

**Dallas School District No. 2
Finance Committee Agenda
Thursday, March 21, 2019**

6:30 pm Dallas School District Board Room

- 1. Call to Order – Dave**

- 2. Approval of February 21, 2019 Minutes**

- 3. Reports**
 - a. Measure 98 Budget Review – Tim Ray
 - b. 2019-20 Projections

- 4. Discussion**
 - a. Debt Management Policy draft
 - i. Hawkins (Ann Sherman, Bond Counsel) Feedback
 - b. GO Levy Rate Analysis
 - c. ESSA Financial

- 5. Next Meeting**
 - a. Finance Committee reconvenes next Fall
 - b. Invitation District Budget Priority Roundtable
 - i. April 4, 2019, 4-8pm, DHS Library
 - c. Budget Committee first meets, April 22, 2019, 6pm

- 6. Reports (Written)**
 - a. Monthly Financial Board Report
 - b. Bond Projects Financial Report

- 7. Adjourn – 8:00 p.m.**

DALLAS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, February 21, 2019 at 6:30 p.m.
Dallas School District Board Room

Present: Debbie MacLean, Michelle Johnstone, Trista Girt, Steve Travis, Mike Bollman, Linda Fox, Mike Holland, Dave Morris, LaVonne Wilson

Excused: Rich Slack, Mike Blanchard

1. **Called to order** at 6:32 p.m. by Dave Morris.
2. **Approval of Minutes** from 1/17 meeting. Mike Holland moved to approve, Mike Bollman seconded.
3. **Reports: Board Response to Committee EFB Recommendation.** Mike Bollman shared that the recommendation was well received and accepted by the board. The policy will be revised for the March board meeting at which time it is expected to be formally adopted. There was a discussion about whether the policy should include an AR that includes the plan. The consensus was that the policy likely didn't need the AR but that it would be reviewed annually during the budget process.

Current Year Budget Update. Debbie shared her long range forecast document which shows that the district is currently in alignment with the EFB reinvestment plan, and in fact we are just over \$100k over the 1%. She also noted that we could likely see an adjustment to our SSF for the 20-30 additional adm above the 100 already accounted for. We will also receive our 17-18 reconciliation adjustment in May which could change things slightly, however, the expectation is that overall the adjustment will be positive.

2019-20 Projections. Debbie pointed out the projections for the 2019-20 year were also calculated on the same forecasting document. The calculations are based the Governor's recommended budget of \$8.97B with flat enrollment. Staff costs shown are current staffing levels rolled up and based on a full school year (no budget reduction days). All staff receive a 3.5% COLA increase as bargained with associations. Calculations also reflect the nearly 5% PERS rate increase as well as a 2% non-payroll expense increase. Steve Travis shared that Monday's (1/18/19) OEA march at the capital was received with support from legislators. He shared that based on the feedback received, the funding could increase by \$1.5 - \$2B for the 19-20 school year. He said that the comments from parents involved in the march are asking for more support in the areas of counseling and nursing, as well as getting funds directly into classrooms. A question was raised about the probability and effect opposition would have on that increase. Mike Holland explained that if a referendum was filed on the additional funding, the money will be held and won't be able to be spent which would likely just require targeting the funds to avoid having it consumed by the PERS obligation.

Michelle shared COSA's "Invest in Our Future" poster that clearly and succinctly outlines what the different funding levels will provide Oregon School Districts. Michelle and Debbie shared that the admin team has been working on a list of needs anticipating additional funding above

the \$8.97B which includes just over \$5M in costs. The next step is to prioritize the list from highest to lowest need. The list of prioritized needs will be provided at the next meeting in March. Michelle shared that she was very impressed with the admin team and their willingness to recognize that other schools or department needs may be higher than their own and are willing to step back in line to support their fellow teammates for the good of the district.

The discussion led back to the ending fund balance reinvestment. Steve Travis shared that he is hearing mumblings from staff about why the district needs to invest in the ending fund balance and not put those funds directly into classrooms. He stressed the need for additional staff training as the district's staff members who have previously been educated and accepted this need are dwindling and the number of younger, less experienced teachers don't understand the impact of the low ending fund balance. Some practical examples were shared by various members of the group. Debbie asked for suggestions on how we might get those staff members trained. Michelle suggested DCT.

4. **Discussion. Debt Management Policy draft review.** After review of the draft policy, the group discussed some of language in the Internal Control Procedures section. The consensus was that some additional research needed to be done to find out the necessity of including the items in question. Debbie is going to follow up with Ann Sherman at Hawkins, district bond counsel. The group also agreed that Mike Blanchard's input will be valuable as well.

