



Mercer Island Community & Event Center

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

REDLINE VERSION

Date Adopted: [Date]

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Table of Contents

1. Background and Purpose	2
2. Fiscal Sustainability Philosophy	2
3. Operating Budget	3
4. Revenues and Expenditures.....	4
5. Capital Budget.....	5
6. Reserves and Fund Balance	6
6.1. Terminology of Fund Balance	7
6.2. Replenishment Guidance.....	7
7. Long-term Financial Planning.....	8
8. Accounting, Financial Reporting, and Auditing.....	9
9. Investments.....	9
10. Debt Management Policy.....	10
10.1. Conditions of Debt Issuance	11
10.2. Debt Limit.....	11
10.3. Debt Structuring.....	12
10.4. Debt Issuance.....	13
10.5. Credit Ratings.....	14
10.6. Ongoing Debt Management Practices.....	14

1. Background and Purpose

The Financial Management Policies (Policies) of the City of Mercer Island (City) serves as a blueprint for City staff to [draft the biennial budget](#), achieve goals set forth in budget work plans, the Comprehensive Plan, and other City planning documents by maintaining sound financial practices in accordance with all Federal, State, and local laws. The Policies are set by City Council and strategically direct financial resources towards meeting the City's long-term goals.

Should any requirement in these Policies conflict with powers, authority, or discretion granted to the City Manager by law, such requirement should be considered guidance or a recommendation from the City Council to the City Manager. [If the Policies conflict with state, federal law, or with regulations promulgated thereunder, then the Policies will be interpreted to the maximum extent possible without being in conflict.](#) Once adopted by the City Council, the City's Financial Management Policies will be amended as needed and reviewed every five to seven years with modifications submitted to the City Council for approval.

2. Fiscal Sustainability Philosophy

Mercer Island is committed to fiscal sustainability. Fiscal sustainability means maintaining a long-term view of financial planning for current and future generations that anticipates risks and preserves and enhances services and quality of life as prioritized by the City Council. The City strives for:

- 2.1. **Informed decision-making.** City administration will provide the City Council in depth analysis of both the short-term and long-term financial impacts of issues brought before the Council for consideration.
- 2.2. **Transparency.** The City will conduct public business with transparency and seek opportunities for citizen education, public participation, and public problem solving. The City will make financial information publicly available pursuant to applicable local and State laws as well as pursue new ways to make the City's finances more accessible and easier to understand.
- 2.3. **Aligned investments.** The City will seek opportunities to invest in ways that do not conflict with community values and priorities as reflected in the City's Comprehensive Plan.
- 2.4. **Diversified revenue sources.** The City will pursue diversified revenue sources and cost-containment measures to protect the delivery of public goods and services and safeguard against changing economic conditions.
- 2.5. **Managing long-term liabilities.** The City will proactively identify and monitor long-term financial liabilities and seek to mitigate these impacts, when possible, while accruing assets to fund these liabilities in a fiscally responsible and intergenerationally equitable manner.

- 2.6. **Shared Responsibility.** The City recognizes a shared responsibility between the employee and employer to appropriately fund employee compensation to attract and retain employees while maintaining a long-term sustainable and balanced budget.
- 2.7. **Equity, efficiency, and effectiveness.** The City will continuously explore new ways to improve day-to-day operations and provide more equitable, efficient, and effective delivery of public goods and services.

3. *Operating Budget*

The operating budget is the central financial planning document that embodies all operating revenue and expenditure decisions. It establishes what programs, projects, and operations will be funded in each department within the confines of anticipated municipal revenues. The policies below guide how the City organization develops and implements the operating budget.

