues, with rebates due no later than 60 days after the retirement of the debt issues. Actual calculation and payment

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

dates may be accelerated as a result of refundings/defeasances. Arbitrage rebate expense is recorded as a reduction in interest income – investments.

Loan origination fees: The Bank assesses loan origination fees at the time of loan closing and recognizes such revenue in the period received.

Project costs payable: Project costs payable represents the liability of amounts loaned to borrowers that have not been requisitioned. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, these undrawn funds amounted to $176,468,877 and $152,184,256, respectively. Included in these amounts is $38,726,640 and $16,408,599 related to Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC), the Bank's largest borrower, at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Bond premium: Bond premiums, included in long-term debt, are amortized using the effective interest method over the respective life of the associated bond issues. Amortization of bond premiums, which are credited to interest expense, amounted to $8,378,636 and $8,209,983 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Compensated absences: The Bank had a policy, which allowed employees to accumulate unused vacation and sick leave benefits up to a certain maximum number of days. That policy was revised in 2018 to pay unused time annually. Compensated absences are recognized as current salary costs when incurred and are recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the statement of net position. The liability at both period ends were di minimis and as such not recognized.

Net position: Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position of the Bank is classified as restricted when external constraints are imposed by debt agreements, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Bank's net position is restricted by debt covenants and grantor restrictions. Unrestricted net position has no external restrictions and is available for the operations of the Bank. Unrestricted net position may be designated by actions of the Board.

Operating revenues and expenses: Substantially all revenues and expenses, including interest received on investments and loans and interest paid on bonds, are considered operating items since the Bank issues bonds to finance loans for specific projects. All other revenues and expenses not meeting these criteria are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments,* federal EPA capitalization grants and state grants are shown below operating income (loss) on the statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position.

Restricted assets: Restricted assets of the Bank consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments designated primarily for borrower construction drawdowns (and any interest earned on such investments), borrower interest rate subsidies, and arbitrage rebate liabilities. In each instance the preceding relates to the CWSRF, DWSRF, CWSWIF, Rhode Island Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, EBF (including rate payer funds and RGGI proceeds), C-PACE, MRB, WQPC, and the Brownfields RLF programs. Certain loans receivable in the CWSRF and DWSRF provide security for the related bonds. Loan payments received are restricted for payment of bond debt service.

Intergovernmental transactions: Such amounts represent compulsory payments made to the State as part of the its budget requirements.

Resource use: When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Bank's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Recent pronouncements: The GASB has issued the following standards that were effective during the current reporting period or will be effective in future periods:

In June 2015, the GASB issued GASB No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Statement replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB). Among other things, Statement No. 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide and requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information about their OPEB liabilities. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018 and was implemented in the year ended June 30, 2018 and had no impact on the financial statements.

In March, 2016, the GASB issued GASB No. 81 *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. GASB 81 requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. This Statement was effective for financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and was implemented in the year ended June 30, 2018 and had no impact on the financial statements.

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. While the Statement was effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018, it had no effect on the Bank’s financial statements.

In January 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement is designed to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement was effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and had no impact on the Bank’s financial statements.

In March 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*. This Statement addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and includes a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017 and was implemented in the year ended June 30, 2018 and had no impact on the Bank’s financial statements.

In May 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*. This Statement improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The requirements of this Statement became effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017 and was implemented in the year ended June 30, 2018 and had no impact on the Bank’s financial statements.

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement was established to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. While the requirements of this Statement became effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, the applicability to the Bank's financial statements is de minimus and as such a lease liability was not recorded. Please refer to Note 9 for further information on the Bank's operating lease.

In March 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.* This statement's primary objective is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt. The requirements of this Statement became effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018 and had no impact on the Bank's financial statements.

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89 *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5−22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The requirements of this Statement became effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and had no impact on the Bank's financial statements.

In August 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90 *Majority Equity Interests.* The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value. For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit. This statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transaction presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance will include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition. The requirements of this Statement became effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and had no impact on the financial statements.

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations.* Once effective, GASB 91 will improve existing standards for government issuers by eliminating diversity in practice associated by providing a single method to report conduit debt obligations and related commitments. The GASB's existing standards, Interpretation No. 2, *Disclosure of Conduit Debt Obligations*, which allowed government issuers either to recognize conduit debt obligations as their own debt or to disclose them, which adversely affects the comparability of financial statement information.

While with the adoption of Statement 91 government issuers will no longer report conduit debt obligations as liabilities, issuers will be required to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Certain issuers may need to recognize a liability related to commitments they make or voluntarily provide associated with conduit debt if qualitative factors indicate that it is more likely than not that it will support one or more debt service payments for a conduit debt obligation. Irrespective, the issuer is required to disclose the same general information as noted above. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 and GASB encourages earlier application. Management is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on the Bank's financial statements.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income tax: The Bank is a component unit of the State and is therefore, generally exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Reclassification of prior year presentation: Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results of operations.

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amount of the Bank's cash deposits was $44,905,357 and $26,872,836, respectively, of which $250,000 was covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation and $44,655,357 and $26,622,836, respectively, was uninsured and collateralized by securities held by the pledging institution in the Bank's name. The difference between the carrying amount and the

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

depository balance is attributable to outstanding reconciling items (primarily outstanding checks) at year-end. Pursuant to GASB 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants,* the Bank's institutional money market accounts represent qualifying external investment pools that measures for financial reporting purposes all its investments at amortized cost.

Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted amounts, consisted of the following at year-end:

Description	2019	2018
Cash on hand	$ -	$ 100
Deposits with financial institutions	44,905,357	26,872,836
Institutional money market accounts – government portfolio	252,436,314	263,218,580
	$ 297,341,671	$ 290,091,516

Description	2019	2018
Unrestricted:		
Cash on hand	$ -	$ 100
Deposits with financial institutions	9,599,861	4,748,796
Institutional money market accounts – government portfolio	16,596,274	22,124,040
	$ 26,196,135	$ 26,872,936
Restricted:		
Deposits with financial institutions	$ 35,305,496	$ 18,981,031
Institutional money market accounts – government portfolio	235,840,040	244,237,449
	271,145,536	263,218,580
	$ 297,341,671	$ 290,091,516

Unrestricted cash: Cash and cash equivalents of $26,196,135 and $26,872,936 as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively are classified as unrestricted. While classified as unrestricted, those assets are subject to use only within the proper purpose of the Bank as established through its enabling legislation discussed in Note 1 and the directives and programs approved by the Board.

Custodial credit risk - Cash and Cash Equivalents: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of insolvency, the Bank's deposits may not be returned in full. The Bank does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk and therefore, does not limit the amount of its deposits with its depositories. The Bank mitigates custodial credit risk by (i) ensuring that cash deposits that exceed federal depository insurance are collateralized and (ii) investing in institutional money market accounts – government portfolio that are "AAA" rated. For fiscal year end 2019 and 2018, institutional money market accounts consisted of the following:

Issuer	2019	2018
Ocean State Investment Pool	$ 15,619,916	$ 14,243,223
First American Funds – Government Obligations	236,816,398	248,975,357
Total	$ 252,436,314	$ 263,218,580

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, funds with Ocean State Investment Pool (OSIP) investments amounted to 6.19% and 5.41%, respectively, with the balance of funds in First American Funds.

The OSIP is offered by The State of Rhode Island and managed by FIAM LLC (FIAM) a Fidelity Investments company. While OSIP is unrated, investments are required to be invested in only the "highest quality securities" defined as being rated in one of the highest categories by at least two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. Credit quality represents ratings assigned at the security level or ratings assigned to the entities that issue the securities. OSIP uses ratings from Moody's Investors Services, Inc.

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

Where Moody's ratings are not available, S&P ratings have been used. If a security has two ratings, the security is considered to be in the lower category. If a security has more than two ratings, the security is considered to be in the highest category of ratings as determined by at least two ratings. Repurchase Agreements have been classified by FIAM and approved by the Rhode Island State General Treasurer as "P1." There are no participant withdrawal limitations.