Next Bond Timeline. Debbie shared a draft timeline for the next opportunity to pass a bond and how it aligns with the OSCIM (Oregon School Capital Improvement Match) Grant. The district could potentially see \$7.5M in match funds through the grant if we meet the requirements and timelines. The district is currently on track to be eligible for grant funding. Mike Bollman also stressed the need to consult with other city and county agencies to minimize the impact to taxpayers and maintain levy rates.

5. **Future topics.** Debbie distributed copies of the 17-18 audit and briefly explained that the district received an unmodified (best) rating with no major findings. She suggested a review for the next meeting if there are any questions or concerns. Debbie and Michelle will share the ESSA document which outlines how the district will distribute costs per building, per student. Again, Michelle confirmed that the priority list outlining needs for increased funding will be shared. Because the Forecast5 tool is still in the implementation stage, Debbie requested that topic be tabled for later. Michelle and Mike Bollman agreed to table the topic until the 2019-2020 Finance reconvenes next year, with no opposition from any other committee members.
6. **Other.** Steve Travis strongly promoted DHS' Hello Dolly production.
7. **Adjourn - 7:58 p.m.**

DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY

The purpose of this Debt Management Policy is to provide functional tools for debt management and capital planning, as well as to ensure compliance with all state and federal regulation with regard to public finance borrowings.

Dallas School District's School Board recognizes that a fiscally prudent debt policy is required in order to:

- Maintain the District's sound financial position.
- Ensure the District has the flexibility to respond to changes in future service priorities, revenue levels, and operating expenses.
- Protect the District's credit-worthiness.
- Ensure that all debt is structured in order to protect both current and future taxpayers, and the District's general fund, from poorly structured or overly costly capital financings.
- Ensure that the District's debt is consistent with the District's planning goals and objectives, facilities planning documentation and/or budget, as applicable.

I. Purposes For Which Debt May Be Issued

A. **Long-Term Debt.** Long-term debt may be issued to finance the construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of capital improvements and facilities, equipment and land to be owned and operated by the District.

- 1) Long-term debt financings are appropriate when the following conditions exist:
 - When the project to be financed is necessary to provide services which the District is authorized to provide.
 - When the project to be financed will provide benefit to constituents over multiple years.
 - When total debt does not constitute an unreasonable burden to the District and its taxpayers.
 - When the debt is used to refinance outstanding debt in order to produce debt service savings or to realize the benefits of a debt restructuring.
- 2) Long-term debt financings will not generally be considered appropriate for current operating expenses and routine maintenance expenses.
- 3) The District may use long-term debt financings subject to the following conditions:
 - The project to be financed must be approved by the District's governing board.
 - ~~The weighted average maturity of the debt (or the portion of the debt allocated to the project) will not exceed the average useful life of the project to be financed by more than 20%.~~
 - The District estimates that the identified source of repayment, whether property taxes, general fund revenues or other identified source, will be available to service the debt through its maturity.
 - The District determines that the issuance of the debt will comply with applicable state and federal laws.

- B. Short-term debt.** Short-term debt may be issued to provide financing for the District's operational cash flows in order to maintain a steady and even cash flow balance. Short-term debt may also be used to finance short-lived capital projects; for example, the District may undertake lease-purchase financing for equipment.
- C. Financings on Behalf of Other Entities.** The District may also find it beneficial to issue debt on behalf of or in concert with other governmental agencies, ~~nonprofit corporations or other authorities~~ in order to further the public purposes of District. In such cases, the District shall take reasonable steps to confirm the financial feasibility of the project to be financed and the financial solvency of any borrower and that the issuance of such debt is consistent with the policies set forth herein.

II. Types of Debt That May be Issued

The following types of debt are allowable under this Debt Policy:

- general obligation bonds
- full faith and credit obligations
- bond or grant anticipation notes
- lease revenue bonds, certificates of participation and lease-purchase transactions
- other revenue bonds and certificates of participation
- tax and revenue anticipation notes

The District may from time to time find that other forms of debt would be beneficial to further its public purposes and may approve such debt without an amendment of this Debt Policy.

Debt shall be issued as fixed rate debt unless the District makes a specific determination as to why a variable rate issue would be beneficial to the District in a specific circumstance.

III. Relationship of Debt to Capital Improvement Program and Budget

The District is committed to long-term capital planning. The District intends to issue debt for the purposes stated in this Debt Policy and to implement policy decisions incorporated in the District's capital budget and master facilities plan.

The District shall integrate its debt issuances with the goals of its capital improvement or master facilities plan by timing the issuance of debt to ensure that projects are available when needed in furtherance of the District's public purposes.

