by Sarah E. Nutter

early \$1.0 trillion of tax-exempt governmental bonds were issued during the period 1991 through 1995. Approximately three-fourths of the \$969.9 billion of bonds issued were long-term (i.e., with maturities of 13 months or more) in nature. The \$719.2 billion of long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds issued were split between new issues (52.3 percent) and refunding issues (47.7 percent). More than one-fourth of the \$376.3 billion of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds issued during this period was for education.

LegislativeBackground

Since the inception of the modern-day Federal income tax in 1913, an exclusion from income subject to tax has been provided for interest received by holders of debt obligations (i.e., bonds) of States and their political subdivisions [1]. This provision, which is in section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, currently disallows the application of this general exclusion for "private activity bonds" that are not "qualified bonds," and for "arbitrage bonds."

The restrictions on the application of the general interest exclusion for State and local debt obligations began in 1968 with the passage of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act (Public Law 90-364). In general, the restrictions are intended to limit the use of the exclusion provision in instances where the bond proceeds are not used for a public purpose or the issuers are exploiting arbitrage opportunities. The interest exclusion for arbitrage bonds, which are bonds whose proceeds are used to acquire higher-yielding investments, was initially eliminated in 1969 [2].

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 included further restrictions on arbitrage and a new restriction on advance refundings. New tax-exempt governmental bonds were limited to one advance refunding. In addition, rebate requirements, which generally require arbitrage profits on tax-exempt bonds to be rebated to the Federal Government, were expanded to include nearly all tax-exempt bonds. Exceptions to the rebate requirement are available for bond issues whose proceeds are invested in higher-yielding investments for a temporary period (generally less than 6 months) and if a minor portion of the bond proceeds are

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invested in higher yielding investments. Exceptions are also available for certain small issues and for bonds used to finance construction projects, as long as the proceeds are spent in a timely manner.

Long-TermTax-Exempt Bonds

Tax-exempt bonds issued by State and local governmental units are generally classified as either governmental bonds or private activity bonds. For the period 1991 through 1995, State and local governmental units issued over \$1.0 trillion of long-term tax-exempt bonds (Figure A). The majority of these bonds were tax-exempt governmental bonds (\$719.2 billion). Tax-exempt private activity bonds accounted for the remaining \$291.3 billion of the total. During this period, the combined volume of long-term tax-exempt bonds peaked at \$285.6 billion for 1993 before falling to \$152.6 billion for 1995.

Other publicly available data on the volume of tax-exempt bond issues report statistics that vary slightly from the amounts reported in this article. U.S. Census Bureau statistics also report over \$1.0 trillion of long-term tax-exempt bonds issued over the 1991-1995 period; however, the amounts reported for each year do vary from statistics reported in this article.

The data shown in this article do not include governmental bond issues reported to the Internal Revenue Service using Form 8038GC, *Information Return for Small Tax-Exempt Governmental Bond Issues, Leases, and Installment Sales*. Governments that issued one or more issues during a year that totaled \$100,000 or less use this form. During 1991, 10,024 of these forms were processed. The reported volume was \$518 million, of which \$69 million were for refunding purposes. Evidence from this 1 year suggests that the data reported in this article fail to reflect only a relatively small volume of issues by not including the volume reported on Form 8038GC.

Each year, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget publishes Treasury Department estimates of the revenue losses associated with various income tax exclusions, deductions, credits, and special tax rates. For 1995, the total revenue loss to the U.S. Treasury associated with the interest exclusion on outstanding tax-exempt bonds issued by State and local governmental units was estimated to be \$20.3 million [3]. The estimated revenue loss has risen to

Figure A

Volume of Long-Term Tax-Exempt Bonds, 1991-1995

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

	Total	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Internal Revenue Service, total	1,010,492	165,742	230,712	285,593	175,871	152,575
Governmental Bonds	719,164	115,564	164,721	219,027	118,659	101,193
Private Activity Bonds	291,328	50,178	65,991	66,566	57,212	51,382
U.S. Census Bureau 1	1,009,600	169,500	231,700	289,900	162,300	156,200

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1998, Table No. 509.

\$35.9 million for 2000 [4]. The emphasis of the remainder of this article is on tax-exempt governmental bond data for the period 1991 through 1995, with particular emphasis on 1995 [5].

All issues

Tax-Exempt Governmental Bonds

Refunding issues

As shown in Figure B, the volume of short- and long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds issued by State and local governmental units increased from \$172.6



Volume of Tax-Exempt Governmental Bonds, by Type and Year of Issue, 1991-1995

Billlions of dollars 300 266.1 250 223.5 200 172.6 159.7 150.1 140.0 150 128.3 122.9 117.1 116.0 103.6 95.2 100 49.7 36.4 50 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 Year of issue

New money issues

Refunding issues increased substantially through 1993, peaking at \$150.1 billion for that year, before falling to \$36.4 billion for 1995.

billion for 1991 to a high of \$266.1 billion for 1993. Following 1993, the volume steadily declined each year, reaching \$140.0 billion for 1995. Across this time period, new bond issues ranged from a low of \$103.6 billion for 1995 to a high of \$128.3 billion for 1992.

