

## **CITY OF DOUGLAS, ARIZONA**

### **WRITTEN POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR TAX-ADVANTAGED OBLIGATIONS**

**IMPLEMENTED JANUARY 8, 2025**

The City of Douglas, Arizona (the “Issuer”) has issued and may in the future issue tax-exempt obligations (including, without limitation, bonds, notes, loans, leases and certificates) (together, “tax-advantaged obligations”) that are subject to certain requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The Issuer has established the policies and procedures contained herein (the “Procedures”) in order to ensure that the Issuer complies with the requirements of the Code that are applicable to its tax-advantaged obligations. The Procedures, coupled with requirements contained in the arbitrage and tax certificate or other operative documents (the “Tax Certificate”) executed at the time of issuance of the tax-advantaged obligations, are intended to constitute written procedures for ongoing compliance with the federal tax requirements applicable to the tax-advantaged obligations and for timely identification and remediation of violations of such requirements.

#### **A. GENERAL MATTERS.**

1. Responsible Officer. The Finance Director of the Issuer will have overall responsibility for ensuring that the ongoing requirements described in the Procedures are met with respect to tax-advantaged obligations (the “Responsible Officer”).
2. Establishment of Procedures. The Procedures will be included with other written procedures of the Issuer.
3. Identify Additional Responsible Employees. The Responsible Officer shall identify any additional persons who will be responsible for each section of the Procedures, notify the current holder of that office of the responsibilities, and provide that person a copy of the Procedures. (For each section of the Procedures, this may be the Responsible Officer or another person who is assigned the particular responsibility.)
  - a. Upon employee or officer transitions, new personnel should be advised of responsibilities under the Procedures and ensure they understand the importance of the Procedures.
  - b. If employee or officer positions are restructured or eliminated, responsibilities should be reassigned as necessary to ensure that all Procedures have been appropriately assigned.
4. Training Required. The Responsible Officer and other responsible persons shall receive appropriate training that includes the review of and familiarity with the contents of the Procedures, review of the requirements contained in the Code applicable to each tax-

advantaged obligation, identification of all tax-advantaged obligations that must be monitored, identification of all facilities (or portions thereof) financed with proceeds of tax-advantaged obligations, familiarity with the requirements contained in the Tax Certificate or other operative documents contained in the transcript, and familiarity with the procedures that must be taken in order to correct noncompliance with the requirements of the Code in a timely manner.

5. Periodic Review. The Responsible Officer or other responsible person shall periodically review compliance with the Procedures and with the terms of the Tax Certificate to determine whether any violations have occurred so that such violations can be timely remedied through the “remedial action” regulations or the Voluntary Closing Agreement Program available through the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) (or successor guidance). Such periodic review shall occur at least annually.
6. Change in Terms. If any changes to the terms of the tax-advantaged obligations are contemplated, bond counsel should be consulted. Such modifications could jeopardize the status of tax-advantaged obligations.

**B. IRS INFORMATION RETURN FILING.** The Responsible Officer will confirm that bond counsel has filed the applicable information reports (such as Form 8038-G) for such issue with the IRS on a timely basis, and maintain copies of such form including evidence of timely filing as part of the transcript of the issue. The Responsible Officer shall file the IRS Form 8038-T relating to the payment of rebate or yield reduction payments in a timely manner as discussed in Section F.12. below. The Responsible Officer shall also monitor the extent to which the Issuer is eligible to receive a refund of prior rebate payments and provide for the timely filing for such refunds using an IRS Form 8038-R.

**C. USE OF PROCEEDS.** The Responsible Officer or other responsible person shall:

1. Consistent Accounting Procedures. Maintain or confirm maintenance of clear and consistent accounting procedures for tracking the investment and expenditures of proceeds, including investment earnings on proceeds.
2. Reimbursement Allocations at Closing. At or shortly after closing of an issue, ensure that any allocations for reimbursement expenditures comply with the Tax Certificate.
3. Timely Expenditure of Proceeds. Monitor that sale proceeds and investment earnings on sale proceeds of tax-advantaged obligations are spent in a timely fashion consistent with the requirements of the Tax Certificate.
4. Requisitions. Utilize or confirm the utilization of requisitions to draw down proceeds, and ensure that each requisition contains (or has attached to it) detailed information in order to establish when and how proceeds were spent; review requisitions carefully before submission to ensure proper use of proceeds to minimize the need for reallocations.
5. Final Allocation. Ensure that a final allocation of proceeds (including investment earnings) to qualifying expenditures is made if proceeds are to be allocated to project expenditures