The District shall seek to issue debt in a timely manner to avoid having to make unplanned expenditures for capital improvements or equipment from its general fund.

IV. Policy Goals Related to Planning Goals and Objectives

The District is committed to long-term financial planning, maintaining appropriate reserves levels and employing prudent practices in governance, management and budget administration. The

District intends to issue debt for the purposes stated in this Policy and to implement policy decisions incorporated in the District's annual operations budget.

It is a policy goal of the District to protect taxpayers and constituents by utilizing conservative financing methods and techniques so as to obtain the highest practical credit ratings (if applicable) and the lowest practical borrowing costs.

The District may engage a third party financial advisor to assist the District in determining the most appropriate financing methods for the purpose of providing maximum benefit to the District and taxpayers.

The District will comply with applicable state and federal law as it pertains to the maximum term of debt and the procedures for levying and imposing any related taxes, fees and charges, as applicable, and in the case of refinancing of existing debt, achieving savings as may be required by law or achieving other objectives of substantial benefit to the District.

V. Internal Control Procedures

Compliance With Debt Policy. The District's business official is responsible for implementing and monitoring compliance with this Debt Policy.

Compliance with Tax-Exempt Bond Post-Issuance Compliance Policy. *The District's business official is responsible for implementing and monitoring compliance with the Tax-Exempt Bond Post-Issuance Compliance Policy as outlined in Exhibit A attached to this Debt Policy.*

Compliance with SEC Rule 15c2-12. The District may have undertaken, and may undertake in the future, obligations for continuing disclosure pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12. The District's business official will periodically review the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 and each of the District's undertakings, and ensure that annual and other periodic filings which may be required are done in a complete and timely manner. It shall be the policy of the District to engage a third party dissemination agent to assist the District to make complete and timely filings and ensure compliance for the benefit of bondholders or other investors in District debt. ?

Compliance with Federal Tax Laws. The District shall have a policy of full compliance with all applicable federal tax law requirements. In connection with prior and new debt issues, the District's business official shall review applicable federal tax requirements, including requirements relating to arbitrage and rebate compliance. In connection with each debt issue the District shall contract with a rebate consultant to undertake arbitrage calculations, if such debt is not otherwise exempt from rebate.

Investments. Proceeds of debt issued by the District shall be invested in accordance with applicable law or as otherwise permitted in the resolution or other document governing the issuance of the debt.

Expenditure of Proceeds of Debt. Written requisitions identifying the amount and purpose of a proposed draw of bond or other debt proceeds shall be signed by a District official and submitted to the appropriate County officials or bond trustee, as applicable.

EXHIBIT A

DALLAS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, POLK COUNTY, OREGON TAX-EXEMPT BOND POST-ISSUANCE COMPLIANCE POLICY (adopted 02/23/15)

I.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that the Dallas School District No. 2, Polk County, Oregon (the “Issuer”) complies with applicable requirements of federal tax and securities laws that apply to any tax-exempt obligations or other debt issued by the Issuer. This Policy is designed to set forth compliance procedures so that the Issuer utilizes the proceeds of all issues of bonds, certificates of participation, bond anticipation notes, bank loans, and tax and revenue anticipation notes (collectively referred to as “Bonds”) in accordance with applicable federal tax and securities law requirements with respect to outstanding Bonds.

The procedures described in II and III describe the federal tax laws and only apply to Bonds to the extent that they are issued as federally tax-exempt obligations. Such procedures do not apply to Bonds issued as federally taxable obligations. To comply with applicable federal tax requirements, the Issuer must confirm that the requirements are met at the time each Bond issue is issued and throughout the term of the Bonds (until maturity or redemption). Generally, compliance should include retention of records relating to the expenditure of the proceeds of each Bond issue, the investment of the proceeds of each Bond issue, and any allocations made with respect to the use of the proceeds of each Bond issue, sufficient to establish compliance with applicable federal tax requirements, including records related to periods before the Bonds are issued (*e.g.*, in the case of reimbursement of prior expenditures) until six (6) years after the final maturity or redemption date of any issue of Bonds.

The procedures described in IV describe the federal securities laws and only apply to Bonds to the extent that there is a disclosure document prepared in connection with a public offering or private placement of the Bonds. For example, they do not currently apply to bank loans or other debt for which an official statement or other disclosure document is not prepared. To comply with applicable federal securities requirements, the Issuer must comply with the anti-fraud rules at the time of issuance and must maintain continuous compliance with its continuing disclosure obligations until the final maturity or redemption of the applicable issue or Bonds.