Refunding issues increased substantially through 1993, peaking at \$150.1 billion for that year, before falling to \$36.4 billion for 1995. Refunding issues tend to peak when interest rates decline. State and local bond interest rates peaked during the early eighties, reaching an annual average rate of 11.7 percent for 1982, and then fell to an annual average rate of 7.7 percent for 1988, before reaching a low of 5.6 percent for 1993 [6]. Many State and local bonds are issued with call provisions that prevent the issuer from retiring the bonds prior to 10 years from the date of issue. Call provisions allow the issuer of the bond to retire all or a portion of the bonds at a stated price, usually at par or at a small premium above par, prior to the stated maturity date [7]. The data suggest that issuers of State and local bonds did indeed exercise call provisions, retiring outstanding high-interest bonds with the proceeds of new lower-interest bonds in so-called "current refundings" and "advance refundings." Governmental bonds issued after 1986 are limited to one advance refunding, with a transition rule that allowed bonds issued before the effective date of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to be refunded twice (once if they had already had one or more advance refundings).

For the 1991-1995 period, three-fourths of the amount of bond issues were long-term in nature (Table 1). Short-term tax-exempt governmental bonds are issued less frequently, in part, because governmental bonds are generally issued to fund long-term projects. Of the \$140.0 billion of tax-exempt governmental bonds issued for 1995, nearly \$101.2 billion were long-term issues. More than two-thirds (68.1 percent) of the total volume of long-term bond issues were new money bond issues, while the remainder were refunding bond issues.

Uses of Long-TermTax-Exempt Governmental Bonds Proceeds

For 1991 through 1995, the volume of long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds ranged between \$101.2 billion (for 1995) and \$219.0 billion (for 1993).

Nearly two-thirds of bonds issued during this period were used for five purposes: education (22.9 percent), utilities (17.3 percent), transportation (11.6 percent), environment (9.1 percent), and public safety (3.5 percent) (Figure C and Table 2). More than one-fourth of the \$376.3 billion of new money issues of long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds during this period was for education. For 1995, education bonds comprised 32.1 percent of the \$69.0 billion of new money long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds issued.

In many instances, a portion of the issue price (i.e., proceeds of the bonds) is used to fund various fees and reserve accounts and to refund prior bond issues (Table 3). For 1995, nearly \$101.2 billion of long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds were issued. Issuers used \$1.1 billion of bond proceeds to pay issuance costs, \$0.3 billion to pay credit enhancement fees, and allocated \$1.3 billion to reserve funds for these bond issues. Issuers also used \$31.5 billion of the proceeds to refund prior bond issues. Approximately \$67.0 billion were available to use for allowable purposes after paying for fees, reserves, and refunding.

NewMoney Issues of Long-TermTax-Exempt Governmental Bonds

For 1995, a total of 11,761 new long-term tax-exempt governmental bond issues was reported with proceeds totaling \$69.0 billion (Table 4). For 90 percent of the bond issues, the dollar volume per bond issue was under \$10 million. These bonds aggregated to \$15.5 billion, slightly more than one-fifth of the total. The larger dollar volume issues were fewer in number but accounted for most of the total proceeds. Bond issues of between \$10 million and \$75 million (987 issues) raised approximately \$21.9 billion, while 193 bond issues of \$75 million or more raised \$31.6 billion.

As shown in Figure C, new money issues of long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds reached a peak of \$80.3 billion for 1994 before declining to

Figure C

Long-Term Tax-Exempt Governmental Bonds, by Type and Year of Issue and Purpose of Bond, 1991-1995

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Time of insure and bond number			Year	of issue		
Type of issue and bond purpose	Total	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All issues	719,164	115,564	164,721	219,027	118,659	101,193
Bond purpose as a percent of total						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	22.9	23.2	21.6	20.0	25.4	28.4
Utilities	17.3	16.6	18.5	20.9	13.3	13.1
Transportation	11.6	12.4	11.6	11.2	10.2	13.0
Environment	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.1	8.4
Public safety	3.5	5.1	2.0	3.4	4.1	3.9
Health and hospital	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.1	1.3
Housing	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	6.7	0.9
Bond anticipation notes	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Other bonds	30.1	28.8	33.0	30.8	26.8	29.5

Town of income and board assessed			Year o	of issue		
Type of issue and bond purpose	Total	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
New money issues	376,270	75,717	77,564	73,707	80,327	68,955
Bond purpose as a percent of total						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	27.6	25.6	27.1	24.7	28.6	32.1
Utilities	10.5	13.1	11.3	8.5	9.2	10.3
Transportation	12.2	10.2	13.6	15.1	10.7	11.8
Environment	9.3	9.9	9.4	10.5	8.2	8.8
Public safety	4.6	6.5	2.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
Health and hospital	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.7	2.4	1.5
Housing	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	9.9	1.4
Bond anticipation notes	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8
Other bonds	28.4	28.9	30.2	30.2	24.9	27.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

\$69.0 billion for 1995. Overall, bonds issued for educational purposes accounted for more than one-fourth of the \$376.3 billion of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds issued during the 1991-1995 period. Bonds, whose proceeds were used to fund transportation (12.2 percent), utilities (10.5 percent), environment (9.3 percent), and public safety (4.6 percent) were the other primary bond types issued during this period. For 1995, the primary uses of the \$69.0 billion of new bonds were to finance education (32.1 percent), transportation (11.8 percent), utilities (10.3 percent), environment (8.8 percent) and public safety (4.7 percent).