First American Funds was assigned the highest credit ratings by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

Note 3. Investments

The Bank's investments consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

Description	Amount	Maturity Date(s)	Interest Rate(s)	Credit Ratings Moody's/S&P
US agency and Treasury securities:				
Federal Farm Credit Banks	$ 1,300,043	2019	2.27%	AAA/AA+
Federal National Mortgage Association	3,725,914	2019 – 2026	1.79% - 2.21%	AAA/AA+
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	12,551,502	2019 – 2028	1.75% - 2.35%	AAA/AA+
Federal Home Loan Bank	8,073,632	2019 – 2023	1.79% - 2.11%	AAA/AA+
Treasury Bonds and Notes	22,493,777	2019 – 2022	1.71% - 2.32%	AAA/AAA
Subtotal	48,144,868			
Municipal bonds:				
Oregon State	5,088,494	2020 – 2023	2.58% - 4.91%	AA2/AA
Guaranteed investment contracts:				
Bayern LB (a)	2,601,228	2020	5.33%	A2/NR
Bayern LB (a)	1,242,512	2020	3.75%	A2/NR
FSA Capital Management (b)	4,167,338	2024	4.71%	A2/AA
FSA Capital Management (b)	6,469,703	2025	4.67%	A2/AA
FSA Capital Management (b)	3,685,236	2027	4.79%	A2/AA
FSA Capital Management (b)	553,599	2028	5.06%	A2/AA
Citigroup Financial Products (c)	8,042,682	2027	4.81%	A3/BBB+
Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company	4,303,392	2029	4.50%	Aa3/AA+
Subtotal	31,065,690			
Total investments	$ 84,299,052			

(a) Guaranteed by the Free State of Bavaria which is rated AAA/AAA.
(b) Guaranteed by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation.
(c) Guaranteed by Citigroup, Inc. As of June 30, 2019, Citigroup's rating remains below the minimum rating requirements as disclosed in Note 1 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies". Management has determined that the current ratings and outlook do not warrant subsequent action.

Note 3. Investments (continued)

The Bank's investments consisted of the following at June 30, 2018:

Description	Amount	Maturity Date(s)	Interest Rate(s)	Credit Ratings Moody's/S&P
US agency and Treasury securities:				
Federal Farm Credit Banks	$ 1,299,142	2019	2.41%	AAA/AA+
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,305,498	2019 – 2026	1.16% - 3.26%	AAA/AA+
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	12,632,725	2019 – 2028	0.25% - 3.07%	AAA/AA+
Federal Home Loan Bank	10,287,539	2019 – 2023	1.62% - 2.81%	AAA/AA+
Treasury Bonds and Notes	5,900,788	2019 – 2021	1.57% - 2.68%	AAA/AAA
Subtotal	35,425,692			
Municipal bonds:				
Washington State	760,914	2019	1.56 - 1.82%	AA2/N/R
Oregon State	6,412,489	2019 – 2023	2.58% - 4.91%	AA2/AA
Subtotal	7,173,403			
Guaranteed investment contracts:				
Bayern LB (a)	2,601,228	2020	5.33%	A2/NR
Bayern LB (a)	1,242,512	2020	3.75%	A2/NR
FSA Capital Management (b)	4,845,306	2024	4.71%	A2/AA
FSA Capital Management (b)	7,585,683	2025	4.67%	A2/AA
FSA Capital Management (b)	4,072,251	2027	4.79%	A2/AA
FSA Capital Management (b)	602,740	2028	5.06%	A2/AA
Citigroup Financial Products (c)	8,042,680	2027	4.81%	Baa1/A
Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company	4,303,392	2029	4.50%	Aa2/AA+
Subtotal	33,295,792			
Total investments	$ 75,894,887			

(a) Guaranteed by the Free State of Bavaria which was rated AAA/AAA.
(b) Guaranteed by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation.
(c) Guaranteed by Citigroup, Inc. Rating was below the minimum rating – see disclosure for 2019.

Custodial credit risk - Investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the Bank will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Bank requires that all investment agreements be collateralized either upon execution of such agreement or upon the happening of certain events, and always thereafter, by securities or other obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States, by certain Federal agencies having a market value of not less than 100% of the amount currently on deposit or in accordance with their respective agreement. The Bank has a policy which requires the monthly monitoring of custodial credit risk, including the review of institutional credit ratings.

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The risk is evidenced by a rating issued by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, which regularly rate such obligations. Most of the Bank's investments are in Treasury, agency securities, municipals, or GICs. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury are all backed by the full faith and credit of the Federal government.

The Bank has GICs with multiple providers who maintain the contributed investments. GIC providers must meet the following ratings from S&P and Moody's: domestic banks rated at least AA/Aa2; U.S. branches of foreign banks rated at least AA/Aa2; insurance companies (or corporations whose obligations are guaranteed by an insurance company, in the form of an insurance policy, or by an insurance holding company) rated AAA/Aaa. As discussed in Note 1, the GICs are reported at contract value. The providers

Note 3. Investments (continued)

are contractually obligated to repay the principal and a specified interest rate that is guaranteed to the Bank. In accordance with GASB 72, the fair value of these investments is measured at such contract value outside of the fair value hierarchy. The Bank's GICs totaled $31,065,690 and $33,295,792 as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively. There are no reserves against contract value for credit risk of the provider or otherwise. The crediting interest rates are based on a formula agreed upon by each provider.

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that an investment's value will change due to a change in the absolute level of interest rates, in the spread between two rates, in the shape of the yield curve, or in any other interest rate relationship. Such changes usually affect securities market value inversely. The Bank manages its exposure to interest rate risk by matching the duration of its investments to anticipated obligations.

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, maturities of the Bank's investment by sector were as follows:

Sector – 2019	Total Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10
U.S. agency securities	$ 25,651,091	$ 9,953,934	$ 9,692,451	$ 6,004,706	$ -
U.S. Treasury securities	22,493,776	19,577,517	2,916,259	-	-
Municipal bonds	5,088,495	1,408,248	3,680,247	-	-
Guaranteed investment contracts	31,065,690	-	3,843,739	22,364,961	4,856,990
	$ 84,299,052	$ 30,939,699	$ 20,132,696	$ 28,369,667	$ 4,856,990

Sector – 2018	Total Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10
U.S. agency securities	$ 29,524,904	$ 4,308,293	$ 19,198,031	$ 5,495,199	$ 523,381
U.S. Treasury securities	5,900,788	3,955,663	1,945,125	-	-
Municipal bonds	7,173,403	2,096,429	5,076,974	-	-
Guaranteed investment contracts	33,295,792	-	3,843,739	24,545,922	4,906,131
	$ 75,894,887	$ 10,360,385	$ 30,063,869	$ 30,041,121	$ 5,429,512

Fair value measurement: The Bank's investments are recorded at fair value as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, pursuant to the provisions of GASB No. 31, *Certain Investments and External Investment Pools* (GASB 31), and GASB 72. GASB 31 established accounting and financial reporting standards for certain investments to be reported at fair value and for external investment pools. GASB No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The Statement establishes a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1: Investments whose values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets in active markets that the Bank can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Investments with inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for an asset, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Investments classified as Level 3 have unobservable inputs for an asset and may require a degree of professional judgment.

Note 3. Investments (continued)

The Bank's investments within the fair value hierarchy (which do not include the GICs) are summarized below as of June 30,

2019 Investment Sector	Quotes Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Total Fair Value
U.S. agency securities	$ -	$ 25,651,091	$ 25,651,091
U.S. Treasury securities	22,493,776	-	22,493,776
Municipal bonds	-	5,088,495	5,088,495
Total investments	$ 22,493,776	$ 30,739,586	$ 53,233,362

2018 Investment Sector	Quotes Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Total Fair Value
U.S. agency securities	$ -	$ 29,524,904	$ 29,524,904
U.S. Treasury securities	5,900,788	-	5,900,788
Municipal bonds	-	7,173,403	7,173,403
Total investments	$ 5,900,788	$ 36,698,307	$ 42,599,095

The Bank had no investments that were categorized as Level 3 at either June 30, 2019 or June 30, 2018 and therefore that information is not presented in the above tables. Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Concentration of credit risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Bank's investment in a single issuer. Excluding U.S. Treasury securities, the issuers where investments exceeded 5% of the Bank's total investments at either period end are:

	Percentage of Total Investments	
Issuer	2019	2018
FSA Capital Management	18%	23%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	15%	17%
Federal Home Loan Bank	10%	14%
Citigroup Financial Products	10%	11%
Oregon State	6%	8%
Federal National Mortgage Association	4%	7%
Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company	5%	6%
Bayern LB	5%	5%

Note 4. Loans Receivable

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Bank had loans outstanding of $1,344,042,369 and $1,286,087,991, respectively, including all unused outstanding loan commitments (project costs payable).

