

January 12, 2026

Bill Pattison
City Manager
City of Coachella
53990 Enterprise Way
Coachella, CA 92236

Re: Underwriter Engagement Letter
Coachella Electric Authority Electric Revenue Bonds

Dear Mr. Pattison:

On behalf of Piper Sandler & Co. (the “Underwriter” or “us” or “Piper Sandler”), we are writing concerning a potential municipal securities transaction as identified above. This letter confirms that you engage Piper Sandler as an underwriter respecting the Securities, subject to the conditions and limitations described below.

This engagement is preliminary in nature, non-binding and may be terminated at any time by you or us. Although you intend or reasonably expect to use Piper Sandler as an underwriter respecting the Securities, this engagement is subject to any applicable procurement laws and the formal approval of Piper Sandler as underwriter by your board or governing body, and is also subject to mutual agreement as to the final structure for the Securities and the terms and conditions of a bond purchase or similar agreement. This engagement does not restrict you from using other underwriters respecting the Securities or any other municipal securities transaction or prevent you from delaying or cancelling the Bond issue or selecting an underwriting syndicate that does not include Piper Sandler.

As an underwriter, Piper Sandler may provide advice concerning the structure, timing, terms, and other similar matters concerning the Securities. However, Piper Sandler intends to serve as an underwriter and not as a financial advisor to you, and the primary role of Piper Sandler is to purchase securities for resale to investors in an arm’s-length commercial transaction between you and Piper Sandler. Piper Sandler has financial and other interests that differ from your interests.

Attached to this letter are regulatory disclosures required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to be made by us at this time because of this engagement. We may be required to send you additional disclosures regarding the material financial characteristics and risks of such transaction or describing any conflicts. At that time, we also will seek your acknowledgement of receipt of any such additional disclosures. It is our understanding that you have the authority to bind the issuer by contract with us, and that you are not a party to any conflict of interest relating to the Securities. If our understanding is incorrect, please notify the undersigned immediately.

We wish to receive your written acknowledgement that you have received the Appendix A and Appendix B disclosures and that this engagement is approved. Accordingly, please send me an email to that effect or sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter to me.

Sincerely,



Ralph Holmes, Managing Director
Piper Sandler & Co.

Acknowledgement and Approval of Engagement
and Receipt of Appendix A Disclosures

Bill Pattison, City Manager
City of Coachella

Date: _____

Thank you for engaging Piper Sandler & Co. (Piper Sandler) to serve as your underwriter. We are writing to provide you with certain disclosures relating to the captioned bond issue (the Securities), as required by Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) Rule G-17 as set forth in MSRB Notice 2019-20 (Nov. 8, 2019).¹

Piper Sandler & Co. intends to serve as an underwriter, and not as a financial advisor or municipal advisor, in connection with the issuance of the Securities. As part of our underwriting services, we may provide advice concerning the structure, timing, terms, and other similar matters concerning the issuance of the Securities.

The following G-17 conflict of interest disclosures are now broken down into three types, including: 1) dealer-specific conflicts of interest disclosures (if applicable); 2) transaction-specific disclosures (if applicable); and 3) standard disclosures.

Dealer-Specific Conflicts of Interest Disclosures

Piper Sandler has identified the following actual or potential² material conflicts of interest:

- We have entered into a separate agreement with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. that enables Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. to distribute certain new issue municipal securities underwritten by or allocated to us which could include the Securities. Under that agreement, we will share with Charles Schwab & Co., a portion of the fee or commission paid to us.

Transaction-Specific Disclosures

- Disclosures Concerning Complex Municipal Securities Financing:
 - Since we have not recommended a “complex municipal securities financing” to the Issuer or Obligor, additional disclosures regarding the financing structure for the Securities are not required under MSRB Rule G-17.

Standard Disclosures

- Disclosures Concerning the Underwriters’ Role:
 - MSRB Rule G-17 requires an underwriter to deal fairly at all times with both issuers and investors.
 - The underwriters’ primary role is to purchase the Securities with a view to distribution in an arm’s-length commercial transaction with the Issuer. The underwriters have financial and other interests that differ from those of the Issuer.
 - Unlike a municipal advisor, an underwriter does not have a fiduciary duty to the Issuer under the federal securities laws and is, therefore, not required by federal law to act in the best interests of the Issuer without regard to its own financial or other interests.
 - The Issuer may choose to engage the services of a municipal advisor with a fiduciary obligation to represent the Issuer’s interest in this transaction.
 - The underwriters have a duty to purchase the Securities from the Issuer at a fair and reasonable price but must balance that duty with their duty to sell the Securities to investors at prices that are fair and reasonable.
 - The underwriters will review the official statement for the Securities in accordance with, and a part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction.³

¹ Revised Interpretive Notice Concerning the Application of MSRB Rule G-17 to Underwriters of Municipal Securities (effective Mar. 31, 2021).