II.
FEDERAL TAX PROCEDURES.

A. Responsible Official. The Superintendent of the Issuer will identify the officer or other employee(s) of the Issuer (the "Bond Compliance Officer") who will be responsible for each of the procedures listed below, notify the current holder of that office of the responsibilities, and provide that person a copy of these procedures. Upon employee transitions, the [titles] of the Issuer will advise any newly-designated Bond Compliance Officer of his/her responsibilities under these procedures and will ensure the Bond Compliance Officer understands the importance of these procedures. If employee positions are restructured or eliminated, the [title] of the Issuer will reassign responsibilities as necessary.

B. Issuance of Bonds.

Bond Counsel. The Issuer will retain a nationally-recognized bond counsel law firm ("Bond Counsel") to assist the Issuer in issuing Bonds. In connection with any tax-exempt Bond issue, Bond Counsel will deliver a legal opinion which will be based in part on covenants and representations set forth in the Issuer's Tax Certificate (or other closing documents containing the tax representation) (the "Tax Certificate") and other certificates relating to the Bonds, including covenants and representations concerning compliance with post-issuance federal tax law requirements that must be satisfied to preserve the tax-exempt status of tax-exempt Bonds. As described more fully below, the Issuer will also consult with Bond Counsel and other legal counsel and advisors, as needed, following issuance of each Bond issue to ensure that applicable post-issuance requirements in fact are met, so that tax-exempt status of interest will be maintained for federal income tax purposes so long as any Bonds remain outstanding.

The Bond Compliance Officer and/or other designated Issuer personnel will consult with Bond Counsel and other legal counsel and advisors, as needed, throughout the Bond issuance process to identify requirements and to establish procedures necessary or appropriate so that that tax-exempt status of interest will be maintained. Those requirements and procedures shall be documented in a Tax Certificate and other certificates and/or other documents finalized at or before issuance of the Bonds. If there is no document in the transcript titled "Tax Certificate," the Bond Compliance Officer and/or other designated Issuer personnel will consult with Bond Counsel prior to the closing of the financing to understand which document(s) in the transcript contain the tax representations and covenants. The requirements and procedures in the Tax Certificate shall include future compliance with applicable arbitrage rebate requirements and all other applicable post-issuance requirements of federal tax law throughout (and in some cases beyond) the term of the Bonds.

Documentation of Tax Requirements. The federal tax requirements relating to each Bond issue will be set forth in the Tax Certificate executed in connection with the Bond issue, which will be included in the closing transcript. The certifications, representations, expectations, covenants and factual statements in the Tax Certificate relate primarily to the restriction on use of the Bond-financed facilities by persons or entities other than the Issuer, changes in use of assets financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds, restrictions applicable to the investment of Bond proceeds and other moneys relating to the Bonds, arbitrage rebate requirements, and economic life of the Bond-financed assets.

Information Reporting. The Bond Compliance Officer and/or other designated Issuer personnel will assure filing of information returns on IRS Form 8038-G no later than the 15th day of the second calendar month in the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which an issue of Bonds is issued. The Issuer will confirm that the IRS Form 8038-G is accurate and is filed in a timely manner with respect to all Bond issues, including any required schedules and attachments. The IRS Form 8038-G filed with the IRS, together with an acknowledgement copy (if available) or IRS Notice CP152, will be included as part of the closing transcript for each Bond issue, or kept in the records related to the appropriate issue of Bonds.

C. Application of Bond Proceeds.

Use of Bond Proceeds. The Bond Compliance Officer and/or other designated Issuer personnel shall:

- * monitor the use of Bond proceeds and the use of the Bond-financed assets (e.g., facilities, furnishings or equipment) throughout the term of the Bonds (and in some cases beyond the term of the Bonds) to ensure compliance with covenants and restrictions set forth in the applicable Tax Certificate;
- * maintain records identifying the assets or portion of assets that were financed or refinanced with proceeds of each issue of Bonds;
- * consult with Bond Counsel and other legal counsel as needed in the review of any contracts or arrangements involving use of Bond-financed facilities to ensure compliance with all covenants and restrictions set forth in the applicable Tax Certificate;
- * maintain records for any contracts or arrangements involving the use of Bond-financed facilities as might be necessary or appropriate to document compliance with all covenants and restrictions set forth in the applicable Tax Certificate; and

* communicate as necessary and appropriate with personnel responsible for the Bond-financed assets to identify and discuss any existing or planned use of the Bond-financed assets, to ensure that those uses are consistent with all covenants and restrictions set forth in the applicable Tax Certificate.