- 3.1. The Biennial Budget will be balanced with resources in that biennium, and the City will adopt the Biennial Budget before January 1st of its initial fiscal year [of the biennium budget-cycle](#).
- 3.2. The City Council will adopt a Biennial Budget that reflects estimated revenues and expenditures for the ensuing two years. A mid-biennium review and update will take place as prescribed by State law during the first year of the biennium.
- 3.3. The Biennial Budget will establish municipal service levels and priorities for the ensuing two years.
- 3.4. **Expenditure control budgeting** is a budgeting approach that promotes sound fiscal management and offers flexibility and resources to respond to emerging or changing needs. When implemented, at the end of each fiscal year, the City will return one-third of each department's non-salary operating budget savings back to the respective department. Upon City Manager approval, such General Fund savings may be used at the department director's discretion to fulfill the mission of the department. The remaining two-thirds of such savings will return to the General Fund Balance to replenish City reserves and support the Emerging Innovations Reserve, consistent with adopted policies.
- 3.5. The Biennial Budget will establish measurable work plan goals and allow reasonable time to accomplish those goals within the biennium. The City Manager will report back to the City Council on work plan progress during the biennium [and report any potential issues in a timely manner](#).
- 3.6. Prior to budget adoption, the City Council will review and provide the City Manager feedback on the preliminary Biennial Budget.
- 3.7. The City will work proactively with the State, County, and local government agencies, and bodies, such as Association of Washington Cities and Sound Cities Association, to monitor and, when appropriate, act on legislation that may impact the City financially.

4. Revenues and Expenditures

Annual revenues are estimated using established best practices as a basis for preparation of the Biennial Budget. Expenditures approved by the City Council in the Biennial Budget define the City's spending limits for the upcoming biennium. Beyond legal requirements, the City will maintain an operating philosophy of controlling the City's costs and maintaining diverse revenues. The following policies apply to the City's management of revenues and expenditures.

- 4.1 The City will maintain revenue and expenditure categories according to State statute and administrative regulation.
- 4.2 The City will endeavor to maintain a diversified and stable revenue system to minimize the impact of short-term fluctuations in any one revenue source.
- 4.3 Current revenues will be sufficient to support current expenditures.
- 4.4 One-time revenues will be used only for one-time expenditures.
- 4.5 The City will investigate potential new revenue sources and partnerships, particularly those that will not add to the tax burden of residents and local businesses.
- 4.6 Fees for service may be reviewed and adjusted annually to ensure cost recovery goals are being met. At minimum, fees for service shall be re-evaluated (where needed) every three years.
- 4.7 All revenue forecasts will be performed using established local government best practices.
- 4.8 The City will review and update, as needed, its cost allocation methodology at least every five years, which outlines the process of accounting and recording the full costs of an internal service by including indirect costs or "overhead" in addition to direct costs of service. The cost allocation methodology will capture these indirect costs to ensure that the respective Funds or departments are accurately paying for the services they receive.
- 4.9 Credit card fee surcharges, cash discounts, and online payment methods shall be reviewed and evaluated at least every five years to ensure that the cost of service is being covered and the City is taking advantage of improving technology and market developments.
- 4.10 Grants to fund new service programs will be reviewed by the City, as they become available, with due consideration given to whether they are cost effective, meet City goals, and are sustainable in the long-term.
- 4.11 The City will establish and maintain Special Revenue Funds to account for proceeds received from a substantial restricted or committed revenue source used to finance designated activities that are required by statute, ordinance, resolution, or executive order.
- 4.12 Investment earnings are distributed based on the percent each Fund makes up of the City's total investments (e.g., if General Fund dollars make up 20% of the City's total investments, then 20% of investment earnings are returned to the General Fund).
- 4.13 Excess investment earnings above Fund and Reserve balance thresholds ~~will~~ may be used to finance one-time capital investments or time-limited services at the City Council's discretion.

- 4.14 If decisions are needed to balance a proposed Biennial Budget, the City Council will provide policy direction to the City Manager as to the priority order and combination for raising revenues, reducing expenditures, and/or using reserves.
- 4.15 The use of reserve balances will only be authorized to address temporary revenue shortfalls and/or temporary expenditure increases, or in response to evidence-based revised reserve targets.
- 4.16 The Biennial Budget will be formally amended by the City Council as needed to reflect unforeseen expenditures or revenues. Funding requests will be analyzed by the Finance Department and approved by the City Manager. The City Council will be provided with a review of the legality and/or policy basis for the expenditure, the recommended funding source and fiscal impact, and previously approved amendments since budget adoption.
- 4.17 The City Council will be presented with timely financial status updates and year-end budget reviews including budget amendments, as necessary, to ensure that expenditures are within budget authority.