NewMoney Issues of Long-TermTax-Exempt Governmental Bonds by State

The volume of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bond issues varied among the States (Tables 5 and 6). About half of the \$376.3 billion of bonds issued during the period 1991 through 1995 was issued in the following six States: California (17.9 percent), New York (10.4 percent), Texas (6.2 percent), Illinois (5.5 percent), Florida (5.5 percent), and Pennsylvania (4.1 percent). Bonds issued in New Jersey (2.9 percent), Washington (2.9 percent), Michigan (2.9 percent), Ohio (2.6 percent), Georgia (2.4 percent), Massachusetts (2.3 percent), and

Figure D

New Money Long-Term Tax-Exempt Governmental Bonds, by Selected State, 1991-1995 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

0:45			Year o	of issue		
State	Total	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All States	376,270	75,717	77,564	73,707	80,327	68,955
California	67,345	13,350	11,565	15,476	18,200	8,754
New York	39,077	8,922	8,997	7,339	7,143	6,676
Texas	23,248	3,991	4,008	4,178	5,626	5,445
Illinois	20,800	3,939	4,017	4,964	4,079	3,801
Florida	20,631	4,107	4,155	3,554	4,421	4,394
Pennsylvania	15,248	4,033	3,164	2,741	2,865	2,445
New Jersey	11,089	1,804	3,253	1,645	2,439	1,948
Washington	11,036	2,141	2,543	2,195	2,278	1,879
Michigan	10,880	2,169	2,422	1,619	1,829	2,841
Ohio	9,723	1,579	2,020	2,005	2,056	2,063
Georgia	9,179	2,092	1,480	1,887	1,885	1,835
Massachusetts	8,494	1,712	1,913	1,767	1,727	1,375
Virginia	8,276	1,382	1,364	1,733	1,730	2,067

Virginia (2.2 percent) accounted for an additional \$68.7 billion of the total (Figure D).

For 1995, more than two-fifths (\$29.1 billion) of the \$69.0 billion of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds were issued in the following States: California (12.7 percent), New York (9.7 percent), Texas (7.9 percent), Florida (6.4 percent), and Illinois (5.5 percent). However, on a per capita basis, these States did not account for the highest amounts of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds. At the aggregate level, all States (excluding U.S. possessions) issued \$258 of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds per capita (Figure E). Alaska (\$466), Nevada (\$454), Hawaii (\$436), Connecticut (\$431), and Minnesota (\$380) accounted for the largest amounts of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds on a per capita basis. In contrast, Montana, Wyoming, and West Virginia accounted for the smallest amounts of new long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds on both total volume and per capita bases. On a per capita basis, these States accounted for the following amounts: Montana (\$84), Wyoming (\$48), and West Virginia (\$44).

Summary

Tax-exempt governmental bond volume has varied substantially during the 5-year period extending from 1991 through 1995. During this time, State and local

governments issued \$961.9 billion in new and refunding tax-exempt governmental bonds of which \$719.2 billion were long-term in nature. New long-term tax-exempt governmental bonds issued in California, New York, Texas, Illinois, Florida, and Pennsylvania accounted for nearly half of the \$376.3 billion issued during this period.

Data Sources and Limitations

The data presented in this article are based on information collected from Form 8038G, *Information Return for Tax-Exempt Governmental Obligations*, for bonds issued in years 1991 through 1995. A "bond" for this purpose is any obligation including a bond, installment purchase agreement, or financial lease, on which the interest is excluded from income under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code. Data from Form 8038GC, *Information Return for Small Tax-Exempt Governmental Bond Issues*, *Leases, and Installment Sales*, which is filed for obligations with issue prices less than \$100,000, are not included in this article.

Because the entire population of Forms 8038G was used for this study, there is no sampling error. A number of checks were performed to ensure that each return was internally consistent and to exclude duplicate and amended returns. In some instances, returns with incomplete information or errors were

Figure E

Per Capita Amounts of New Money Long-Term Tax-Exempt Governmental Bonds by State, 1995 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

	Tot	al	Population	Per capita
State	Number	Amount	(in millions)	amount of bonds
	Number	Amount		(whole dollars)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All States ¹	11,735	67,917	262.8	258
Alabama	184	593	4.3	139
Alaska	28	280	0.6	466
Arizona	201	1,295	4.3	301
Arkansas	214	302	2.5	122
California	933	8,754	31.5	278
Colorado	160	723	3.7	193
Connecticut	99	1,407	3.3	431
Delaware	28	89	0.7	124
Florida	263	4,394	14.2	310
Georgia	226	1,835	7.2	255
Hawaii	8	515	1.2	436
Idaho	94	162	1.2	139
Illinois	94 844	3,801	11.9	320
Indiana	280	1,212	5.8	209
lowa	295	589	2.8	209
Kansas	295 246	456	2.6	207 176
	172	759	3.9	176
Kentucky	189	633	4.3	146
Louisiana	87	175	1.2	140
Maine	-	-		
Maryland Massachusetts	144	1,302	5.0	259
	188	1,375	6.1	227
Michigan	558	2,841	9.7	294
Minnesota	514	1,748	4.6	380
Mississippi	206	684	2.7	254
Missouri	284	809	5.3	152
Montana	47	73	0.9	84
Nebraska	357	367	1.6	224
Nevada	63	693	1.5	454
New Hampshire	56	257	1.1	224
New Jersey	279	1,948	8.0	245
New Mexico	124	538	1.7	320
New York	363	6,676	18.2	368
North Carolina	347	1,033	7.2	144
North Dakota	88	109	0.6	170
Ohlahama	353	2,063	11.2	185
Oklahoma	174	407	3.3	125
Oregon	126	1,010	3.1	322
Pennsylvania	442	2,445	12.0	203
Rhode Island	31	90	1.0	91
South Carolina	188	792	3.7	214
South Dakota	49	86	0.7	118
Tennessee	205	1,036	5.2	198
Texas	818	5,445	18.7	291
Utah	119	509	2.0	257
Vermont	27	94	0.6	161
Virginia	200	2,067	6.6	313
Washington	276	1,879	5.4	346
West Virginia	93	80	1.8	44
Wisconsin	444	1,461	5.1	284
Wyoming	21	23	0.5	48

¹ Excluding U.S. Possessions and Puerto Rico

edited to resolve inconsistencies. However, in certain instances it was not possible to reconcile reporting discrepancies. Thus, a certain amount of filer and processing error remains.