² When we refer to *potential* material conflicts throughout this letter, we refer to ones that are reasonably likely to mature into *actual* material conflicts during the course of the transaction, which is the standard required by MSRB Rule G-17.

³ Under federal securities law, an issuer of securities has the primary responsibility for disclosure to investors. The review of the official statement by the underwriters is solely for purposes of satisfying the underwriters’ obligations under the federal

- Disclosures Concerning the Underwriters' Compensation:
 - The underwriters will be compensated by a fee and/or an underwriting discount that will be set forth in the bond purchase agreement to be negotiated and entered into in connection with the issuance of the Securities. Payment or receipt of the underwriting fee or discount will be contingent on the closing of the transaction and the amount of the fee or discount may be based, in whole or in part, on a percentage of the principal amount of the Securities. While this form of compensation is customary in the municipal securities market, it presents a conflict of interest since the underwriters may have an incentive to recommend to the Issuer a transaction that is unnecessary or to recommend that the size of the transaction be larger than is necessary.

If you or any other Issuer officials have any questions or concerns about these disclosures, please make those questions or concerns known immediately to the undersigned. In addition, you should consult with the Issuer's own financial and/or municipal, legal, accounting, tax and other advisors, as applicable, to the extent you deem appropriate.

Please note that nothing in this letter should be viewed as a commitment by the underwriters to purchase or sell all the Securities and any such commitment will only exist upon the execution of any bond purchase agreement or similar agreement and then only in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof.

You have been identified by the Issuer as a primary contact for the Issuer's receipt of these disclosures, and that you are not a party to any disclosed conflict of interest relating to the subject transaction. If our understanding is incorrect, please notify the undersigned immediately. We are required to seek your acknowledgement that you have received this letter. Accordingly, please send me an email to that effect, or sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter to me at the address set forth above. Otherwise, an email read receipt from you or automatic response confirming that our email was opened by you will serve as an acknowledgment that you received these disclosures.

Depending on the structure of the transaction that the Issuer decides to pursue, or if additional actual or potential material conflicts are identified, we may be required to send you additional disclosures regarding the material financial characteristics and risks of such transaction and/or describing those conflicts. At that time, we also will seek your acknowledgement of receipt of any such additional disclosures.

Appendix B – Fixed Rate Securities

The following is a general description of the financial characteristics and security structures of fixed rate municipal securities (“Fixed Rate Securities”), as well as a general description of certain financial risks that are known to us and reasonably foreseeable at this time and that you should consider before deciding whether to issue Fixed Rate Securities. If you have any questions or concerns about these disclosures, please make those questions or concerns known immediately to us. In addition, you should consult with your financial and/or municipal, legal, accounting, tax, and other advisors, as applicable, to the extent you deem appropriate.

Financial Characteristics

Maturity and Interest. Fixed Rate Securities are interest-bearing debt securities issued by state and local governments, political subdivisions and agencies and authorities, whether for their benefit or as a conduit issuer for a nongovernmental entity. Maturity dates for Fixed Rate Securities are fixed at the time of issuance and may include serial maturities (specified principal amounts are payable on the same date in each year until final maturity) or one or more term maturities (specified principal amounts are payable on each term maturity date) or a combination of serial and term maturities. The final maturity date typically will range between 10 and 30 years from the date of issuance. Interest on the Fixed Rate Securities typically is paid semiannually at a stated fixed rate or rates for each maturity date.

Redemption. Fixed Rate Securities may be subject to optional redemption, which allows you, at your option, to redeem some or all the securities on a date prior to scheduled maturity, such as in connection with the issuance of refunding securities to take advantage of lower interest rates. Fixed Rate Securities will be subject to optional redemption only after the passage of a specified period, often approximately ten years from the date of issuance, and upon payment of the redemption price set forth in the securities, which may include a redemption premium. You will be required to send out a notice of optional redemption to the holders of the securities, usually not less than 30 days prior to the redemption date. Fixed Rate Securities with term maturity dates also may be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, which requires you to redeem specified principal amounts of the securities annually in advance of the term maturity date. The mandatory sinking fund redemption price is 100% of the principal amount of the securities to be redeemed.