5. Capital Budget

Every two years, the City develops a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for City Council review and approval as part of the Biennial Budget process. The City is responsible for considerable investments related to the acquisition, expansion, or rehabilitation of land, technology, buildings, and other major public infrastructure. The preservation, qualified maintenance, and future improvement of these facilities is the focus of the CIP and resulting capital budget.

Planning and implementing sound capital improvement practices and programs will help the City avoid unforeseen costs in the future. The following policies apply:

5.1. The City will establish and implement a comprehensive multi-year CIP.

~~5.1-5.2.~~ Per State law, the City will develop and annually adopt a six-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), which becomes a component of the CIP (RCW 35.77.010).

~~5.2-5.3.~~ The CIP will be prepared biennially concurrent with the development of the Biennial Budget. A mid-biennium review and update will take place during the first year of the biennium to reflect any changes in the updated Capital Improvement Program.

~~5.3-5.4.~~ The City Council will designate annual ongoing funding levels for each of the major project categories within the Capital Improvement Program. Financial analysis of funding sources will be conducted for all proposed capital improvement projects.

~~5.4.5.5.~~ 5.5. A CIP outlines specific resources to maintain and enhance public infrastructure, including but not limited to prior money in reserves, State and Federal grants, long-term leases, low-interest loans, and debt financing.

~~5.5.5.6.~~ 5.6. The CIP will incorporate City Council priorities and community objectives for the acquisition, expansion, and/or rehabilitation of land, technology, buildings, and other major public infrastructure. The Capital Improvement Program will be consistent with the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

~~5.6.5.7.~~ 5.7. The City will maintain an inventory of physical assets, their condition, and remaining useful life.

~~5.7.5.8.~~ 5.8. Consistent with best practices, budgets for capital projects will include appropriate contingency budget between 10 – 20% of the total estimated project budget. Staff will provide additional analysis and context to the City Council for capital projects with contingency estimates greater than 20% of the total estimated budget.

~~5.8.5.9.~~ 5.9. The City will strive to maintain all assets at a sufficient level to protect the City's capital investment and to limit future maintenance and replacement costs.

~~5.9.5.10.~~ 5.10. When evaluating capital investments, the City will elect options with due consideration of long-term cost of ownership and expected useful life or regulatory constraints.

~~5.10.5.11.~~ 5.11. The City Manager may authorize the reallocation of CIP project funds between CIP projects within a CIP category. Funding may only be reallocated within a CIP project category (e.g., within Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Projects, or Sewer Projects, or Water Projects, etc.) when one project is over budget and, in the same period, a second project within the same CIP category has been completed under budget. The City Council will be informed when funds are reallocated between projects as part of the Quarterly reporting process.

6. Reserves and Fund Balance

Adequate fund balance and reserves are a core element of the City's fiscal management strategy and a vital measurement of the City's financial position (outlined in [Appendix A – Fund Balances and Reserves](#)). City and State regulations allow the City to create and maintain specific reserves. Reserves and Fund Balances provide the City with options to respond to unexpected issues, natural disasters, ensure adequate resources for cash flow purposes, afford a buffer against economic duress and other forms of risk, and fund long-term liabilities over time. Reserve and Fund Balances should not, however, grow beyond established policy levels.

The following policies outline reasonable measures that protect the City's financial position and the continued provision of public goods and services from calculated risks.