Borrowers are obligated to repay the full balance of loan agreements; however, funds are disbursed by the Bank in accordance with the loan agreements as costs are incurred for the projects for which the loans are intended. The Bank disburses funds to the borrowers and/or vendors after receipt of a request for disbursement, which is accompanied by supporting documentation. The Bank is obligated to disburse funds only up to the value of the loan agreement and is not responsible for any excess costs incurred by the borrower. The borrower, in turn, is obligated to make principal and interest payments in accordance with the repayment schedules per the loan agreement even if funds have not been fully disbursed by the Bank at the time of first payment. Loan terms and conditions do vary but loans are generally repaid over 20 years with either level principal or level total payments. Loan amounts may include capitalized interest expense incurred by the borrower during the construction period.

As noted in the "Allowance for loan losses" caption in Note 1, the Bank has various LIST funds, which are restricted by the indenture between the trustee and the Bank and may be used to make the required bond payments in the event of default by a borrower.

At June 30, 2019, the Bank's top three borrowers had loans receivable of $621,633,700 representing approximately 46% of total loans receivable, compared to 48% of total loans receivable at June 30, 2018.

Principal forgiveness loans: The Bank has received ARRA and non-ARRA capitalization grants which can be used to originate loans with some of its principal forgiven. The Bank's historical capitalization grants available for principal forgiveness loans for CWSRF are summarized below:

Capitalization Grant	Capitalization Grant Award	Principal Forgiveness Component	Principal Forgiveness Loans Issued as of FY2019
2009 (ARRA)	$ 26,314,600	$ 13,157,300	$ 13,157,300
2010	13,681,000	2,048,980	2,048,980
2011	9,915,000	918,782	918,782
2012	9,486,000	527,198	527,198
2013	8,955,000	500,000	500,000
2014	9,410,000	512,070	512,070
2015	9,361,000	-	-
2016	8,962,000	896,200	896,200
2017	8,892,000	889,200	889,200
2018	10,777,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	$ 115,753,600	$ 20,449,730	$ 20,449,730

The above schedule includes $12,396,592 in principal forgiveness loans issued to NBC.

Note 4. Loans Receivable (continued)

The Bank's historical capitalization grants available for principal forgiveness loans for DWSRF are summarized below:

Capitalization Grant	Capitalization Grant Award	Principal Forgiveness Component	Principal Forgiveness Loans Issued as of FY2019
2009 (ARRA)	$ 19,500,000	$ 9,750,000	$ 9,750,000
2010	13,573,000	4,071,900	4,071,900
2011	9,418,000	2,825,400	2,825,400
2012	8,975,000	1,795,000	1,795,000
2013	8,421,000	1,684,200	1,684,200
2014	8,845,000	1,769,000	1,769,000
2015	8,787,000	1,757,400	1,757,400
2016	8,312,000	1,662,400	831,423
2017	8,241,000	1,648,200	1,648,200
2018	11,107,000	2,221,400	370,824
	$ 105,179,000	$ 29,184,900	$ 26,503,347

Loans made to eligible borrowers under the CWSRF and DWSRF programs may be forgiven if certain continuing criteria are met, including that the borrower continues to make debt service payments, continues to operate the project in compliance with laws and regulations, and does not dispose of or discontinue the project. For purposes of the basic financial statements, the Bank recognizes principal forgiveness expense as the related loans are repaid. The total amount forgiven under these programs in fiscal years 2019 and 2018 was $2,133,647 and $1,909,903 respectively. The amounts are included in loan principal forgiveness in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

Note 5. Bonds Payable

Since its inception, the Bank has issued revenue bonds to investors to finance infrastructure projects. The bonds are limited obligations of the Bank and repayment is made by a combination of revenue from the loans, debt service funds, and recycled capital.

In addition, from time to time the Bank issues conduit bonds. The term conduit bonds refers to certain limited-obligation revenue bonds issued by the Bank for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the Bank and are included in its financial statements, it has no obligation for the debt beyond the resources provided by a loan with the third party on whose behalf the conduit bonds are issued. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, there were seven series of conduit bonds outstanding, with an aggregate principal amount payable of $70,146,000 and $73,729,000 respectively.

The Bank had the following revenue bonds outstanding at June 30,

Clean Water Program	2019	2018
1999 Series A Bonds, dated January 1, 1999, with serial bonds of $19,590,000 at rates varying from 3.7% to 5.25% due annually from October 1, 2002 through October 1, 2016 and term bonds of $3,765,000 at 4.75% due October 1, 2018 and $2,470,000 at 4.75% due October 1, 2020. *On May 6, 2010, the Bank advance refunded $4,990,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	$ 2,470,000	$ 3,295,000

Note 5. Bonds Payable (continued)

1999 Series C Bonds, dated August 1, 1999, with serial bonds of \$24,010,000 at rates varying from 4.15% to 5.50% due annually from October 1, 2001 through October 1, 2019. *On May 6, 2010, the Bank advance refunded \$4,985,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	865,000	1,720,000
2000 Series A Bonds, dated December 1, 2000 with serial bonds of \$26,550,000 at rates varying from 4.50% to 5.125% due annually from October 1, 2001 through October 1, 2020. *On May 6, 2010, the Bank advance refunded \$7,430,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	1,945,000	2,355,000
2002 Series A Bonds, dated April 1, 2002 with serial bonds of \$29,305,000 at rates varying from 3.00% to 5.50% due annually from October 1, 2002 through October 1, 2022. *On May 6, 2010, the Bank advance refunded \$7,505,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	3,790,000	5,375,000
2002 Series B Bonds, dated October 1, 2002, with serial bonds of \$76,035,000 at rates varying from 2.0% to 5.0% due annually from October 1, 2004 through October 1, 2022. *On May 6, 2010, the Bank advance refunded \$25,260,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	8,090,000	8,825,000
2006 Series A Bonds, dated December 21, 2006, with serial bonds of \$57,795,000 at rates varying from 3.40% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2007 through October 1, 2027. *On October 6, 2015, the Bank advance refunded \$27,085,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	6,595,000	7,325,000
2009 Series A Bonds, dated October 6, 2009, with serial bonds of \$41,555,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2011 through October 1, 2030.	2,540,000	4,260,000
2010 Series A Refunding Bonds, dated May 6, 2010, with serial bonds of \$77,140,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2010 through October 1, 2023.	26,320,000	34,650,000
2010 Series B Bonds, dated June 24, 2010, with serial bonds of \$30,145,000 at rates varying from 3.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2012 through October 1, 2030. *On June 28, 2017, the Bank advance refunded \$17,480,000 of the outstanding bonds. The remaining bonds are due October 1, 2017 through October 1, 2030.*	4,705,000	6,770,000
2011 Series A Bonds, dated March 29, 2011, with serial bonds of \$40,200,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2012 through October 1, 2032. *On June 28, 2017, the Bank advance refunded \$27,105,000 of the outstanding bonds. The remaining bonds are due October 1, 2017 through October 1, 2020.*	3,280,000	4,815,000
2012 Series A Bonds, dated June 28, 2012, with serial bonds of \$25,620,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2014 through October 1, 2033.	19,725,000	21,005,000
2012 Series B Refunding Bonds, dated November 8, 2012, with serial bonds of \$65,860,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2013 through October 1, 2025.	36,665,000	42,305,000
2013 Series A Bonds, dated June 6, 2013, with serial bonds of \$52,070,000 at rates varying from 1.50% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2015 through October 1, 2034.	47,790,000	49,045,000

Note 5. Bonds Payable (continued)

