

## **APPENDIX D-Tax Covenants**

### **TAX COVENANTS (For Bond Funded Projects Only)**

The Recipient Entity will not permit more than five percent of the total amount of NVTA Bond Proceeds or the Financed Property to be used directly or indirectly (i) for a Private Business Use or (ii) to make or finance loans to Nongovernmental Persons. Any transaction that is generally characterized as a loan for federal income tax purposes is a "loan" for purposes of this paragraph. In addition, a loan may arise from the direct lending of NVTA Bond Proceeds or may arise from transactions in which indirect benefits that are the economic equivalent of a loan are conveyed, including any contractual arrangement which in substance transfers tax ownership and/or significant burdens and benefits of ownership.

The Recipient Entity agrees not to requisition or spend NVTA Bond Proceeds for any Project Cost not constituting a Capital Expenditure.

Except as may be described in Appendix B, the Recipient Entity neither has on the date of this Agreement nor expects to have after this date any funds that are restricted, segregated, legally required or otherwise intended to be used, directly or indirectly, for the purposes for which the Recipient Entity is receiving NVTA Bond Proceeds.

The Recipient Entity acknowledges that it may have to provide detailed information about the investment of the amount of any requisition unless (i) payments are remitted directly by NVTA to the contractors/vendors or (ii) the Recipient Entity remits payment to the contractors/vendors within five banking days after the date on which NVTA advances the amount of the requisition. NVTA may request the detailed information in order to compute the rebate liability to the U.S. Treasury on NVTA's bonds or other debt financing pursuant to Section 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

"Capital Expenditure" means any cost of a type that is properly chargeable to capital account (or would be so chargeable with (or but for) a proper election or the application of the definition of "placed in service" under Treas. Reg. § 1.150-2(c)) under general federal income tax principles, determined at the time the expenditure is paid.

"Federal Government" means the government of the United States and its agencies or instrumentalities.

"Financed Property" means the property financed by the NVTA Bond Proceeds.

"General Public Use" means use of Financed Property by a Nongovernmental Person as a member of the general public. Use of Financed Property by a Nongovernmental Person in a Trade or Business is treated as General Public Use only if the Financed Property is intended to be available and in fact is reasonably available for use on the same basis by natural persons not

engaged in a Trade or Business. Use under arrangements that convey priority rights or other preferential benefits is not use on the same basis as the general public.

"Governmental Person" means any Person that is a state or local governmental unit within the meaning of Section 141 of the Code (or any instrumentality thereof).

"NVTB Bond Proceeds" means, as used herein, the sale proceeds of any NVTB bonds or other debt instrument and the investment earnings on such proceeds, collectively.

"Nongovernmental Person" mean any Person other than a Governmental Person. For the purposes hereof, the Federal Government is a Nongovernmental Person.

"Person" means any natural person, firm, joint venture, association, partnership, business trust, corporation, limited liability company, corporation or partnership or any other entity (including the Federal Government and a Governmental Person).

"Private Business Use" means a use of the NVTB Bond Proceeds directly or indirectly in a Trade or Business carried on by a Nongovernmental Person other than General Public Use. For all purposes hereof, a Private Business Use of any Financed Property is treated as a Private Business Use of NVTB Bond Proceeds. Both actual and beneficial use by a Nongovernmental Person may be treated as Private Business Use under Section 141 of the Code. In most cases, however, Private Business Use results from a Nongovernmental Person having special legal entitlements to use the Financed Property under an arrangement with the Recipient Entity. Examples of the types of special legal entitlements resulting in Private Business Use of Proceeds include (i) ownership for federal tax purposes of Financed Property by a Nongovernmental Person and (ii) actual or beneficial use of Financed Property by a Nongovernmental Person pursuant to a lease, a Service Contract, an incentive payment contract or certain other arrangements such as a take-or-pay or other output-type contract. Private Business Use of the Financed Property may also be established on the basis of a special economic benefit to one or more Nongovernmental Persons even if such Nongovernmental Persons do not have a special legal entitlement to the use of the Financed Property. Any arrangement that is properly characterized as a lease for federal income tax purposes is treated as a lease for purposes of the Private Business Use analysis. An arrangement that is referred to as a management or Service Contract may nevertheless be treated as a lease, and in determining whether a management or service contract is properly characterized as a lease, it is necessary to consider all of the facts and circumstances, including (i) the degree of control over the property that is exercised by a Nongovernmental Person, and (ii) whether a Nongovernmental Person bears risk of loss of the Financed Property. Private Business Use of Financed Property that is not available for General Public Use may also be established on the basis of a special economic benefit to one or more Nongovernmental Persons even if such Nongovernmental Persons do not have a special legal entitlement to the use of the Financed Property. In determining whether special economic benefit gives rise to Private Business Use, it is necessary to consider all of the facts and circumstances, including one or more of the following factors: (i) whether the Financed Property is functionally related or physically proximate to property used in the Trade or Business of a Nongovernmental Person, (ii) whether only a small number of Nongovernmental Persons receive the economic benefit, and

(iii) whether the cost of the Financed Property is treated as depreciable by the Nongovernmental Person.

"Service Contract" means a contract under which a Nongovernmental Person will provide services involving all, a portion or any function of any Financed Property. For example, a Service Contract includes a contract for the provision of management services for all or any portion of Financed Property. Contracts for services that are solely incidental to the primary governmental function or functions of Financed Property (for example, contracts for janitorial, office equipment repair, billing, or similar services) are not included in this definition. Additional contracts not included in this definition are (i) a contract to provide for services by a Nongovernmental Person in compliance with Revenue Procedure 97-13, 1997-1 C.B. 632, as modified by Revenue Procedure 2001-39, I.R.B. 2001-28, (ii) a contract to provide for services by a Nongovernmental Person if the only compensation is the reimbursement of the Nongovernmental Person for actual and direct expenses paid by the Nongovernmental Person to unrelated parties and (iii) a contract to provide for the operations by a Nongovernmental Person of a facility or system of facilities that consists predominately of public utility property (within the meaning of Section 168(i)(10) of the Code), if the only compensation is the reimbursement of actual and direct expenses of the Nongovernmental Person and reasonable administrative overhead expenses of the Nongovernmental Person.

"Trade or Business" has the meaning set forth in Section 141(b)(6)(B) of the Code, and includes, with respect to any Nongovernmental Person other than a natural person, any activity carried on by such Nongovernmental Person. "Trade or Business" for a natural person means any activity carried on by such natural person that constitutes a "trade of business" within the meaning of Section 162 of the Code.

**RECIPIENT ENTITY**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_