- 6.0.1. The City will not hold a surplus of public funds to the detriment of providing public goods and services the community has come to expect.
- 6.0.2. The City will establish minimum fund balance targets for each Fund based on the Fund's cash flow requirements, with all fund balances included in the Biennial Budget. The minimum fund balance will be attained and maintained through expenditure management, revenue management, and/or contributions from the General Fund.
- 6.0.3. The City will fully fund reserves for the planned replacement of vehicles, heavy equipment, and radios as well as computer-related hardware and equipment (e.g., servers, networks, PCs, laptops, printers, and phones). Contributions will be made through assessments to each respective department.
- 6.0.4. Additional reserves may be created to fund future known expenditures, special projects, or other specific purposes.
- 6.0.5. All Reserves and Fund Balances and guiding policies will be presented in the Biennial Budget.

6.1. Terminology of Fund Balance

- 6.1.1. **Fund Balance** is an accounting term defined as the excess of assets over liabilities in a Fund.
- 6.1.2. A **Reserve** is typically a portion of total fund balance with a use specified by the Administration, City Council, or by the restricted nature of the funds.
- 6.1.3. **Non-spendable Fund Balance** cannot be spent, such as the long-term portion of loans receivable, the principle of an endowment, and inventories.
- 6.1.4. **Restricted Fund Balance** has externally enforceable limitations on the use of fund balance, imposed by parties such as creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments.
- 6.1.5. **Committed Fund Balance** encompasses long-term limitations imposed by the City Council. For example, the City Council has committed a portion of the General Fund Balance to offset the long-term liability from the Washington Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' System (the LEOFF Retirement Plan).
- 6.1.6. **Assigned Fund Balance** includes the portion of fund balance that is earmarked for an intended use that may be temporary or short-term in nature. The intent is established by the City Council.
- 6.1.7. **Unassigned Fund Balance** comprises all fund balances that are left after considering the other four categories. Use is least constrained in this category of fund balance.

6.2. Replenishment Guidance

Reserve replenishments occur in three ways during periods of economic recovery:

- 6.2.1 A **planned replenishment** is a specific one-time contribution included in the adopted Biennial Budget.

- 6.2.2 A **scheduled replenishment** establishes a schedule to repay the use of Reserves or Fund Balances over a specific time.
- 6.2.3 A **surplus replenishment** occurs when ending prior year fund balances are higher than budgeted, either due to greater than budgeted revenues, expenditure savings, or both.

All expenditures drawn from Fund Balances and Reserves shall require prior City Council approval unless previously authorized by the City Council for expenditure in a Biennial Budget or otherwise provided for by City policies. In terms of priority for replenishing the individual reserves, the following guidelines shall be collectively considered:

- 6.2.4 If the Contingency Fund is below target, replenish to target at the start of each biennium.
- 6.2.5 If committed funds are available because planned reserve uses did not occur, those funds should be maintained in the source reserve.
- 6.2.6 The degree to which an individual reserve is below target (for example, the reserve that is furthest from its target level on a percentage basis might receive a larger share of the funds).
- 6.2.7 Decisions on how replenishments are allocated to specific reserves will be based on where available funds came from and on each reserve's status at the time the decision is made.
- 6.2.8 City Council may take action to suspend replenishment policies if it is found that special conditions exist warranting such action.

Once reserves reach target levels, remaining funds shall be available for one or more of the following needs, depending on the nature of the funds available (one-time or ongoing) and in the following [suggested](#) order of priority:

- 6.2.9 Reduce liabilities related to sinking funds.
- 6.2.10 Fund one-time investments, projects, or studies.
- 6.2.11 Make a one-time contribution to the Emerging Innovations Investments Reserve.
- 6.2.12 Increase funding for capital purposes.
- 6.2.13 Restore previous program service reductions.
- 6.2.14 Create program and service enhancements.

7. Long-term Financial Planning

The City develops and maintains a six-year Financial Forecast that estimates resource and expenditure behavior for the two biennia beyond the current budget period. **Financial forecasting** is the process of projecting revenues and expenditures over a long-term period, using assumptions about economic

conditions, future spending scenarios, and other salient factors. The Financial Forecast will provide City leadership with an indication of the long-term fiscal impact of current policies and budget decisions.

