



GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO
**Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial
Advisory Authority**

Component Unit Liquidity

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2019

DISCLAIMER

This presentation was prepared and is being published by the Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority (“AAFAF”) as part of its ongoing evaluation of financial matters of the Government of Puerto Rico, its public corporations and instrumentalities (collectively, the “Government”). Government creditors and other third parties should not rely on the information included in this presentation to purchase or sell any security or make any investment decision regarding securities issued by the Government. The amounts shown on this presentation are based on information obtained by AAFAF from governmental instrumentalities and financial institutions as of the dates indicated. AAFAF has not validated all of the information received and, as a result, cannot and does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy of such information. As additional information becomes available, there could be material changes to the information contained herein.

This presentation contains certain “forward-looking” statements and information (including the liquidity projections set forth herein). These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, estimates, expectations and assumptions by AAFAF and the Government that are difficult to predict, inherently uncertain and some of which are beyond the control of AAFAF and the Government. Information that subsequently becomes available may have a material impact on the liquidity projections set forth herein.

Certain amounts shown in this presentation are for specific periods or as of specific dates. Cash flows and account balances are expected to change, potentially materially, on a day-to-day basis based on, among other things, the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Government, which can be affected by a number of factors, including judicial determinations.

Any statement as to the restricted or unrestricted nature of any amounts is preliminary and subject to further analysis.

The amounts shown in this presentation (including those related to the cash receipts, disbursements, accounts receivable, accounts payable and account balances) have not been confirmed through an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, an examination of internal controls or other attestation or review services in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or any other organization. Accordingly, none of AAFAF, the Government, and each of their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, attorneys, advisors, members, partners or affiliates (collectively, with AAFAF and the Government, the “Parties”) express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the financial or other information contained in this presentation.

The Parties make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to any third party with respect to the information contained in this presentation, and all Parties expressly disclaim any such representations or warranties.

The Parties do not owe or accept any duty or responsibility to any reader or recipient of this presentation, whether in contract or tort, and shall not be liable for or in respect of any loss, damage (including without limitation consequential damages or lost profits) or expense of whatsoever nature of such third party that may be caused by, or alleged to be caused by, the use of this presentation or that is otherwise consequent upon the gaining of access to this document by such third party.

Following Hurricane Maria, the systems and communications of some component units were adversely affected, which in turn affected the timing, reliability and integrity of information and data. Continuous efforts are being made to enhance data integrity progressively.

This presentation may contain capitalized terms that are not defined herein, or may contain terms that are discussed in other documents or that are commonly understood. You should make no assumptions about the meaning of capitalized terms that are not defined, and you should consult with AAFAF should clarification be required.

The Parties do not undertake any duty to update the information contained in this presentation.

By receiving this document, the recipient shall be deemed to have acknowledged and agreed to the terms and limitations described in these disclaimers.

GLOSSARY

AAFAF	Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority.
ACAA	Automobile Accident Compensation Administration, an agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Act 22	Enacted in 2012 and known to “Promote the Relocation of Individual Investors to Puerto Rico,” Act No. 22 provides tax exemptions for investment income to eligible individuals who become residents of Puerto Rico.
ADEA	Puerto Rico Administration for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
AMA	Metropolitan Autobus Authority.
A/P	Accounts payable.
A/R	Accounts receivable.
ASEM	Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
ASES	Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
ATI	Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority.
ATM	Maritime Transportation Authority.
BBA	Bi-Partisan Budget Act of 2018.
BDE	Economic Development Bank of Puerto Rico.
CapEx	Capital expenditures.
Cardio	Cardiovascular Center of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
CCDA	Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG – DR) is a program responsible to ensure decent affordable housing opportunities and provision of services, community assistance, and to expansion and conserve jobs.
CM	Conway MacKenzie, Inc.
CMS	Clinical Medical Services provides an Integrated Home Health Delivery System consisting of Durable Medical Equipment, Respiratory Equipment, Home Health, Orthotics, Prosthetics and Home Infusion Services.
Component Unit (CU)	Public corporation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
COR3	Central Office of Recovery and Reconstruction of Puerto Rico.
CRIM	Center for the Collection of Municipal Revenues rendering fiscal services in favor of the Municipalities and has the responsibility to notify, assess, collect, receive and distribute the public funds from the property tax, the state subsidy, funds from the Electronic Lottery, and any other funds that are disposed by law for the benefit of the Municipalities of Puerto Rico.
CU	See ‘Component unit.’
DDEC	Puerto Rico Department of Economic Development and Commerce, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Disaster-Related Disbursements	Expenditures related to the damages caused from hurricanes Irma and Maria.
Disaster-Related Receipts	Federal emergency funds, insurance related to hurricanes Irma and Maria.
DMO	Direct Marketing Organization.
DPO (Intergovernmental)	Days Payable Outstanding [Intergovernmental Payables divided by trailing 12 months PayGo Charges plus Facilities/Rent Payments multiplied by 365].
DPO (Third Party)	Days Payable Outstanding [Third Party Payables divided by trailing 12 months Operating Disbursements, not including Payroll Costs, PayGo, Christmas Bonus, or Facilities/Rent Payments multiplied by 365].
DSO (Intergovernmental)	Days Sales Outstanding [Intergovernmental Receivables divided by trailing 12 months Intergovernmental Receipts multiplied by 365].

DSO (Third Party)	Days Sales Outstanding [Third Party Receivables divided by trailing 12 months Third Party Receipts multiplied by 365].
DTOP	Puerto Rico Department of Transportation and Public Works.
DTPR, Hacienda	Puerto Rico Department of Treasury.
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.
FOMB	Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico.
Fondo	Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
FTA	The Federal Transit Administration provides financial and technical assistance to local public transit systems, including buses, subways, light rail, commuter rail, trolleys and ferries. FTA also oversees safety measures and helps develop next-generation technology research.
General Fund	The Commonwealth's principal operating fund.
HFA	Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
HTA	Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development responsible for national policy and programs that address U.S. housing needs, improve and develop communities, and enforce fair housing laws.
Intergovernmental Receipts	General fund appropriations to and funds transferred between public corporations and municipalities.
Invest Puerto Rico	Nonprofit investment organization created by Act 13-2017 to promote Puerto Rico as a competitive investment jurisdiction to attract new business in order to drive economic development.
IXS	Marketing contract through advertising company KOI IXS for Puerto Rico.
Liquidity Plan (LP)	Projected cash flows for each component unit, based on their respective government FY19 Budget submission on September 7, 2018.
MCO	Managed care organization.
MMIS	Medicaid Management Information System.
New Insurance Project	A new business venture for Fondo in which the corporation is partnering with private insurers through a commission-based model to market and sell its products to potential new customers.
OCFO	The office of the Chief Financial Officer of Puerto Rico.
OECI (OITE)	Oficina de Exención Contributiva Industrial; the Tax Exemption Office of Puerto Rico.
OGPe	Oficina de Gerencia de Permisos; the Permit Management Office of Puerto Rico.
Operating Disbursements	Includes payroll and related costs, material and supplies, purchased services, professional services, donations, subsidies, transportation expenses, media ads, and other operating payments.
Operating Receipts	Revenues collected from operations.
Other Inflows	Sales of toll tags, rental income, and impact fees.
Other Outflows	Payments to suppliers from prior years.
PayGo Charges	Puerto Rico pension system that is funded through a pay-as-you-go system pursuant to Act 106-2017. Retirement benefits expenses of covered government employers are paid by the central government and reimbursed by the employers, with such funds received by the TSA.
PBA	Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
PBM	Pharmacy Benefit Manager in Puerto Rico.
PHA	Public Housing Administration, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Platino	Medicaid + Medicare dual-eligible populations.
Ports	Puerto Rico Ports Authority, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

PRIDCO	Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, a government-owned corporation dedicated to promoting Puerto Rico as an investment destination for companies and industries worldwide.
PRITA, ATI	Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Salud	SSS-Salud, or “Triple-S Salud,” the largest health insurance company in Puerto Rico.
Tourism	Tourism Company of Puerto Rico, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
TSA	Treasury Single Account, the Commonwealth’s main operational bank account (concentration account) in which a majority of receipts from Governmental funds are deposited and from which most expenses are disbursed. TSA receipts include tax collections, charges for services, intergovernmental collections, the proceeds of short- and long-term debt issuances and amounts held in custody by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the Commonwealth’s fiduciary funds. A portion of the revenues collected through the TSA corresponds to the General fund. Other revenues include federal funds and special revenues conditionally assigned by law to certain agencies or public corporations that flow through the TSA.
UDH	Hospital Universitario, a hospital affiliated with UPR and part of the Department of Health.
UPR	University of Puerto Rico, a public corporation and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
VTP	Voluntary Transition Program, as established by AAFAF Administrative Orders 2017-05, 2018-03, 2018-04, 2018-05, 2018-06, and 2018-13.
WIOA	The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is a United States public law that replaced the previous Workforce Investment Act of 1998 as the primary federal workforce development legislation to bring about increased coordination among federal workforce development and related programs.

INTRODUCTION

AAFAF has been compiling financial information from selected public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that are component units (“CU”) for financial reporting purposes, as part of AAFAF’s evaluation of the liquidity of the Government of Puerto Rico and its public corporations.

This report is for the month of February 2019, and presents information with respect to 18 select CUs. 15 of these CUs prepared their individual Liquidity Plans at the beginning of the fiscal year, and updated these plans based on actual results as of the end of August 2018. The remaining 10 months of the current fiscal year were projected based on the government’s budget submission dated September 7, 2018, and are used as the benchmark against which monthly results are measured (the “Liquidity Plans”). Two new CUs have been added as of the Feb-19 report; these are Public Housing Administration (“PHA”) and Central Recovery and Reconstruction Office (“COR3”). The Liquidity Plan for this CU has been developed based off of actual information received through Jan-19. All 18 CUs will reevaluate liquidity forecasts after each quarter of the fiscal year in order to assess assumptions made in developing these Liquidity Plans, and to take into account any material changes that may arise as a result of reapportionments in the Commonwealth’s fiscal year 2019 Budget. The liquidity information is presented in this document under section “A” for each CU.

The forecasts contain projections of cash receipts (which include revenues collected from operations; intergovernmental receipts – general fund appropriations and other transfers from Central Government, municipalities, and public corporations; disaster relief receipts – federal emergency funds, insurance proceeds related to Hurricanes Irma and Maria, and other federal funds), and cash disbursements (which include operating payments – e.g. payroll and related costs, PayGo charges, purchased services, professional services, transportation expenses, disaster relief disbursements – e.g. expenditures related to the damages caused from Hurricanes Irma and Maria), and CapEx.

The CUs are also expected to report monthly headcount figures in order to monitor changes in staff levels and their actual and projected effects on payroll costs. This information is presented in the document under section “B” for each CU.

A Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds is provided to allow readers to bridge the beginning cash balance as of July 1, 2018 and forecasted ending cash at June 30, 2019. This information is presented in the document under section “C” for each CU. For the balance of the fiscal year, there is a forecast provided for each CU taking into consideration timing and permanent variances, based on conversations with CU finance and accounting leaders.

This report also contains pertinent working capital information for the CUs. Where available, the CUs have provided monthly information on Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable. Figures are unaudited and subject to change. This information is presented in the document under section “D” for each CU.

The report contains two Appendix items. The first of these Appendix items is a cash reconciliation. A bridge is provided between the actual cash data provided by the CUs as of March 1, 2019 and the February 2019 AAFAF reported figures represented in the “Summary of Bank Account Balances for the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities,” which was released on February 28, 2019. The second Appendix item is a consolidated view of CU headcount and payroll information, which is based on information provided by CU management.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	8
Summary of Reporting by Component Unit	9
Individual Component Unit Reports	10
I. Puerto Rico Ports Authority (“Ports”)	10
II. Medical Services Administration (“ASEM”)	12
III. Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority (“PRITA”)	14
IV. Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation (“Fondo”)	16
V. Health Insurance Administration (“ASES”)	18
VI. Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (“HTA”)	20
VII. Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority (“PBA”)	22
VIII. Cardiovascular Center of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean (“Cardio”)	24
IX. Puerto Rico Industrial Development Corporation (“PRIDCO”)	26
X. Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (“HFA”)	28
XI. Tourism Company of Puerto Rico (“Tourism”)	30
XII. Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority (“AAFAF”)	32
XIII. Department of Economic Development and Commerce (“DDEC”)	34
XIV. Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority (“CCDA”)	36
XV. Puerto Rico Administration for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises (“ADEA”)	38
XVI. Automobile Accident Compensation Administration (“ACAA”)	40
XVII. Public Housing Administration (“PHA”)	42
XVIII. Central Recovery and Reconstruction Office (“COR3”)	44
Appendix A: Reconciliation between reported figures by CU and Bank Account Balances Report	46
Appendix B: Headcount Summary	47

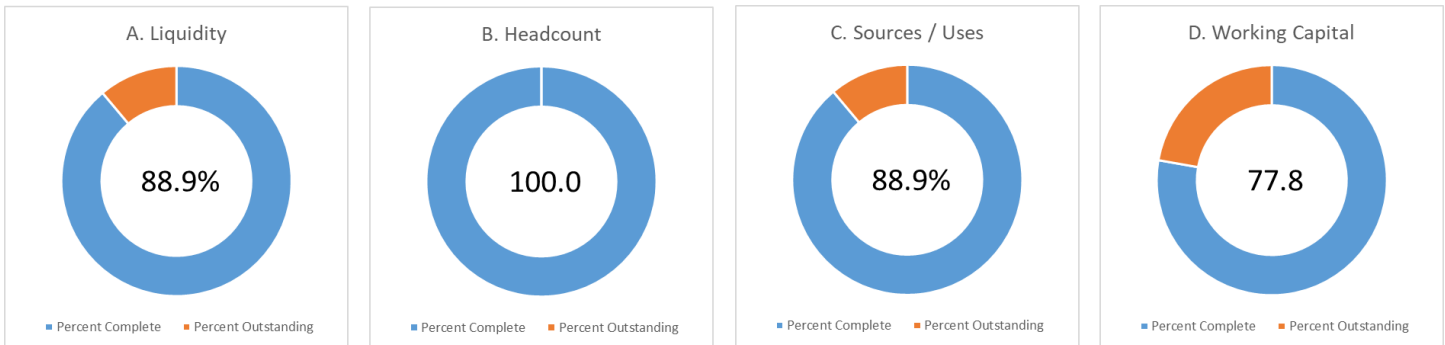
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – OPERATING LIQUIDITY AS OF MARCH 1, 2019

Millions of US Dollars

COMPONENT UNIT	HIGHLIGHTS	FY19 BEG. BALANCE	ACTUAL 3/1/2019	FY19 F'CAST Y/E
PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY ("PORTS") (b)	YTD, Ports has generated a net cash flow variance of \$13.3M primarily stemming from collections of prior year receivables and deferred CapEx charges from the Culebra Ferryboat Ramp Repair project. Full year cash burn attributable primarily to PayGo contributions.	27.5	29.7	13.9
MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ("ASEM")	YTD, ASEM has generated a net cash flow of \$6.1M primarily due to debt repayments from intergovernmental institutions not forecasted in FY19, which are driving a more favorable YTD and projected FY19 cash position than at the end of Feb-19. Cash burn for the rest of the year is due to deficits from intergovernmental institutions whose payments are expected to fall short of prior year's already depressed level by \$7.2M.	11.8	17.8	0.9
PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY ("PRITA")	PRITA's liquidity position increased by \$11.2M fiscal YTD to \$22.2M primarily due to receipt of \$15.8M in general funds to operate the 'Fast Ferry' early in FY19 and due to receipt of federal funds for work petitioned in FY18. PRITA has significant risk due to operating receipts being less than operating disbursements, requiring general fund appropriations to support its public transportation services. Projected FY19 ending cash balance of (\$2.0M) is driven by \$1.0M in monthly 'Fast Ferry' expenses and a scheduled PayGo contribution of (\$11.4M) in Jun-19.	11.0	22.2	(2.0)
STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION ("FONDO")	YTD liquidity has increased, driven by seasonal timing of collections for premiums; major invoice and collection periods are July/August and January. A new e-payment system has accelerated the timing of some of these collections. Cash burn for the remainder of the year will be driven by Fondo catching up on payments for PayGo (\$58.2M) and other operating disbursements, as disbursements will outpace the slower collections after January due to seasonality.	127.2	318.7	234.8
HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION ("ASES")	YTD liquidity has increased, primarily due to catch-up contributions of federal funding from FY18 of \$416.0M, offset by a FY19 YTD federal funding variance of (\$287.0M). The federal funding variance is due to delays from obtaining enrollment verifications of ASES members between Nov-18 and Feb-19, primarily as result of changes to the ASES health plan model implemented Nov-18. The remaining year cash burn is primarily the result of the legislation eliminating CRIM funding through Sep-19, which is expected to fall short of FY19 forecast by \$96.0M.	54.3	269.8	150.5
HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY ("HTA")	HTA's liquidity position increased by \$110.0M fiscal YTD to \$362.8M driven by the receipt of intergovernmental funding for CapEx, while related CapEx was delayed due to the shortage of qualified contractors available to start projects. Projected FY19 ending cash balance is \$348.6M driven primarily due to this delay in CapEx.	252.8	362.8	348.6
PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY ("PBA")	PBA's liquidity position increased by \$7.7M YTD driven by collection of A/R related to prior year's direct rent, and receipt of insurance proceeds related to damage from last year's hurricanes. This was partially offset by (\$14.1M) in PayGo payments in Jan-19. Projected decrease in FY19 ending cash balance of \$27.3M is driven by operating and disaster-related expenses.	44.2	51.9	27.3
CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER OF PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN ("CARDIO")	YTD liquidity has increased primarily due to favorable patient collections in Feb-19, which reverses unfavorable variances in prior months from seasonality effects, as ambulatory and elective procedures tend to be lower from the last week of Nov-18 through year end. Disbursement variances are generally offsetting YTD between payroll and vendor disbursements. Cardio remains challenged by labor shortages, as headcounts have dropped by 6% since Jun-18. Labor shortages at Cardio may have an impact on patient revenue long term as certain minimum staffing ratios per patient are required to generate Cardio's patient services.	8.7	11.6	13.9
PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ("PRIDCO")	YTD liquidity has remained level through the year, primarily due to PRIDCO's deferring of its PayGo obligations. It should be noted that PRIDCO's cash flow is insufficient to pay both PayGo and trustee debt reserve by end of FY19 due to fewer-than-expected rental receipts and asset sales. As a result, PRIDCO reserved \$9.1M for debt obligations through Dec-18, but targets a 50% payment level for PayGo with any unpaid portions being continually accrued. Per PRIDCO's debt agreement, any trustee rental receipts are pledged for trustee debt reserve before meeting of any of its operating expenses.	9.4	9.5	(12.1)
HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY ("HFA")	YTD liquidity declined primarily due to the timing of federal fund disbursements, in addition to debt service requirements, partially offset by a favorable variance in net operating receipts. The decline in cash for the remainder of the year is driven by timing of cash flows as there is an additional outflow for the Fiscal Year.	79.8	51.9	34.8
PUERTO RICO TOURISM COMPANY ("TOURISM")	YTD liquidity has remained relatively unchanged since the beginning of the fiscal year. If slot machine and room tax collections continue to increase, while Tourism continues to cut costs in professional services, year-end cash may outperform the current forecast.	40.3	41.7	37.6
FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY ("AAFAF")	YTD liquidity has increased due to fewer disbursements than expected for professional service fees, which are being reforecast into the remainder of FY19, representing the largest use of cash.	36.9	52.1	28.9
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE ("DDEC")	YTD liquidity has increased due to greater Act 22 and Industrial Film Program receipts, as well as a one-time cash transfer from PRIDCO of \$3.0M for payroll and related costs of 42 business development employees for the remainder of FY19. Future decline in liquidity is a result using the \$3.0M for payroll, and the need for greater operating expenditures to coincide with the increase in revenue.	14.1	15.3	14.4
CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY ("CCDA")	YTD liquidity has decreased due to a \$3.8M insurance payment that was delayed through FY18-19, which is carried through as a permanent variance in the forecast. In addition, further expected decline in liquidity is due to the completion of past-due CapEx projects not apart of the original Liquidity Plan.	15.1	10.0	8.6
PUERTO RICO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ("ADEA")	ADEA's liquidity position increased by \$21.2M fiscal YTD to \$66.4M driven by ADEA's market making operations and due to collections on the past year's receivables from the Department of Education related to the school cafeteria program. ADEA will continue to work with the Department of Education to collect on past-due balances. Projected FY19 ending cash balance of \$49.4M is driven by incentives and subsidy payments, as well as other operating expenses.	45.2	66.4	49.4
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION ("ACAA")	YTD liquidity increased primarily due to premiums growing faster than budget. The positive variance is anticipated to reverse in the subsequent periods as premium collections are expected to decline relative to budget.	6.4	16.2	17.5
PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION ("PHA")	PHA's build up in cash is due to tenant and other income growing faster than related expenses. The cash position should reverse, as PHA deploys cash for various projects.	337.8	464.8	
CENTRAL RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION OFFICE ("COR3")	COR3 has disbursed \$1.8B in federal funds to various entities. The disbursements should continue to grow as the various instrumentalities and municipalities continue to be reimbursed by FEMA for expenses incurred to rehabilitate their respective properties.	3.7	52.5	

SUMMARY – REPORTING COMPLIANCE FOR COMPONENT UNITS

Each of the Component Units provided data for the month of February 2019. Data was broken into four sections, and included: A. Liquidity information, B. Headcount information, C. Sources / Uses of Funds, and D. Working Capital information. The 18 CUs included in this report were overall 88.9% compliant in providing data for A. Liquidity, B. Headcount, and C. Sources / Uses. Data for A. Liquidity, C. Sources / Uses of Funds, and D. Working Capital was not provided for all 18 CUs – see notes (a), (b), and (c) below.



