

WRITTEN POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR TAX-ADVANTAGED OBLIGATIONS

The Town of Prescott Valley, 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”) as of October 8, 2015, 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 Management Services 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 H. 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 H. 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.