- 7.1. **Time Horizon.** The Financial Forecast looks six-years into the future.
- 7.2. **Scope.** The Financial Forecast includes all appropriated Funds.
- 7.3. **Frequency.** The Financial Forecast is updated at least once a year to inform budget development, though it may be updated more often as circumstances warrant.
- 7.4. **Content.** A Financial Forecast includes an analysis of the financial environment, revenue forecasts, personnel, other significant operating costs and when appropriate, strategies for achieving and maintaining a balanced budget in future years.
- 7.5. **Visibility.** The Financial Forecast will be presented at a City Council meeting to ensure that the community is informed of the long-term financial prospects of the government.

8. Accounting, Financial Reporting, and Auditing

The City of Mercer Island will establish and maintain a high standard of accounting practices. At all times, the City's accounting and budgetary systems will conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the State of Washington Budgeting Accounting Reporting System (BARS), and local regulations.

- 8.1. The City will employ cash basis reporting, as prescribed in the Washington State *Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System* (BARS), for external and audit purposes.
- 8.2. The City will maintain an accounting system that provides comprehensive financial information to effectively operate the City and provide accountability, oversight, and internal controls over financial transactions.
- 8.3. The City will meet the financial reporting standards set by the Washington State Auditor's Office for Cash-Basis Financial Statements.
- 8.4. The City will be transparent and accurate in all City financial reports and bond representations based on the State Auditor's Office established best practices.
- 8.5. An annual audit will be performed by the State Auditor's Office and will include the issuance of an audit opinion for financial and accountability reports.
- 8.6. The City will strive to provide timely and quarterly and year-end financial reporting with a long-term goal to provide monthly reporting.

9. Investments

Per Washington State law, all municipal corporations are empowered to invest in certain types of securities. Within the confines of State law, the City will invest public funds in a manner that will provide a competitive

rate of return after prioritizing investment instruments safety and liquidity needed to meet the daily cash flow demands of the City. Key principles that guide investment of public funds are listed below.

- 9.1. The City's cash will be invested in accordance with the City Council's [Adopted Investment Policies](#). Absent investment policies or staff trained to actively invest public funds; cash will be invested in the Local Government Investment Pool of the Washington State Treasurer.
- 9.2. Sufficient cash or other readily liquid instruments shall be maintained to provide for a minimum of 45-days of General Fund expenditures.
- 9.3. The City will manage the risk-reward tradeoff in financial decision making and will exercise good judgment, discretion, and intelligence, not for speculation but for investment, prioritizing safety of the City's investments while targeting an attractive risk-adjusted rate of return derived from investment decisions.
- 9.4. **Net investment income** is the amount of annual investment proceeds after first providing for all costs and expenses incurred in the administration of the City's investments. Net investment income will be allocated quarterly based on each funds relative cash balance as a percentage of the total invested assets. For example, if the Contingency Fund balance is only 10% of the City's total cash investments for a quarter, it would only receive 10% of the investment earnings for that quarter.

10. Debt Management Policy

This debt management policy sets forth guidelines to issue and repay debt. It is designed to ensure all debt is issued prudently and cost effectively to provide flexibility, preserve financial stability, and maintain the City's bond credit rating. All debt issued will follow this policy and all other relevant State and Federal regulations.

The City maintains conservative financial policies to assure strong financial health both in the short and long-term. From a policy perspective, the City uses debt as a mechanism:

- 10.0.1. To allocate the costs of needed improvements appropriately between present and future beneficiaries and users.
- 10.0.2. To reduce the immediate cash strain from substantial public improvements. This may include financing large capital investments such as construction of public infrastructure or significant property acquisitions.