Notes:

(a) Liquidity data is missing for the following CUs:

- PHA
- COR3

(b) Sources / Uses of Funds data is missing for the following CUs:

- PHA
- COR3

(c) Working Capital data is missing for the following CUs:

- ASES
- CARDIO
- PHA
- COR3

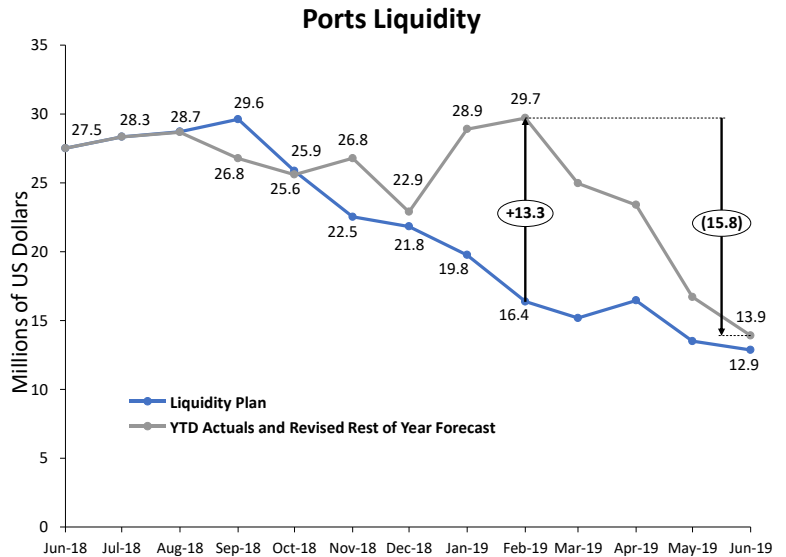
I. PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY (“Ports”)

Primary Business Activity: The Puerto Rico Ports Authority is responsible for developing, improving, and administering all types of transportation facilities and air and sea services, as well as establishing and managing maritime collective transportation systems in, from, and to Puerto Rico.

Key Takeaways: Through Feb-19, Ports has had a positive net cash flow variance of \$13.3M primarily driven by a timing difference in operating receipts, collections of prior A/R, and deferred CapEx. Management has temporarily deferred PayGo charges as it waits for invoices. Federal funding receipts for the Culebra Ferryboat Ramp Repair project have been slow due to the approval process of other component unit agencies involved in this project, causing a negative variance of \$2.8M through the end of February. Ports still expects to receive these funds prior to the end of FY19, which only account for a portion of the CapEx spend Ports will incur. CapEx spend which is being deferred is primarily unrelated to the delay in federal funding receipts. YTD ending cash balance for Ports is \$29.7M.

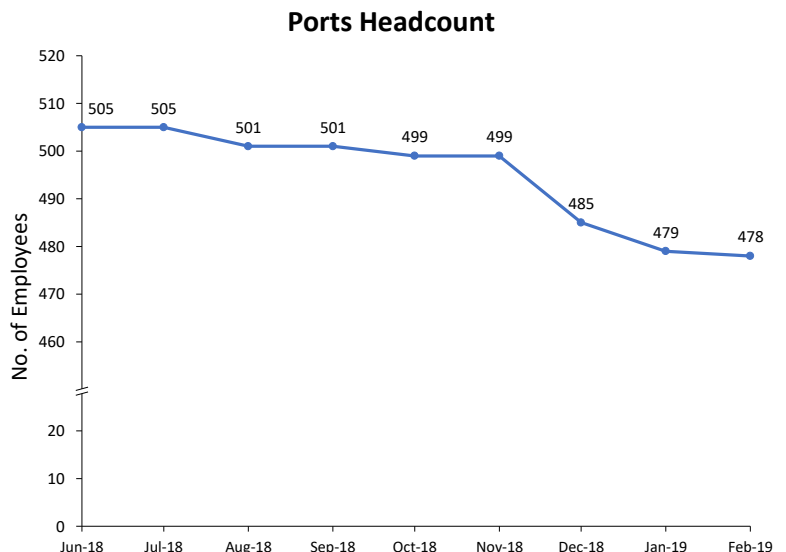
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals¹ vs. Forecast

1. \$13.3M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. \$12.7M variance in operating receipts of which \$3.4M is permanent as Ports has collected on prior-year maritime and aviation receivables from multiple vendors. The remaining variance of \$9.3M is timing related (seasonal) and is expected to reverse during the balance of Q3 and Q4 of FY19.
 - b. (\$2.5M) timing variance in other receipts, expected to normalize during the balance of FY19.
 - c. (\$3.1M) variance in disaster-related receipts driven by a (\$2.7M) unfavorable permanent variance in insurance recoveries, the result of outstanding claims from Hurricanes Irma and Maria in FY18.
 - d. (\$1.9M) timing variance in operating disbursements.
 - e. \$8.2M timing variance in CapEx due to a delay in startup of the Culebra Ferryboat Ramp repair project.
2. (\$15.8M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:
 - a. \$33.3M in forecasted total receipts driven by: \$25.5M in operating receipts, \$6.8M in federal grant receipts and other, and \$1.0M in FEMA receipts.
 - b. (\$49.1M) in forecasted total disbursements driven by: (\$33.1M) in operating disbursements and (\$16.0M) in CapEx.



B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 505 to 478 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. Decrease in headcount is primarily driven by the VTP, or the Voluntary Transition Program.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$28.9M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$19.7M, which is in line with forecast.

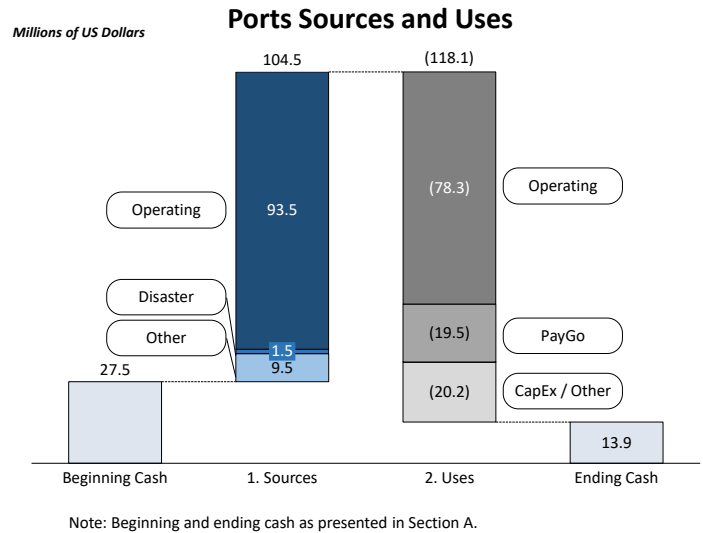


¹ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

I. PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY ("Ports") (Continued)

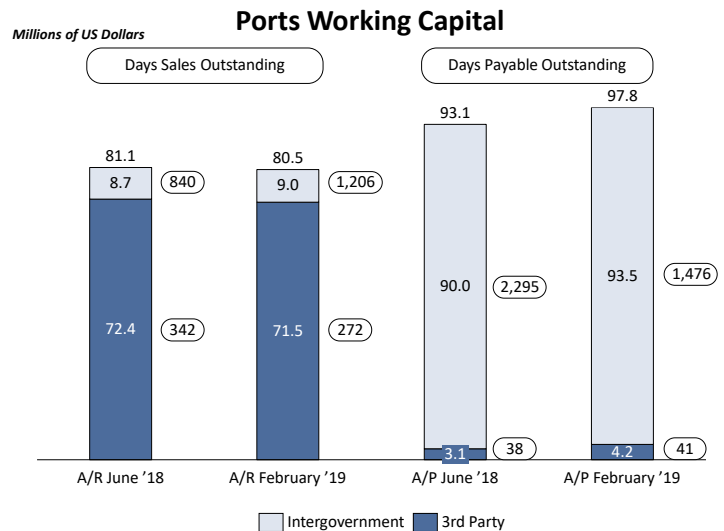
C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$104.5M:
 - a. Operating receipts total \$93.5M, comprised of \$78.9M in maritime receipts, \$14.4M in airport receipts, and \$0.2M in other receipts.
 - b. Disaster-related receipts of \$1.5M are a result of FEMA funds, which are a pass through, and therefore have no impact on forecasted cash.
 - c. Federal and other funds total \$9.5M.
2. Uses (\$118.1M):
 - a. Operating disbursements total (\$78.3M), driven primarily by payroll of (\$28.9M), professional services (\$18.7M), PREPA/PRASA (\$9.4M), other operating payments of (\$9.8M), other retirement contributions of (\$3.3M), materials and supplies of (\$1.8M), purchased services of (\$5.9M), transportation and media ads of (\$0.5M).
 - b. PayGo disbursements total (\$19.5M). YTD, Ports has disbursed \$8.3M in FY19 PayGo charges, and is forecast to disburse the remaining FY19 obligation of \$11.2M.
 3. Other including CapEx:
 - a. CapEx totals (\$20.2M), of which approximately \$4.3M has been disbursed YTD. Ports is expected to fund \$11.0M of its annual CapEx from internal funds, including \$9.6M derived from a previously restricted account now considered in the cash balance, with the remaining \$9.2M funded through federal grants. Of those federal grants, \$2.4M has been received YTD. The remaining \$6.8M is forecast to be received in FY19.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable²

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$0.6M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven almost entirely by a decrease in third party A/R.
 - b. Third party DSO decreased from 342 to 272 in the same time period due to an increase in Ports' third party receipts base.
 - c. Intergovernmental receivables grew by \$0.3M.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$4.7M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by a \$3.5M increase in intergovernmental payables.
 - b. Third party DPO over the same time period has grown from 38 to 41 days, primarily due to payments withheld to insurance providers which are expected to be paid in FY19.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. The change in net working capital through Feb-19 was a \$5.3M source of cash due to the above changes.



² Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

II. MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (“ASEM”)

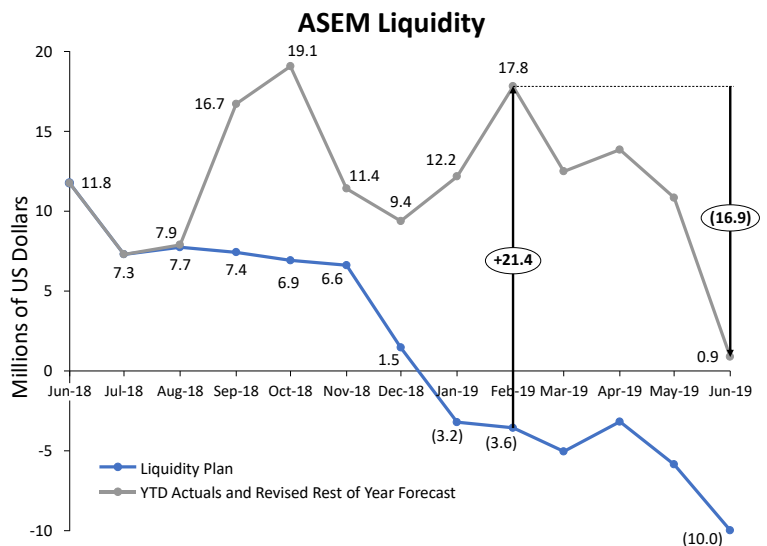
Primary Business Activity: ASEM plans, organizes, operates, and administers centralized health services, provided in support of the hospital and other functions, offered to member institutions and users of the medical complex, the Puerto Rico Medical Center.

Key Takeaways: FY19 intergovernmental institutional collections are currently projected at \$46.3M vs. \$53.5M in the prior year. These collections have been challenged historically and contributed to ASEM’s liquidity issues in FY18. However, YTD ASEM has received \$12.7M in prior years’ receivables from UDH and Pediatrico, its largest institutional debtors, that was not anticipated in the Liquidity Plan. This improves the year-end outlook of ASEM’s cash position to \$0.9M from (\$10.0M) included in the Liquidity Plan. This outlook is inclusive of a projected paydown of \$16.5M in payables from prior years, consisting of \$8.2M in supplier payables and \$8.3M in employee withholdings not remitted.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals³ vs. Forecast

1. \$21.4M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- \$12.1M in intergovernmental institution debt repayment, driven by collections on FY15 receivables related to UDH and Pediatrico, projected to be permanent favorable variances.
- (\$2.4M) in unfavorable third party receipts, primarily from third party medical and physician plans. YTD activity slowed due to changes in the ASES health plan, causing some insurers to stop making advances to ASEM due to insufficient data on covered lives. Per management, ASES is assisting payers with data needs to address the issue and this is expected to reverse in Mar-19.
- \$8.3M in favorable variances from payroll. This favorability is due to \$4.8M in prior year payroll liabilities that were forecast to be paid in Jan-19 but have been deferred into Mar-19. The remaining favorability stems from declining headcounts YTD which is expected to be permanent.
- \$2.7M in favorable variances from operating disbursements, which are projected to be timing related.



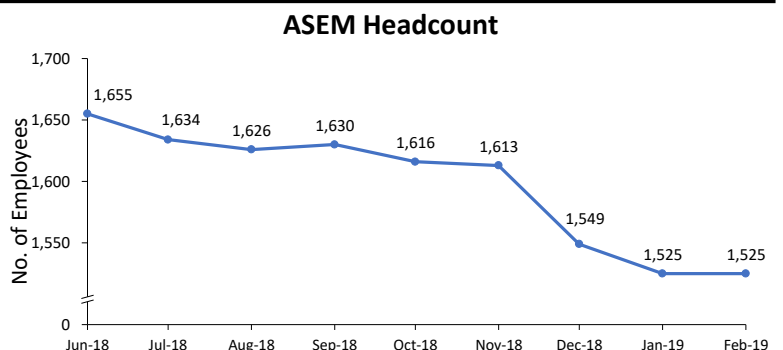
2. (\$16.9M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- Remaining year cash burn is primarily due to an operating deficit from intergovernmental institutions, whose payments are projected to be \$46.3M by year end, which is below prior year’s already depressed level of \$53.5M. This deficit is largely addressed through contributions from the General Fund.
- In addition, remaining prior year’s payroll liability paydown of \$5.7M and projected PayGo payments of \$3.9M contribute to the decline.

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 1,655 to 1,525 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- Per management, 62 FTEs have departed due to participation in the VTP program. The remaining FTEs have departed due to normal turnover processes. Vacancies are not addressed due to a hiring freeze imposed by the government, which explains the large decline in headcounts.
- Professional contract services are used to address vacancies. Despite this, YTD professional fees are favorable by \$4.0M due to \$1.8M in A/P growth from UPR and ASEM’s reduced spending on professional fees in the beginning of the year due to a reduced operating budget which was subsequently increased. UPR provides physician services to ASEM.



2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$102.7M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$63.3M.

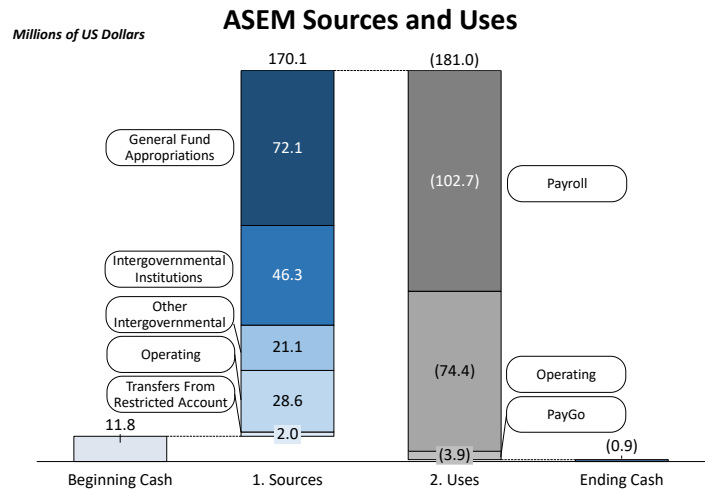
- YTD payroll run rate is not in line with the full year forecast due to falling headcounts at ASEM, and prior year payroll liabilities of \$4.8M, which are expected to be disbursed in Mar-19 despite an original forecast for Dec-18.

³ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

II. MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (“ASEM”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

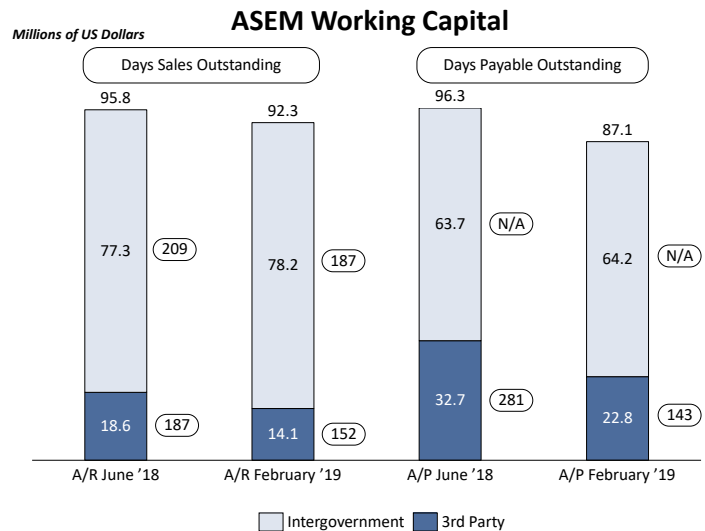
1. Sources \$170.1M:
 - a. Intergovernmental receipts account for \$139.5M, or 82% of receipts, \$46.3M of which relate to intergovernmental institutions. The remainder includes other intergovernmental revenue consisting of physician, medical plans, and institutional debt repayment from prior years totaling \$21.1M, and the net appropriation from the General Fund of \$72.1M from the Central Government.
 - b. Operating receipts including third party payors and other income represent \$28.6M, or 17%.
 - c. Transfers from ASEM’s restricted account represent \$2.0M.
2. Uses (\$181.0M):
 - a. (\$177.1M) in operating disbursements for FY19, driven by payroll of (\$102.7M), as well as vendor payments of (\$74.4M), the key components of which are: materials and supplies (\$7.1M), facilities and payments for public service (\$6.3M), professional fees (\$17.6M), purchased services (\$5.2M), and other operating payments (\$38.2M) comprised of donations and subsidies, prior years’ accounts payable, interest and banking fees, and other expenses.
 - b. PayGo is (\$3.9M) for FY19. The actual PayGo obligation is estimated to be approximately (\$28.3M), though this obligation is netted against a \$24.4M allocation from ASEM’s total General Fund appropriation of \$96.6M.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable⁴

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$3.5M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by a \$4.4M decrease in third party receivables, which is partially offset by a \$0.9M increase in intergovernmental receivables.
 - b. The \$4.4M decrease in third party receivables is primarily driven by third party physician and medical plans, while the primary contribution to the intergovernmental receivables growth is the Municipal Hospital.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$9.3M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 primarily driven by a pay down of third party payables of \$9.8M.
 - b. The main reason for the decrease is paydown of prior years’ accumulated vendor payables of \$7.4M.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Changes are unfavorable by \$5.7M, representing approximately 3.2% of FY19 uses of cash.



⁴ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

III. PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY (“PRITA”)

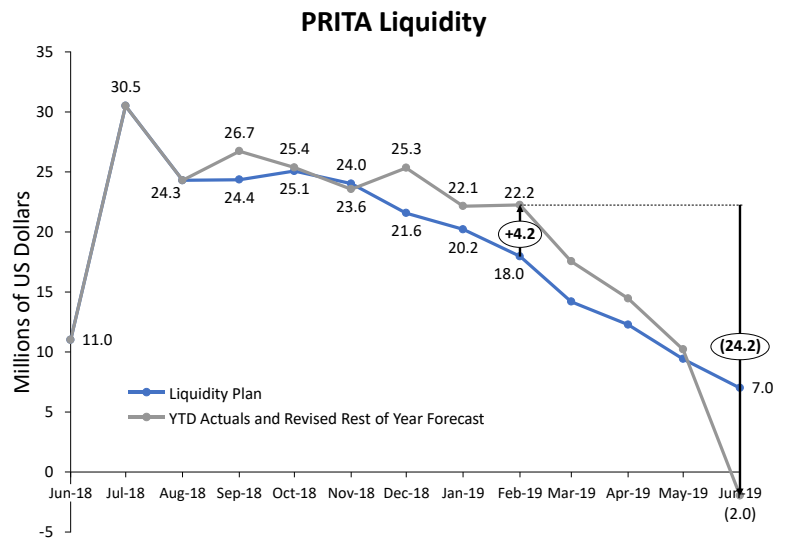
Primary Business Activity: PRITA serves as the Commonwealth’s central transit authority and is tasked with operating its network of public transit buses and certain maritime vessels.