on a basis other than “direct tracing” (direct tracing means treating the proceeds as spent as shown in the accounting records for draws and project expenditures). An allocation other than on the basis of “direct tracing” is often made to reduce the private business use of bond proceeds that would otherwise result from “direct tracing” of proceeds to project expenditures. *This allocation must be made within 18 months after the later of the date the expenditure was made or the date the project was placed in service, but not later than five years and 60 days after the date the tax-advantaged obligations are issued (or 60 days after the issue is retired, if earlier).* Bond counsel can assist with the final allocation of proceeds to project costs. Maintain a copy of the final allocation in the records for the tax-advantaged obligation.

6. Maintenance and Retention of Records Relating to Proceeds. Maintain or confirm the maintenance of careful records of all project and other costs (e.g., costs of issuance, credit enhancement and capitalized interest) and uses (e.g., deposits to a reserve fund) for which proceeds were spent or used. These records should be maintained separately for each issue of tax-advantaged obligations for the period indicated under Section G. below.

**D. MONITORING PRIVATE BUSINESS USE.** The Responsible Officer or other responsible person shall:

1. Identify Financed Facilities. Identify or “map” which outstanding issues financed which facilities and in what amounts.
2. Review of Contracts with Private Persons. Review all of the following contracts or arrangements with non-governmental persons or organizations or the federal government (collectively referred to as “private persons”) with respect to the financed facilities which could result in private business use of the facilities:
  - a. Sales of financed facilities;
  - b. Leases of financed facilities;
  - c. Management or service contracts relating to financed facilities;
  - d. Research contracts under which a private person sponsors research in financed facilities; and
  - e. Any other contracts involving “special legal entitlements” (such as naming rights or exclusive provider arrangements) granted to a private person with respect to financed facilities.
3. Bond Counsel Review of New Contracts or Amendments. Before amending an existing agreement with a private person or entering into any new lease, management, service, or research agreement with a private person, consult bond counsel to review such amendment or agreement to determine whether it results in private business use.

4. Establish Procedures to Ensure Proper Use and Ownership. Establish procedures to ensure that financed facilities are not used for private use without written approval of the Responsible Officer or other responsible person.
5. Analyze Use. Analyze any private business use of financed facilities and, for each issue of tax-advantaged obligations, determine whether the 10 percent limit on private business use (5 percent in the case of “unrelated or disproportionate” private business use) is exceeded, and contact bond counsel or other tax advisors if either of these limits appears to be exceeded.
6. Remediation if Limits Exceeded. If it appears that private business use limits are exceeded, immediately consult with bond counsel to determine if a remedial action is required with respect to nonqualified tax-advantaged obligations of the issue or if the IRS should be contacted under its Voluntary Closing Agreement Program. If tax-advantaged obligations are required to be redeemed or defeased in order to comply with remedial action rules, such redemption or defeasance must occur within 90 days of the date a deliberate action is taken that results in a violation of the private business use limits.
7. Maintenance and Retention of Records Relating to Private Use. Retain copies of all of the above contracts or arrangements (or, if no written contract exists, detailed records of the contracts or arrangements) with private persons for the period indicated under Section G. below.

**E. LOAN OF BOND PROCEEDS.** Consult bond counsel if a loan of proceeds of tax-advantaged obligations is contemplated. If proceeds of tax-advantaged obligations are permitted under the Code to be loaned to other entities and are in fact so loaned, require that the entities receiving a loan of proceeds institute policies and procedures similar to the Procedures to ensure that the proceeds of the loan and the facilities financed with proceeds of the loan comply with the limitations provided in the Code. Require the recipients of such loans to annually report to the Issuer ongoing compliance with the Procedures and the requirements of the Code.