10.1. Conditions of Debt Issuance

- 10.1.1. In the event there are any recommended deviations or exceptions from the Debt Management Policy when a certain bond issue is structured, those exceptions will be discussed in the agenda bills when the bond issue is presented for City Council's consideration.
- 10.1.2. Long-term debt will be used for capital investments. It will not be used to support operations ~~of infrastructure improvements~~ such as non-capital furnishings, supplies, maintenance, or personnel.
- 10.1.3. When issuing debt, the City shall strive to use the most favorable debt-funding mechanism given market conditions, costs of debt issuance, and whether it be general obligation bonds or special assessment, revenue, or other self-supporting bonds.
- 10.1.4. The decision on whether to assume new debt shall be based on costs and benefits, current conditions of the municipal bond market, and the City's ability to afford new debt and service it as determined by an objective analytical approach. This process shall compare generally accepted measures of affordability to the current values for the City. These measures shall include:
 - 10.1.4.1. **Debt per capita** is a measure that describes the distribution of debt per capita of the community's population.
 - 10.1.4.2. **Debt as a percent of assessed valuation** is outstanding principal as a percentage of the Community's total assessed valuation.

10.2. Debt Limit

- 10.2.1. The City's indebtedness is limited by Washington State law, which states the City's bonded indebtedness may not exceed the sum of 7.5% percent of the total assessed valuation of taxable property within the City (outlined in the table below, reference RCW 39.36.020).

Type of Debt	Statutory Limitations
General Obligation:	2.5%
Non-Voted	<u>1.5%</u>
Voted	<u>1.0%</u>
Open Space & Parks	2.5%
Utilities	2.5%
Revenue	No limit
Local Improvement District	No limit

- 10.2.2. Debt issuance will be based on a comprehensive multi-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and financial analysis to align appropriate funding sources with proposed capital improvements.
- 10.2.3. Where borrowing is recommended, the source of funds to cover debt service requirements must be identified for the length of the debt instrument, and the effects of that financing projected through six years of the CIP.
- 10.2.4. The City Council may consider using long term debt toward public improvements associated with economic development. To the extent new revenues from the project can be identified and agreed upon, a portion of said revenues could go to support the debt service.
- 10.2.5. The City will plan and direct the use of debt so that service payments will be ~~a~~ sustainable ~~component of the Biennial Budget.~~

10.3. Debt Structuring

- 10.3.1. Debt will be structured consistent with a fair allocation of costs to current and future beneficiaries or users.
- 10.3.2. Borrowings by the City should be of a term to maturity that does not exceed the useful life of the improvement that it finances and where feasible, should be shorter than the projected economic life. **Useful life** is how long the improvement will do what it is intended to do, life measured in time or in number of uses. **Economic life** is how long the improvement will do what it is intended to do at a cost that is comparable to alternatives.
- 10.3.3. The standard term of long-term borrowing is typically 15-30 years. Maturity of all assessed bonds shall not exceed statutory limitations (RCW 36.83.050).
- 10.3.4. The City shall pay all interest and repay all debt in accordance with the terms of the bond ordinance and bond covenants. To the extent possible, the City will seek level or declining debt service repayment schedules.
- 10.3.5. A **debt refunding** is a refinance of debt typically done to take advantage of lower interest rates. The City will use refunding bonds, where appropriate, when restructuring its current outstanding debt. Unless otherwise justified, such as a desire to remove or change a bond covenant, a debt refunding will not be pursued without a positive net present value benefit after expenses.
- 10.3.6. Bond amortization schedules will be structured to minimize interest expense with the constraints of revenues available for debt service. The bonds may include call features to maximize the City's ability to advance refund or retire the debt early. However, call features should be balanced with market conditions to ensure that the total cost of the financing is not inappropriately affected.