Security

Payment of principal of and interest on a municipal security, including Fixed Rate Securities, may be backed by various types of pledges and forms of security, some of which are described below.

General Obligation Securities. “General obligation (GO) securities” are debt securities to which your full faith and credit is pledged to pay principal and interest. If you have taxing power, generally you will pledge to use your ad valorem (property) taxing power to pay principal and interest. The debt service on “unlimited tax” GO securities are paid from ad valorem taxes which are not subject to state constitutional property tax millage limits, whereas “limited tax” GO Securities are subject to such limits.

General obligation securities constitute a debt and, depending on applicable state law, may require that you obtain approval by voters prior to issuance. In the event of default in required payments of interest or principal, the holders of general obligation securities generally will have certain rights under state law to compel you to impose a tax levy.

Revenue Securities. “Revenue securities” are debt securities that are payable only from a specific source or sources of revenues. Revenue securities are not a pledge of your full faith and credit, and you (or, if you are a conduit issuer, the obligor, as described in the following paragraph) are obligated to pay

principal and interest on your revenue securities only from the revenue source(s) specifically pledged to the securities. Revenue securities do not permit the bondholders to compel you to impose a tax levy for payment of debt service. Pledged revenues may be derived from operation of the financed project or system, grants or excise or other specified taxes. Generally, subject to state law or local charter requirements, you are not required to obtain voter approval prior to issuance of revenue securities. If the specified source(s) of revenue become inadequate, a default in payment of principal or interest may occur. Various types of pledges of revenue may be used to secure interest and principal payments on revenue securities. The nature of these pledges may differ widely based on state law, the type of issuer, the type of revenue stream and other factors.

Some revenue securities (conduit revenue securities) may be issued by a governmental issuer acting as a conduit for the benefit of a private sector entity or a 501(c)(3) organization (the obligor). Conduit revenue securities commonly are issued for not-for-profit hospitals, educational institutions, single and multi-family housing, airports, industrial or economic development projects, and student loan programs, among other obligors. Principal and interest on conduit revenue securities normally are paid exclusively from revenues pledged by the obligor. Unless otherwise specified under the terms of the securities, you are not required to make payments of principal or interest if the obligor defaults.

The description above regarding "Security" is only a summary of certain possible security provisions for the securities and is not intended as legal advice. You should consult with your bond counsel for further information regarding the security for the securities.

Financial Risk Considerations

Certain risks may arise in connection with your issuance of Fixed Rate Securities, including some or all the following (generally, the obligor, rather than the issuer, will bear these risks for conduit revenue securities):

Issuer Default Risk. You may be in default if the funds pledged to secure your securities are not enough to pay debt service on the securities when due. The consequences of a default may be serious for you and, depending on applicable state law and the terms of the authorizing documents, the holders of the securities, the trustee and any credit support provider may be able to exercise a range of available remedies against you. For example, if the securities are secured by a general obligation pledge, you may be ordered by a court to raise taxes. Other budgetary adjustments also may be necessary to enable you to provide sufficient funds to pay debt service on the securities. If the securities are revenue securities, you may be required to take steps to increase the available revenues that are pledged as security for the securities. A default may negatively impact your credit ratings and may effectively limit your ability to publicly offer securities or other securities at market interest rate levels. Further, if you are unable to provide sufficient funds to remedy the default, subject to applicable state law and the terms of the authorizing documents, you may find it necessary to consider available alternatives under state law, including (for some issuers) state-mandated receivership or bankruptcy. A default also may occur if you are unable to comply with covenants or other provisions agreed to in connection with the issuance of the securities.

This description is only a summary of issues relating to defaults and is not intended as legal advice. You should consult with your bond counsel for further information regarding defaults and remedies.

Securities payable from the general fund, particularly securities without a defined revenue stream identified to pay debt service, reduce your flexibility to balance the general fund. Because a fixed debt service payment is required to be paid regardless of how your general fund is impacted by revenue losses or by increased expenses, you have less flexibility in the options available to you in assuring a balanced budget for your general fund.