**F. ARBITRAGE AND REBATE COMPLIANCE.** The Responsible Officer or other responsible person shall:

1. Review Tax Certificate. Review each Tax Certificate to understand the specific requirements that are applicable to each tax-advantaged obligation issue.
2. Arbitrage Yield. Record the arbitrage yield of the issue, as shown on IRS Form 8038-G or other applicable form. If the tax-advantaged obligations are variable rate, yield must be determined on an ongoing basis over the life of the tax-advantaged obligations as described in the Tax Certificate.
3. Temporary Periods. Review the Tax Certificate to determine the “temporary periods” for each issue, which are the periods during which proceeds of tax-advantaged obligations may be invested without yield restriction.

4. Post-Temporary Period Investments. Ensure that any investment of proceeds after applicable temporary periods is at a yield that does not exceed the applicable yield, unless yield reduction payments can be made pursuant to the Tax Certificate.
5. Monitor Temporary Period Compliance. Monitor that proceeds (including investment earnings) are expended promptly after the tax-advantaged obligations are issued in accordance with the expectations for satisfaction of three-year or five-year temporary periods for investment of proceeds and to avoid “hedge bond” status.
6. Monitor Yield Restriction Limitations. Identify situations in which compliance with applicable yield restrictions depends upon later investments (e.g., the purchase of 0 percent State and Local Government Securities from the U.S. Treasury for an advance refunding escrow). Monitor and verify that these purchases are made as contemplated.
7. Establish Fair Market Value of Investments. Ensure that investments acquired with proceeds satisfy IRS regulatory safe harbors for establishing fair market value (e.g., through the use of bidding procedures), and maintaining records to demonstrate satisfaction of such safe harbors. Consult the Tax Certificate for a description of applicable rules.
8. Credit Enhancement, Hedging and Sinking Funds. Consult with bond counsel before engaging in credit enhancement or hedging transactions relating to an issue, and before creating separate funds that are reasonably expected to be used to pay debt service. Maintain copies of all contracts and certificates relating to credit enhancement and hedging transactions that are entered into relating to an issue.
9. Grants/Donations to Governmental Entities. Before beginning a capital campaign or grant application that may result in gifts that are restricted to financed projects (or, in the absence of such a campaign, upon the receipt of such restricted gifts), consult bond counsel to determine whether replacement proceeds may result that are required to be yield restricted.
10. Bona Fide Debt Service Fund. Even after all proceeds of a given issue have been spent, ensure that debt service funds, if any, meet the requirements of a “bona fide debt service fund,” i.e., one used primarily to achieve a proper matching of revenues with debt service that is depleted at least once each bond year, except for a reasonable carryover amount not to exceed the greater of: (i) the earnings on the fund for the immediately preceding bond year; or (ii) one-twelfth of the debt service on the issue for the immediately preceding bond year. To the extent that a debt service fund qualifies as a bona fide debt service fund for a given bond year, the investment of amounts held in that fund is not subject to yield restriction for that year.
11. Debt Service Reserve Funds. Ensure that amounts invested in reasonably required debt service reserve funds, if any, do not exceed the least of: (i) 10 percent of the stated principal amount of the tax-advantaged obligations (or the sale proceeds of the issue if the issue has original issue discount or original issue premium that exceeds 2 percent of the stated principal amount of the issue plus, in the case of premium, reasonable underwriter’s compensation); (ii) maximum annual debt service on the issue; or (iii) 125% of average annual debt service on the issue.

12. Rebate and Yield Reduction Payment Compliance. Review the arbitrage rebate covenants contained in the Tax Certificate. Subject to certain rebate exceptions described below, investment earnings on proceeds at a yield in excess of the yield (i.e., positive arbitrage) generally must be rebated to the U.S. Treasury, even if a temporary period exception from yield restriction allowed the earning of positive arbitrage.
- a. Ensure that rebate and yield reduction payment calculations will be timely performed and payment of such amounts, if any, will be timely made. Such payments are generally due 60 days after the fifth anniversary of the date of issue, then in succeeding installments every five years. The final rebate payment for an issue is due 60 days after retirement of the last obligation of the issue. The Issuer should hire a rebate consultant if necessary.
  - b. Review the rebate section of the Tax Certificate to determine whether the “small issuer” rebate exception applies to the issue.
  - c. If the 6-month, 18-month, or 24-month spending exceptions from the rebate requirement (as described in the Tax Certificate) may apply to the tax-advantaged obligations, ensure that the spending of proceeds is monitored prior to semiannual spending dates for the applicable exception.
  - d. Make rebate and yield reduction payments and file Form 8038-T in a timely manner.
  - e. Even after all other proceeds of a given issue have been spent, ensure compliance with rebate requirements for any debt service reserve fund and any debt service fund that is not exempt from the rebate requirement (see the Arbitrage Rebate covenants contained in the Tax Certificate).
13. Maintenance and Retention of Arbitrage and Rebate Records. Maintain records of investments and expenditures of proceeds, rebate exception analyses, rebate calculations, Forms 8038-T, and rebate and yield reduction payments, and any other records relevant to compliance with the arbitrage restrictions for the period indicated in Section G. below.