Timely Expenditure of Bond Proceeds. At the time of issuance of any Bonds issued to fund original expenditures, the Issuer must reasonably expect to spend at least 85% of all proceeds expected to be used to finance such expenditures (which proceeds would exclude proceeds in a reasonably required reserve fund) within three (3) years after issuance of such Bonds.¹ In addition, for such Bonds, the Issuer must have incurred or expect to incur within six months after issuance original expenditures of not less than 5% of such amount of proceeds, and must expect to complete the Bond-financed project (the "Project") and allocate Bond proceeds to costs with due diligence.² Satisfaction of these requirements allows Project-related Bond proceeds to be invested at an unrestricted yield for three (3) years.³ Bonds issued to refinance outstanding obligations are subject to separate expenditure requirements, which shall be outlined in the Tax Certificate relating to such Bonds. The Issuer's finance staff will monitor the appropriate capital project accounts (and, to the extent applicable, working capital expenditures and/or refunding escrow accounts) and ensure that Bond proceeds are spent within the applicable time period(s) required under federal tax law.

Capital Expenditures. In general, proceeds (including earnings on original sale proceeds) of Bonds issued to fund original expenditures, other than proceeds deposited in a reasonably required reserve fund or used to pay costs of issuance, should be spent on capital expenditures.⁴ For this purpose, capital expenditures generally mean costs to acquire, construct, or improve property (land, buildings and equipment), or to adapt the property to a new or different use. The property financed or refinanced must have a useful life longer than one (1) year. Capital Expenditures include design and planning costs related to the Project, and include architectural, engineering, surveying, soil testing, environmental, and other similar costs incurred in the process of acquiring, constructing, improving or adapting the property. Capital Expenditures do not include operating expenses of the Project or incidental or routine repair or

¹ In the case of short-term working capital financings (e.g., TRANs), the Issuer's actual maximum cumulative cash flow deficit as of the close of the six-month period commencing on the issue date must be at least equal to 100% of the issue price of the notes (under the six-month rebate exception, excluding the reasonable working capital reserve) or 90% of the issue price of the notes (under the statutory safe harbor exception) in order for the notes to be exempt from the rebate requirements.

² These requirements do not apply to short-term working capital financings (e.g., TRANs).

³ Proceeds of working capital financings (e.g., TRANs) may be invested at an unrestricted yield for thirteen (13) months..

⁴ Proceeds of working capital financings (e.g., TRANs) need not be spent for capital expenditures.

maintenance of the Project, even if the repair or maintenance will have a useful life longer than one (1) year.

D. Use of Bond-Financed Assets.

Ownership and Use of Project. For the life of a Bond issue, the Project must be owned and operated by the Issuer (or another state or local governmental entity). At all times while the Bond issue is outstanding, no more than 10% (or \$15,000,000, if less) of the Bond proceeds or the Project may be used, directly or indirectly, in a trade or business carried on by a person other than a state or local governmental unit ("Private Use").⁵ In addition, not more than 5% (or \$5 million, if less) of the proceeds of any Bond issue may be used, directly or indirectly, to make a loan to any person other than governmental persons. Generally, Private Use consists of any contract or other arrangement, including leases, management contracts, operating agreements, guarantee contracts, take or pay contracts, output contracts or research contracts, which provides for use by a person who is not a state or local government on a basis different than the general public. The Project may be used by any person or entity, including any person or entity carrying on any trade or business, if such use constitutes "General Public Use". General Public Use is any arrangement providing for use that is available to the general public at either no charge or on the basis of rates that are generally applicable and uniformly applied.

Management or Operating Agreements. Any management, operating or service contracts whereby a non-exempt entity is using assets financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds (such as bookstore, cafeteria or dining facility, externally-managed parking facilities, gift shops, etc.) must relate to portions of the Project that fit within the allowable private use limitations or the contracts must meet the IRS safe harbor for management contracts. Any replacements of or changes to such contracts relating to Bond-financed assets or facilities, or leases of such assets or facilities, should be reviewed by Bond Counsel. The Bond Compliance Officer shall contact Bond Counsel if there may be a lease, sale, disposition or other change in use of assets financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds.

Useful Life Limitation. The weighted average maturity of the Bond issue cannot exceed 120% of the weighted average economic life of the Bond-financed assets. In other words, the weighted average economic life of the Project must be at least 80% of the weighted average maturity of the Bond issue. Additional state law limitations may apply as well.

⁵ This 10% limitation is limited to 5% in cases in which the Private Use is either unrelated or disproportionate to the governmental use of the financed facility.

G. Investment Restrictions; Arbitrage Yield Calculations; Rebate.

Investment Restrictions. Investment restrictions relating to Bond proceeds and other moneys relating to the Bonds are set forth in the Tax Certificate. The Issuer's finance staff will monitor the investment of Bond proceeds to ensure compliance with applicable yield restriction rules.