Explanation of Selected Terms

Advance Refunding.—An advance refunding occurs when new bonds are issued prior to the date on which an outstanding issue of bonds can be redeemed (called). The proceeds of this new bond issue are used to fund an escrow account for the purpose of paying debt service on an outstanding issue until its call date. On that date, the remaining assets in the escrow account are liquidated and used to redeem the original bond issue.

Allocation to Reserve Fund.—This is the portion of proceeds of bond issues allocated to debt service reserves and "reasonably required reserve or replacement funds." The latter generally cannot exceed 10 percent of the total issue.

Bond Issuance Costs.—Issuance costs include fees paid for trustees, bond counsel, and the underwriters' discount.

Credit Enhancement Fees.—These fees are paid for such items as bond insurance premiums and letters of credit.

Governmental Bond.—Any obligation issued by a State or local governmental unit, which is not a private activity bond (see below). The interest on a governmental bond is excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Other Assets.—This category primarily includes types of issues not includable in other categories, such as parks and other recreation, courthouse, city hall or other government buildings, and general government operations. This category also includes a few issues for which the type(s) of issue was not specified.

Private Activity Bond.—This bond is generally a part of an issue of which more than 10 percent of the proceeds are to be used for any private business use, and more than 10 percent of the payment of the principal or interest is either secured by an interest in property used or to be used for private business use (for payment in respect for such property), or is to be derived from payments in respect of property, borrowed money used or to be used for a private business use. A bond is also considered a private activity

bond if the amount of the proceeds to be used to make or finance loans (other than loans described in Internal Revenue Code section 141(c)(2)) to persons other than governmental units exceeds the smaller of 5 percent of the proceeds or \$5 million.

U.S. Possessions Including Puerto Rico.—
Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands comprise this category in Tables 5 and 6.

Notes and References

- [1] The term "State" includes the District of Columbia and any possession of the United States. Possessions of the United States reporting taxexempt governmental bond issues for the period 1991 through 1995 were Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Indian tribal governments may issue tax-exempt bonds for essential governmental purposes (and private activity bonds under limited circumstances). Such governmental issues are treated as issues of the various States in this article.
- [2] The Tax Reform Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-172) imposed the first restrictions on the ability of issuers of tax-exempt bonds to generate arbitrage profits. For a general discussion of tax-exempt bonds as well as a more detailed discussion of their legislative history, see Zimmerman, Dennis, *The Private Use of Tax-Exempt Bonds*, The Urban Institute Press, Washington, D.C., 1991, *Fundamentals of Municipal Bonds*, Public Securities Association, Third Edition, New York, N.Y., 1987, and *Fundamentals of Municipal Bond Law*, National Association of Bond Lawyers, Wheaton, IL, 2000.
- [3] For additional information, see Table 5-1, Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government—Fiscal Year 1997. This document is available at: www.gpo.gov/ usbudget.
- [4] For additional information, see Table 5-1, Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government—Fiscal Year 2000. This document is available at: www.gpo.gov/ usbudget.

- [5] For data on tax-exempt private activity bonds, see Nutter, Sarah E., "Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bonds, 1988-1995," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Summer 1999, Volume 19, Number 1.
- [6] Historical statistics on State and local bond interest rates are available from the Federal Reserve Board, Statistical Release H.15, which
- contains historical data that are updated quarterly. These data are available at their website at: www.federalreserve.gov/releases/H15/data.htm#fn15.
- [7] Reported in *Fundamentals of Municipal Bonds*, Public Securities Association, Third Edition, New York, N.Y., 1987, p. 29.

SOURCE: IRS, Statistics of Income Bulletin, Fall 2000, Publication 1136 (Rev. 11-2000)

Table 1.--Volume of Governmental Bonds, by Type, Term, and Year of Issue, 1991-1995 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

					Year o	f issue				
Type and term of issue	1991		19	92	19	993	19	994	1995	
	Number	Amount								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All issues: Total	25,566	172,605	25,984	223,513	25,966	266,085	23,728	159,659	22,155	140,020
Short-term	10,646	57,041	9,466	58,792	8,653	47,057	8,849	41,000	8,579	38,827
Long-term	14,920	115,564	16,518	164,721	17,313	219,027	14,879	118,659	13,576	101,193
New money issues: Total	20,097	122,881	19,638	128,333	18,232	115,986	19,010	117,106	18,241	103,625
Short-term	7,518	47,163	6,834	50,769	6,381	42,279	6,660	36,780	6,480	34,670
Long-term	12,579	75,717	12,804	77,564	11,851	73,707	12,350	80,327	11,761	68,955
Refunding issues: Total	7,138	49,724	8,438	95,180	9,827	150,099	6,393	42,553	5,409	36,396
Short-term	3,615	9,878	3,036	8,023	2,658	4,779	2,585	4,221	2,542	4,157
Long-term	3,523	39,847	5,402	87,157	7,169	145,320	3,808	38,332	2,867	32,239