**G. RECORD RETENTION.** The Responsible Officer or other responsible person shall ensure that for each issue of obligations, the transcript and all records and documents described in these Procedures will be maintained while any of the obligations are outstanding and during the three-year period following the final maturity or redemption of that issue, or if the obligations are refunded (or re-refunded), while any of the refunding obligations are outstanding and during the three-year period following the final maturity or redemption of the refunding obligations.

## ATTACHMENT I TO WRITTEN PROCEDURES

### REMEDIAL ACTION PROCEDURES

Capitalized terms used herein but not defined have the meaning assigned thereto in Section 5 below and in the Written Policies and Procedures for Tax-Advantaged Obligations to which these Remedial Action Procedures are attached. This attachment describes written procedures that may be required to be taken by, or on behalf of, an issuer of tax-advantaged obligations (“Obligations”).

1.     **Background.** The maintenance of the tax status of the Obligations (*e.g.*, as tax-exempt obligations under federal tax law) depends on the compliance with the requirements set forth in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). *The purpose of this attachment is to set forth written procedures to be used in the event that any deliberate actions are taken that are not in compliance with the tax requirements of the Code (each, a “Deliberate Action”) with respect to the Obligations, the proceeds thereof, or the property financed or refinanced by the Obligations (the “Financed Property”).*

2.     **Consultation with bond counsel.** If a Deliberate Action is taken with respect to the Obligations and the Financed Property subsequent to the issuance or execution and delivery of the Obligations, then the Issuer must consult with Greenberg Traurig, LLP or other nationally recognized bond counsel (“bond counsel”) regarding permissible Remedial Actions that may be taken to remediate the effect of any such Deliberate Action upon the federal tax status of the Obligations. Note that Remedial Actions or corrective actions other than those described in this attachment may be available with respect to the Obligations and the Financed Property, including Remedial Actions or corrective actions that may be permitted by the Commissioner through the Voluntary Closing Agreement Program (VCAP) provided by the Internal Revenue Service from time to time.

3.     **Conditions to Availability of Remedial Actions.** None of the Remedial Actions described in this attachment are available to remediate the effect of any Deliberate Action with respect to the Obligations and the Financed Property unless the following conditions have been satisfied and unless bond counsel advises otherwise:

(a)     The Issuer reasonably expected on the date the Obligations were originally issued or executed and delivered that the Obligations would meet neither the Private Business Tests nor the Private Loan Financing Test of Section 141 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder for the entire term of the Obligations (such expectations may be based on the representations and expectations of the applicable conduit borrower, if there is one);

(b)     The weighted average maturity of the Obligations did not, as of such date, exceed 120 percent of the Average Economic Life of the Financed Property;

(c)     Unless otherwise excepted under the Treasury Regulations, the Issuer delivers a certificate, instrument, or other written records satisfactory to bond counsel demonstrating that the terms of the arrangement pursuant to which the Deliberate Action is taken is *bona fide* and arm’s-length, and that the non-exempt Person using either the Financed Property or the proceeds of the

Obligations as a result of the relevant Deliberate Action will pay fair market value for the use thereof;

(d) Any disposition must be made at fair market value and any Disposition Proceeds actually or constructively received by the Issuer as a result of the Deliberate Action must be treated as gross proceeds of the Obligations and may not be invested in obligations bearing a yield in excess of the yield on the Obligations subsequent to the date of the Deliberate Action; and

(e) Proceeds of the Obligations affected by the Remedial Action must have been allocated to expenditures for the Financed Property or other allowable governmental purposes before the date on which the Deliberate Action occurs (except to the extent that redemption or defeasance, if permitted, is undertaken, as further described in Section 4(A) below).