Use and Control of Bond Proceeds. Unexpended Bond proceeds (including reserves) may be held directly by the Issuer or by the trustee for the Bond issue under an indenture or trust agreement. The investment of Bond proceeds shall be managed by the Issuer. The Issuer shall maintain appropriate records regarding investments and transactions involving Bond proceeds. The trustee, if appropriate, shall provide regular statements to the Issuer regarding investments and transactions involving Bond proceeds.

Arbitrage Yield Calculations. Investment earnings on Bond proceeds should be tracked and monitored to comply with applicable yield restrictions and/or rebate requirements. Any funds of the Issuer set aside or otherwise pledged or earmarked to pay debt service on Bonds should be analyzed to assure compliance with the tax law rules on arbitrage, invested sinking funds, and pledged funds (including gifts or donations linked or earmarked to the Bond-financed assets).

Rebate. The Issuer is responsible for calculating (or causing the calculation of) rebate liability for each Bond issue, and for making any required rebate payments. Unless Bond Counsel has advised the Issuer that the Bonds are exempt from the rebate requirements described in this section, the Issuer will retain an arbitrage rebate consultant to perform rebate calculations that may be required to be made from time to time with respect to any Bond issue. The Issuer is responsible for providing the arbitrage rebate consultant with requested documents and information on a prompt basis, reviewing applicable rebate reports and other calculations and generally interacting with the arbitrage rebate consultant to ensure the timely preparation of rebate reports and payment of any rebate.

The reports and calculations provided by the arbitrage rebate consultant are intended to assure compliance with rebate requirements, which require the Issuer to make rebate payments, if any, no later than the fifth (5th) anniversary date and each fifth (5th) anniversary date thereafter through the final maturity or redemption date of a Bond issue. A final rebate payment must be made within sixty (60) days of the final maturity or redemption date of a Bond issue.

The Issuer will confer and consult with the arbitrage rebate consultant to determine whether any rebate spending exceptions may be met. Rebate spending exceptions are available for periods of 6 months, 18 months and 2 years. The Issuer will review the Tax Certificate and/or consult with the arbitrage rebate consultant or Bond Counsel for more details regarding the rebate spending exceptions.

In the case of short-term working capital financings, such as tax and revenue anticipation notes, if there is concern as to whether or not the Issuer has met its requisite maximum cumulative cash flow deficit with respect to its short-term working capital notes, the services of a rebate analyst should be engaged to determine whether either the six-month spending exception or the statutory safe harbor exception to the rebate rules is met (in which case no rebate would be owed) or whether the proceeds of the notes are subject, in whole or in part, to rebate.

Copies of all arbitrage rebate reports, related return filings with the IRS (*i.e.*, IRS Form 8038-T), copies of cancelled checks with respect to any rebate payments, and information statements must be retained as described below. The responsible official of the Issuer described in Subsection A of this Part II will follow the procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate entered into with respect to any Bond issue that relate to compliance with the rebate requirements.

F. Record Retention.

Allocation of Bond Proceeds to Expenditures. The Issuer shall allocate Bond proceeds to expenditures for assets, and shall trace and keep track of the use of Bond proceeds and property financed or refinanced therewith.

Record Keeping Requirements. Copies of all relevant documents and records sufficient to support an assertion that the tax requirements relating to a Bond issue have been satisfied will be maintained by the Issuer for the term of a Bond issue (including Bonds, if any) plus six (6) years, including the following documents and records:

- Bond closing transcripts;
- Copies of records of investments, investment agreements, credit enhancement transactions, financial derivatives (*e.g.*, an interest rate swap), arbitrage reports and underlying documents, including trustee statements;
- Copies of material documents relating to capital expenditures financed or refinanced by Bond proceeds, including (without limitation) purchase orders, invoices, trustee

requisitions and payment records, as well as documents relating to costs reimbursed with Bond proceeds and records identifying the assets or portion of assets that are financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds;

- All contracts and arrangements involving private use, or changes in use, of the Bond-financed property;
- All reports and documents relating to the allocation of Bond proceeds and private use of Bond-financed property; and
- Itemization of property financed with Bond proceeds, including placed in service dates.
- In the case of short-term working capital financings, such as tax and revenue anticipation notes, information regarding the Issuer's revenue, expenditures and available balances sufficient to support the Issuer's maximum cumulative cash flow deficit.

III.

POST-ISSUANCE COMPLIANCE.