General Fund Obligations that are Project Based. Some general fund obligations are issued for projects which are expected to generate revenues that will pay for some or all of the debt service on the securities. In the event the project does not generate the anticipated levels of revenues available for debt service, or, in the extreme case, does not create any revenue available for debt service, you may need to make payments from other available general fund revenues. This may force you to reduce other expenditures or to make difficult decisions about how to pay your debt service obligation while meeting other expenditure needs.

General Fund Obligations that are Subject to Annual Appropriation. Some general fund obligations require that debt service is subject to annual appropriation by your governing body. If your governing body decides not to appropriate payments for debt service, your credit ratings may be negatively impacted, and you may be forced to pay a higher interest rate on future debt issuance or may be unable to access the market for future debt issuance.

For all securities, a default may negatively impact your credit ratings and may effectively limit your ability to publicly offer securities or other securities at market interest rate levels. Further, if you are unable to provide sufficient funds to remedy the default, subject to applicable state law and the terms of the authorizing documents, it may be necessary for you to consider available alternatives under state law, including (for some issuers) state-mandated receivership or bankruptcy. A default also may occur if you are unable to comply with covenants or other provisions agreed to in connection with the issuance of the securities.

Redemption Risk. Your ability to redeem the securities prior to maturity may be limited, depending on the terms of any optional redemption provisions. If interest rates decline, you may be unable to take advantage of the lower interest rates to reduce debt service.

Refinancing Risk. If your financing plan contemplates refinancing some or all the securities at maturity (for example, if you have term maturities or if you choose a shorter final maturity than might otherwise be permitted under the applicable federal tax rules), market conditions or changes in law may limit or prevent you from refinancing those securities when required.

Reinvestment Risk. You may have proceeds from the issuance of the securities available to invest prior to the time that you are able to spend those proceeds for the authorized purpose. Depending on market conditions, you may not be able to invest those proceeds at or near the rate of interest that you are paying on the securities, which is referred to as “negative arbitrage”.

Tax Compliance Risk. The issuance of tax-exempt securities is subject to several requirements under the United States Internal Revenue Code, as enforced by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). You must take certain steps and make certain representations prior to the issuance of tax-exempt securities. You also must covenant to take certain additional actions after issuance of tax-exempt securities. A breach of your representations or your failure to comply with certain tax-related covenants may cause the interest on securities to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance of the securities, which may result in an increase in the interest rate that you pay on the securities or the mandatory redemption of the securities. The IRS also may audit you or your securities, in some cases on a random basis and in other cases targeted to specific types of bond issues or tax concerns. If tax-exempt securities are declared taxable, or if you are subject to audit, the market price of your securities may be adversely affected. Further, your ability to issue other tax-exempt securities also may be limited.

This description of tax compliance risks is not intended as legal advice and you should consult with your bond counsel regarding tax implications of issuing the securities.

To: Bill Pattison, City Manager, City of Coachella

Re: Underwriting Fee Quote
 Coachella Electric Authority
 Electric Revenue Bonds, Series 2026

Mr. Pattison,

On behalf of Piper Sandler, thank you for the opportunity to serve as underwriter for the Coachella Electric Authority, Electric Revenue Bonds Series 2026. Before we began on the transaction, we wanted to detail our proposed fees to the right assuming a sole managed transaction with a par amount of \$40 million. For brevity, we provide an average takedown of \$7.00 per bond plus expenses

We appreciate the consideration and look forward to displaying our full capabilities as underwriter. If you have any questions or need anything else, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Ralph Holmes
 Managing Director
 (925) 472-8750 office
 (415) 304-9695 cell
 ralph.holmes@psc.com

Underwriter's Discount	\$ Amount	\$ Per Bond
Average Takedown	\$280,000	\$7.00
Management Fee	\$0	\$0.00
Expenses (detailed below)	\$40,292	\$1.01
Gross Spread	\$320,291.56	\$8.01
Expenses (detailed below)	\$ Amount	\$ Per Bond
Underwriter's Counsel	\$30,000	\$0.38
Out of Pocket Expenses	\$0	\$0.00
CDIAC	\$5,000	\$0.13
IPREO	\$2,670	\$0.06
DTC	\$975	\$0.02
CUSIP	\$891	\$0.02
Day Loan	\$556	\$0.01
Pershing	\$200	\$0.01
DAC Review	\$0	\$0.00
Total Expenses	\$40,292	\$0.63