Table 2.--Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by Purpose of Bond and Year of Issue, 1991-1995 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

		19	91			19	92	
Purpose of bond	All is	ssues	New mon	ev issues	All is	sues	New mor	nev issues
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	14,920	115,564	12,579	75,717	16,518	164,721	12,804	77,564
Education	4,735	26,843	4,035	19,406	5,054	35,533	3,880	21,011
Health and hospital	519	2,492	460	2,085	537	3,377	471	2,169
Transportation	1,107	14,306	939	7,688	1,154	19,099	925	10,515
Public safety	1,274	5,856	1,178	4,954	1,447	3,358	1,295	1,987
Environment	1,782	10,543	1,393	7,480	1,949	15,016	1,366	7,277
Housing	132	1,250	90	605	158	1,207	99	546
Utilities	1,706	19,200	1,267	9,954	2,047	30,552	1,358	8,786
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	555	1,251	551	1,244	599	1,283	599	1,283
Bond anticipation notes	138	448	119	375	123	526	105	439
Other bonds	4,297	33,276	3,641	21,853	4,759	54,306	3,682	23,392
	1993					19	94	
Purpose of bond	All is	ssues	New mon	ev issues	All is	sues	New mor	ev issues
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	17,313	219,027	11,851	73,707	14,879	118,659	12,350	80,327
Education	5,512	43,833	3,771	18,233	4,645	30,116	3,962	22,976
Health and hospital	533	6,110	417	2,717	445	3,657	400	1,950
Transportation	1,171	24,576	846	11,122	1,149	12,160	968	8,597
Public safety	1,523	7,484	1,299	3,415	1,616	4,852	1,502	3,580
Environment	2,126	20,716	1,290	7,728	1,766	10,751	1,340	6,559
Housing	174	1,493	100	624	138	1,092	101	894
Utilities	2,285	45,851	1,245	6,263	1,890	15,805	1,359	7,396
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	469	818	466	789	119	7,951	119	7,951
Bond anticipation notes	113	619	105	565	138	505	124	412
Other bonds	4,781	67,499	3.289	22,235	4,138	31,751	3,428	19,995

Other Donad	٦,701	07,100	0,200	22,200	1,100	01,701	0,120	10,000
						19	95	
Purpose of bond						sues	New mor	nev issues
					Number	Amount	Number	Amount
					(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Total					13,576	101,193	11,761	68,955
Education					4,411	28,722	3,994	22,150
Health and hospital					325	1,360	296	1,049
Transportation					966	13,115	830	8,139
Public safety					1,603	3,964	1,522	3,213
Environment					1,489	8,451	1,181	6,038
Housing					124	982	93	516
Utilities					1,670	13,236	1,267	7,123
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes					110	937	110	937
Bond anticipation notes					146	578	134	538
Other bonds					3,696	29,849	3,178	19,251

Table 3.--Computation of Lendable Proceeds for Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by Purpose of Bond, 1995

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Proceeds by purpose of bond	Entire issue price			Rond issuance costs		redit ncement	Allocation to reserve fund		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Total	13,576	101,193	8,297	1,103	2,107	292	1,080	1,339	
Education	4,411	28,722	2,729	316	901	65	159	207	
Health and hospital	325	1,360	160	18	39	9	39	25	
Transportation	966	13,115	668	118	132	60	81	240	
Public safety	1,603	3,964	570	41	117	8	52	62	
Environment	1,489	8,451	1,094	112	230	19	171	175	
Housing	124	982	94	15	13	2	35	23	
Utilities	1,670	13,236	1,318	158	302	48	275	299	
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	110	937	81	2	37	1			
Bond anticipation notes	146	578	104	2					
Other bonds	3,696	29,849	2,317	320	530	80	298	308	

Proceeds by purpose of bond	Tot proce			ls used to	Nonrefunding proceeds		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Total	13,576	98,467	2,867	31,488	11,751	66,979	
Education	4,411	28,134	747	6,449	3,994	21,684	
Health and hospital	325	1,308	55	298	296	1,010	
Transportation	966	12,696	243	4,886	830	7,811	
Public safety	1,603	3,860	174	739	1,522	3,122	
Environment	1,489	8,145	480	2,352	1,171	5,793	
Housing	124	940	40	452	93	488	
Utilities	1,670	12,731	610	5,908	1,267	6,824	
Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	110	933			110	933	
Bond anticipation notes	146	576	24	40	134	536	
Other bonds	3,696	29,142	867	10,364	3,178	18,778	