2014 Series A Bonds, dated February 20, 2014, with serial bonds of $55,925,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2015 through October 1, 2034.	48,185,000	50,290,000
2015 Series A Bonds, dated July 30, 2015, with serial bonds of $56,275,000 at rates varying from 3% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2017 through October 1, 2044.	53,135,000	54,740,000
2015 Series B and 2015 Series C Refunding Bonds, dated October 6, 2015, with serial bonds of $24,345,000 at rates varying from 2% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2016 through October 1, 2026; and serial bonds of $23,355,000 at rates varying from 1.75% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2018 through October 1, 2027, respectively. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2005A and 2006A bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $5,259,859 or 10%.*	36,905,000	41,245,000
2016 Series A Refunding Bonds, dated June 2, 2016, with serial bonds of $49,060,000 at rates varying from 1.75% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2018 through October 1, 2030. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2007A and 2009A bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $6,074,803 or 11%.*	47,265,000	49,060,000
2016 Series B Bonds, dated June 2, 2016, with serial bonds of $18,790,000 at rates varying from 2% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2017 through October 1, 2037.	18,040,000	18,685,000
2017 Series A Bonds, dated April 13, 2017, with serial bonds of $28,130,000 at rates varying from 3% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2018 through October 1, 2036.	26,035,000	28,130,000
2017 Series B Bonds, dated June 28, 2017, with serial bonds of $41,120,000 at rates varying from 3% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2021 through October 1, 2032. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2010B and 2011A bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $4,655,796 or 10%.*	41,120,000	41,120,000
2018 Series A Bonds, dated April 25, 2018, with serial bonds of $17,715,000 at rates varying from 3% to 4% due annually from October 1, 2025 through October 1, 2037.	17,715,000	17,715,000

Drinking Water Program	2019	2018
2005 Series A Bonds, dated March 23, 2005, with serial bonds of $42,960,000 at rates varying from 3.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2006 through October 1, 2027. On June 26, 2013, the Bank advance refunded $17,280,000 of the outstanding bonds. The remaining bonds were due October 1, 2013 through October 1, 2015 and October 1, 2025 through October 1, 2027. *On June 27, 2019, the Bank advance refunded $5,620,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	-	5,620,000
2007 Series A Bonds, dated March 7, 2007, with serial bonds of $5,135,000 at rates varying from 4.00% to 4.125% due annually from October 1, 2008 through October 1, 2019.	525,000	1,095,000

Note 5. Bonds Payable (continued)

2008 Series A Bonds, dated June 5, 2008, with serial bonds of $36,350,000 at rates varying from 3.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2010 through October 1, 2029. *On February 28, 2017, the Bank advance refunded $24,330,000 of the outstanding bonds. The remaining bonds were due October 1, 2018 through October 1, 2029. On June 29, 2019, the Bank advance refunded $3,765,000 of the outstanding bonds.*	-	4,040,000
2009 Series A Bonds, dated November 19, 2009, with serial bonds of $9,935,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2011 through October 1, 2030.	8,205,000	8,530,000
2012 Series A Bonds, dated June 14, 2012, with serial bonds of $34,620,000 at rates varying from 0.55% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2014 through October 1, 2033.	27,440,000	28,730,000
2013 Series A Bonds, dated May 14, 2013, with serial bonds of $35,780,000 at rates varying from 3.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2015 through October 1, 2034.	31,270,000	32,515,000
2013 Series B Refunding Bonds, dated June 26, 2013, with serial bonds of $38,790,000 at rates varying from 3.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2015 through October 1, 2024	26,250,000	30,015,000
2014 Series A Bonds, dated December 4, 2014, with serial bonds of $13,090,000 at rates varying from 2.00% to 5.00% due annually from October 1, 2016 through October 1, 2036 and term bonds of $1,085,000 at 3.50% due October 1, 2025 and term bonds of $3,350,000 at 5.00% due October 1, 2036.	11,950,000	12,490,000
2015 Series A Bonds, dated December 17, 2015, with serial bonds of $22,640,000 at rates varying from 2% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2017 through October 1, 2037.	20,785,000	21,725,000
2017 Series A Bonds, dated February 28, 2017, with serial bonds of $23,785,000 at rates varying from 2% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2018 through October 1, 2036. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2008A bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $2,608,056 or 11%.*	22,675,000	23,785,000
2017 Series B Bonds, dated May 10, 2017, with serial bonds of $11,350,000 at rates varying from 2% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2019 through October 1, 2036.	11,350,000	11,350,000
2018 Series A Bonds, dated June 19, 2018, with serial bonds of $5,000,000 at a fixed rate of 2.76% due annually from October 1, 2018 through October 1, 2022.	4,038,590	5,000,000
2019 Series A Bonds, dated June 27, 2019, with serial bonds of $31,600,000 at rates of 4.00% and 5% due annually from October 1, 2023 through October 1, 2039.	31,600,000	-
2019 Series B Refunding Bonds, dated June 27, 2018, with serial bonds of $10,205,000 at rates varying from 2.07% to 2.76% due annually from October 1, 2019 through October 1, 2029. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2005A and 2008A bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $1,127,646 or 12%.*	10,205,000	-

Note 5. Bonds Payable (continued)

Municipal Road & Bridge	2019	2018
2018 Series A Bonds, dated June 20, 2018, with serial bonds of $13,965,000 at rates varying from 2% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2019 through October 1, 2037.	13,965,000	13,965,000
2019 Series A Bonds, dated May 2, 2019, with serial bonds of $15,440,000 at rates of 4% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2019 through October 1, 2035.	15,440,000	-
Efficient Buildings Fund	**2019**	**2018**
2018 Series A Bonds, dated November 29, 2018, with serial bonds of $18,310,000 at rates varying from 3% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2019 through October 1, 2033.	18,310,000	-
Conduit Bonds	**2019**	**2018**
2008 Wastewater Revenue Bonds (City of Warwick), dated April 30, 2008, with serial bonds of $4,000,000 at 4.85% due annually from March 1, 2009 through March 1, 2028	2,255,000	2,455,000
2011 Series A Bonds, (City of Newport), dated March 31, 2011 with serial bonds of $10,345,000 at 4.30% due annually from September 1, 2011 through September 1, 2026	6,360,000	7,005,000
2012 Series A Bonds (City of Warwick), dated June 26, 2012, with serial bonds of $2,400,000 at 3.285% due annually from August 1, 2012 through August 1, 2022.	1,051,000	1,294,000
2013 Series A Revenue Bonds (Town of Coventry), dated September 3, 2013 with serial bonds of $8,225,000 at 4.25% due annually from September 1, 2014 through September 1, 2028. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2013 bonds did not result in economic savings to the Town of Coventry.*	-	6,505,000
2011 Series A Bonds, (City of Newport), dated September 30, 2011 with serial bonds of $6,640,000 at 3.4% due annually from September 1, 2012 through September 1, 2027.	4,185,000	4,575,000
2015 Series Refunding Bonds (City of Pawtucket), dated December 18, 2015, with serial bonds of $24,265,000 at rates varying from 3.5% to 5% due annually from October 1, 2025 through October 1, 2035. *The Bank's defeasance of the 2003A and 2003B bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $4,237,086 or 16%.*	24,265,000	24,265,000
2017 Series Bonds (Cranston-Triton), dated January 31, 2017 with serial bonds of $27,705,000 at 4.30% due annually from September 1, 2018 through September 1, 2022. *The Bank's defeasance of the 1997 bonds resulted in economic present value savings of $1,127,085 or 4%.*	25,290,000	27,630,000
2018 Series A Refunding Revenue Bonds (Town of Coventry), dated August 30, 2018 with serial bonds of $6,740,000 at 4.250% due annually from September 1, 2018 through September 1, 2028.	6,740,000	-
Subtotal	777,334,590	765,319,000
Bond premium, net of amortization	68,624,913	67,752,265
Total bonds payable	$845,959,503	$833,071,265

Note 5. Bonds Payable (continued)

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, was as follows:

2019	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long term debt:					
Revenue bonds	$ 765,319,000	$ 82,295,000	$ 70,279,410	$ 777,334,590	$ 62,780,213
Plus bond premium, net of amortization	67,752,265	9,401,937	8,529,289	68,624,913	8,381,459
Total long-term debt	$ 833,071,265	$91,696,937	$ 78,808,699	$ 845,959,503	$ 70,041,672

2018	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Long term debt:					
Revenue bonds	$ 777,524,000	$ 36,680,000	$ 48,885,000	$ 765,319,000	$ 54,864,410
Plus bond premium, net of amortization	74,158,023	2,109,015	8,514,773	67,752,265	8,081,841
Total long-term debt	$ 851,682,023	$38,789,015	$ 57,399,773	$ 833,071,265	$ 62,946,251

Annual principal and interest requirements are as follows for the year ending June 30, 2019:

Years	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 55,553,213	$ 29,330,211	$ 84,883,424
2021	54,788,866	27,382,935	82,171,801
2022	53,356,500	25,131,534	78,488,034
2023	54,205,011	22,822,617	77,027,628
2024	47,880,000	20,498,052	68,378,052
2025 - 2029	209,485,000	71,411,034	280,896,034
2030 - 2034	161,510,000	29,419,788	190,929,788
2035 - 2039	57,135,000	6,128,634	63,263,634
2040 - 2044	1,700,000	1,102,600	2,802,600
2045	11,575,000	32,850	11,607,850
Subtotal	707,188,590	233,260,255	940,448,845
Conduit Bonds	70,146,000	18,402,786	88,548,786
Total	$ 777,334,590	$ 251,663,041	$ 1,028,997,631

Advanced refunding of debt: As described in Note 1 (please see "Deferred inflows and outflows of resources"), the Bank will occasionally refund bonds if market conditions are amenable to reducing the aggregate debt service. When a bond is refunded, the Bank deposits bond proceeds from refunding bonds with an escrow agent to provide resources for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the bonds are defeased and the liability is no longer included in the Bank's financial statements.