Key Takeaways: Through February 2019, PRITA has generated \$11.2M in net cash flow and ended the month with a cash balance of \$22.2M. Excluding a one-time insurance payment of \$3.7M received at ATM in December 2018, total operating receipts were in line with plan. PRITA’s cash balance at the end of FY19 is projected to decline to (\$2.0M) primarily driven by a PayGo payment of (\$11.4M) scheduled in June, and CapEx of (\$10.0M) for ATM’s ferries and AMA’s bus operations. YTD, PRITA has made (\$0.6M) in PayGo payments.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals⁵ vs. Forecast

1. \$4.2M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$3.7M in operating receipts due to an insurance payment received for damage to a ferry from hurricane Maria, which is permanent. Excluding the onetime insurance payment, AMA’s bus operating revenues are \$0.3M ahead of plan, offset by (\$0.3M) behind plan operating revenues at AMA’s ferry operations.
- b. \$1.2M in intragovernmental led by cigarette tax collections. This variance is temporary and expected to reverse by the end of the year.
- c. \$4.0M variance is in federal grant receipts, which is permanent.
- d. \$0.6M variance is in operating disbursements, which is timing related and expected to reverse in FY19.
- e. (\$5.2M) is a timing variance in CapEx given PRITA is funding the outsourced ferry service. Disbursements were forecast to occur later in the fiscal year, and accordingly the unfavorable variance is expected to reverse during the balance of FY19.

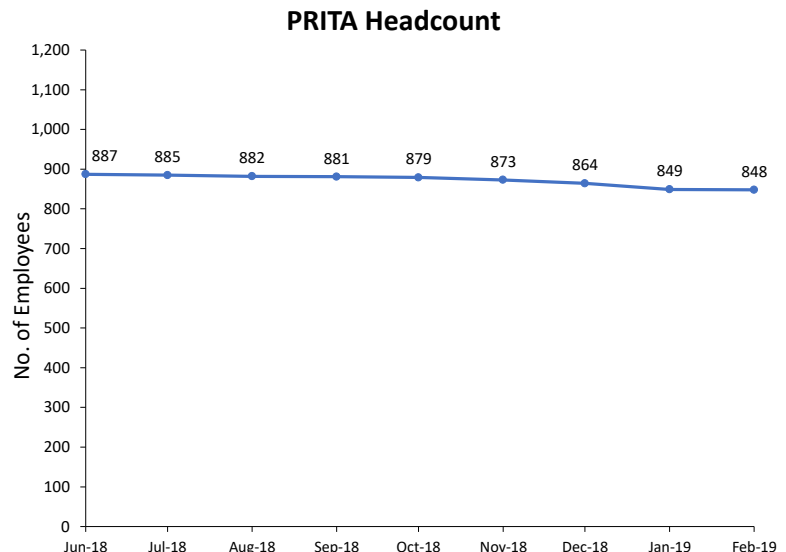


2. (\$24.2M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. (\$2.5M) is in cash flow from operations, excluding PayGo expenses.
- b. (\$11.6M) is in PayGo expenses, primarily related to an (\$11.4M) payment by AMA at the end of FY19.
- c. (\$10.1M) is in CapEx related to ferry service expenses at ATM (\$7.4M) and bus operations at AMA (\$2.7M).

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 887 to 848 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$47.2M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$29.4M.
 - a. YTD payroll expenses are \$1.5M lower than forecast partially due to fewer employees enrolling in VTP thereby lowering the one-time, up-front expenses related to the program.
 - b. Payroll projections include \$0.9M in litigation-related payments for wage claims filed on behalf of employees.

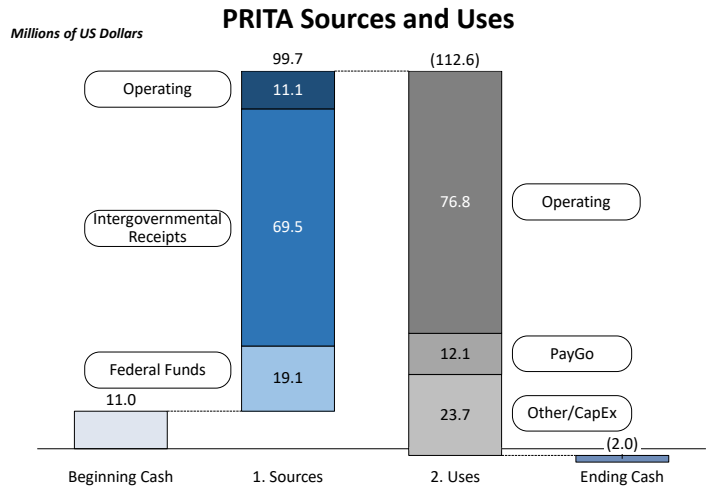


⁵ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

III. PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY (“PRITA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

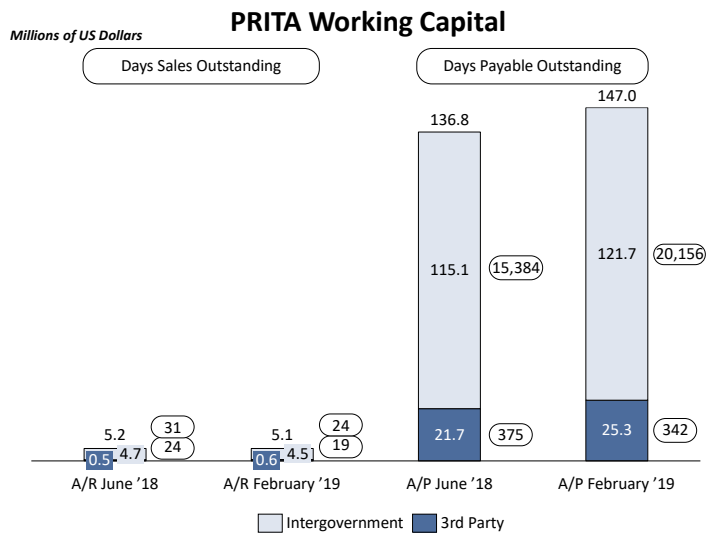
1. Sources \$99.7M:
 - a. Operating receipts of \$11.1M, composed primarily of ferries/cargo of \$4.0M, \$3.1M in bus fares, and miscellaneous receipts of \$4.0M, which include the one-time insurance receipt of \$3.7M.
 - b. Intergovernmental receipts of \$69.5M, with \$37.0M coming from cigarette taxes, \$16.6M from general fund appropriations, and \$15.8M from a special government appropriation specifically earmarked for CapEx and the Fast Ferry at ATM.
 - c. FTA federal fund grants of \$19.1M.
2. Uses (\$112.6M):
 - a. Operating disbursements total (\$76.8M), of which payroll is (\$48.0M). Materials and supplies are (\$12.0M), purchased services are (\$7.8M), facilities for payments to public services are (\$2.2M), professional services are (\$2.9M), and all other operating disbursements are (\$3.9M).
 - b. PayGo is (\$12.1M). YTD spend is \$0.5M.
 - c. CapEx is projected to be (\$23.7M). YTD spend is \$13.6M, of which \$10.4M is attributed to the Fast Ferry at ATM.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable⁶

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$0.1M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by a decrease in intergovernmental receivables (\$0.2M), offset by an increase in third party receivables of \$0.1M.
 - b. Third party DSO in the same time period fell by 5 days, from 24 to 19, due to an increase in PRITA’s third party receipts base.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$10.2M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by an increase in intergovernmental payables of \$6.7M and third party payables of \$3.5M.
 - b. Third party DPO decreased from 375 to 342 in the same time period due to an increase in PRITA’s third party expense base, primarily driven by materials and supplies and purchased services.



3. Working Capital:
 - a. Total change in net working capital from Jun-18 to Feb-19 was \$10.3M as PRITA continues to stretch payables \$10.2M and reduced A/R \$0.1M.

⁶ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

IV. PUERTO RICO STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION (“Fondo”)

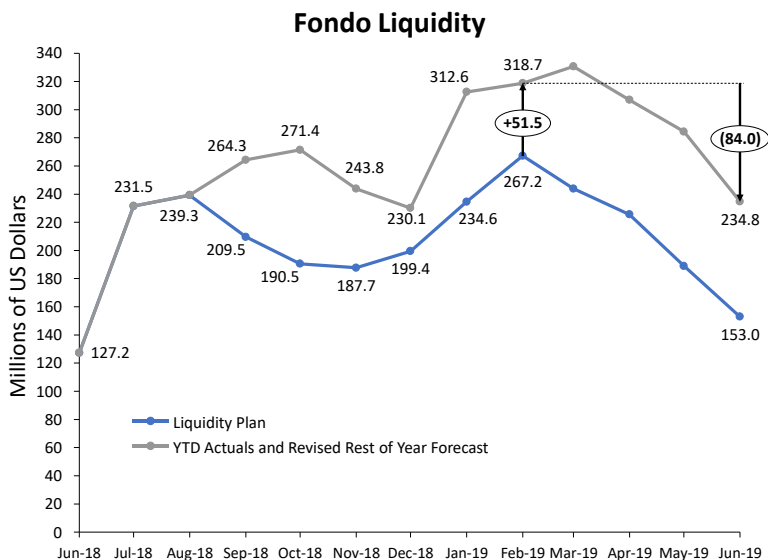
Primary Business Activity: Fondo provides workers’ compensation and disability insurance to public and private employees. Fondo is the only authorized workers’ compensation insurance company on the Island. Both public and private companies must obtain this security for their workforces by law.

Key Takeaways: Through Feb-19, Fondo has generated \$191.5M in cash, and ended Feb-19 with \$318.7M in available cash. The liquidity position is favorable to forecast, and is driven by favorable timing of PayGo payments and lower than expected claims-related disbursements and payments made for medical services drugs, and supplies. Patient appointments have been less than anticipated In the Liquidity Plan. Overall collections related to insurance premiums are projected to increase over the prior year FY18 due to post-hurricane reconstruction efforts driving increased economic activity, including higher employment, and consequently the need for more workers’ compensation insurance.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals⁷ vs. Forecast

1. \$51.5M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. (\$4.3M) unfavorable variance in premiums collections is due to timing of collections. Variance represents < 1% of YTD collections.
- b. \$18.9M favorable timing variance is in PayGo charges, which is expected to reverse in FY19.
- c. \$9.5M favorable variance in claims-related disbursements, which may be permanent. Current run rate projects these disbursements to be (\$70.8M) vs. (\$86.1M) in the Liquidity Plan.
- d. \$7.1M favorable timing variance in payroll and related costs, which is expected to reverse in FY19.
- e. \$6.7M favorable timing variance in purchased services, which is expected to reverse as Fondo makes roughly (\$1.5M) in equipment purchases and (\$3.0M) in delayed disbursements for radiology services. The remainder is due to invoice delays resulting from new billing systems implementation.
- f. \$3.8M favorable variance in medical supplies and drug costs, expected to be permanent. Under the current run rate, annualized expenses are now forecast to be (\$12.1M) instead of (\$18.0M) budgeted in the Liquidity Plan.
- g. \$9.8M variance in other disbursements is mostly timing; however, there is a favorable permanent variance related to CapEx spend on the Industrial Hospital being overbudgeted, as well as a permanent variance in intergovernmental disbursements as amounts owed to the Industrial Commission and Department of Human Resources were reduced due to an invoice amendment. These favorable variances are partially offset by an unfavorable variance in disaster-related spend for building repairs, which was not forecast in the Liquidity Plan.



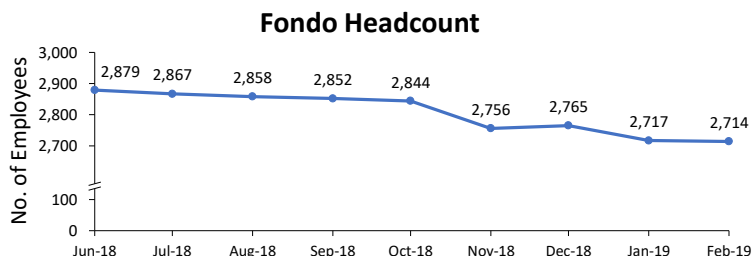
2. (\$84.0M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. Remaining cash burn for FY19 driven primarily by Fondo catching up on outstanding payables to Hacienda for PayGo (\$58.2M).

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 2,879 to 2,714 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- a. 27 employees entered the Voluntary Transition Program Phases II and III and are no longer part of Fondo’s recorded headcount total at Feb-19. Projected FY20 savings from these departures will be approximately \$9.3M.



2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$215.5M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$145.4M.

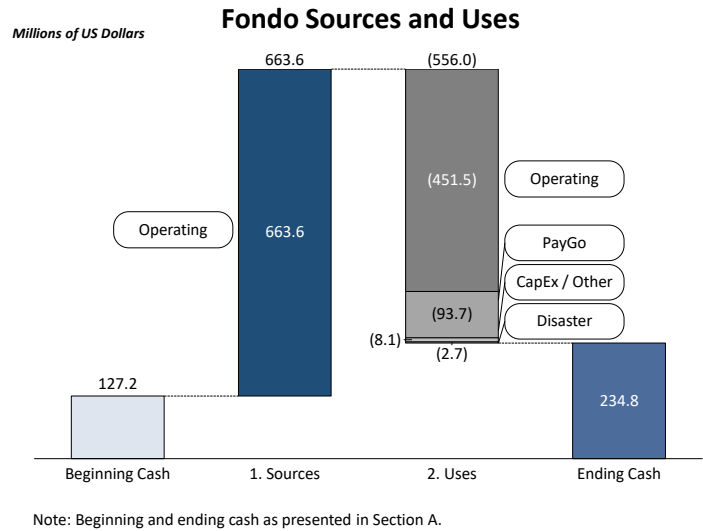
- a. YTD payroll is currently behind forecast due to timing of wage disbursements.
- b. Fondo expects to realize \$0.6M savings in FY19 from medical insurance plan benefits and other related costs no longer obligated to all 120+ VTP participants. However, since there is an upfront premium on salaries for VTP participants for the last six months of FY19, Fondo will not realize the majority of the savings until FY20.

⁷ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

IV. PUERTO RICO STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION (“Fondo”) (Continued)

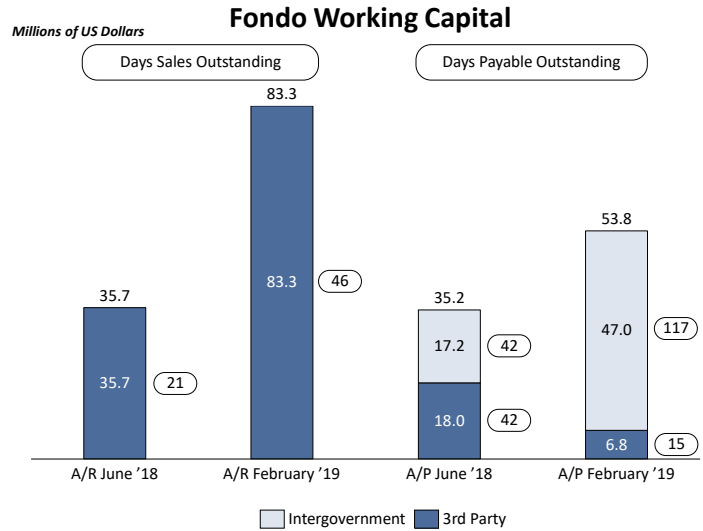
C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$663.6M:
 - a. Premium collections account for 100% of operating receipts.
2. Uses (\$556.0M):
 - a. Operating expenses total (\$451.5M), of which payroll is (\$215.5M) and claims-related disbursements are (\$70.8M). Excluding these two expenses, the majority of Fondo’s operating expenses consist of: payments made to other government entities as determined by laws, purchased services and material and supplies expenses pertaining to medical services, equipment, and supplies as Fondo is not just an insurance provider, but also provides medical services to its insured population.
 - b. PayGo disbursements are projected to amount to (\$93.7M) in FY19.
 - c. CapEx/other will amount to (\$8.1M) for FY19.
 - d. Disaster-related spend is (\$2.7M) YTD related to building repair work after the hurricanes.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable⁸

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$47.6M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven entirely by premiums invoicing outpacing collections.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$18.6M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven primarily by increases in intergovernmental payables due to accrued payables related to PayGo invoices.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital is unfavorable by (\$29.0M) as increases in accounts receivable pertaining to premiums collections have outpaced the accrued amounts owed to intergovernmental entities, particularly PayGo payments owed to Hacienda.



⁸ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

V. HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION (“ASES”)

Primary Business Activity: ASES implements, administers, and negotiates the Medicaid Health Insurance System in Puerto Rico through contracts with third party insurance underwriters to provide quality medical and hospital care to the Puerto Rico Medicaid and Platino (Medicaid + Medicare dual-eligible) populations.

Key Takeaways: Due to changes brought about by BBA 2018⁹, ASES is eligible to receive up to \$4.6B in supplemental federal funding and is subject to new matching rates for Medicaid through Sep-19. As a result, federal funding is higher and state funding sources are reduced in FY19 relative to FY18. ASES’s unfavorable (\$118.1M) cash position at the end of February vs. Liquidity Plan is due to administrative delays in federal funding receipts, offset by the cut off in CRIM funding and favorability from MCO premiums caused by delayed enrollment verification for ASES members during the months of Nov-18 through Feb-19.

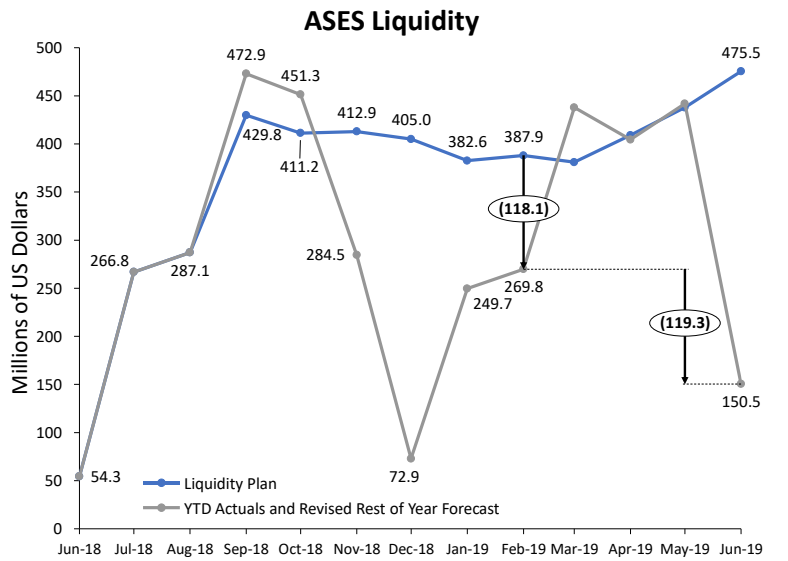
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals¹⁰ vs. Forecast

1. (\$118.1M) YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- (\$286.9M) in federal funds due to delays in obtaining federal funding adjustments related to updated enrollment data from Nov-18 through Feb-19. ASES’ IT department is actively working to address these issues.
- (\$69.2M) in other intergovernmental funding: (\$60.1M) relates to receipts from municipalities and employers which is expected to be permanently unfavorable. Per recent Puerto Rico legislation, CRIM receipts have been suspended through Sep-19.
- \$226.2M in health insurance premiums is a favorable variance which is timing related and is expected to fully reverse by year end. The variance is largely due to delays in obtaining enrollment verifications for ASES members from Nov-18 through Feb-19 due to changes brought about by new health plan model.
- \$10.0M in prescription drug rebates, which are generally in line with forecast. Rebate income is influenced by drug utilization on the Island and is managed by a third party contractor.
- \$1.4M in other.

2. (\$119.3M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- Driving this burn are higher premiums expenses of (\$262.0M) due to delays in obtaining enrollment verifications for ASES members from Nov-18 through Feb-19, resulting in higher premiums paid from Mar-19 through Jun-19.

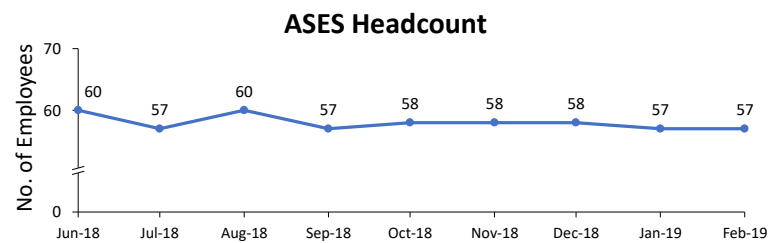


B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 60 to 57 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$4.6M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$2.5M.

- Payroll: YTD run rate of payroll is below the annual forecast due to the delayed onboarding of new FTEs per the BBA’s requirements for new departments: MMIS and Fraud Detection. The delay is due to various government and OMB approval processes required before the new FTEs can be hired.
- ASES downgraded its estimate of year-end payroll to \$4.6M from \$7.0M included in liquidity plan due to delays in the hiring process of MMIS and Fraud Detection. There is potential for continued payroll favorability pending the outcome of these hires.



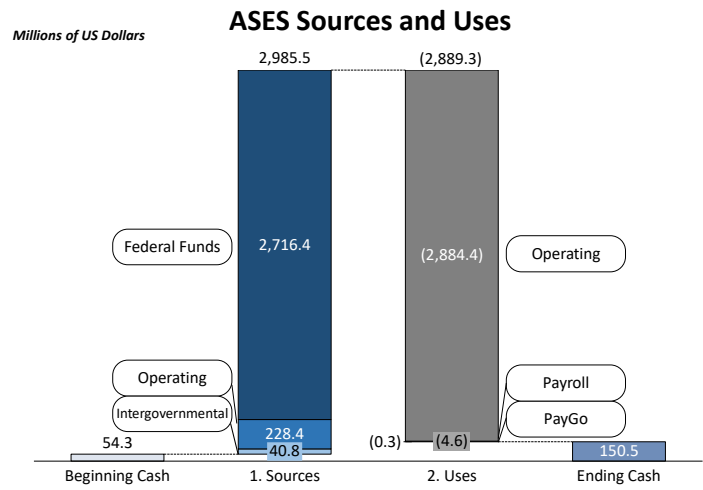
⁹ Bi-Partisan Budget Act of 2018.