10.4. Debt Issuance

- 10.4.1. City Council approval is required prior to the issuance of debt.
- 10.4.2. The City Manager, with in coordination with the Finance Director and the City's **f**inancial **A**dvvisor and/ or **B**ond **c**ounsel, shall determine the method of sale best suited for each issue of debt.
- 10.4.3. The City will generally issue its debt through a competitive process but may use a negotiated process under the following conditions:
 - 10.4.3.1. The bond issue is, or contains, a refinancing that is dependent on market/interest rate timing.
 - 10.4.3.2. At the time of issuance, the interest rate environment or economic factors that affect the bond issue are volatile.
 - 10.4.3.3. The nature of the debt is unique and requires specific skills from the underwriter(s) involved.
 - 10.4.3.4. The debt issued is bound by a compressed timeline due to extenuating circumstances such that time is of the essence and a competitive process cannot be accomplished, or a competitive process might result in selection of an underwriter or other situations inconsistent with City policies.
- 10.4.4. When determined appropriate by the City Manager and Finance Director, the City will negotiate financing terms with banks and financial institutions for specific borrowings on a private offering basis. Typically, private placements are carried out when extraneous circumstances preclude public offerings, such as an interim financing, or to avoid the costs of a public offering for smaller issuances. The Finance Director will consult with the City's Financial Advisor and/ or Bond Counsel on a case-by-case basis to determine an appropriate method of sale.
- 10.4.5. With City Council approval, financing for capital projects may be secured from the debt financing marketplace, public works trust funds, or other means including an interfund loan, as appropriate given the circumstances.
- 10.4.6. A thorough financial analysis shall be conducted prior to the issuance of debt including, but not limited to, monitoring of market opportunities, and structuring and pricing of the debt.
- 10.4.7. All debt issued by the City will include a written opinion by the City's **f**inancial **A**dvvisor and/ or **B**ond **c**ounsel affirming that the City is authorized to issue the proposed debt. The opinion shall include confirmation that the City has met all City and State constitutional and statutory requirements necessary for issuance, a determination of the proposed debt's Federal income

tax status and is compliant with legal and regulatory requirements by the State of Washington and the Federal Government's laws, rules, and regulations.

~~10.4.7.~~ 10.4.8. The Finance Director will confirm any debt issuance is conducted in compliance with the City's Financial Management Policies.

10.5. Credit Ratings

The City will maintain good communication with bond rating agencies about its financial condition.

- 10.5.1. The City will provide periodic updates to the City Council on the City's general financial condition, coordinating meetings, and presentations in conjunction with a new issuance.
- 10.5.2. The City will continually strive to maintain a Aaa bond rating by maintaining strong financial policies, budgets, forecasts, and improving the financial health of the City.
- 10.5.3. Credit enhancements may be used to improve or establish a credit rating on a City debt obligation. Credit enhancements should only be used if the enhancement will result in a net decrease in borrowing costs or otherwise provide significant benefits (e.g., making the bonds easier to sell).
- 10.5.4. The City will generally issue its debt through a competitive process. For any competitive sale of debt, the City will award the issue to the underwriter offering to buy the bonds at a price and interest rates that provides the lowest True Interest Cost (TIC).

10.6. Ongoing Debt Management Practices

The City shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and contractual restrictions regarding the investment of bond proceeds, including City of Mercer Island's Investment Policy.

- 10.6.1. Annual disclosure information will be provided to established national information repositories and compliant with State and national regulatory bodies. Disclosure shall take the form of the City's Annual Financial Statements unless information is required by a particular bond issue that is not necessarily contained within the Annual Financial Statements.
- 10.6.2. The City will, unless otherwise permissible and justified, use bond proceeds within the established timeframe pursuant to the bond ordinance, contract, or other documents to avoid arbitrage.
- 10.6.3. **Arbitrage** is the interest earned on the investment of the bond proceeds above the interest paid on the debt. If arbitrage occurs, the City will follow a policy of full compliance with all arbitrage rebate requirements of the Federal tax code and Internal Revenue Service regulations and will perform (internally or by contract consultants) arbitrage rebate calculations for each issue subject to rebate.

- 10.6.4. The City will take all necessary steps to preserve the tax-exempt status of its outstanding debt including, but not limited to, filing and paying all necessary rebates when due~~All necessary rebates will be filed and paid when due to preserve the tax-exempt status of the outstanding debt.~~ The City will communicate through its published Biennial Budget, Capital Improvement Program, and Annual Financial Statements the City's indebtedness.