A. In General. The Issuer will conduct periodic reviews of compliance with these procedures to determine whether any violations have occurred so that such violations can be remedied through the "remedial action" regulations (Treas. Reg. Section 1.141-12) or the Voluntary Closing Agreement Program (VCAP) described in IRS Notice 2008-31 (or successor guidance). If any changes or modifications to the terms or provisions of a Bond issue are contemplated, the Issuer will consult Bond Counsel. The Issuer recognizes and acknowledges that such modifications could result in a "reissuance" of the Bonds for federal tax purposes (*i.e.*, a deemed refunding) and thereby jeopardize the tax-exempt status of the Bonds after the modifications.

The Bond Compliance Officer and/or other designated Issuer personnel will consult with Bond Counsel and other legal counsel and advisors, as needed, following issuance of each issue of the Bonds to ensure that all applicable post-issuance requirements in fact are met, so that interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes so long as any Bonds remain outstanding. This will include, without limitation, consultation in connection with future contracts with respect to the use of Bond-financed assets and future contracts with respect to the use of output or throughput of Bond-financed assets.

Whenever necessary or appropriate, the Issuer will engage an expert advisor as arbitrage rebate consultant to assist in the calculation of arbitrage rebate payable in respect of the investment of Bond proceeds.

B. Monitoring Private or Other Use of Financed Assets. The Issuer will maintain records identifying the assets or portion of assets that are financed or refinanced with proceeds of a Bond issue, including the uses and the users thereof (including terms of use and type of use). Such records may be kept in any combination of paper or electronic form. In the event the use of Bond proceeds or the assets financed or refinanced with Bond proceeds is different from the covenants, representations or factual statements in the Tax Certificate, the Issuer will promptly contact and consult with Bond Counsel to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the tax-exempt status of the Bond issue and, where appropriate, will remedy any violations through the “remedial action” regulations (Treas. Reg. Section 1.141-12), the Voluntary Closing Agreement Program (VCAP) described in IRS Notice 2008-31 (or successor guidance), or as otherwise prescribed by Bond Counsel.

C. Ongoing Training

Training shall be made available to the Compliance Officer to support the Compliance Officer’s understanding of the tax requirements applicable to the Bonds. Such training may include, but would not be limited to, attending training sessions at local conferences such as OMFOA and/or OASBO, participation in IRS teleconferences, reading technical guidance materials provided by educational organizations, the IRS, and/or Bond Counsel, and discussing questions and issues with the Issuer’s Bond Counsel and/or arbitrage rebate consultant.

D. Annual Checklist of Tax-Exempt Bond Compliance Checklist. The Bond Compliance Officer will complete the attached “Annual Tax-Exempt Bond Compliance Checklist” with respect to all outstanding Bonds on or before December 31 of each annual period. The Bond Compliance Officer will retain a copy of each completed and signed checklist in a file that is retained in accordance with the document retention requirements described in Section II.F., above.

IV.

FEDERAL SECURITIES LAW PROCEDURES.

A. Anti-Fraud Provisions.

Pursuant to the antifraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and accompanying regulations, applicable to securities such as the Bonds, if publicly offered, any material provided by the Issuer in connection with the offer or sale of the Bonds may not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

This material may be in the form of an offering circular or offering memorandum for a private placement and, although it is unclear whether such rules apply to these materials, the Bond Compliance Officer should review them with the same standard in mind. For a publicly offered transaction, the disclosure document may be a preliminary official statement or a final official statement and any materials provided to the rating agencies or credit enhancement provider. Such material may also include information provided to a bank or institutional investor about the Issuer or the Bonds in connection with a bank loan or private placement. The antifraud provisions also apply to continuing disclosure discussed below. The Bond Compliance Officer will actively participate in the Bond issuance process to ensure that all information regarding the Issuer described in the official statement or other materials prepared in connection with the initial sale of publicly offered Bonds or bank placements do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

B. Continuing Disclosure.

In connection with an offering of the Bonds, the Issuer will execute a Continuing Disclosure Agreement, Continuing Disclosure Undertaking, Continuing Disclosure Certificate or such similarly titled document (herein referred to as the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement"). Pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Issuer may be obligated to provide annual financial disclosure to the secondary market through the Municipal Rulemaking Securities Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system, as well as notices of certain material events listed in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. In order to maintain compliance with the Issuer's obligations in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, the Bond Compliance Officer will, if and as required by such Continuing Disclosure Agreement:

- Assist in the preparation or review of annual reports ("Annual Reports") in the form required by the related Continuing Disclosure Agreements.
- Maintain a calendar, with appropriate reminder notifications, listing the filing due dates relating to dissemination of Annual Reports, which annual due date is generally expressed as a date within a certain number of days following the end of the Issuer's fiscal year (the "Annual Report Due Date"), as provided in the related Continuing Disclosure Agreement.
- Ensure timely dissemination of the Annual Report by the Annual Report Due Date, in the format and manner provided in the related Continuing Disclosure Agreements, which

may include transmitting such filing to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") through the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System at www.emma.msrb.org in the format prescribed by the MSRB.