¹⁰ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

V. HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION (“ASES”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$2,985.5M:
 - a. Federal funding makes up \$2,716.4M of receipts.
 - b. Third party operating receipts consist of drug rebates of \$216.7M and other income of \$11.6M.
 - c. The intergovernmental receipts of \$40.8M are related to state funding of \$15.9M and \$24.8M of municipality and employer receipts.
2. Uses (\$2,889.3M):
 - a. Operating disbursements are primarily related to healthcare premiums and related costs (\$2,863.9M). The largest component of healthcare premiums and related costs are MCO premiums of (\$2,767.2M), followed by the PBM administrator and HIV program of (\$66.6M) and Platino premiums of (\$30.1M).
 - b. The remaining disbursements include other operating payments of (\$20.5M) which relate to ASES’ administrative costs and overhead expenses, payroll of (\$4.6M), and PayGo of (\$0.3M).



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable¹¹

Information not available.

¹¹ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

VI. HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (“HTA”)

Primary Business Activity: HTA controls and supervises highway facilities, sets tolls, issues bonds, and manages the construction of all major projects relating to the Commonwealth’s toll highway system.

Key Takeaways: YTD operating revenues of \$94.6M are \$6.8M below plan, driven primarily by lower electronic toll fines; partially offset by higher toll collections and other income. YTD central government receipts for infrastructure projects of \$220.2M are \$41.0M ahead of schedule, led by a \$79.5M state grant related to a special government project (“Abriendo Caminos” / “Opening Roads”). The application for federal grants for CapEx spending has been slower than anticipated due to a shortage of qualified contractors available to start projects. The current cash balance is \$362.8, of which \$341.7M consists of restricted/reserved funds for operational and construction contracts. The cash balance at the end of FY19 is projected to be \$348.6M.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals¹² vs. Forecast

1. \$65.6M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. (\$219.3M) in total receipts driven by:
 1. (\$11.2M) lower collections in electronic toll fines, which is permanent. Of these, \$4.7M are related to a government forgiveness program for post-hurricane fines.
 2. \$4.4M in higher collections in toll fares due to higher traffic volume and other income, including interest income.
 3. \$41.0M timing variance in intergovernmental receipts as HTA has collected on CapEx funding earlier than forecast, which is expected to reverse during the balance of FY19.
 4. (\$253.5M) timing variance in federal grant receipts. Timing in receipt of these funds remains uncertain, and some of these may be pushed into FY20. Receipt of these grants is tied to CapEx projects.

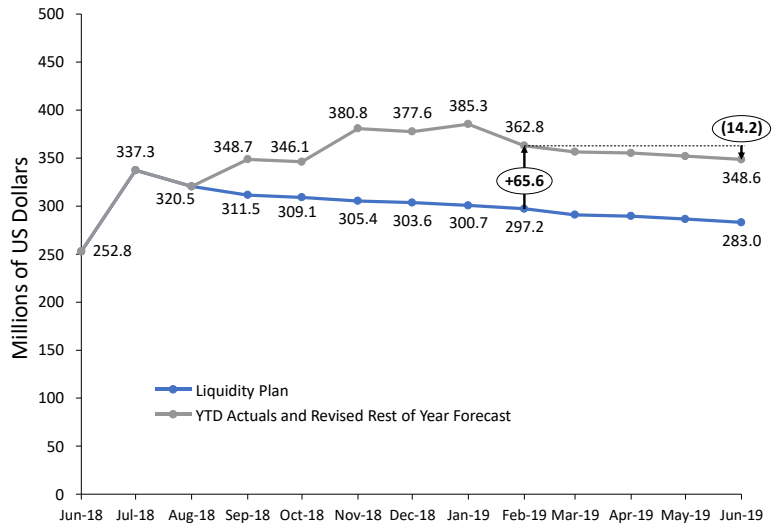
b. \$284.6M in total disbursements driven by:

1. \$10.3M timing variance in operating disbursements, expected to reverse during the balance of FY19.
 2. \$274.3M timing variance in CapEx given projects have been delayed due to limited availability of contractors, partially expected to reverse during the balance of FY19.
- c. \$0.3M timing variance in other inflows/outflows, expected to reverse during the balance of FY19.

2. (\$14.2M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. \$50.1M in operating receipts, led by toll collections and electronic fines; \$59.8M in receipts from the Puerto Rico government for infrastructure projects; and \$354.4M in federal grants for infrastructure projects. The timing of these expenses remains uncertain as projects continue to be rolled out on a delayed schedule due to limited availability of contractors.
- b. (\$91.7M) in operating disbursements, led by payroll and PayGo (\$30.3M), purchased services (\$29.5M), and (\$10.4M) professional services; and (\$386.8M) in CapEx disbursements for both federal and locally funded projects. The timing of these expenses remains uncertain due to delays in CapEx spending mentioned above.

HTA Liquidity



B. Headcount / Payroll

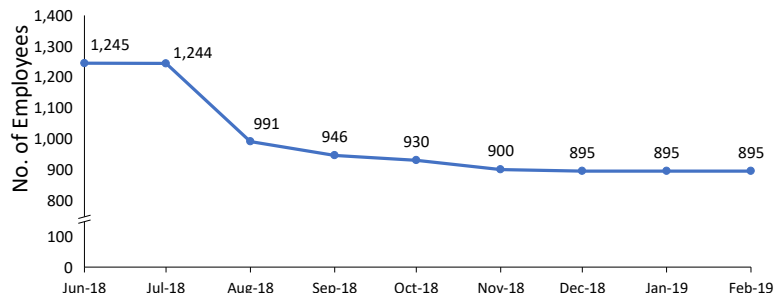
1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 1,245 to 895 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- a. FY19 headcount decrease is due to the VTP. These positions are not expected to be replaced.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$86.3M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$54.0M.

- a. Payroll expenses are \$10.6M lower than forecast primarily due to VTP and reduced headcount.

HTA Headcount

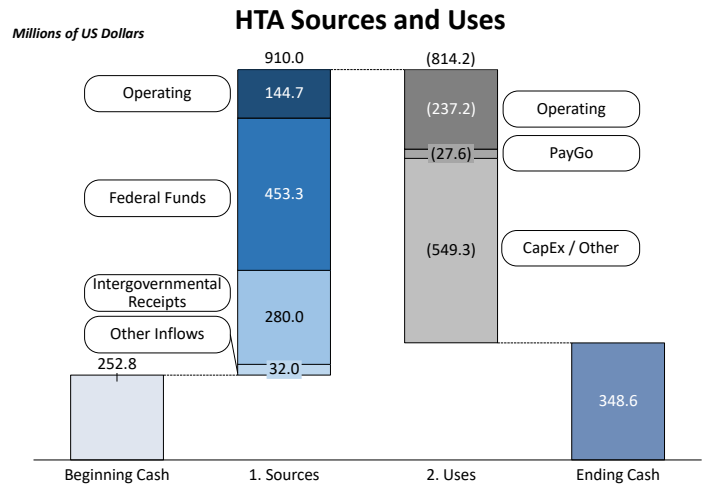


¹² Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

VI. HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (“HTA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

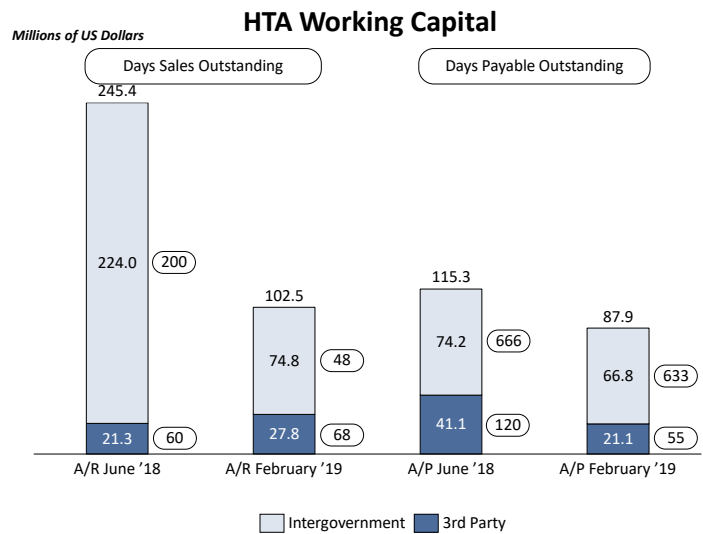
1. Sources \$910.0M:
 - a. \$144.7M are in operating receipts, with \$117.7M coming from toll fares and \$27.0M coming from toll fines and other income.
 - b. \$765.3M are in other sources, consisting of a \$280.0M petrol tax, \$453.3M from other federal highway authority and federal transportation authority receipts, and \$32.0M in other inflows.
2. Uses (\$814.2M):
 - a. Operating disbursements total (\$237.2M), with the largest components comprised of payroll (\$86.3M) and purchased services at (\$73.6M).
 - b. PayGo totals (\$27.7M).
 - c. CapEx/Other total (\$549.3M), consisting of CapEx (\$320.7M), emergency reconstruction (\$196.3M), and other outflows of (\$32.3M).



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable¹³

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$142.8M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven primarily by an audit adjustment to write off retained revenue with the Department of Treasury (Hacienda).
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$27.4M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by a decrease in third party payables of (\$20.0M), along with a decrease in intergovernmental payables of (\$7.4M).
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Total change in net working capital from Jun-18 to Feb-19 was (\$170.8M) primarily influenced by a decline in receivables due to a write off with the Department of Treasury.
 - b. Third party working capital decreased by \$26.4M since Jun-18 due to a decrease in accounts payable of \$20.0M and an increase in accounts receivable of \$6.4M.



¹³ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

VII. PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY (“PBA”)

Primary Business Activity: PBA constructs, purchases, or leases office, school, health, correctional, social welfare, and other facilities for lease to certain Commonwealth departments, component units, and instrumentalities.

Key Takeaways: YTD, PBA liquidity is (\$22.3M) behind plan given a delay in FEMA and insurance proceeds to cover damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria. The original projections had FEMA funding of \$10.5M for FY19 to be received in Nov-18, of which only \$1.2M has actually been received. The remaining \$9.3M in FEMA funding is still expected to be received in FY19. The projections also included \$75.0M in insurance proceeds for FY19 to be received in Dec-18, of which only \$20.0M has actually been received. This is partially offset due to the deferral of hurricane-related expenditures given the delay in receiving funds from insurance and FEMA. Of the remaining \$55.0M, \$10.0M of the insurance proceeds is still expected by fiscal year end, with the remaining \$45.0M in funding projected to roll over into the next fiscal year. PBA cash balance at year end FY19 is projected to be \$27.3M.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals¹⁴ vs. Forecast

1. (\$22.3M) YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

a. (\$44.9M) in total receipts driven by:

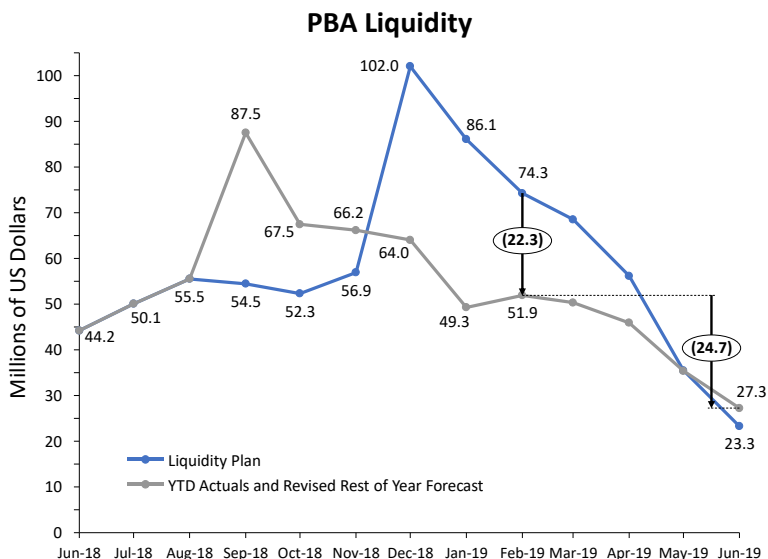
1. \$1.6M permanent variance in operating receipts, comprised of a \$1.2M insurance settlement not forecast, \$0.3M in higher rent receipts from increased third party occupancy, and \$0.1M interest income.
2. \$13.1M in favorable variances from transfers from Hacienda. The original forecast contemplated Hacienda PBA’s insurance premium and PayGo directly, whereas now these funds are being transferred to and paid by PBA.
3. \$4.7M in favorable direct rent receipts due to collections on previous year’s receivables.
4. (\$64.3M) in disaster-related receipts, of which (\$9.3M) is attributed to FEMA and (\$55.0M) to insurance proceeds. FEMA variance is timing and expected to reverse in FY19. Insurance proceeds expected to be received in FY19 have been reduced to \$10.0M, with \$45.0M projected to roll over into the next fiscal year.

b. \$22.6M in total disbursements driven by:

1. \$23.1M in disaster-related expenses, of which \$4.4M is attributed to delays with FEMA and \$18.7M is attributed to insurance. Spending for these projects was originally expected to start in earnest in the second half of FY19.
2. (\$0.5M) in operating disbursements due to an increase in insurance premium payment and higher-than-expected expenses due to fuel and employee reimbursements. PBA does not have a robust vehicle fleet, and relies on employees submitting mileage expenses. These were mainly offset by payroll being below budget YTD due to headcount reductions.

2. (\$24.7M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. \$59.9M in forecast total receipts primarily driven by \$0.5M in operating receipts, \$40.1M in intergovernmental receipts, and \$19.3M in disaster-related receipts.
- b. (\$56.7M) in operating disbursements led by payroll (\$21.1M), PayGo (\$8.1M), facilities payments (\$11.1M), and other operating expenses (\$16.4M); and (\$27.9M) in disaster-related disbursements.



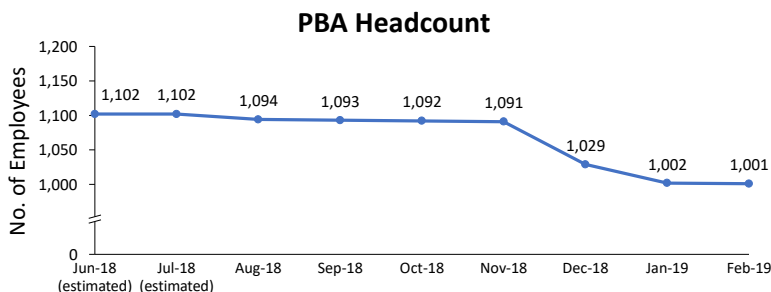
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 1,102 to 1,001 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

a. Decrease in headcount YTD is due to the VTP. These positions are not expected to be replaced.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$59.9M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$38.8M.

a. FY19 payroll is expected to be \$2.6M favorable to forecast as PBA expects to realize savings related to headcount reductions.

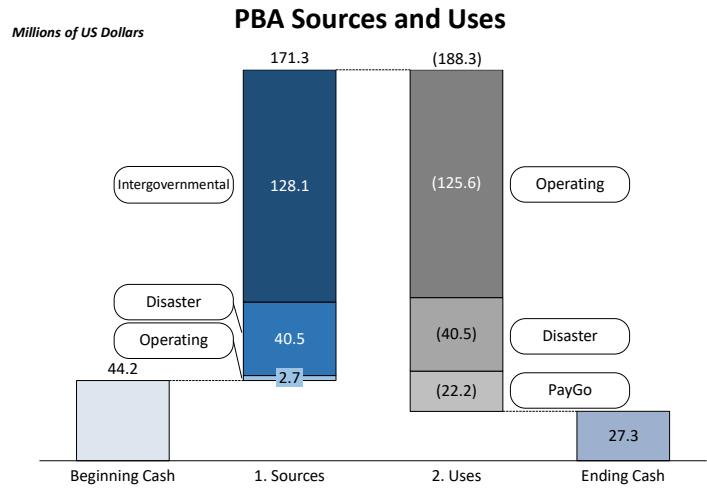


¹⁴ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

VII. PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY (“PBA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

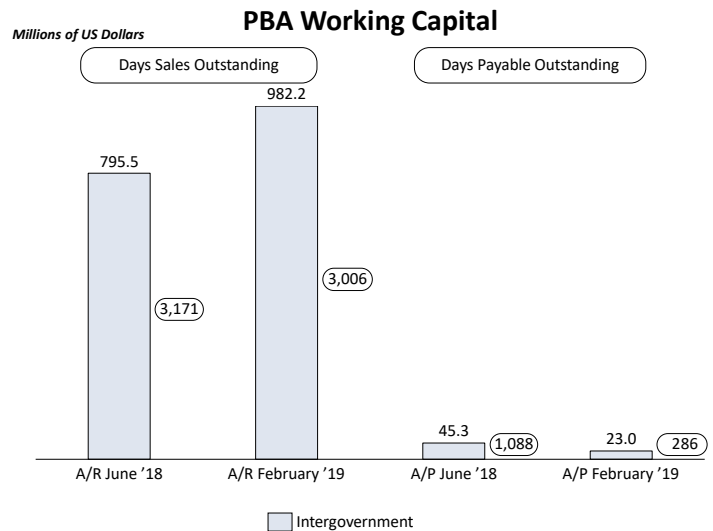
1. Sources \$171.3M:
 - a. Intergovernmental receipts total \$128.1M, of which \$109.0M is in rent transfers from Hacienda on behalf of agencies, while \$19.1M is paid directly by agencies.
 - b. Disaster-related receipts total \$40.5M, of which \$10.5M is from FEMA and \$30.0M is from insurance.
 - c. Other operating receipts total \$2.7M.
2. Uses (\$188.3M):
 - a. Operating disbursements total (\$125.6M), consisting of payroll (\$59.9M), purchased services (\$24.2M), facilities and payments to public services (\$19.3M), debt service reserve (\$7.9M), professional services (\$0.9M), and other operating expenses of (\$13.4M).
 - b. PBA projects to receive and disburse a total of (\$40.5M) in FY19. Disaster-related receipts and expenses are pass-through related. YTD, PBA has received \$21.2M in disaster-related receipts and has disbursed (\$12.6M). The difference between received and disbursed funds is timing related and expected to reverse; however, some expenditures will likely roll over into FY20.
 - c. PayGo contributions are forecast to be (\$22.2M). YTD, PBA has contributed (\$14.1M) to PayGo.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable¹⁵

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$186.7M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by intergovernmental receivables, primarily related to the debt service portion of rent not being received.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$22.3M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by intergovernmental payables due to payments for facilities and public services, insurance payments, and PayGo payments. PBA made a \$14.1M PayGo payment in Jan-19.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital is unfavorable at \$209.0M June-18 to Feb-19 primarily due to an increase in intergovernmental receivables related to debt service.



¹⁵ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

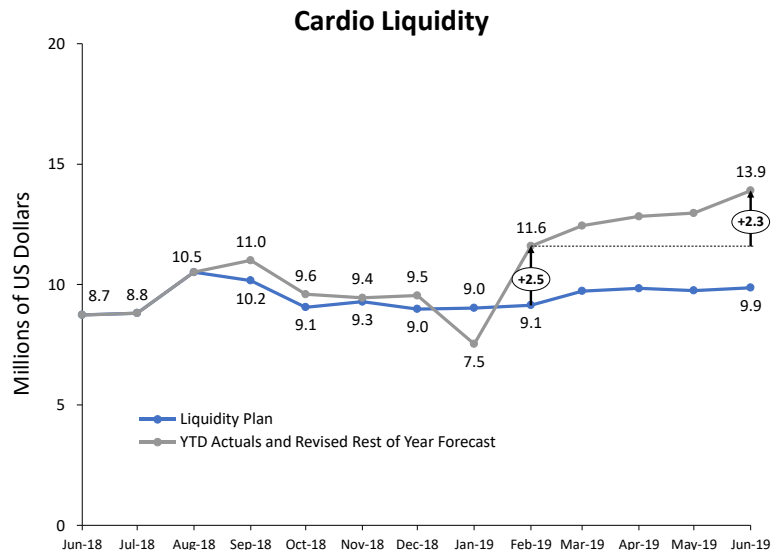
VIII. CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER FOR PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN (“Cardio”)

Primary Business Activity: Cardio is a general acute care hospital providing specialized treatment to patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases.

Key Takeaways: Cardio had very strong collections during the month of February, generating patient collections of \$8.8M which reverses prior months of unfavorable variances due to the seasonal slow period stretching from Nov-18 through Jan-19. Cardio remains challenged by labor shortages, as headcounts have dropped by 6% since Jun-18. This has a favorable impact on payroll, but poses a strain to hospital operations and staffing. Cardio management is actively seeking to replace any vacancies that occur during the current year; however, Cardio continues to suffer headcount losses due to a competitive hiring environment for nurses.