4. **Types of Remedial Action.** Subject to the conditions described above, and only if the Issuer obtains an opinion of bond counsel prior to taking any of the actions below to the effect that such actions will not affect the federal tax status of the Obligations, the following types of Remedial Actions may be available to remediate a Deliberate Action subsequent to the issuance of the Obligations:

(a) Redemption or Defeasance of Obligations.

(i) If the Deliberate Action causing either the Private Business Use Test or the Private Loan Financing Test to be satisfied consists of a fair market value disposition of any portion of the Financed Property exclusively for cash, then the Issuer may allocate the Disposition Proceeds to the redemption of Nonqualified Obligations pro rata across all of the then-outstanding maturities of the Obligations at the earliest call date of such maturities of the Obligations after the taking of the Deliberate Action. If any of the maturities of the Obligations outstanding at the time of the taking of the Deliberate Action are not callable within 90 days of the date of the Deliberate Action, the Issuer may (subject generally to the limitations described in (iii) below) allocate the Disposition Proceeds to the establishment of a Defeasance Escrow for any such maturities of the Obligations within 90 days of the taking of such Deliberate Action.

(ii) If the Deliberate Action consists of a fair market value disposition of any portion of the Financed Property for other than exclusively cash, then the Issuer may use any funds (other than proceeds of the Obligations or proceeds of any obligation the interest on which is excludable from the gross income of the registered owners thereof for federal income tax purposes) for the redemption of all Nonqualified Obligations within 90 days of the date that such Deliberate Action was taken. In the event that insufficient maturities of the Obligations are callable by the date which is within 90 days after the date of the Deliberate Action, then such funds may be used for the establishment of a Defeasance Escrow within 90 days of the date of the Deliberate Action for all of the maturities of the Nonqualified Obligations not callable within 90 days of the date of the Deliberate Action.

(iii) If a Defeasance Escrow is established for any maturities of Nonqualified Obligations that are not callable within 90 days of the date of the Deliberate Action, written notice must be provided to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service at the times and places as may be specified by applicable regulations, rulings, or other guidance issued by



the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service. Note that the ability to create a Defeasance Escrow applies only if the Obligations to be defeased and redeemed all mature or are callable within ten and one-half (10.5) years of the date the Obligations are originally issued or executed and delivered. If the Obligations are not callable within ten and one-half years, and none of the other remedial actions described below are applicable, the remainder of this attachment is for general information only, and bond counsel must be contacted to discuss other available options.

(b) Alternative Use of Disposition Proceeds. Use of any Disposition Proceeds in accordance with the following requirements may be treated as a Remedial Action with respect to the Obligations:

(i) the Deliberate Action consists of a disposition of all or any portion of the Financed Property for not less than the fair market value thereof for cash;

(ii) the Issuer reasonably expects to expend the Disposition Proceeds resulting from the Deliberate Action within two years of the date of the Deliberate Action;

(iii) the Disposition Proceeds are treated as Proceeds of the Obligations for purposes of Section 141 of the Code and the Regulations thereunder, and the use of the Disposition Proceeds in the manner in which such Disposition Proceeds are in fact so used would not cause the Disposition Proceeds to satisfy the Private Activity Bond Tests;

(iv) no action is taken after the date of the Deliberate Action to cause the Private Activity Bond Tests to be satisfied with respect to the Obligations, the Financed Property, or the Disposition Proceeds (other than any such use that may be permitted in accordance with the Treasury Regulations);

(v) Disposition Proceeds used in a manner that satisfies the Private Activity Bond Tests or that are not expended within two years of the date of the Deliberate Action must be used to redeem or defease Nonqualified Obligations in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 4(a) hereof; and

(c) Alternative Use of Financed Property. The Issuer may be considered to have taken sufficient Remedial Actions to cause the Obligations to continue their applicable treatment under federal tax law if, subsequent to taking any Deliberate Action with respect to all or any portion of the Financed Property:

(i) the portion of the Financed Property subject to the Deliberate Action is used for a purpose that would be permitted for qualified tax-exempt obligations;

(ii) the disposition of the portion of the Financed Property subject to the Deliberate Action is not financed by a person acquiring the Financed Property with proceeds of any obligation the interest on which is exempt from the gross income of the registered owners thereof under Section 103 of the Code for purposes of federal income taxation or an obligation described in Sections 54A-54F, 54AA, or 6431 of the Code; and

(iii) any Disposition Proceeds other than those arising from an agreement to provide services (including Disposition Proceeds arising from an installment sale) resulting from the Deliberate Action are used to pay the debt service on the Obligations on the next available payment date or, within 90 days of receipt thereof, are deposited into an escrow that is restricted as to the investment thereof to the yield on the Obligations to pay debt service on the Obligations on the next available payment date.

Absent an opinion of bond counsel, no Remedial Actions are available to remediate the satisfaction of the Private Security or Payment Test regarding the same with respect to the Obligations. Nothing herein is intended to prohibit Remedial Actions not described herein that may become available subsequent to the date the Obligations are originally issued or executed and delivered to remediate the effect of a Deliberate Action taken with respect to the Obligations, the proceeds thereof or the Financed Property.

5. **Additional Defined Terms.** For purposes of this attachment, the following terms have the following meanings:

“*Commissioner*” means the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including any successor person or body.

“*Defeasance Escrow*” means an irrevocable escrow established to redeem obligations on their earliest call date in an amount that, together with investment earnings thereon, is sufficient to pay the entire principal of, and interest and call premium on, obligations from the date the escrow is established to the earliest call date. A Defeasance Escrow may not be invested in any investment under which the obligor is a user of the proceeds of the obligations, and may not be invested in higher yielding investments unless the Issuer makes rebate payments to the United States at the same time and in the same manner as arbitrage rebate payments are required to be paid.

“*Deliberate Action*” means any action, occurrence, or omission by the Issuer (or, if applicable, by a conduit borrower) that is within the control of the Issuer (or, if applicable, by such conduit borrower) that causes either (1) the Private Business Use Test to be satisfied with respect to the Obligations or the Financed Property (without regard to the Private Security or Payment Test), or (2) the Private Loan Financing Test to be satisfied with respect to the Obligations or the proceeds thereof. An action, occurrence, or omission is not a Deliberate Action if (1) the action, occurrence, or omission would be treated as an involuntary or compulsory conversion under Section 1033 of the Code, or (2) the action, occurrence, or omission is in response to a regulatory directive made by the government of the United States.

“*Disposition Proceeds*” means any amounts (including property, such as an agreement to provide services) derived from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (other than Investments) financed with the proceeds of the Obligations.

“*Nonqualified Obligations*” means that portion of the Obligations outstanding at the time of a Deliberate Action in an amount that, if the outstanding Obligations were issued or executed and delivered on the date on which the Deliberate Action occurs, the outstanding Obligations would not satisfy the Private Business Use Test or the Private Loan Financing Test, as applicable. For this purpose, the amount of private business use is the greatest percentage of private business use in any one-year period commencing with the Deliberate Action.

*“Private Activity Bond Tests”* means, collectively, the Private Business Use Test, the Private Security or Payment Test, and the Private Loan Financing Test.

*“Private Business Tests”* means the Private Business Use Test and the Private Security or Payment Test.

*“Private Business Use Test”* has the meaning set forth in Section 141(b)(1) of the Code.

*“Private Loan Financing Test”* has the meaning set forth in Section 141(c) of the Code.

*“Private Security or Payment Test”* has the meaning set forth in Section 141(b)(2) of the Code.

*“Remedial Action”* means any of the applicable actions described in Section 4 hereof, or such other actions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service, which generally have the effect of rectifying noncompliance by the Issuer with certain provisions of Section 141 of the Code and the Regulations thereunder and are undertaken by the Issuer to maintain the federal tax status of the Obligations.

6. **Change in Law.** This attachment is based on law in effect as of this date. Statutory or regulatory changes, including but not limited to clarifying Treasury Regulations, may affect the matters set forth in this attachment.