Table 4.--New Money Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by Purpose of Bond, and Size of Issue, 1995 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]												
				Size of issue								
Purpose of bond	,	All			\$500	0.000	\$1.00	0.000				
r diposo oi bolid	,	VII	l In	der	ıın	der	under					
			\$500	000	\$1.00	0.000	\$5,00	0.000				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
Total	11,761	68,955	5,043	1,096	1,584	1,070	2,940	6,757				
Education	3,994	22,150	1,528	335	494	336	980	2,436				
Health and hospital	296	1,049	130	30	52	36	61	124				
Transportation	830	8,139	355	72	103	53	199	317				
Public safety	1,522	3,213	999	186	148	90	222	382				
Environment	1,181	6,038	380	80	185	113	338	588				
Housing	93	516	24	7	12	8	29	65				
Utilities	1,267	7,123	402	91	216	136	413	785				
Bond and Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	244	1,475	55	14	44	29	106	266				
Other bonds	3,178	19,251	1,278	280	411	269	863	1,794				
				Size o	fissue							
Purpose of bond	\$5.00	0.000	\$10.00	00.000	\$25.000.000		\$75.00	00.000				
r dipose of bond	un	der	Un	der	un	der	c	or				
	\$10.00	00.000	\$25.00	00.000	\$75.00	00.000	mo	ore				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
Total	1,014	6,604	610	8,420	377	13,448	193	31,559				
Education	488	3,197	277	3,869	169	5,225	58	6,752				
Health and hospital	19	112	11	135	13	221	10	389				
Transportation	56	250	35	316	39	948	43	6,182				
Public safety	65	273	40	348	31	562	17	1,373				
Environment	128	636	65	689	49	1,198	36	2,734				
Housing	9	55	13	168	3	37	3	176				
Utilities	99	497	68	808	45	1,437	24	3,368				
Bond and Tax/Revenue anticipation notes	24	154	8	113	3	114	4	786				
Other bonds	267	1,431	172	1,975	121	3,704	66	9,798				

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 5.--New Money Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by State and Issue Year, 1991-1995 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

		19	91			19	92	
State	All is	ssues	Educ	ation	All is	sues	Educ	ation
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All States	12,579	75,717	4,035	19,406	12,804	77,564	3,880	21,011
Alabama	233	671	43	121	233	724	54	185
Alaska	19	41	4	18	31	592	4	67
Arizona	261	1,679	105	490	253	1,146	85	544
Arkansas	196	386	100	195	195	254	95	132
California	1,206	13,350	495	2,984	1,134	11,565	479	3,497
Colorado	149	750	38	104	231	1,660	43	594
Connecticut	131	2,030	75	234	105	988	65	201
Delaware	21	323	3	19	27	284	6	53
District of Columbia	6	793	3	20				
Florida	317	4,107	41	946	307	4,155	38	1,054
Georgia	294	2,092	58	606	338	1,480	57	653
Hawaii	16	513	6	5	12	426	**	**
Idaho	76	89	22	52	79	159	21	97
Illinois	994	3,939	361	787	765	4,017	299	1,178
Indiana	286	1,137	83	439	307	1,541	90	758
lowa	609	769	75	146	625	986	78	139
Kansas		388	64	125	222	842	48	86
Kentucky		973	123	466	193	500	76	250
Louisiana		474	20	125	162	773	37	162
Maine		362	26	60	62	489	19	38
Marvland	137	1,557	39	419	111	1,175	34	247
Massachusetts		1,712	70	104	194	1,913	65	140
Michigan		2,169	180	857	551	2,422	179	846
Minnesota		1,351	119	522	519	1,286	106	410
Mississippi		277	54	96	243	396	41	68
		4 400	76	224	264		77	260
Missouri Montana		1,123 214	76 25	331 31	264 76	969 87	77 26	260 25
Nebraska		145	22	48	279	339	38	60
Nevada		920	20	377	95	967	22	102
New Hampshire		235	9	16	45	151	5	62
·			_					
New Jersey New Mexico		1,804 230	110 29	373 111	284 93	3,253 399	105 37	668 89
New York		8,922	147	2,633	420	8,997	151	1,560
North Carolina		1,166	44	2,033	266	1,279	28	1,300
North Dakota		59	15	18	65	105	31	57
Ohio		1,579	148	499	380	2,020	169	943
Oklahoma		338	85	81	172	497	93	112
Oregon		393	45	114	160	727	53	249
Pennsylvania		4,033	166	1,081	470	3,164	152	1,268
Rhode Island	26	380	9	25	33	418	8	15
South Carolina	177	999	54	223	158	917	51	209
South Dakota	98	170	24	48	125	214	27	65
Tennessee	197	890	32	53	218	989	36	181
Texas	685	3,991	248	1,678	769	4,008	262	1,380
Utah	94	198	18	30	105	353	25	141
Vermont	34	137	5	1	24	89	6	2
Virginia	163	1,382	55	392	147	1,364	42	412
Washington	421	2,141	172	471	443	2,543	162	935
West Virginia	55	171	15	129	67	146	11	83
Wisconsin	672	1,848	236	417	676	1,824	230	498
Wyoming	37	47	15	31	24	48	11	28
U.S. Possessions								
including Puerto Rico	34	269	4	2	47	1,922	**	**

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--New Money Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by State and Issue Year, 1991-1995--Continued [Money amounts are in millions or dollars]