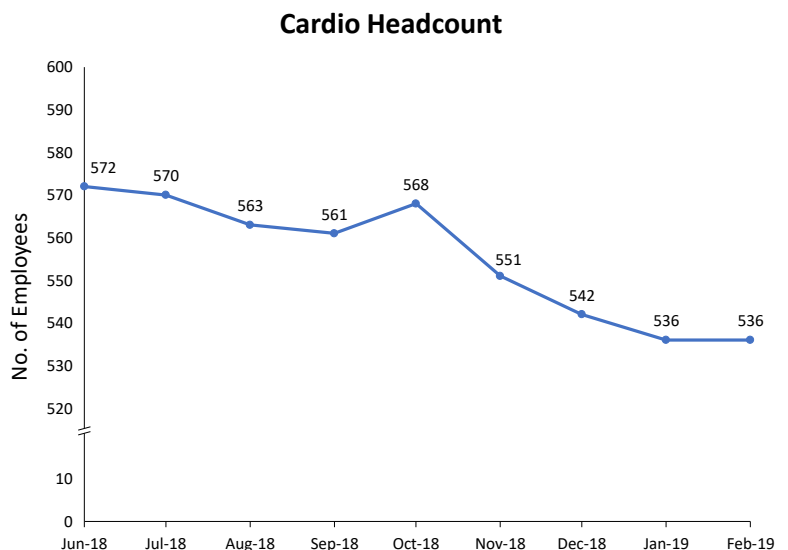
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals¹⁶ vs. Forecast

1. \$2.5M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. \$1.7M in receipts are driven by favorability from strong patient collections in Feb-19 of \$8.8M, reversing the prior months of unfavorable variances due to the seasonal slow period stretching from Nov-18 through Jan-19. This is expected to be permanent based on a higher year-end outlook on patient collections.
 - b. \$2.8M payroll permanent favorable variance is the result of falling headcounts.
 - c. \$0.1M in PayGo, which is in line with forecast.
 - d. (\$3.1M) in vendor disbursements are driven by higher run rates and third party A/P paydown of \$1.7M primarily related to purchased services. Based on historical trends in spending and increased patient activity, it is expected that this variance will become permanent.
 - e. \$1.0M favorable CapEx variance, \$0.5M of which is expected to be permanently favorable based on lower run rates YTD.
2. \$2.3M cash build for the balance of FY19:
 - a. Cardio had a significant increase in A/R through the first 8 months of FY19 of \$3.4M. As these A/R balances normalize, this is expected to contribute to cash build.
 - b. In addition, Cardio is expected to receive \$0.5M in FEMA receipts that were not forecast and CapEx is expected to be favorable by \$0.5M by year end due to reduced spending in the first half of FY19.



B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 572 to 536 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. Cardio has had historical issues with staffing turnover, particularly after Hurricane Maria. For comparison purposes, Cardio had 623 employees at the end of Jul-17, which was pre-Maria.
 - b. The continued loss of staff may eventually put Cardio in a strained position to meet the healthcare needs of its patients. This risk is mitigated by Cardio’s policy to actively replace any vacancies occurring during the current year; however, despite this, Cardio continues to suffer headcount losses due to a competitive hiring environment for nurses.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are reforecast to be \$27.8M in the Liquidity Plan for FY19. YTD payroll is \$17.8M.

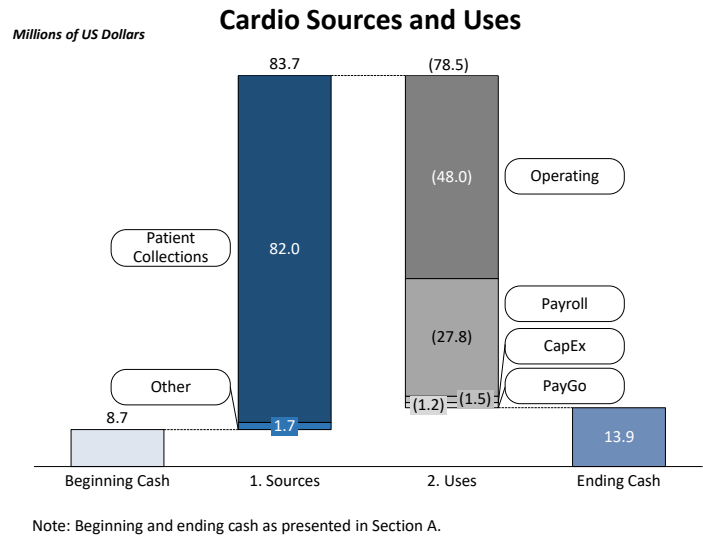


¹⁶ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

VIII. CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER FOR PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN (“Cardio”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$83.7M:
 - a. \$82.0M, or 98% of sources of funds, is related to patient service collections. The balance of other sources is \$1.7M, consisting of rental receipts of \$1.1M, FEMA funding of \$0.5M, and other income of \$0.1M. Rental receipts are earned from leased office space inside the hospital, primarily to physician tenants.
2. Uses (\$78.5M):
 - a. Operating disbursements total (\$77.0M), with Payroll representing (\$27.8M), purchased services of (\$30.0M), professional fees of (\$7.5M), materials and supplies of (\$5.5M), facilities and payments for public services of (\$4.0M), and other operating expenses of (\$1.0M).
 - b. CapEx is expected to reach (\$1.5M) by the end of FY19.
 - c. PayGo disbursements are expected to be (\$1.2M).



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable¹⁷

Information not available.

¹⁷ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

IX. PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (“PRIDCO”)

Primary Business Activity: PRIDCO is engaged in the development and promotion of industry within Puerto Rico. It accomplishes its mission through a variety of incentives to attract businesses to expand operations within Puerto Rico, but primarily through the offering of commercial lease spaces and industrial facilities on favorable terms to qualifying enterprises.

Key Takeaways: Due to the impact of Hurricane Maria, rental receipts in FY19 are impacted to the extent certain properties remain unmarketable or are in less than 100% usable condition, resulting in rent-related concessions. PRIDCO continues to make needed Maria-related repairs and maintenance, and has approximately \$23.0M in outstanding insurance claims. However, the timing of these inflows are uncertain which may impact liquidity as PRIDCO continues to incur these expenses. Due to this and taking into account PayGo obligations, PRIDCO is forecasting a cash deficit for FY19, not including trustee debt service obligations. In the month of November, the first installment for trustee debt reserve was made for \$9.1M.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals¹⁸ vs. Forecast

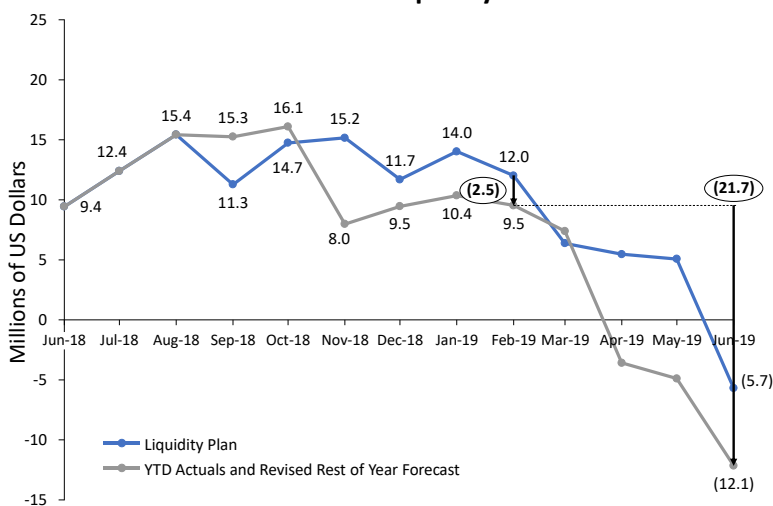
1. (\$2.5M) YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- (\$8.5M) in receipts are unfavorable primarily due to the impact of asset sales of (\$7.6M).
- \$6.6M in PayGo charges; favorable PayGo results YTD are currently projected to be timing. PRIDCO is cash constrained to meet both PayGo and trustee debt reserve requirements.
- \$4.0M in operating disbursements are timing related, with greater expenses forecast in Q4 of FY19.
- (\$0.9M) in Maria-related repairs and maintenance, which is timing related.
- \$1.8M CapEx which is timing related and should meet projection by year end.
- (\$5.5M) in Net Transfers between PRIDCO bank accounts, which are transaction adjustments to unsettled bank activity.

2. (\$21.7M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- Decline in liquidity is driven by PRIDCO trustee debt reserve (\$9.0M) and PayGo (\$14.4M). YTD payments for these obligations total \$1.2M for PayGo.
- \$9.0M in funds in trustee debt reserve will be transferred from unrestricted to restricted, with nothing disbursed to the Trustee.

PRIDCO Liquidity



B. Headcount / Payroll

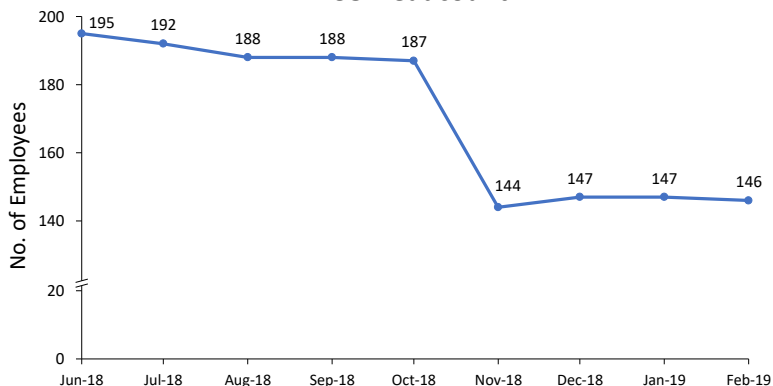
1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 195 to 146 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- The large decline in headcount is related to the transfer of 42 employees from PRIDCO’s business development department to DDEC, a related entity providing management services to PRIDCO.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$12.7M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$9.6M.

- PRIDCO transferred \$3.0M to DDEC from a non-operating bank account to assume payroll responsibility of the 42 FTEs for the remainder of FY19.

PRIDCO Headcount

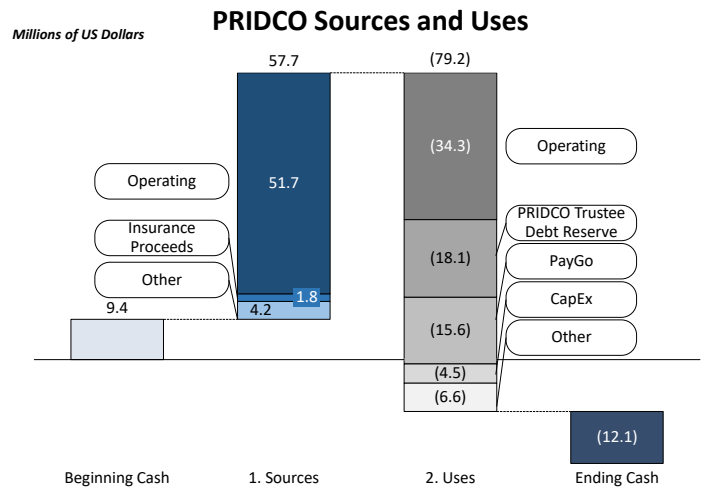


¹⁸ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

IX. PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (“PRIDCO”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

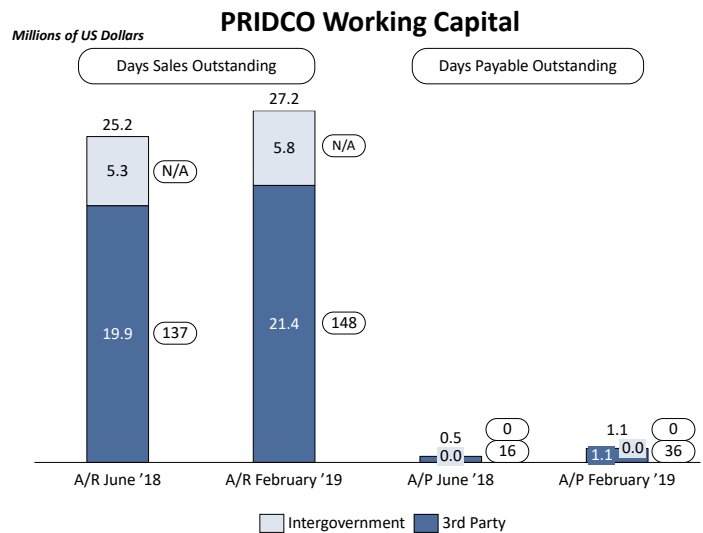
1. Sources \$57.7M:
 - a. Primary sources of cash are operating receipts of \$55.9M consisting of: rental receipts for \$46.7M, asset sales for \$5.0M, and other receipts for \$4.2M.
 - b. \$1.8M in insurance-related disaster proceeds.
2. Uses (\$79.2M):
 - a. Primary uses of cash are operating expenditures of (\$21.7M) with payroll and related expenses of (\$12.7M), PRIDCO payments into the trustee debt reserve account of (\$18.1M), PayGo of (\$15.6M), and CapEx of (\$4.5M).
 - b. (\$6.6M) in disaster-related expenses and other related to net transfers in/(out).



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable¹⁹

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$2.0M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by an increase in third party A/R.
 - b. As a result, total DSO increased from 174 to 188 days over the period.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$0.6M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by an increase in third party A/P.
 - b. As a result, total DPO increased from 14 to 33 days over the period.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. \$1.4M use of cash driven by working capital changes listed above.



¹⁹ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

X. PUERTO RICO HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY (“HFA”)

Primary Business Activity: HFA promotes the development of low-income housing and provides financing, subsidies, and incentives to help those who qualify to acquire or lease a home.

Key Takeaways: Month-end Feb-19 cash balance was \$51.9M, while projected liquidity plan cash balance as of the same date was \$78.1M; the \$26.2M unfavorable variance was driven primarily by timing of federal fund activity. YTD \$27.9M decline in cash is attributed to \$19.5M in net balance sheet disbursements, \$9.8M in debt-related disbursements, and \$7.0M in net federal fund disbursements, partially offset by \$8.4M in net operating receipts. FY19 projected cash inflow includes \$74.9M in pass-through proceeds from the Community Development Block Grant (“CDBG”) awarded by HUD. HFA expects to receive its full allocation of CDBG funds by the end of the fiscal year.

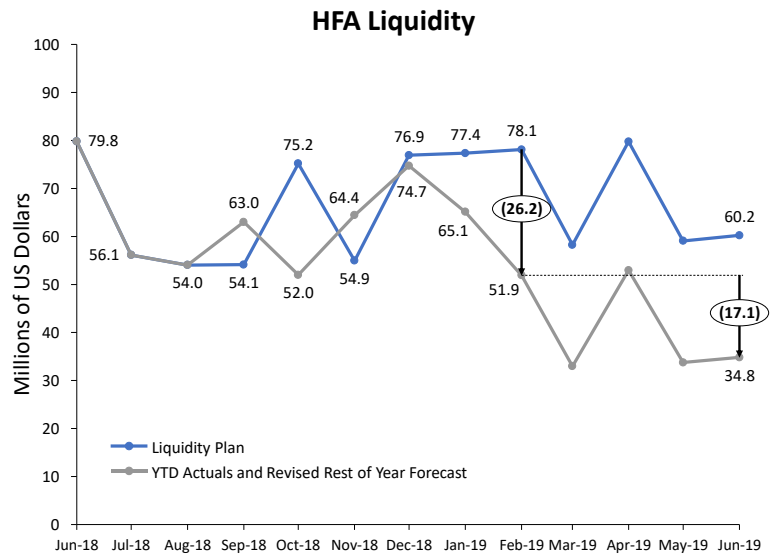
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals²⁰ vs. Forecast

1. (\$26.7M) YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. (\$28.1M) in net federal fund negative variance relative to the forecast, driven primarily by lower receipts for HUD and CDBG.
- b. (\$12.0M) unfavorable variance in net balance sheet disbursements, driven primarily by an increase in the purchasing of short-term government bonds and treasury bills, which was greater than projected in the liquidity plan.
- c. \$2.8M positive variance in net operating disbursements, primarily due to lower-than-forecast spend on professional services, payroll and other operating expenses and lower receipts from commitment, guarantee and administrative fees.
- d. \$10.6M positive variance in debt-related disbursements, as projected principal payments included a one-time principal payment that was not made but budgeted.

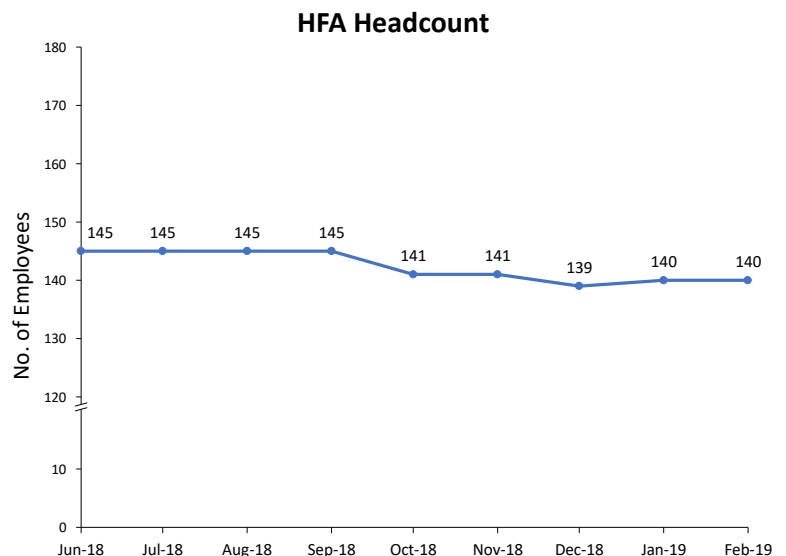
2. (\$17.1M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. HFA is expected to burn cash throughout the remainder of FY19, driven by \$19.7M in net federal fund disbursements and \$2.5M in debt-related payments, offset by \$2.6M in net balance sheet receipts and \$2.5M in net operating receipts. The continued federal fund cash burn is driven by timing of federal fund disbursements, as there is an additional period of federal funds outflows for FY19.



B. Headcount / Payroll

- 1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 145 to 140 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. HFA does not plan on making any additions to the number of FTEs for FY19.
- 2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$8.4M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$5.1M.

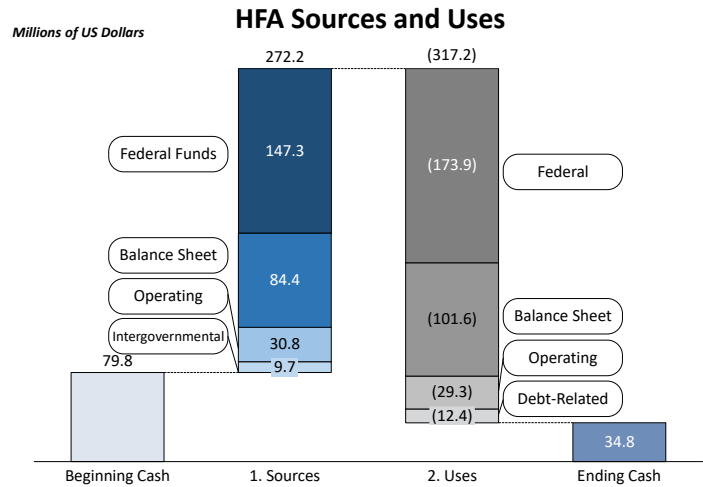


²⁰ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

X. PUERTO RICO HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY (“HFA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

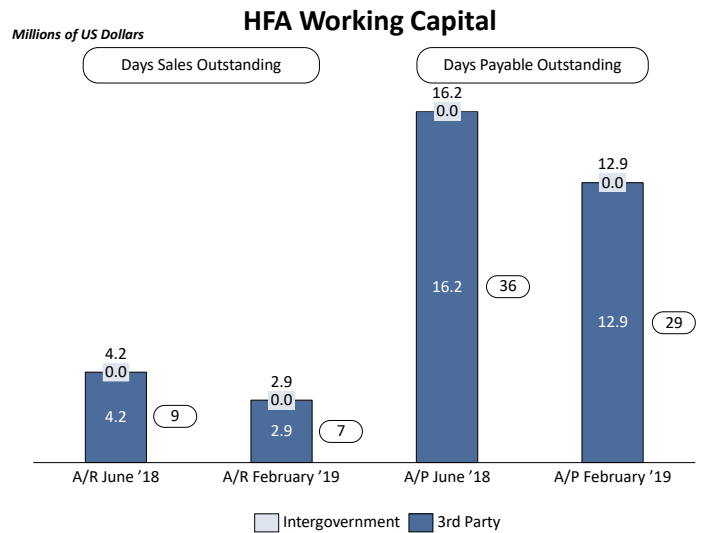
1. Sources \$272.2M:
 - a. Federal fund receipts are \$147.3M. Funds from HUD will be used to help low-income home buyers either purchase a home or subsidize their rent, and funds from the CDBG program will be used to underwrite mortgages for qualifying low-income home buyers.
 - b. Balance sheet receipts are \$84.4M, and consist of principal collected on mortgage loans and proceeds from the redemption of investments.
 - c. Operating and intergovernmental receipts are \$40.5M, consisting primarily of interest income on loans, deposits, and investments.
2. Uses (\$317.2M):
 - a. Total disbursements consist of (\$173.9M) in federal funds; balance sheet disbursements of (\$101.6M), which will be used to originate mortgage and construction loans and to purchase investments with the proceeds from maturing T-Bills; operating disbursements of (\$29.3M), comprised primarily of payroll, professional services, and federal funds used to fund operations; and debt-related disbursements of (\$12.4M), which consist of (\$9.9M) of principal payments and (\$2.5M) of interest payments, for bonds, notes payable, and lines of credit.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable²¹

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$1.3M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by an improvement in collections of third party receivables.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$3.3M decrease from Jun-18 to Jan-19 driven by a reduction in third party payables.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Third party working capital has been a use of cash, totaling \$2.0M between Jun-18 and Feb-19.



²¹ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

XI. TOURISM COMPANY OF PUERTO RICO (“Tourism”)

Primary Business Activity: Tourism’s purpose is to promote the tourism industry of Puerto Rico.

Key Takeaways: Month-end cash balance for Feb-19 is \$41.7M. Through its collections from slot machine gambling revenues and room taxes, Tourism funds the entirety of its operations and intergovernmental obligations through various waterfall distributions. Beginning in FY19, Tourism will no longer manage its external marketing campaign, as it is now contracted with a Direct Marketing Organization, or “DMO.” Determined by Act 17 (2017), Tourism must pay up to, but not exceed, (\$25.0M) this fiscal year to the DMO for contracted services.