In prior years, the Bank defeased certain bonds in the same manner as described above. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Bank had $83,515,000 and $123,200,000 of bonds outstanding are considered defeased, respectively.

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources: When the Bank refunds or advance refunds its bonds, it calculates the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt. The resulting accounting gain or loss is then amortized over the life of the refunding bonds or remaining life of the defeased bonds, whichever is lesser. The excess of the reacquisition price over the carrying value of

Note 5. Bonds Payable (continued)

the defeased bonds is recorded as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position. The excess of the carrying value of the defeased bond over the reacquisition price is recorded as deferred inflows of resources on the same.

The deferred outflows were as follows at June 30:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Beginning balance – June 30, 2017	$ 8,086,130	$ 996,065
Additions	-	-
Reductions	(1,596,667)	(279,812)
Ending balance – June 30, 2018	6,489,463	716,253
Additions	-	116,742
Reductions	(1,110,645)	(98,579)
Ending balance – June 30, 2019	$ 5,378,818	$ 734,416

Note 6. Notes Payable

From time to time, the Bank utilizes short-term borrowing to provide interim financing to borrowers. On July 8, 2016, the Bank issued a short-term revenue bond anticipation note to Webster Bank, N.A. for $17,345,000. The original note, which had a maturity date of December 1, 2017, was extended on November 22, 2017 to December 1, 2018. In addition, on December 13, 2017, the Bank issued a short-term revenue bond anticipation note to Webster Public Finance Corporation for $6,000,000 with a maturity date of November 30, 2018. In each case, the notes were issued to fund EBF loans originated at the same time and to allow the Bank to combine other projects into one larger issue in a future bond issue. That inaugural EBF bond issue (2018 Series A Bonds), as described in Note 5 closed on November 29, 2018, the proceeds of which were utilized to pay off both notes.

In conjunction with issuing the $17,345,000 note, the Bank purchased an interest rate cap (Cap) from the Bank of America (BOA) with a notional amount of $28,158,000. The purpose of the Cap was to limit the Bank's exposure to long-term interest rates for the period between the execution date of the cap and when the Bank can sell bonds to reimburse itself for the note. The cap was terminated in conjunction with the bond issue and $1,215,000 of the proceeds was utilized by the Bank to contribute capital into the transaction.

For the prior period, changes in fair value of the Cap were recorded in the income statement. The interest rate cap had a positive fair value at June 30, 2018, and was recorded in prepaid expenses, other assets and other receivables on the statement of net position.

Note 7. Capitalization Grants

Under Title VI of the Federal Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended by the Federal Water Quality Act of 1987 and subsequent regulations, the General Assembly of the State enacted the Clean Water Act, which established the CWSRF to be managed by the Bank. Under the CWSRF, the DEM promulgates rules and regulations pertaining to applications by borrowers seeking financial assistance for water pollution abatement projects. No project is eligible for financing by the Bank until the DEM has issued its Certificate of Approval. The Certificate of Approval specifies, among other things, the estimated project costs that are eligible for financial assistance and other terms and conditions relating to the construction and operation of projects. The DEM and the Bank operate under a Memorandum of Understanding pursuant to which the DEM has programmatic responsibilities while the Bank has financial and operational responsibilities for the

Note 7. Capitalization Grants (Continued)

CWSRF including the determination of the type and extent of financial assistance to be provided to borrowers.

The Bank receives capitalization grants from the EPA for the CWSRF. These grants are used to fund the Bank's lending activities and to reimburse the DEM for up to 4% of the capitalization grant for expenses incurred for services they provide the Bank related to these lending activities. To obtain the Federal monies, the Bank must also obtain a commitment for state matching funds of 20% of the Federal award. The following is a table of the federal and state matching funds awarded to the Bank and the balances remaining for drawdown as of June 30:

Grant Year	Award	Balance Remaining for Drawdown
2017:		
Federal award	$ 8,892,000	$ 2,080,794
State match	$ 1,778,400	$ -
2018:		
Federal award	$ 10,777,000	$ 9,682,540
State match	$ 2,155,400	$ -

For 2019, the Bank has applied and been approved for a Federal award of $10,669,000.

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 to provide financial support for improving the nation's public water systems. As required by the amendment, the General Assembly of the State enacted the Water Projects Revolving Loan Fund which established the DWSRF. Under the DWSRF, the Department of Health (DOH) promulgates rules and regulations pertaining to applications by borrowers seeking financial assistance for drinking water projects. No project is eligible for financing by the Bank until the DOH has issued its Certificate of Approval. The Certificate of Approval specifies, among other things, the estimated project costs that are eligible for financial assistance and other terms and conditions relating to the construction and operation of projects. The DOH and the Bank operate under a Memorandum of Understanding pursuant to which the DOH has programmatic responsibilities while the Bank has financial and operational responsibilities of the DWSRF including the determination of the type and extent of financial assistance to be provided to borrowers.

The Bank also receives capitalization grants from the EPA for the DWSRF. These grants are used to fund the Bank's lending activities and to provide funding for various improvement programs administered by the DOH – ostensibly to support water supplier's efforts to meet the minimum standards for quality outlined in the Federal Act. To obtain the Federal monies, the Bank must commit 20% of the Federal award in the form of State matching funds. The DWSRF allows the DOH to set-aside up to 31% of the annual capitalization grants in four accounts as follows: 1) 4% for program administration which is to be split between the DOH and the Bank, 2) up to 2% for technical assistance, 3) up to 10% for state program management, and 4) up to 15% for local assistance.

Note 7. Capitalization Grants (Continued)

The following is a table of the Federal and state matching funds awarded to the Bank and the balances remaining for drawdown as of June 30:

Grant Year	Award	Balance Remaining for Drawdown
2017:		
Federal award	$ 8,241,000	$ 1,231,164
State match	$ 1,648,200	$ -
2018:		
Federal award	$ 11,107,000	$ 9,809,426
State match	$ 2,221,400	$ 2,110,577

For 2019, the Bank has applied and been approved for a Federal award of $11,004,000.

In 2002, Congress approved the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act which created financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, including grants to capitalize Brownfields RLF. In 2015, the General Assembly of the State enacted the Brownfields RLF. Under the Brownfields RLF, the DEM, in consultation with the RICC, is to develop project evaluation criteria used to rank eligible projects on a project priority list. After enactment of the Brownfields RLF, the Bank promulgated rules and regulations establishing the parameters under which project financing is provided through the program.

The Bank received a capitalization grant from the EPA for the Brownfields RLF. This grant was used to fund the Bank's lending activities. To obtain the Federal monies, the Bank must also obtain a commitment for state matching funds of 20% of the Federal award. The following is a table of the Federal awards to the Bank and the balances remaining for drawdown as of June 30:

Grant Year	Award	Balance Remaining for Drawdown
2016:		
Federal award	$ 820,000	$ 820,000

Note 8. Deferred Compensation

The Bank sponsors a deferred compensation plan for the benefit of its employees, known as the "Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank Deferred Compensation Plan" (Plan) and created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, available to all Bank employees – after certain tenure requirements are met – permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The Board is responsible for establishing or amending the Plan's provisions and establishing or amending contribution requirements. The Bank has an obligation to provide for the prudent management of these monies and has contracted with Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company to serve as the Plan administrator.

The Bank implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, Statement No. 32*, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. All assets and income of the Plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As a result, deferred compensation investments and the respective liability are not included in the Bank's financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Note 8. Deferred Compensation (Continued)

The Bank currently remits to the Plan administrator an amount equal to 10% of eligible employees' compensation (gross) monthly. The Board establish the contribution percentage on an annual basis. Employees immediately vest in the employer contributions, therefore, there are no employee forfeitures. The Bank's contribution totaled $107,548 and $85,062 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Employees can make contributions to the Plan up to, but not exceeding, the lesser of 33 and 1/3% of their individual compensation or $18,000 ($24,000 if age 50 or older). There is no additional obligation incurred by the Bank. Employee contributions to the Plan for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 were $7,272 and $9,452, respectively.