State	1993 All issues Education				1994 All issues Education				
	All issues Number Amount		Number			Amount	Number	Amount	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Number (13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
All States	. 11,851	73,707	3,771	18,233	12,350	80,327	3,962	22,97	
	· ·	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	
Alabama		635	59	194	211	634	37	12	
Alaska		286	13	32	41	540	15	2	
Arizona		1,350	111	669	300	1,516	115	55	
Arkansas	. 200	320	115	151	205	289	122	19	
California	. 1,039	15,476	403	2,550	932	18,200	369	3,52	
Colorado	. 50	75	10	13	123	682	29	36	
Connecticut		941	57	151	108	878	55	14	
Delaware		259	6	69	34	239	5	6	
District of Columbia		316	**	**	3	206	**	,	
Florida	. 260	3,554	41	1,107	334	4,421	37	1,62	
Georgia	. 180	1,887	61	785	233	1,885	54	84	
Hawaii	. 25	721	8	3	10	281	**		
ldaho	73	143	22	76	81	168	27	12	
llinois	787	4,964	314	1,208	787	4,079	326	1,37	
Indiana	. 269	1,411	89	620	275	1,033	98	63	
lowa	545	776	46	113	291	460	55	10	
Kansas		853	77	244	269	911	75	33	
Kentucky		931	76	204	204	415	101	25	
Louisiana		581	37	74	186	637	38	20	
Maine		145	18	43	102	223	33	4	
			-						
Maryland		1,289	39	242	131	1,146	49	25	
Massachusetts		1,767	63	96	217	1,727	90	31	
Michigan		1,619	124	645	560	1,829	152	73	
Minnesota		1,606	104	559	522	1,457	115	69	
Mississippi	. 196	422	57	104	229	646	48	17	
Missouri	. 278	895	134	462	281	758	112	26	
Montana		164	16	75	78	146	18	2	
Nebraska	. 302	392	61	160	339	332	74	15	
Nevada	. 65	417	15	72	73	1,003	11	22	
New Hampshire	. 59	194	22	36	68	369	32	6	
New Jersey	. 265	1,645	122	464	284	2,439	146	48	
New Mexico	. 99	449	39	135	107	580	31	14	
New York	. 378	7,339	135	1,105	473	7,143	173	1,33	
North Carolina	280	1,125	29	210	295	1,567	30	35	
North Dakota	. 92	105	28	27	82	86	28	2	
Ohio	361	2,005	143	619	358	2,056	151	72	
Oklahoma		677	112	443	205	447	120	21	
Oregon		586	49	271	190	1,256	55	53	
Pennsylvania		2,741	178	904	533	2,865	170	1,42	
Rhode Island		348	9	24	38	209	10	7	
		696	52	173	171	574		24	
South Carolina							59 33		
South Dakota Tennessee		141 705	63 44	69 167	67 217	92 1,124	23 48	3 39	
Tennessee Texas		705 4,178	225	996	850	1,124 5,626	48 285	1,53	
Utah		4,178 397	225	186	850 97	5,626	285 25	1,53	
								20	
/ermont		129	5	10	22	111	**	•	
Virginia		1,733	64	544	200	1,730	78	57	
Washington		2,195	89	601	366	2,278	117	74	
West Virginia		64	12	19	120	219	15	14	
Wisconsin	. 506	1,156	145	324	391	1,195	88	29	
Wyoming	16	24	4	8	25	100	10	6	
J.S. Possessions									
including Puerto Rico	41	878	**	**	32	987	3	1	

Table 5.--New Money Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by State and Issue Year, 1991-1995--Continued [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

State	ΛII ia	All issues Education					
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
All States	` '	68,955	3,994	22,150			
Alabama	184	593	34	165			
Alaska		280	5	72			
Arizona	-	1,295	88	700			
Arkansas.		302	137	157			
			-				
California	933	8,754	388	1,434			
Colorado	160	723	42	342			
Connecticut	99	1,407	55	177			
Delaware	28	89	**	**			
District of Columbia							
Florida	263	4,394	44	1,724			
Georgia	226	1,835	65	914			
5		,	00	914			
Hawaii	-	515					
ldaho		162	27	91			
Illinois		3,801	372	1,169			
Indiana	280	1,212	99	671			
lowa	295	589	78	180			
Kansas	246	456	72	224			
Kentucky	172	759	71	194			
Louisiana		633	34	172			
Maine		175	35	29			
Maryland	144	1,302	38	298			
Massachusetts	188	1,375	61	177			
Michigan	558	2,841	191	1,550			
Minnesota	514	1,748	102	664			
Mississippi	206	684	50	107			
Missouri	284	809	122	305			
Montana		73	17	47			
		367	74	66			
Nebraska Nevada		693	16	238			
			-				
New Hampshire	56	257	21	54			
New Jersey	279	1,948	169	738			
New Mexico	124	538	45	115			
New York	363	6,676	157	1,698			
North Carolina	347	1,033	36	256			
North Dakota		109	23	17			
			444	700			
Ohio		2,063	141	733			
Oklahoma		407	106	147			
Oregon		1,010	39	468			
Pennsylvania		2,445	169	1,186			
Rhode Island	31	90	5	7			
South Carolina	188	792	57	291			
South Dakota		86	14	21			
Tennessee		1,036	49	263			
Texas		5,445	309	2,479			
		509	23	2,478			
Utah				90			
Vermont	27	94	5	4			
Virginia	200	2,067	78	702			
Washington	276	1,879	80	530			
West Virginia	93	80	26	41			
Wisconsin		1,461	114	327			
Wyoming		23	7	18			

^{**} Not shown to avoid disclosure about specific bonds. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals. NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 6.--New Money Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by State and Purpose of Bond, 1995