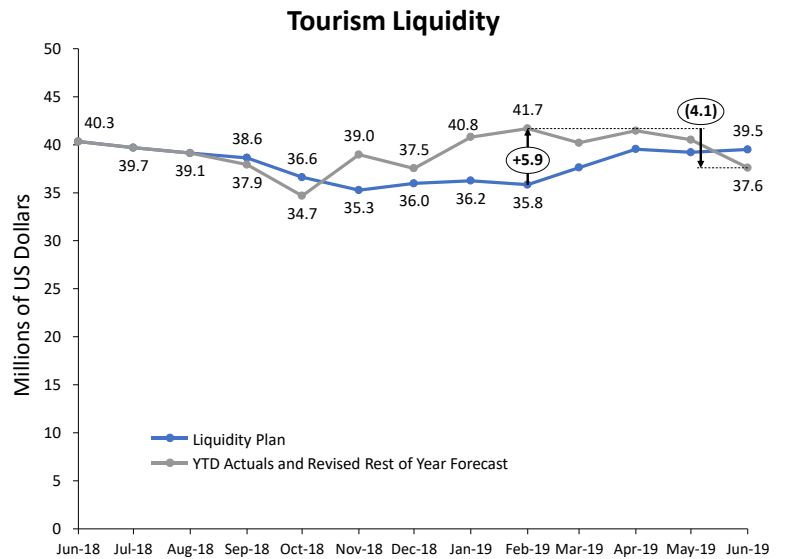
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals²² vs. Forecast

1. \$5.9M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- \$20.1M favorable receipts variance driven primarily by \$20.6M permanent variance in slot machine collections due to increasing play from contractors and tourists; increase in the average hold rate (casino gains from slot machine play) from 2017 to 2018; and increased enforcement on illegal slot machine operations, which is driving local players into more legitimate venues.
- (\$19.5M) unfavorable variance in slot machine waterfall disbursements due to both permanent and timing factors; disbursements vary directly with slot machine collections: as collections increase, so do the disbursements.
- (\$2.4M) unfavorable permanent variance in media/ad spend is driven primarily by rollover payments on Tourism’s FY18 Marketing Contract.
- \$2.6M favorable variance in payroll disbursements, of which \$2.0M is expected to be permanent due to wages being over budgeted for FY19.
- \$2.5M favorable variance in cruise line incentives is timing related.
- \$2.6M favorable variance in other operating expenses driven primarily by a delay in professional services and special events spend due to the uncertainty surrounding Tourism’s budget (budget baseline was understated by \$8.0M).

2. (\$4.1M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- Tourism expects to disburse an additional (\$2.4M) pertaining to the FY18 marketing contract, which was spend deferred in FY18 due to hurricanes.



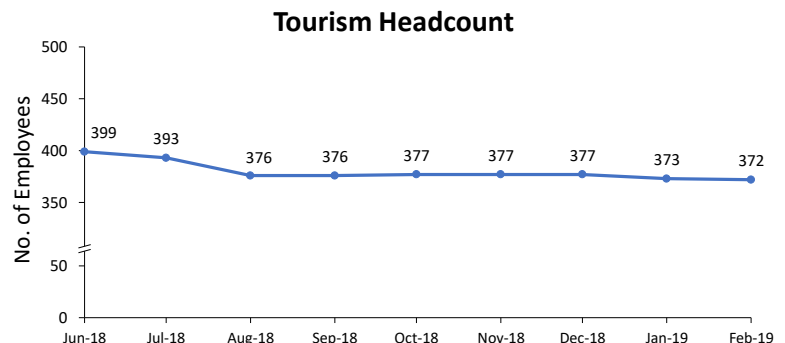
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 399 to 372 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- Reduction in headcount driven primarily by 21 employees participating in Phase II of the VTP departing Tourism effective Aug-18.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be (\$20.4M) for FY19. YTD payroll is (\$13.1M).

- Disbursements are forecast to be \$1.3M less than the Certified Budget in FY19.

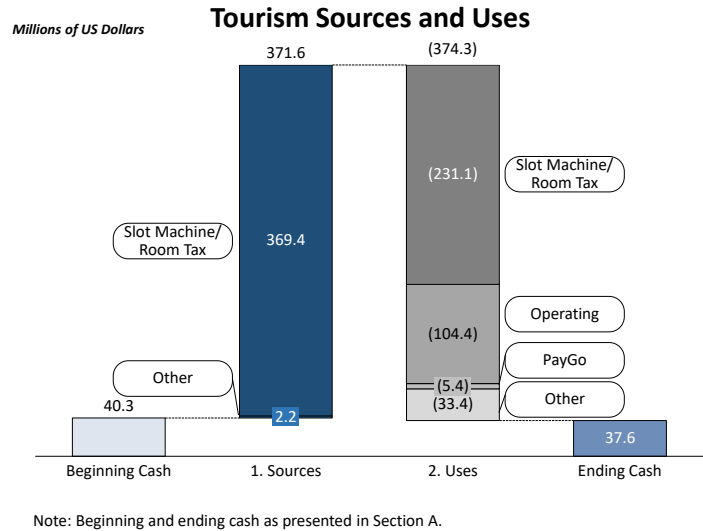


²² Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

XI. TOURISM COMPANY OF PUERTO RICO (“Tourism”) (Continued)

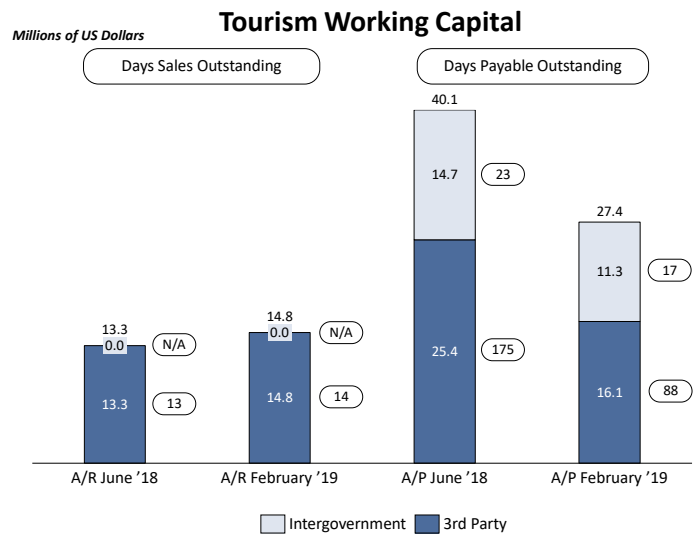
C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$371.6M:
 - a. Tourism’s primary sources of funds are slot machine revenues of \$298.1M, or 80%, and room tax revenues of \$71.3M, or 19%. There is seasonality in the receipt of these funds, which may create temporary timing variances.
 - b. Other Receipts total \$2.2M, which consist mostly of fares and/or fines charged by Tourism to local street vendors.
2. Uses (\$374.3M):
 - a. Slot machines and room taxes have disbursements per a waterfall: slot machine funds are disbursed to Hacienda, University of Puerto Rico, and casinos; room tax funds are disbursed to the Convention Center and intercompany marketing and promotion funds. Tourism retains leftover funds after waterfall disbursements of (\$225.3M) and (\$5.8M) are made from slot machines and room taxes respectively.
 - b. Operating expenses are projected to be (\$104.4M), built from payroll at (\$20.1M), subsidies/incentives at (\$16.9M), media/ads at (\$12.9M), purchased services at (\$10.3M), and other operating and DMO expenses of (\$44.3M).
 - c. Tourism has made seven payments totaling (\$3.3M) related to PayGo contributions, which is in line with forecast. FY19 PayGo contributions are expected to total (\$5.4M).
 - d. Other disbursements are (\$33.4M), primarily driven by (\$30.3M) in transfers to a restricted account and (\$3.1M) in transfers to the Convention Center.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable²³

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$1.5M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven entirely by third party A/R increases primarily resulting from timing of invoicing and room tax and slot machine collections.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$12.7M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven primarily by third party A/P decreases of (\$9.3M) due to paydowns on the FY18 marketing contract (“IXS”) and amounts owed to cruise lines incurred in FY18. Decrease in intergovernmental A/P (\$3.4M) relates to payments made to CCDA for amounts owed per room tax waterfall legislation for FY19, as well as prior years.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital levels have been unfavorable due to Tourism catching up on major spend activities incurred last year, including spend on the marketing contract delayed in FY18 due to the hurricanes.



²³ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

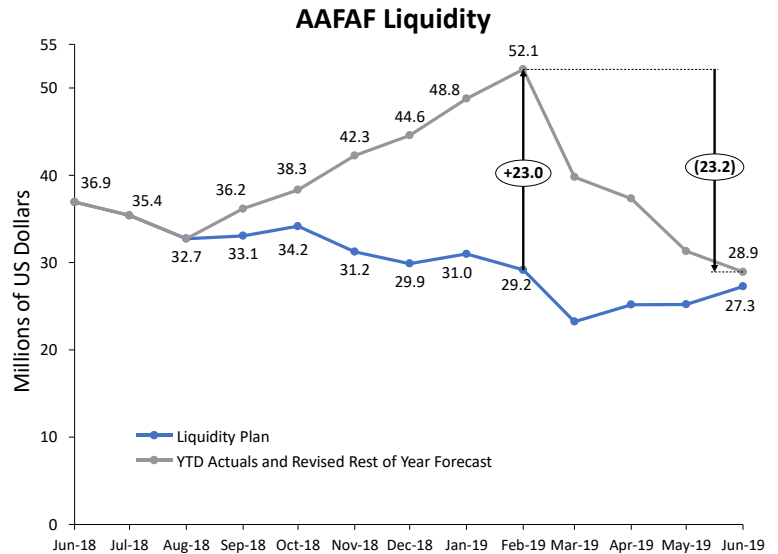
XII. FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY (“AAFAF”)

Primary Business Activity: AAFAF acts as fiscal agent, financial advisor, and reporting agent for the Government of Puerto Rico and certain related entities. It was established pursuant to the Puerto Rico Emergency Moratorium and Financial Rehabilitation Act.

Key Takeaways: AAFAF began FY19 with \$36.9M in cash. AAFAF has built its cash position to \$52.1M as of Feb-19, but this is expected to reverse by year end through a catch up in professional service payments and payroll costs. Year-end liquidity is projected to be \$1.6M higher than the Liquidity Plan due to an un-forecast refund of \$1.3M for an excess payment made in FY18, resulting in a permanent variance.

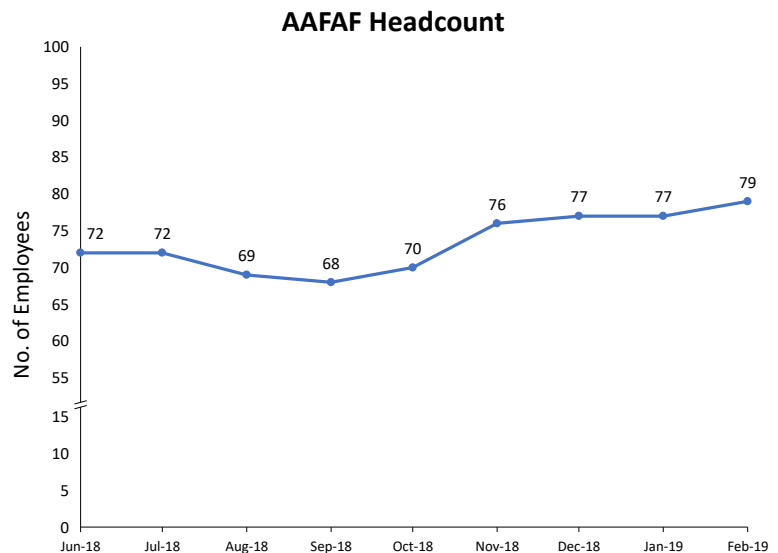
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals²⁴ vs. Forecast

1. \$23.0M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. \$26.5M favorable professional services variance is the result of timing and delayed invoice processing, expected to reverse by end of FY19.
 - b. \$1.7M in other receipts are related to reimbursement of invoices paid to GDB and interest income on deposits.
 - c. \$0.7M in other operating activity is driven by a positive variance in facilities and payments for public services.
 - d. (\$5.9M) in general fund appropriations are a result of timing; these appropriations are expected in March.
2. (\$23.2M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:
 - a. Liquidity decline is due to a reversal of a positive timing variance related to professional service fees and expected increases in payroll and related costs as a result of projected headcount increases.



B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Increased from 72 to 79 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. Increase in headcount is expected to continue as AAFAF needs additional personnel to provide fiscal services to various government entities.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$7.9M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$4.5M.
 - a. The yearly run rate is currently below FY19 projection due to a declining headcount from Jun-18 to Oct-18, which subsequently reversed course. With new headcount additions, payroll disbursements are expected to recover in line with original projections.

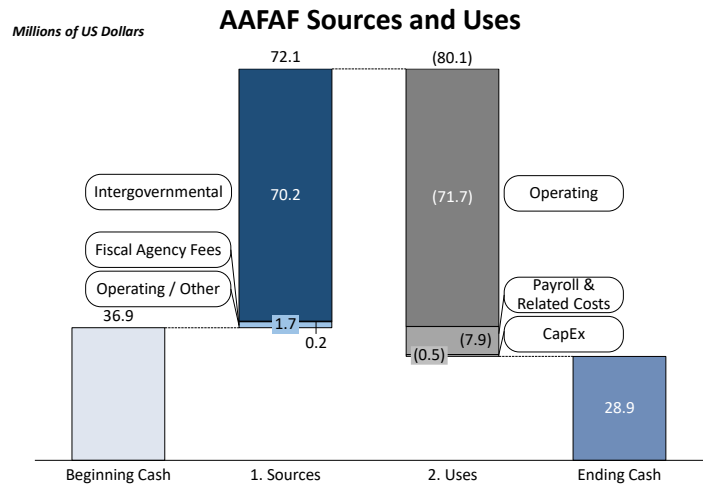


²⁴ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

XII. FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY (“AAFAF”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

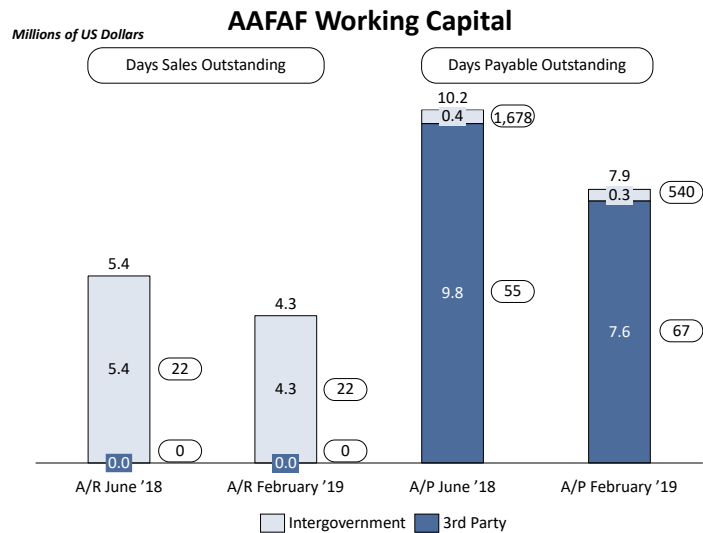
1. Sources \$72.1M:
 - a. \$70.2M in general fund appropriations from the central government are largely being used to administer restructuring efforts and provide financial reporting on behalf of the government.
 - b. \$1.7M in other receipts are due to a refund from GDB for an excess payment in Sep-18, as well as interest income on deposits.
 - c. \$0.2M in Fiscal Agency fees.
2. Uses (\$80.1M):
 - a. (\$71.7M) in operating disbursements, with professional services (\$68.3M) largely consisting of legal, accounting, financial advisory, etc., purchased services totaling (\$2.3M), facilities payments totaling (\$0.9M), and transportation expenses of (\$0.2M).
 - b. (\$7.9M) in payroll and related costs for FY19.
 - c. (\$0.5M) in CapEx for FY19.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable²⁵

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$1.1M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by increased collections from intergovernmental entities.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$2.3M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by the pay down of accrued professional service fees.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. \$1.2M use of cash from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by the working capital changes listed above.



²⁵ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

XIII. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE (“DDEC”)

Primary Business Activity: DDEC serves as the umbrella agency for key economic development entities in Puerto Rico. It leads efforts to drive competitiveness through structural reforms, promoting private sector investment, and job growth in critical sectors.

Key Takeaways: DDEC began FY19 with \$14.1M in cash, and has generated a favorable \$3.9M cash position to forecast. During the month of January, PRIDCO transferred \$3.1M to DDEC to be used for payroll and related costs for the remainder of FY19. The 42 employees that were transferred from PRIDCO are a result of the DDEC consolidation. In addition to the 42 employees, another 132 and 12 employees were transferred from OGPE and OEI, respectively. Payroll responsibilities were taken over by DDEC during the month of February, in which DDEC is expected to be reimbursed by Hacienda for the new 144 FTEs. DDEC expects an overall liquidity build for FY19 due to unexpected Film Program receipts of \$1.4M in Sep-18 and an increasing Act 22 fee.

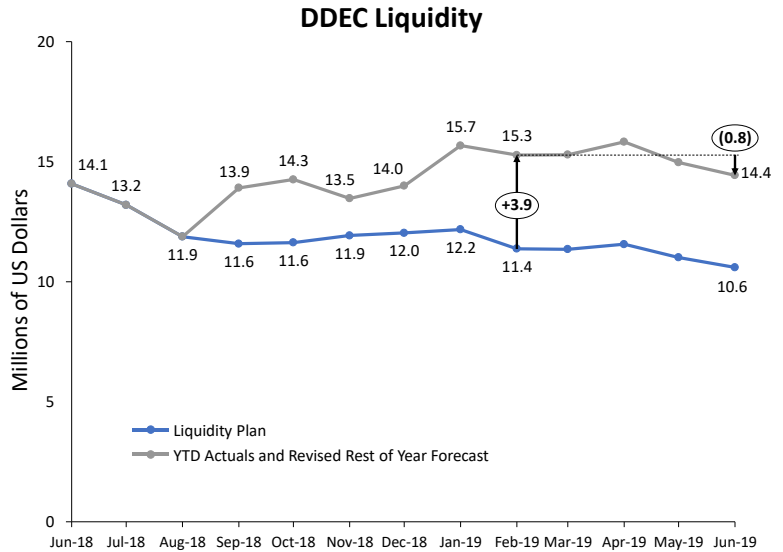
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals²⁶ vs. Forecast²⁷

1. \$3.9M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$2.0M in higher operating receipts primarily due to \$1.4M in Film Program Receipts and \$2.0M in Act 22 fees, offset by less-than-expected cash from management fees of (\$1.4M).
- b. (\$0.9M) general fund appropriations due to timing.
- c. (\$13.1M) in less-than-expected federal grants received; however, this is a pass-through item for DDEC.
- d. \$12.9M in lower operating disbursements primarily driven by lower-than-expected federal grants, as well as decreases in purchased services and contributions to nongovernmental entities.
- e. \$3.1M in other receipts due to a one-time transfer of cash from PRIDCO to DDEC to fund payroll and related costs for the new employees during the remainder of FY19.

2. (\$0.8M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. Forecast cash reduction is due to increasing payroll and donations and investments expected during the second half of FY19 to promote redevelopment and growth on the Island.



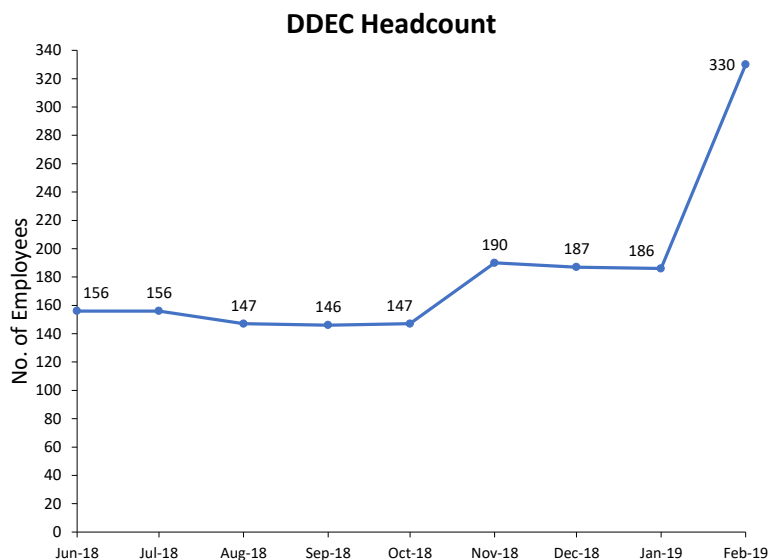
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Increased from 156 to 330 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- a. The increase in headcount is due to the transfer of 42 employees from PRIDCO, 132 employees from OGPE, and 12 employees from OEI as a result of DDEC consolidation. Over the next few months, headcount is expected to increase as other entities begin reporting under DDEC.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$15.4M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$10.0M.

- a. Current payroll run rate is in line with forecast; however, year-end payroll is expected to increase due to new FTEs added as part of the DDEC consolidation.