Note 9. Operating Lease

On June 1, 1998, the Bank executed a seven-year lease, with renewal options, for the rental of its corporate offices. During fiscal year 2013, the Bank renewed its existing lease agreement for a period of 5 years commencing July 1, 2013 and expiring June 30, 2018. During fiscal year 2016, the Bank amended its lease, increasing the square footage of the office by 1,366 square/feet effective February 1, 2016 and extending the term to January 31, 2021. The Bank incurred rent expense of $121,419 and $118,635 in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under the operating lease are as follows:

Year Ending June 30:	Amount
2020	$ 114,587
2021	116,879
	$ 343,806

Note 10. Property and Equipment

The summary of changes in property and equipment are summarized below:

	Balance at June 30, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Balance at June 30, 2019
Cost				
Computer equipment and software	$ 455,051	$ -	$ 56,459	$ 398,592
Furniture and fixtures	47,874	26,303	20,594	53,583
Equipment	55,736	-	20,198	35,538
Leasehold improvements	90,415	-	-	90,415
Total cost	649,076	26,303	97,251	578,128
Accumulated depreciation				
Computer equipment and software	(152,277)	(126,824)	(56,827)	(222,274)
Furniture and fixtures	(37,209)	(4,243)	(20,226)	(21,226)
Equipment	(41,262)	(5,790)	(20,198)	(26,854)
Leasehold improvements	(33,607)	(4,520)	-	(38,127)
Total accumulated depreciation	(264,355)	(141,377)	(97,251)	(308,481)
Net capital assets	$ 384,721	$ (115,074)	$ -	$ 269,647

Note 10. Property and Equipment (Continued)

	Balance at June 30, 2017	Additions	Retirements	Balance at June 30, 2018
Cost				
Computer equipment and software	$ 264,641	$ 190,410	$ -	$ 455,051
Furniture and fixtures	47,874	-	-	47,874
Equipment	55,736	-	-	55,736
Leasehold improvements	90,415	-	-	90,415
Total cost	458,666	190,410	-	649,076
Accumulated depreciation				
Computer equipment and software	(67,316)	(84,960)	-	(152,277)
Furniture and fixtures	(32,780)	(4,430)	-	(37,209)
Equipment	(35,472)	(5,790)	-	(41,262)
Leasehold improvements	(29,087)	(4,520)	-	(33,607)
Total accumulated depreciation	(164,655)	(99,700)	-	(264,355)
Net capital assets	$ 294,011	$ 90,710	$ -	$ 384,721

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Bank receives grants from the EPA and the State to fund its loan program activities. These amounts are subject to audit and adjustment by the Federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected may constitute a liability of the Bank. The EPA conducts annual fiscal and regulatory compliance reviews to determine that Bank activities follow EPA regulations. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, no expenditures of the Bank have been disallowed. Management do not believe that any future disallowance of expenditures would be material.

Like other areas of the country, some Rhode Island communities continue to experience budget challenges. The impact of these economic conditions on the Bank's borrowers and their ability to continue to make timely loan repayments is difficult to determine; however, the loans are secured predominantly by revenues from essential water and sewer services. Some communities, particularly smaller communities, may generally be more vulnerable to the effects of downturns in the economy. The Bank continues to monitor the financial status of its borrowers as part of an overall loan portfolio monitoring process.

Note 12. Risk Management

The Bank is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions and injuries to employees. The Bank has purchased commercial insurance to protect itself from potential liabilities from losses or claims. To date, the Bank has not incurred any claims or losses. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year, and there have been no settlements that exceed the Bank's insurance coverage during the past five years.

Note 13. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated potential subsequent events through September 20, 2019, the date the financial statements were issued, the following event is noted:

- As part of the fiscal year 2020 budget passed by the General Assembly, and signed by the Governor on July 5, 2019, the Bank is obligated to transfer to the State Controller $4.0 million by June 30, 2020.

There were no additional items requiring adjustment of the financial statements or additional disclosure.

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	Bank	Clean Water	RIWPCRF	DWSRF	MRBRF	WQPCF	EBF	Total
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash, cash equivalents and investments								
Unrestricted:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,196,135	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26,196,135
Restricted:								
Cash and cash equivalents	806,766	114,555,623	16,613,405	69,231,804	48,311,628	4,095,892	17,530,418	271,145,536
Investments	-	54,549,485	-	17,051,111	8,471,449	-	4,227,007	84,299,052
Total restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	806,766	169,105,108	16,613,405	86,282,915	56,783,077	4,095,892	21,757,425	355,444,588
Other current assets:								
Unrestricted:								
Prepaid expenses, other assets and other receivables	215,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,576
Restricted:								
Prepaid expenses, other assets and receivables	-	10,735,839	(10,735,839)	1,786	1,000	-	-	2,786
Service fees receivable	1,768,730	-	-	-	70,878	-	-	1,839,608
Loans receivable	1,148,000	61,368,322	2,750,000	21,275,086	2,992,000	-	2,132,000	91,665,408
Accrued interest receivable:								
Loans	189,518	4,829,659	89,403	2,919,044	287,872	-	199,207	8,514,703
Investments	(7,404)	1,293,500	15,616	1,299,829	229,665	-	103,944	2,935,150
Total current assets	30,317,321	247,332,428	8,732,585	111,778,660	60,364,492	4,095,892	24,192,576	486,813,954
Noncurrent assets:								
Unrestricted:								
Loans receivable	90,710,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,710,006
Capital assets - property and equipment, net	269,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,647
Total unrestricted noncurrent assets	90,979,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,979,653
Restricted:								
Loans receivable	-	686,834,724	16,091,733	365,083,941	65,777,557	-	27,879,000	1,161,666,955
Total noncurrent assets	90,979,653	686,834,724	16,091,733	365,083,941	65,777,557	-	27,879,000	1,252,646,608
Total assets	**121,296,974**	**934,167,152**	**24,824,318**	**476,862,601**	**126,142,049**	**4,095,892**	**52,071,576**	**1,739,460,562**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**-**	**4,333,880**	**-**	**1,044,938**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,378,818**
Liabilities								
Current liabilities								
Project costs payable	900,680	67,233,075	7,874,146	55,932,122	36,671,937	-	7,856,917	176,468,877
Bonds payable	7,227,000	46,858,150		14,235,190	1,612,004		1,229,328	71,161,672
Accrued interest payable	-	5,113,028	-	1,723,339	257,660	-	208,363	7,302,390
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	258,277	71,538	3,232	267,335	9,991	-	1,549	611,922
Accrued arbitrage rebate		386,572						386,572
Total current liabilities	8,385,957	119,662,363	7,877,378	72,157,986	38,551,592	-	9,296,157	255,931,433
Noncurrent liabilities:								
Bonds payable	62,919,000	452,350,216	-	209,944,278	30,802,686	-	18,781,651	774,797,831
Accrued arbitrage rebate	-	1,154,700	-	93,975	-	-	-	1,248,675
Total noncurrent liabilities	62,919,000	453,504,916	-	210,038,253	30,802,686	-	18,781,651	776,046,506
Total liabilities	**71,304,957**	**573,167,279**	**7,877,378**	**282,196,239**	**69,354,278**	**-**	**28,077,808**	**1,031,977,939**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**-**	**617,674**	**-**	**116,742**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**734,416**
Net Position								
Net investments in capital assets	269,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,647
Restricted for program purposes	-	364,716,079	16,946,940	195,594,558	56,787,771	4,095,892	23,993,768	662,135,008
Unrestricted	49,722,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,722,370
Total net position	**$ 49,992,017**	**$ 364,716,079**	**$ 16,946,940**	**$ 195,594,558**	**$ 56,787,771**	**$ 4,095,892**	**$ 23,993,768**	**$ 712,127,025**