					Puroosi	of bond				
State	Total		Education		Health and hospital and housing		Transportation		Public safety	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amou
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All States	11,761	68,955	3,994	22,150	385	1,565	830	8,139	1,522	3,21
Alabama	184	593	34	165	13	55	16	28	19	1
Alaska	. 28	280	5	72	**	**	5	17	**	
Arizona	. 201	1,295	88	700	3	3	14	187	27	1
Arkansas	214	302	137	157	6	9			9	
California	. 933	8,754	388	1,434	34	111	56	2,323	83	19
Colorado	. 160	723	42	342	8	91	10	29	26	2
Connecticut	. 99	1,407	55	177			8	297	32	•
Delaware	. 28	89	**	**			3	6	7	
District of Columbia										
Florida	. 263	4,394	44	1,724	7	43	27	725	45	17
Georgia	226	1,835	65	914	15	67	7	249	26	3
Hawaii	. 8	515			**	**				
ldaho	. 94	162	27	91	3	20	14	8	11	•
Illinois	844	3,801	372	1,169	11	13	44	138	68	1-
Indiana	280	1,212	99	671	7	6	16	38	35	1:
lowa	295	589	78	180	11	11	48	49	28	(
Kansas	246	456	72	224	13	4	28	16	23	
Kentucky	172	759	71	194	3	4	3	182	21	
Louisiana	189	633	34	172	17	19	20	72	40	4
Maine	87	175	35	29	3	5	7	43	13	
Maryland	144	1,302	38	298	11	110	11	29	48	(
Massachusetts	. 188	1,375	61	177	6	17	22	103	39	;
Michigan	558	2,841	191	1,550	19	191	39	37	43	:
Minnesota	514	1,748	102	664	34	61	33	82	23	:
Mississippi	206	684	50	107	16	21	11	12	24	;
Missouri	. 284	809	122	305	12	45	14	16	35	
Montana	. 47	73	17	47			3	6	4	
Nebraska	. 357	367	74	66	9	13	25	6	36	:
Nevada	63	693	16	238	4	11	3	74	9	
New Hampshire	56	257	21	54			5	3	8	
New Jersey	279	1,948	169	738	3	11	13	673	44	-
New Mexico	. 124	538	45	115			5	11	16	2
New York	363	6,676	157	1,698	10	252	29	1,497	61	5
North Carolina	347	1,033	36	256	15	33	16	15	127	1
North Dakota	. 88	109	23	17	**	**	5	6		
Ohio	353	2,063	141	733	8	4	27	128	54	18
Oklahoma	174	407	106	147	7	4	**	**	13	;
Oregon	126	1,010	39	468	5	11	7	37	23	
Pennsylvania	442	2,445	169	1,186			18	160	56	7
Rhode Island	. 31	90	5	7	**	**	3	4	8	
South Carolina	188	792	57	291	5	42	10	23	49	2
South Dakota	. 49	86	14	21			4	2		
Tennessee	205	1,036	49	263	11	31	9	11	17	
Texas	818	5,445	309	2,479	26	61	44	319	97	4
Utah	119	509	23	96			7	10	20	1.
Vermont	. 27	94	5	4					7	
Virginia	200	2,067	78	702			12	214	36	22
Washington		1,879	80	530	14	39	24	65	39	6
West Virginia	. 93	80	26	41					19	
Wisconsin	444	1,461	114	327	9	21	100	188	49	
Wyoming	21	23	7	18			**	**	**	
U.S. Possessions including Puerto Rico.		1,038	**	**			**	**	**	

Table 6.--New Money Long-Term Governmental Bonds, by State and Purpose of Bond, 1995--Continued

	Purpose of bondcontinued									
State	Environment		Utilities		Bond and tax/revenue anticipation notes		Other bonds			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amour		
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
All States	. 1,181	6,038	1,267	7,123	244	1,475	3,178	19,25		
	-							-		
Alabama		2	45 **	206	5	3	60	12		
Alaska							17	9		
Arizona		66 58	8 31	51 45			53 8	27 2		
Arkansas		986	69	1,058	39	720	o 225	1,93		
				,						
Colorado		2	22 3	149			50	8		
Connecticut	-	18	3	38	**	**	26	86		
DelawareDistrict of Columbia		76								
Florida		414	35	667	3	13	91	63		
Georgia		90	9	13			90	47		
Hawaiidaha				3				1		
daholinois	-	10 378	11 44	203	3	76	20 279	1,67		
llinoisndiana		378 196	24	203 49	10	76 12	279 50	1,67		
owa		93	41	69			91	12		
Kansas		19	38	47 72	 6	9	96 36	12 24		
Kentuckyouisiana.		37 76	35 19	48		9	26 42	19		
		30			4	5	25	5		
Maine					•	-		_		
Maryland		172	10	94	3	203	55	30		
Massachusetts		160	20	34	5	9	75	83		
Michigan		574	28	135			116	33		
Minnesota		178	62	75 22	16	41	230	60 45		
Mississippi		39	20				82			
Missouri		126	43	46			38	21		
Montana		5				47	15	1		
Nebraska		10 195	19 7	145 32	19	17 	171	7 12		
New Hampshire		195	3	32 4	3	4	16 13	17		
New Hampshire					-					
New Jersey		82	7	21	3	29	60	32		
New Mexico		17	7	132			47	24		
New York		93	13	197	14	38	96	2,35		
North Carolina		189 8	49	119 31	**	**	99 19	35 4		
North Dakota		_	31							
Ohio		531	25	142	24	56 **	62	28		
Oklahoma		10	31 9	147	10		10	5 40		
Oregon Pennsylvania	_	23 188	35	43 261	11	13 17	27 86	55		
Rhode Island		**	3	11			15	4		
South Carolina		9	25	77			41	32		
South Dakota		20	6	19	 8	 47	12	2		
Fennessee		45	59 147	111	8	47	42	51		
Texastab		367 30	147 24	1,287 57			162 31	52 17		
Jtah										
/ermont		7	3	3			5	7		
/irginia		46	17	207	5	32	58	64		
Washington		93	39	539	16	29	47	52		
West Virginia		13 236	5	4	 34	 95	29 127	1 46		
Visconsin			80	78			137	46		
Nyoming			3	1			8			

 $^{^{\}star\star}$ Not shown to avoid disclosure about specific bonds. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.