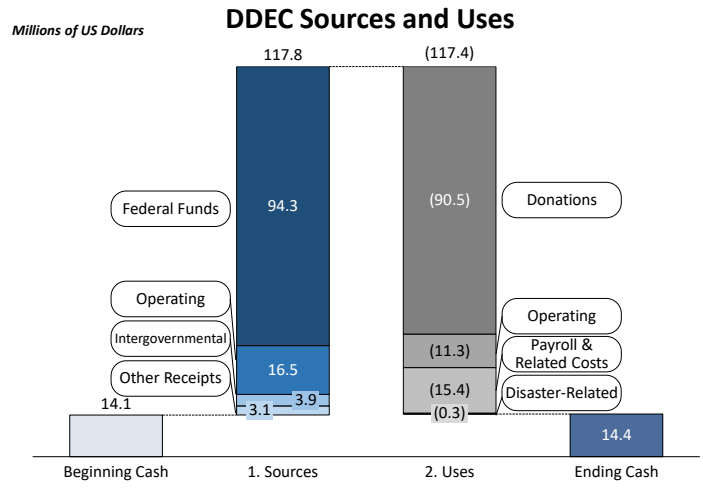


²⁶ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

XIII. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE (“DDEC”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

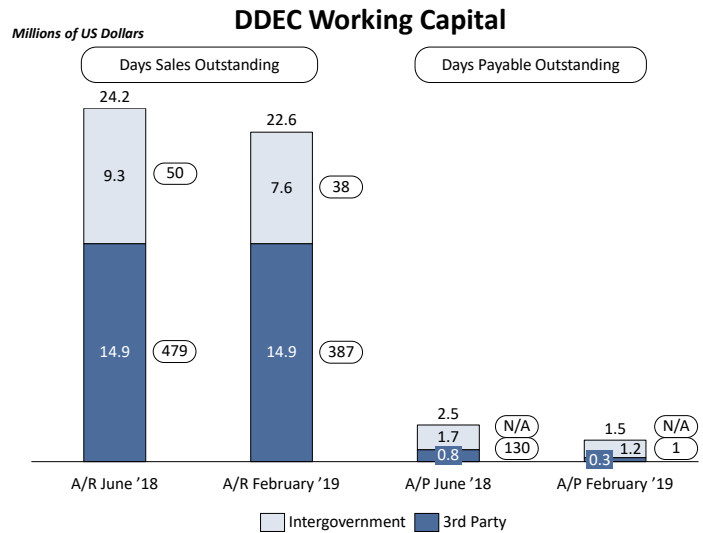
1. Sources \$117.8M:
 - a. Federal grants represent \$94.3M, or 80.1%, of total receipts, which are used for redevelopment efforts on the Island.
 - b. Operating receipts are \$16.5M, or 14.0% of total receipts, which have increased from \$11.9M to account for a greater management fee owed to DDEC and increased Act 22 fees.
 - c. Intergovernmental receipts are \$3.9M, or 3.3% of total receipts.
 - d. Other receipts account for \$3.1M, which relate to cash transferred from PRIDCO to pay for newly transferred employees.
2. Uses (\$117.4M):
 - a. Donations, subsidies, and distributions represent (\$90.5M), or 77.0%, of total disbursements, which are provided to local areas for redevelopment and to the people through the WIOA.
 - b. Payroll and related costs increased to \$15.4M, or 13.1%, of total disbursements, from \$10.7M to account for the current FY19 run rate and newly added PRIDCO employees.
 - c. Operating expenses of (\$11.6M), or 9.9%, primarily consist of professional and purchased services of (\$6.1M), contributions to nongovernmental entities of (\$1.8M), and additional operating expenses of (\$3.4M).



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable²⁸

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$1.6M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by increased collections from operating activities, primarily Act 22 fees.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$1.0M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by greater payments relating to professional services.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. \$0.6M source of cash as a result of the changes detailed above.



²⁸ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

XIV. PUERTO RICO CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY (“CCDA”)

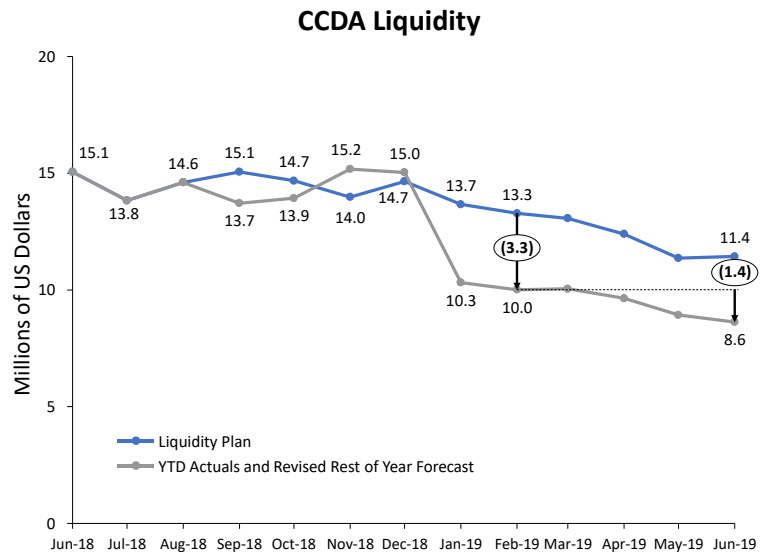
Primary Business Activity: CCDA develops, manages, and oversees the Puerto Rico Convention Center, the Coliseo de Puerto Rico José Miguel Agrelot, Bahía Urbana, and other adjacent hospitality, commercial, and residential developments.

Key Takeaways: CCDA has experienced a decline in YTD liquidity due to a one-time insurance payment of \$3.8M during the month of January, representing a permanent variance to cash flow forecast. Timing of this payment was unknown at the beginning of FY19; thus, it was not included in the original Liquidity Plan. Future decline in liquidity for the remainder of the year is primarily related to CapEx projects, and timing of the fourth quarter Tourism receipt. CCDA has already surpassed the FY19 approved revenue budget, and will continue to increase expenses in order to host events at managed venues.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals²⁹ vs. Forecast

1. (\$3.3M) YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$1.1M favorable variance related to an increased number of events taking place during the past few months in the PR Coliseum.
- b. \$1.1M in disaster-related reimbursement receipts for expenses incurred in FY18, which is a permanent variance to the cash flow forecast.
- c. (\$3.8M) in purchased services due to delayed insurance payments as a result of the previous provider of property insurance becoming insolvent. This is a permanent variance to the cash flow forecast.
- d. (\$2.2M) relating to CapEx due to the completion of projects from both FY18 and FY19 not included in the cash flow forecast. FY18 projects not completed were pushed into FY19, and new projects have been added during the fiscal year.
- e. \$0.5M variance due to non-operating transfers that fund specific CapEx projects.



2. (\$1.4M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. Q4 FY19 Tourism receipt was shifted out of FY19 due to timing; the expected receipt date is Q1 FY20. This is the result of historical practice, where Tourism makes prior Q4 FY19 and current Q1 FY20 payment together.
- b. Further reductions in liquidity are expected due to completion of past-due and future CapEx projects.

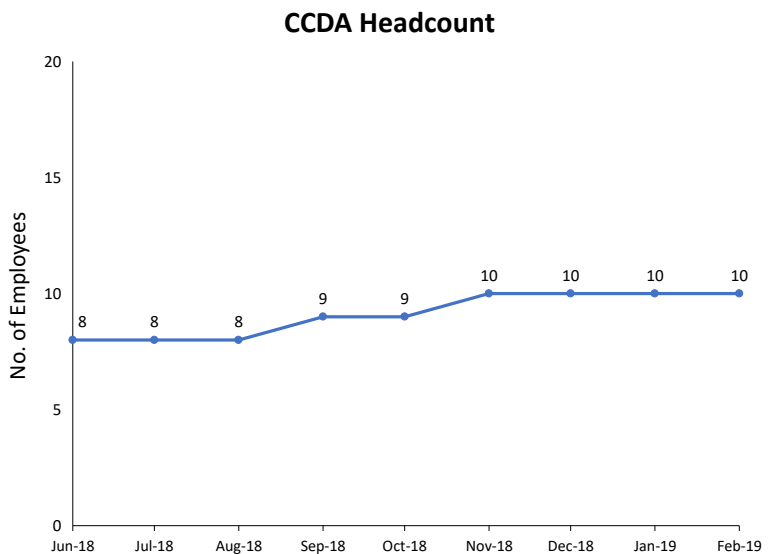
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Increased from 8 to 10 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.

- a. CCDA has increased its headcount by two since Jun-18, and is expected to add an additional FTE in H2 FY19. These hires are all in the areas of accounting and operations.

2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$1.0M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$0.6M.

- a. The yearly run rate is slightly behind FY19 projection; however, this is expected to reverse as one additional FTE is added during H2-19.

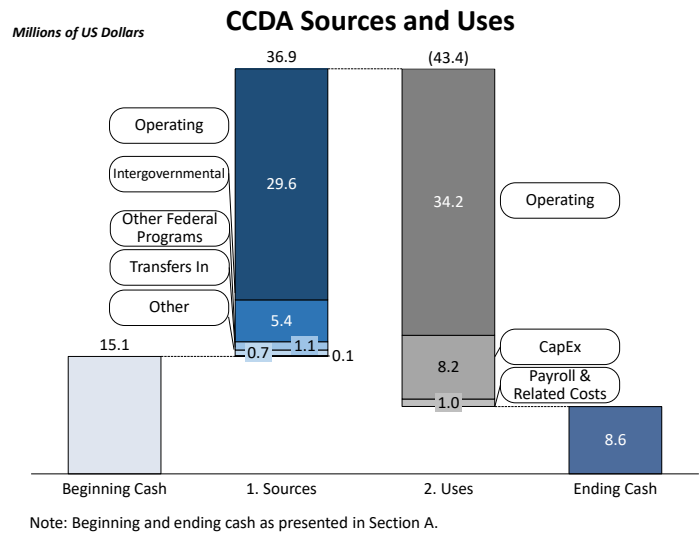


²⁹ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

XIV. PUERTO RICO CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY (“CCDA”) (Continued)

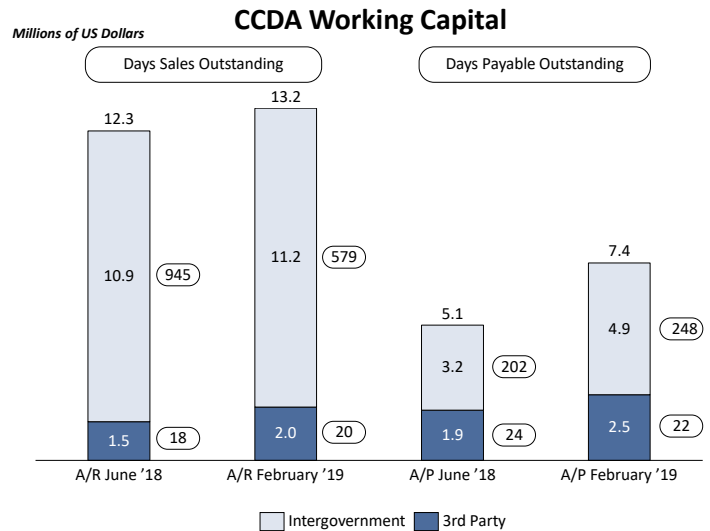
C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$36.9M:
 - a. Operating receipts total \$29.6M, consisting of income from the PR Coliseum, the Convention Center, and other rental income.
 - b. Intergovernmental receipts make up \$5.4M of total sources of funds, which relates to room tax payments made to CCDA by the Tourism Company of Puerto Rico.
 - c. Disaster-related and other receipts account for \$1.1M and \$0.1M of total receipts, respectively.
 - d. Transfers from restricted accounts to fund CapEx has provided a net source of cash totaling \$0.7M.
2. Uses (\$43.4M):
 - a. Operating expenses combine to (\$34.2M), with purchased services and facilities payments accounting for (\$33.0M) of total operating expenditures.
 - b. Payroll and related costs for FY19 are (\$1.0M).
 - c. CapEx is (\$8.2M), and is utilized for maintaining the quality of owned assets on the Island.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable³⁰

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$0.9M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by greater third party receivables.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$2.3M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by greater purchases to support higher revenue.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. \$1.4M source of cash as a result of the accounts receivable and accounts payable changes listed above.



³⁰ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

XV. PUERTO RICO ADMINISTRATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES (“ADEA”)

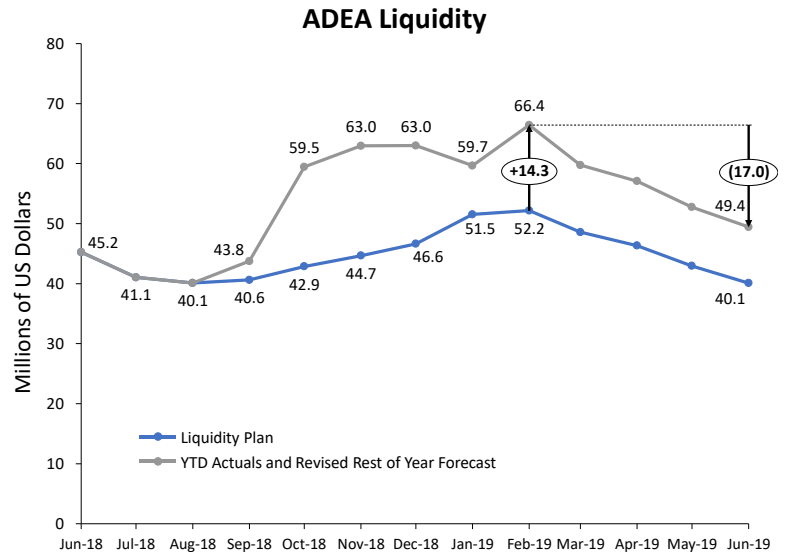
Primary Business Activity: ADEA provides services to the agricultural sector, with the goal of supporting its economic development. Services include: rural infrastructure development, providing incentives and subsidies to the industry, agricultural product market making, and other related services.

Key Takeaways: ADEA generated \$21.2M in net cash flow FY19 through February, and ended the period with a \$66.4M cash balance. YTD cash flow is \$14.3M higher than forecast. Positive variance is primarily due to collections of A/R earlier in the year from the Department of Education related to the school cafeteria program. ADEA projects to end FY19 with a \$49.4M cash balance.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals³¹ vs. Forecast

1. \$14.3M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$43.3M favorable variance related to operating receipts, \$22.9M of which is permanent. \$16.9M of the permanent variance is due to collection on prior-year receivables from the Department of Education that were not forecast. \$6.0M of the permanent variance is related to a refund on prior allocations to HTA for rural infrastructure projects. HTA was set to perform those projects on behalf of DTOP, but those plans were subsequently revised and ADEA will be assuming control over those projects and making disbursements over time.
- b. (\$6.0M) timing variance is related to intergovernmental receipts, expected to reverse in FY19.
- c. \$1.5M in permanent variance due to insurance funds received related to hurricane Maria.
- d. (\$24.5M) timing variance in operating disbursements, which is expected to normalize in FY19. Variances are primarily driven by PayGo (\$2.7M), other vendor expenses (\$12.0M), and other operating expenditures (\$11.1M) where disbursements have occurred earlier than forecast, and other expenses (\$2.6M). Timing of these disbursements are tied to improved A/R collections mentioned above. These are somewhat offset by a favorable \$3.9M timing delay in contributions to nongovernment entities.

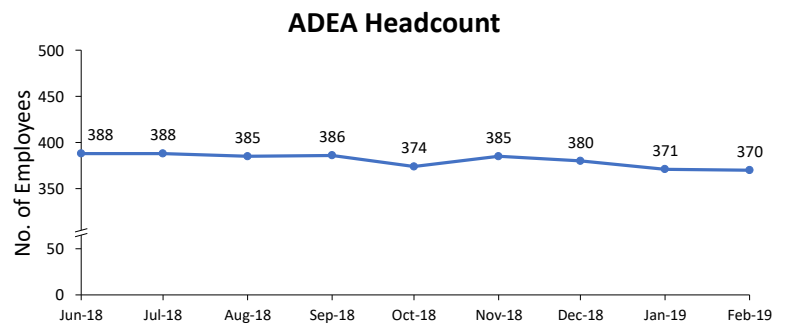


2. (\$17.0M) cash burn for the balance of FY19:

- a. \$52.2M forecast in total receipts led by \$30.3M in operating receipts and \$21.9M in intergovernmental receipts. Forecasted operating receipts are driven by \$18.6M in coffee market making operations, \$9.6M in school cafeteria programs, and \$2.1M in other receipts.
- b. (\$69.2M) forecast in total disbursements, led by other operating expenses (\$29.2M), contributions to nongovernment entities (\$19.2M), PayGo expenses (\$8.3M), payroll (\$5.7M), and (\$6.8M) in other expenses.

B. Headcount / Payroll

- 1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 388 to 370 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. Drop in headcount is attributable to the VTP program.
- 2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$15.2M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$9.6M.
 - a. ADEA currently has a \$1.1M favorable variance in Payroll expenses.

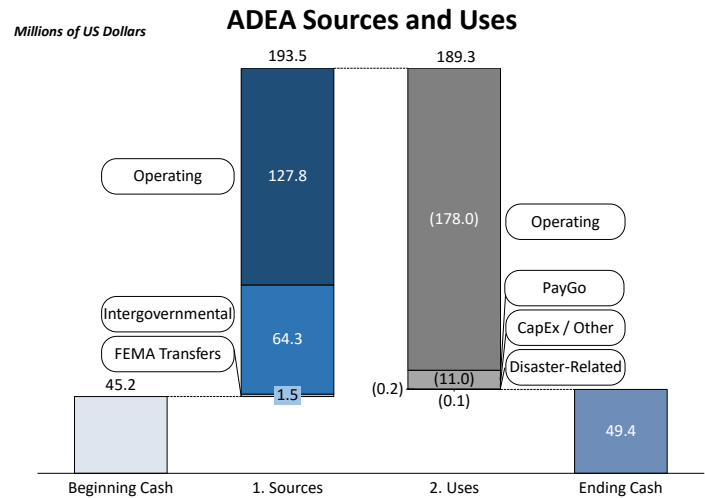


³¹ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

XV. PUERTO RICO ADMINISTRATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES (“ADEA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

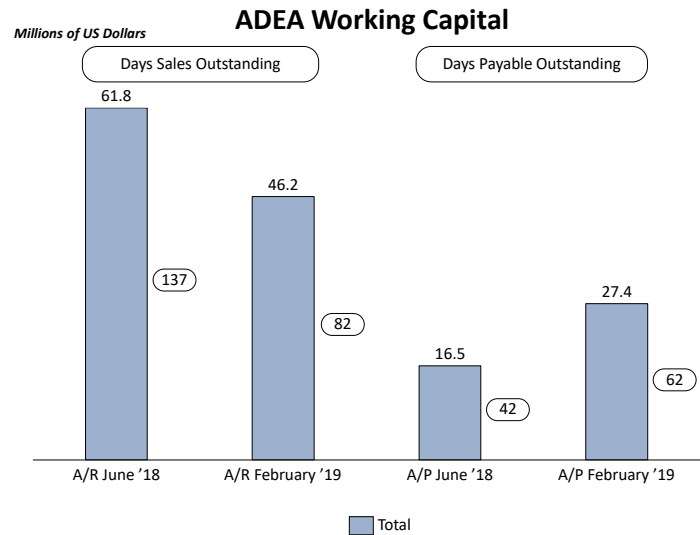
1. Sources \$193.5M:
 - a. \$127.8M in operating receipts, comprised of \$60.0M in coffee market making operations, \$56.5M in school cafeteria programs, and \$11.3M in other receipts. Other receipts are inclusive of \$6.0M in refunds from HTA, as previously mentioned.
 - b. \$64.2M in intergovernmental transfers.
 - c. \$1.5M in FEMA transfers.
2. Uses (\$189.3M):
 - a. (\$178.0M) in operating disbursements include (\$82.5M) of other operating expenses, payroll of (\$15.2M), contributions to nongovernmental agencies of (\$47.9M), other vendor payments of (\$20.5M), and facilities and payments to public services of (\$1.1M). Other expenses, including pass-through disbursements tied to government programs, are (\$10.8M).
 - b. (\$11.0M) in PayGo charges. YTD spend is \$2.7M.
 - c. (\$0.3M) in CapEx and other . YTD spend is \$0.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable³²

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$15.6M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven primarily by collection of prior-year receivables related to the school cafeteria program from the Department of Education.
 - b. DSO days decreased from 137 in Jun-18 to 82 in Feb-19.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$10.9M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - b. DPO increased in the same time period from 42 to 62 days.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. The change in net working capital from Jun-18 to Feb-19 was \$26.5M due primarily to collections on A/R from the Department of Education and extending vendor payables.



³² Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

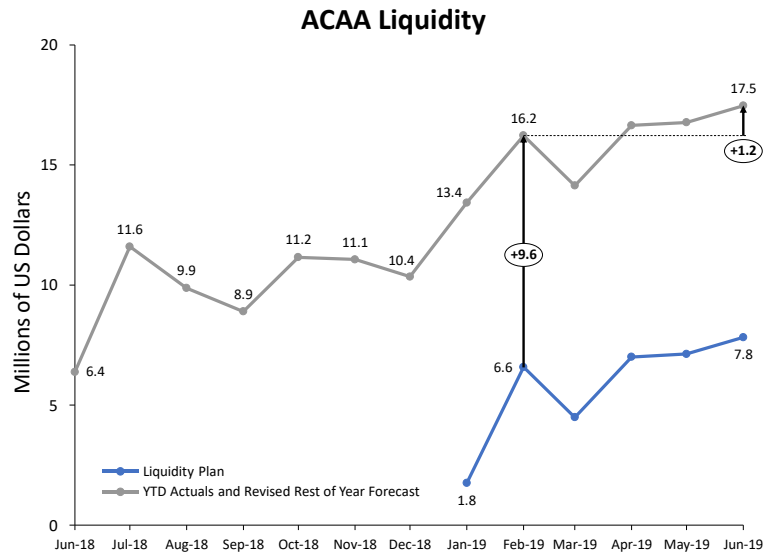
XVI. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION (“ACAA”)

Primary Business Activity: ACAA administers insurance for health services and compensation to benefit victims of car accidents and their dependents. ACAA pays for medical-hospital services offered by third party providers and compensates victims and dependents of deceased victims who were involved in an accident.