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2018

	Bank	Clean Water	RIWPCRF	DWSRF	MRBRF	WQPCF	EBF	Total
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash, cash equivalents and investments								
Unrestricted:								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,872,936	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26,872,936
Restricted:								
Cash and cash equivalents	61,763	146,803,170	6,282,026	56,474,289	34,538,194	3,062,603	15,996,535	263,218,580
Investments	62	58,483,497	-	17,411,328	-	-	-	75,894,887
Total restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	61,825	205,286,667	6,282,026	73,885,617	34,538,194	3,062,603	15,996,535	339,113,467
Other current assets:								
Unrestricted:								
Prepaid expenses, other assets and other receivables	164,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,373
Restricted:								
Prepaid expenses, other assets and receivables	-	7,380,587	(7,380,587)	1,786	-	-	1,203,482	1,205,268
Service fees receivable	1,790,598	-	-	10,276	47,455	-	-	1,848,329
Loans receivable	1,127,000	59,605,362	2,700,000	19,612,685	2,237,000	-	-	85,282,047
Accrued interest receivable:								
Loans	194,908	4,958,012	97,492	2,755,309	189,746	-	179,578	8,375,045
Investments	(4,097)	1,447,541	452	679,597	23,576	-	(2,835)	2,144,234
Total current assets	30,207,543	278,678,169	1,699,383	96,945,270	37,035,971	3,062,603	17,376,760	465,005,699
Noncurrent assets:								
Unrestricted:								
Loans receivable	95,441,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,441,005
Capital assets - property and equipment, net	384,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,721
Total unrestricted noncurrent assets	95,825,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,825,726
Restricted:								
Loans receivable	-	706,884,988	9,165,916	316,725,717	44,760,315	-	27,828,000	1,105,364,936
Total noncurrent assets	95,825,726	706,884,988	9,165,916	316,725,717	44,760,315	-	27,828,000	1,201,190,662
Total assets	**126,033,269**	**985,563,157**	**10,865,299**	**413,670,987**	**81,796,286**	**3,062,603**	**45,204,760**	**1,666,196,361**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**-**	**5,260,676**	**-**	**1,228,787**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,489,463**
Liabilities								
Current liabilities								
Project costs payable	1,820,506	91,275,163	595,417	27,567,891	23,277,652	-	7,647,627	152,184,256
Bonds payable	4,293,000	45,778,853	-	12,823,107	51,291		-	62,946,251
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,345,000	23,345,000
Accrued interest payable	-	5,508,930	-	1,889,418	16,618	-	153,494	7,568,460
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	288,099	76,370	-	246,584	226,112	-	5,592	842,757
Accrued arbitrage rebate	-	132,022	-	-	-	-	-	132,022
Total current liabilities	6,401,605	142,771,338	595,417	42,527,000	23,571,673	-	31,151,713	247,018,746
Noncurrent liabilities:								
Bonds payable	69,436,000	499,241,797	-	186,150,599	15,296,618	-	-	770,125,014
Accrued arbitrage rebate	-	1,014,652	-	74,797	-	-	-	1,089,449
Total noncurrent liabilities	69,436,000	500,256,449	-	186,225,396	15,296,618	-	-	771,214,463
Total liabilities	**75,837,605**	**643,027,787**	**595,417**	**228,752,396**	**38,868,291**	**-**	**31,151,713**	**1,018,233,209**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**-**	**716,253**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**716,253**
Net Position								
Net investments in capital assets	384,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,721
Restricted for program purposes	-	347,079,793	10,269,882	186,147,378	42,927,995	3,062,603	14,053,047	603,540,698
Unrestricted	49,810,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,810,943
Total net position	**$ 50,195,664**	**$ 347,079,793**	**$ 10,269,882**	**$ 186,147,378**	**$ 42,927,995**	**$ 3,062,603**	**$ 14,053,047**	**$ 653,736,362**

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Bank	Clean Water	RIWPCRF	DWSRF	MRBRF	WQPCF	EBF	Total
Operating revenues:								
Interest income - loans	$ 571,254	$ 14,032,748	$ 248,559	$ 8,450,875	$ 759,111	$ -	$ 578,263	$ 24,640,810
Interest income - Investments	585,231	4,985,782	125,565	2,004,248	920,795	21,921	441,220	9,084,762
Loan servicing fees	5,319,693	-	-	-	187,131	-	-	5,506,824
Loan origination fees	494,500	392,650	100,000	245,500	240,000	-	16,975	1,489,625
Grant income - program administration	-	-	-	2,582,228	-	-	-	2,582,228
Total operating revenues	6,970,678	19,411,180	474,124	13,282,851	2,107,037	21,921	1,036,458	43,304,249
Operating expenses:								
Interest expense, net	-	15,445,861	-	5,824,506	490,107	-	484,472	22,244,946
Program administration, partner agencies	-	349,663	-	3,768,753	-	-	-	4,118,416
Principal forgiveness	-	959,023	-	1,174,624	-	-	-	2,133,647
Personnel	1,660,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,660,530
Debt issuance	15,545	54,317	25,000	546,131	274,232	-	386,922	1,302,147
Professional services	496,407	-	-	-	-	-	38,218	534,625
Legal	247,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,323
Correspondent and trustee	245,514	-	-	4	-	-	-	245,518
Information technology	147,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,619
Marketing	123,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,891
Audit and accounting	71,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,533
Financial advisory	48,333	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	51,833
Office expense	170,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,727
Depreciation	141,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,377
Insurance	31,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,778
Business and travel	19,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,367
Dues and subscriptions	6,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,731
Seminars	4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,188
Total operating expenses	3,430,863	16,808,864	25,000	11,317,518	764,339	-	909,612	33,256,196
Operating income	3,539,815	2,602,316	449,124	1,965,333	1,342,698	21,921	126,846	10,048,053
Non-operating revenue:								
Grant Income and other contributed capital	833,476	11,302,072	10,000,009	6,678,603	12,517,078	1,011,368	10,000,004	52,342,610
Non-operating expenses:								
Intergovernmental transactions	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Change in net position	373,291	13,904,388	10,449,133	8,643,936	13,859,776	1,033,289	10,126,850	58,390,663
Transfer from (to) other funds	(576,938)	3,731,898	(3,772,075)	803,244	-	-	(186,129)	-
Net position, beginning of the year	50,195,664	347,079,793	10,269,882	186,147,378	42,927,995	3,062,603	14,053,047	653,736,362
Net position, end of the year	$ 49,992,017	$ 364,716,079	$ 16,946,940	$ 195,594,558	$ 56,787,771	$ 4,095,892	$ 23,993,768	$ 712,127,025

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Bank	Clean Water	RIWPCRF	DWSRF	MRBRF	WQPCF	EBF	Total
Operating revenues:								
Interest income - loans	$ 846,657	$ 14,442,981	$ 304,478	$ 8,125,671	$ 544,181	$ -	$ 434,585	$ 24,698,553
Interest income - Investments	273,313	3,595,299	10,906	1,264,620	219,512	-	129,859	5,493,509
Loan servicing fees	5,813,816	-	-	-	(358,401)	-	-	5,455,415
Loan origination fees	106,450	284,365	-	190,500	250,000	-	-	831,315
Grant income - program administration	950,606	-	-	1,520,588	-	-	-	2,471,194
Total operating revenues	7,990,842	18,322,645	315,384	11,101,379	655,292	-	564,444	38,949,986
Operating expenses:								
Interest expense, net	(711,040)	17,151,829	-	6,194,061	123,907	-	156,897	22,915,654
Program administration, partner agencies	399,039	795,950	-	926,696	-	-	-	2,121,685
Principal forgiveness	-	1,010,487	-	899,416	-	-	-	1,909,903
Personnel	1,446,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446,083
Debt issuance	80,744	335,608	-	173,386	420,046	-	135,160	1,144,944
Professional services	429,662	-	-	-	-	-	45,398	475,060
Legal	240,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,129
Correspondent and trustee	277,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,970
Information technology	201,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,262
Marketing	107,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,090
Audit and accounting	101,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,820
Financial advisory	55,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,270
Office expense	171,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,164
Depreciation	99,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,700
Insurance	29,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,405
Business and travel	26,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,247
Dues and subscriptions	17,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,364
Seminars	755	-	-	-	-	-	-	755
Total operating expenses	2,972,664	19,293,874	-	8,193,559	543,953	-	337,455	31,341,505
Operating income	5,018,178	(971,229)	315,384	2,907,820	111,339	-	226,989	7,608,481
Non-operating revenue:								
Grant Income and other contributed capital	88,939	15,632,110	-	9,128,279	6,545,997	890,001	5,000,000	37,285,326
Non-operating expenses:								
Intergovernmental transactions	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500,000
Change in net position	1,607,117	14,660,881	315,384	12,036,099	6,657,336	890,001	5,226,989	41,393,807
Transfer from (to) other funds	(4,923,390)	4,713,908	(2,764,529)	1,235,286	518,967	39,852	1,179,906	-
Net position, beginning of the year	53,511,937	327,705,004	12,719,027	172,875,993	35,751,692	2,132,750	7,646,152	612,342,555
Net position, end of the year	$ 50,195,664	$ 347,079,793	$ 10,269,882	$ 186,147,378	$ 42,927,995	$ 3,062,603	$ 14,053,047	$ 653,736,362