- Monitor the occurrence of any "Material Event" (as defined in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement) and timely file notice of the occurrence of any such Material Event in the manner provided under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. To be timely filed, such notice must be transmitted within 10 days (or such other time period as set forth in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement) of the occurrence of such Material Event.
- Ensure timely dissemination of notice of any failure to perform under a Continuing Disclosure Agreement, if and as required by the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.
- Respond to requests, or ensure that the Issuer contact responds to requests, for information under SEC Rule 15c2-12, as provided in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.
- Monitor the performance of any dissemination agent(s) engaged by the Issuer to assist in the performance of any obligation under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

Form of Annual Tax-Exempt Bond Compliance Checklist

(to be completed by the "Bond Compliance Officer" as described in the Tax-Exempt Bond Post-Issuance Compliance Policy)

Date Completed: _____

	Yes	No
Has there been a sale of all or any portion of a facility financed with tax-exempt bonds (a "Project")?		
Has there been a lease of all or any portion of a Project to any party other than a state or local government?		
Has the Issuer entered into a new, or amended an already existing, management or service contract related to a Project?		
Has the Issuer entered into a naming rights agreement relating to all or any portion of a Project?		
Has the Issuer entered into any other arrangement with an entity, other than a state or local government, that provided legal rights to that entity with respect to a Project?		
Will there be a rebate/yield restriction arbitrage computation date during the upcoming annual period?		
Is the Issuer out of compliance with the record retention requirements as described in Section IV of the Tax-Exempt Bond Compliance Procedures?		
Has the Issuer failed to make any required filings with EMMA as required by their Continuing Disclosure Agreements?		

If an answer to any question above is "Yes", or the answer is unclear, the Bond Compliance Officer shall consult with the Issuer's bond counsel to determine (i) if the event could adversely impact the tax-exemption of the Issuer's outstanding tax-exempt bonds and/or (ii) whether any action needs to be taken during the upcoming annual period to ensure compliance with the tax-exempt bond or securities law restrictions.

The undersigned is the "Bond Compliance Officer" as described in the Tax-Exempt Bond Compliance Procedures and has completed the above checklist to the best of the knowledge of the undersigned.

Signature of _____ - Bond Compliance Officer
(print name)



Debbie MacLean <debbie.maclea@d2.org>

Dallas SD - 2015 GO - Authorizing Resolution (Executed).PDF

1 message

Ann Sherman <ASherman@hawkins.com>
To: Debbie MacLean <Debbie.MacLean@d2.org>

Thu, Feb 28, 2019 at 10:39 AM

Hi Debbie,

What a pleasant flash from the past to hear Mike's name again. Please say hello to him for me and I hope you stayed warm through the snow as well. We are not really qualified to review debt management policies but I think there are folks in the state debt management office that might have some insights. I did take a quick look from the legal side and noticed a few things. I also have attached the resolution that authorized your post issuance compliance procedures for federal tax and federal securities laws which procedure is attached to the resolution. I would think that you might want to reference that under your section on Internal Control Procedures. In terms of the section on Long Term Debt 3) following conditions, I think the weighted average maturity test needs to change as for GO bonds under Article XI, section 11L, the weighted average life of the bonds may not exceed the weighted average life of the costs financed with such bonds and under the FFC/lease deals of 271.390 the estimated weighted average life of the financing agreement may not exceed the estimated dollar weighted average life of the property financed with the agreement. There is no 20% wiggle room. Also, the section on Financings on behalf of other entities is a bit misleading as school districts do not have the authority to borrow money for other entities. The district can certainly enter into intergovernmental agreements for district projects or team up with folks but great caution must be taken to not violate the constitutional lending of credit provisions if the district is doing a joint project with any entity other than another local government. If the district uses their funds to support debt that benefits a not for profit or for profit even if it is also benefits the district, a careful analysis under the lending of credit prohibition to make sure that the district was not lending its credit (e.g. passing along its benefit of tax exemption and borrowing power) to a non-governmental entity should be done. Probably more than you wanted to know on these subjects but I wanted to point out potential foot faults.

Kind regards,

Ann

Ann L. Sherman, Partner

Hawkins

Delafield & Wood LLP
200 SW Market Street

Suite 350

Portland, OR 97201

Direct Dial: 503.402.1324

Main: 503.402.1320

asherman@hawkins.com

"Please consider the environment before printing this email."