Key Takeaways: ACAA continues to build cash driven primarily by premiums outpacing the budget due to seasonality. This timing difference is expected to reverse in the latter part of FY19, as run-rate premiums begin to track in line with budget.

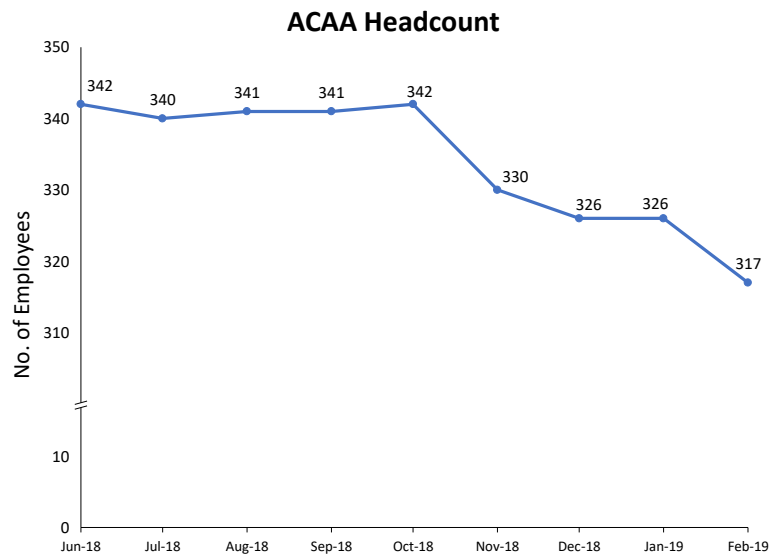
A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals vs. Forecast

1. \$9.6M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. \$6.5M favorable variance for premium collections relative to Budget. The favorable variance is expected to reverse, as premium collections begin to decline relative to budget.
 - b. \$1.4M favorable permanent variance in other income as unbudgeted rent was collected in Jan-19. Going forward, recoveries and rent are expected to be in line with the budget.
 - c. \$1.7M favorable permanent variance due to lower operating disbursements, consisting primarily of lower purchased services and professional services fees.
2. \$1.2M cash build for the balance of FY19:
 - a. ACAA is expected to generate cash throughout the remainder of the year due to continued growth in premium collections relative to budget and lower operating expenses, consisting primarily of lower professional services, purchased services, and materials disbursements. Cash balance at the end of the year is projected to be \$17.5M.



B. Headcount / Payroll

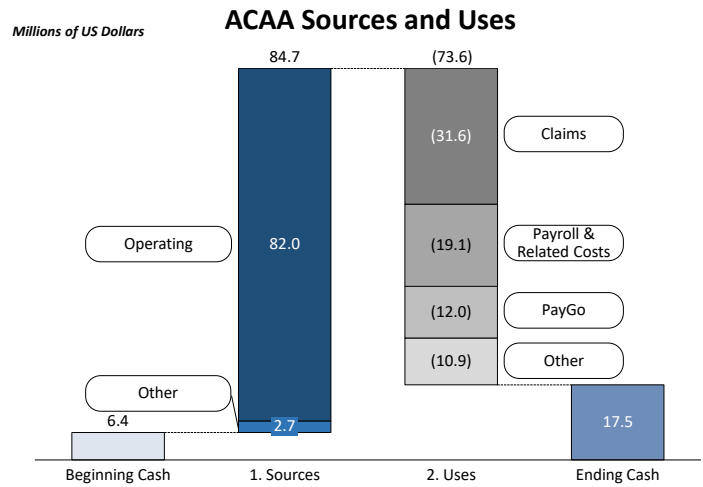
1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 342 to 317 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. The headcount has declined by 25 in FY19, primarily driven by employees taking advantage of the voluntary retirement program.
2. Payroll and Related (including PayGo): Disbursements are forecast to be \$31.1M for FY19. YTD payroll including PayGo is \$21.5M.



XVI. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION (“ACAA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

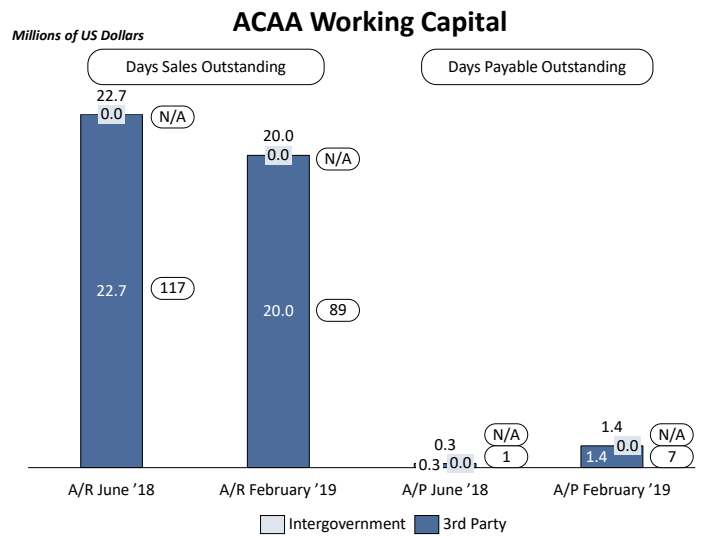
1. Sources \$84.7M:
 - a. Premiums of \$82.0M make up the majority of the total sources of funds, while the remainder is made up of \$1.3M from recoveries of claims that were paid out but clawed back, and other miscellaneous income of \$1.5M.
2. Uses (\$73.6M):
 - a. Total disbursements consist primarily of: (\$31.6M) of accident claims; (\$19.1M) in payroll and related costs; (\$12.0M) of PayGo charges; and (\$8.8M) of other operating expenses, consisting primarily of professional fees and purchased services; and (\$2.1M) of contributions to other government entities.



Note: Beginning and ending cash as presented in Section A.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$2.7M decrease from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by an improvement in collections of third party receivables.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$1.1M increase from Jun-18 to Feb-19 driven by an increase in third party payables.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital has been a slight source of cash, totaling \$3.8M between Jun-18 and Feb-19.

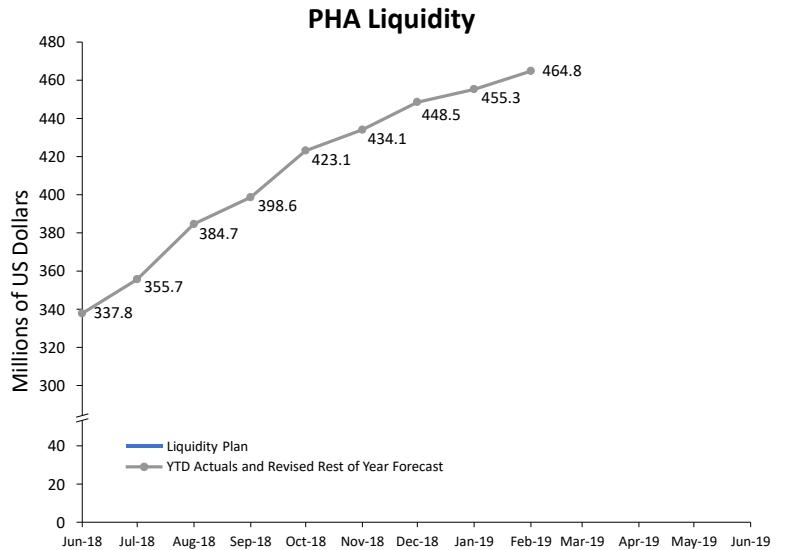


XVII. PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION (“PHA”)

Primary Business Activity: PHA provides affordable housing, rental assistance, and homeownership programs to families and persons with disabilities. PHA hires outside service providers to conduct various activities related to maintaining the livability of public housing on the Island.

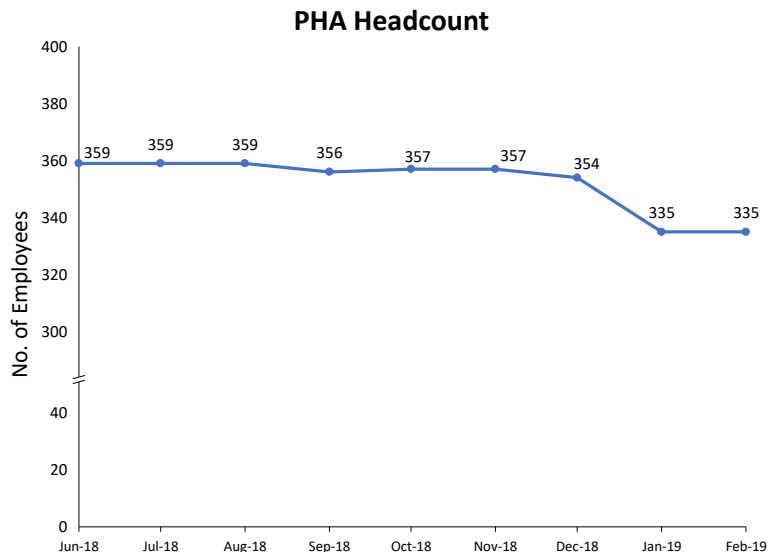
Key Takeaways: PHA is included in the monthly liquidity report for the first time. PHA has \$464.8M in cash, the majority of which is earmarked for federal housing programs. It is anticipated that PHA’s cash position will begin to decline in the latter part of the fiscal year as it begins to pay invoices for various professional services and other programs the CU supports.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals³³ vs. Forecast



B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 359 to 335 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - a. Due to employee participation in the VTP program.
2. Payroll: YTD payroll is \$29.5M.
 - a. \$25.3M in payroll and \$4.0M and \$0.2M of PayGo and Christmas bonus, respectively.



³³ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAP reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

XVII. PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION (“PHA”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

Information not available.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable³⁴

Information not available.

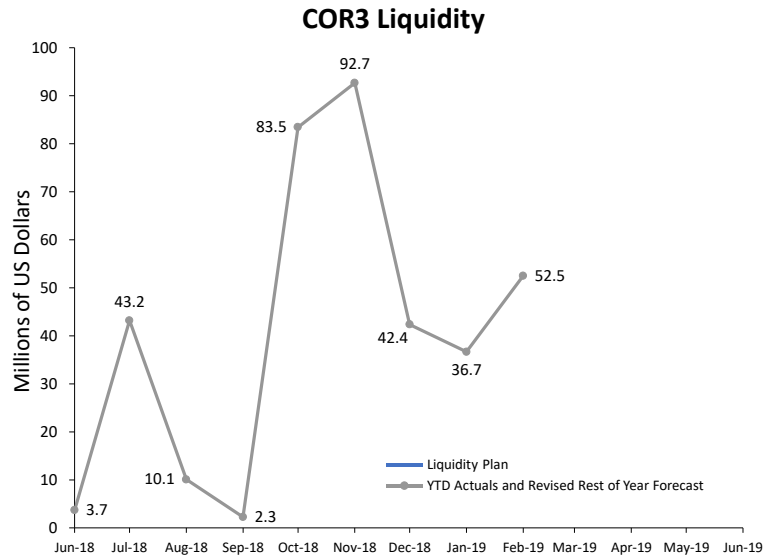
³⁴ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

XVIII. CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVER OF PUERTO RICO (“COR3”)

Primary Business Activity: COR3 manages all state, federal, and/or private resources available to government entities and provides advice to government entities regarding recovery-related matters. COR3 acts as a pass-through entity receiving federal funds and making disbursements for approved rebuilding activities.

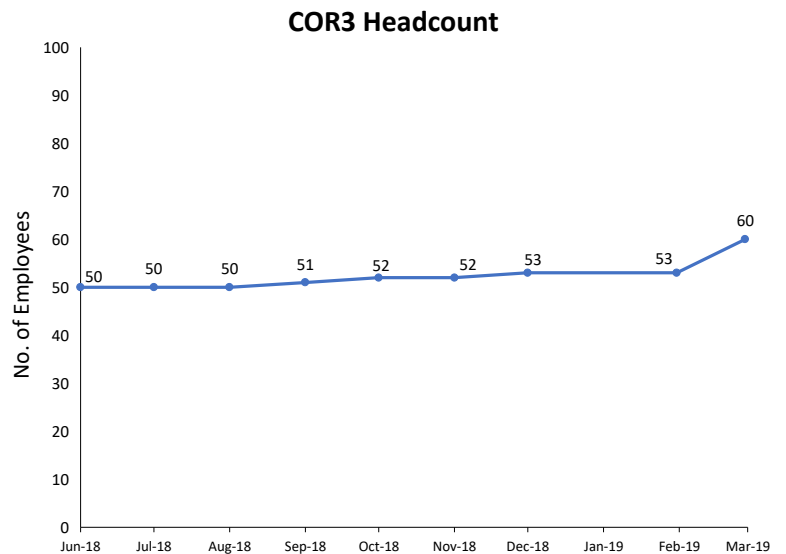
Key Takeaways: COR3 is included in the monthly liquidity report for the first time. YTD, COR3 has disbursed \$1.9B to various instrumentalities, municipalities, and component units.

A. FY19 Operating Liquidity – Actuals³⁵ vs. Forecast



B. Headcount / Payroll

- Headcount FTEs: Increased from 50 to 60 from Jun-18 to Feb-19.
 - Increase in headcount was driven by the continued buildup of COR3 infrastructure and personnel for tracking projects and general compliance of the Federal Funds that will be disbursed through the CU.
- Payroll: Disbursements are forecast to be \$3.5M for FY19. YTD payroll is \$1.8M.



³⁵ Appendix includes reconciliation between AAFAF reported cash figures and the figures in this report.

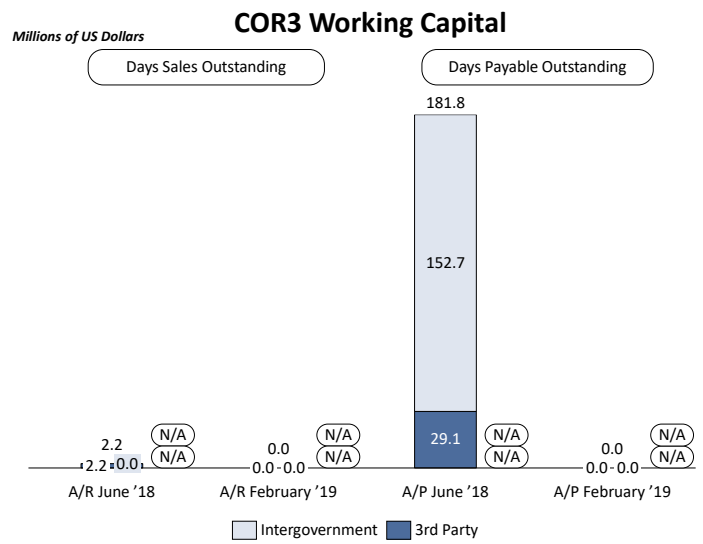
XVIII. CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVER OF PUERTO RICO (“COR3”) (Continued)

C. Full Year FY19 Sources and Uses of Funds

Information not available.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable³⁶

Information not available.



³⁶ Figures are unaudited and subject to change.

APPENDIX A: RECONCILIATION BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2018 AAFAF REPORTED FIGURES³⁷ AND THE FIGURES IN THIS REPORT³⁸

Millions of US Dollars

COMPONENT UNIT	AAFAF Reported Balance	Actual Balance 3/1/2019	Variance	Variance due to:	
				Timing	Nonoperational Accounts
PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY ("PORTS") (a)	34.5	29.7	4.7	(0.4)	5.1
MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ("ASEM") (b) (c)	34.7	17.8	16.9	1.8	15.1
PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY ("PRITA") (d)	14.3	22.2	(8.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)
STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION ("FONDO") (b) (e)	319.3	318.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION ("ASES") (b)	270.5	269.8	0.7	0.7	-
HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY ("HTA") (f)	457.3	362.8	94.4	(2.3)	96.7
PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY ("PBA") (g)	73.4	51.9	21.4	0.3	21.1
CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER OF PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN ("Cardio") (h)	12.4	11.6	0.9	0.1	0.8
PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ("PRIDCO") (i)	158.4	9.5	148.9	5.1	143.8
HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY ("HFA") (b)	53.2	51.9	1.3	0.1	1.2
PUERTO RICO TOURISM COMPANY ("TOURISM") (j)	116.1	41.7	74.4	(1.4)	75.8
FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY ("AAFAF")	50.8	52.1	(1.3)	(1.3)	-
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE ("DDEC") (k)	15.6	15.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY ("CCDA") (l)	19.3	10.0	9.3	(0.4)	9.7
PUERTO RICO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ("ADEA")	66.1	66.4	(0.3)	(0.3)	-
Automobile Accident Compensation Administration ("ACAA") (m)	132.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes (3/1/19):

(a) \$5.1M of restricted cash is excluded from Ports operating cash.

(b) ASEM, Fondo, ASES, and HFA report book balances.

(c) CU reported cash does not consider restricted bank accounts, including: CapEx \$12.4M, Malpractice Insurance Reserve \$2.1M, and FEMA Funding \$0.6M.

(d) \$8.0M held in a non-operational account which has yet to be programmed with AAFAF.

(e) \$96.7M in non-operational accounts is earmarked for debt service and is not included in HTA's cash flow.

(f) Funds held in non-operational accounts at PBA are earmarked for the following: \$12.9M for debt service for bonds pertaining to Resolution 468,

\$7.4M for debt service for bonds related to Construction Series R and N, and \$0.8M in other restricted cash accounts.

(g) Restricted cash not considered account for \$0.8M of AAFAF cash, which is a non-operating account.

(h) Restricted/non-operating cash not considered account for \$143.8M of AAFAF webcash, distributed as follows: PRIDCO Trustee CD/Bond Reserve Accounts \$28.7M; and Incentive Fund and Other PRIDCO non-operating/reserve accounts managed on behalf of the central government \$115.1M.

(i) \$1.2M in non-operational accounts pertain to restricted Federal Funds.

(j) Funds in non-operational accounts consist of the following: \$66.9M in restricted account; \$8.5M in Tourism subsidiary accounts not included in Tourism operating cash; and \$0.4M in restricted account earmarked for disaster-spend and other.

(k) Non-operational accounts include: \$8.9M in special purpose funds from ticket sales that do not belong to CCDA; and \$0.8M in funds not managed by CCDA to be used for debt service of the Convention Center.

(l) As of the date of this report, particular adjustments were being made by ACAA to the cash flows.

³⁷ AAFAF reported figures as per "Summary of Bank Account Balances for the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities" report dated November 30, 2018.

³⁸ This report is prepared based on reported operational cash balances as of November 30, 2018, and there are two types of reconciliation differences between the sources of information: timing differences produced by the account delays, or cash being held in nonoperational bank accounts.

APPENDIX B: HEADCOUNT SUMMARY FOR COMPONENT UNITS COVERED IN THIS REPORT

COMPONENT UNIT	FY18 END				FY2019					
	M/E Jun-18	M/E Jul-18	M/E Aug-18	M/E Sep-18	M/E Oct-18	M/E Nov-18	M/E Dec-18	M/E Jan-19	M/E Feb-19	
PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY ("PORTS")	505	505	501	501	499	499	485	479	478	
MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ("ASEM")	1,655	1,634	1,626	1,630	1,616	1,613	1,549	1,525	1,525	
PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY ("PRITA") (a)	887	887	876	881	879	873	864	849	848	
STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION ("FONDO")	2,879	2,867	2,858	2,852	2,844	2,756	2,765	2,717	2,714	
HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION ("ASES")	60	57	60	57	58	58	58	57	57	
HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY ("HTA")	1,245	1,244	991	946	930	900	895	895	895	
PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY ("PBA") (a)	1,102	1,102	1,094	1,093	1,092	1,091	1,029	1,002	1,001	
CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER OF PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN ("CARDIO") (f)	572	570	563	561	568	551	542	536	536	
PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ("PRIDCO") (b)	N/A	192	188	188	187	144	147	147	146	
HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY ("HFA")	145	145	145	145	141	141	139	140	140	
PUERTO RICO TOURISM COMPANY ("TOURISM")	399	393	376	376	377	378	377	373	372	
FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY ("AAFAF")	72	72	69	68	70	76	77	77	79	
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE ("DDEC")	156	156	147	146	147	190	187	186	330	
CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY ("CCDA") (f)	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	
PUERTO RICO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ("ADEA")	388	388	385	386	374	385	380	371	370	
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION ("ACAA") (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	317	317	
PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION ("PHA") (e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	335	
CENTRAL RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION OFFICE ("COR3") (e) (f)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	
TOTAL	10,073	10,220	9,887	9,839	9,791	9,665	9,504	9,681	10,213	

Notes:

- (a) Estimate for June and July Month End.
- (b) PRIDCO not a CU tracked in FY18.
- (c) Not all CUs captured multiple pay periods in Oct-18, causing a timing variance and an expected increase in payroll in Nov-18.
- (d) ACAA started reporting FY19 headcount in Jan-19. Prior month's payroll and headcount information not included.
- (e) PHA and COR3 started reporting FY19 headcount in Feb-19. Prior month's payroll and headcount information not included.
- (f) CARDIO, CCDA, and COR3 did not report payroll in Feb-19.