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
SCHEDULE OF MUNICIPAL ROAD AND BRIDGE REVOLVING FUND -
OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES BY COMMUNITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Borrower	Total Loans Receivable	Project Costs Disbursed	Project Costs Payable
Barrington	$ 3,500,000	$ 50,000	$ 3,450,000
Bristol	1,469,000	1,469,000	-
Burrillville	476,000	211,774	264,226
Central Falls	1,500,000	15,000	1,485,000
Coventry	937,000	924,576	12,424
Cranston	1,597,000	1,597,000	-
Cumberland	466,042	272,941	193,101
East Greenwich	6,141,000	4,914,197	1,226,803
East Providence	761,000	761,000	-
Hopkinton	171,000	103,104	67,896
Middletown	5,000,000	3,730,811	1,269,189
New Shoreham	892,000	810,708	81,292
Newport	925,000	925,000	-
Pawtucket	16,901,000	13,953,674	2,947,326
Providence Public Building Authority	9,596,000	270,162	9,325,838
Warwick	1,335,000	1,102,608	232,392
Warren	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Westerly	15,000,000	883,548	14,116,452
West Warwick	102,515	102,515	-
Total	$ 68,769,557	$ 32,097,618	$ 36,671,939

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
STATE REQUIRED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,196,135	$ 26,872,936
Investments	-	-
Receivables (net)	13,289,461	12,367,608
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	271,145,536	263,218,580
Investments	84,299,052	75,894,887
Receivables (net)	91,665,408	85,282,047
Other assets	218,362	1,369,641
Due from primary government	-	-
Due from other component units	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-
Inventories	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Total current assets	486,813,954	465,005,699
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments	-	-
Receivables (net)	90,710,006	95,441,005
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Investments	-	-
Receivables (net)	1,161,666,955	1,105,364,939
Other assets	-	-
Due from other component units	-	-
Capital assets - nondepreciable	-	-
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	269,647	384,721
Other assets, net of amortization	-	-
Total noncurrent assets	1,252,646,608	1,201,190,665
Total assets	1,739,460,562	1,666,196,364
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Hedging instruments	-	-
Deferred loss on refunding of debt	5,378,818	6,489,463
Deferred pension amounts	-	-
Other deferred outflows of resources	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,378,818	6,489,463

	2019	2018
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Cash overdraft	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	611,922	842,760
Due to primary government	-	-
Due to other component units	-	-
Due to other governments	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-
Other current liabilities	184,157,839	183,229,738
Current portion of long-term debt	71,161,672	62,946,251
Total current liabilities	255,931,433	247,018,749
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due to primary government	-	-
Due to other component units	-	-
Due to other governments	-	-
Net pension liability	-	-
Net OPEB obligation	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-
Notes payable	-	-
Loans payable	-	-
Obligations under capital leases	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-
Bonds payable	774,797,831	770,125,014
Other liabilities	1,248,675	1,089,449
Total noncurrent liabilities	776,046,506	771,214,463
Total liabilities	1,031,977,939	1,018,233,212
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred gain on refunding of debt	734,416	716,253
Deferred pension amounts	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	734,416	716,253
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	269,647	384,721
Restricted for:		
Debt	-	-
Other	662,135,008	603,540,701
Unrestricted	49,722,370	49,810,940
Total net position	$ 712,127,025	$ 653,736,362

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
STATE REQUIRED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
Expenses	$ 37,256,196	$ 34,841,505
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	6,996,449	6,286,730
Operating grants and contributions	2,582,228	2,471,194
Capital grants and contributions	52,342,610	37,285,326
Total program revenues	61,921,287	46,043,250
Net (expenses) revenues	24,665,091	11,201,745
General Revenues		
Interest and investment earnings	33,725,572	30,192,062
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-
Total general revenues	33,725,572	30,192,062
Special items	-	-
Extraordinary items	-	-
Change in net position	58,390,663	41,393,807
Total net position - beginning	653,736,362	612,342,555
Total net position - ending	$ 712,127,025	$ 653,736,362

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
STATE REQUIRED SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY (BONDS ONLY)
LONG TERM DEBT

Fiscal Year Ending 30-Jun	Long Term Debt Principal	Long Term Debt Interest
2020	$ 62,780,213	$ 31,873,443
2021	62,397,866	29,661,906
2022	60,976,500	27,144,976
2023	64,010,011	24,516,841
2024	49,865,000	22,043,401
2025-2029	225,460,000	77,024,327
2030-2034	176,200,000	31,924,166
2035-2039	62,370,000	6,338,531
2040-2044	1,700,000	1,102,600
2045	11,575,000	32,850
	$ 777,334,590	$ 251,663,041

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
STATE REQUIRED SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Bonds and leases payable, restricted	$ 765,319,000	$ 82,295,000	$ 70,279,410	$ 777,334,590	$ 62,780,213	$ 714,554,377
Net unamortized premium / discount	67,752,265	9,401,937	8,529,289	68,624,913	8,381,459	60,243,454
Bonds payable	833,071,265	91,696,937	78,808,699	845,959,503	71,161,672	774,797,831
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations under capital leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net pension obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other governments and agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reported as other liabilities						
Arbitrage rebate	1,221,471	413,776	-	1,635,247	386,572	1,248,675
Pollution remediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items not listed above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,221,471	413,776	-	1,635,247	386,572	1,248,675
	$ 834,292,736	$ 92,110,713	$ 78,808,699	$ 847,594,750	$ 71,548,244	$ 776,046,506

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
STATE REQUIRED SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Due Thereafter
Bonds and leases payable, restricted	$ 777,524,000	$ 36,680,000	$ 48,885,000	$ 765,319,000	$ 54,864,410	$ 710,454,590
Net unamortized premium / discount	74,158,023	2,109,015	8,514,773	67,752,265	8,081,841	59,670,424
Bonds payable	851,682,023	38,789,015	57,399,773	833,071,265	62,946,251	770,125,014
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations under capital leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net pension obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to other governments and agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reported as other liabilities						
Arbitrage rebate	1,821,831	423,682	1,024,042	1,221,471	132,022	1,089,449
Pollution remediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items not listed above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,821,831	423,682	1,024,042	1,221,471	132,022	1,089,449
	$ 853,503,854	$ 39,212,697	$ 58,423,815	$ 834,292,736	$ 63,078,273	$ 771,214,463

RHODE ISLAND INFRASTRUCTURE BANK
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS)
STATE REQUIRED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Traveler(s)	Date(s)	Location	Amount	Purpose
Executive Director	July 9 - 11, 2019	Washington, DC	$ 455.60	Green Bank Summit (for travel in FY2020)
Executive Director	July 16 - 17, 2019	New York, NY	794.25	UN SDG 13 event - banker meeting (for travel in FY2020)
Executive Director	September 24, 2018	New York, NY	226.00	HSBC Sustainability Conference, Environmental Finance Conference (Speaker Engagement)
Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer, and Director, Program Operations	November 6 - 9, 2018	Albuquerque, NM	3,222.11	CIFA Conference
Executive Director	November 8 - 9, 2018	Dallas, TX	1,248.44	CDFA Conference
Executive Director	November 26 - 30, 2018	Shanghai, China	829.91	Green Bank Congress
Various	December 20, 2018	Providence, RI	304.77	Lunch meeting
Director, Stormwater and Resiliency	March 20 - 22, 2019	Baltimore, MD	458.06	Climate Leadership Conference
Executive Director	April 3 - 5, 2019	Austin, TX	1,233.20	PACENation Summit
Executive Director	April 22 - 25, 2019	Washington, DC	1,298.16	CIFA - Water Infrastructure Investment Conference
			10,070.50	
Other incidental travel and entertainment			3,319.50	
Total			$ 13,390.00	